The Times.

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WOMEN THE VANGUARD

STRIKERS USE THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN FOR PROTECTION.

The Women Wielded Their Clubs With Vigor in the Conflict With Operators, Causing Many Sore Heads.

WEIR CITY, KAN., July 21.—In the conflict between the strikers and the miners now at work yesterday the strikers were led by one hundred women, and in the vanguard were also an equal number of children.

They were evidently placed in the front rank in the belief that the guard and the men at work would not fire upon them. The men followed behind, and the whole body, men, women and children, were armed with sticks and clubs, and some with firearms. In the front rank five flags were carried—one big United States flag and on either side of it two black flags. The latter were carried by German women.

When the men at work and the guards fired upon the strikers the children fled, but the women entered boldly into the fight, and fought with as much ferociousness as the men. They wielded their clubs with vigor and precision, and many a sore head last night had its cause from the clubs in the women's hands.

WEIR CITY, KAN., July 21.—No violent outbreak has occurred to-day, but it is looked for to-morrow.

Another large meeting of the strikers was held, but its result is now not known. None of the "strip hits" are working. This evening a crowd gathered and started to shafts 17 and 18 with the intention of driving out the men guarding those properties. After hanging around the mines for some time the crowd gradually dispersed. The mob consisted chiefly of French and Belgians. The sheriff has agreed to place a large force of deputies to guard the Kansas and Texas shafts to-morrow.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 21.—The openly expressed sympathy of the State administration for the striking coal miners and the fear that it will incite the strikers to lawless acts which will result in great damage to the mines, has induced the mine operators to appeal to the Federal authorities for protection. All of the mine companies doing business in Southeastern Kansas are incorporated under the laws of Missouri and are consequently foreign companies. It is proposed to apply to the United States courts for an injunction restraining every striker from trespassing upon the property of the mine owners, or from interfering in any way with men who are at work in the mines. All of the Federal judges having jurisdiction in Kansas are out of the State, some in Colorado and some in Chicago. The necessary papers have been prepared and dispatched in charge of an attorney to Denver, where Judge Riner is holding court. The proceedings are similar to those taken by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in 1886, and by the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad Company recently. The object of these proceedings is to place the strike district in charge of United States marshals instead of running the risk of intrusting it to State authorities in case of any emergency.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 21.—Governor Lewelling denies the rumor that he ordered Major-General Percy Daniels, of the State Guard, to go to Pittsburg and assume command of the troops to be sent there to prevent riots and violence among the striking coal miners.

MINERS MAKE AN APPEAL.

Silver Men Recite the Alleged Causes of the Depression.

ASPEN, COL., July 21.—The Aspen miners have addressed a letter to Terrence V. Powderly, master workman of the Knights of Labor of America, stating that in this time of our great misfortune and distress we look hopefully and trustingly toward you, and ask that you raise your voice in our behalf. We were a happy and prosperous community a few short months ago. Over 2,000 men were at work in our mines. This, without doubt, is the largest and most important eight-hour working district in the country. The rights of the laboring men are respected. To-day the mines are closed down. Idle men fill our streets, who are almost hopeless with despair. They have been brought face to face with the problem of how to provide their dependent ones with the common necessaries of life. The immediate cause of all this misery is attributed principally to the dominating influences of a merciless plutocracy that has firmly established itself in the money centre of the world. You know these causes. You have wisely instructed us upon the labor problems of the day, and safely guided us by your excellent counsel.

You live in different surroundings than your knightly followers of the mining camps, and may not be in possession of the facts and data to refute the false representations of the gold-bug agents, and therefore may find acceptable the following statement, which we solemnly aver to be absolutely true:

1. Silver cannot be produced at eighty cents an ounce. We may only cite as proof of the fact that when the price dropped below eighty cents the mines and smelters were compelled to close down.

2. It is possible for such wonderful bonanza mines as the Mollie Gibson, Aspen and Smuggler, in this camp, to take out ore found in limited quantities at a remarkably low cost per ounce of silver, but the great ore body of their mineral cannot be produced with the price of silver in the eighties or nineties.

3. These mines are extremely rare exceptions. The great majority of ore-producing mines have been profitable or unprofitable, as skill and economy may have been practiced in their management.

4. Many properties with promising indications of good bodies of ore have been untouched since the price of silver declined below one dollar per ounce, because the risk was too hazardous to undertake their development, which might lead to deposits of greater value.

5. The amount of money and labor expended in prospecting for mineral and work upon mineral claims that utterly failed to yield any considerable quantity of valuable ore, or that is expended for machinery and labor in the development of mining property, is largely in excess of the value of silver at $1.29 per ounce. We do not believe that it is an exaggerated statement to say that $2, or even $3, is expended in search for the metal, and in getting it, when discovered, to market, for every ounce that is produced.

