

HIS VICTORY IS WON

Caprivi is Now Morally Certain of the Passage of the Military Bill.

POLES AND ANTI-SEMITES SUPPORT IT

Capitulation of These Parties the Political Sensation in Berlin.

WILL TAX TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS

Speculators and Brokers to Bear the Added Burden of the Army.

HERBERT BISMARCK'S STAR IS RISING

He is Rapidly Coming Forward as a Leader of the Conservative Party in the Reichstag—Caprivi Still Scheming for Power.

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett. BEARINGS. July 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The situation is just as much as ever involved. The Poles, it would seem, have given way, but now the anti-Semites crop up, demanding that the taxation for the military bill should fall heavily on the Stock exchange—otherwise on the Jews. This is just as strongly opposed by the liberals, that is those represented by the Freisinniger Vereinigung, so already the chancellor finds himself between two fires. That the bill will pass there seems very small doubt, but when one comes to think of the frantic efforts which have been found necessary to scrape together the meager majority which the bill now appears likely to have, its passage savors more of a victory for the government than a victory for the government. As it is the discussion will probably last three weeks, during which time, if the government wishes to obtain a majority, it will have to treat with very delicate steps and in all probability make several concessions, notably authorizing the two-years service clause as permanent.

Caprivi and the Kaiser.

I am told that Caprivi has the greatest difficulty in persuading the Kaiser to put off his northern trip, and it was only when the chancellor explained that the bill stood in imminent danger of being refused that the monarch assented. The story goes here that the chancellor got wind of a plan whereby the Kaiser was likely to meet Count Walderssee, who happens to be traveling in Sweden and Norway, and feared the meeting might bear evil results for himself, as he and the late chief of staff are well known to be sworn enemies. So it was that the chancellor accentuated the ill impression that would be left in the people's mind were the Kaiser to be away at such a critical moment. It is said, however, that the Kaiser acceded very reluctantly, but Caprivi has his way and was happy.

Bismarck in the Ascendancy.

It is daily growing upon the political mind that Herbert Bismarck is going to be one of the present Reichstag. The sight of Bismarck listening to the speech from the throne, read by the monarch, who was formerly on the most intimate terms of friendship with him, but who on that day gave him no sign of recognition, was duly remarked. It proved the great antipathy which reigns between the agricultural school and Bismarck today, but in the Reichstag a great many conservatives and liberal conservatives, who have been drifting about for want of a strong leader, see at last in young Bismarck the possibilities of such a man, and in the Reichstag they have overwhelmed him with attentions. It was much remarked that Count Lottich, Bavarian delegate to the Federal Council, warmly greeted him and conveyed to him the sympathy of the south and his father. There are few strong men on the conservative side, which is largely filled with aristocratic nonentities, and amongst the possibilities is that Bismarck might assume the lead of a large party, representing the agricultural interests, which are going to play a large role later. Whether in the meantime the meetings of Bismarck and the Kaiser at the imperial gardens and elsewhere may lead to the much desired reconciliation remains to be seen.

Caused a Sensation on the House.

There was almost a panic on the bourse today, owing to Caprivi's giving way to the anti-Semites in the matter of taxing stock transactions. The feature on the political board was the capitulation of the anti-Semites and Poles, insuring the passage of the military bill. The Boersen Courier contains an article denying the Miquel interview published in the New York papers, and has demanded a retraction.

Prince Bismarck is suffering considerably from various vices.

Miquel will Not Retire.

Report says Miquel has expressed to several friends a desire to retire from political life, in which he has made such a success as a statesman. I have made inquiries, and a friend of his says he does not believe such is the intention of the former director of the Deutsche bank. In fact, although Miquel carries the age of a veteran, he is too fresh to lay down his arms. Moreover, he has not ceased to dream of the post of chancellor, and, overwhelmed with distinctions from the emperor, and supported by the right center and national liberals, he has every right to consider his political mission terminated. He is well aware that he represents the smartest intellect in the cabinet, holding the greatest amount of imperial confidence, and such a condition of affairs should contradict any rumor of his retirement. Miquel has not yet reached the apogee of his brilliant career as a statesman. He is a friend of Walderssee, and is not averse to Bismarck. He will yet play an important role in the political arena. The assaults made on him by Ahlwardt have not hurt him. He laughs at them.

