DISABLED AT

WOMEN IN COUNCIL

Yesterday's Meeting of the Woman Suffrage Convention at Washington.

INTERESTING REPORTS AND PAPERS READ

What is Being Done to Extend the Doctrine of Equal Suffrage.

MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY'S REFORT

Much is Expected from New York and Kansas the Coming Year.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEORGE W. CHILDS

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Tells of His Worth and Merit-Others, Gratefully Remembered-A Model Convention-Eucouraging Outlook for the Cause.

WASHINGTON, Fcb. 16 .- The ladles attending the Woman's Suffrage convention were tardy arriving at Mezerot hall today and consequently it was late when Miss Anthony called the session to order.

A number of additional delegates have arrived since yesterday. The reports of the credential committee and of the treasurer were on the program for consideration this morning, but Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, having these matters in charge, said that owing to delays in receiving credentials of members and the treasurer's books she was unprepared to submit the reports. The convention then listened to the report of the corresponding secretary of the association, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery.

The report said that the advances along the line of woman suffrage had been encouraging, even in these discouraging times Even the splendid and almost unhoped for victory in Colorado had prepared all for more devoted work in the face of difficulties which may appear insurmountable Among all the rejoicings nothing has seemed so significant of a change in public sentiment as the rejoicing of the Wellesely students, where the girls are receiving the high education, which is one of the first fruits of the struggle for political rights, and are awakening to the underlying princi-ples of justice between the sexes. The future of the cause was, Mrs. Avery said, in safe hands. She referred to the disap-pointed hope of the women of Michigan and New York, where certain laws on the sub-ject of woman suffrage had been declared

Speaking of New York, she asked what cared the women there at this great crisis of their political history. They were organizing the grandest campaign for equality of rights that the country had yet seen. "Look-ing further away, we find," said the report, "the past year made memorable in woman suffrage annals by the extension of the franchise to the women of New Zealand, and by their eager and enthusiastic entry into public life at the late election, when one public life at the late election, when one-third of the votes were east by the women, and when the proportion of defective ballots was smaller than ever before. In England the women have, in spite of government oposition, been endowed with the councils franchise in company with several classes of men now enfranchised."

As a member of the national council of women, the association had the opportunity, said the report, of bringing its principles to the notice of women who would never of their own notion attend a suffrage meeting The next public meeting of the council, which will be held in this city next spring. would prove an immense help to the woman suffrage cause in showing the interest of vomen of all creeds and interest in the public questions which are agitating the nation

Mrs. Avery suggested that the "Pilgrim Mother" dinner, originated in New York by Mrs. Blake and others, was an annual gath ering which it would be well to inaugurate in every city, and she thought that the ministers who favor equality for women should be urged to preach at least once a year upon the subject. Woman must feel it her chies work now to crystalize into organized form the mass of public sentiment, which was growing in favor of the cause of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Avery's interesting report was fol lowed by an animated discussion, during which a number of delegates submitted informal reports of the progress of woman suffrage in their localities. Those participating included Mrs. Henry of Kentucky and Mrs. Greenleaf of New York. Next came the report of the southern committee, which was read by Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky. MISS CLAY'S REPORT.

Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky submitted the report of the southern committee. Last year, the report said, the number of the members of the southern committee had been increased by four, representing the gain of four southern state suffrage associations In February the southern work suffered a severe loss in the suspension of the Woman's Chronicle of Arkansas, caused by the prolonged ill health of its editor, Miss Cunning tham. This left the southern suffragists without a distinct organ.

Since the successful organization in Texas, the report says, there are about three southern states still nonauxiliary to the general association, West Virginia, North Caro lina and Mississippi. The state reports would show valuable work in every southern state and a wise expenditure from those states which have been assisted from funds of the committee.

The report made an earnest appeal for help to carry on the southern work, which help to carry on the southern work, which is regarded as the most important presented to the convention, as the south is a far more hopeful field than is revealed at a cursory glance. The people are far more homogeneous than that of any other section of our country of equal size, and when once a foothold is gained for any principle its growth is rapid. Woman suffrage, with an educational qualification, is singularly adapted to the solving of the chief political difficulties of the south.

'We cannot," said the report, "allow the work to languish in the south. And we need not be troubled by fearing what is given to the south at this crisis in New York and Kansas."

After discussion of the southern outlook In the afternoon memorial services were held in honor of Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Hon, Leland Stanford, Elizabeth Peabody and George W. Childs.

