The Times.

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A CRUEL ELECTROCUTION

THE DYNAMO BREAKS DOWN AND THE VICTIM RECOVERS.

The Negro Lived One Hour, When Another Voltage Was Turned on, Which Proved Successful.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 27.—William J. Taylor was to-day electrocuted for the murder of Solomon Johnson. Taylor and Johnson were convicts in Auburn prison, and worked together in the broom-shop. The murder was committed to satisfy a private grudge. Taylor was a colored man, and Johnson was white. Taylor left a confession behind.

It was twenty minutes to 1 o'clock when the warden invited the witnesses to follow him to the death chamber. The equipment was the same that had been used a month ago for Fitzthum. State Electrician Davis was at the electric cabinet, and his preliminary tests with the bank of incandescents were entirely satisfactory, the dial indicating a voltage of 1,820. In the morning it had run up to 1,830 volts. The two priests, three keepers and the condemned man soon came in from the adjoining room, and Taylor was placed in the chair and tightly pinioned. His face wore a look of set determination, with his lips tightly compressed. He carried a crucifix in his right hand.

When all was ready the signal was given, and the current was turned on. Taylor's powerful frame shot back and up in the chair, until the straps creaked, and simultaneously there was a crash. The strap upon the foot-rest had broken it, and the under pinning of the chair gave way.

The body sank to a reclining posture, with the victim's feet resting on the floor. The spectators were startled, but did not move. It was supposed the victim was dead from the effects of the shock, when a strange noise was heard.

He had begun to gasp for breath, and saliva was seen to exude from his mouth.

"Turn on the current!" was the command from the warden, and Electrician Davis tried to obey, but was dumbfounded to find no response to the turning of the lever. The dynamo had broken down.

The labored breathing of the victim continued, and his chest rose and fell convulsively. Davis hastened outside to the dynamo to ascertain the trouble, and found the dynamo had burned out. It could be used no more to-day. The victim, who was now gasping and groaning aloud, was unbound and placed upon a cot and carried into the adjoining room. His pulse grew stronger, and he endeavored several times to rise from the cot. The physicians said he was unconscious—precisely in the condition of a man stricken with apoplexy. He would recover, they thought, and the only way to carry out the sentence of the law was to again place him in the chair.

Linemen quickly connected the prison apparatus with the street electric light plant, and in an hour all was ready for the second electrocution. Taylor continued to grow stronger, and was given an injection of morphine.

A small dose of chloroform was also administered. He was then carried bodily to the chair, which had been repaired, and was strapped in a sitting posture. The current was then turned on, the body straightened up, and for half a minute 1,240 volts coursed through Taylor's unconscious form, and he was pronounced dead. The stethoscope was applied to the heart to make sure, and Dr. Jenkins and others declared that there was no pulsation. The witnesses had not been allowed to leave the prison, and were invited to luncheon by the warden, after which they signed the death certificate, and all was over.

The first electrocution took place at 12:48, and the second at 1:55

BALTIMORE FAVORS REPEAL.

The Board of Trade Resolves Against the Sherman Silver Act.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 27.—Baltimore has spoken against silver. The Board of Trade met this afternoon and took decisive action against the Sherman act, calling on Maryland's representatives and Senators in Congress to vote for the repeal of the purchase clause without delay.

There was a good attendance at the meeting, which adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the unqualified conviction of the Board of Trade of Baltimore that the interests of every community of this country demand an immediate repeal of the Sherman Silver bill of 1890, and that all further purchases of silver by the Government be peremptorily suspended, in order that the disturbing consequences of this unwise act of special legislation, now threatening the financial equilibrium of the country, may be promptly averted.

And whereas, the evils which were then apprehended have fallen on the entire country with a severity far beyond the worst anticipations,

And whereas, Congress has been convened for the purpose of taking such action as may be best calculated to avert further calamity; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of Baltimore urgently calls on each Senator and Representative from the State of Maryland to vote without delay and without complicating this question with any other, for the immediate and absolute repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver bill of 1890.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives are urged to use their best exertions to cause to be devised and enacted a comprehensive plan for a uniform and safe currency.

SUNDAY CLOSING DECISION.

Chief-Justice Fuller Reverses the Decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Chief Justice Fuller to-day decided the case of the World's Columbian Exposition against the United States of America, in the circuit court of appeals, by reversing the decree of the lower court, and remanding the case for further proceedings.

In the United States Circuit Court Judges Woods and Jenkins have granted a preliminary injunction, closing the Fair on Sundays.

Judge Crosscup, dissenting, delivered an opinion favoring the opening of the Fair. The order of to-day leaves both sides free from any legal ties. Application can now be made by the Government to the circuit for a permanent injunction and a final hearing had. From the decision then rendered another appeal could be taken. These proceedings would occupy considerable time, and more than probable the Fair would be closed long before the end was reached.