Bound to Make the Visit.

One day we were informed the Kaiser has given up his northern trip, and the next that he will undertake it. The latest news says he has reconsidered his former decision, and encouraged by the assurances that the military bill is sure to pass, influenced by the strong wishes of the Kaiser, in that he carries out the trip he has undertaken, he will start on the 15th or 17th of this month for Swedish waters. Accordingly the business of victualing the royal yacht is being vigorously pushed forward. Therefore it would seem that optimism at the castle rules strong. This is the outcome, the result of Caprivi meeting on Thursday with the heads of the friendly parties.

The German war authorities have been purchasing large tracts of land on the French frontier, with the object of building forts, which has been asserted by French papers to be the case.

The question of the return of the Jesuits, a twitting of the wishes of the center, will not be discussed this session.

Anti-Semite Deputy Mettelsch says not only will he support the bill, but will also see to it that taxation will fall on the Stock exchange, but also will many of the conservatives, who over their seats to the anti-Semite support at the late elections. Zimmerman will be the orator of the anti-Semites. The government hopes the session will be over by the end of next week.

Another Important Individual.

The greatest curiosity has been aroused as to what attitude Dr. Sigl, the famous character of the Bavarian banishment, will take in the new Reichstag. At the hearings Sigl made things very lively, and without any doubt he will make the wool fly in the Reichstag. This remarkable individual is returned as what he calls a particularist. He is the editor of Veteran, a small sheet with a large circulation, which preaches violently against Prussia. Although a Roman Catholic he is the most violent enemy of the center, and reveals in reviling the pope, for which he has been excommunicated. His ideal was Plus IX. He considers a dead failure, a man of straw. He has been named Schimpf Sigl, for the force of the insulting language he adopts. He has seen the inside of prison walls on account of his violent pronouncements, but among the people he is highly popular. It is owing to him that the Bavarian center lists demolished. His paper has 45,000 subscribers and is a paying concern. He is strongly anti-Semite, and will be the most original type in the Reichstag, as also the greatest firebrand there.

DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

Speakers So Far Have Only Voted Their Individual Sentiments.

BRUNN, July 8.—The speech made for and against the army bill in the Reichstag have been of purely partisan character, indicating nothing of the undercurrents which will ultimately guide the votes of the several parties. Each speaker indicated his known program and avoided any reference to a compromise. Herr Hoeckel, who leads the democratic force of the anti-Semites, today suggested the terms by which his half dozen associates would support Von Caprivi. The suggestions contained the idea that if its terms were not granted the faction would maintain its opposition and set its face against the bill. The best speech today was that of Dr. von Bennisgen, the national liberal leader, who attacked the centrists and Richters, declaring that they were defeating their own purposes by the intensity of their hostility to the government. These parties were rejecting conciliatory proposals and forsaking their best traditions by demanding their own terms or nothing. It was this attitude that led to the political destruction of the freisinnige party, for which Eugene Richter was responsible.

Richter Defends His Course.

Herr Richter was very angry at this allusion to the defeat of the movement which he had led to the complete extinction, and made a furious reply. He said, among other things, that moral principles formed the sole standing ground of the radical people's party, and that the triumph of their principles was assured. The defeat of his party was but momentary.

Then Herr Preisig, an Alsatian, denounced the increase of the army.

The obvious determination of a large number of the members to be heard on the bill implies that the discussion will last until the end of next week. Wednesday next is the day for private members' motions. The centrists will then raise the question of the readmission of the Jesuits. The freisinnige papers persist in stating that the government's support of or refraining from opposing this ultra-montane proposal will be the price paid the centrists for their support of the bill. Both the centrists and the government adherents deny any compact.

Have Asked an Income Tax.