A number of addresses were made and

papers read. Elizabeth Cady Stanton had prepared a paper. Mrs. Stanton is not attending the convention this year and her paper was read by one of the members of the society. It was concerning George W. Childs. The

the death of George W. Childs an other striking figure disappears from our horizon. He was the first journalist to em-ploy women in his printing office and pay them equal wages with men, and to place woman at the head of an editorial depart-

ment of his paper devoted to women. brought from England the f Blockley hospital. He was instrumental in getting a woman physician in the woman's lepartment in the insane asylum at Norris town, with absolute control. His influence was exerted in the organization of the Drexel institute to accure equal advantages in every department for boys and girls. He contributed liberally to the National Suffrage association. He distributed the bulk of his fortune in his life to worthy objects and left a handsome fortune to his wife to use,

Concerning Lucy Stone, Mrs. Stanton said

in part: "The many and beautiful tributes paid Lucy Stone, in all parts of the country, must have been highly satisfactory to all who knew and loved her. I think we can may with truth that no other woman in the country had been so widely and respectfully mentioned by the press, the pulpit and the

Leland Stanford, Mrs. Stanton regarded as Leann's Stantont, are, Stanton regarded as a pre-eminently self-made man. He had said that he considered the emancipation of women the vital question of the country. In all circumstances, in riches and poverty, alike, he maintained an integrity, purity and generosity of character that commanded the confidence and admiration of all who knew him. The crowning act of his life in honoring woman was in leaving his wife possessor and manager of his vast cutate of \$70,000,000. With rare executive ability she is managing the stocks and bonds of the banks, railroads and the university just as her husband did in his life. Similarly beautiful and pathetic tributes were paid by Mrs. Stanton to the memory and character of Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Pea-

Mrs. Lify Devereaux Blake also read a paper containing a tribute to Lucy Stone, talking especially of the two domestic virtues in whose life there had been a demon stration of how unfounded all the apprehen sions were of the dreadful results to be ex-

pected from woman suffrage. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe also read a glowing ark. Julia ward Howe also read a glowing tribute to the memory of Lucy Stone. Tributes were also paid by Mrs. Josephine K. Henry of Kentucky, Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky and Henry B. Blackwell of Massa-chusetts. Lucetla L. Blankenburg of Philadelphia, who enjoyed a personal acquaint-ance with the late George W. Childs, told of the latter's willingness to always help women, and said that in his death the women of America had lost a generous

Frederick Douglass of this city, the noted colored orator, was introduced and delivered glowing eulogy on the life and character

EVENING SESSION. At the evening session addresses were read by Mrs. Josephine K. Henry of Kentucky, Lillie Devercaux Blake, Leonard Rhone, chairman of the executive committee of the National grauge, and Mme. Hanna tucky. Korany of Syria. The latter discussed woman suffrage from an oriental standpoint. and said in part: "It is an injustice and robbery to prevent woman from exercising her rights. I would like so much to be an American citizen, but I shall never be one until woman citizenship shall be proclaimed all through this land." The meeting closed with an address by

Mrs. Lowe Dickinson of New York. IN THE HOUSE.

Bland Continues His Fight for the Con-

sideration of the Seigniorage Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Mr. Bland today began his coercive tactics to compel a vote on the silver seigniorage bill. The bulk of the republicans and the democratic opponents of the measure inaugurated a filibuster with the intention of forcing him to produce a quorum of the advocates of the bill to pass it, and the entire day was consumed in roll The highest number of votes Mr. calls. Bland was able to poll was 163 in favor of his demand for the previous question on the motion to close debate. Of these 145 were democrats, nine populists and nine republicans. Mr. Page of Rhode Island and Mr. Ryan of New York refused to join the filibuster, but voted against the motion. republicans who voted with Bland were Bowers of California, Broderick, Doolittle, Funston, Marsh, Hermann, Post, Pickler and

At 4 o'clock Mr. Bland abandoned any further attempt to secure a quorum today, and, after passing a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph for absentees, ing session being devoted to the considera

tion of private pension bills. Bland expresses the opinion that he will have a quorum present tomorrow, but the general impression is that he will not be able to secure a quorum until Monday.

At the opening of the session this morning Mr. Cummings, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, presented a question of privilege, the report of his committee on Mr. Boutelle's resolution calling upon the secre-tary of the navy to inform the house by what authority instructions were issued placing and the use of its ensign under the control of James H. Blount, and also to furnish the house with copies of all orders, directions, instructions or official suggestions issued by him since March 4, 1893, concerning the

movements of the naval forces at Hawaii. He explained that the committee recom-mends the passage of the resolution, amended so as to call for all orders from March 4, 1892, instead of 1893. He yielded a moment to Mr. Boutelle, who urged the importance of the resolution, which, he said, had already been delayed six weeks. The information called for by it, he thought, should have been before the house when the Hawaiian resolutions were being debated.

He did not suppose that a favorable an-swer would have had any effect on that debate and the delay in procuring the informa-tion requested by it, he presumed, sub-served the same public policy which for days and weeks had kept congress waiting for Dole's reply to Willis, which had at las reached the people this morning through the public press. Mr. Cummings then demanded the previous question, which was ordered, and the resolution as amended was idopted without division.

Mr. Bland was then recognized. All sug-gestions for closing debate on the seigniorage bill by unanimous consent having failed he was driven to coercive tactics. He moved to go into committee of the whole and pending that motion that all general debate on the measure close at 3 o'clock On that motion he demanded the previous

Mr. Cannon, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Reed appealed to him for more time for legitimate debate, but Mr. Bland was obdurate. He was perfectly willing he said, to set any responsible limit if the opponents of the bill would agree to it, but they had already filibustered away two days, and he was admonished that obstructive tactics would be resorted to at every stage of parliamentary procedure hereafter.

