

BY THE BACK DOOR

European Immigrants to the U. S. Headed Off.

CONVENIENT CANADA WAS WATCHED After the Hordes.

American Surgeons Look Closely After the Hordes.

New York, Aug. 28.—Dr. Sinner, commissioner of immigration for this port, started on Saturday for Boston, where he will join Superintendent Stump and go with him to the Canadian border, where they will make an effort to establish a better system of inspection for immigrants coming to this country by way of Canada. Mr. Stump has been informed that foreign steamship companies were seeking customers, advertising abroad that immigrants to the United States could readily effect an entrance by way of Canada, where they would run no risk of being detained and sent back. Mr. Stump says he has long known that considerable immigration was coming in by this route, it being used by the pauper and criminal classes, who would not be able to run the gauntlet at New York. The marine hospital service has established a branch at Quebec, which is doing admirable work among immigrants afflicted with contagious diseases crossing the border. By arrangement with the Canadian authorities immigrants arriving at Quebec bound for the United States must submit to examination by a United States surgeon, and cannot cross into the United States without a health certificate from the surgeon. The surgeons have only to consider the health of immigrants and do not inquire into their history or financial condition. The efforts of Mr. Stump on his present trip will be directed to making some arrangement with the railroads for the establishment of inspecting stations near the frontier at places mutually agreed upon.

BLAND'S COMPUTATION.

How He Thinks the Wilson Repeal Bill Will Go.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Mr. Bland concedes the defeat of all his amendments to the house to-day by a majority of nearly 50 and the passage of the Wilson repeal bill by a much larger vote. The estimate made by the anti-silver men last night is that a majority against the amendment of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 will be 50. On each of the succeeding votes this majority will be increased until upon the third amendment of repeal it will approximate 100. These figures, together with the detailed vote as the anti-silver men may expect it, will be cast to-day, were shown to Mr. Bland last night. He carefully examined the poll and sends for our men before the vote is taken to-morrow. Everybody knows the tactics being employed, and the result should surprise nobody familiar with the situation. "Then you have no hope of defeating the Wilson bill?" "Not the slightest. Its passage is a foregone conclusion." "Will the senate pass the Wilson bill?" "I believe it will pass the senate without much delay; but I shall not be surprised if it go through without any friction almost any day."

RIFLEMAN'S DAY.

Opening of the Canadian Rifle Matches at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—When morning broke on Rifleman's day today it looked threatening, there being heavy clouds hovering around, but by 8 o'clock it commenced to clear up and by 9, when the first gun was fired in the nursery match, the weather, despite a little drizzle in the air, was all that could be desired. The scores made were marvellous; the highest score in the nursery match was the possible 25. Private Lamb of Manitoba, made 24; Private Tait, 23; with 18, and Private Lemon counted out with 17. Last year fourteen got in. In this match the British Columbia team did well. Corp. Hunter, of Victoria, tied for third place with 24, getting 10, Gunner Turnbull sixth with 22, and Gunner Huston 23 with 20 points.

La Normandie Won.

New York, Aug. 26.—A cable despatch has been received at the office of the Havre-American steamship company from Southampton about a race between the Paris and La Normandie from this port to England. The Paris left here at 8 o'clock on Wednesday week for Southampton. La Normandie left for the same port at 10 o'clock on the morning. Both carried United States mails, and there was a contest, in which vessel could get the mail matter to London first. The news of the race spread among the down town

merchants, who are interested in getting early information to their London agents, La Normandie is one of the cracks of the Havre line, and both vessels were anxious to make good time. The Paris arrived at Southampton seven hours behind La Normandie, making the trip in 6 days 23 hours and 30 minutes. La Normandie's time was 6 days 16 hours and 30 minutes. Special trains had been ordered to convey the mails from each vessel on her arrival at Southampton to London. La Normandie went to her dock, and thence had her mail transferred to the train. The mail arrived at the London post office at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Paris arrived early the next day. Her mail was taken off in a tender and put aboard the train and whisked off. It reached the London post office at 2.30 that afternoon.

WHAT ALFRED GETS.

Something More Than the Rule of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The accession of the Duke of Edinburgh to the rulership of the duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is a dominating political interest in Germany, and widely divergent rumors in regard to the matter are everywhere circulated. Putting all these aside, there is no doubt that the succession of the British duke has surprised and disatisfied the nation, though the fact is widely accepted by the dukes concerned. It is probable that Emperor William would have preferred that Prince Alfred, the only son of the Duke of Edinburgh, should have succeeded Duke Ernest. Indeed, he believed his majesty hoped that he might induce his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, to waive his claim to succession in favor of Prince Alfred. His majesty is reported to have told the duke that under any circumstances a regency would be impossible and he must take the throne himself or abandon all connection with the duchies. Finding the duke resolute in his determination to forego none of his rights, and also finding his mother, Queen Victoria, supporting him in his attitude, the emperor put on the best face possible and acquiesced to the duke's succeeding.