The chancellor undoubtedly has a majority in favor of the bill in the centrists. In the Reichstag today it was the Jesuit bill that taxation question upon which the centrists declared an arrangement for their support was possible. While Herr Goeber proclaimed "no compromise" in the house, members of the liberal wing of the house stated in the lobby that if the chancellor pledged the government to cover the increase in the expenditures by a progressive imperial tax on incomes of over 15,000 marks the centrists would vote for the bill.

Dr. Lieber means to insist that the bill go to a committee, giving time for negotiating.

The session is certain to last longer than was at first expected. The national liberals have given notice of a motion in regard to the distress caused by the drought and also to the lack of fodder for the army animals. The Reichstag, with the members of the volles parties, will propose the entire suspension of the import duties on fodder until May, 1894.

Electoral Elections in Bavaria.

The election for members of the Bavarian Landtag are proceeding. For the first time the socialists have captured two seats from Munich and Hapburg. Emperor William will receive the czar-witch at the Potsdam station on the return of the latter from England on Tuesday. After taking dinner at the palace, the czar-witch will continue his journey to Moscow. The emperor will wait for the United States to raise its legation to the rank of embassy before ordering Baron von Surmaur-Jeltsch, the new German ambassador, to sail for America.

Let Them Off Easily.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—Professors Kayasra and Thourmalis, who were sentenced at Ayas to be executed for complicity in the rioting at Corca and Marsoran, and who were pardoned by the sultan on condition that they leave Turkish territory, will sail from this port for Marseilles tomorrow. The sultan has ordered their passage and has in addition presented \$50 to each of them.

Alarmed by Financial Depression.

SALT LAKE, July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Henry Mansfield, alias Mansfield King, who broke jail a few months ago at Omaha, where he is wanted on three charges of burglary, was arrested on the farm of F. M. Yeater, three miles from here today by Chief of Police DeLong. Three months ago Mansfield was taken in custody here on a suspicious character. He was photographed and his picture placed in the rogue's gallery. A few days ago his photograph was sent in exchange to Omaha, where it was recognized and the authorities notified that the original was wanted. When arrested Mansfield was working as a farm hand. An Omaha officer is enroute here after the prisoner.

FROM THE UNDER SIDE

Paris is Now Threatened by the Drags of Metropolitan Citizenship.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS HARMLESS

In Themselves They Were Only Showing of Distrust of the Government.

FLOATING ROUGHS TAKE UP THE FIGHT

Organized Labor Refuses to Take Part in the Present Turmoil.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION IS RESPONSIBLE

Brutality of the Police and the Stupidity of the Ministry Blamed for Precipitating Almost a Revolution—The Political Situation.

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, July 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Now that the riots here appear to have come to an end, it is necessary to show their character. They began with a demonstration on the part of the students, and the police in a blinding fury tried to repress it, but the trouble was continued by the lowest part of the population, a class to be found in every great city. In Paris there are 2,000 persons who rise every morning not knowing where they are to eat, drink or sleep in the next twenty-four hours. They take advantage of every opportunity to give trouble and they are the persons who are responsible for the disorders. On Friday morning it was believed that the closing of the Labor exchange would bring about a demonstration on the part of the true workmen, but it seems they prefer to have a general strike. Therefore the situation is without importance, for the bravado had neither leaders or definite object. Such demonstrations can be transformed into a revolution only when there is some well defined end to be attained.

Where Its Significance Lies.

And yet the disturbance is of grave significance. They gave a new impetus to the habit of demonstration on the part of the population of Paris. The people have been tranquil since 1870; now there is a tension between them and the police, who have acted most brutally. The closing of the labor exchange will have the effect of making the Paris overrioters vote at the next election against those deputies responsible for the government. This is a terrible thing, like a little stone, compelling the big machine to roll in a new direction. The Chamber of Deputies today approved the policy of the ministry, after a debate in which the conduct of the police was blamed, yet many believe that the ministry will not live long. I believe, on the contrary, that the elections will take place on August 20, and there is no time to begin a new administration.

STORM IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Signor Bovio Stirs Up a Tempest by Attacking the Bank Roubbers.