The Importation of Gold.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Several of the banks here decided to-day to extend to the large exchange houses any aid which may be necessary to facilitate the importation of gold. Owing to the low rates of exchange, several large houses considered it a favorable time to purchase gold, and to this end they approached the banks to ascertain if the necessary accommodation would be extended. The banks replied that every facility would be afforded them, and on the strength of this nearly $3,000,000 of gold was ordered for Saturday's shipment from the other side. Of this Lazard Freres imports $1,000,000, J. & W. Seligman $1,000,000, Von Hoffman & Co. $200,000 and the other purchases will bring the total up to nearly $5,000,000 for Saturday. The members of the clearing-house committee wish it stated that the clearing-house has nothing whatever to do with this arrangement for importing.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

The Body of a Well-Dressed Man Found With a Note of Explanation.

CHICAGO, July 27.—This morning the body of a man was found on the lake shore near the foot of Diversity street. A partly filled can of powder was beside the body. The face was torn and mangled, suggesting the probability that the man had filled his mouth with powder and touched it off with a lighted match, blowing away part of his face.

In the pocket of his coat the officers found the following note:

"Do not send my body home, as my wife has no money to bury it. Don't bury me in a pauper's grave. I have been tired of life for the last two years, but have lived for my baby's sake I can no longer live. I have no work and am out of money. This world is but a stage, and the curtain has rung down upon one of its main scenes.

(Signed) "W. H. IRVING,
"Charles street, Winthrop Beach, Mass."

The man was about forty years old, was well-dressed and had the appearance of a rather well-to-do man.

The police don't accept the suicide theory. The condition of the body and foot prints around it indicate that the man died elsewhere, had been dead many hours, and it was probably a murder.

DUEL IN KENTUCKY.

Two Young Men Fall Out Over a Girl and Meet at Sunrise.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27.—Two prominent young men fought a duel near Versailles early yesterday morning, and one was shot in the leg.

Swift Hunter became wildly jealous because Will Davis escorted to a dance at Rose Hill Seminary a young lady with whom Hunter was in love. The young men met after the dance. A quarrel ensued and a challenge passed. Davis chose Burchard McGinn and James S. House as his seconds, and Hunter selected Paul McGaw. Just as the sun was rising the party met in a blue grass pasture on the farm of Colonel Gus Macey, the well-known turfman. Eighteen paces was the distance decided on. Davis won the toss and chose the side facing the sun. Two shots were fired from six-shooters. At the first fire neither man was touched, but when the smoke cleared away after the second discharge Hunter was found to have received a flesh wound in the leg. The firing then ceased, but later on in the day the young men determined to decide the issue by fighting it out with nature's weapons on Thursday.

Three More National Banks Fail.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 27.—A Spokane special says: The First National Bank suspended payment yesterday. The Spokane Savings Bank, connected with the First National, closed at the same time. In a few minutes the news was generally known throughout the city, but was received quietly. There was no effect perceptible at any of the other banks. President Glover stated that the bank has only temporarily suspended, and all depositors will be paid in full.

HELENA, MONT., July 27.—The First National and the Montana National Banks failed to open this morning. A run then began on the other banks of the city.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27.—The Farmers' Bank, of Mount Sterling, Ky., suspended payment this morning.

MIDDLESBORO, KY., July 27.—The First National Bank, of this place, closed its doors this morning. A notice upon the doors reads:

"This bank is closed by order of the directors. J. P. Sandiford, cashier."

PORTAGE, WIS., July 27.—The City Bank closed its doors this evening. The suspension is due to the condition of the money market.

PORTLAND, ORE., July 27.—The Portland National Bank and the Northwest Loan and Trust Company, of this city, suspended payment this afternoon.

HELENA, MONT., July 27.—The First National Bank has assets of over $1,000,000 in excess of liabilities. The Montana National has $850,000 in excess of liabilities. They simply could not get currency enough to meet the demand. The Merchants' National stood three hours' run, and then received in deposits more cash than had been withdrawn. There was no run on the other banks.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The clearing-house this evening decided to issue clearing-house certificates.

Business Embarrassments.

WALTHAM, MASS., July 27.—On July 1st the American Waltham Watch Company gave its hands a month's vacation. To-day the company announced that the vacation will be extended to August 7th, and when the works are started only half the force will be employed. Along with this announcement comes the statement that the Elgin Watch Company will discharge half its hands August 1st. Each company employs about 3,000 persons. There is consternation in Waltham.