Vanderbilt's Yacht Valiant.

New York, Aug. 28.—W. K. Vanderbilt's new twin screw yacht Valiant passed Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon. She is the largest private yacht afloat. She was launched May 3rd from Laird Bros., at Birkenhead, England. Among those present at the launching were the Duchess of Manchester and her daughter, Lady Alva Montague, the latter performing the christening ceremonies. The chief dimensions of the Valiant are 332 feet over all, 310 feet between perpendiculars, 33 feet 8 inches deep, and 25 feet 6 inches draft. The vessel has a double bottom, subdivided into ten compartments, which will hold fully 2,000 tons of water as a ballast. She is fitted with twin screws of bronze and driven by two sets of triple expansion engines. Mr. Vanderbilt came in on the Valiant. He was accompanied by W. S. Hoyt. His brother, F. W. Vanderbilt, went down the bay in his yacht Congress to meet the Valiant, and at Stapleton at the other end of the bay. Hoyt boarded the other yacht and were brought to New York. The Valiant will remain at Stapleton until to-morrow, when she will start for Newport. A trip to Nice to be made shortly. The object served at Sandy Hook spoiled the Valiant about 1 o'clock steaming toward New York. So big was she that he took her for an ocean steamer at first, but she was a yacht lost about the graceful craft, and he was not long before he made up his mind that the vessel was the Valiant.

The Socialist Element.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The growing influence and numerical strength of the socialist and other radical elements of a few years ago were classed along with the anarchists is strikingly shown in the extensive preparations that have been made for entering into the fall campaign with a view to capturing more of the local offices. A mass conference is to be held to-night under the auspices of a committee of the socialist labor party, and to which "all such organizations as are in favor of independent political action based upon the socialist labor platform" are asked to lend their support. While there is no possibility of the new element controlling anything like a majority of the votes of the city, it is possible that they may make a sufficient showing of strength to secure terms from one of the old parties.

Harrison Going to Marry.

New Orleans, Aug. 28.—F. T. Howard, brother of Miss Annie Howard, has announced that the marriage of Miss Howard to Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago will take place in the latter part of September at the summer home of the Howards at Biloxi. It is also stated that the wedding will be attended by a large party of Mr. Harrison's friends, and relatives from Illinois, and that there will be a gathering of all the Howard family.

Keeley Cure Convention.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The third national convention of the Keeley League, which is to be held in this city next month, will be the greatest anti-liquor demonstration that has ever yet been held. Headquarters have already been established, and nearly 5,000 visitors have secured accommodation in advance. Judge I. N. Maxwell, president of the Keeley institute of Washington, as well as the superintendents of nearly all the branches

throughout the country, are making extensive preparations for the occasion. The convention will consist of day and evening sessions of both the league and the Woman's Auxiliary, and the proceedings will wind up with a grand celebration at the World's Fair, when it is estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 graduates will be present.

THERE WAS GORE.

Police and Populace Come Into Fierce Armed Conflict.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—The police and the unemployed came into a collision this afternoon at the south entrance to the city hall. The police, under Inspector Ross, charged on the men as they marched past and scattered them in every direction. Clubs were freely used, and men and women knocked down and trampled under foot. Some of the men tried to hold the doors of the hall, but the crowd was too thick to admit of it. The mob and spectators were driven in every direction, and soon filled the hallways and offices of every building in the vicinity.

Inspector Ross was struck on the head by a stone in the midst of the fight and a gash three inches long cut in his head. He was knocked senseless and was carried to a drug store, where the wound was sewed up. On Ross going to the hospital he was cheered and made a rush for him and tried to beat the life out of him. His men rallied around him, however, and a pitched battle waged around the prostrate inspector, but the police were victorious in the end, and drove the crowd from their superior, when they formed around him and beat their way through the crowd to the drug store by pure force.

Word was at once sent to all sections in the vicinity, and in few minutes the police were on their way to the scene from every direction. In an incredibly short time several hundred were in and around the city hall; but they were as nothing to the crowd that gathered. Thousands rushed from the adjoining buildings and the street was blocked by wildly excited men, so that it was impossible for the police or any one else to move for a time.