ROME, July 8.—The final debate on the bank bill in the Chamber of Deputies today was tumultuous. Signor Bovio, who has been energetic in pressing forward the investigation of the banks, under the speech of the government. The time had now arrived for all implicated in the bank robbery to explain their actions. Deputies, senators and merchants who had soiled their hands with the corruption funds of the bank issue, ought to confess now and defend themselves if they could. The country ought to learn who were its dishonest servants. If the senate will appoint a new committee of inquiry," continued Signor Bovio, "I will refrain from naming the guilty men. I demand, however, that the guilty men refrain from voting on the measure now before the house. If they do not, I will name them."

Root broke loose in the chamber as Signor Bovio made this threat.

Some of the deputies shouted: "The time has come to name the guilty men!" Bovio, with clenched fists and called him a boaster, a liar and a hypocrite. Insults were exchanged on every side, and a dozen or more fights were prevented only by the interference of a few cool men, who held back their most pugacious colleagues. After endeavoring in vain for five minutes to restore order, the president of the chamber suspended the sitting. When the proceedings were resumed Signor Bovio yielded to the importunities of his friends and declined to continue his speech. The bank bill was then passed by a vote of 232 to 135. The chamber then adjourned for the summer holiday.

NEBRASKA AT THE FAIR.

Those Who Registered at the State House Yesterday—South Dakota's Opening.

CHICAGO, July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Omaha people at Jackson park today were: J. G. Shen, W. M. Bushman and wife, Miss Slocum, Mary Reid, Nettie Vapor, Charles Nemetz, Lillian Upham, A. L. Hampton, J. H. Hunter, C. S. Cole, Anna Meizal, Lilly Manuette and Anna Grove. The South Dakota building will be dedicated next Wednesday. The Brookings band of South Dakota will furnish the music. The program is as follows: Prayer, by Rev. D. R. Landis of Brown; Communion, by Governor C. H. Sheldon. Resolutions: The Governor. Remarks: Mrs. Helen M. Parker. Oration: Judge C. S. Palmer of Sioux Falls. Music. Address: W. P. Sterling.

An Informal reception will be held by the governor at Jackson Park today.

OMAHA BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Henry Mansfield Captured in Missouri While Working on a Farm. SEDELA, Mo., July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Henry Mansfield, alias Mansfield King, who broke jail a few months ago at Omaha, where he is wanted on three charges of burglary, was arrested on the farm of F. M. Yeater, three miles from here today by Chief of Police DeLong. Three months ago Mansfield was taken in custody here on a suspicious character. He was photographed and his picture placed in the rogue's gallery. A few days ago his photograph was sent in exchange to Omaha, where it was recognized and the authorities notified that the original was wanted. When arrested Mansfield was working as a farm hand. An Omaha officer is enroute here after the prisoner.

DEAD AND INJURED.

Forty-Four Killed and One Hundred and Ten Wounded.

Des Moines, July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Following is a correct list of the dead and injured in the Pomeroy cyclone. The dead: E. O. DAVY, BEN DAVY, J. P. LUNDGREN, HENRY ANDERSON, MR. ARSOLD AND WIFE, MR. HULETT AND WIFE, MRS. LOVEJOY, M. O. HIRSH, MRS. MARIEN AND BABY, MR. WILKINSON, CHARLES RUSHTON, JOHN BETTY AND TWO CHILDREN, HENRY BECKER, MRS. MARY DAMS, OLLIE FROST, AGED 18, GROVER BLACK AND CHILD, MRS. B. J. HARLOWE, MRS. FRANK JOHNSON, MRS. QUINLAN AND BABY, MRS. DAHLGREEN AND BABY, MRS. THOMAS AND BABY, MR. HILLMUTH, HESSE BANKS, AGED 17, WILLIE BANKS, KILLIE KIEFER, A. FORCHE, MISS C. R. GEORGE, BOY AND GIRL, MRS. JAMES MILLER AND BABY, SAMUEL MAXWELL, ALBERT MAXWELL, HENRY NETTING, MISS MARY GEORGE, BOY AND GIRL, S. RUSHEON AND CHILD.

List of the Wounded.