6. Invest silver with the rights which it was secretly and unjustly deprived of by the infamous demonetization act of 1873, and the mountains of Colorado and the gold and silver producing States and Territories will teem with life and activity. Here would be an inviting field for thousands of idle men of this country at fair wages. We cannot now offer employment and good homes to thousands of honest laboring men who know not what to do or where to turn.

A STRIKE UNAVOIDABLE.

If the Conference the Miners Refuse to Accept Any Reduction.

LONDON, July 21.—Action was taken to-day by the representatives of the coal miners that renders a prolonged strike a practical certainty. The conference of the Miners' Federation at Birmingham yesterday appointed a deputation to meet the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association. The meeting was held in this city to-day and was fruitless of an amicable agreement.

Mr. Benjamin Pickard, member of the House of Commons for the Normanton division of Yorkshire and vice-president of the Miners' National Union, was the principal speaker for the miners. He refused with equal decision to either accept a reduction of wages—25 per cent. or one penny—or to submit the question to arbitration.

The chairman of the Mine Owners' Association said he regretted the attitude of the men and assured the members of the deputation that the offer to arbitrate was still open.

WILL HE RESIGN?

The Report in Regard to Assistant Secretary-of-State Quincy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The report is revived that Mr. Josiah Quincy is about to resign his office as First Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Quincy is now at his summer home in Martha's Vineyard, where he has been for about ten days, and in his absence it is not possible to secure here any authoritative statement on the subject. It was a matter of common understanding, however, when Mr. Quincy assumed his office that he should undertake the distribution of the patronage of the State Department so far as it related to the consular service, and also in an advisory way so far as the diplomatic officers were concerned. This was to meet the stipulation made by Secretary Gresham when he took his office that he should be relieved of these vexatious matters. It was further understood that when Mr. Quincy had reorganized the service in accordance with the President's ideas he should relinquish his office.

Color was found for this understanding in the fact that Mr. Quincy has during his incumbency managed to find time to keep in close touch with Massachusetts politics. It was stated, without denial on his part, that he aspired to the gubernatorial nomination this fall, but recent conferences of Democratic leaders in Massachusetts have shown that his prospects in that direction are at least doubtful.

Now rumor has it that should he fail to secure the nomination Mr. Quincy will accept an appointment to one of the foreign missions, several of the most desirable of which, including at least two which will soon be raised to the rank of embassies, are still at the President's disposal. It may be noted, however, that the work of reorganization of the consular service has not progressed with the rapidity that Mr. Quincy expected, and if he defers his resignation until that work is completed he is likely to be at his desk throughout the summer.

SHERMAN LAW VIEWS.

What Southern Governors and Senators Think About It.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The World prints replies it has received in response to a telegraphic request sent Governors and United States senators of every State south of the Mason and Dixon line and west of the Mississippi river, for a statement of their views upon three questions, viz.:

1. Whether or not they favor the repeal of the Sherman law.

2. What measure should be substituted for the Sherman law if they do not favor its unconditional repeal?

3. Whether or not the extra session of Congress should exact tariff legislation.

Replies were not received to all the queries, because many of the gentlemen were taking their vacations at places beyond telegraphic communication, but so far as they have been heard from, not a single Southern or Western Governor or United States senator favors the Sherman law out and out.

Some of the Southerners favor its unconditional repeal. All are willing and many anxious that it should be repealed conditionally, but they do not agree as to what should be substituted for it.

Nearly all the Western and some of the Southern statesmen favor absolute free coinage of silver; several of them refer vaguely to the gold conspiracy and others condemn the "Crime of '73, when silver was demonetized."

Even the Sherman law is said by some to have degraded silver, and to have made necessary the rehabilitation of the white metal as money. Several of the replies, from Republicans as well as Democrats, favor tariff legislation by special session, but most of them say the tariff question has been dwarfed by the financial problem and ought to be let alone until Congress meets in regular session. Senator Coke, of Texas, however, thinks Congress could and should deal with both questions at once.

THE PRESIDENT GOES A-FISHING.

The Distinguished Fisherman Fails to Land the Big Sea Trout.

BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., July 21.—To-day, in company with Colonel Lamont and Dr. Bryant, the President left Gray Gables early for the fishing grounds. The party had fairly good luck with bottom fish, but the large sea trout hooked the President failed to land.

Attorney-General Olney called at Gray Gables this evening while en route from Boston to his summer home in Falmouth. The President not knowing his intended visit and being down the bay, Mr. Olney, after a few hours' chat with Mrs. Cleveland, was obliged to leave without seeing him.

