

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

Horrible Slaughter of a Whole Family in Quebec Province.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT ON CANADA

Bank Clearances and Failures for the Last Week.

Lord Aberdeen Says He Will Abstain From Party Politics While in Canada—Disappointed Whistle Revolutionists—An American Released—Villard's Prophecies.

Laocle, Que., June 3.—The most fearful massacre since the assassination of Henri Eddy, his wife, Mrs. Eddy, and their daughter Emma, aged 20, were found murdered in their farm house at Beach Ridge, three miles from Clarenceville. After the murder had been committed, the three bodies were carried to the spot by the flames, found the three bodies, and she carried on her purse. As yet there is no clue to the murderers. There is little doubt that the primary intention of the unknown murderers was robbery, and this led to the sequel, which sent a thrill of horror throughout the whole district. In support of the robbery theory it is stated that when the bodies were removed, around Mrs. Eddy's hand was found a rubber band, which the neighbors say was similar to the one she carried on her purse. The position of the hand indicated that it had been slipped off from the purse, probably in response to the robber's demand for money.

Excitement prevails in the neighborhood of Beach Ridge, and people are flocking to the scene of the murder.

Corner Mitchell of Bedford is holding an investigation this afternoon. Eddy, the murderer, was 70, and his wife formerly Miss Bue, about 62.

They were among the oldest families living in that part of the country. They had a large property in real estate, and Mrs. Eddy, the grandfather, having settled there in the early part of the century. He was a well-to-do farmer, independent, and possessed of considerable money. He was highly respected and one of the fathers of the Methodist church in Clarenceville. Miss Eddy was well educated and held in the highest esteem. A man is held in connection with the murder, but his name has not yet been reported.

Bradstreet's Canadian Report.

New York, June 3.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's say that the trade in Ontario and collections are less prompt than expected. The weather has stimulated buying in the province of Quebec, but there has only been moderate activity in the volume of business for a month being below the average of the banks at Montreal have been strengthening reserves, pressing collection and reducing the amount of loans.

Advising the Countess.

London, June 3.—Lord Aberdeen says he intends to abstain from party politics while here, and will take no part in the home rule debates. Comment, however, has been evoked by the fact that Lord Aberdeen has just accepted the presidency of the Women's Liberal Federation in connection with the visit of the Countess of St. James. The Women's Liberal Federation is a new organization, and its object is to assist in the education of women, and to open up to them the same opportunities as are afforded to men.

Calling for Coal.

Union's Black Diamonds the Favorite—Sayings and Doings.

Union, June 2.—The American cutter Albatross was at Union wharf this week, but will not be at the wharf for some time.

SEARCHING FOR SCHAFFNER.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Leading Chicago Banker.

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Herman Schaffner & Co., private bankers, have made a complete search for Schaffner, who has been the largest private concern in the city or in the northwest, dealing exclusively in commercial paper, the firm is also one of the oldest of its kind in Chicago. No statement of the affairs of the bank was filed in court on the appointment of a receiver. The assignment was made to the American Trust and Savings Bank. Early to-day the bank at that institution visited the building, and stated that he will take immediate steps to carry it into operation. Regarding the reservations made by the government, he says that they need not be stated or discussed at present; but it may be mutually understood that the rights and the position of each power remain unaffected by this provisional agreement.

STEAMER GOES DOWN

The Kaiser Wilhelm Sinks at Her Wharf.

HEAVY LOSS TO THE OWNERS

What Dr. Lyman Thinks of the Briggs Case.

The Canadian Cattle Question in the House of Commons—Murderous Work of American Tramps—Great Receptivity Convention in St. Paul—The Borden Murder Trial.

Genoa, June 5.—The accident to the North German Lloyd's steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. turns out very serious, and will entail heavy loss upon the owners or underwriters. As announced in yesterday's despatches, the valve seat of the circulating pumps broke while repairs were being made to the pump, allowing the sea water to rush into the engine room, which was soon flooded. The donkey pumps were unable to free the ship; on the contrary the water gained, and a comparatively short time the Kaiser Wilhelm sank. She went down alongside her wharf. Part of her cargo will be saved, though in a much damaged condition. As soon as it was seen that the steamer was going to sink, preparations were made at once to raise her. A diver stopped up the pipe containing the defective valve seat, while others fastened down the hatches and closed as tightly as possible all openings leading to the saloon and hold. Powerful pumps were then placed at work, and at 10 o'clock the steamer was sent, 3 p. m., the steamer is once more afloat. It will be some days, however, before she will be able to sail.

