

EVE OF THE BATTLE.

Frenchmen Ready to Plunge Into Election Strife To-Day.

ALL ANXIOUS FOR THE FRAY.

Each of the Leaders Confident of the Victory.

AT LEAST THEY TALK THAT WAY.

The Boulangerists, However, Quit Their Loud Braggings.

EDITORS GIVE THEIR OPINIONS.

Their Views Do Not Coincide, But By Observing Them All the Reader Can Draw His Own Conclusions.

Business Suspended in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—We are on the brink of a great election battle. Public buildings, houses, churches, monuments and even sidewalks are covered with a perfect mosaic of yellow, green or blue election posters—the patterns of Paris, which far outdoes its New York prototype. Business is at a standstill. Everybody says, "Wait till the elections are over."

The suspense is occasionally relieved by a little electoral scuffle at Belleville or at Montmartre, where M. Thiel, a republican candidate was howled down, maltreated and robbed of his coat and his money by the editors just to keep their hand in for the big event.

Meanwhile squads of Herald correspondents have been scouring Paris and have gathered the opinions of the editors of the leading Parisian papers. These opinions, expressed in a bouquet of interviews, are of great interest, and enable the reader to make for himself a forecast of the impending struggle. The replies are, of course, as different and as conflicting as are the parties represented. It is like interviewing the generals of two armies just before an engagement. Each would express their utmost confidence of victory.

The Boulangerists maintain that they will be successful and do not despair of the ultimate supremacy of their chief. The monarchists and imperialists are equally confident. They count upon a majority composed mostly of their partisans, together with a strong contingent of Boulangerists. One or two of them, however, are less hopeful.

The editor of the Autorite, M. Paul de Cassagnac, organ, announces: "It is impossible to predict the result of the elections of the 29th of September. The republicans are unanimous in declaring that their next chamber of deputies will be composed of an undoubted republican majority. They feel sure that Boulanger's election at Montmartre will not alter his situation, nor will be annulled by virtue of the majority of the candidate. The chief of the national party, without followers, without troops, without anything, will be irrevocably defeated and forced to reside in London unless he prefers to start upon a long journey to endeavor to conceal his fall.

These prophecies are in direct contradiction to each other, but by reading between the lines the following reflections become manifest: In the first place, the Boulangerists, although they still pretend to be on the eve of a great victory, no longer speak of the future with their former self-esteem. The time has gone by when General Boulanger, after having announced that he would open his cabinet in the Chamber of Deputies on the 1st of October, before he has taken up his residence at the Palais de l'Essece. It is easily seen that the Boulangerists to-day do not hope, even under the most flattering conditions, to do more than acquire a modest portion of the deputies, which they hope to win by the aid of their allies. They do not even seem to have made up their minds what to do in case of success.

"Suppose General Boulanger were elected; suppose he had a majority in the chamber ready to make valid his election, he still would not be protected from the judgment of the high court. To be sure, he would enjoy parliamentary immunity during a session, but he would have to be very careful not to set foot on French soil before the opening or after the closing of parliament. The group that his friends would be able to form would be too weak to impose their will upon the monarchists. It would be thus impossible for General Boulanger to take the lead of any serious movement, and equally absurd for him to attempt a coup d'etat.

"The monarchists, also, do not seem to have decided what to do in case the monarchist, imperialist and Boulangerist coalition should prove successful. They evidently anticipate the difficulties that must ensue the moment the majority split up. How can they hope to overcome the resistance of the president of the republic and of the senate? What steps could they take to re-establish a monarchy or empire? What insurmountable obstacles there are to even such a milk-and-water monarchy as that which M. Cornely has now become reconciled to—a monarchy more republican than the republic of 1875, and formed by an alliance between monarchists and moderate republicans.

"In short, the situation may be summed up as follows: Boulangerism has, during the past few months, lost ground enormously. It is true that General Boulanger's election at Montmartre is probable, but supposing even that his election is made valid, he will not find in the chamber a group of Boulangerists important enough to enable him to attempt anything serious.

"If the republicans, and this belief is generally becoming stronger, obtain a majority on Sunday, the imperialist-monarchist-Boulanger coalition will be dissolved, and it is impossible that by the aid of the new men who will be elected to the chamber a party will be formed of moderate republicans and conservatives who will be able to exercise a real influence in governing France.

them. We would then see a repetition of nervous twitching, hesitation and fumbling about in the national assembly.