No time has yet been set for the President's return to Washington. Colonel Lamont says he himself will remain just as long as he possibly can, as he is in love with the climate here.

READY FOR THE STARR GANG.

The People of Parsons Arming Themselves in Anticipation of the Visit.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 21.—Dispatches from Parsons to-night state that the people of that and other towns along the Southern border have armed sentinels stationed on all the leading thoroughfares watching for the approach of the Starr gang. The people of Parsons heard that these bandits would raid the town. The news created a sensation, and everybody armed themselves with Winchesters and revolvers ready for a conflict if the bandits appeared. No indication of a raid was manifested, but the citizens decided to keep a guard out on all the roads leading into the city. The people of Coffeyville, Mound Valley, Cetoketa and Oswego are fearful of a raid, and are taking every precaution to prevent it.

A Race Track for Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 21.—R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, has taken formal possession of the Penon property, on which a race course will be laid out. He will at once begin the construction of a grand-stand, stables, etc., which, it is hoped, will be finished by November 1st next. Considerable interest is felt by Mexicans in the matter, as hitherto this country has known practically nothing about horse-racing.

New Ocean Record.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The American Line steamer City of Paris, from Queenstown to-day, made a new record—six days, nine hours, thirty-seven minutes. This beats the record which has been held by the steamer Fuerst Bismarck.

FLED FROM LYNCHERS.

TAYLOR, THE WIFE MURDERER TAKEN TO LYNCHBURG.

He Tells The Times Correspondent at Lynchburg Why He Murdered His Wife—The Trial Postponed.

DUBLIN, VA., July 21.—Special.—Sheriff Carper left this morning on Norfolk and Western train No. 4, for Lynchburg, having William Taylor, the wife murderer, in custody, where he placed him in jail to keep him out of the hands of a mob which was organizing to lynch him.

Taylor made a full confession to Deputy Sheriff Vickers and Charles L. Cecil, in which he said that it was a premeditated affair, and that he deliberately knocked his wife on the head three times. He broke down completely while making the confession.

He was to have a preliminary hearing here before Justice James H. Cecil to-morrow, but owing to his hasty removal to Lynchburg, it will be postponed. Public sentiment is at a very high pitch.

Taylor's Story of the Crime.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 21.—Special.—William Taylor, who murdered his wife in Pulaski county, was brought here this afternoon for safe keeping by Sheriff W. J. Carper and Deputy J. M. Feagles. The report was in circulation at Newbern last night that a mob had been formed, and was coming to lynch Taylor. The officers took him out of jail and stayed in the woods until this morning, when they boarded the train at Dublin. Taylor, the murderer, is a weak and simple looking man, who does not look like he would murder a cat. He wore a pair of blue overalls, a cotton shirt, an old peaked felt hat—the ideal picture of a simple backwoodsman. He had the reputation, said Deputy Feagles, of being thoroughly inoffensive, and he is as simple as he looks.

Taylor was seen in his cell by The Times man. "I won't give you any trouble here," he said, in his simple way. "I won't give anybody any trouble. Yes, I killed my wife; I don't deny that. It was jes' this way, Captain: She wanted to go where she ought not to have gone, and take our child with her to a bad place. I had so much trouble with her trying to keep her from doing bad, that it kept on worrying me until I killed her. I jest could not help it."

He looked the reporter square in the eyes during this recital, and there was a tremor in his voice when he spoke of his wife taking his child to a bad place.

When asked to tell how he killed his wife, he said:

"I struck her three times on the head with an axe while she was asleep. She was killed instantly, and I never made any attempt whatever to escape. The next day after my children had gone off I reported the killing, and was arrested at my home by the neighbors."

Taylor tattled freely on other subjects, and is apparently in good spirits. He is forty-four years old, has been married nearly twenty-five years, and has four children.

One of the officers said the cause of the trouble was that Taylor's wife and another woman had locked him and the woman's husband outside of a house in Pulaski several nights before, and spent the night in dissipation.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

New Policy in Examinations for Promotion—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The Navy Department has adopted a new policy in the examination of officers for retirement and promotion when on foreign stations. Heretofore it has been customary to order these officers home, but now they will be extended by boards organized on the stations. In this way there will be effected a considerable saving in the transportation accounts. The first case of retirement of this kind occurred to-day, when an order was sent to examine for retirement Assistant Engineer L. C. Wood, who is now on the China station.

The miniature battleship Bancroft arrived at Annapolis and was transferred to the charge of Superintendent Pythian, of the Naval Academy, for use in the practical instruction of the cadets in the arts of modern warfare. Her complement of officers will be replaced by officers now attached to the Academy, and she will take the engineers and cadets on a short cruise. It has already been demonstrated that the Bancroft is too small for the purpose for which she is intended, and an effort will be made to secure legislation for the construction of two larger practice cruisers, in which even the Bancroft could be utilized for other naval purposes for which she is better suited.

