# New-York Tribune.

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## DOWNFALL OF LEGITIME.

### PORT-AU-PRINCE CAPTURED BY GENERAL HYPPOLITE.

THE VICTORIOUS LEADER PROCLAIMS HIMSELF PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF HAYTI—IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

London, May 31.—A cable dispatch has been received in this city from General Hyppolite, the insurgent leader in Hayti, saying that he has defeated President Legitime, captured Port-au-Prince, the capital of that country, and proclaimed himself provisional President.

### ORIGIN OF THE HAYTIAN TROUBLES.

SALOMON'S ABDICATION AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS IN THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

In June, 1888, General Louis Salomon, President of Hayti, issued a call for the Governors of the different districts of the Republic to meet at the capital on August 14. It was his intention then to hand in his resignation. On July 4 and 7 the adherents of his political opponents burned some public buildings and part of his property at Port-au-Prince. Salomon discovered the name of one of the incendiaries and had him shot. Salomon's enemies tried to lay the blame of the work of the incendiaries on his shoulders, and those who aspired to the Presidency continued to raise disturbances. Salomon had kept the Republic in comparative peace for many years, and he believed he could have put down the disturbances by force. But he determined not to resort to that, being tired of the long struggle, and on August 10 he abdicated and took refuge on a British man-of-war. Coming to this city he sailed for Paris, where he died in October.

The revolution proper began on August 5. On the preceding day General Telemaque assembled the representatives of foreign governments and accused President Salomon of illegal and arbitrary acts. He was charged with violating the Constitution, with arresting Senators and other eminent citizens and keeping them in prison for months and years without trial, with wasting the people's money and with having innocent men shot. General Telemaque announced that he would take up arms on August 5 and seek to bring about a new order of things. The Government was overturned, Salomon fled and for a time a Provisional Government was in power, composed of Boisroud Canal, Seide Telemaque, D. Legitime, E. Claude Hyppolite, U. St. Arnaud and C. Archin. This Government, however, soon went to pieces, the two factions in the island being led by Legitime and Telemaque. The latter was killed in an engagement in September and later Legitime was elected President. Hyppolite then took up the leadership of the rebels with his base of operations at Cape Haytien, on the north coast, and the civil war has continued ever since. Legitime, at the capital, Port-au-Prince, made some efforts to establish a navy and to enforce a blockade, but his war vessels did little to attract attention except to seize the Haytien Republic, which Legitime returned to her owners upon demand from the United States Government and after a naval demonstration by American men-of-war. In spite of the blockade Hyppolite continued to receive men and supplies from abroad, and in the last few weeks he made rapid progress toward the capital. Several of Legitime's officers deserted him and for some time past the island has been in a state of anarchy.

### ADMIRAL GHERARDI CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, the commandant of the North Atlantic Squadron, who recently returned with the sloop-of-war Galena from Hayti, was summoned to Washington by Secretary Tracy yesterday morning. His mission is to give information to Secretaries Blaine, Tracy and Windom with regard to the situation of affairs between the two contending factions in the Island of Hayti, and also with regard to the health of the harbor and city of Port au Prince. It will be determined upon the information that he gives, whether the cruiser Boston and a commission shall be sent at once to Hayti with a view of assisting to bring about peace on the island.

### REFUSED A SUMMONS FOR THE DUKE.

London, May 31.—The magistrate to whom Reporter Simms applied for a summons for the Duke of Cambridge and Police Inspector Robinson, whom he charged with having assaulted him during the review of the fire brigade at Whitehall on Saturday, refused to grant an order for their appearance. Mr. Simms has therefore applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel the magistrate to issue the order.

### CHEERS FOR THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Paris, May 31.—President Carnot left Paris to-day for Calais, where he will open the new harbor. A crowd at the depot greeted him with cheers and cries of "Vive Carnot" and "Vive la Republique."

At Arras the President received an ovation and a banquet was given in his honor.

### OPENING CANALS ON SUNDAYS.

Ottawa, Ont., May 31.—Instructions have been issued for the opening of all the St. Lawrence canals from midnight Saturdays until 6 p. m. Sundays. This order is the outcome of the strong representations of Canadian forwarders that by closing the canals all day on Sunday they were discriminated against, and that traffic was being diverted to the Erie Canal.

### A STORY OF DISASTER DISCREDITED.

Montreal, May 31.—There is no truth in the report that the steamer Lake Ontario was wrecked off Anticosti Island, and that all hands were lost. Inquiries at various points along the cost of Anticosti elicit the same answer that nothing has been heard from the steamer since she passed out to sea on Wednesday.

### BANK OFFICIALS DEAD IN THE ROAD.

Dublin, May 31.—John H. Lawlor, manager of the Ballymena branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and Mr. Murray, the assistant manager, have been shot dead on a road a short distance from Ballymena.

