THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1893. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

IOWA DEVASTATED

Many People Killed in a Cyclone Throughout the State.

CHEROKEE COUNTY CITIZENS SUFFFERED

Fourteen Deaths in that Locality and Others Reported Missing.

SURGEONS IN DEMAND ON ALL SIDES

Prostrated Wires Render Accurate Details Out of the Question.

ESTIMATES FROM THE CITIES INVOLVED

Path of the Storm Marked by Desolation on All Sides—Crops Ruined and Many Farm Animals Killed.

SIOUX CITY, July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A cyclone, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, passed over Cherokee, Buena Vista, Ida, Sac and Pocahontas counties, east of here, late this afternoon. Wires are down and little can be learned. The cyclone struck just west of Quimby, in Cherokee county, and did much damage to property. Many buildings were wrecked. Mrs. Allen Warburten of Quimby was killed near Cherokee and a Mrs. Molineux in that vicinity, but no damage was done in the town.

The storm swept across the country nearly eastward, destroying crops and demolishing the buildings in its path. It is rumored that many people were killed. Many horses and cattle were killed.

Trains on the Illinois Central suffered severely, all the glass in the north side of the cars being broken. Hail stones ten inches in circumference were picked up. The hail storm covered an unusually wide area.

Several People Killed.

FONDA, Ia., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A terrific tornado passed west and south of this place between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening, demolishing buildings and groves, injuring many persons and causing the loss of life of four persons near town who have been heard from. The dead are:

JOHN DETWILER, living half a mile southwest of Fonda.

MRS. AMOS H. GARTAN and TWO CHILDREN.

The injured heard from are: MRS. JOHN DETWILER.

TWO CHILDREN of AMOS H. GARTAN.

MR. and MRS. C. E. SHIRLEY.

TWO CHILDREN of SAM HEARNOS.

FAMILY of A. W. ENO.

The buildings of the following persons were demolished: George Sanborn, barn, one-half mile south of town, Mrs. William Marshall tenant; house and barn where John Detwiler resided; Amos H. Gartan, house and barn; Harvey Eaton, barn; Samuel Hearsom, house and barn, and a school house.

The course of the storm was a little southeast and was preceded by an east wind and slow moving clouds going westward, while the upper strata of clouds and the storm itself came from the northwest. It was attended by a heavy fall of rain, some hail and an unusual electrical disturbance.

Pomeroy is reported half destroyed, nearly 100 persons being killed or injured. The south part of the town was destroyed.

Loss at Storm Lake.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At Alta R. Breacher and a child were killed, and several members of Mr. Breacher's family may die of the injuries they received.

At Storm Lake a number of buildings were demolished.

The killed are:

MR. THOMPSON.

JOSEPH STATE.

Among those hurt were:

CHARLES LATMAN, who will die.

MRS. THOMAS WALL, back broken.

MR. WALL and CHILD, may die.

W. R. CLEMENS and WIFE, both nearly 80 years old, will probably die.

Near Fonda several families were blown away and four persons are known to have been killed. D. E. Miller and two of his family are believed to have been killed; the families of Ed Sargent and Samuel Herstaw were blown away and have not yet been found.

It is believed that there were nine deaths at this point.

Situation a Cherokee.

CHEROKEE, Ia., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An oppressively sultry day was brought to a close by a wind storm in this county, the most destructive in loss of life and property in the history of the county. The storm passed over the south part of the county, missing all towns, yet reports of twenty killed and many injured have been brought to this city by persons in quest of surgeons. The track of the storm is marked by complete desolation. A large number of farm animals were killed, and farm houses and other buildings reduced to kindl. wood.

Crops in its path, some twelve miles wide in this county and varying in width from eighty rods to three miles, are completely ruined. The wires are down east of here and the extent of the storm cannot be ascertained.

Damage at Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Hundreds of shade trees were twisted to pieces and small grain and garden plants leveled to the ground last night by the most terrific wind and rain storm experienced in this part of this state for years. The residence of John Young near Palo was wrecked. The family had just gotten into the cellar when the crash came. Many barns were wrecked and one brick block in this city was unroofed.

At Grinnell.

GRINNELL, Ia., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A heavy storm swept through this county before daylight this morning doing great damage to growing crops. In Chester county a number of barns and outbuildings were blown down, roads were blocked with trees and acres of corn were broken off close to the ground. It was the severest storm of the season.

Reports of Other Damages.

DES MOINES, July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—News reached here of a destructive cyclone in Pocahontas and Calhoun counties. It has been impossible so far to get details or even positive information. The cyclone, according to reports, struck those counties after 6 o'clock and the country telegraph offices had been closed. The news was brought to Des Moines by trainmen from the Fort Dodge branch of the Rock Island. The report was that the town of Pomeroy had been almost swept out of existence, and that relief had been telegraphed for.