The cause of the riot was the upsetting of a buggy on Washington street. A crowd came from Wabash avenue and stopped the cable cars on Wabash street, Clark and Dearborn streets. At West Clark street a cab tried to get through the crowd, but the driver was pumpled upon it, and it was only by jolting his whip vigorously that the driver got through. Then a mail wagon was delayed, but one policeman by the free use of his club got it through the line. The next thing was a buggy, and that was capsized. Then the police charged.

One man arrested gave his name as Joseph Wendel and said he was from Bridgeport. He was caught just as he was hurrying to the scene. A few moments later another Pole, who gave his name as Michael Herowitz, was arrested at the north door of the hall. The prisoner, it is said, threw the stone that struck the inspector on the head, and with excitement and vowed he would have blood. In his pocket was found a revolver and a box of cartridges. As soon as Herowitz was arrested a crowd of his friends rushed to rescue him, but they were beaten back by the police. Several were knocked down, but none were fatally hurt.

Before the parade started the idle workmen held their daily meeting at the foot of Columbus street on the lake front. Some of the men raised a banner and under its gloomy shadow several orators talked to the crowd. Then the black flag was taken down and the stars and stripes put up and the parade to the city hall began to start.

Inspector Ross, after having his wound dressed, was taken to his office. "It was a pavingstone which hit me," he said. "The wound is a painful one, but I think it will be all right soon. These men were not the worst I have seen. Some of them had revolvers, but they did not make very much of a show with them. I know I would never have gotten out had I not drawn my revolver. An officer was with me and not in uniform without a scrap of police uniform. They seemed to take delight in getting in a blow on a uniformed officer." "Those fellows were not the unemployed," said one of the men after the riot. "They are not the men who parade the other day. The parade was made up of men from the black rock. I recognized many of them."

SPANISH AMERICA.

Revolution in Nicaragua Promised—Mexican Railway Construction.

Panama, Colombia, Aug. 28.—El Español, a Panama newspaper, says there will be a new revolution in Panama within a fortnight. Its statement is based upon the assertion of General Plaza, who is now in Costa Rica. He told the paper's correspondent the Nicaraguan Conservatives would invite Gen. Scazsa to return, and in overthrowing Scazsa start another revolution before the meeting of the constituent assembly on September 15th. Elections for choosing members of that body were held in Nicaragua today.

City of Mexico, Aug. 28.—A contract has been signed for the construction of a railroad from the City of Mexico to the port of Tehuacan on the Pacific coast. The proposed line will pass through the states of Guerrero, Puebla and Oaxaca. The concession carried with it the right to build a number of branch lines. It is said there is plenty of capital behind the project and the construction will begin soon.

BLOUNT'S DEFEAT

His Amendments on American Silver Proposition

ARE UNEQUIVOCALLY REJECTED

Other Similar Suggestions Meet With a Like Fate.

Congress Begins Work in Earnest—Consideration of the Sherman Act—Question of Repeal Approaching—Mayor Carter Harrison, at Chicago, to Take Into Himself a Wife.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—The 17 to 1 amendment was defeated, yeas 100, nays 237; 18 to 1 amendment defeated, yeas 105, nays 237; 18 to 1 free coinage amendment rejected, yeas 102, nays 238.

The house began to vote on the Bland free coinage substitute at 12 o'clock. Bland's 16 to 1 free coinage proposition was defeated, yeas 123, nays 225. The speaker commanded order at 12. Nearly every seat in the hall was filled, and the resolution contained in the general and individual interest in the matter in hand. Chaplain Haddaway prayed briefly and in a voice inaudible at a distance of more than ten feet from the desk, for the special gift of wisdom and judgment to rightly settle the great question before the house. After the reading of the journal, Weaver of New York appeared at the bar of the house on the arm of his colleague, General Tracy, and was sworn in by the speaker.

The resolution contained in the order of procedure on the silver question was reported by the clerk, for a vote first upon the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. Representative Bailey of Texas asked, in the event the amendments included in the order being defeated, would it be in order to propose an additional amendment germane to the subject. Speaker Crisp replied that as at present advised he would answer no. That speaker provides exhaustively all that the house may consider, but when the time came for formally present the question the gentleman from Texas might be heard.

Representative McGillan desired to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The amendment of the United States, but Mr. Bland objected, saying such a proposition was no free coinage at all.

The roll was then called upon the amendment to the Wilson bill providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The announcement of the vote was received with applause and surprise at the majority against free coinage, being nearly double the largest vote ever recorded in the silver committee. Mr. Bland from his seat speaker smiled grimly as he heard the result, nervously rocking to and fro. The figures seem to show that a majority of the Democratic members voted against free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1, and secured it.