BOSTON, MASS., July 27.—Ticknor & Co., publishers, 211 Tremont street, are financially embarrassed, and have made an assignment to Charles Fairchild. The firm succeeded to the business of James G. Hagood & Co. when the firm failed, in 1885. Besides its book-publishing business the firm publishes the American Architect. Creditors are well disposed toward Ticknor, though they will have no trouble about the adjustment of affairs.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 27.—The American Tube Iron Company, located at Middleton, has gone into the hands of a receiver. The company has no mortgages, judgments or bonded indebtedness against it, but could not raise funds, owing to the stringency in the money market. It is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, employing fifteen hundred hands. It makes all kinds of wrought iron pipe and tubing.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—The Deer Creek Cotton Mills, Fifth street and Eggleston avenue, and the Belting factory, on Plum and Canal streets, controlled by Henry Pearce, Sons & Co., shut down indefinitely to-day, throwing 500 hands out of employment. Dull trade is the cause given.

Only a Cholera Scare.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of the State board of health, to-day sent the medical inspector, Dr. Atkinson, to Chester, to investigate the death of the Austrian workman who died here yesterday from what was reported to be cholera. Dr. Atkinson found the man had died from aggravated cholera morbus. Contrary to the reports sent out, the Austrian had not arrived in this country lately, but had been here several months. There have been no other cases in the neighborhood where the man died. The local board of health has quarantined and disinfected the house the man died in.

White Caps Convicted.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 27.—Fourteen citizens of Cherokee county were convicted here to-day of "Whitecapping" two men who had testified against members of the gang. The trial occupied three weeks.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE

DISGRACEFUL UPROAR IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Joseph Chamberlain's Bitter Words Precipitate a Storm—The Closure Finally Applied on the Financial Clause.

LONDON, July 27.—On the Government programme 10 o'clock this evening was the hour set for the closure of the debate in committee on the Home Rule bill. The parts of the bill left over for the discussions of the last week and for the divisions this evening were the new financial clauses, the schedules and the preamble.

The galleries of the House were filled with persons expectant of an exciting scene at the close of the committee's labors. Few members were absent from the benches on the floor of the House.

The proceedings early in the evening were tame enough. John Clancy (Parnellite) moved an amendment to the effect that the Imperial Government should guarantee to Ireland £500,000 annually during the provisional period of six years.

Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment, and spoke against it.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet, also spoke against Mr. Clancy's motion. Obscure members continued the debate until 9:45, or just fifteen minutes before the closure was to be applied.

Then Joseph Chamberlain arose to deliver the final broadside of the opposition. He was still smarting under the lash which Mr. Gladstone swung on Tuesday evening, and spoke with corresponding bitterness. After a few scornful and biting words as to the conduct of the members he began giving his opinion of the closure as applied by the Government. The members, he said, were about to witness the last scene in a discreditable farce. The debate on the financial clauses had been a mere sham. The Government had stood over friend and foe alike, ready to let fall the guillotine without regard for justice or constitutional rights. The Irish members, as well as the Unionists, were anxious to discuss at length the important financial questions presented by the new clause, but such discussion was to be cut short. The bill had been changed in its most vital features; still, no debate was regarded as necessary, since, whatever was altered, the bill was always found perfect by the adherents of the Prime Minister.

Jeers from the Irish, cheers from the Unionists and counter cheers from the Liberals interrupted Mr. Chamberlain at this point. He waited two or three minutes before the confusion abated sufficiently for him to speak without effort. He then proceeded thus:

"The Prime Minister calls 'black' and his adherents say it is good. The Prime Minister calls 'white,' and they say it is better. (Unionist laughter.) It is always the voice of God. Never, since the time of Herod, has there been such——"

Mr. Chamberlain got no further. Immediately after resuming his speech he had been warned by mutterings from the Irish-British benches that a storm was gathering. He could hardly have expected the suddenness with which it broke, for with his half-finished reference to Herod, there came from the Nationalists such a roar of indignation as has not been heard in the House since the days of Parnell. Mr. Chamberlain plainly was startled, but he tried to talk on. His voice was inaudible to the members on the next bench. He turned towards the Nationalists, and their shrill yells of execration sounded above the uproar.

P. O'Connor sprang to his feet and, leaning towards Mr. Chamberlain, shouted, "Judas!" so loud that the epithet could be heard throughout the house. The rest of the Irishmen took up the cry, and for half a minute shouted "Judas" in chorus. Meantime the clock struck 10. Chairman Mellor tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard amid the shouts of the Irish and the Unionists. Then came a scene unprecedented in Parliamentary history. Mr. Mellor gave, in a weak voice, the customary directions to clear the house for a division. As the disorder subsided, preparations were made to execute these directions. The Conservatives, however, flatly refused to quite the house. Vicary Gibbs, Gibson Bowles and William Hanbury shouted to the chairman that he must first call Mr. O'Connor to order for having called Mr. Chamberlain names.

Mr. Mellor protested that he had not heard the epithets in question. Nobody told him what Mr. O'Connor had said, so he sat helpless and unenlightened before the House while the members crowded forward in excited groups, shaking their fists and shouting their demands. Gibbs, Bowles and Hanbury got together, and to make themselves heard, shouted in chorus at Mr. Mellor:

"Will you direct that those words be taken down?"

Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Edward Clarke got hold of Mr. Gibbs and started him for the front bench that he might elucidate the cause of the row to Mr. Mellor, who was making strenuous but vain efforts to learn what the grievance of the Tory trio was. Mr. Gibbs tried to go forward, but in the general jostling and shouting he was so pushed about and confused that he gave up his purpose, and Mr. Mellor remained uninformed. Meantime half of the Unionists had climbed to the benches and were shouting "Gag," "Gag." Others were struggling in the aisles or between the benches with Radical, Liberal or Irish antagonists. Curses, yells of pain and gross insults were heard on every side. John Logan, Liberal, ran down to the first opposition bench and began upbraiding Edward Carson, a Tory. As he shook his fist under Mr. Carson's nose George Windham and William Fisher jumped to the assistance of their party colleague, seized Mr. Logan by the neck, threw him to the floor head first, and then bundled him under a bench. Somebody smashed Tim Healy's high hat down over his eyes. Healy tore off the hat and sprang into the aisle in full fighting posture just as Mr. Hanbury, still shouting that the chairman must name Mr. O'Connor, was trying to get by. Mr. Hanbury was knocked over a bench by the force of the collision before Mr. Healy got in a blow. A free fight then broke out at the top of the gangway. In the centre of it was William Redmond, Parnellite, who had taken advantage of the general license to push over Colonel Saunderson, the champion of the men of Ulster. Saunderson was rescued, and led an attack on the Parnellites. Blows were struck right and left. Members fell and were picked up by their friends to fight again. The whole space between the front benches was filled with a struggling, cursing mass of members, striking, clawing and upsetting each other. Manful efforts were made to separate the combatants. Both sergeants-at-arms forced their way through the thick of the fight, but as fast as one group was pacified another came to blows

Eventually Mr. Gladstone begged Edward Marjoribanks, a sturdy Liberal, to do something to stop the fighting. Mr. Marjoribanks dug his way through the tangled mass of belligerents, and, by repeated appeals in the name of the Premier, succeeded in stemming the conflict. Colonel Saunderson emerged first from the crowd of fighters. He was holding a bunch of keys to his black eye. Others followed in more or less damaged condition.

Just as peace was assured, the door leading to the lobby opened, and Dr. Tanner, who had been outside, and heard of the fight but a minute before, came down the house, leaping over benches in his haste to get into the melee. The sergeant-at-arms caught him half way from the door to the first bench, and restrained him until he consented to keep the peace. Mr. Balfour had been absent during the riot.

Mr. Gladstone, sitting bolt upright, had watched the scene with inflamed face and an expression of sorrow, indignation and astonishment, which will never be erased from the memory of those observing it. Chairman Mellor sent for Speaker Peel as soon as order was restored. When the speaker entered several Conservatives rose, and pointing to Mr. Gladstone, exclaimed: "There sits the author of it all." While Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Mellor conferred as to what should be done, the combatants were comparing notes. Not a few of them showed the effects of rough handling. Timothy Healy had received a hard blow in the face, and one cheek was badly swollen. William Redmond also had a bad spot on his face.

The hum of voices died out as Speaker Peel, stern and dignified, took the chair. A slight cheer was given for him, and then Mr. Mellor, as chairman of the committee, reported to Mr. Peel, as speaker of the House, what had occurred.

Gibbs, Hurnby and Johnson made their complaint against O'Connor for his use of the word "Judas." Balfour and Gladstone were asked to help reach an understanding of the matter, and each did so. Peel then said:

"I have arrived at the conclusion that the opprobrious expression alleged to have been used was the original cause of the disorder. I feel certain that the gentleman who used the words did so in the heat and irritation of the moment. If he were to simply say he regrets having used them I am quite certain it would be my duty to take no further notice of the affair."

Amid Conservative cries of "Withdraw," Mr. O'Connor humbly apologized to the Speaker, "If any words of his had contributed to bring about this most regretable state of affairs."

The Speaker said the apology was most ample; that the House could expect no more. "I trust," he added, "that the House now proceed to business in a manner to do honor to the traditions of the House, and not to allow any enemy of our institutions to look back—" The rest of the sentence was lost in a storm of cheers.

Colonel Saunderson rose as soon as the cheering subsided. Despite frequent interruptions and shouts of "No" from the Irish, he showed how Eugene Crane, anti-Parnellite, had, without provocation, struck him in the eye. The increasing confusion threatened a renewal of the riot, when Mr. Balfour and Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, rose together. Mr. Balfour yielded the floor and the Irish became more tranquil.

Amid laughter and ironical cheers Mr. Harrington said he took part in the conflict only to help the sergeant-at-arms restore order. He said that he had seen Colonel Saunderson strike several members before Mr. Crane hit him.