COLFAX COUNTY CYCLONE.

Much Damage Done, One Man Fatally Hurt and Others Injured.

ROGERS, Neb., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A destructive cyclyne passed over the central part of this county last evening, leaving destruction in its path. Mr. Chris Miller, living eight miles north of here, was the heaviest loser. The house, barn and other buildings, except the granary, were entirely demolished, the fragments being strewn over the surrounding fields. The storm struck the house about 8 o'clock p. m., while the family was eating supper and all were injured except the youngest child, which was carried through the air for some distance, but miraculously escaped injtry. Mr. Miller had three ribs broken and was perhaps internally injured. The oldest son is injured internally and will not recover. The remaining four children were all more or less injured. The loss is about $2,000, furniture and machinery being all smashed and scattered.

East and west of this place barns, corn cribs and wind mills were blown down and fruit trees torn out by the roots. It was the most destructive storm that ever visited Colfax county.

STRUCK A POWDER MAGAZINE.

Lightning Causes an Explosion Which Results in Much Damage.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 6.—During a terrible lightning storm last night a powder magazine on the outskirts of the city was struck by lightning. The explosion blew the structure to atoms, destroying several buildings near by and injuring nine persons. Many rushed from their houses thinking it was an earthquake. Many telephones burned out, and the electric light plant was disabled.

Crops Considerably Damaged.

ELDORA, Ia., July 6.—The severest wind and rain storm known in this vicinity for years came last night from the northwest. Many fields of heavy oats were permanently injured. Corn was only slightly damaged. The outlook for all crops was never more promising than before the storm. Fruit trees suffered some and there was considerable damage to structures on the fair grounds.

Destructive Hail Storm.

TYLER, Minn., July 6.—The most destructive rain and hail storm that this region has ever seen visited this section last evening. The path of the storm lay from Lake Benton to Rushton, a distance of twelve miles. Crops were cleaned out entirely. What the hail did not do the wind did. Hail stones as large as a man's fist broke windows everywhere.

High Water in North Dakota.

PEMBINA, N. D., July 6.—The Pembina river has risen ten feet in the past twenty-four hours, owing to the heavy rains in the Pembina mountains west of here. The high water has taken away many bridges. A terrible storm struck Neche and other towns along the Great Northern.

Damaged by Wind.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 6.—Considerable damage was done here by the wind storm last night. Chimneys and shade trees were blown down and glass fronts driven in. Oats and corn are badly lodged. Some live stock was killed by lightning.

Fourteen Reported Killed.

ALTA, Ia., July 6.—Meager reports just received indicate that a terrible tornado passed about four miles south of this place, between Aurelia and Newell, today. Fourteen persons are reported killed and a large number injured.

Cyclone in Minnesota.

LAKEFIELD, Minn., July 6.—A cyclone struck here last night, doing considerable damage to buildings. Several lives are reported lost in the country, but definite details have not been received.

Hail Damage in North Dakota.

GRAFTON, N. D., July 6.—A strip two miles wide and many miles long was completely destroyed by hail yesterday.

Severe Storm at Ashton, N. D.

GRAFTON, N. D., July 6.—Farmers living east of here report a terrible storm in the vicinity of Ashton.

THREE MILLION REPRESENTED.

Bohemian-American National Committee in Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The third annual session of the Bohemian-American national committee opened this morning at 10 o'clock in the Bohemian-American hall, 400 West Eighteenth street. President L. J. Palda of this city presided. The day was taken up with the reading of minutes of the last session and the presentation of reports of the correspondence bureau and emigration and statistics committee and closed with a discussion of the continuance of the organ, Bohemian Voice, published in Omaha. It was finally decided to continue the publication. The Bohemian national committee represents through its various societies in America 3,000,000 Bohemians. The principal object of the committee is to represent the Bohemians before the Americans as they are and further to collect statistics of Bohemian immigration and present the situation to the people in Bohemia who are struggling for home rule.

ONE WAY TO BURST A BANK.

How the Hartley Bank of Joyce, Mo., Was Robbed.

NEVADA, Mo., July 6.—The safe of the Hartley bank at Joyce was opened yesterday and only $1,400 was found within, when the total amount was said to have been nearly $30,000.

Cashier Brasher was recently arrested and is now in jail. It has been learned that the day before the alleged robbery he bought a gallon of coal oil, which it is surmised he used in an attempt to burn the bank building and the bank books, as the office furniture was saturated with oil and the bank's records were found the next morning piled on the floor outside the vault and on fire.