As the clerk began calling the roll Mr. Bryan walked down the centre aisle and around to where the silver leader sat. He extended his hand to Mr. Bryan, who by easy stages made his way back to his own seat. The vote on the question of free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1 resulted: Yeas, 100; nays, 240. On this vote, beside the loss of the support of the members of that party withholding their votes, there were several negative votes from those who voted in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1.

Bland then offered an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1. The amendment was rejected: Yeas, 119; nays, 222. The Senate was scantily attended. The voting on silver in the House attracted all the attention. Sherman gave notice of an address to the senate on the 29th next Wednesday. Walcott (Cal.) follows on Thursday. The bill to allow National banks to increase their circulation was then taken.

The next amendment providing for free coinage at the ratio of 15 to 1 was then offered, and yeas and nays demanded. The roll was called showing the following vote: Yeas, 105; nays, 237. The amendment to enact the Bland act as amended, yeas, 126; nays, 217. Light guns on the higher ratios were not unexpectedly by some of the leaders, and it was the published expression of these that the ratio of 20 to 1, the next amendment offered, Mr. Bland would poll the largest vote recorded in favor of free coinage. The result of the roll call was: Yeas, 119; nays, 222. The Wilson repeal bill passed, 279 to 110.

Fatal Railway Collision.

Long Island City, L. I., Aug. 28.—A serious accident occurred shortly after midnight this morning on the Long Island railroad near Newton. The train that left Manhattan beach at 11.15 was overtaken by the train that left Rockaway beach ten minutes earlier. The later train plunged into and plowed its way completely through the two rear cars of the Manhattan beach train and injuring fatally and otherwise 20 others. Among the killed was Col. E. A. Buck, editor of the Spirit of the Times.

Appeal to Gladstone.

London, Aug. 28.—The prevailing condition of affairs in England is no more favorable than the unfortunate condition of affairs that has thrown so many out of employment in America during the past few months is proved by the following letter received to-day by Mr. Gladstone, endorsed by nearly a dozen of the most influential labor organizations in the United Kingdom. The communication is as follows: "The undersigned is instructed by resolution to

write to you asking definitely whether the government is prepared to do anything for the unemployed, the number of whom at the present moment is unprecedentedly large. I am to add that unless the government takes immediate steps in the matter the tens of thousands of men and women who are starving will be compelled to take matters into their own hands." Just what the government could or should do under the circumstances is not indicated, but the fact remains that there are more workmen out of employment than ever before and less prospect of any speedy relief from a revival of industry.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

One Day's Happenings in Sunny California.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—It is reported that the town of Biggs, in Butte county, was entirely wiped out by fire this morning. It has been decided to hold a meeting on Thursday next of the standing committee of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows to investigate the books of ex-Assistant Secretary Prindle. Grand Secretary Walter E. Lyon has made a formal request that his books be thoroughly looked over at the same time. Prindle was not under bonds, and if discrepancies are found in his accounts they will have to be made good by Grand Secretary Lyon.

E. S. Pratt, of Mobile, Ala., the newly-appointed consul-general to Singapore, arrived here last night en route to his position, and will leave on the next steamer. During the New Orleans excursion he was commissioner from Alabama. He was for five years, beginning with Cleveland's first administration, United States minister to Persia.

The steamer Unatilla sailed for Victoria with the following passengers: Mrs. H. Yacht, J. P. Little, Ben Barney and wife, Miss L. Smallwood, Miss Rodden, Mrs. A. K. Hare, Mrs. J. McWhinney, A. P. Brown, J. Donovan and wife, H. Willoughby and wife, Miss Ellen McRatkin.

Henry A. Cummins, assistant treasurer of the Southern Pacific Company, was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon and died at 9 this morning, aged 38. He leaves a widow and two children. He had been connected with the company from boyhood.

J. H. Cosgrove, proprietor of the Wave, a well-known society man, who had taken an interest in an article published in last Saturday's Wave, placing a friend of Beaul's in a ridiculous light before the public. Beaul was arrested.

Visalia, Cal., Aug. 28.—To-day at 12:30 Bergstrom's planing mill, box factory and machine shop were burned together with a large stock of box material. Loss probably \$10,000.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 28.—Special Officer Charles Wetzel was shot and fatally wounded by George Clark a few minutes before 12 last night. His assailant was quarreling with a colored man, Wetzel interfered, when the man placed a pistol against his stomach and fired. The murderer escaped.

For Killing Mother-in-Law.