"It can safely be said that no matter what may be the result of the elections to-morrow they will not have upon the destinies of the republic the same consequences that seemed imminent only a few months ago. They will result neither in an immediate crisis nor in a bouleversement irreparable."

Senator Alfred Nagrett, one of General Boulanger's closest friends, as well as a writer in the Presse, spoke as follows: "The situation is most encouraging. I have just received a letter from the general, in which he expresses himself confident of victory. It is impossible to make a detailed statement of the progress of the campaign in the provinces because of the rapid movement of events, and because our candidates are kept so busy that they have no time to write. I can, however, speak with the utmost confidence of our chances in Paris. The revisionist campaign affords an interesting study. They are spreading gold broadcast through the land. They are paying each one of their candidates, most of whom are impetuous, at best, 1,000 francs. They have been buying up newspapers all over the country, with editors on large salaries. All the leaders of the movement from the general down, are living like princes, although none of them have independent fortunes. Where, then, does the money come from? That is a conundrum no one has yet succeeded in solving, but that some of it comes from London is clearly shown by the fact that when a certain bankrupt paper was bought up by the Boulangerists, a couple of weeks ago, the back debts were paid in English sovereigns. This I can prove."

Said M. Sigismund LaCroix, of the Radical: "I am not a political prophet and can accordingly only tell what is absolutely certain. First and foremost, the majority in the chamber will be republican. The Boulangerist adventure is, merely a matter of history. The country has seen beneath the mask. For things of that kind an overwhelming current of public opinion is essential. A plebiscite such as Boulanger attempted is only possible if carried on by a resistless torrent that dashes down all barriers. The Boulangerist book was flamed effectually by the high court of justice. The Boulangerist voyage back would occupy two months more, so that the summer would have come around before he could be with his followers.

"Evidently it would be the height of folly to incur such a risk as so critical a moment. One firmly sided in the chamber by universal suffrage, and the infamous judgment of the high court having been annulled, the general will proceed to the organization of a constituency which will decide what form of government is really wanted by the people of this country. Up to this point the royalists, imperialists and Boulangerists will march side by side, and none will part.

"Now what will happen if the general's following and allies do not secure a majority. Even then all will be well and our triumph only postponed. We are bound, in any case, to have such a powerful minority as to make anything like a stable government impossible. The ministries would be revised every twenty-four hours, and President Carnot forced to dissolve the chamber and let the country again express its wishes through a general election. Meantime the discontented factions all over France will be growing more and more impatient, and when it comes to a second vote there is every reason to believe that General Boulanger will carry it before him.

"As regards riots on the streets, I am sorry to say that it is quite within the bounds of possibility for the government in power to take violent and illegal measures to prevent us, their victorious enemies, from carrying out the wishes of the nation. If they dare do this there will be trouble, for the people will rise up indignantly at such an attempt to violate their rights."

M. J. Cornely, the brilliant political writer in Le Martin, gave a clear, forcible resume of the situation. "I regard it as absolutely certain," said he, "that the Boulangerists, with their conservative allies, will gain a decided majority in the elections September 29. I expect to see them secure at least 320 of the 568 seats in the chamber. Success in the chamber will not necessarily assure the immediate success of their scheme of constitutional revision, for the senate of the senate is necessary and the senate may prove refractory. But whether the revisionists succeed at once, or whether President Carnot is forced to dissolve the chamber and let the country express its wishes through a general election, the result will be a republican government made by republicans, and not like the present one, by monarchists.

"I hope the New York Herald will make its readers understand one thing. We monarchists by preference take this position, saying to the existing government, 'Prevent us that the majority of the electors in France are in favor of a republic (which has never been proved), and we promise to become loyal republicans.'" Only in that case we demand a real republic, like that of the United States, with religious freedom and without the intolerable centralization which is ruining the country. If you cannot, or will not, give us back our king, for we are weary of a republic only in name which has retained all the faults of the monarchical regime without giving us the advantage of local self-government.