When Brasher left his house the night of the robbery he told his wife he was not feeling well and on his return later said he had been held prisoner by robbers, who had threatened his life if he gave an alarm before morning.

Loss of a Wyoming Merchant.

RAWLINS, Wyo., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The residence of Thomas Magor, the leading merchant at Baggs, on Snake river, sixty-five miles south, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nothing was saved except an organ, feather bed and trunk, all the furniture, clothing, etc., being burned, together with $250 in currency and checks. Mrs. Magor was also seriously burned about the head and face in her efforts to save some of her personal effects and the money. Her physician hopes to save her eyes. Total loss, about $1,500.

Contest of Black Hills Firemen.

LEAD CITY, S. D., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The three days tournament of the Black Hills Firmen's association ended here today. In all hose races, coupling contests and foot races good time was made and all were satisfied with the result. The prizes were large and quite equally distributed, the Lead City hose company getting a good share. Teams from Rapid City, Spearfish, Deadwood and Central City, besides two home teams, were competitors in all contests and excitement ran high. Many thousand visitors were in attendance.

OPINIONS OF BUSINESS MEN

Discussion of the Silver Question by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

TRONG RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause of the Sherman Act Urgently Demanded—Speeches Made on Both Sides of the Subject.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The business men of the metropolis met today and looking into each others faces considered the financial situation with which they are surrounded. The occasion was a gathering of the chamber of commerce, in response to a call issued by its leading members, who therein declared that "the present disturbed condition of the finances of the country, brought about primarily by the enforced purchases of useless silver bullion and the consequent distrust in the ability of the government to preserve the gold standard, calls for a public expression of opinion by business men as to the remedies to be applied for the restoration of confidence."

Vice President Orr presided, and immediately the overflowing chamber had been called to order. John Claflin arose in response to the chairman's question, "What is your pleasure?" and said that they did not need to be told that the strain the business men were suffering from was a severe one. He said that he had been told that the strain was greater than that of any panic in former years. He did not believe they were on the verge of a commercial panic, they were passing through one. There had been many causes, he said, which had contributed to the present trouble. Most of them would right themselves in the natural course of business, but there was one chief cause which was not included in that category and that was the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law. [Applause.] It had caused distrust abroad and weakened us while it strengthened Europe. He did not see how any sensible man could oppose the repeal of that law and the wiping of it off our statute book. Any law that should take its place should only be enacted after careful deliberation.

Mr. Claflin's Resolutions.

Whereas, This country has oftened suffered greatly by reason of hasty and ill-advised legislation;

Whereas, It is now suffering from the effects of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act which, by creating distrust as to the interchangeability of our currency, based on silver, with our currency based on gold, has caused widespread alarm and has almost created a commercial panic, and

Whereas, In consequence of this alarm, money is withdrawn from circulation, business is greatly depressed, many mills and manufactories are closed or preparing to close and thousands of laboring men are about to be thrown out of employment, and

Whereas, Business enterprises will not be resumed nor labor steadily employed until money can be obtained by manufacturers and by merchants at moderate rates; and

Whereas, Ordinary interest rates cannot be expected until confidence in the stability of all the money of the country shall be thoroughly re-established so that the lender may not fear repayment in dollars less valuable than those he lends, now be it

Resolved, That the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which month by month renders increasingly difficult the maintenance of the parity of each dollar with every other dollar, is essential to the prompt restoration of national prosperity. This chamber, therefore, urges the speedy and unconditional repeal of such silver purchasing clause.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this chamber a representative commission should be appointed by congress at the special session about to convene, which commission should diligently study the whole body of coinage and currency laws of the United States and of other countries and report at the regular session of congress, to the end that a comprehensive plan for a safe and elastic currency may be carefully matured in the light of the world's experience.

Mr. Windmuller's Amendment.

Louis Windmuller seconded the resolutions and offered an amendment providing for a committee of seven which should, with other like bodies, go to Washington and work for the repeal of the Sherman silver law. In support of his amendment, Mr. Windmuller said: "Congress must respect our wishes; New York merchants pay a large part of the revenue of this country, while its financiers are controlled by our bankers. But let us not rely on our prestige nor on that of other commercial bodies. If we want help we will help ourselves. We have heard of the activity of the silver men. They are making every effort for a continuance of the present law or for free silver coinage. We are informed that they have closed their mines on the grounds that they cannot work them at the present price of the white metal. They are raising funds to influence legislation, and have called a national convention to their assistance. We must not be idle while they are so busy. The issuance of Clearing House certificates has demonstrated that a flexible currency, controlled by bankers, is desirable. But we have an accumulation of $7 per capita more than they have in England, where interest is 2 per cent, while it is 10 per cent here. We need only confidence in the currency which we have already, and that can only be re-established by the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act."