It is supposed that Murray shot Lawlor and then committed suicide. The crime has no connection with agrarian troubles.

### SMALLPOX IN WISSMAN'S CAMP.

Berlin, May 31.—The "Vossische Zeitung" says that a telegram has been received from Captain Wissman, the German Commissioner in East Africa, announcing that smallpox has broken out among the men composing his Soudanese contingent, and asking that doctors be sent to him.

### IMPROVEMENTS FOR IRELAND.

London, May 31.—Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced in the House of Commons this evening bills for the drainage and improvement of the Shannon and other Irish rivers and loughs and the construction of railways in Ireland.

### WILLIAM O'BRIEN GOES TO NICE.

London, May 31.—William O'Brien, member of Parliament, who was recently released from an Irish prison, has gone to Nice to recuperate his health. A friend has placed a villa at his disposal.

### GERMANS ARRESTED IN SWITZERLAND.

Berlin, May 31.—The tension between Germany and Switzerland has been increased by the arrest at Zurich of two travelling German booksellers against whom false information has been given by Socialists.

### TO CARRY THE BRITISH OCEAN MAILS.

London, May 31.—The Cunard Steamship Company and the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company have secured the contracts to carry the outward British mails.

### TRIP OF THE AUGUSTA VICTORIA.

Southampton, May 31.—The steamship Augusta Victoria arrived here to-day. Her time is equivalent to 6 days 18 hours to Fastnet. She was delayed by heavy gales and by necessary repairs to her machinery.

### THE ENGLISH TURF SCANDALS.

London, May 31.—Lord James Douglas has decided to proceed against the Jockey Club for warning him off the Newmarket course.

The stewards of the Jockey Club have requested Lord Durham and Sir George Chetwynd to withdraw their resignations.

### BALFOUR WARNING ON BOYS.

Dublin, May 31.—A boy twelve years of age has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment at Milltown Malbay, for inciting the people to boycott a sale of cattle.

A battering ram was used in the evictions on the Revell estate in Cork to-day. Several persons were wounded. A boy named Shea was so badly injured that he is dying.

The evictions on Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurran estate have been completed. Eight tenants were evicted to-day, making twenty-four in all. Strong resistance was offered by the tenants and their friends, and the police made several charges against them with their batons. Nine arrests were made. Fifteen tenants settled with the landlord.

### AN AMERICAN SCHOONER SEIZED.

CHARGED WITH FISHING INSIDE THE THREE-MILE LIMIT—THE ACCUSATION DENIED.

North Sydney, C. B., May 31.—The American schooner Mattie Winship, Captain Oliver, owned by Dennis & Ayer, of Gloucester, Mass., was seized yesterday morning while fishing inside the limit at Cape North, by the Dominion cruiser Vigilant, and brought here this morning. Captain Knowlton, of the cruiser, is awaiting instructions from the Marine Department.

Halifax, N. S., May 31.—Consul-General Phelan's advices from North Sydney state that the captain of the seized schooner Mattie Winship emphatically denies having fished inside of the three-mile limit. He was anchored two miles and a half off Cape North when his vessel was seized, but he was not fishing. He had been fishing the previous night eight miles off, but not inside. The schooner's papers were taken by the captain of the cruiser and handed over to the customs collector at North Sydney.

Ottawa, May 31 (Special).—The Minister of Fisheries is in communication with Captain Knowlton, of the Vigilant, with respect to the facts relating to the seizure of the Gloucester schooner Mattie Winship. The captain reports that, when he hailed the Mattie Winship and asked whether the captain knew that two of his boats were out trawling within the three-mile limit, the Gloucester skipper admitted it was his intention to fish there. Captain Knowlton told him he was about two miles from the shore, and the master of the Winship did not dispute the assertion. He was then told that his vessel had violated the fishery laws of Canada under existing treaties, and that his vessel was under seizure. Knowlton put a prize crew of six men on board, who took the schooner into port. The Government, it is stated to-night, had given no orders with respect to the disposal of the Mattie Winship, and will take no steps whatever until the official report is received, which should be to-morrow.

### THE BANDIT MACHIN TO DIE TO-DAY.

Havana, May 31.—Victor Machin, the notorious bandit, who was recently secured by the authorities after long pursuit and the offer of a reward of $2,000 for his capture, will be executed here to-morrow. Machin, while a fugitive, was under sentence of death for his many murders, and soon after he was lodged in prison his sentence was made known to him. He listened attentively and with perfect tranquillity to the reading of the decree of death. He seemed to be entirely resigned to his fate, and freely and frankly answered all questions put to him by the court and prison officers. Latterly, however, he became very violent, breaking his manacles and making necessary constant watching. His present appearance is that of a madman. He absolutely refuses to see or speak to any one.

### THE BOOKS OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

London, May 31.—Mr. Reid, of counsel for the Parnellites, stated before the Parnell Commission to-day that thirty of the League books would be produced before the Commission.