Thomas Condon, anti-Parnellite, confirmed this statement. The hubbub was renewed in the House. The Speaker requested the members to let the subject drop, as it was futile to go back to the disagreeable incidents of the disturbance. Mr. Mellor then resumed the chair.

The new clause was adopted by a vote of 312 to 291. As another clause, which had not been discussed, was to be put to a vote, somebody challenged Mr. Balfour to read it. In an undertone Mr. Balfour said: "No, no; don't have it read."

The clause was carried by a vote of 321 to 288. The two other financial clauses were carried without division. The postponement of the fifteenth and sixteenth clauses was adopted by a vote of 316 to 283. The motion that the first schedule stand a part of the bill was carried by a vote of 310 to 277. The second schedule was carried by 290 to 273, amid loud opposition cheers. The rest of the schedules were adopted without noteworthy incident.

When the committee rose and Chairman Mellor reported to Speaker Peel, presiding over the House, the Home Rule bill as amended in committee, cheer after cheer was given and all hats were waved for Mr. Gladstone by the Liberals and Irish, who were answered by the Unionists with counter cheers. The report stage was fixed for August 7th.

Adjourned.

BOURKE EXONERATED.

The Court Finds He is Not Responsible for the Victoria Disaster.

VALETTA, MALTA, July 27.—The court-martial appointed to inquire into the loss of the battleship Victoria to-day rendered a decision in the case of Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, captain of the Victoria. The court found that no responsibility was attached to Captain Bourke for the disaster, and he was, therefore, acquitted of all blame.

Captain Bourke's sword was returned to him by Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Squadron and president of the court, amid general congratulations.

The court expressed regret that Rear-Admiral Markham, who on the day of the disaster was on the Camperdown in command of port column, did not carry out his original intention and ignore the signal displayed by the Victoria, in attempting to obey which the Camperdown rammed and sank the Victoria.

Exempt From the Special Tax.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—Judge Wilson issued an order to-day, the effect of which is that cigarette dealers may continue selling their wares after August 1st, without puting up the special tax, until further order of the court. The wholesale and retail dealers combined to test the law. Petitions for an injunction were filed against the county auditor and county treasurer to restrain them from collecting the tax on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. The retail tax is $100 and the wholesale tax $200.

City of Managua Captured.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A cable to the Herald from Panama says that a private telegram from Nicaragua announces that the revolutionists have captured the city of Managua. The details have not been obtained. The importance of the capture cannot be overestimated, as it will give them control of the capital of the Republic, with all moral effect and prestige it implies.

The War in Samoa.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated, in response to questions, that the Government was taking every possible step towards restoring peace between the warring factions led by King Malietoa and Chief Mataafa in Samoa and towards developing the trade prospects of the islands.

Cholera in France.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Surgeon Martin, of the navy, on duty at Marseilles, cabled Dr. Wyman, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital, to-day that cholera prevails at La Valette and Aubenas, France.

MUST CLEAR BANGKOK.

NOTICE IS GIVEN OF THE BLOCKADE BY THE FRENCH FLEET.

It Will Extend Along the Entire North Coast of the Gulf of Siam. Something About Siam.

BANGKOK, July 27.—Notice was given to-day of the blockade by the French fleet.

Out-going vessels have been warned that they must clear Bangkok and Kok-Si-Chang before Saturday or submit to detention.

The blockade will extend along the entire north coast of the gulf of Siam.

The French fleet, with M. Pavie, French minister resident, has gone to Kok-Si-Chang.

PARIS, July 27.—Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, had a conference with M. Develle, the foreign minister, this morning.

This evening the following semi-official statement was issued:

"It may be taken for granted that France intends in the first place to settle the question of treaty violations and national dignity which have been created by Siam's attitude. France's rule of action will be not to allow any foreign interference in this matter."

LONDON, July 27.—Sir William George Pierce, member of the House of Commons for Plymouth, and chairman of Oriental Steamship Company, asked the government whether France would consider rice contraband of war during the blockade of the Siamese coast.

Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, referred Sir William to the blue book on the subject for the information he desired.

Sir Edward added that the question as to what is or is not contraband does not arise in connection with a blockade.

In the house of Lords the Earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, announced that he could not make a full statement regarding Siamese affairs until he received a report from Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, as to what had taken place at his second interview with M. Develle, the French foreign minister.

This interview took place yesterday, and the report of the British ambassador was not yet at hand.

Russian Warships Ordered to Siam.

PARIS, July 27.—A newspaper to-day publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that he Czar has ordered Vice-Admiral Tirtoff, Commander of the Russian Pacific squadron, to proceed to Siam with all available speed. The dispatch adds that it is understood in St. Petersburg that Russia intends to observe absolutely a neutral attitude in the Franco-Siamese dispute.

Rumors of a Compromise.