Mr. Windmuller's amendment was accepted as an addition to the original resolutions.

J. B. Colegate said he thought the resolutions were completed and that they should be printed and studied for a week before the members were required to vote upon them. Any way, he did not think the adoption of the resolutions would have the slightest effect.

Says the Majority is Wrong.

There were cries of "Question," from various parts of the chamber, but A. Foster Higgins obtained the floor. He said he disagreed with Mr. Claflin as to the cause of the financial disturbance, but at the same time he personally had no objection to the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law. He admitted there seemed to be a very general opinion that the Sherman law was responsible for all our troubles, but he asserted substantially that the majority was wrong. In support of that statement Mr. Higgins quoted from a report of a royal commission on the silver question, contained in an English parliamentary blue book. That commission, Mr. Higgins said, had studied the subject thoroughly and had obtained all the information possible. Mr. Higgins then plunged into a mass of statistics of the money world in the time when money was first used and urged that these figures proved the conclusion of the British commission, viz: That every step that has been taken in the direction of a monometallic basis had retarded the progress and prosperity of the world. There was not enough gold in the world, Mr. Higgins said, to supply the money of the world.

Mr. Higgins Replied To.

Mr. Claflin replied to Mr. Higgins. He said he was perfectly familiar with the report of the royal commission quoted by that gentleman, and reminded him that one-half of the commission favored the demonetization of silver and the other half did not. He regretted as much as Mr. Higgins that silver should be demonetized. But it would be an extremely dangerous and foolish thing for this country to attempt to maintain silver as money against the whole world. We should join with the rest of the world in the struggle for gold. [Applause.] Unfortunately, however, the course of this country had made it much easier for other countries to get gold, while we were losing it. The thing for this country to do, if Mr. Higgins and Mr. Colgate were right, was to bring all the gold we could into this country and show Europe that she could not do without silver. That it would be the best way to remonetize silver throughout the world was unquestionable, but just so long as the Sherman law remained on the statute books so long would this want of confidence and this disturbed condition in financial and commercial circles continue. Mr. Claflin reminded Mr. Higgins that when this country resumed specie payments it was not in the depths of financial distress, but that the country was in an exceptionally good condition. "In fact," he added, amid loud applause, "I should be glad to see two such years again in business as we had in 1879 and 1880."

Remarks by Mr. St. John.

William P. St. John, president of the Commercial National bank, undertook to discuss the first paragraph of the resolution. He said this chamber had never had a debate on this subject which reached the facts, and in the nature of things they never could, but he was willing to meet a company of gentlemen and discuss the facts and abide by the result. He was glad for once to be in unison with the Chamber of Commerce. He agreed with it that the thing to do was to repeal the Sherman silver law and stop buying silver. [Applause.] In consideration of that fact he begged them to give him kindly attention. The trouble with the Sherman silver law, Mr. St. John said, was that it had not been properly administered, but that invoked a political discussion and he did not care to go into that.

There were cries of "Question," when Mr. St. John sat down, and a viva voce vote was taken. The resolutions were declared adopted, the result as announced by the chairman being: "Three nays against the whole chamber." The nays were William P. St. John, A. Foster Higgins and J. B. Colgate.

The chairman, at the close of the meeting, appointed the following as the committee called for by Mr. Windmuller's addition to the resolution: John Claflin, Henry Hertz, Gustav H. Schwab, W. N. Trennholm, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Edward Simmons and John Sloane.

The chamber then adjourned.

WHAT THE SILVER MEN EXPECT.

General Warner Gives a Reporter an Interesting Interview.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—"What of the night?" said a reporter to General A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic league.

General Warner said: "I see that the legislative council of India has decided to receive sovereigns at the treasury of India without the limit in exchange for rupees, but not Bank of England notes, nor will they pay out gold for rupees. The council has also carefully abstained from making gold a legal tender. If it should do so Europe would rapidly be drained of its gold to settle balances due to India. The policy, therefore, is simply to sell council bills, which are drafts on the Indian treasury for rupees, for gold and then to buy silver on government account at the ratio fixed in council and from this silver coin rupees with which to meet any excess of drafts over the tax collections of the Indian treasury.

"We may look for purchases of silver on account of the Indian government at any time. In fact, that government has adopted a sort of a Bland law, excepting that it has fixed the ratio at 21½ for converting rupees into silver.

"If the mints of the west remain closed for any length of time silver will rise as the result of purchases by our government and on account of India."