Mr. Lockwood, also of counsel for the Parnellites, produced a book which is alleged to have been Justin McCarthy's passbook. The book covered the period extending from November, 1880, to May, 1887. Among its entries was one of a check for 100 pounds, paid to Byrne.

Mr. McCarthy took the stand and informed the court that the book had never been in his possession and he did not know before that it existed.

### EARTHQUAKES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Paris, May 31.—A shock of earthquake was felt on the left bank of the Seine, in this city, to-day. Shocks were also felt in the suburbs of the city.

London, May 31.—Dispatches show that earthquake shocks were not only felt in the Channel Islands yesterday, but also in the Isle of Wight. The disturbances were also experienced in many towns on the mainland of both England and France. Among the places included are Portsmouth, Cherbourg, Havre, Rouen, Granville, and Caen. No damage was done anywhere.

### THE SOLE SINCERE FRIEND OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The "Official Messenger" says that at a dinner given in Peterhof Palace in honor of Princess Militza of Montenegro, who has been betrothed to the Grand Duke Peter of Russia, the Czar offered a toast to the Prince of Montenegro, whom he declared to be the sole sincere and faithful friend of Russia.

London, June 1.—The St. Petersburg "Official Messenger's" report of the Czar's speech in toasting the Prince of Montenegro has caused a sensation all over Europe. The Berlin and Vienna bourses became depressed yesterday on the publication of the report. The full text of the Czar's speech is anxiously awaited. This, it is believed, will modify the "Official Messenger's" version.

### A HEAVY CLAIM ON ITALY.

London, May 31.—It is stated that the Princes of Murat claim an indemnity from Italy of 51,000,000 lire for the confiscated estates of King Joachim. It is understood that they were offered 30,000,000 lire, and that they refused that amount.

### LORD CHURCHILL AND MR. PARNELL.

London, May 31.—Lord Randolph Churchill emphatically denies the report that he was annoyed at the presence of Mr. Parnell at Sir Charles Russell's recent dinner. He says he has met Mr. Parnell privately before, and that their relations are cordial.

### AMERICAN SINGERS IN PARIS.

Paris, May 31.—Miles. Van Zandt, Nordica and Russell sang at the state concert this evening.

## *FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EAST RIVER.*

A BOAT CONTAINING THREE DRUNKEN MEN UPSET AND ONE OF THEM DROWNED.

Patrick Fitzgerald, a boatman, saw from his float, near the east end of Eighty-ninth-st., yesterday afternoon, a boat with three young men in it trying to round the point where the Eighty-ninth-st. sewer empties into the river. The tide is strong there and the water was choppy. The boat, too, was badly managed. As Mr. Fitzgerald looked it seemed to him that two of the three were trying to swamp it. They succeeded, if that was their intention, for shortly the boat filled with water and turned over.

Mr. Fitzgerald and Alonzo Joralemon, who keeps a bathing house, ran to the rescue. A boat put out from further down the river, too, while the one the men had been in floated bottom up down the stream. Two of the three were hauled out of the water when they were about to go down. The third, the one who had seemed to take no part in the riotous acts on the boat, came to the surface two or three times and then sank out of sight.

A policeman from the Eighty-eighth-st. station arrested the two who were rescued. They said they were Osborne Mackey, of No. 24 Broome-st., and Peter Linden, of No. 142 North Seventh-st., Williamsburg. Their drowned companion was Cornelius Carr, of No. 240 North Seventh-st. All three were young ruffians. Mackey and Linden said that they were all laborers in Sone & Fleming's oil works, in Astoria. They were laid off for the day and went out for a sail on the river, having previously drunk a good deal of beer. Mackey's hat was blown off, and it was their drunken efforts to recover it and to steady the boat in the choppy water that had such a queer look from the shore.

Sergeant Haughey held the two men and sent them to the Harlem Court, where Justice Murray remanded them until their statements could be further investigated.

## *ALLEGED BRIBERY ON BLOCK ISLAND.*

Newport, R. I., May 31.—In the General Assembly this morning a report from the Committee on Elections concerning the Block Island bribery cases, was read. The report stated that from 75 to 100 men were bribed to vote for John G. Sheffield, jr., Republican, who holds the seat, from $25 to $100 being paid for votes. The Republicans made counter charges against the Democrats of similar proceedings. With the report was a resolution to the effect that John G. Sheffield, jr., was not legally elected and was not entitled to his seat in the House, and that Christopher E. Champlin was entitled to the seat held by Sheffield. The House voted, 40 to 21, to continue the matter to the January session. A motion to reconsider was tabled, which action disposes of the matter until January.

