

TERRIBLE DISASTER

H. M. S. Camperdown Rams and Sinks Flagship Victoria.

MANOEUVRING OFF TRIPOLI YESTERDAY

Admiral Tryon, Twenty-One Officers, 400 Seamen Perish.

she Lies Bottom Up in Eighteen Fathoms of Water—Two Hundred and Fifty-Five Men Escape—The Camperdown Seriously Damaged, Will Have to Dock at Once.

London, June 23.—A terrible calamity has befallen the British battleship Victoria, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, and hundreds of lives have been lost. The Victoria, which flew the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., was run into off the coast of Tripoli by the British battleship Camperdown, also one of the Mediterranean squadron and under the command of Capt. C. Johnston. The Victoria had an enormous hole torn in her side, through which water poured in torrents. The immense hull of the Victoria at once began to settle, and before those on board could cast loose in small boats she went to the bottom, carrying down with her nearly all on board. Some of the officers and crew managed to get out of the section of the vortex caused by the sinking vessel and were rescued.

Among those lost is Vice-Admiral Tryon. The first reports of the disaster stated that about 200 men had been drowned, but later despatches show that the loss of life was far greater; not less than 400 of the officers and crew of the Victoria having gone down with their ship.

The Victoria was a twin screw battleship of 10,470 tons and 14,000 horsepower. She mounted 15 powerful guns. Following is the list of her chief officers: Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., captain, Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, commander, Charles L. Ottley, chaplain, Rev. Samuel S. O. Morris, fleet surgeon, Thomas Bolster, fleet paymaster, Valentine D. J. Rieckorf, fleet engineer, Felix Foreman.

The Camperdown is also a first-class screw battleship of 600 tons and 11,000 horsepower, and carries 10 guns. Admiral Sir George Tryon was commander of the Mediterranean station. He was made a vice-admiral lately.

Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham of the Trafalgar, the flagship of the rear admiral in the Mediterranean, telegraphed the admiralty from Tripoli today as follows: "I regret to report that while manoeuvring off Tripoli this afternoon the Victoria and Camperdown collided. The Victoria sank in 15 minutes in 35 fathoms of water. The Camperdown rammed the Victoria forward of the turret on the starboard side. Twenty-one officers were drowned. Of the crew 255 were saved. The injury to the Camperdown has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is serious and will necessitate her going in dock for repairs. I propose to send the survivors to Malta."

The complement of officers and crew of the Victoria comprised 600 men. It is now estimated that the total number of lives lost is 350. The first dispatches concerning the accident led to the belief that the disaster had occurred off the coast of Tripoli in northern Africa. Later advices show that the scene of the calamity was in the Levant, near Tripoli, a port on the eastern Mediterranean, 50 miles northeast of Beyrut, not far from the island of Cyprus.

All official telegrams regarding the loss of the ship will be sent at once to the Queen at Windsor Castle. As yet no word has been received from Rear Admiral Markham's dispatch, which was immediately forwarded to her, she gave orders for the postponement of the state ball that was to have taken place at Buckingham palace to-night.

Mr. Gladstone was greatly shocked when he was informed of the sinking of the Victoria and the great loss of life that attended the foundering of the vessel. The prime minister informed the House of Commons of the accident, and paid a most glowing tribute to the worth of Vice-Admiral Tryon, who, he said, was one of the oldest and most esteemed officers in the service of her majesty. Mr. Gladstone said that there were 411 officers, seamen and boys on board the Victoria, and that it was a great misfortune that of this total of 718 souls, 430 had been lost. He was sure the deepest sympathy of the house would be expressed for the brave men who sacrificed their lives in serving their country, and that it would be extended to their relatives and friends.

Stanford's Funeral. San Francisco, June 23.—It has been decided that owing to the large number of people who will attend the funeral of Senator Stanford, services will be held in the quadrangle of the university. The funeral oration will be delivered by Dr. Stubbins. The following will act as pall-bearers: Col. Fred. Crocker, Stephen Gage, N. T. Smith, W. W. Stove, Seneca Felton, A. N. Towne, David S. Jordan, Lloyd Lewis, W. Montague, H. L. DeLoe, C. H. Cummings, Judges George Farland and McKenna, Judge Spencer, Sen. Jose, F. F. Liehe, A. L. Tubbs and Dr. Breyfogge, of San Jose. The following engineers will also attend as pall-bearers: Sands Clark, C. W. Collins, Barney Kelly, J. C. Ressegue, J. E. Sault, Wm. Scott, C. Cornwall and W. M. Lacey.