The wounded are: HARRY WEGBER, adult, skull fracture. EDWARD SHELBY, adult, extensive flesh wounds of thigh, leg may have to be amputated. SAMUEL W. THOMAS, fractured rib, scalp wound and probably internal injuries. LIZZIE THOMAS, adult, injury to foot and leg and scalp wound. MRS. SARAH PHEON, injury to shoulder and scalp wound. MRS. SAMUEL MAXWELL, back, arm and head bruised. MISS ORTMAN, injury to face. MISS AURELIA KUKLANTZ, fractured rib and injury to head and leg. JOHN KUKLANTZ, injury to head and spine. CHARLES RANDALL, adult, fractured jaw. MISS JANE RANDALL, fractured skull and injury to leg. DELIA BLACK, aged 10, skull and right arm injured. MRS. S. L. BLACK, aged 32, injury to chest. CHARLES BLACK, aged 6, fracture of right arm. JOE DEMOSS, aged 24, fracture of ribs and wound in back. JULIA WESTERSHELT, aged 32, fracture of skull. CHARLES DAHLGREEN, aged 7, extensive contusion of hand, also punctured wound in side. ROY KEEPER, aged 18, injury to left hip. THOMAS BLOCK, aged 3, scalp wound. W. T. BLOCK, aged 32, fracture of the left ribs and broken jaw, fracture of femur. C. B. DAHLGREEN, aged 4, scalp wound. OSCAR DAHLGREEN, aged 2, wound in the head. WILLIE DAHLGREEN, aged 2, burn of hand and shoulder. J. E. BLACK, aged 22, contusion of face and limbs. C. W. GILBERT, aged 24, contusion of back. HENRY GUNTER, aged 62, fracture of forearm and laceration of shoulder and leg. EDNIE NELSON, aged 7, wound of head. WILLIE NELSON, aged 3, fractured neck and body. MIKE QUINLAN, aged 24, scalp wound and injury to kidneys. AIDEN SOLTZMAN, scalp wound. MRS. ALDEN SOLTZMAN, back and arm injured. J. F. WILKINS, injury to back. MRS. A. FOCKE, contusion of shoulder. ELLA FOCKE, scalp wound. KATIE FOCKE, internal injury. ARTHUR FOCKE, arm broken. FRANK FOCKE, thigh broken. MARY KNUTSON, injury to scalp and thigh. MRS. J. A. DAVIS, fracture of skull. MRS. J. KUNZEL, injury to scalp. ERTH MAXWELL, injury to scalp. JOSEPH BROWNELL, ribs fractured. F. J. BROWNELL, badly bruised. MRS. ED RANKIN, bruised. EMMA SPIES, back and head cut. GEORGE STEWART, left arm broken, head bruised. EMMA HARMON, left arm broken. LLOYD HARMON, bruised. GEORGE RANDALL, bruised. EDWIN FECHT, bruised. EARL FECHT, bruised. FANNY FECHT, bruised. VIOLA FECHT, bruised. MRS. GUST LAMER, foot and hip injured. ED DOYLE, head and leg bruised. MRS. JAMES MILLER, legs bruised. MRS. GEORGE STEWART, head, back and left leg bruised. NETTIE REED, wound in back. CHARLES BENNHART, injury to scalp. MISS JACOB PARS, scalp wound. N. FECHT, fractured shoulder blade. MRS. FECHT, badly bruised. ARTHUR GEORGE, bruised head and left arm. DORA GEORGE, knees cut and other bruises. GERTIE LUNDGREN, injury to face. JAMES MILLER, fracture of ribs. MARY MILLER, internal injuries. MRS. JACOB PARS, scalp wound. AUGUST MEYER, internal injuries. CORA MEYER, scalp wound. NANCY RUSTIN, fracture of thigh. GUSTAVE LINDER, head injured. ALFRED LINDER, hip dislocated. ALMA LINDER, injury to head. EVELINA LINDER, contusion of face. GOTTFRED LINDER, injury to head. MRS. GUST LAMER, foot and hip injured. MRS. STANSLAND, injury to arm. ANTON LUNDBLANT, injury to scalp. MRS. A. LUNDBLANT, injury to face. MRS. ANNA LUNDBLANT, injury to head. ARTHUR LUNDBLANT, injury to head. JAMES PRUDEN, injury to leg. H. J. ELEM, scalp wound. MRS. A. L. LUNDGREN, injury to head. GORINGEY, head and hands bruised. JAMES MILLER, fractured ribs and hands. MARY SODERSTROM, left arm broken. LONDA OLSEN, arm broken. MRS. ANNA BLOMBERG, head and foot hurt. EVELIN BLOMBERG, left side and eye injured. HELEN BLOMBERG, scalp wound. DEENA GEORGE, leg broken and scalp wound. GILBERT FITZGERALD, bruised. C. R. GEORGE, badly bruised. N. CHUDLUM, leg badly cut and bruised. M. BROWNELL, leg and head bruised. D. E. DOYLE, head bruised, right leg cut and badly bruised. EMMA O. HARTMAN, injury to eye. MRS. R. C. BROWNELL, leg bruised. MRS. KATE A. KEELY, injury to eye.