Questioned as to the alleged purpose of the silver convention, which is to meet in Chicago August 1, to pass a resolution favoring the demonetization of gold, Mr. Warner said: "I know nothing of a purpose to introduce such a bill. If the monometallists insist on a subversion of bimetallism by demonetizing the only metal which can be produced in sufficient quantities to maintain stable relations between money, supply, population and business, and if they persist in their evident intention to destroy the automatic regulation of money through the mines, they need not be surprised at a spontaneous movement to demonetize the other metal and transfer the control of money from the mints to legislation."

It is now stated that silver men play a part in the selection of a speaker. The announcement that there is a possibility that Mr. Bland, the champion of silver, may be displaced as chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, has stirred them to renewed efforts. Stories of an attempted combine between the free silver advocates and the populists to place a candidate for the speakership in the field, unless they have the assurance of Mr. Crisp that Mr. Bland will be retained at the head of the committee, are floating about, but are not generally credited, for though it is openly said by some that Mr. Bland will not again be chairman of the committee there are no facts that would warrant such an assertion. Mr. Crisp has not even intimated such a thing.

Among the more conservative the impression is that Mr. Bland will head the committee. This would not, however, indicate that the entire committee will remain. If Mr. Bland is chairman it is to be expected that the makeup of the committee will be so changed that a majority, at least, will be for the repeal of the purchase clause in the Sherman law. It is known that Mr. Crisp has made no pledges one way or the other that this one would be retained or another be given a chairmanship.

Senator Harris, president pro tem of the senate, says there will be no filibustering in the senate against the bill to repeal the Sherman law.

UNABLE TO SECURE CASH.

Banks at Beatrice and Ashland Close Their Doors.

BEATRICE, July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The First Commercial bank, a state institution, temporarily closed its doors yesterday. Except for the lack of ready cash the bank is in first-class shape and will be able to resume business in a very short time. The capital stock is $15,000 and the assets of the bank are all gilt edge. Stringency of the money market and inability to realize on securities is the only cause of suspension.

ASHLAND, Neb., July 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The National bank of Ashland did not open its doors this morning, notice being posted to the effect that owing to the bank being unable to realize on its assets it would be closed temporarily, and that all depositors and creditors would be paid in full. The cashier telegraphed to the comptroller of the currency to send an examiner to take charge of the institution. This action was the result of a meeting of the directors last night. Cashier Lawson stated that he has found it impossible to realize on the assets, which are for the most part first-class notes. The deposits have been steadily decreasing for the past three months. The bank has a paid up capital of $100,000 and surplus fund of $12,000. The assets are more than double the liabilities. The suspension is merely the result of the present financial depression. Depositors will not lose a dollar.

Bank of Grafton Sound.

GRAFTON, Neb., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The report in the morning papers of the failure of O. M. Carter of Omaha caused a little run on the Bank of Grafton, of which he was president, this morning. The bank promptly paid all demands, but to assure the patrons of the bank and its depositors, Cashier Hinkley called on W. G. Hainey, E. A. Cushing, Rev. Thomas Corcoran and George H. Warren to examine into the affairs of the bank and the following statement was then given to the public:

Bank of Grafton to Its Patrons and Friends: The resources of the bank are: Loans, cash and sight exchange, $54,151.46, and liabilities $30,188.70, leaving net resources over and above all liabilities $23,962.76. We make this statement to the public for the reason of the financial condition and to assure our depositors that their money is perfectly safe, and we ask their continued confidence at this particular time.

J. T. HINKLEY, Cashier.

A meeting of the stockholders was immediately called and W. G. Hainey made president, J. W. Price vice president and J. T. Hinkley cashier. This puts the bank in the hands of moneyed men and confidence is fully restored.

Police Funds Tied Up.

The Police Relief association had $2,000

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

PLANS OF PIEROLA OF PERU

No Desire to Cause a Revolution, but Advocates Some Changes.

PRESIDENT PENA'S NEW CABINET FORMED

Affairs of the Argentine Republic in Better Condition than Recently—Some Difficulty in Securing Good Advisers for the Administration.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), July 6.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Ex-president Pierola of Peru has reached this city. In an interview he told me the length of his stay depended on the course of events in Peru. He said, however, that he has no desire to contribute in any way to a revolution in his country. He thinks that the republic requires a new set of laws under which she will regain her lost wealth and the country will be rehabilitated.

As the presidential elections do not take place until next April the time is too distant to predict results. He works, he says, only for the good of his country and deprecates the reports emanating from Panama and Lima relating to the purchase of arms and his movement.

He requested the Herald to state that he wished only to serve Peru with a view to her future welfare.