Perry's Arctic Home. Canadian, N. J., June 23.—The house in which Lieut. Perry and his party were wintered during their last Arctic expedition will be taken apart and stored on board of the ship Philadelphia next Monday. It will be used on the east side of the English Gulf, Greenland. Particular attention has been given to protection from the cold. The dwelling affords room for the 12 men who are to

comprise the party. It will be thirteen feet from the ground to the top of the glass dome, 35 feet long, and sixteen feet wide. To keep off the Arctic blast Lieut. Perry has decided to construct a stone wall five feet high and two feet thick around the house. Corrugated iron plates and hot-bed sashes will be placed alternately from the wall to the roof of the house all the way round, thus forming a corridor, and compelling those desirous to leave or enter to pass through three doors. Tar-paper between the floors and electric light plant and photographic apparatus will be among the items of the equipment.

Chicago River Condemned.

Chicago, June 23.—By a resolution the grand jury has indicted the Chicago river as a public nuisance and appointed three jurymen a committee on investigation and abatement. The committee is to find out the causes of the unsanitary condition of the stream; whether it is likely to breed disease; and obtain such information as will suggest proper and effectual measures for the abatement of the nuisance. Special attention will be paid to sewers which empty into the river, and the gas house, brewery and stock yards refuse, which is at present flowing into the stream to fester and threaten the health of the city.

Killed in the Mine.

San Jose, Cal., June 23.—Stephen Maria was instantly killed last night in the Almaden mines here. He was drilling rock when a cave occurred, crushing him to death. He was an old miner and had been employed at Almaden some time.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

Ecuador's Protest—Seminar's Crime—Sarah Bernhardt Robbed at Rio. Panama, Colombia, June 23.—Ecuador has sent to Lord Rosebery a formal protest against the further encroachment by the British on Venezuelan territory. Ecuador insists that the status quo shall be maintained until the boundary dispute is settled by arbitration.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 23.—Senor Seminario, private secretary to ex-President Piorola of Peru, to-day shot Col. Verca, a Peruvian. It is believed that Verca's wounds are fatal. Seminario was arrested. Piorola, at the time of the shooting, was about to leave Guayaquil on board the steamer Sabos.

Valparaiso, June 23.—The vatican envoy at Rio de Janeiro has been removed. Sarah Bernhardt was robbed of jewels valued at 300,000 francs in the Brazilian capital.

President Priacote is seriously ill. A plot was discovered in Santa Ana to blow up the arsenal. Lieut. Oliviera and his sergeant have been imprisoned for complicity in the plot.

Montevideo, June 23.—President Herrera of Uruguay has asked congress to increase by \$10,000 the expenses for the Chicago Fair.

Buenos Ayres, June 23.—Argentina's ministerial crisis is still unsettled. Admirals of Gen. Mitre are assembling and a revolutionary uprising is feared. Gen. Mitre himself is ill.

Rioting Austrian Socialists.

Vienna, June 23.—Great excitement has been caused at Andrieh, a town of 4000 inhabitants, in Austrian Galicia, by the rioting of a number of socialists. The mob had full possession of the place for a time and took advantage of the opportunity to loot a number of shops, despoiling the proprietors of goods and money. The robbers would have been more extensive had not the military finally interfered to protect the defenceless shopkeepers. When the troops arrived they charged the mob without ceremony; some of the rioters were killed and a number injured. The mob was forced to disperse, but did so slowly, and the troops are now stationed in various parts of the town to guard against the repetition of rioting.

Vengeance of a Mexican.