Lyman Abbott on the Briggs Case.

New York, June 5.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his sermon on the Briggs case yesterday at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, endeavored to prove that Mr. Briggs and not the General Assembly during the last two years, had defended the true Christian faith, and it was not Dr. Briggs who was heretical, but the General Assembly.

Only One Case.

London, June 5.—The cattle embargo debate in the House of Commons on Saturday night, President Gardner, of the board of agriculture, replying to Mr. Chaplin, made the following statement regarding the embargo on Canadian cattle. He said that so far the special examination of the animals' health had proved to be a success, and that of ten carcasses, comprising 5119 cattle, only one animal, which arrived on the steamship Lake Winnipeg, gave cause for suspicion. He had advised the board of agriculture to suspend the importation of further information from the board of agricultural advisors. Mr. Chaplin, who appeared surprised at the clean bill of health, asked the minister to explain to understand that only one case was suspected. Mr. Gardner replied "only one."

Short Pack on the Columbia.

Astoria, June 3.—The salmon pack on the river for the season to May 31, according to the most reliable sources of information, is about 80,000 cases, or about 24,000 cases short of last year's pack for the same time, that being 104,000. Last week the pack was 10,000 cases behind their figures for the corresponding time in 1892, a fact which is to be accounted for by the scarcity of trap fish. As it is not likely that the traps will get anything like the same amount of fish they secured last year, it is safe to say that the pack for the entire season will be many thousands cases short. Four fishing boats captured to-day; one man drowned. The boats were all saved, but much gear was lost.

Amick's Consumption Cure.

New York, June 3.—The Recorder will detail to-morrow the cure of several consumptive patients at Ward's Island under the direction of the city authorities. As only charity patients in the last stage of consumption are admitted there, the Recorder claims that the cure for which it awarded Dr. W. R. Amick, of Cincinnati, \$1000, has accomplished something almost miraculous. It says also that the Cincinnati doctor has agreed to keep the hospital supplied with medicine sufficient for all its consumptive cases at his own expense. As only mild stage cases are taken there no more severe test could be invited.

While it is now generally admitted that the Amick discovery is a certain specific in the earlier stages of consumption, Amick has never heretofore claimed that it would cure more than 20 per cent of the third stage consumptives. In this test just made by the city, three out of four were either cured or astonishingly benefited. It is easy enough for any sufferer from the disease to test the new discovery through their family physician, for Amick sends medicines for the purpose free of cost and invites an impartial test of it by the medical profession everywhere.

Borden Murder Trial.

New Bedford, Mass., June 5.—The trial of Lizzie Andrus Borden, who is indicted for the murder of her aged parents under circumstances that have created a national sensation, is on the docket for call to-day. An extra venire has been issued by the clerk of the court and the trial will proceed without interruption. Large numbers of strangers have been attracted by the event, and the Parker house and mansion house are filled to overflowing. Over 100 representatives of the press are here. The jury will be quartered in the Parker house, a portion of which has been partitioned off for their accommodation. The

AN AMERICAN OPINION

As to the Result of the Paris Arbitration.

WHAT EX-MINISTER COOLIDGE SAYS

Stand Taken by the Two Sides on the Question.

He Thinks the Tribunal Will Promulgate a New Principle in International Law for the Benefit of the Americans, But in Any Event There Will be a Close Season.

New York, June 5.—Hon. Jefferson Coolidge, ex-Minister of the United States to France, arrived in New York yesterday with his family on the steamer La Bourgeoise. Referring to the Behring Sea tribunal at Paris, Coolidge said last night that Carter opened the discussion for the United States in an exceedingly brilliant speech, in which he claimed that seals were not really wild animals, but that they could be herded just as oxen can be herded, and that they lived on our property all but a few months in the year and never mixed with other herds. The British, on the other hand, rest their case on the old three-mile limit rule, and feel that they have the law on their side. Russia is taking no part in the discussion. The forgeries in the American case were so promptly discovered and withdrawn that they have not prejudiced the case at all. In order to decide in our favor the tribunal will have to lay down some new principle of international law, and I think there is a very fair prospect of their doing this. The Secretary of State, however, will undoubtedly be approved by all nations. Even if they should decide against us they will probably decide some means by which we can be protected and preserved, such as a closed season, for instance.