Mr. Reed replied that there was no reason why the opposition to the bill should be bound over to keep the peace in order not to delay an opportunity to close the debate thereupon Mr. Bland insisted upon his mo tion and the demand for the previous ques-

opposing democrats declined to vote, and when the result was announced, 99 to 0. Mr. Tracey made the point of no quorum. The yeas and nays were demanded, and i was very apparent from the outset that Mr. Bland would be unable to get a quorum The vote resulted 140 to 5, thirtyfour less than a quorum.

Mr. Bland moved a call of the house. This call developed the presence of 258 members, and again the vote recurred on Mr. Bland's motion, which again failed for lack of a quorum, 160 to 1, or eighteen

Another call of the house followed, ceeded by another roll call on Mr. Bland's notion. The roll call resulted 163 to 2fourteen short of a quorum.

Mr. Bland moved another call of the house and upon the announcement of the result, 232 members present, he offered a resolution count of sickness and to instruct the ser geant-at-arms to telegraph absentees and request their attendance in order that public business might proceed.

Mr. Reed suggested that public business could proceed without such a reason if the speaker would count a quorum The resolution was then agreed to withou

Mr. Martin of Indiana called attention to the fact that if the motion carried the even-ing session, to be devoted to pension bills, would be dispensed with.

and Mr. Dockery in the chair cast the dociding vote against the motion, and then, by

SPONGED OUT BY THE SENATE

Wheeler H. Peckham's Name Wiped Off the List of Presidential Appointments.

HIS DEFEAT DUE TO THE CORPORATIONS

Pernicious Activity of Railroad Promoters and Administration Backers in Favor of His Confirmation Decide the Vote Against Him.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham of New York City will not be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. His nomination to that position was rejected by the senate this afternoon. The vote was thirty-one ages and forty nays, a majority of nine in the negative. It was not without a sharp struggle that a vote was finally forced upon the nomination. The administration senators fought for an adjournment without action until Monday. They believed that the railroad lobby and the administration would be able to secure a sufficient number of votes to insure confirmation, the one by the use of money and the other by a distribution of federal patronage. The corridors of the capitol fairly swarmed with railroad lobbyists this afternoon, and they worked like beavers to secure. Peckham votes, The corporationists were all in favor of Peckham. It was reported upon every hand that general officers of the Pacific railroad companies had not only sent representatives here to influence senators in favor of Peckham, but had been pouring letters and telegrams in upon them for several days, urging senators to vote for the nomination When the administrationists attempted to secure an adjournment of the sena e the op-position to confirmation, which included almost every republican senator, openly denounced the proposition as a rehear to give the lobby and the administration further opportunity to corrupt senator 2. It is believed senators could have secured thousands of dollars each in hard cash, or almost anything in the way of federal patronage that they might have named.

for their support of the nomination PASSES ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS. At no time in the history of the country has there been such continued and open corruption in connection with an off ca. It was the first instance where the administration attempted and probably succeeded in securing support by the open use of patron age, which, under the circumstances, wa as disgraceful as the use of money, and it is likely the first time in the history of the country where the administration co-operated with corporations to place a man u the bench of the supreme court of the

The black record of Boss Tweed pales into insignificance when compared with the work of the administrationists in connection with the Peckham nomination. A democrat in congress has hardly been able to call his soul his own, while his independence in the exercise of a public duty has been hampered in every direction. The Bee correspondent has in his possession the names of a number of democratic senators who were offered offices as bribes to support the Peckham nomination, while a nun ber of others have been flatly informed by cabinet officers that the reason they have not been given appointments was because unport the supreme bench more than they have. least one republican senator frankly admits that the reason he supported the nomination was because a postmaster was appointed upon his recommendation. Such acts should put to shame every senator who, for office or fear of withdrawal of patronage, was werved from his duty in connection with

this nomination. NEBRASKA WAS OPPOSED TO IT. Both of the Nebraska senators voted against the nomination of Peckham. Senator Manderson did some active work in rolling up the negative majority. One of the most potent arguments used against Peckham's confirmation was the statement that he was the champion of corporations and the Pacific railroad companies were working for him. It was announced, among other things, that General Solicitor John M. Thurston of Omaha had sent a telegram here requesting senators to support the nomination. It is said that one of Nebraska's senators had re-

eived such a message. When The Bee correspondent today asked Senator Manderson what he knew about the reported request of Mr. Thurston of the Union Pacific Railroad company that certain enators support the nomination of Peck ham, the Nebraska senator said: "All know about it is that with a number of othe senators upon the floor I was shown a tele-gram from Mr. Thurston, stating in effect that he hoped that the senator who received the telegram could see his way to vote for Mr. Peckham as supreme judge; that such action would be satisfactory to Judge Dillon and other legal friends in New York. There was no particular comment made upon the telegram, and it was simply considered as an index to the wish of Mr. Thurston and some of his professional friends in New York City. It excited no particular comment or remarks from any source that I am aware of."