City of Mexico, June 23.—The city police authorities here have been informed of a double tragedy enacted near the town of Texcala, in the state of Guerrero. Miss Isadora Garcia, a beautiful girl, the daughter of wealthy parents, eloped with Javier Bolatzin, a well known man of the same locality. When Juan Garcia, brother of the girl, learned of the elopement, he became terribly enraged, and started in pursuit of the couple. He overtook them as they were riding along a highway, and without a word, drew a pistol and fired several shots at the lovers, killing them both. Garcia then surrendered to the authorities.

Grand Trunk and Reading.

Chicago, June 23.—A traffic alliance which is destined to affect the eastern railroad situation was effected today. It is a reciprocal traffic contract between the Grand Trunk and Reading system, including the interchange of all kinds of freight and passenger traffic. The first outcome of the new alliance is a new fast freight line, to be called the Reading Dispatch. It will be put into operation on Aug. 1st. Agencies will be established and business handled to and from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, and all other important New England and eastern cities reached by the Lehigh Valley, New York and New England and Reading roads. The Grand Trunk and Reading will each put 1500 cars into the service of the fast freight line, and will each furnish half the additional equipment as fast as it is needed. General Traffic Manager Taylor of the Reading has been in Chicago several days completing the details of the alliance, which is similar to that between the Union Pacific and Northwestern.

Railway Men's Congress.

Chicago, June 22.—The International Railway Commerce Congress came to an end to-day. The closing session was notable for the wide range of subjects considered. A technical paper on baggage-checking systems and delivery and the question of claims for damages and limitations of liability was read by Hon. Marshall Kirkman, vice-president of the Chicago & Northwestern road, after which George H. Howford, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, spoke upon the question of defects of existing regulations concerning the issue of passenger tickets. A general discussion was then begun upon the question as to whether passenger and freight charges were or were not too high. Statistics of the rates in England, Germany, France and other countries were quoted in profusion, and the gist of the speeches was that both passenger and freight rates in the United States were cheaper than in any other country of the globe.

MR. PHELPS REPLIES

The American Counsel Again Addresses the Tribunal

AND WAXES REMARKABLY ELOQUENT

Killing of Mother Seals is Barbarous and Inhuman.

He Discusses Sir Charles Russell's Definition of National Law—The Assent of Nations Necessary—Earnest Attention Given the Speaker Throughout.

Paris, June 23.—A large number of visitors were present today at the session of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. Among those who listened to the proceedings was Hon. Jas. B. Enstis, American ambassador to France.

Hon. J. Phelps, of counsel for the United States, opened his argument in behalf of the contention of the United States and his address was a brilliant one. He said that the case presented only two main questions: Have Canadians and the renegade Americans who adopted the British flag to defy the laws of their own country the right to continue destroying the seal species? And if so, what regulations are necessary to prevent the extermination of the seals? Other questions might be involved, but they were merely incidental. America preferred claims that the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals, including the slaughter of the gravid animals proceeding towards Pribilof islands, the herds of seals, and the mother seeking food at sea, is inhuman, barbarous, and a violation of the laws of all civilized nations for the protection of wild animals in their breeding seasons. Such slaughter, he contended, must eventually result in extinguishing a valuable industry established for nearly a century by Russia and maintained by the United States in the session of Alaska to the United States by the Russian government.

The British claimed the right to exterminate the species for the sake of a small temporary profit; they do not meet the question as to whether the right existed, but exhausted the resources of the ablest advocacy to evade it. The British counsel approached the question in every direction except a straightforward one; they pretended to inquire whether the United States were justified in seizing British vessels engaged in seal hunting. Mr. Phelps declared that there was no such question before the tribunal; the arbitrators were not concerned in the question of past seizures, except as to the finding of the necessary facts on which to base further negotiations. Counsel having agreed upon the facts, the tribunal ought to dismiss the matter of the seizures.

After remarking that the British asserted that the United States wished to declare the Behring Sea a mare clausum was untrue, Mr. Phelps said that the seizures of pelagic sealing vessels were effected under the pretext of the right to protect the seals. The government next endeavored to obtain a convention, which, waiving its rights, would preserve the seals. The convention was only defeated by Canada's preference of the ground that protection was needless after an agreement respecting a close season had failed. Throughout the negotiations, Mr. Phelps further said, Great Britain had never defended pelagic sealing; but, while denying the American right, she had defended herself against the British. Lord Salisbury had professed a readiness to accept all regulations necessary to preserve the seals, proposing the appointment of a joint commission to the states of Guerrero. Great Britain had veered around after the arbitration treaty had been concluded, and based her case upon an elaborate defence of pelagic sealing, insisting that no regulations would be acceptable to her which would destroy the seal and the prosperity of the pelagic hunters. Mr. Phelps then began a criticism of Sir Charles Russell's argument on international law.