There have been some changes in the positions of the United States on the Asiatic station. The Alert left Chemulpo, Corea, last night, when the Marion took her place. The Alert is under orders to return to the United States next October. The Monocacy arrived at Hankow yesterday and will proceed to Chiang Kiang.

Two more vessels have been added to the naval register in the commissioned list. The cruiser Detroit was placed in commission at the Norfolk Navy-Yard yesterday, and the gunboat Machias went into commission at Portsmouth Navy-Yard at the same time. Both vessels will probably be attached to the North Atlantic station until the expiration of the four months' period by contract for the development and correction of any flaws, when the Machias may be sent to China. The destination of the Detroit is not yet known.

THE ARREST OF CASHIER DOWLING

Evidence Showing That He is Guilty of the Robbery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The arrest in New Orleans of James M. Dowling, cashier of the United States Mint there, is the result of the investigation conducted by the Treasury following the recent fire in the vault of the mint discovered June 28th.

When the Treasury Department was informed that the fire in the mint had destroyed nearly all of the packages containing $25,000 in greenbacks, suspicion was at once aroused because the fire occurred within a few days of the time for the settling up of the annual accounts and at the time when the new administration was likely to make changes in the office of superintendent. Accordingly a secret service agent and expert counter from the office were sent to New Orleans to investigate.

They arrived July 4th, and soon found evidence to show that the fire had been kindled to cover robbery. Reports received at the Treasury Department show that of the bills of all denominations contained in the package, only a spoonful of ashes remained. The amount is utterly inconsistent with the amount of money presumably burned.

Out of the remains of the package the expert counter succeeded in identifying only $1,182. Then in the vault was found much inflammable material that should not have been there, different from any used in the mint.

Everything pointed to Cashier Dowling as the guilty man. He was the only person who had access to the vault, and Saturday, June 24th, had remained at the mint an hour after the clerks left. He closed the vault, and it was not opened until Monday morning when the fire was discovered.

Dowling said the fire was caused by an explosion of the electric lights which overturned the burning lamp. His explanation was not satisfactory and last Monday night a United States warrant for his arrest was sent from Washington to New Orleans.

BANK FAILURE IN MILWAUKEE.

Assignment of the Commercial Bank. Other Failures Reported.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 21.—The people about the court-house were thrown into a state of consternation about 10:30 o'clock this morning, when an attorney jumped up the stairs, two steps at a time, leading to the clerk's office and filed a voluntary assignment of the Commercial Bank.

This haste was owing to a number of creditors hard on his heels who had attachments and executions to file. The assignee appointed in the papers filed is A. B. Gelffuss, the cashier of the bank, and his bond is placed at $1,200,000. The bondsmen are Albert Conro, Charles F. Pfister and E. Mariner.

The entire fund of Milwaukee county, amounting to $310,624, was deposited in the Commercial Bank.

The newly-organized Milwaukee Electric Railway Company was also a depositor to the extent of $200,000.

During the financial flurry a month ago, caused by the Lappen failure and which resulted in the suspension of the Plankinton Bank, there was quite a run on the Commercial, but it has been generally believed that the institution would weather the storm. As there has been no trouble here for some time the assignment this morning was a great surprise.

WARRENSBURG, MO., July 21.—The Johnson County Savings Bank suspended yesterday.

TACOMA, WASH., July 21.—The Traders' Bank of Tacoma failed to open for business this morning. The bank's suspension is due to its inability to procure ready money. Its securities are sufficient to pay all obligations and leave a large surplus. Without any run or excitement the deposits of the bank have by a steady drain been reduced since October over 80 per cent.

ASSAULTED AND MURDERED.

Reports of Two More Inhuman Outrages in Southern States.

DALLAS, TEX., July 21.—Miss Frankie Jenke, sixteen years of age, was assaulted, murdered and her body thrown into a creek near Ennis Wednesday night. Suspicion was directed towards Edward House, a negro employed on the same farm. House became alarmed and fled. Hounds were put on his track at noon yesterday and in a few hours he was run down and captured in the brush. A mob of several hundred men gathered to lynch him, but the officers succeeded in getting the negro on the train, and the supposition is that they will place him in some Western jail for safe keeping and thereby avoid another cremation.