"I feel that the time has at last come when this appeal will be heard, and if, as I apprehend, the people's decision is given in favor of the republic, we shall have one which will no longer be just the laughing stock of Europe. In no case do I fear a riot or civil war. There will be a war of words, but no bloodshed. It is my hope, however, having served his purpose, General Boulanger, after the elections, will be promptly dropped by the conservatives, who may retain their control in the chamber by effecting an alliance with the moderate republicans. The brave general will sink into insignificance. Up to the time of his flight to London he had made dupes of royalists and imperialists. Since then he has been in their power.

"In conclusion I may make the general remark, whatever may be the result of the elections, and whatever may be accomplished in the year or so of parliamentary bickering which will inevitably follow, you may be quite sure that France will never know what it is to have a really stable government until she has fixed her place in Europe by a war with Germany. This war is as sure to come as an explosion in a powder factory where men walk about constantly with lighted matches. The sooner, then, that it comes and is over with, the sooner we shall reach some sort of a level. It may be higher if we take back Alsace-Lorraine, or lower if we are beaten. But at best it will

be a level, and we shall know what to count on. In the meantime we are groping in the dark, and all political play is but an amusing prelude to the play which will soon begin. The play, by the way, is pretty sure to be a tragedy."

M. Max Paz, secretaire de la Redaction of Paris, spoke as follows: "It is not improbable that the Boulangerists will achieve certain success in Paris, where they have massed all the strongest candidates—Roquet, Laguerre, General Boulanger—but in the provinces they will meet with overwhelming defeat. There they have put forward men absolutely unheard of. Many of them are second-class reporters, whose salaries vary between 300 and 500 francs, and who are far from capable of properly representing the departments whose suffrage they invoke. For this and other reasons I am convinced that General Boulanger & Co. have not the remotest chance of gaining a majority in the new chamber.

"The question of finances in the Boulangerist campaign affords an interesting study. They are spreading gold broadcast through the land. They are paying each one of their candidates, most of whom are impetuous, at best, 1,000 francs. They have been buying up newspapers all over the country, with editors on large salaries. All the leaders of the movement from the general down, are living like princes, although none of them have independent fortunes. Where, then, does the money come from? That is a conundrum no one has yet succeeded in solving, but that some of it comes from London is clearly shown by the fact that when a certain bankrupt paper was bought up by the Boulangerists, a couple of weeks ago, the back debts were paid in English sovereigns. This I can prove."

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EUROPE'S WAR CLOUD

Not Quite so Threatening This Sunday Morning.

BUT IT HASN'T ROLLED AWAY.

The Czar of the Russias Has Been Pouting.

WILHELM HURT HIS FEELINGS.

Yet He Will Make the German a Fashionable Call Soon.

PREPARING FOR THE VISIT.

Bismarck Will Give Him a Royal Reception if the Early Star Will Permit—Permanent Anti-Social Laws.

The Czar's Call.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The emperor will return to Potsdam to-morrow. Prince Hismarck will come to Berlin on Wednesday. Count Herbert Bismarck, all the cabinet ministers and General von Schwenin, the German ambassador to Russia, are summoned to a meeting on Thursday. The assembling is due to the czar's coming visit, for which delicate arrangements are to be made.

The Kieler Zeitung announces that the Russian yachts Dergava and Carevena, conveying the czar, are timed to reach Kiel on the morning of the 27th inst. If Bismarck's plans are effected, instead of a short and unceremonious visit the czar will be treated to a number of court banquets and a diplomatic dinner. The absence of DeGiers, the Russian foreign minister, indicates that the czar is determined to refuse Prince Bismarck's political conference.

All the Russian papers agree that the exceptionally friendly treatment of the czar-witch during his visit to Germany, and the courtesies offered the czar, do not affect the relations between the two countries. The czar's personal feelings towards the emperor have recently been excited by an incident arising from his (the czar's) conferring the order of St. Stanislaus on a Bulgarian, Major Gruff, who kidnapped Prince Alexander of Battenberg, and who is now a Russian prisoner. The emperor, at a military dinner, in the course of conversation, expressed wonder that the decoration should have been given to a traitorous soldier. Three Prussian officers who were the decoration of the order of St. Stanislaus heard of the emperor's words. They forthwith refused to accept the order. As a result, the czar collectively signed protest, stating they could not wear an order that had been given to a traitor. The czar's exasperation was so intense that he demanded, through Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, the punishment of the officers. The emperor placed them under arrest for unbecomingly refusing the order of St. Stanislaus, but after two days he ordered their release.