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that Senor Delvalle accepted the commission from President Pena and has formed a cabinet. Pena notified all the members of the old ministry that their resignations have been accepted. The portfolios are distributed as follows: Interior, Lucid Lopez; foreign, Senor Varason; treasury, Manano de Mana; war, Senor Dalvalle; justice, Enrique Quintana. The new cabinet was sworn in today. General Metre assured Dalvalle that he would aid him in the formation of the new cabinet. It is a coalition of radicals and mitristas.

Positions Were Refused.

Some of the posts were offered to many prominent leaders before they were filled. The new cabinet is not in harmony. In all circles, especially among the merchants, it is feared the crisis will bring on a revolution.

Senor Zeballos, minister from Argentina to the United States on a special mission connected with the Misscenes boundary, has sailed for his post. He received an ovation on leaving. The gunboat Canada is anchored off Pelotas. It will be used to aid the Castilhistas in an attack on the revolters. Many of the chiefs of Brazilian army have arrived in Montevideo from Rio de Janerio. They intend to join the revolutionists.

Uruguay has abated the duties on Brazilian products in exchange for the free admission of wheat.

Ex-Minister Egan today turned over to his successor, Minister Porter, the United States legation. Chilian papers declare that there never was on a similar occasion manifestations of welcome so hearty and candid as that accorded Minister Porter. The United States national holiday was celebrated on Tuesday with as much spirit by the Chilians as by the Americans.

Peruvians Apprehensive.

PANAMA (via Galveston, Tex.), July 6.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Peruvians who arrived on the steamer Imperial report the situation in their country as very critical. A popular outbreak is momentarily expected. News from Caracas reports the re-establishment of the old Guymancista party. They have perfected an organization and are developing surprising strength.

At the celebration in La Guayra in honor of Crespo's election the demonstration was interrupted by counter manifestations in favor of Guzman Blanco. Cheers for Crespo were drowned in the "vivas" for Blanco. In these cries many of Crespo's appointees in the local government joined.

The ports of Venezuela are again closed to ships from Marseilles, France. Leading members of the Ischmian Chinese colony joined the Colombian officials and local consular corps merchants and hundreds of residents in wishing ex-Consul Adamson bon voyage when he took the train in Colon this morning enroutesto New York.

The Herald's correspondent in Tegucigalpa telegraphs that nineteen prominent partisans of Bonilla were shot in that city this morning under orders from President Vasquez. Many others, who are in prison suspected of complicity in Bonilla's schemes, fear they will meet similar fate.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), July 6.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The relations of the government with the Peruvian corporation are strained. Mr. Dawkins, the representative of the Peruvian corporation, has presented various petitions to the government. In his communication Mr. Dawkins uses severe language and makes demands on the government which seem to be well founded.

A serious accident on the Oraga railroad is reported. Some persons with criminal intent drove spikes on both sides of the track near Sures. A hand car on which Engineer Impert, his assistant and a brakeman were riding was thrown from the track. The brakeman was killed and the others were seriously hurt.

Crespo and His Administration.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela (via Galveston, Tex.), July 6.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—President Crespo, acting upon the authority conferred upon him by special act of the constituent assembly, has contracted with the Bank of Caracas for $6,000,000 in subsidiary silver, to be coined in silver in Europe and 7 per cent bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 are being issued and placed by the minister of finance to raise funds to meet the interest upon the national debt and to complete the settlement of military pensions and other outstanding claims in connection with the revolution.

Dr. Sebastian Casanas, minister of war under ex-Dictator Palacio and at one time general in command of the latter's forces, sent into the field against Crespo, has returned to Caracas and issued a political manifesto.

Smallpox was lately introduced into La Guayra by some passengers arriving by the French steamer Ferdinand de Lesseps. The report that cholera has also arrived here is, however, without foundation.

Khedive Will Marry the Sultan's Daughter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—The khedive of Egypt has arrived here for the purpose of marrying the daughter of the sultan. The khedive and princess have never met.

Socialists Honored.

BERLIN, July 6.—Ignatz Auer, a socialistic saddler, was chosen chairman of a permanent committee of the Reichstag today and Paul Singer, a social democrat, was made vice chairman of the committee. This is the first time in the Reichstag's history that such honors have been bestowed on social democrats.

ONLY SLEEPING.

Paris Mob is Quiet but the Government Looks for Signs of Trouble.

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PARIS, July 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—There was some very serious trouble this evening at the Place de la Republique, in which pistols were brought into use by the rioters against the troops, who charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Several omnibuses were overturned and set on fire, and the street railways were pulled up and the tramcars upset. It is the general opinion that the disorders will continue and become more serious tomorrow.