A Negro Brute Lynched.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 21.—A Branford special says: The negro convict who outraged and murdered the nine-year-old daughter of Carr Elliott, in Lafayette county last Wednesday, was lynched last night on the spot where he committed the crime by a mob numbering between three and four hundred. The negro confessed that he was guilty, and implicated another "trusty" as an accomplice. The body of the child was found Wednesday evening in a sapling thicket near the house. Her throat was cut from ear to ear. One thigh was broken, and the flesh about it was badly mangled. Her eyes were protruding from their sockets. The negro paid the penalty of his crime by first being strung up to a limb, and then having his body riddled with bullets.

Another Brutal Outrage.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 21.—Thomas Holley, thirty years of age, met Miss Americus Messenger on the Ohio railroad track near Cox's Landing last evening and committed a criminal assault. A constable named Bowen hearing her cries, ran to her, when Holley jumped into a skiff and went to the Ohio side of the river. He was pursued by an officer and shot in the head before caught. He was lailed here at 1 o'clock this morning and the crowd that had collected about the scene of the crime wanted to lynch him. Miss Messenger is but fourteen years of age.

CALL FOR A SILVER MEETING.

A Conference of Citizens to Be Held in New York Next Tuesday.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The following call for a meeting to discuss the silver question has been issued:

Whereas, one of the most important questions ever presented to the world, embracing within its scope and effects the material welfare of all nations, is about to be submitted to the Fifty-third Congress of the United States for arbitration, and

Whereas the just determination of the issue at stake is of vital importance to the welfare of our people, therefore, we, the undersigned, call a meting of citizens to be held in the parlor of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Tuesday, July 25th, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of sending delegates to take part in the deliberations of the American Bimetallic League at Chicago August 1, 1893.

Richard Lacey, James B. Colgate, A. Foster Higgins, John G. Boyd, Thomas Jordan, Henry Nichols, James Morris, James W. Murphy, Adoph Lubes, H. Alfred Spencer, James H. Monroe, Harding Weston and sixty others.

Smothered to Death in a Fire.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 21.—A colored woman and her two children were smothered to death in a tenement house fire this evening in the colored quarter of the city. The fire broke out in the lowest part of the house and burned the stairway, and filling the upper part of the house, where the woman and children were sleeping, with smoke and suffocating them. The mother and her little boy and girl ran to the stairway and then to the windows, but every avenue of escape being cut off they dropped on the floor, where their bodies were found by the firemen naked and scorched by the flames.

A Tunnel Caves In.

BRISTOL, TENN., July 21.—Special.—The north end of the double tunnel, near Big Stone Gap, Va., on the lines of the South Atlantic and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville railroads, fell in this afternoon. The tunnel is cut through a densely wooded hill, and the constantly dripping water loosened the earth, and caused the cave-in. The double tunnel is traversed by the South Atlantic and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville railroads. It will require a couple of days to clear the tracks, and during that time railroad traffic east of the tunnel will be cut off.

Price of Silver Reaches Bottom.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Treasury Department to-day was offered 670,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 70c. to 71 1-2c. Of this amount 30,000 ounces were purchased at 70c., the balance being declined and the same rate tendered. This is the lowest price on record.

SIAM AT FRANCE'S MERCY

BRITAIN CANNOT RECOGNIZE ANY OBLIGATION TO ASSIST HER.

England, However, Will Have a Voice in the Territorial Arrangement—Terms of France's Ultimatum.

LONDON, July 21.—Important communications have passed to-day between the foreign office and H. M. Jones, British minister resident in Bangkok. Vice-Admiral Fremantle, commander-in-chief of the Chinese division of the fleet, is hastening to Singapore, where dispatches from the Admiralty await him. The greater part of the squadron under his command accompanied him.

Great Britain informed Siam yesterday that she could not recognize any obligation to assist her.

It is evident, therefore, that the Siamese Government must patch up as best it can most of its differences with France. In the territorial arrangements, however, Great Britain will have a voice. The exact nature of her demands cannot be ascertained before France shall specify more particularly than she has specified in her ultimatum the boundaries of the territory to be brought under French control. The ultimatum is notably indefinite as regards this point. Even Siam is still in the dark, and her efforts to obtain light from the French Minister Pavie bid fair to remain vain for several days. The vital part of the French demand for territory may include the whole left bank of the Mekong river. This territory Siam will not surrender without a struggle. France has given Siam a month in which to withdraw from the ports on the lower Mekong. Siam manifests a willingness to pay France the indemnity demanded for injuries to French citizens and property, although the indemnity specified by France is far in excess of the damages.

Terms of France's Ultimatum.

LONDON, July 21.—In response to questions asked in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the Franco-Siamese dispute, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the following terms of the ultimatum sent by France to Siam contained in a telegram from Bangkok tallied with those France had communicated to Great Britain, but gave the terms in fuller detail.