The manoeuvres at Hanover terminated to-day. The Post publishes a report of the manoeuvres which is conclusive as to the necessity of smokeless powder henceforth for both the artillery and the infantry. The corps using smokeless powder got within 400 yards of the enemy without the latter being able to determine their distance. The latter were often taken on the flank and were unable to guess whether the fire came. If it had been a real battle they would have been annihilated. The war office is preparing to supply smokeless powder to all the troops, including the coast artillery.

The latest perfected smokeless powder leaves no after drift by infantry and only a slight gray mist after the firing of artillery.

The constant squabbles between Edwards, the United States consul at Berlin, and the merchants, have resulted in a formal complaint being sent to the foreign office by the merchants regarding the consul's delay of business and his unbecoming demeanor. The consul, however, has already referred to Herbert Bismarck who is indisposed to interfere on the ground that the matter is of too little importance. Consul Edwards, it is said, has the approval of Secretary Blaine in the general line of his conduct.

General Von Blumenthal, who was supposed to be under the displeasure of Emperor William, was present at the manoeuvres and was cordially received by the emperor. The popular demonstration so gratified the emperor that he told the burgo-master of Hanover that he hoped to pass several days yearly among the Hanover people. His majesty distributed 100 decorations. In accordance with his wish the municipal authorities of Hanover will fill an album with photographs of the leading incidents of his visit.

Minister Phelps, it is expected, will be granted an audience with Prince Bismarck on the 24th inst., and will be received by the emperor on the 27th.

The government has finally decided to make the amended anti-social law, which has hitherto been renewed every two years, part of the permanent penal code. A commission of the ministry of justice has revised and slightly altered the bill which, with one of the prominent questions of the coming session of the reichstag. The national liberals, recently credited with a determination to offer independent opposition to the measure, show through their press organs a disposition to join the conservatives in support of the government, while the centrists form an uncompromising hostile to the socialists contemplate the change from temporary to permanent restrictions with equanimity, believing that their party progress will not be hindered thereby.

If the eye affection from which Herr von Scholz is suffering forces him to resign the office of finance minister he will be succeeded by Herr von Steinmann, president of Schleswig-Holstein.

The czar will go to Athens to attend the marriage of Princess Sophie, of Prussia, to the duke of Sparta. After the wedding ceremony at Athens Emperor William will make a tour of the Peloponnese, going to Olympia to view the excavations.

BAYONETS AND BALLOTS.

Soldiers Chase Oklahoma Voters From Poll to Poll.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21.—A special from Oklahoma City, I. T., says: To-day was one of the most exciting days in the history of the city.

About six weeks ago a faction of citizens, after failing to induce the council to call a convention for the purpose of framing an amended charter, framed one themselves and called an election for the people to vote on it. As it provided for the immediate ousting of the present city government, the United States troops, under the authority of General Merritt, prevented the election. Two or three weeks ago the charter prepared by the committee and authorized by the council was voted down. The original charter faction then called an election on their charter for to-day again without the consent of the mayor and council. General Merritt again sent orders to Colonel Snyder to prevent the election, and this morning Captain Stiles, in command of the troops here, carried out the command at the point of the bayonet. The polls were opened early in the morning and a large crowd assembled.

A number of persons endeavored to vote, when Captain Stiles threw his company across the street and gave the command to charge. The company encountered no opposition to their progress. The leaders of the charter faction then rushed to another place and declared the polls open again. Captain Stiles repeated the charge and again cleared the street.

R. Glasgow then called the crowd around him and advised them to disperse. Continuing, he censured the interference by the military, when Captain Stiles charged the crowd for the third time and brought the speech to an abrupt termination.

The second ward polls were then declared open in another part of the city. Captain Stiles proceeded to the new voting places. The leaders of the charter faction, after consulting with Captain Stiles, advised the crowd to disperse. The advice was followed and the excitement subsided. Nine of the leaders were afterwards arrested on a charge of conspiring against the authority of the United States and city government.

THEY ENJOY LIFE.