## *HELD FOR CRONIN'S MURDER.*

THE THREE MEN CHARGED WITH THE CRIME PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

A FOURTH MAN ARRESTED, BUT THE POLICE IN DOUBT AS TO HIS IDENTITY—STATEMENT FROM THE CANADIAN REPORTER LONG.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, May 31.—Ex-Detective Daniel Coughlin, the iceman, P. O. Sullivan, and Frank Woodruff, alias Black, were arraigned before Judge Williamson this afternoon, charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin. Each man entered a formal plea of "not guilty," and the three were then returned to the County Jail.

A man known as "Mack" was arrested to-day in a lodging-house, the records of which show that on the night of the murder he did not put in an appearance until 12:10 a. m. He had expressed fear a number of times since that he would get into trouble in the Cronin matter, and tried to persuade the clerk to change the record of the hour at which he retired. It is believed that he is one of the Williams brothers who hired the Carlson cottage, in which the deed was done. He answers closely the description of the man who drove the buggy with the white horse. He is known to the police by the name of Williams. He claims to be a carpenter. He told the following story:

On May 2 he was working for Mrs. Wilson in North Ashland-ave., scarcely a block from the Carlson cottage. He was putting in screen windows at the time. While at work a lady, whose name he understood to be Mrs. Dudley, came in and began to talk with Mrs. Wilson. He was in the same room, and he overheard every word. Mrs. Dudley, who is a stout, fleshy woman, was talking bitterly against a physician who had attended her husband. Mack says he heard the name "Dr. Cronin" mentioned, but he did not know whether the physician complained of was Dr. Cronin or not. Mrs. Dudley seemed much excited, and frequently made the remark in great spirit:

"I will get even with him."

Mrs. Dudley said that she was working in an orphan asylum in Burling-st., but that she was going to leave the asylum, and that she daily expected to go to live with her two brothers in a cottage near by. Mrs. Dudley pointed in the direction of the Carlson cottage in referring to the place she was going to move into.

At the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, in Burling-st., it was found that a Mrs. Dudley had once been employed, but had since gone away.

This evening Chief Hubbard and Lieutenant Elliott say they have learned that "Mack's" real name is Dudley. It is believed that he is the husband of the Mrs. Dudley whom he referred to in his story, and the police say he had no other motive in telling it than to make trouble for his wife, who left him because of his brutality and drunkenness. The officers say further that they now have no reason for connecting him with the case. They have recently, however, been so careful to deny the truth of everything brought to light by the newspapers, that their statements may be taken with considerable allowance. If they have no reason to connect him with the Cronin case they also decline to say why they are carefully holding him away from reporters.

W. J. Hynes, with whom, it is said, Dr. Cronin left valuable papers relating to what he had learned of the conspiracy against his life, had a long interview with Chief Hubbard this afternoon, but with what result both men declined to say. Mr. Hynes said that while he could not speak of what the search by Dr. Cronin's friends was developing, he was morally certain of one fact, and that was that the stories that Dr. Cronin had been "removed" by the order of the Clan-na-Gael are false.

"I am certain that no trial or condemnation such as is talked of ever took place in any Irish society. The conspiracy was not the work of the society, but of individuals."

"Do you think that the men under arrest are guilty?"

"I think they were implicated in it, but they were not the heads of the conspiracy and may not have been the actual murderers."

Yesterday afternoon State Attorney Longnecker had a secret conference with Luke Dillon, of Phiadelphia, which lasted nearly three hours. It is claimed by people who are in a position to know that Mr. Longnecker has a good deal of confidence in the ability of the Eastern Clan-na-Gael's representative to ferret out the causes which led to the murder of Dr. Cronin and detect the men who assumed the principal roles in the execution of the plot. What the object of yesterday's conference was, both Messrs. Longnecker and Dillon refused to say. One of Dillon's friends, however, told a reporter that Longnecker was in quest of the names of the executive officers of the Clan-na-Gael.

A. F. Teefy, a Chicago attorney, has just returned from Toronto, where he was sent to investigate the suspected complicity of Reporter Long and William J. Starkey with the Cronin murder case. In conversation with a reporter tonight, Mr. Teefy said:

"On May 26, I found Mrs. Starkey at No. 258 Wellington-st., Toronto. She had no fictitious name, but readily answered my call for Mrs. Starkey. She is living with a family named Hardy, and she, as well as Mrs. Hardy, informed me that Starkey had left Toronto for New-York on Sunday, May 5, and had not returned up to the time I saw her. When I informed Mrs. Starkey of the insinuations and innuendoes afloat in Chicago, she was much surprised. I met Long at the Rossin House, and talked the matter over fully with him. He still adhered to the truth of his dispatches, and expressed indignation when I told him that he was accused of collusion with William Starkey and with persons in Chicago. He sat down and wrote the following:

To whom it may concern.

This is to certify that up to and after the time I wrote the dispatches regarding Dr. Cronin having been seen in Toronto, I had no letter, telegram or other communication with any one from Chicago or elsewhere regarding his disappearance, excepting the newspapers to which I sent the dispatches. C. H. LONG.