Hon. E. J. Phelps to-day continued his closing argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. Mr. Phelps is displaying in his speech remarkable eloquence and great aptness in choosing illustrations in discussing Sir Charles Russell's definition of international law, which the British counsel has given to the tribunal. Mr. Phelps held that the assent of nations to a new question of international law may be inferred when, as here, the proposition is established by the civilized world or where it is obviously just and right. The interest of the United States in the seals in her territory and in the industry founded on the seals constitutes property right, which was entitled to the protection of municipal and international law.

Bought by the City.

Tacoma, June 23.—One of the largest transactions in the Northwest has just been completed last evening; namely, the purchase of their entire plant, valued at \$2,000,000, to the City of Tacoma. The city now has control of all water and lighting rights and supplies the entire city's private and public wants. C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, has purchased \$1,500,000 of the bonds.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Continuation of the Debate Upon the Home Rule Bill.

London, June 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone explained the alterations the Government had decided to make in the financial clauses of the Irish Home Rule Bill. He proposed a provisional term of six years to effect the financial arrangements. No change in managing or collecting the existing taxes would be made. The Irish Parliament would be empowered to establish new taxes. Ireland's contribution to the Imperial treasury would be one-third of the ascertained revenue, although the whole yield of any taxes imposed upon Ireland by the Imperial Parliament expressly for war or special defence would be for six years the same as the contribution and the whole arrangement would be revised, and it would be provided that Ireland should

soil and manage the taxation, with the exception of the customs and excise duties.

Mr. John Redmond, (Parliamentary) member for Waterford city, gave notice that he would oppose the clause preventing the Irish Parliament from collecting and regulating existing taxation as unjust and humiliating to Ireland.

Interviews with Justin McCarthy and other Irish leaders show that they are disappointed over the proposed alterations in the financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill. Before committing themselves to oppose or reject the alterations, a party conference will be held and the sense of the party taken.

Were Ignorant of Swimming.

Joliet, Que., June 23.—The bodies of the four young men drowned on Tuesday afternoon were recovered about an hour after the accident. Young Lavalle, the only survivor of the five companions, is in a very low condition. It appears that they could not swim, and would probably have been able to reach shore had not his three companions clung to him in their despair, shown by the torn sleeves of his shirt.

GERMAN CROPS.

Fears That Distress May Result From a Light Yield. Berlin, June 23.—Official statistics have been published regarding the condition of the Prussian crops to the middle of June. These show the condition of ordinary wheat and rye was good, while that of oats and barley was middling, and that of German wheat was middling to poor. The potato crop was in good condition. But reports are given that the soil is light and sandy, the prolonged drought has proved disastrous. The scarcity of fodder has become a national calamity, although the German states, by reducing freight and other measures, are doing all they can to alleviate the suffering.

At a meeting of the Wurttemberg peasants a petition to the King was framed, asking him to convoke the Landtag and ask a grant for the purchase of fodder abroad and its distribution among the peasants on credit. The Wurttemberg peasants are complaining of the high price of the Hesse on the situation. The Landtag has been summoned to meet on June 22 for a similar purpose. Along the Rhine and in Hesse Nassau the greatest scarcity prevails. The price of hay has risen eight, nine, and in some places to ten shillings per hundredweight. The price of straw is reported that meat is selling at such a price that the peasant farmers have been forced to slaughter their cattle, and it is feared that the result will be a meat famine in 1894.

The Frankfurt Zeitung gives instances in Wurttemberg where animals worth \$300 have been sold for \$60. In the towns the price of meat is little changed, but it is certain to rise rapidly when the scarcity begins to be felt. In many cases cattle have been starved to death. The Frankfurt Zeitung states that the customs duties be repealed on fodder, and that the government make a vigorous effort to enable the people to preserve their stock cattle and avert a famine before it is too late.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

What Secretary Morton Thinks of the Repeal of the Sherman Law.