The labor syndicates, representing 200,000 workmen, have decided not to make any street manifestations, but they propose a general strike. The government has closed and occupied with troops the Labor exchange, where the syndicates of the workingmen held their meetings in order to discuss among themselves and with their employers their conditions and wages. The Work and Labor exchange was a creation of the municipal council of Paris, and its closing has greatly angered the working classes of the city, so that serious disorders are possible. The government has assembled troops in Paris from every direction, and there are now no less than 60,000 men massed in the barracks of the city.

For the present everything is quiet, but it is feared that a disturbance may break out during the night.

Guy de Maupassant, the novelist, died this morning at a private asylum for the insane. The death of this distinguished romancist will prove a great loss to the literature of France. JACQUES ST. CERE.

SAVED BY A STOKER.

Prompt Action of a Maltese Fireman Prevented the Camperdown from Sinking.

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MALTA, July 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Current rumor tonight states that a Maltese stoker, who was off duty on the Camperdown when the latter rammed the Victoria, was the means of saving the Camperdown from the same fate as befell the Victoria, because he of his own accord at once went below and shut the water tight compartments. I could not get his name or other details. It is also said the stoker's action has been reported and that he has been granted a life pension, which will be officially recognized soon.

The Camperdown was docked today. Her frame is sound throughout. Only the bow stem, ram piece and a few plates need repairing. The repairs can easily be accomplished at Malta if so decided. The ship's stores were largely damaged by water.

PARIS ROWDIES.

They Create Disturbances and Fight the Police—Many Injured.

PARIS, July 6.—Gangs of rowdies made disturbances early this evening in the Rue du Chateu d'Au, around the Labor exchange, and in nearby side streets. At 9 o'clock the rioters had become numerous and belligerent. They upset and partly smashed five tram cars and broke many windows. The police eventually were able to hold them in check, but not to disperse them. In the fights between rioters and police several rowdies and two policemen were injured.

A mob took possession of the Boulevard du Temple at 10:30 o'clock and began breaking windows. The police charged twice before they could force the rioters back. The police used their revolvers and several rioters were shot. The rioters fired back and wounded a policeman. Omnibuses were overturned and set on fire. The republican guards charged the mobs in both streets. The mobs fought stubbornly, but were routed. Thirty rioters were arrested.

At 1:30 this morning the streets are quiet. The troops have been withdrawn from the neighborhood of the labor exchange.

It is reported this morning that the government has decided to dissolve the municipal council.

After the clearing of the Labor exchange the Syndicates exchange gave warning to the government throught the municipal government that unless this attempt to compel them to register were abandoned they would proclaim a general strike. Nevertheless M. Guerin, minister of justice told the senate that all labor syndicates which had been constituted illegally or were proceeding illegally would be prosecuted. The Labor exchange, he said, had become a hotbed of revolutionary propaganda and had defied the laws so that the government had closed it. The government would not be deterred from enforcing the law. The closing of the exchange caused great excitement among the working men.

Miners' Bodies Recovered.

LONDON, July 5.—At 6 o'clock 138 dead bodies had been recovered from the Thornhill mine, where there was an explosion on Tuesday.

CLEVELAND HAS RHEUMATISM.

The President Confined to His Room and Visitors Denied Admittance.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 6.—President Cleveland is confined to his room with an attack of rheumatism in the foot and knee, a complaint from which he has suffered for years. It will be necessary for the president to deny himself to visitors to get all possible benefit from his vacation.

Colonel Lamont said tonight that the president's condition remained about the same. He had nothing to add to the statement sent out this forenoon. The president was able, by the aid of chairs, to get to the piazza for a short time and imbibe the breeze.

The reporter of the Associated press had an interview with Surgeon General Bryant, who is attending Mr. Cleveland.

"Doctor, some conflicting stories are told of the illness of the president. Some of them make the matter look very serious. Will you make an official statement?" asked the reporter.

"The president is all right," said the doctor emphatically.

"From what is he suffering?"

"He is suffering from rheumatism, just as it was reported this afternoon."

"Then, doctor, the report that he is suffering from a malignant, or cancerous growth in the mouth and that an operation was necessary and had been performed to relieve him, is not correct?"

"He is suffering from his teeth; that is all," answered the doctor.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. William E. Hoyt of Beatrice, sister of President Cleveland, started east today in response to a summons from the president's wife.

AT LEAST FIVE PERISHED.