"During our conversation in the Rossin House Long pointed out to me the places where he saw Dr. Cronin, where they stood and conversed, and adhered emphatically to the correctness of his quoted interview with Cronin. Long said that he had not seen Starkey for some time. He did not know exactly how long; that they were not on terms of friendship, barely speaking when they met. I tried to make inquiries as to the duration of Starkey's absence from Toronto, but they did not seem there to know, or attach any importance to him. I spoke to several detectives and even they did not know anything about Starkey, or regard him as an actor in the case. My conclusion is that Long fabricated those stories out of his fertile brain for the simple purpose of making money out of them."

### *SHOT HIS WIFE AND KILLED HIMSELF.*

Philadelphia, May 31.—Joseph Roseberry, an old man seventy-five years of age, approached his wife tonight, from whom he had been separated, and after some words drew a revolver from his pocket and shot her twice in the right side of the head. He then fired three bullets into his face and died almost instantly. The injured woman was taken to the Episcopal Hospital. The physicians there say she will probably die some time during the night. Mrs. Roseberry left her husband two weeks ago because of his intemperate habits.

### *BURIAL OF PELEG W. CHANDLER.*

Boston, May 31.—The funeral of Peleg W. Chandler was held to-day at the New Jerusalem Church. It was attended by a large number of friends. The burial was at Forest Hills Cemetery.

## VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY.

## *SCORES OF LIVES WERE LOST.*

DEVASTATING A POPULOUS VALLEY.

A CANAL RESERVOIR IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENN., POURS A DELUGE UPON THE TOWNS BELOW—DROWNED BODIES COUNTED AS THEY FLOATED BY THE RAILROAD SIGNAL TOWERS—MANY LIVING PERSONS SEEN FLOATING ON THE ROOFS OF HOUSES.

Pittsburg, May 31.—A sudden freshet occurred to-day in the North Fork River, east of Johnstown, Penn., in the Alleghany Mountains. The railroad and telegraph lines were washed out, so that news was difficult to obtain, but it was learned that the reservoir above the town broke about 5 o'clock this evening. Houses with their occupants were swept away and scores, probably hundreds, of people were drowned.

The first reliable information from the town came through Pennsylvania Railroad officials, who averred that over 200 dead bodies had been counted floating down stream at Johnstown alone, while along the line many additional lives have been lost. It was asserted that only two houses in Johnstown were above the water-line. The people who escaped fled panic-stricken to the mountains. At a point near New-Florence eighty-five persons were counted floating down the river on driftwood. The Covetown and the New-Florence bridges were washed away and all the buildings along the Conemaugh between New-Florence and Johnstown have been carried away. The railroad towers were abandoned by the operators.

Houses could be seen going down the river by the dozen, with people clinging to the roofs. At Coketown, a village of several hundred inhabitants, the houses were almost entirely submerged, and the same was true of many dwellings at Blairsville. Scarce a dwelling near Sang Hollow could be seen. The bridges at Bolivar and Nineveh were swept away, and that of Saltsburg, it was feared, would be carried away.

The telegraph wires being down absolutely for six or seven miles below the immediate scene of the disaster, and being useless for three or four miles distance, it was at least half-past 7 o'clock before an accurate outline of the effect of the deluge could be learned. The chief officials of the Pittsburg end of the main line of the Pennsylvania Road received most of their first information from the signal tower at Sang Hollow, six miles west of Johnstown. At a quarter of 8 o'clock a boy was rescued by men in the signal tower of the railroad company. His name is unknown, but he said that with his father, mother, brother and two sisters, he was swept away in the light frame house which was their home. He was washed away from the building, but said that the other members of the family were in it, when it was swept over the breast of the new stone railroad bridge at Johnstown; that it capsized a few seconds later and they were all drowned so far as he could tell.

The railroad operators officially reported that before dark they were able to count 119 persons clinging to buildings, wreckage, or drowned and floating in the current. If this information is to be credited, the damage in the town proper must amount to complete destruction.

As early as 1 o'clock the alarm was sent to Johnstown that there was danger from the dam. The railroad officials were warned and in a short time began to carry people from the town to places of safety on regular trains and hastily improvised rescuing trains. Superintendent Pitcairn, of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was on his way to South Fork, and was informed of impending trouble.

People here who have friends in the flooded district are eagerly waiting for news at the telegraph office. Great uneasiness prevails. The river at Livermore is rising and great destruction will follow.

The reservoir at South Fork is described as an immense body of water, formerly used as a water supply for the old Pennsylvania Canal. It has been owned for several years by a number of Pittsburg men, who used it for fishing.

### TYRONE FLOODED WITH WATER.

THE JUNIATA RIVER OVERFLOWS ITS BANKS—CLEARFIELD DELUGED WITH WATER.