Washington, June 23.—In an interview to-day on the money question, Secretary Morton expressed the hope that the Sherman law would be repealed by Congress. In reply to the query whether he thought the advocates of the repeal would be able to accept a compromise, the Secretary said: "I do not know about that. I am a little uncertain as to just how Congress will stand on this question. I am hopeful of the repeal of the Sherman law and think it may be repealed, though there is an element of the Senate who have no objection to the repeal of the 10 cent bank tax as a means of supplying the increased currency which it is claimed is needed. I am opposed to that tax chiefly because it was tried under false pretences and has no right to exist. It is a prostitution of the taxing power, because, under the pretence of raising revenue, it was never intended to raise revenue, but to prevent the issuance of the bank currency. I do not think there is any danger of wild-banking for only that currency will circulate which is based on sound security, unless it is in the locality which it is issued, and nowhere can it be forced into circulation for no state can give its currency a legal tender. The National Government can make currency legal tender.

"Under one condition an absolutely free coinage of silver and gold alike might be agreed as a compromise. That is, if they both were deprived of their legal tender quality. The stamp of the Government would then signify no more than merely that the coin was of a certain weight and fineness, and the people could take what coin they pleased, and refuse either if they did not like it. The two sorts of coin would then be placed on their merits, and we would judge what metal the people would want. Without the legal tender quality—deprived of the fiat element—silver would have to depend on supply and demand for its value, and it is not difficult to judge which metal the people would want as long as the difference between the denomination value and the bullion value of the coin is so great. Touching upon another branch of the question, the Secretary continued: "There is no advantage to the farmer or laborer in the redundancy of cheaper money. It raises the price of farm products in cheap money, cutting in on the export trade and narrowing the market. With a fictitious price set upon wheat, through the cheapness of the money with which it is purchased, the foreign purchaser cannot afford to deal with the farmer, but goes to India, Russia or the Argentine Republic for his wheat. The consequence of this is hard times here and the export of gold from the country. As soon as our wheat gets down to a price where it can find purchasers abroad, as soon as we begin to sell to foreign purchasers, the supply and demand alone regulates the price, the gold begins to come back to us. The turn in the tide of gold notices the past few days was due to the sales of wheat which had been brought about by the necessity the holders were under to raise funds."

IN EIGHTY FATHOMS.

Bodies of the Victoria Victims Cannot be Reached.

SCANT DETAILS SO FAR RECEIVED.

Admiral Tryon Was Picked Up, But Afterwards Died.

General Mourning and Sympathy in the United Kingdom—Generous Aid for Bereaved Families—Lady Tryon's Grief—Emperor William's Message of Condolence—Lord Brassey's Opinion.

London, June 23.—In discussing the disaster this evening, Lord Brassey, former Secretary of the Admiralty, said the sinking of the Victoria supplied a strong argument against building more big men-of-war. It was evident, he said, that the Victoria's armor afforded her no protection from the Camperdown's ram. While not convinced that small vessels were safer than the large ones, he thought it wiser to distribute the war strength among many less pretentious men-of-war than among a few monster battle-ships. It was policy to put 50 more eggs in one basket.

A dispatch received at two o'clock this morning from Beyrut says that the collision occurred at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, about seven miles from Tripoli. The vessels were almost at right angles when the Victoria was struck. Those on the Victoria's deck at the moment of the collision scrambled for safety and were rescued by the boats from the Camperdown and several other vessels. The men below had no time to reach the deck. The sudden heaving of the Victoria caused her to begin to fill immediately and no escape was possible. She went down in eighteen fathoms of water. It is difficult to obtain the names of the rescued, as they are aboard several vessels, and so far all efforts have been devoted to recover the bodies. Shortly after the collision five boats were taken from the water, one of them the body of the chief pyrographer. They were carried with military honors at Tripoli. The Camperdown was badly damaged forward in the collision. Temporary repairs will be made and she will then start for home. It is said here that several times the Victoria had shown signs of weakness. She is very young, not yet 18, and both she and her husband are among the most remarkable people the police have had dealings with in a long time. Mrs. Rice is the daughter of the late Hon. F. W. Shields of Toronto.