Farmer Oetner's Adventure.

Laurensburg, Ind., June 5.—Samuel Oetner, a rich farmer of Ripley county, was arrested for highway robbery on the afternoon of Wednesday several years ago. Morris was a young farmer, who asserted that he had been held up on the highway. He swore that the mask and beard were his own, and that he recognized Oetner. When the jury was out he fled from the court room and hid in the branches of a tree that shaded the windows of the jury room and heard the verdict who swore that he had never been robbed, and that he had accused Oetner for revenge. Oetner explained that on the night the jury was out he hid from the court room and hid in the branches of a tree that shaded the windows of the jury room and heard the verdict who swore that he had never been robbed, and that he had accused Oetner for revenge. Oetner explained that on the night the jury was out he hid from the court room and hid in the branches of a tree that shaded the windows of the jury room and heard the verdict who swore that he had never been robbed, and that he had accused Oetner for revenge.

Reciprocity Convention.

St. Paul, Minn., June 5.—The city is crowded with delegates from the west, northwest and the various provinces of Canada to the international reciprocity convention, which opened this afternoon at the Hotel Marlborough. The convention is one of the greatest held at Grand Forks, North Dakota, last year, and its object is to bring about a uniform definition of the parts of Canada and the United States for a deep waterway from Duluth to the Atlantic, and that the commercial forces to be limited to the States and the Canadian provinces may be broken down. The convention will be in session for two days, and the delegates will be hospitably entertained by the citizens of St. Paul.

No Hope for Booth.

New York, June 5.—Dr. St. Clair Smith, Edinburgh physician, issued the following bulletin at 9:30 this morning: "I have seen no improvement during the night. The convulsions are more frequent, and the patient is growing weaker and that there is no hope of even partial recovery. His condition is very critical, and the morning. Booth rallied from his relapse of yesterday Saturday, until last Saturday, when he suddenly grew worse.

Temperance Congress.

Chicago, June 5.—The great world's temperance congress, the fourth of the series of international gatherings in connection with the World's Fair, opens to-night at the art palace, and to-day the spacious rooms of that structure are crowded with advocates of temperance, male and female, young and old, American and foreign, all anxious to inscribe their names upon the register, and to obtain the badges of white denoting purity, that will serve to indicate their identification with the event. From all appearances it will be the biggest temperance congress ever held, for nearly every temperance organization on the face of the globe has appointed delegates. During the week parties will be held covering the scientific, social, political, medical, legislative and economic aspects of the liquor question, also touching upon hours of work, coffee houses, total abstinence, and other phases of the drink question. Hon. C. C. Bonney, chairman of the world's congress auxiliary, Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Charles Henriot will welcome the delegates at the opening meeting to-night.

Sage's Shield Sues.

New York, June 5.—In the supreme court, before Justice Andrews, was begun this morning the trial of the action of William R. Laidlaw, stock clerk, to recover \$50,000 damages from Russell Sage, the wealthy Wall street operator, on allegations that Sage made a libelous statement of Laidlaw when Norcross threw the dynamite bomb in Sage's office, 81 Broadway. Laidlaw contends that Sage, when he saw Norcross throw the fatal bomb, drew him in front of him, so that Laidlaw got a share of the dynamite that was intended for Sage.

EULALIE'S RECEPTION.

How the Infanta Will Spend the Time During Her Visit to Porto.

Chicago, June 3.—Everything is in readiness at the Palmer House for the reception of the Princess Eulalie and her suite, according to the original programme she should have reached Chicago a week ago, but the New York festivities necessitated a change in the arrangements, and her abiding place was changed from the Auditorium Hotel, where the Duke of Veragua and his suite have been staying, to the Palmer House. Here 11 rooms have been set apart for the distinguished visitor and her retinue. The apartments are furnished in green and gold, decorated with flags and flowers.

The sleeping chamber is the one that has been occupied at different times by the late Emperor Don Pedro, President Cleveland, Gen. Grant, Princess Louise, Lady Aberdeen and other distinguished people of all countries. The corridors leading to the suite will be guarded by officers of the Spanish army, and the princess will be enabled to promenade, and sleep in much as she pleases without exposing herself to the gaze of the vulgar herd, when she is not so inclined.