Tyrone, Penn., May 31.—The Juniata River has overflowed its banks at this place and flooded the entire southern portion of the city, causing great destruction to property and the streets. People living in the flooded districts had to be removed from their homes in wagons to places of safety. All the railroads centring here are greatly damaged by the floods. The water was never known to be so high at this place. At Curwensville one man was drowned, and at Clearfield two young ladies were drowned in trying to escape from the flooded district. The Susquehanna River has overflowed its banks at Clearfield, and the entire place is under water and all means of escape cut off. Many people have gathered in the Court House and Opera House as a place of safety. This evening it is still raining hard, and the water is rising rapidly.

### A LANDSLIDE AT LILLY'S STATION.

Harrisburg, May 31.—A great landslide was reported at Lilly's Station. The water is said to be ten feet deep on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. Lilly's is a little mining town of about 300 or 400 inhabitants. For the water to rise high enough to obstruct the passage of trains is unprecedented.

### TRAINS LAID UP AT ALTOONA.

Philadelphia, May 31.—At the office of the General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad it was stated tonight that all the wires of that company west of Wilmore, a station on the Pittsburg division, twenty-five miles west of Altoona, had been down since 8 a. m., and that consequently the information in regard to the break west of that place was meagre. Enough had been learned, however, to indicate that the rush of water is the worst ever known in that region. At Broad Street Station the following bulletin for the information of travellers was posted about 8 o'clock:

"On account of the unprecedented storm prevailing in the western part of this State, the lines west of Altoona have been damaged; to what extent cannot be ascertained until the water subsides. The storm is still raging, and it is thought no trains will be passed until Sunday."

The Chicago limited express train which left New-York at 9 o'clock this morning, the Fast Line, leaving there at the same hour, and the train leaving that city at 8 o'clock last night are all laid up at Altoona. At 10:30 to-night, a dispatch was received by General Manager Pugh, dated Wilmore, from the conductor of the east-bound New-York and Chicago limited, which left Pittsburg at 7 o'clock this morning, saying the train was safe and that all were well on board. Mr. Pugh inferred from this that the limited was laid up somewhere west of Lillys. The conductor reported that the bridge at South Fork was washed away and expressed the opinion that all the bridges between South Fork and Johnstown would be swept away. The Chicago and New-York day express and all other eastbound trains are supposed to be laid up between Cresson and Pittsburg.

### OTHER DISASTERS RECALLED.

The bursting of the reservoir at Johnstown will at once recall the Mill River disaster on May 16, 1874, when the village of Haydenville, Mass., was swept out of existence and 140 persons were drowned. A guard was watching the dam, and about 8 o'clock in the morning he discovered that an enormous leak had developed out of a small one. He started to give warning to the village of Leeds just below, but the reservoir broke away before he could reach the village, and the water from a pond 114 acres in area came down like a wall, carrying away nearly the whole village. Haydenville was swept away, and several other towns on the Connecticut River were inundated. Over 300 families were rendered homeless and $1,000,000 worth of property in dams, dwellings, factories, etc., was lost. Roads and bridges were damaged to the extent of $200,000.

At Lynde Brook, near Worcester, on March 30, 1876, thirty feet of the reservoir wall, which had been leaking, gave way and over 600,000,000 gallons of water were emptied into the valley. Only one life was lost, but property was damaged to the extent of nearly $1,000,000.

On March 27, 1877, the Staffordville reservoir, on the east branch of the Willimantic River, gave way, and a torrent of water rushed down the valley at the rate of five miles an hour, destroying mill-dams and railroad bridges in its course. The people were warned by a man on horseback, who kept ahead of the flood, and all except two of the residents of the valley escaped. The loss of property on this occasion exceeded a million dollars.

By the bursting of the Huron mill dam, near Houghton, Mich., on January 2, 1884, six lives were lost; those of Charles E. Raymond, bank-teller; his son and servant, and Howard Raymond, of the Allouez mine, wife and son. The money lost was not great.

A similar disaster near East Lee, Mass., April 20, 1886, destroyed nine lives, and the damage to mill property, private dwellings and roads and bridges exceeded $150,000.

One reservoir calamity, that at Sheffield, Eng., has been made famous by Charles Reade in "Put Yourself in His Place." On March 11, 1864, the embankment of the Bradfield reservoir gave way and flooded Sheffield and the country for twelve or fourteen miles around. About 250 lives were lost and property valued at over $1,600,000 was destroyed.

### JOHNSTOWN, THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Johnstown, the scene of the awful disaster, is in Cambria County, on the Conenaugh River. It is about thirty-nine miles west of Altoona, and seventy-eight miles to the east of Pittsburg. It is the eastern terminus of the Pennsylvania Canal, and is the largest town in Cambria County, having a population of about 8,000. Picturesque mountain scenery surrounds the town, and there are the extensive works and furnaces of the Cambria Iron Company, which employ about 1,600 men in the manufacture of iron and steel for railroads. The town has a National bank, printing-offices which issue one or two daily and four weekly newspapers, sixteen churches, several tanneries, flour-mills, planing-mills, woollen mills, also a convent and an academy.