The cowboy preacher has been arrested 70 or 80 times for obstructing the streets, and his wife has likewise been a prisoner in different cities for the same reason, and it has been her practice to pay no fine on such occasions. Rice says the present arrest is the result of spite. In court Mrs. Rice's dress was of fashionable cut, and a "nobby" sailor hat with a stand-up collar and necktie completed her attire. On her fingers she wore several diamond rings. "Not guilty" was her answer. A technical offence was made out and the smallest fine, \$5 and costs, was imposed, but Justice Doyle suspended the fine and Mrs. Rice was allowed to go. Her friends have secured Lathrop Latta Mills to push a criminal case against the police for false imprisonment. Last night Mrs. Rice preached from the same corner and the police were defied.

Second Ballot in Germany. Berlin, June 23.—The second ballot in Elberfeld resulted to-day in the election of Friedrich Harm, Social Democrat and the last deputy for the city, over Ernest Daham, moderate Anti-Semite, in favor of the army bill. Harm received 22,930, and Daham 20,180. The Social Democrats' gain since 1890 is 4157 votes. At Solingen to-day George Schumacher, Social Democrat, received 11,764 votes, and was elected to succeed himself. Herr Roemer, National Liberal, received 5138 votes. The Social Democrat gain since 1890 is 1868 votes. Herr Roemer polled about the full strength of all parties elected 4408 votes more than were cast for the most popular non-Socialist candidate at the last general election. In Leipzig to-day Dr. Hasse, National Liberal, was elected with 16,242 votes over Herr Pinnau, Social Democrat, with 14,229 votes. The Social Democratic votes show a gain of 457 since the second ballot in 1890.

As the Bill Stands.

London, June 23.—The new financial proposal in connection with the contemplated establishment of an Irish Parliament was issued to-day. The original clauses, 10—relating to separate consolidated fund and taxes; 11—relating to hereditary revenues and income tax; 12—relating to the financial arrangements as between the United Kingdom and Ireland, and 13—relating to the treasury account of Ireland, are omitted from the proposal. The new scheme provides that the revenue shall be divided into two classes, general and special. The general revenue shall consist of the gross tax-revenue, Ireland's portion of the hereditary crown revenue and a certain amount of customs and excise duties collected in England on articles consumed in Ireland. The residue of the general class of revenue, after Ireland's Imperial contribution shall have been paid, shall form the special revenue. Ireland shall bear her own civil charges, have a separate exchequer and consolidated funds shall be established. The taxes imposed by the Irish Parliament shall form part of the special revenue to be applied to the public service of Ireland. The postage duties in Ireland, until the Imperial contribution shall have been revised, shall be imposed by the Imperial Parliament. If the postoffice revenue shall be less than the expenditures, the deficiency must be paid by the Imperial exchequer. An illustrative statement based on the receipts and expenditures of 1892-93, show a surplus of £512,000.

Killed by a Tornado.

Perry, Kas., June 23.—A terrible tornado passed through Williamsontown and the surrounding country in Jefferson county at 7 last evening. Not a house, barn or tree was left standing. Eleven bodies have been found and it is known that at least five others were killed.

told the wife that her husband was altogether too friendly with an inmate of a certain immoral resort on Pine street. Last night, in the presence of Wilson, Mrs. Eckert accused her husband. He denied her charges. Wilson refused to assist her in proving them, and she attacked him with a knife. A gash was inflicted on his right wrist and the man's clothing was cut in several places. Her husband seized her and saved the life of the waiter. Friends interfered and the couple became reconciled. They kept out of the way of the police and are believed to have fled to Chicago.

Demands an Investigation.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—Captain Higginson, who was recently relieved of the command of the Atlanta because of his department's dissatisfaction with the delay in taking his ship to sea when ordered to start for Nicaragua, has decided that he will demand either reinstatement on board his ship or a court martial. He is satisfied that he has been unjustly treated, and he will probably to-day formally request Secretary Herbert either to put him back on his ship or to order a court martial. He thinks a court of inquiry is not the best method of bringing out the facts and procuring the more heroic measure of the naval court martial.