Result of the Burning of the Union Bethel Mission at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—Last night's fire at the Union Bethel on the river front resulted in at least five deaths and a large number of injured, some of whom will probably die. Mrs. Jennie Peak, matron, a man named Shaughnessy, and three unidentified men are dead. Lulu Morgan, daughter of Superintendent Morgan of the mission, is at the hospital in a precarious condition. Dozens of others were more or less seriously hurt. An examination of the ruins has not yet been made, though it is possible other bodies may be found.

HAVE CAUGHT THE FIEND

Murderer of the Ray Girls Near Bardswell, Ky., Now in Custody.

TURNED HIM OVER TO A DESPERATE MOB

It is Stated that an Awful Fate Awaits Him—His Identity Said to Be Complete—The Evidence Against Him Strong.

CAIRO, Ill., July 6.—A negro answering the description of the murderer of the two Ray sisters near Bardswell, was caught and jailed at Sikestown, Mo., today. He was found hiding in a box car on the Iron Mountain train by a brakeman, and when the train reached Sikestown Deputy Marshal Ingraham was notified and after a struggle the negro was overpowered. In his possession was found a bloody razor and five ladies gold rings, one of which was worn by one of the girls on the morning of the murder. He was identified by parties who had tracked him from Kentucky. A special train will be made up here to take him tonight to Kentucky, where it is thought he will be speedily dealt with.

Not Satisfied with His Identity.

A special train bearing 200 armed men from Kentucky departed from here for Sikeston, Mo., at 9 o'clock tonight and arrived there at 11 o'clock. The plan is to bring the prisoner back to Birds Point, which is across the river, on the special train. In the meantime a party of some 500 Caroans have chartered a boat, "The Three States," and have gone to Birds Point to meet the Kentucians when they return. It is more than likely the parties will be combined and take the prisoners from Birds Point to Wickliffe. Advices from Sikeston at midnight indicate the Sikeston authorities are not fully satisfied as to the identification of the party, notwithstanding he had a bloody razor and five ladies' rings on his person and his vest matched the coat found near one of the girls.

In the Hands of a Mob.

A dispatch from Sikeston at 12:45 this morning reports that the authorities have surrendered the prisoner, who gives his name as C. Miller, to the Kentuckians and the special train will start for Cairo by 1 o'clock. The prisoner claims that the rings found on his person are the property of his wife and says that he carried the razor to protect himself. He claims that he never was across the Mississippi river into Kentucky. Miller also claims to live at Springfield, Ill. The Kentuckians promised the Sikeston sheriff to take Miller to the fisherman who carried him across the river for identification.

Bent on Burning Him.

CAIRO, Ill., July 7.—2:15 a. m.—A special train from Sikeston is due at Birds Point, whence the entire party will immediately embark for the scene of the awful crime. The ferryboat will carry the throng of indignant and outraged citizens and the prisoner direct to the place where Fisherman Gordon, who ferried him over the river into Missouri, thence to Wickliffe and then final arrangements will be made for "barbecuing" the negro fiend.

Assaulted by Two Black Brutes.

PEORIA Ill., July 6.—Miss Smith, 16 years old, was on her way to East Peoria this afternoon and when in a lonely spot was seized by two negroes, bound, gagged and assaulted. The cords which bound her were afterward set on fire terribly burning her arms and wrists. One of the miscreants has been captured and lynching is looked for.

COMING BACK TO AMERICA.

Colonel Fred Grant Homeward Bound from Foreign Lands.

From a private letter to the editor of THE BEE, dated Bruges, Belgium, June 22, written by Colonel Grant, late United States minister to Austria, we take the liberty of printing the following extract which will be read with interest by the many of the friends of Colonel Grant in this section:

We shall sail for the United States on the steamship New York, July 1, looking forward with delight to seeing our family and friends again, but at the same time we feel some regret in leaving Vienna, where we have received so much hospitality and kindness for the past four years.

The emperor kindly invited me to dine the day before my departure, and the American colony in Vienna honored me with a magnificent farewell banquet and at the same time gave Mrs. Grant a beautiful gift of a gold fruit dish as a parting souvenir.

Hoping to meet you and your family ere long in our own land, and with renewed thanks, believe me, sincerely, your friend,

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

The steamer New York may be expected to reach New York harbor within the next twenty-four hours, and Colonel Grant and family will doubtless join Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant at the home of his brother, Mr. Jesse Grant, on the Jersey coast.

It is not generally known that Colonel Grant was tendered the position of United States minister to Austria by President Cleveland in deference to the memory of General Grant, and also at the request of George W. Childs, but Colonel Grant respectfully declined to remain in office under a democratic administration.

The only thing that the colonel will probably accept at the hands of President Cleveland will be a cadetship appointment for his boy, who like his father and grandfather has an ambition to become a West Point graduate.

The colonel will probably come west at an early day, Mrs.