First a recognition of the rights of Anam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river; second, the evacuation of the forts held there by the Siamese within a month; third, full satisfaction for various aggressions against French ships and French sailors on the Meinam river; fourth, the punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims; fifth, an indemnity of two million francs for various damages sustained by French subjects; and sixth, the immediate deposit of three million francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims, or the assignment of the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit of three million francs.

Sir Edward Grey stated that he was at present unable to say in what sense or with what geographical limitations the French demand was made. He expected early information from Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, whose leave of absence from Paris had been cancelled and who had been ordered to return to his post.

When asked what steps the Government proposed to take to avert so serious and wanton a calamity as the threatened blockade of the Meinam river would be, Sir Edward replied that he could only report that the Government was most desirous of a friendly settlement of the dispute. He could not at present announce that any definite steps had been taken.

Sir Ellas Ashmead Bartlett (Conservative) pressed the Government to obtain an extension of the period granted in the ultimatum.

Sir Edward said he did not think that such interference would conduce to a friendly settlement of the question.

This statement was greeted with cries of "Hear, hear!"

Bartlett asked if the ultimatum might not become fait accompli before Great Britain received France's answer.

Sir Edward replied that as regards the only point really concerning Great Britain, namely, the territorial arrangements, the Government was still in communication with the Government of France. No geographical limitation had yet been laid down.

Hampering the French.

SAIGON, July 21.—The land telegraph wires between this city and Bangkok have been cut by the Siamese. This will cause some delay in the transmission of dispatches to the French warships at Bangkok, as all messages will have to be sent via Singapore, Madras, Calcutta and thence through Burmah and down the Bay of Bengal and so on over the line that extends northeasterly from Bangkok to Elephant Point.

The Ultimatum in Siam's Possession.

BANGKOK, July 21.—M. Pavie, French minister resident, handed France's ultimatum to Prince Devawongse, Siamese minister of foreign affairs, on Friday. At the same time he informed the Siamese Government that, in case France's demands should be refused, he would at once leave Bangkok to board the gunboat for France. The blockade of the Siamese coast, he added, would be declared at once.

The opinion here is that Siam will offer to pay the indemnity demanded by France. It is doubtful, however, that the French claims to the territory will be allowed. Much depends on the responses of Great Britain to the efforts Siam is making to gain her moral and material support.

The Belligerent French Ships.

PARIS, July 21.—The belligerence of French gun-boats anchored before Bangkok is generally approved by the Paris editors on the ground that the recent conduct of the Siamese has warned them to be on their guard against a sudden attack from the palace.

It is hoped, however, that the necessity for such threatening performances will soon disappear, as the long continuation of them might lead to regretable incidents. Rear Admiral Humann, the newspapers say, will recall the gun-boats outside the bar in case the ultimatum be rejected, as the river at Bangkok is too shallow to allow the Triomphante to enter. The French commanders fear that the simoon will delay and imperil the gun-boats which have been called to Siamese waters from the Cochin China station.

The exact amount asked by France from Siam is not known. It is said that the original demand of 3,000,000 francs has been abated to 2,500,000 francs or less.

The Concession Looked for To-Day.

LONDON, July 21.—The Bangkok correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The concession of the French demands to-morrow (Saturday) is probable, although a section of the Siamese Cabinet counsels defiance. The French gunboats are making special preparations for the event of refusal. The British Minister has warned British subjects in view of the critical situation that the Siamese navy will be unable to afford any protection, and will undoubtedly be captured in the event of fighting. The landing of foreign troops is regarded as probable. The acting Governor of the district near Luang Prabang is acting in the French interests."

LONDON, July 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "M. Develle, even if desirous of doing so after seeing the Marquis of Dufferin, cannot modify his demand on Siam before the forty-eight hours allowed for Siam's answer to the ultimatum shall have expired. Then, however, French action will be irrevocably fixed. This makes it easier to express opinions on the Marquis of Dufferin's return, the obvious result of which will be the appointment of M. Decrais, formerly ambassador to Austria, as ambassador to England, will be gazetted forthwith.

ALGIERS, July 21.—Five hundred of the foreign legion of the French army have sailed from Oran for Marseilles, whence they will be conveyed to Siam.

PARIS, July 21.—A dispatch to the Temps from Saigon says that 350 men have been sent to reinforce the French garrison on the island of Khong in the Mekong river.

BERLIN, July 21.—The German Government will send several men-of-war to Siam to protect the German residents and their interests.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A Meeting of the Board of Directors to Raise Money for the Work.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The details of the meeting yesterday of the board of directors of the Nicaragua Canal Company to consider the new financial plan for raising the money to build the canal were made public to-day by President Warner Miller. He said a sub-committee was appointed to secure agencies in about seventy of the largest cities of the country to dispose of the securities at ninety per cent., or ninety-five per cent., by selling them direct to the people in lots of from one share upwards.