Most Serious Charge of All.

Mr. Platt further intimated that advantage was taken of this secret clause by members of the conference committee for speculative purposes. Mr. Sherman continued: "He is simply revamping some old charges that were exploded long ago. They even failed to serve the purpose they were intended to, and were pretty generally laughed at by men of both parties. Why, so eminent a democrat as Abram S. Hewitt of New York, then a member of the house, investigated the charges when they were first given currency, and made a strong report to the house to the effect that there was not a word of truth in the charges, or that Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, in presenting the report to the house, added in any way to this most important amendment, although of far more importance than all the rest of the bill.

Platt Quietly Perseveres.

Des Moines, July 8.—Colonel James H. Platt was shown a copy of the dispatch to the Associated Press from Chicago today in which Senator Sherman answered Platt's charge that the bill demoting silver in 1873 was smuggled through congress without debate or the knowledge of either house. Mr. Platt said: "There is no issue of veracity between Mr. Sherman and myself. It is entirely between Mr. Sherman and the Congressional Record. He will not deny that the eleven words which took away from silver its minting privilege were added to the bill by the conference committee, or claim that the repeal of free coinage, which was the words caused, had ever been discussed or suggested in either house of the Forty-second congress or referred to his committee. Neither will he claim that in presenting the report to the senate after these words had been added by the conference committee he or any one else called attention to the addition, or that Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, in presenting the report to the house, alluded in any way to this most important amendment, although of far more importance than all the rest of the bill.

Asks for an Explanation.

"If Mr. Sherman would kindly explain how the conference committee was induced to insert these words, by whom they were suggested, and why, having added an amendment of such momentous importance, he did not call the attention of the senate to it, the country would be deeply gratified and it would have much more effect than calling names." "I did not charge Mr. Sherman with having taken advantage of his knowledge for speculative purposes; I did say that the few men who knew that the minting privilege had been taken from silver had a great opportunity for speculation, but I did not charge that they took advantage of it. The Congressional Record is on file at every public library. Any one who cares to know the truth of this matter has only to take the Record and follow the bill through from its first introduction to its final passage. In this way the absolute accuracy of my statements in the letter to the Journal of July 3 can be easily ascertained."

CORNELL'S RACE.

Hasky Ithacans Prove Too Much for the Logg Quakers. MINNEAPOLIS, July 8.—Cornell won the 'varsity eight-oared race from Pennsylvania late this evening in 23:40 and by three lengths. The crowd witnessing the great event was the most enthusiastic rowing crowd ever seen in this part of the country, and the result was received with a roar of approval from the spectators and disappointed silence from the other.

The event was won on its merits, the dash and action of the Ithacans being too much for the slower, heavier movements of the Pennsylvania crew.