LONDON, July 27.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says: "I gather that M. Develle and Lord Dufferin have agreed to a compromise on the frontier question. The newspapers have no inkling of this, and are aggressive as ever."

LONDON, July 28.—The Pekin correspondent of the Standard says: "Whilst China is not likely to attempt to enforce her suzerain rights as long as the scene of the conflict be limited to the lower Mekong, I can state positively on the highest authority that she is fully determined to uphold her dominion on the upper Mekong. If France encroaches above latitude 21 degrees she will find China in her path."

LONDON, July 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "We learn from authority that is deserving of the highest respect that the Franco-Siamese difficulty has been settled. France has agreed to accept Siam's proposals, and has abandoned her claims to the territory lying between the eighteenth and twenty-third parallels of latitude.

Something About Siam.

The kingdom of Siam includes the greater part of the Malay peninsular; its western limits are conterminous along the hills with those of British Burmah; it is bounded on the north by British Burmah and on the east by the hills of Inner Annam. The capital and metropolis of Siam and center of trade is the city of Bangkok, which stands on both sides of the Menam or Bangkok river, about twenty-five miles by river and fourteen miles direct above its mouth. The former capital, named Ayuthia, lay about forty-five miles farther up the river. It was founded in the year 1350 (beginning of authentic Siamese history) and was destroyed in a war with Burmah in 1766.

Three miles within the mouth of the river on the eastern bank is Paknam, where vessels must anchor to discharge guns and ammunition and take on board a custom-house officer. Around Paknam on both sides of the river are forts, as well as one at the western entrance point. Going up the river when nearing the city the first important objects seen are the American consulate, on the west bank of the river, and the ship-building yards on the east bank. Beyond this the river is lined with floating houses, over which can be seen thick clusters of wooden houses built on piles, and several magnificent temples. Farther on is the walled city on the east bank, and in the opposite suburb are some European stores and lodging houses. In the city are many temples conspicuous for beauty. The palaces of their majesties, the first and second kings, are extensive buildings with a long river frontage, furnished with elegant and commodious landings for royal use. Floating houses continue for three or four miles up the river above the palaces. The population of Bangkok is about 300,000.

The Siamese proper form only about one-third the population of Siam. They are well proportioned people, shorter generally than the Chinese, but taller than the Malays, with olive-colored skin and black hair, which they shave off, leaving a tuft on top of the head, supposed to resemble the lotus flower, a sacred object to all Buddhists. The country is divided into forty-one provinces, each under a governor.

The Government of Siam is theoretically a duarchy, practically a monarchy. The crown is hereditary, but without primogeniture, being bequeathed, with sanction of princes and nobles, to any son of the Queen; but intrigue and violence have often diverted the succession from the high royal line. The King is by title "sacred lord of heads," "possessor of all," and property and life are at his will, to be taken at governmental necessity or caprice. The Queen Consort, the wife supreme among hundreds, must be of native and royal blood, and she is rigidly kept from all possible intercourse with an inferior. She has a separate court, in which appear the princesses, and, as they are not allowed to marry beneath them, they rarely marry at all. The Queen has her female guards, in uniform and arms. The number of females within the palace is about five thousand.

The second King appears to be simply a counsellor, and not a co-ruler or successor. He never appears at the audiences, but his opinion and sanction are sought on important State policies, and his name is associated in treaties.

There are some twenty thousand priests in Bangkok, supported by the voluntary contributions of the public. There are many and beautiful temples. Near the palace are the temples and monasteries dedicated to the sleeping idol. The latter is a reclining figure 150 feet long and 40 feet high, entirely covered with plate gold, and the soles of its feet covered with bas-reliefs inlaid with mother-of-pearl and chased with gold, each separate design representing one of the many transmigrations of Buddha. Near this temple is the palace of the white elephant, and further on the temple of the emerald idol. The latter is a beautiful structure, with Gothic doors and windows, richly ornamented with gold, and the roof, supported by lofty octagonal columns, the ceiling covered with mythological symbols and figures; the altar is a pyramid one hundred feet high, terminating in a fine spire of gold. The emerald idol is about twelve inches high and eight in width. The gold of which its hair and collar are composed is mixed with crystals, topazes, sapphires, diamonds and other precious stones.

A GIRL UP A TREE.

A Balloon Goes Wrong and a Female Aeronaut Lodges in the Bough of a Pine.