Peculiar Position of the Minister of Finance and His Bride.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Minister of Finance Foster, with his bride, Mrs. Chisholm, the Chicago divorced lady the validity of whose marriage with Foster has been questioned, has returned to Ottawa after a honeymoon of several weeks. Notwithstanding the fact that the matter is sure to be brought up in parliament, the couple appear to enjoy the life as if no cloud hung over them. It is stated that Foster, before he makes his annual budget speech in parliament, will introduce a bill making, as a special favor, his marriage with Mrs. Chisholm a legal one. The minister's marriage here is a diversity of opinion. Hector Cameron, queen's counsel, and one of the most prominent members of the legal profession in Canada, states that it is illegal, and that serious complications might arise should any one take the matter up against Foster. So far Mr. and Mrs. Foster have not been ostracized from Canada as had been predicted, but on the contrary during his visit to St. Andrews, N. B., they were guests of Governor Sir Leonard Tilley. Their future social status, however, will depend upon what action Lord Stanley as governor general takes when the festivities at the government house open here in December. Should it ultimately be decided that the marriage is illegal Mr. D. B. Chisholm, the first husband of Mrs. Foster, will have a good chance to return from his exile in the United States and bleed the minister of France of a considerable portion of his surplus accumulations.

ST. LOUIS PRIZE FIGHTERS.

The Police Promptly Squelch a Proposed Slugging Match.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the face of the recent fatal fight at Daly Bros' saloon there was an attempt to bring off a fight to a finish and a sparring match in the western section of the city last night. Gibson Bros, in command of the police, promptly arrested the contestants, in what is known as the Cheltenham district, and it was here that the fight was to take place. The police promptly stopped the exhibition. To-day warrants were issued for those implicated in the Ahearn-Jackson fall fight. Ahearn, the surviving principal, is held for murder in the second degree, while Jackson is held for the same offense in the first degree. There is no such name as J. J. Hefferman in the Oakland directory, and no one seems to have any knowledge of him.

ANOTHER SUSPECT.

Chicago Police Looking For a Cronin Conspirator in California.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Journal this afternoon published a special dispatch from Oakland, Cal., to the effect that Chicago officers are looking for the conspirator in the case of J. J. Hefferman, senior guardian of the Chicago Gael camp of that city, on the charge of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin.

No Such Man in Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—An evening paper says Chief of Police Tompkins and Captain Fletcher, of Oakland, were interviewed this afternoon and denied any knowledge of any Chicago police or detective being in Oakland in search of J. J. Hefferman, and that he was wanted in Chicago for complicity in the Cronin case. There is no such name as J. J. Hefferman in the Oakland directory, and no one seems to have any knowledge of him.

Chief of Detectives Lees said to-night

that the Chicago police notified him several months ago that Hefferman was supposed to be in this city and that he investigated the matter at that time. He found the man and secured evidence that he could not have been connected with the murder. He says Hefferman is well connected but refuses to disclose his identity.

The Woodruff Decision Deferred.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Judge McConnell did not announce his decision on the application of Frank Woodruff for his discharge from custody, on the ground that he had not been tried within the statutory time, at the opening of the criminal court this morning, as it was supposed he would do. Instead, the work of getting a jury to try the other prisoners in the Cronin case was resumed. No additional jurors were received. Before adjournment Attorney Donahue, on behalf of his client, Kinzie, renewed his motion that he be given the information against Kinzie, saying that he knew no more now than when appointed by the court to defend the prisoner. The matter was argued at length and finally taken under advisement.

Cherokees Favor Allotment.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The congressional commission on territories and Indian affairs

arrived at Muskogee, I. T., last night, and a reception was given them to-day. A member of the commission said that but a few months ago the Cherokees refused to entertain the idea of allotment; now they are in favor of it, but desire to hold all their land and divide it among themselves.

THE CREEK NATION.

It Can Dispose of Its Funds Without Federal Interference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Attorney General Miller in his opinion deciding that the United States had no jurisdiction in the matter of the funds of the Creek nation, after an elaborate discussion of the subject, says he has expressed no opinion on the merits of the claims of one side or the other in view of the fact that he has no knowledge of the circumstances, except by assertions on one side or the other.

"I will further say," continued the attorney general, "that I will not attempt to control the action of the district attorney, who may conclude it is his duty to have the matter investigated by the grand jury. I simply determine that as attorney general I will not undertake this investigation."