CAREY ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE. Senator Carey of Wyoming is one of the regular attendants upon the proceedings of the National Woman's Suffrage association in session here. The fact that women are given suffrage in his own state makes the receedings of this convention important to him. The senator addressed the conven-tion last night, and, after paying woman's suffrage a tribute, stated that the example set by Wyoming was undoubtedly what lee Colorado to grant woman the right to vote. Senator Carey then added: "Wyoming and Colorado have a boundary line extending about 400 miles. In Colorado it was not an instantaneous conversion, announced with brass bands and parades, but a decision arrived at after long and mature deliberation Her action is sure to exert a marked influence upon neighboring states and territories. If Utah should be admitted as a state at this session of congress, there is but little doubt that her constitution would clothe women with the same political rights that are now enjoyed by the women of Wyoming and Colorado. The question must soon be considered in the states of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, and it is my deliberate opinion that it will not be many years be-fore woman suffrage will be the rule and not

Senator Carey stated that women in Wyoming not only vote for presidential electors, but all federal, state, county, municipal and school officers, and the same will now be true of Colorado also. "Colorado and Wyoming," said the senator, "have incorporated the doctrine of political rights ooth sexes. It is their organic law, because It is just to woman and it is best for man, a principle so true that the time is near a hand when no man will have the courage t

TO EXTIRPATE RUSSIAN THISTLES. Governor Shortridge of North Dakota the is here working in behalf of an appropriation to rid his state of the Russia thistle pest, does not endorse either of the bills of Senator Hansbrough on the subject. He says that if \$100,600 were appropriated for North Dakota to be expended on farms and government lands in the extirpation of the thistle the farmers in that state would do their duty. The county commissioners would uproot the thistle in the highways and the railroad companies would pull them out of their properties, so that the state could be thoroughly relieved. This plan, he says, could be followed in other states. Governor Shortridge does not believe that the government would adopt either the first or the second scheme proposed by Senator Hansbrough, as they would operate as an

improvement of private property at the public expense. Although the senate committee has reported upon the second bill of Mr. Hansbrough, which proposed a plan of framing out the work of destroying the thistle, the house committee on agriculture objects to the Hansbrough propositions because second

the German Navy.

to the Hansbrough propositions because sec-tions of country infected with cockleburs, wild mustard and other pests would ask for federal assistance if general aid was given to the work of destroying the Russian thistle. It is more than lively that an ap-propriation will be made on the Shortridge plan. It has been found that the Russian thistle was introduced into the Dakotas by thiatle was introduced into the Dakotas by

Scotchmen who brought it over from their native country to be grown as sheep food.

When young it is tender and juley and makes good sheep food. PERSONAL MENTION. W. T. Hall was today appointed post-master at Germania, Kossuth county, vice E. O. Fitz, resigned, and Frank Tracger, W. C. M. Reynolds, removed, at Gilbert, Scott

Friends of Charles B. Rustin today filed an application at the Treasury department for his appointment as surveyor of customs

at Omaha W. W. Dennis, Charles City, Ia., is at the Howard; C. J. A. Erleson, Boone, Ia., at the Randall; E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and W. G. Lands, Pocatello, Idaho, at the Ebbitt Colonel W. F. Cody of Nebraska is here for the purpose of securing the consent of the secretary of the interior to take a num ber of Indians from northwestern reserva-tions with his show, which is to open in New York next May. He gave an elaborate dinner party last night at Chamberlain's, Among those present were: Mrs. General Crook, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Haldeman, General Armstrong, George Beck of Wyoming, Gen-eral Van Viiet, General Carr and Mr. John Chamberjain. PERRY S. HEATH, Chamberlain.

PECKHAM REJECTED.

His Confirmation as a Judge of the Supreme

Court Refused by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The senate adjourned at a few minutes past 4 this afternoon, after spending the better part of two days considering the nomination of W. H. Peckham of New York to be associate jus tice of the supreme court. The, vote had been just taken on a motion to confirm the nomination, with the result that it was refected by a vote of 32 to 41.

The vote in detail was as follows: Yeas-Messrs, Bate, Blackburn, Brice, Butler, Caffrey, Dixon, Faulkner, George, Gray, Hale, Harris, Hunton, Kyle, Lindsay, McPherson, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, / Pasco, Pettigrew Platt, Proctor, Ransom, Roach, Squire, Stockbridge, Turple, Vilas, Voorhees and White o

Louisiana-32. Nays-Messrs, Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Ber Nays—Messis, Alarich, Allen, Allison, Berry, Call, Cameron, Carey, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Delph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Lodge, McLaurin, Manderson, Morrill, Murphy, Peffer, Perkins, Pawer, Pack Chan, Correct Tells, Vert Power, Pugh, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vest, Washburne, White of California and Wilson

Paired for Peckham-Messrs. Camden, Gordon, McMillin, Smith, Morgan—5.
Paired against Peckham—Messrs. Dubois,
Jones of Nevada, Quay, Vance and Wolcott-5 Absent without pairs-Messrs. Colquitt and Sherman.

senator Colquit released Senator Wilson, who voted against confirmation, and Senator Sherman released Senator Brice, who voted Recapitulation-For confirmation, demo crats, 23; republicans, 5; populists, 1—32. Against confirmation—Democrats, 15; re-

publicans, 23; populists, 3—41.