Two Fatalities Aboard.

Halifax, N. S., June 24.—The British warship (Hornet) arrived yesterday from Bermuda. The steward died just as the vessel reached port on Wednesday night. A boy fell from aloft into the sea and was drowned.

On the Way From Japan.

Yokohama, June 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship Empress of China sailed for Vancouver yesterday afternoon.

Yokohama, June 24.—The sailing vessel St. Katrine left here for Vancouver on Thursday, June 22.

SHE SMILES AT LAW.

Mrs. Rice, the Cowboy Preacher's Wife, Causes Another Sensation. Chicago, June 23.—A granddaughter of the famous Lady Watson of London was arraigned at the Desplaine street station court yesterday for violating the city ordinance prohibiting the gathering of street crowds. She is Mrs. J. Margaret Rice, all over Canada and in some cities of the United States more familiarly known as "the wife of the cowboy preacher."

Mrs. Rice's offense consisted in obstructing the corner of Peoria and Madison streets by addressing a crowd which was attracted there by the fervor of her preaching. She is very young, not yet 18, and both she and her husband are among the most remarkable people the police have had dealings with in a long time. Mrs. Rice is the daughter of the late Hon. F. W. Shields of Toronto.

The cowboy preacher has been arrested 70 or 80 times for obstructing the streets, and his wife has likewise been a prisoner in different cities for the same reason, and it has been her practice to pay no fine on such occasions. Rice says the present arrest is the result of spite. In court Mrs. Rice's dress was of fashionable cut, and a "nobby" sailor hat with a stand-up collar and necktie completed her attire. On her fingers she wore several diamond rings. "Not guilty" was her answer. A technical offence was made out and the smallest fine, \$5 and costs, was imposed, but Justice Doyle suspended the fine and Mrs. Rice was allowed to go. Her friends have secured Lathrop Latta Mills to push a criminal case against the police for false imprisonment. Last night Mrs. Rice preached from the same corner and the police were defied.

Second Ballot in Germany. Berlin, June 23.—The second ballot in Elberfeld resulted to-day in the election of Friedrich Harm, Social Democrat and the last deputy for the city, over Ernest Daham, moderate Anti-Semite, in favor of the army bill. Harm received 22,930, and Daham 20,180. The Social Democrats' gain since 1890 is 4157 votes. At Solingen to-day George Schumacher, Social Democrat, received 11,764 votes, and was elected to succeed himself. Herr Roemer, National Liberal, received 5138 votes. The Social Democrat gain since 1890 is 1868 votes. Herr Roemer polled about the full strength of all parties elected 4408 votes more than were cast for the most popular non-Socialist candidate at the last general election. In Leipzig to-day Dr. Hasse, National Liberal, was elected with 16,242 votes over Herr Pinnau, Social Democrat, with 14,229 votes. The Social Democratic votes show a gain of 457 since the second ballot in 1890.

As the Bill Stands.

London, June 23.—The new financial proposal in connection with the contemplated establishment of an Irish Parliament was issued to-day. The original clauses, 10—relating to separate consolidated fund and taxes; 11—relating to hereditary revenues and income tax; 12—relating to the financial arrangements as between the United Kingdom and Ireland, and 13—relating to the treasury account of Ireland, are omitted from the proposal. The new scheme provides that the revenue shall be divided into two classes, general and special. The general revenue shall consist of the gross tax-revenue, Ireland's portion of the hereditary crown revenue and a certain amount of customs and excise duties collected in England on articles consumed in Ireland. The residue of the general class of revenue, after Ireland's Imperial contribution shall have been paid, shall form the special revenue. Ireland shall bear her own civil charges, have a separate exchequer and consolidated funds shall be established. The taxes imposed by the Irish Parliament shall form part of the special revenue to be applied to the public service of Ireland. The postage duties in Ireland, until the Imperial contribution shall have been revised, shall be imposed by the Imperial Parliament. If the postoffice revenue shall be less than the expenditures, the deficiency must be paid by the Imperial exchequer. An illustrative statement based on the receipts and expenditures of 1892-93, show a surplus of £512,000.