The attorney general finds the facts to be as represented in the report of Agent Gardner, that congress made an appropriation of \$2,380,557 to the Creek nation for the release of their title to certain lands. Of this sum, \$2,000,000 was made a permanent fund for the benefit of these Indians, and \$380,557 was to be paid to the treasurer of the Creek nation or such person as the Creek nation shall direct to receive it. Of this sum, \$2,000,000 was used to pay off a note for twice the amount held by an Arkansas bank. The balance of this money was paid, he says, to the proper person, and, "I do not see that I, as attorney general of the United States, am authorized to disregard the discretion plainly granted to the Creek council in the disposition of these funds, or to attempt the recovery thereof."

The Utah Commission Meets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The members of the Utah commission met again this morning to further consider the report of the sub-committee submitted yesterday. The conference continued until after 12 o'clock. Another meeting will be held this afternoon. The members of the committee refuse to talk of the subject matter of the report further than to say that it will suggest some radical changes.

It Expedited Matters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—As a result of the order issued by Secretary Proctor six weeks ago, establishing a bureau of records and pensions in his office, the number of pension claims awaiting examination, which was 40,000, with a daily receipt of 1,000, has been reduced to 100, having all been passed upon, and it is now possible for claims received in the morning to be examined and disposed of the same day.

A Whisky Firm Falls.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—The firm of John B. McIlvaine & Son, consisting of John B. McIlvaine and J. Banks McIlvaine, assigned this afternoon for the benefit of their creditors. The firm has been in existence here in the whisky business for twenty-five years. They are secured for Mattingly & Sons for \$103,000. They can pay about 65 cents on the dollar.

THE DYING NOVELIST.

Wilkie Collins Feared to Be on His Death Bed.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The latest information with respect to the health of Wilkie Collins is of the most serious character. For about a month he has been suffering from bronchitis, which has quite prostrated him, coming as it did on his then great debility. The result of his former illness. It has this week caused a sudden change for the worse, which has given rise to the gravest apprehensions. Wilkie Collins is now lying in a critical condition at his residence in Wimpole street. Mr. Beard, his medical attendant, who successfully combated his patient's last relapse, fears that he cannot again rally.

Off For the South.

GREENSBORO, Sept. 21.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The United States vessel Enterprise, in command of Captain McCalla, which has been lying off for the past fortnight, left her moorings at the tail of the bank yesterday afternoon and proceeded on a cruise to the south.

Soldiers Cannot Vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary Proctor has been looking further into the complaints coming from persons in the new states that a number of soldiers quartered therein were about to vote at the approaching elections. The secretary has replied that the soldiers cannot acquire a legal voting residence by means of their military service in the state and if they undertake to vote illegally the civil authorities will be able to cope with the difficulty.

A BAD WRECK.

An Accident at Denver Results in the Death of a Fireman.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—As the Union Pacific express due in this city at 4 o'clock was entering the city this afternoon an accident occurred, resulting in fatal injury to Joe Cannon, the fireman on the incoming train, and serious injury to Fireman George Ragan, of a light engine. The light engine had run down to the outskirts of the city and backed on a spur to allow the express to pass. The engine was left open and the passenger train plunged at full speed into the light engine. Both locomotives were badly wrecked. Fireman Cannon was literally cooked by the steam from the waist down and died in a few hours. Fireman Ragan was badly but not dangerously hurt.

Northwestern Crop Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The weather crop bulletin for the week ending September 21 says: Reports from the northwest and the states of the Ohio valley indicate that an excellent corn crop has been secured and that only slight damage has resulted to the crops in that section from the recent frosts. The winter wheat states group is generally in good condition and seeding is progressing rapidly.

The Faulkner Case.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—In the trial of Lester R. Faulkner to-day the entire morning was occupied with the examination of Charles L. Bingham, receiver of the Danville bank. He testified that the total liabilities of the bank when it failed were \$447,500.

Lithographers Fall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Hatch Lithographic company has been placed in the hands of the sheriff on a judgment for \$20,000. The company had a capital stock of \$150,000; liabilities about \$50,000.

ENGLAND CAPTURED.

Manager Bok and His Troupe of Bicyclones in Leicester.

BUFFALO BILL'S FAIR RIVALS.

Their First Appearance on the Beltgrave Road Track.

ARMAINDO'S SERIOUS MISTAKE.

A Dose of the Wrong Medicine Looks Hor Up.

OUR LILLY AMONG THE LOTS.

Miss Wood and Miss Stanley Collide With No Serious Damage to Anybody—A Spirited Exhibition.

The Bicyclers.