The most prominent feature of the plan to raise the $100,000,000 necessary is to avoid calling in any syndicate of capitalists. The work will be pushed forward with all possible haste.

TO SCARE THE EASTERN PEOPLE.

But This Idea of Governor Waite is Not Indorsed by Denver Business Men.

DENVER, COL., July 21.—The Denver Chamber of Commerce held an important meeting yesterday afternoon. It was decided in view of the recent troubles in financial and business circles in this city that the interests of Colorado demanded that the State be represented at the Bimetallic League conventions in Chicago and Washington by business men, who would place the State before the country in a proper light and repudiate incendiary utterances which may be made in that convention by delegates from this State.

President Ryers was instructed to name a committee of 100, comprised of the leading business and financial men of the city, to go to Chicago and Washington and defend the credit of the State, while at the same time they shall do all in their power to further the interests of silver.

The New York World to-day says: A letter was received in this city by W. A. A. Carsey from Governor Davis H. Waite, of Colorado, in which the Governor said he intended to stump for silver through New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania next month. If, however, Congress acts adversely to the West on the silver question he would at once return to his own State.

The Sun's special from Denver says that Governor Waite, when a question as to the effect of an extra session of Congress on Eastern investors was asked him, replied: "Oh, d—— the people in the East; we want to scare them to death."

KILLED TWO MEN, THEN HIMSELF.

Richard Shoemaker Shoots Down Two Men and Wounds Another.

METROPOLIS, ILL., July 21.—This evening Richard Shoemaker killed Richard Lukens, Jr., and George Lukens, seriously wounded their father, Richard Lukens, and then committed suicide by sending a bullet into his own body. The parties were men of high social standing in this city and were well known throughout Southern Illinois and in Kentucky.

Richard Lukens, Jr., married Shoemaker's step-daughter, Miss Lillian Jones, some three years ago. Shoemaker was Miss Jones' guardian, and upon her marriage he was called on for an accounting. He had run through a large sum left her by her father. Suits were brought in the courts and a bitter feeling resulted. This evening Shoemaker, armed with two large revolvers, walked up to Richard Lukens, Jr.'s, gate, and finding the two young men standing in the yard opened fire, shooting George in the right temple and then sending a bullet through Richard's heart as he was holding his babe in his arms. Shoemaker then entered the yard and fired shot after shot into the bodies. Richard Lukens, hearing the firing, ran to the scene of the trouble and was shot in the thigh.

Shoemaker was about forty years old, and leaves a wife and two children. The Lukens boys were aged twenty-eight and thirty years. Both had wives and each one child.

THE LONG ISLAND CITY FIRE.

Among the Buildings Destroyed is the St. Mary's Catholic Church.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., July 21.—Two entire blocks of buildings in this city were destroyed by fire early this morning. New St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, just completed at a cost of $300,000, was totally destroyed. The parsonage was one of the first buildings thoroughly gutted by the flames.

The costly new parochial school which had never been used was also destroyed. The flames started in Gray's refrigerator factory in Fourth street, spread rapidly through a large stock of dry timber. A southerly wind carried the flames and soon the whole block, bounded by Jackson avenue on the west, by Vernon avenue and Fourth street on the south, and by Fifth street on north, was in flames.

The fire department could do nothing to stop the progress of the flames. Help was asked from Brooklyn, but before it arrived the entire block in which the fire started was doomed. More than a hundred families are rendered homeless. The loss is about $800,000. The water lasted until the fire was nearly under control and then there was a great shortage. At 2:30 o'clock the tower of the Catholic church fell with a crash and wrecked what remained of the roof of the main building.

Justice Long Dropped From the List.

DETROIT, MICH., July 21.—The most sensational thing that has yet come to light relative to the purging of the pension list is the suspension of Justice Charles Dean Long, of the Michigan Supreme Court. Few soldiers in this State suffer from wounds as severe as those of Justice Long. At the battle of Wilmington Island, Ga., he lost his left arm, and was also shot through the hips and abdomen. This latter wound has still to be dressed twice daily. The notice of suspension is a brief, formal document, and gives no clew to the reasons that have influenced the course of the department.