The gold pass to Jackson Park which is to be presented to her on behalf of the directory, was finished by the engravers this morning. Upon her arrival the depot will be guarded by a company of cavalry from Fort Sheridan. The carriage will be drawn by four white horses, and a company of twelve policemen, led by 12 trumpeters, will clear the way to the hotel. No one will be permitted to send her invitations for social events except through Mayor Harrison.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Series of Papers on Medicine and Surgery Read at Saturday's Meeting.

Chicago, June 5.—The great world's congress of medicine came to a close on Saturday night, and the delegates were on hand bright and early at the art palace, where the proceedings opened within the limitation of time. A preliminary schedule had been prepared for the medical, but they commenced it without a moment's delay. The proceedings opened with the reading of a paper by Dr. A. C. Pope of England, on methods of enlightening the public on homopathy. After that had been discussed the department of rhinology and laryngology was formally opened with an inaugural address by Dr. H. C. Innes, of Philadelphia.

The following papers were then read and discussed: Chronic catarrh as treated by the Homoeopath, Charles E. D. of New York; nasal epitheloma, W. A. Dunn, of Chicago; cancer of the throat, H. E. Fisher, Nashville, Tenn.; surgery, its uses and limitations, E. L. Mann, St. Paul; Emily V. Pardee, of South Norwalk, Conn., delivered the introductory address in the section of pedology, and was followed by Millie J. Chapunn, of Pittsburg, who presented a paper on prenatal medication; rachitis, H. W. Fowler, New York; the arrested gas of children, Sidney F. Wilcox, contagion in our public schools and its prophylaxis, Lory C. Hill, headmaster in the University of Georgia; albuminuria in children, Henry C. Aldrich, William P. Ray and Dudley Wright; enteric diseases of children with homoeopathic treatment, E. Louis Olesman; and metrorrhoea of the bowels by E. L. Lippincott. The concluding sessions of the eclectic congress, the congress of general climatology, and the social psychiatry congress are also being held to-day.

British Iron and Steel.

At the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain President Richards said 1892 had been one of the worst years known in the history of the iron and steel trade. The production of pig iron had fallen to 9,000,000 and steel rails were in a worse condition. The total falling off in the exports of metals and machinery in 1892, as compared with 1891, amounted to \$7,000,000. The markets were now swarming with iron and steel of enough work for half the country's steel production.

Villard's Prophecies.

Washington, D.C., June 3.—During the close of the session Henry Villard was very anxious to have the Sherman silver law repealed. To-day he recalled predictions he had made at that time, and said people called him an alarmist and pessimist because he predicted financial crisis. "The worst has not been reached," said Villard, "there will be more financial troubles than we are having. I do not care to unnecessarily alarm people, but the situation has turned as I pointed out last winter."

Was There an Age of Copper.

M. Berthelot, the well-known French chemist, in a recent communication to the Academie des Sciences, states his belief in the some-time existence of an age of copper. In addition to the three recognized geological ages of stone, bronze (copper and tin), and iron. He bases his opinion chiefly upon an analysis of a piece of copper which had been found by A. de Sarze in course of antiquarian investigations in Mesopotamia, or Al Jeddah, as the Arabs designate the famous stretch of country between the Euphrates and the Tigris. The fragment thus chemically determined proved to have neither tin nor zinc entering into its composition, there being simple traces of lead and arsenic. Water and the atmosphere had made ravages into the specimen, which was practically devoid of a compound of protoxide and metallic copper. As the ruins of Nineveh are already so ancient, it was taken as authoritative evidence to be more ancient than even those of Babylon. Berthelot does not hesitate to promulgate the theory that an age of copper preceded the bronze iron periods, especially as the examination of the component parts of a portion of a metallic scepter, which is alleged to belong to a Pharaoh who reigned in Egypt some 3500 years B.C., showed no signs of the presence of tin.

Tin in Mexico.

London Iron says:—"A discovery of 'extensive and rich deposits' of tin in the north of Mexico has been made by a quite a tin mining strike in that republic. The find was made by an expert who has been investigating the mineral resources of the country for a Philadelphia syndicate, and is reported to be one of the new stanniferous deposits, which, it appears, bear traces of ancient, probably Aztec, civilization, and is to be commenced soon as the necessary patent has been procured. Large quantities of tin are expected to be found in the United States for the tin obtained."

Vienna, June 2.—Great damage has been done by extensive floods in eastern Galicia and eighteen persons have been drowned.