Paired for confirmation—Democrats, 4; republicans, 1. Total, 5. Paired against confirmation—Democrats epublicans, 4. Total, 5.

Absent and unpaired-Democrats, 1; re publicans, 1. Total, 2. The proceedings of the executive session prior to the taking of the vote, consisted en-tirely of speech making, Schators Vilas, Mitchell of Oregon, George and Gray speaking for confirming and Senators White of California and Hawley against. All the addresses, except those of Senators Vilas and George, were very brief and consisted

mainly of explanations of the votes of the speakers. Senator Vilas spoke for two hours, de voting himself to a defense of Mr. Peckhain and of the president's right to appoint in case like that of justice of the supreme court, without consulting the senators from whose state the nominee was chosen. I read extensively from letters concerning Mr. Peckham which had been laid before the judiciary committee, giving extracts from letters of condemnation as wellas praise, and analyzed and dissected the letters as he progressed. Summing up, he declared the bet-ter testimony was favorable to Mr. Peckham, and showed him to be a man deser

ing the high honor which the president had sought to confer upon him. Mr. Vilas also made an explanation of Mr eckham's telegram to Judge Caldwell concerning the receivership of the Atchison, To-peka & Santa Fe railroad, saying his motive in saying that Judge Caldwell's order wa not to be obeyed was founded on the fact that the Union Trust company, for which Mr. Peckham was acting, was of the opinior the order would place the trust company in the light of a preferred creditor, instead of

the bondholder for whom it acted. Senator George discussed the constitu tional points involved in the case, and de-clared his belief that Mr. Peckham was a

man entirely fit for the post.
Senator White of California said the se lection of a supreme court judge was a matter which greatly concerned the people of California. There was now, he said, pending in the court a suit involving the ownership of the water front of San Francisco and valuable property in that stat worth \$60,000,000. This suit would event ually reach the supreme court and be determined by that tribunal. He had observed some of the friends of the nomined in the present instance were men who were interested in the result of the suit, an while this might be a mere coincidence i was sufficient to decide him against th

nominee. Senator Mitchell said he had become co vinced from an investigation of all the facts that Mr. Peckham was well fitted for the supreme bench. He called attention the fact that eminent lawyers of New and eisewhere had spoken in the highest terms to him. The speeches of Senators Gray and Haw

ley were brief, but emphatic, the former fo and the latter against confirmation. Occasionally there is heard speculation a to what will be the president's course in view of the rejection of the second of his nominees for the associate justiceship. one whose opinion is of value will venture a surmise or suggest a name. The suprem-court is now in recess and will be until the

5th of March, so the necessity of a full bench will not be urgent until then. NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- A representative of the Associated press called tonight at the home of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham and sent up his card. Mr. Peckham sent back word that he had nothing to say to the representatives of the press in regard to his rejec-

Taken Under Advisement.

TOPEKA, Feb. 16.-The case instituted i the United States circuit court by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad company to restrain the county treasurer of Norton unty from collecting the taxes assessed against the company, was argued before United States Judge Riner this afternoon. The case was taken under advisement. The company's contention was that the property of the company had been assessed at its full value, while the property of individuals and other enterprises had been assessed at only half its value.

Movements of Ocean Steamships February 16 At Queenstown-Arrived-Adriatic, from Southampton-Arrived-Berlin, fron

New York. At Liverpool-Arrived-Gallia, from New York; Lauric, from New York,

THIRTY-NINE SAILORS KILLED

Death Comes Suddenly to Many Sailors of

AWFUL DISASTER ON A GERMAN IRONCLAD

Steam Pipe on the War Ship Brandenburg Explodes with Terrible Results-Accident Occurred During a Forcett Draught Trial.

KIEL, Feb. 16 .- A terrible disaster oc urred here today in the explosion of a steam ipe on board the German ironciad Branden-

Full details are not yet obtainable. The accident occurred during the morn ng. The war ship was undergoing a forced Iraught trial at the time of the explosion. So far as can be learned thirty-nine mer were killed and a large number were in fured by the bursting of the steam pipe. Four steamers have been dispatched with doctors and medical supplies to the assist-

ince of the Brandenburg. It was later announced that thirty-nine men were killed and only nine wounded by the bursting of a steam pipe on board the Brandenburg. It was at first believed that the number of wounded was much greater.

HIS IDENTITY REVEALED.

Name and History of the Anarchist Blown to Pieces in London.

LONDON, Feb. 16 .- Bourdin, the Frenchnan supposed to have been an anarchist, who was blown almost to pieces in Greenwich park, it is thought, through stumbling and falling upon a bottle of explosive material which he carried in his pocket, is said to have come from Paris to London in 1888 and to have worked here with his brother, a small master tailor. Bourdin, according to the police, visited all the anarchist clubs of the city and became imbued with their opinions and methods. In 1891 Bourdin is said to have gone to the Unletd States and to have been employed by a ladles' tailoring establishment in Detroit, directed by a Hebrew named Weirtgard. According to he police Bourdin, after leaving Detroit returned to Paris and from there came to this city. He is said to have been a trusted organizer of anarchists, and the police express the opinion that Bourdin, when he met his death, was on his way through Greenwich park to the famous Greenwich observatory with the intention of blowing up that institution.