NEW FINANCIAL CLAUSE

OF THE HOME RULE BILL DISCUSSED AT LENGTH PRO AND CON.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain Opposes the Provisions of the Clause and Mr. Henry Fowler Defends Them.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, responding to questions on the subject, stated that on Wednesday last Russia had assured the Foreign Office that the stories about an armed Russian force being dispatched to seize the Pamir country were entirely false.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the consideration of the new financial clause of the Home Rule bill, the only clause to be discussed prior to the passage of the bill by the House. The motion was adopted and the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal-Unionist leader, objected to the provision that a certain surplus of money should be given to Ireland. That country, he declared, ought not to receive any surplus. Ireland was called upon to pay too little and Great Britain too much. The estimates being based upon a year's returns could not be regarded as equitable. Mr. Chamberlain said he dreaded a diminution of Ireland's tribute in the future, which, together with a probable increase of the imperial expenditures, would cast increased burdens on the British tax payers. The plan proposed by the Government would also alter the imperial budget by depriving Great Britain of the proper control of her own taxation. It would deprive the Irish of all freedom of action regarding financial matters and would induce constant conflicts between Ireland and Great Britain. He admitted that the proposal that any special tax, for instance, a war levy, should be imposed on Ireland the same as Great Britain, was a much better one than the proposal on the same subject contained in the Home Rule bill of 1886. But the basis of the whole scheme, he maintained, was indefensible, since under it Ireland would pay 543,000 pounds less than she pays now, and 1,800,000 pounds less than she ought to pay. This amount of money, Mr. Chamberlain declared, was the price that the British were asked to pay for Irish home rule.

Henry Fowler, president of the local Government board, said that in fixing the future charges to be paid by Ireland, it was essential to regard the subject from the point of the common interests of the two countries, since Ireland would not cease to be an integral part of the United Kingdom.

Suppose the Home Rule bill should be defeated, Great Britain would still have to grant subventions to railways and other public works, which would cost quite as much as the proposed surplus that was to go to Ireland. Ireland was a poor country. He was convinced that the British would deal generously and liberally with her, especially during the first years of the new Government.

Mr. John Redmond (Parnellite) said he regretted that the scheme was not more liberal and more just. It was humiliating to Ireland to be deprived of all control of the collection of taxes for six years. Ireland's contribution in that period ought not to be more than one-quarter of her income. She did not want in the future, as in the past, to be robbed because of her connection with Great Britain.

This declaration elicited cheers from the Irish members.

Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that experience would show that the scheme was unjust. A royal commission has been promised, and it ought to be appointed forthwith. It would doubtless show that the proposals needed great modifications.

M. Ducret Committed for Trial.

PARIS, July 21.—M. Ducret, editor of the Cocarde, who was arrested on the charge of complicity in the forgery of certain documents alleged to have been stolen from the British embassy in this city, was to-day committed for trial.

Norton, the mulatto, who furnished M. Ducret with the documents, was committed for trial on the charge of forging them.

No Danger of Gold Going Up.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question asked by Robert Everett, said that he did not agree with Mr. Everett's assumption that the new monetary policy adopted by the Indian Government would create a larger demand for gold, which would possibly result in a further rise in the price of that metal.

No Cholera at Naples.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch received in this city from Rome states, on good authority, that there is no cholera at Naples. The dispatch adds that there are several cases of suspicious sickness at Cuneo, fifty-five miles southwest of Turin.

The Choctaws to be Shot.

CADDO, I. T., July 21.—Governor Jones is in town, and says the condemned Choctaws will be shot on August 4th, according to the sentence of the court.

Serious Yellow Fever Epidemic.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 21.—A special from Durango, Mexico, to the Globe-Democrat, states that mail advices have been received from Mazatlan, on the Pacific Coast, that yellow fever has made its appearance there, and many deaths from the disease are reported daily. The epidemic has not been so severe in that city for many years. There is no danger of its spreading to cities located on the eastern side of the Sierra Madre mountains.

Harry Hill Surrenders.

ATLANTA, July 21.—Harry Hill, charged with forgery, against whom additional warrants were sworn out after he had been released on bond, surrendered to-day.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

Rang of thermometer at The Times office yesterday, July 21, 1893: 9 A. M., 80; 12 M., 84; 3 P. M., 86; 6 P. M., 82; 9 P. M., 78; midnight, 76. Average, 81.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—For Virginia: Generally fair and warmer, variable winds.

For North Carolina: Fair, except local showers in southwest portion, variable winds.

Weather Conditions—The barometer has fallen in all districts east of the Rocky mountains, except north of the Dakotas, where it has risen slightly. It is low in the St. Lawrence Valley, and a depression of slight energy has remained about stationary over Montana. The weather is generally clear, except in the South Atlantic States, where local showers continue. Local showers are also reported from New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. It is generally warmer, except over the plateau region and in the Upper Missouri Valley. Fair weather will continue in the Central Valleys and Northern States, with warmer, south to west winds.