## *A SHIP SEVEN DAYS ON FIRE.*

WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE OF THE STEAMER HAWKHURST.

SHE TRAVELS OVER TWO THOUSAND MILES WITH FLAMES RAGING IN HER HOLD—THE CAPTAIN'S FINE SEAMANSHIP REWARDED.

Baltimore, Md., May 31 (Special).—"The American" to-morrow will publish a letter from Captain Thomas Robertson, of the steamer Hawkhurst, to Messrs. Gustavus & Co., of this city, which brings the story of one of the most remarkable exhibitions of pluck, bravery and fine seamanship on record. The feat of sailing seven days over a distance of 2,300 miles on a burning vessel, and declining to stop at points where facilities for putting out the fire without endangering the cargo and ship could be obtained, was regarded by the Emperor of Brazil as so noteworthy an achievement as to warrant his conferring upon the master a medal of the first class. The Hawkhurst is a British steamer and belongs to the packet line running between Antwerp, London and Brazil. Captain Robertson says: "The Hawkhurst sailed from London on March 6, bound for Rio Janeiro with a general cargo. On March 23 we were in latitude 11 degrees north, longitude 27 degrees west, 500 miles south of the island of St. Vincent, when at 3 a. m. dense volumes of smoke were observed coming out of the ventilators in No. 2 hold. We at once blocked the ventilators, made holes in the decks, pouring steam in from the main boilers, and water too. The fire seemed to have a great hold on the cargo in the lower hold, and it could not be put out. During the next four days the decks were red hot. I may mention that there was a between-deck of iron above the fire, and above this iron deck were stowed 700 barrels of oil, tow, tallow and other inflammable materials.

"I thought at the beginning of this accident I would put back to St. Vincent's, but, on further consideration, I did not reckon it prudent, as the wind was strong ahead. Besides, if I had gone back, there were no appliances for putting out fire on the island. I therefore steamed on to Rio, passing Pernambuco, where they would not have entertained a burning ship coming in the harbor. My only resource, had I gone to St. Vincent's, Pernambuco or Bahia, would have been to fill the hold with water, and to do this I would have had to ground the ship, which might have caused a total loss. Three days after the fire began the starboard bunkers caught fire. This arose from the great heat of the decks and hull of the ship. We put this fire out in twenty-four hours. The following day our port bunkers took fire, but we could not extinguish them, and they burned for seven days.

"On our arriving at Rio the authorities sent us their fire brigade, free of charge. This brigade is as good as any in the world. After two days' work, they subdued the fire. The distance we sailed while on fire was 2,300 miles, and it took seven days to make the distance."

### *A BANK'S POWER TO INCREASE ITS DIRECTORS.*

Albany, May 31 (Special).—Deputy Attorney-General Whittaker has written an opinion in answer to a question by the Superintendent of Banking, Mr. Paine, asking if a bank association has power without the unanimous consent of the stockholders to increase the number of directors and whether the increase can be made to take effect before the next annual meeting. The opinion recites the fact that there is no provision in the banking law or in the statutes authorizing the increase of directors, nor is there any direct prohibition of such an increase. The opinion concludes: "The consent of all the stockholders should be obtained before an increase of the number of directors."

### *C. R. PARTRIDGE AGAIN RELEASED ON BAIL.*

Charles R. Partridge, the lumber dealer who on Wednesday morning killed Frank Rafferty, by striking him on the head with a lumber rule, was taken to the Coroner's office yesterday. Counsel for the prisoner made application for his release on bail. Coroner Hanly was advised by Assistant District-Attorney Dos Passos to commit Partridge to the Tombs. After a consultation with Assistant District-Attorney Forster, however, the Coroner admitted Partridge to $10,000 bail, to appear at the inquest to be held at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. Bail was furnished by Contractors Hamilton and Stuyvesant.

### *EIGHT PERSONS LOST IN A YAWL.*

Watertown, N. Y., May 31.—Further particulars have been received concerning the barge Bavaria, one of the Calvin's tow, that was reported stranded on Galloup Island. It seems that when the barge struck the shoal the crew, eight persons in all, took to a small boat, but on account of the terrific gale could not reach the island and were lost.

### *AFFAIRS OF A PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER.*

Philadelphia, May 31 (Special).—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, a bill in equity was filed to-day on the part of Ferdinand L. Fetherston, one of the partners of "The Evening Bulletin" Publishing Company, and directed against Gibson Peacock, William S. McCully, William Perrine, Thomas J. Lindsay and Hanford C. Smith, the remaining partners, to prevent them from dissolving the firm against the consent of the plaintiff.