Montreal, Aug. 28.—Samuel Christie was indicted to-day by Coroner McMahon on the charge of killing his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Peacock. He will stand his trial at the Queen's bench.

Quebec Notes.

Quebec, Aug. 28.—The bodies of two little children, Dorval and Chanting, missing for some days from their homes in Champlain street, were picked up floating in the river yesterday.

The body of a pilgrim found dead at Labonne St. Anne has not been identified. Telegrams from Ottawa and Maskinonge state that there is a member of the recent pilgrims excursion from these places missing.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper with the members of their family went west on Saturday night. Bishop Northup of Carolina is in town.

It is said a review of sailors and marines of the Blake will be given on the Plaza of Abraham next Saturday. Yesterday afternoon a skiff containing two men capsized in the harbor to-day. The Blake and the Mohawk each sent a boat to the rescue. Both men were picked up by a boat from the latter vessel.

HUME'S CHINA MEN.

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 24.—Sheriff Hollinger and his deputies were ready at the scene of the expected trouble about the Chinese near Los Gatos last night, but no outbreak occurred. O'Grady and Hume has received threatening letters because he did not discharge his forty Chinese employees, and it was expected that the threats would be carried into execution last night. The people of Los Gatos and Saratoga, who have taken part in the anti-Chinese agitation will not give up the fight, but claim they will use only lawful means.

General Dispatches.

Steuvenville, Aug. 28.—The property of the people of this city is completely at the mercy of a regularly organized gang of "firebugs." There have been twelve fires in the last two weeks, ten of them incendiary. The police have been cut down by a reform council until there are not enough of them to properly protect the city. The fire department has been reduced and the fire horses have been crippled by use in the streets. There were very few incendiary fires at midnight last night and three at the same time a week ago. The citizens are becoming alarmed and may organize a vigilance committee.

Middletown, Conn., Aug. 28.—Horace Johnson of this county, who predicted the recent storms, says there is another of still greater severity to come from September 6th to 10th, and in comparison with which the recent tempest will be insignificant. In his prediction Mr. Johnson has not laid particular stress upon the storm last night, but has said it would be followed by another which would prove the worst in the history of the country. He predicts that a great tidal wave will roll into the Bay of New York, sweep along the docks and for a time completely submerge them. He warns the residents and owners of property in these cities to remove their goods from the water front.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 28.—In a sermon to his congregation yesterday, Rev. J. A. Schnell, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, said: "There is great distress in this parish owing to hard times. I have a deposit in the bank which comprises my savings for some years, which I have added to the disposal of the destitute so long as it holds out." The sermon caused many persons in the congregation to break into tears.

CRIMINAL INGENUITY.

The Fine Works Wrought by Cell Birds with Simple Tools. Most interesting among the many sights in the Massachusetts state prison is the collection of weapons and tools in Warden Bridge's office which were taken from the convicts, carted times in searching their cells, says the Boston Herald.

There is a good-sized cabinet filled with implements, while many more are scattered about the room. The assortment is as most interesting and extensive as that of any museum collection, and from them may be read the story of the cunning ingenuity and patient perseverance of desperate men deprived of liberty for years.

Nearly all the articles were made within the prison, and from materials which would never suggest to the average mind the possibility of making such tools and weapons as the plotting convicts secretly turn out with the rude means at hand.

Hack saws for cutting off the thick iron bars are most common, and a disolver recently made indicated the possibility of making such tools and weapons as the plotting convicts secretly turn out with the rude means at hand.

Next in number are the billies and slungshots. One of these billies, or short clubs, is a beautiful weapon, being made of leather washers pressed tightly on a steel core and finely polished. Ruder weapons are made from a ball of lead or iron in an old stocking or leather case.

There are many jack-screws. A favorite and simple type is to place a piece of gas pipe over a heavy bolt on which is cut a deep thread and an easy running nut. The jack is placed between two bars, and then as the nut is screwed down the bolt 20 inches is pushed off and the bars forced apart. An interesting weapon was used in the recent break and attack on Night Officer Patton. It is an imitation revolver, made of wood so cleverly that if pointed at a man where the light was not good it would strike terror to the heart of any but the most reckless.

There are infernal machines made from alarm clocks to ignite a card of matches when the alarm goes off, lines with large padded hooks to throw over the walls for scaling ladders, all-impres for strangling an officer, and fimmies and drills for digging out the bricks in the cells.

Upon us. season, cramps in the night, the nearest physician is driven by Perry Davis' cure for all simple cramps forms of cholera. No household in Keller, unless it door. Every the medicine. large size.