NORFOLK, VA., July 27.—Special.—A very large crowd was at Ocean View this afternoon to witness a balloon ascension and quadruple parachute drop, and, as a young lady was one of the aeronauts, considerable interest was manifested. The young lady was Miss Ruth Hutcheson, a handsome brunette of nineteen years, who was to cut loose a pug dog attached to a parachute, and, then cutting herself loose, make the perilous descent. A stiff wind from the ocean caused the balloon to sway, and a small hole was broken in the top. The air cooled quickly, so that when Miss Hutcheson swung off there was not enough rising power to carry her clear of the tops of the pines, and the balloon swung directly towards two of the highest of the trees. A scream from the young lady, echoed by the spectators, and she was being dragged through the tops of the trees, death staring her in the face. With a coolness and nerve marvelous, she cut herself loose, and swung suspended by the rotten branches of a great pine 125 feet from the ground. Men shouted, women fainted, and for a time pandemonium reigned. She was, however, as cool as a cucumber, and began to work her way down the tree. She reached the lower branches, 60 feet from the ground, and waited for deliverance. After about an hour's hard work, Mr. Foster, a painter, of this city, succeeded in climbing to her side, and, drawing up a rope, she was lowered to mother earth. She was slightly scratched. The pug, after swinging like a pendulum suspended in his sling, at the end of a limb, 80 feet from the ground for about two hours, was finally rescued safe and sound. Miss Hutcheson is clean grit, and will make another ascension to-morrow. The sight of a pretty girl in black tights and red silk blouse 125 feet up a tree will draw a crowd, but that part of the performance will not be repeated.

A Severe Wind Storm—Other News.

SCOTTSVILLE, July 27.—Special.—A severe wind storm passed over here yesterday, and a good deal of damage was done by the blowing down of trees in the yards around town.

Misses Nannie Blair and Daisy Winston, two charming young ladies of your city, are spending some time with Miss Bessie Hill, in Scottsville.

The most hotly contested game of ball of the season was played between the Scottsville second team and Glendower, Scottsville winning in the tenth inning by a score of 13 to 12.

On Tuesday a party, consisting of Misses Bessie Hill, Pattie Moon and Lucy Powers of Scottsville, Daisy Winston of Richmond College, Nannie Blair of Richmond, and Mary Roper of Petersburg, accompanied by Messrs. Hill Montague of Richmond, and Frank Hill and Martin Moon of Scottsville, went over to the Miller School, and spent a most delightful day picnicking and sight-seeing.

Our new town authorities have gotten to work in earnest, and never in the history of our town has better order been observed than for the past few weeks.

Austro-Hungarian Heir-Presumptive Coming

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—News has been received here that Archduke Franz Alexander, heir presumptive to the throne of Austro-Hungary, may be expected in the United States in a short time. He is making a tour of the world, and if he visits the United States, will come incognito, thus avoiding all official ceremony and recognition. He will probably enter the United States from Vancouver, B. C., and his itinerary will include Chicago, New York, Washington and other large cities of the North and West.

The Silver Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It is announced by General A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic League, that the silver convention to be held in Chicago August 1st and following days will have their daily sessions in the Methodist church at the corner of Clark and Washington streets; Central Music Hall has been engaged for Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday there will be a monster open-air meeting on the lake front.

A Bank Cashier Suicides.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., July 27.—Cashier E. S. Francis, of the Pittsfield National Bank, shot and killed himself in his room, in Maplewood Hotel, to-day. He had disregarded the instructions of the directors, and they displaced him. An investigation of his acts showed he had allowed overdrafts amounting to $8,000, and his personal account was overdrawn $500; but these matters were not sufficient to account for his suicide.

Stevenson Off for Victoria.

TACOMA, July 27.—Vice-President Stevenson left on the steamer City of Kingston at 9 o'clock this morning for a visit to Victoria.

Telegraphic Brevities.

DECATUR, GA., July 27.—Milton A. Candler, ex-Congressman, was to-day elected to the Legislature to fill the vacancy in this (Dekalb) county. He was not a candidate, but the Democratic primaries having been questioned, the Democratic committee asked Candler to accept the position.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 27.—Thomas B. McGuire, grand lecturer of the Knights of Labor, who is in the city, says it is true that T. V. Powderly is to resign as master workman of the Knights of Labor, but it is not true that he (McGuire) is to succeed him.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 27.—Another chapter has been added to the sensational case of ex-Sheriff Curtis, of Brooke county, who recently disappeared and afterwards returned with the avowed intention of settling with his creditors. This morning he was arrested on a charge of embezzlement at the instance of his bondsmen. Curtis' shortage is placed at $40,000. He waived examination and was committed to jail.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 27.—Sunday night Hiram Young (white) visited the house of Minnie Cornelius (white), who was sick in bed. Wednesday it was noticed that the little ten-year-old daughter of the woman was scarcely able to walk. An investigation revealed the fact that she was in a fearful condition, the result of an assault by Young. He told her that he would kill her if she confessed, hence her silence. Young will be arrested, and lynching is threatened.

LIKE THE BORDEN CASE.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL HELD FOR MURDER OF HER PARENTS.

It Is Charged That She Put Paris Green in Her Parents' Food, Which Resulted in Their Death.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 27.—The coroner to-day decided that Maud McKibben, aged seventeen years, was responsible for the death by poisoning of her father and sister, and she will be arrested. The verdict was reached after a report by the city chemist that he had found in the viscera of the deceased and in the food partaken of by them traces of arsenic, copper and other ingredients, of which Paris green is compounded.