Bourdin has been watched by the police for some time past, as it was believed that he was contemplating some desperate deed. His sister-in-law says that Bourdin called upon her yesterday, and that when she playfully pushed him he exclaimed: "For God's sake don't push me." From this it is believed that he must have had the explosive in his pocket when he called upon his sister-in-law.

The dead anarchist, it has been ascerained, was a frequent speaker at the debates of the Autonomic club, though his attendance at that club lately has been less frequent than before.

ANARCHIST HENRY TALKS. Why He Selected the Cafe Terminus for the Scene of His Crime.
PARIS, Feb. 16.—Replying to the examin-

ing judge today Henry, the anarchist, said he did not know why he selected the Cafe Terminus as the place in which to cause an explosion. Continuing, Henry said that on Monday

night he first went to a leading theater, bu ne was unable to obtain admittance, as the heater was full, otherwise it is likely that he would have thrown his explosive missile among the people assembled in the place of entertainment. Henry also said: "As I intended to kill as many bourgeoise as possible, I went to the St. Lazare railroad station, in front of

which I saw a cafe full of customers, entered and threw the bomb." M. Girard, of the municipal labatory, be two are now in the hands of his accomplices

Ferdinand Brunetie Expects France's Popu lation to Begin to Grow.

PARIS. Feb. 16 .- M. Ferdinand Brunetic the well known writer, has been admitted to the academy. In a long and interesting address last night on French journalism and the French population, he said that the returns issued on January 1 showed the the deaths for 1893 aggregated 875,000 and the He predicted that the effects of the war of 1870 would now cease to operate. The continued increase in the number of

would overbalance the number of deaths. ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

riages would soon result in births

Fatal Meeting of Motor Trains at a Crossing

in St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.-In a street car collision at 11:45 today two ladies were fatally injured, one seriously hurt, and a fourth passengers, a man, had his leg severely crushed.

The collision occurred at Grand avenu and Morgan streets, where a westbound suburban electric car, carrying thirteen pas sengers, was struck squarely in the center by a south bound Lindel! electric car, the tracks crossing at that point, and hurled from its trucks, a mass of splintered wood. The Lindell car, which carried twenty-two passengers, was badly damaged and derailed.

The overturned car was so badly wrecked that it was with difficulty that the passengers were taken out, but fortunately all but wo escaped with nothing but scratches These two were:

MRS. MARY NOONAN, 1625 Clark avenue rushed and bruised, with internal injuries probably fatal. MISS JENNIE O'ROURKE, Sixteenth and Clark a enue, internal injuries, taken out

inconscious and probably dying. In the Lindell car, Mrs. Emily Wilkinson was cut very severely, but it is thought not

The man who was injured in the leg was arried away before his name could be learned.

The wreck was the most complete that has ever taken place on a surface road in this city, and how, with so many passengers, there were no more injured cannot be explained.

ROBBED A FARO BANK. Two Men Get Five Thousand Dollars-On-

of Them Captured. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 .- The fare bank of Carroll & Webber was robbed of \$5,000 by two men early this morning. The dealers were about to close the bank when the robbers entered, covered the employes with revolvers, and bundling up all the money in sight made their escape. One of the men was captured and identified as a son of ex-Harbor Master Paulsell, a well known citizen The other robber escaped, but will probably be captured.

Still They Refuse to Answer."

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.-The railroad men alled before the federal grand jury to teatify in the interstate law investigation again refused today to answer important questions. General Preight Agent James of the Lake

Shore road was recalled and refused, as he did yesterday, to disclose the secrets of his company's business. District Attorney Mil-christ will endeavor to have the officials held for contempt of court if they persist in their refusal to answer questions.

WHY SHE DIED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 .- (Special Tele-

May Brookyn's Lonely Life and Unbalanced

gram to The Bee.i-The suicide of May Brookyn, the actress, who took carbolic acld last night, was the chief topic of conversation among theatrical people and men about town today. The letters and papers left by the dead weman show plainly that in grief over the death of Lovecroft she had dabbled in spiritualism and had finally reached the conclusion that her only chance of happiness lay in joining her lover in the other world. What is equally plain from her effects is that she had been unable lately to spend money as freely as before, for many dunning letters and bills are in-cluded in the mass of papers found in her trunk. One glove dealer in New York sent her three letters and dis-patches to collect a \$28 bill, and there are many more like this. There are a secletters and dispatches from Lovecroft, all of which show that some quarrel had oc-curred just before his last lliness. His last telegram was addressed to her at the Star telegram was addressed to her at the Star theater, Boston, dated October 24, and read; "Pardon neglect. Am improving slowly. Do not blame me." Then there is a letter from John S. Kearney after Lovecroft's death, saying that the family would keep all Fred's things, but he thought he could arrange for getting justice done her. Then follows this remarkable letter from T. S. Robertson, the doctor who attended Love