Killed by a Tornado.

Perry, Kas., June 23.—A terrible tornado passed through Williamsontown and the surrounding country in Jefferson county at 7 last evening. Not a house, barn or tree was left standing. Eleven bodies have been found and it is known that at least five others were killed.

of the police of the merely sural its origin and sister to draw her suspensions. en of those at Parkville apital have Auburn, N. by managed, the hospital, say that his d. His be- him yester- any company

an elephant circus, cre- Englewood led to move ular trainer O'Rourke, a best's back, and Dan- him, shaking bold escape to ribs. The street. cre- h- of a crowd of an elephant, ough Engle- nder another. s-est few days, ick upon Engle- ck to the cir-

The Cunard the daily run Liverpool at 10 this and 23rd, she respectively, record before

TDONE. ses in Splen- opening of most, but hil- mos of the only in this oan capital, ver of club life ver their mar- set few days, society later- rated are be- the demi- up the pork-

is the fact which within of receiving as quis of Spain, tiled English- thoroughfare of Chicago's and dedicated family name

ns, it is said, interior of this e structure it- rmont granite, a castle, and the entrances o- cost some \$80-, which was tion of 1000 r other evening, e of the apart- ing of the swar-

discoited with feet, and the layers of Ac- rations are in- re being Lon- escent bulbs of the has relief of the ground staircase being complete view s some down- dered with mural design and eve- harmonize with l tapestry.

less than two from the most down to com- ions of the fa- nists, all the orocco, and the walls. The ig-room, the lat- to contain sev- hina and glass- and Paris. ed of the sleep- ing, the twelve chambers repre- in the arch. In the w to the man's the constant ser- male and female

Daly and Bowell it to revise the madian govern- of the islands. conditions pre- and while re- islands are gone, remain un- sold. riodical auction will be put up the first auction louque early in

Stanford's Funeral. San Francisco, June 23.—It has been decided that owing to the large number of people who will attend the funeral of Senator Stanford, services will be held in the quadrangle of the university. The funeral oration will be delivered by Dr. Stubbins. The following will act as pall-bearers: Col. Fred. Crocker, Stephen Gage, N. T. Smith, W. W. Stove, Seneca Felton, A. N. Towne, David S. Jordan, Lloyd Lewis, W. Montague, H. L. DeLoe, C. H. Cummings, Judges George Farland and McKenna, Judge Spencer, Sen. Jose, F. F. Liehe, A. L. Tubbs and Dr. Breyfogge, of San Jose. The following engineers will also attend as pall-bearers: Sands Clark, C. W. Collins, Barney Kelly, J. C. Ressegue, J. E. Sault, Wm. Scott, C. Cornwall and W. M. Lacey.

Perry's Arctic Home. Canadian, N. J., June 23.—The house in which Lieut. Perry and his party were wintered during their last Arctic expedition will be taken apart and stored on board of the ship Philadelphia next Monday. It will be used on the east side of the English Gulf, Greenland. Particular attention has been given to protection from the cold. The dwelling affords room for the 12 men who are to

comprise the party. It will be thirteen feet from the ground to the top of the glass dome, 35 feet long, and sixteen feet wide. To keep off the Arctic blast Lieut. Perry has decided to construct a stone wall five feet high and two feet thick around the house. Corrugated iron plates and hot-bed sashes will be placed alternately from the wall to the roof of the house all the way round, thus forming a corridor, and compelling those desirous to leave or enter to pass through three doors. Tar-paper between the floors and electric light plant and photographic apparatus will be among the items of the equipment.

Chicago River Condemned.

Chicago, June 23.—By a resolution the grand jury has indicted the Chicago river as a public nuisance and appointed three jurymen a committee on investigation and abatement. The committee is to find out the causes of the unsanitary condition of the stream; whether it is likely to breed disease; and obtain such information as will suggest proper and effectual measures for the abatement of the nuisance. Special attention will be paid to sewers which empty into the river, and the gas house, brewery and stock yards refuse, which is at present flowing into the stream to fester and threaten the health of the city.

Killed in the Mine.

San Jose, Cal., June