The case is one of deep mystery in motive and design, and the trial will surpass the famous Borden case.

On June 21st the McKibben family with the exception of Mrs. McKibben, who has been separated from her husband for several years, partook of a family dinner at the residence of Mrs. Charles Stewart, a married daughter, at No. 1825 north Twentieth street. Miss Maud assisted in preparing the dinner, and was the only member of the party who did not eat dinner. Her refusal was attributed to a severe headache. Soon after the meal the participants became violently ill. No physician, however, was summoned until late in the evening. The father died at St. Luke's hospital two days later, and Mrs. Stewart died on June 25th. It was learned that Maud had made an unsuccessful attempt to procure Paris green from a neighboring drug store, and this fact, together with the knowledge that she was jealous of her sister, and had made threats of revenge for being arrested on suspicion of stealing money from her father, led to her arrest. At the preliminary examination Maud asserted her innocence, and was released pendnig the coroner's verdict.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

One Man Blown Into Fragments—Others Seriously Injured.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 27.—Early this morning M. S. Vanburen and two brothers went to their magazine, near Samples station, on the Pittsburg Western railway, to get a load of nitro-glycerine, for the purpose of shooting an oil well. The dangerous fluid was being transferred to the wagon, to which three horses were hitched. A considerable quantity had been placed on the wagon, when in some manner, which will probably never be explained, the glycerine exploded, and the terrific concussion shook surrounding buildings violently. People near the scene were thrown about in every direction. Only a portion of M. S. Vanburen's body has been yet found, which is a part of the leg. Small shreds of flesh were scattered all about. The three horses were also blown to fragments, while only a few small pieces of the wagon remain. A hole was blown into the ground large enough for a cellar. Several people were injured by the concussion and flying debris, but they will recover. Vanburen was twenty-two years old and unmarried. The escape of his brothers, who were near, is miraculous.

The Maine's Machinery.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The report of the trial of the steam machinery of the Maine at New York last week, as made by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, shows that the machinery is strong, well built, and in accordance with specifications. The performance was satisfactory in every respect, and such as to warrant the belief that with the ship in free route a contract power of 9,000-horse power will be obtained. The greatest coal consumption was 20.88 pounds per foot of grate, which can easily be doubled in free route and with blowers in action. The port propeller was fouled by a raft during the trial, and may have been bent, so it is recommended that the ship be docked. The sum of $2,500 will be sufficient to complete items of unfinished work. It is, therefore, recommended that the contractors be paid one-half of the balance of the contract price, $68,825.

MACHIAS, ME., July 27.—By order of the Navy Department, the United States steamship Machias will visit Machias August 1th. A public reception and banquet will be given the commander and officers by the citizens of Michias.

New England Mills to Shut Down.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cornelius N. Bliss said this evening that because of dull trade, several important mills in Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island would shut down. He further said:

"I may say explicitly that the mills I especially refer to are those of the Otis Company, with its Palmer mill. Similar action will be taken by the following in the same connection: The Thorndyke Company, the Boston Duck Company, the Bondsville Dye Works, the Cordez Mills and the Warner Cotton Mills.

"The Columbian Manufacturing Company's mills, of Greensville, N. H., also will stop. This action will be taken at the end of the present week, and it is intended to keep these mills closed for four weeks. This will throw about 5,000 people out of employment for that time."

Another Crisis in Servia.

BELGRADE, July 27.—The troubles between the Radicals, the party in power, and the Liberals, who were ousted April 13th last, at the time King Alexander declared himself of age and assumed kingly power, have resulted in a crisis in the Government. King Alexander has summoned M. Cristics, who was Prime Minister during part of the reign of King Milan, father of King Alexander, and is conferring with him as to the course to be followed.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

Range of thermometer at The Times office yesterday July 27, 1893: 9 A. M., 80; 12 M., 89; 3 P. M., 87; 6 P. M., 84; 9 P. M., 78; midnight, 72. Average, 81 2-3.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—For Virginia: Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness near the coast, easterly winds.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair, except probably showers near the coast and in extreme western portions, northerly to easterly winds.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast—The barometer has risen over the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the lower lake regions, and it has fallen rapidly over the Middle Missouri and Red River of the North and extreme Upper Mississippi Valleys. A storm of considerable strength has moved slowly eastward north of the Dakotas. The temperature has fallen over the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the southern lake region and over Montana and Eastern Dakotas, and is higher in areas in the Southern States, Nebraska and Kansas. Thunder storms, with heavy rains, have occurred in the Middle Missouri Valley, and showers are reported from the South Atlantic Coast and in the region north of Montana and the Dakotas. Fair weather is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Thunder storms will occur in the Middle Atlantic and Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys and the western lake region.