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1893.-My Dear

Miss Brooken: I could not write to you before, as I knew a letter from me to you would only make matters worse and entirely upset you. The whole thing was too horrible. Had poor Fred received the care and watching I advised he would be with u today. Still, poor fellow, he is gone and I am sure is happier than we who are left behind to fight it out and go through just what he has. This will is something dread-ful. Just imagine, he has left K. everything without bond as executor. Never mind. You and I can fix him. He was no friend of yours and did fear me. I am arranging things now so that you will not be forgotten. I know that Fred loved you an hour and a half before he died. I said I was going to write to you and did he want me to send you any word. He said 'Send May my love.' These were almost the last words I heard him say. Now, my advice to you is to keep perfectly quiet and we will see that right and justice prevail. I may yet want you on here, but will keep you fully posted. I am with you now and always Your friend, T. S. ROBERTSON." There are also two letters from J. W. Wakelee of New York, who seems to be a theatrical man. They are written at Long Beach, Cal., where he was staying with his daughters. The first, dated December 4 last, is partly a letter of condolence over Lovecroft's death. Then it suddenly turns into a passionate love letter. The writer says: "Because I have lived through all this, sweetheart, I do not send you words and words, but I love you every little minute. Send me a word, dear, and let me write you now and again. My best wishes and my hearty love are with you, dear friend

Evidently she paid no heed to his letters and to telegrams, for on January 14 he sent her another long letter full of his pas-sion and longing. He asks her to appoint a place where he can meet her in 'Frisco on his way cast. There are letters to her brother, Jack, in which she apologizes for neglecting him. There are also cards of test mediums and astrological chart, on which is a peculiar line warning her to avoid something in February, the month that proved fatal. All her clothing is left to "Buttons," who was her chum, Miss Mary Boulton. Miss Brookyn played the part of Mrs. Page in "Alabama."

FEVER STRICKEN.

Foreign Vessels in the Harbor of Rio Visited by Yellow Jack.
[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 16.-Yellow feve is on the increase here. There were fifty deaths yesterday, in addition to fifteen

deaths from other fevers. The captain of an Austrian warship in these waters died today, and there are a number of other cases on board the sam

A Portuguese warship here is also in fected with yellow fever, and the situation is growing serious so far as foreigners are con-

cerned. The American warships only communicate with the shore by means of a hired tug, and the greatest precautions are observed on board all the ships. Admiral Benham has conferred with the commanders of the American vessels and nothing will be left undone that will lead to preserving the health of the

American sattors. The British warship Reacera also has ome cases of fever on board, and the merchant vessels at this port are reported to have several members of their crews sick

under suspicious circumstances. ON BOARD THE NEWARK.

Fever Has Made Its Appearance on that Vessel-Ordered South. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. - There is no longer any doubt that yellow fever has made

its appearance in the United States fleet at Rio and that the Newark is the fever ship. A cable received from Admiral Benham reads: "One man on board the Newark is ill with yellow fever. I shall send the Newark to Rio de la Plata."

By this time the Newark is probably well on her way to the southern ports. She will probably make her destination Maldonado, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. While the Newark has acquired the reputation of force with this is not likely to be as serious

a fever ship this is not likely to be as serious a matter as it would have been in the days of the old navy, when a vessel once tainted with yellow jack could never be safely allowed to remain in tropical waters during the hot season. New processes of disinfec-tion and the substitution of steel for wood in the hull and many of the fittings of the ships have made it possible to exterminate the last fever germ within a short time after the infected vessel's arrival in healthful climes.

Dissensions in Brazil's Navy. BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 16.—Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro say that the Brazilian minister of marine has gone to Bahia to try

to put an end to dissensions existing among

the officers of President Peixoto's fleet there Victory for the Insurgents. BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 16 .- Advices from Rio say Admiral da Gama's soldiers and sallors have captured the stores of guns and

ammunition at Fort Armacae. Vice President of Uruguay. MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 16 .- The official candidate, Duncan Stewart, has been elected president of the senate and vice president of the republic.

One Dead and the Other Dying. BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Feb. 16 .- From Col quitt county comes news of a double tragedy Frank Bird, an employe of Mr. Brice, while burning over a tract of land, was assaulted by John Cooper, who also claimed the land. Cooper drew a pistol and Bird struck him with a club. As he fell Cooper shot Bird. Cooper is dead and Bird is dying.

SURPRISE, Neb., Feb. 17.—(Special Tele

gram to The Ree.)-Nye & Schneider company's elevator was totally destroyed by fire at this place at 1 o'clock this morning. William Leonard Hauged.

HER RUDDER CARRIED AWAY IN A STORM Porced to Put Back to an Irish Port for Necessary Ropairs.

Thrilling Experience of the Passengers on

the Steamer Paris.

GOOD SEAMANSHIP OF HER CAPTAIN

His Coolness and Skill Guides the Vessel to a Haven of Safety.