There was some delay as usual about getting the course clear, but at last the police boat succeeded in making the majority of spectator crafts come to anchor along the bank. Big Island was well lined with people, who sat there for two hours, awaiting the arrival of the boats, and there was also a large crowd on Gates Island and the point at Lake Park was literally black with awaiting multitudes. It was after 6 o'clock when the referee boat, Saucy Kate, having signalled the start, the judges and newspaper men, started down the course. She was shortly decorated, flying the colors of both crews. The Cornell crew got about first and started towards Wayzata at a pretty lively jog. The men looked finely, and they swung together as prettily as ever they did. A few minutes later the bow of the Pennsylvania boat shot into view. The Quakers were pulling a slow stroke and just backing down as the start. They looked lit to row for their lives, and a great cheer went up for the red and the blue, on the success of which so many men and minds had placed the faith. It was 7:15 when the Cornell crew was seen, while Cornell pinned its faith to an aluminum shell and its short, choppy stroke. For the first two miles it was 'Leek and neck, neither crew being able to gain any advantage. At two and a half miles Cornell had a lead of half a length, and steadily increased it until, at three miles, Cornell started at thirty-eight stroke, but lowered it to thirty-six, while Pennsylvania held an average of thirty-four. The race terminated at four miles, New York, West Virginia, Iowa, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Tennessee. During March from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, New York, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Georgia and Texas, and during July from Iowa. It is estimated that about 170 lives have been lost and probably a million and a half dollars worth of property destroyed. The most destructive of these storms, those entailing the greatest loss of life and property, were those of March 3, in Mississippi; April 11 and 12, in Missouri; April 5, in Missouri; June 24, in Kansas; and that of July 6, in Iowa. This last storm exceeds all previous tornadoes in the number of lives lost since that of March 27, 1890, at Louisville, Ky. The greatest number of these storms, those which were disseminated as widely as possible throughout the state by telephone and telegraph during the day, and people who were in these agencies were cautioned to be on their guard. Special attention has been given to the forecasting of tornadoes by the weather bureau in the United States. It is not to be inferred from the foregoing statement that there is a permanent change in the weather changes in the direction of increase in tornadoes, but that the season for these storms was also the year of 1893. In the matter of precaution and protection, residents of the states of the upper and central Mississippi and Missouri valleys should place themselves in a position of safety by the cellars in their houses strongly protected.

STIRRED UP SHERMAN

Attack on a Colorado Silver Enthusiast Angers the Old Senator.

REFLECTIONS ON HIS PERSONAL PROBITY

Charged with Assassinating Silver and Using His Secret to Speculate On.

COLONEL PLATT OF DENVER DID IT ALL

Writes a Letter in Which He Assails the Conference Committee of 1873.

SOMEbody IN A DELICATE POSITION

Veracily Questioned, Honestly Impugned and Responsibility Charged by Both Sides of the Controversy—New Phase of the Financial Situation.

CHICAGO, July 8.—"That man ought to be hanged. He knows he is lying when he makes the statement he does and covertly insinuates that honorable men have been guilty of dishonest and scoundrelly acts." These words came with wrath from Senator John Sherman at the Union depot last night, as he was about to take a train for his home at Mansfield, O., and were drawn out by a charge brought against him and others by James H. Platt, president of the Denver Paper Mills company of Denver, in a newspaper communication. The charge is in connection with the passage by congress of the law of 1873 demoting silver, known as the demonetization act. Mr. Platt, in effect, charged that Senator Sherman, while acting as a member of the conference committee on the bill, did, in conjunction with other members of the committee, surreptitiously insert a clause in one section of the bill repealing free coinage, and smuggling it through both houses in a base, underhanded manner, and that not a member of the senate or house, nor even President Grant, when he signed the bill, had the faintest suspicion that such a clause was contained in the bill.

Most Serious Charge of All.

Mr. Platt further intimated that advantage was taken of this secret clause by members of the conference committee for speculative purposes. Mr. Sherman continued: "He is simply revamping some old charges that were exploded long ago. They even failed to serve the purpose they were intended to, and were pretty generally laughed at by men of both parties. Why, so eminent a democrat as Abram S. Hewitt of New York, then a member of the house, investigated the charges when they were first given currency, and made a strong report to the house to the effect that there was not a word of truth in the charges, or that Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, in presenting the report to the house, added in any way to this most important amendment, although of far more importance than all the rest of the bill.

Platt Quietly Perseveres.