## TAKING OUT THE TICKERS.

### BOLD STEP OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A BLOW AT THE BUCKET SHOPS—CONSOLIDATED BROKERS NOT AT ALL DISPLEASED.

A great shout was raised in the Stock Exchange, just after the close of business yesterday, when Vice-President Horace J. Morse announced the decision of the Governing Committee that the contracts for "ticker" service would not be renewed. The cheering became stronger as the members gathered around the rostrum and realized the importance of the action. There has been earnest effort in this direction for several years, and the advocates of the measure were in full force. It has been the theory of many brokers that an exclusive control of quotations would bring back its pristine glory to the Stock Exchange. Bucket-shops of every description would be deprived of support, according to this philosophy, if the "ticker" and the endless "tape" could be removed. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, at a special meeting yesterday, adopted this view by a vote of 34 to 2.

The names of the minority could not be learned at once on account of the Chinese wall that the Stock Exchange is building between itself and the world from which it draws nourishment. As soon as the decision was announced the floor was cleared, and after the iron shutters had been lowered the work of disconnecting the wires was begun. For the first time in a great many years some of the oldest members of the Board were kept outside, and they regained possession of overcoats and umbrellas, left behind, only from the sidewalk. One or two ex-presidents of the Exchange were forced to submit to the apparent indignity.

THE CAUSE OF THE CHANGE.

The occasion for this action by the Governing Committee was the recent decision by Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, which prevented the Stock Exchange from treating the "ticker" companies on different terms. Attempts to resume the formerly exclusive relations with the Gold and Stock Company have been resisted by the rival Commercial Telegram Company, which is a part of the Mackay-Bennett opposition to the Western Union Telegraph. The younger company secured a footing on the floor because it promised a sharp competition, and the Exchange profited for a year or two by the change. When it was discovered that the opposition company was supplying quotations to the Consolidated Exchange there was an immediate appeal to the courts. The decisions have been favorable to the new Exchange, and the recent decision of Judge Andrews was accepted as final. As the Stock Exchange could not throw one company, as it had hoped to do, it decided to end the contract with both, and the Gold and Stock and the Commercial Telegram companies will have to-day no facilities for reporting quotations.

Brokers will be obliged to depend on telephones and messenger boys for news from the floor, and the cutting of a pneumatic tube a few days ago may be followed by other separations. There are some members of the Exchange who do not hesitate to inquire how the means of communication shall be regulated. A few are inclined to ask if the members of the Governing Committee are interested in the messenger or telephone services. It was suggested yesterday that the committee ought to arrange brokers' offices at an equal distance from the centre of the board-room, and, if other communication was cut off, to engage sprinters of equal fleetness to carry messages. The defenders of the action insisted that quotations as well as real estate were the property of the Exchange, and should be controlled in the same way. They saw, in imagination, their offices filled with anxious customers from all parts of the universe, who could not otherwise know what the New-York Stock Exchange thought about the value of corporate securities.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

Opinions about the practical effect were divided, however, and while many brokers derived encouragement, others were inclined to be despondent. It was admitted that it was useless to attempt to conceal quotations and at the same time that the action of the committee had no other object. There was a common suspicion in Wall Street that the officers of the Exchange had a definite plan for a "ticker" service that had not been revealed. Vice-President Morse, who acts as president in the absence of Mr. Bull, said that there was no ground for the rumors. He added: "This is the first opportunity in four years when the Stock Exchange could throw off unbearable conditions. Injunctions and suits have hampered us, and the recent decision was a relief. We could not discriminate between the two companies, but we could terminate both contracts. It is not surprising that the Governors were quick to seize the chance. We have cut one Gordian knot, and we shall probably serve the next one in the same way, but the next one has not yet appeared."

R. H. Thomas, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, declined to discuss the affair, but he declared that the Governors had no scheme for a "ticker" service. James Seligman defended the action of the committee, saying that out of thirty-six members present, only two had voted against the resolution.

Among brokers who do not belong to the Governing Committee there was a great diversity of opinion. Commodore Smith, an ex-president of the Exchange, was loath to condemn the action, while Mr. Jameson, the senior partner of the firm, promptly defended it. John G. Moore said that the present Governing Committee was an absolute body and that a committee of not more than ten men who were still alive was what the Exchange most needed.

THE CONSOLIDATED SATISFIED.

Only one opinion was reached by the members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange after a brief reflection of the consequences of the action of the Stock Exchange Governors. It was that the isolation proposed would benefit the "little board." A meeting of the directors of the Consolidated Exchange was hastily called, but it did not last long, and after its adjournment it was said that nothing definite was done on the subject. It was hinted that news might be expected before twenty-four hours were over. The situation was eagerly discussed in knots of brokers in and around the Exchange until some time after the closing of reg