SINKING OF THE IRON STEAMER ALERT

She Goes Down Off the Australian Coast and Only One Man is Left to Tell the Tale-Other Wrecks Reported.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.-The steamship Adriatic of the White Star line, which left New York on February 7 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head this morning and upon arrival here reported passing a large, disabled passenger steamer off Daunt's Rock, in the south of Ireland. The steamer was at anchor and did not seem to be in need of assistance. The Adriatic's commander expressed the opinion that the disabled steamship was the Parls of the American line, which left Southampton on Wednesday for New York, and which consequently must have been disabled at sea and have put back for Southampton, anchoring off Daunt's Rock in order to communicate with

the shore. So soon as the news of the reported accident reached here, the agent of the American line, on board a tug, left this port for the spot where the Paris was reported to have anchored.

Some details of the disaster to the Paris have reached here through a boat's crew which landed from the Paris, not far from Daunt's Rock. The sallors report that the Paris, during the hurricane on Tuesday last, lost her rudder while on her way to New York, and was compelled to put about and try to make for Queenstown, where her, rudder might be repaired, and from there to put back to Southampton, where she could be thoroughly repaired. Being a twin screw steamship and a jury rudder, which was of considerable effect having been rigged, the Paris was able to steer in a haphazard manner, and succeeded in reaching Daunt's Rock in safety.

STEPS FOR SAFETY. Captain Randall of the Paris, when he made land, determined to anchor in order that he might not expose his disabled vessel to the chance of being carried by the numer-ous strong currents off the coast into a posttion of danger. So soon as possible after-wards one of the lifeboats was manned and lowered and a boat's crew was sent ashore with instructions to make for the nearest coastguard station and have the news of the accident to the steamship telegraphed to Queenstown. The boat's crew structed to report that all were well on board the Paris and that there was absolutely no danger of anything further happening to the steamer. The weather is moderate and a pilot has been sent with the Amer-ican line's agent to the assistance of the

steamer. It is probable that the Paris will be assisted back as far as this port, where tem-porary repairs may be made to her rudder, and it is believed that she will make for Queenstown in order that the repairs may

be completed. officer in charge of the boat which landed from the Paris has made his official report to the company. In this report the officer says that the rudder of the Paris was carried away or very seriously damaged on Monday evening, when the steamship was about 800 miles to the westward. The Paris had 189 saloon passengers

board, 116 second class passengers and 250 sterage passengers. The officer of the Paris says that at no time was there any serious danger and that the passengers took the matter coolly when informed that an acci-dent to the ship would necessitate her return to Southampton or Queenstown. The disaster was caused by the breaking of the rudder in what is known as the

It is said that passengers of the Paris will be embarked upon a Cunard steamship and forwarded to New York as soon as possible.
7 p. m.—The steamship Paris is now safe at anchor here. Not one of the passengers has requested to go ashore. A survey has been made of the damage done to her rudder. It is now stated that the passengers will proceed to New York by the Berlin of the same line, which will call here on Sun-day. The postoffice authorities will prob-ably insist on the mails being forwarded by

the Aurania of the Cunard line. STORY OF A PASSENGER. Mr. E. T. Bedford of New York, one of the salcon passengers of the Paris, in an interview said: "We had rough weather and rough seas until the accident occurred, at 8:30 Monday evening. Some time passed before the passengers noticed that the accident had occurred. The speed, it was seen, had diminished, but we all imagined it was simply due to the overheating of some portion of the machinery and that the steamer would soon resume her regular gait. A short time afterwards, however, Captain Bandle announced that the rudder post had broken in the trunk, thus rendering the rudder useless. The captain added there was no cause for alarm, and the passengers were soon reassured when they were re-minded by the other officers or stewards that the ship was so theroughly divided into water-light compartments that she was un-

sinkable. 'In spite of the accident the Paris con tinued heading for the westward and we judged from remarks dropped here and there that the only chance of serious danger or of serious injury to the ship was when she stopped, in which case the rudder awung from port to starboard, striking heavily against the sides and threatening to break through. The danger, we were officially informed, was passed when the steamer resumed her headway and proceeded again to the westward. She continued steaming west against wind and sea until 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, but the Paris only made nine knots an hour and was sometimes almost at a standatili. The steaming to the west, we also gathered from observations made here and there by the officers.

"Finally Captain Bandle calculated that the coal supply at the rate we were going would hardly suffice to carry us to New York and he determined to put about and make for Queenstown. The wind and sea being favorable by this time, the Paris was put about and she managed to make fourteen knots an hour, steering wonderfully well with her double screws and the assistance of some kind of a steering gear which had cen rigged up by the crew.
"When the Paris was put about all sail

was made on her and the spread of canvas which she threw to the breeze, though not very great when compared with the immense size of the ship, was of great sassistance to her and we covered the \$40 miles separating us from land in about sixty hours.

"The American line officials have offered the passengers of the Paris a passage on the Berlin, which will touch here on Sunday.

FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 16.-William All the passengers praise the conduct of the officers of the Paris." NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—At the officer of Leonard was hanged here today for the killing of Jesse Anderson, a railway track-