Des Moines, July 8.—Colonel James H. Platt was shown a copy of the dispatch to the Associated Press from Chicago today in which Senator Sherman answered Platt's charge that the bill demoting silver in 1873 was smuggled through congress without debate or the knowledge of either house. Mr. Platt said: "There is no issue of veracity between Mr. Sherman and myself. It is entirely between Mr. Sherman and the Congressional Record. He will not deny that the eleven words which took away from silver its minting privilege were added to the bill by the conference committee, or claim that the repeal of free coinage, which was the words caused, had ever been discussed or suggested in either house of the Forty-second congress or referred to his committee. Neither will he claim that in presenting the report to the senate after these words had been added by the conference committee he or any one else called attention to the addition, or that Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, in presenting the report to the house, alluded in any way to this most important amendment, although of far more importance than all the rest of the bill.

Asks for an Explanation.

"If Mr. Sherman would kindly explain how the conference committee was induced to insert these words, by whom they were suggested, and why, having added an amendment of such momentous importance, he did not call the attention of the senate to it, the country would be deeply gratified and it would have much more effect than calling names." "I did not charge Mr. Sherman with having taken advantage of his knowledge for speculative purposes; I did say that the few men who knew that the minting privilege had been taken from silver had a great opportunity for speculation, but I did not charge that they took advantage of it. The Congressional Record is on file at every public library. Any one who cares to know the truth of this matter has only to take the Record and follow the bill through from its first introduction to its final passage. In this way the absolute accuracy of my statements in the letter to the Journal of July 3 can be easily ascertained."

CORNELL'S RACE.

Hasky Ithacans Prove Too Much for the Logg Quakers. MINNEAPOLIS, July 8.—Cornell won the 'varsity eight-oared race from Pennsylvania late this evening in 23:40 and by three lengths. The crowd witnessing the great event was the most enthusiastic rowing crowd ever seen in this part of the country, and the result was received with a roar of approval from the spectators and disappointed silence from the other.

The event was won on its merits, the dash and action of the Ithacans being too much for the slower, heavier movements of the Pennsylvania crew.

There was some delay as usual about getting the course clear, but at last the police boat succeeded in making the majority of spectator crafts come to anchor along the bank. Big Island was well lined with people, who sat there for two hours, awaiting the arrival of the boats, and there was also a large crowd on Gates Island and the point at Lake Park was literally black with awaiting multitudes. It was after 6 o'clock when the referee boat, Saucy Kate, having signalled the start, the judges and newspaper men, started down the course. She was shortly decorated, flying the colors of both crews. The Cornell crew got about first and started towards Wayzata at a pretty lively jog. The men looked finely, and they swung together as prettily as ever they did. A few minutes later the bow of the Pennsylvania boat shot into view. The Quakers were pulling a slow stroke and just backing down as the start. They looked lit to row for their lives, and a great cheer went up for the red and the blue, on the success of which so many men and minds had placed the faith. It was 7:15 when the Cornell crew was seen, while Cornell pinned its faith to an aluminum shell and its short, choppy stroke. For the first two miles it was 'Leek and neck, neither crew being able to gain any advantage. At two and a half miles Cornell had a lead of half a length, and steadily increased it until, at three miles, Cornell started at thirty-eight stroke, but lowered it to thirty-six, while Pennsylvania held an average of thirty-four. The race terminated at four miles, New York, West Virginia, Iowa, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Tennessee. During March from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, New York, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Georgia and Texas, and during July from Iowa. It is estimated that about 170 lives have been lost and probably a million and a half dollars worth of property destroyed. The most destructive of these storms, those entailing the greatest loss of life and property, were those of March 3, in Mississippi; April 11 and 12, in Missouri; April 5, in Missouri; June 24, in Kansas; and that of July 6, in Iowa. This last storm exceeds all previous tornadoes in the number of lives lost since that of March 27, 1890, at Louisville, Ky. The greatest number of these storms, those which were disseminated as widely as possible throughout the state by telephone and telegraph during the day, and people who were in these agencies were cautioned to be on their guard. Special attention has been given to the forecasting of tornadoes by the weather bureau in the United States. It is not to be inferred from the foregoing