

LYNN'S BIG FIRE

Talmage's Tabernacle Completely Destroyed.

Regent in Ruins, and the Summerfield M. E. Church Was Badly Damaged—Entire Fire Department Called Out—No Fatal Results—Loss \$1,000,000.

LYNN, N. Y., May 14.—For the third time in the history of the Brooklyn Tabernacle it has been destroyed by fire. Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday, while Dr. Talmage was shaking hands with a few of his congregation, a small boy rushed into the sanctuary and informed the sexton that he had seen smoke coming out of the windows of the Waverly avenue side of the church. The sexton immediately rushed into the basement and made a thorough examination, but could find no signs of fire. He then went up stairs and informed Dr. Talmage. An examination of the church was made and the fire was found in the back of the organ.

In the meantime Mr. Reed, who was in the Summerfield M. E. church, directly across the street, had seen the smoke and had sent a message to Dr. Talmage. The flames had reached the outer gate of the church and the whole interior of the edifice was in flames. By the time the firemen reached the flames were bursting from all the windows. Two extra alarms were sounded and a special call was sent in, bringing all the engines in Brooklyn and Manhattan to the fire.

The flames spread with lightning rapidity and the sparks flew in all directions. The greatest excitement prevailed. All the people living in the Hotel Regent, when the fire was discovered. They fled from their apartments, leaving everything behind them. It was none too soon, as the flames shortly afterward communicated to the hotel. All the hallways and corridors were brought together and formed a fire brigade. After a hard fight they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The principal address of the service was made by Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Times. Col. McClure's address was a panegyric upon Mr. Child's life, character and worth. Jacob Glaser, of the Typographical union, and several others also spoke. A number of volunteer singers sang a number of solos.

Important Decisions Expected To-day
WASHINGTON, May 14.—A session of the supreme court of the United States will be held to-day, after a recess of two weeks, for the purpose of announcing decisions and entertaining motions. There are now under consideration by the court about 90 cases, many of them of unusual interest and importance, and decisions are expected to-day in a large number of these. Among those on which the judgment of the court is anticipated are the railroad tax cases appealed from the Indiana supreme court involving the validity of the tax law of that state. The liability of F. W. Vanderbilt to pay import duties on his Scotch yacht "Conqueror" may also be determined to-day. Another session of the supreme court will be held prior to final adjournment for the term, the date of which will be announced to-day.

First Section of Cable Laid.
HAZEL HILL, N. S., May 14.—The Faraday finished laying the first section of the Commercial Cable company's new cable Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, having paid out 510 knots since landing the shore end Wednesday evening last. The work has been accomplished without the slightest hitch. The cable is in perfect condition and Siemens Brothers & Co., may be congratulated on the brilliant piece of work. The Faraday is now on her way to London, where she expects to arrive about 26th instant. She will promptly on arrival re-fit and commence to take into tanks the deep-sea section, consisting of about 15,000 miles of cable.

Tapped the Pipe; Set Fire to the Oil.
ATHENS, Pa., May 14.—Unknown persons yesterday drilled holes in the trunk lines of the United States Pipe line about eight miles from this place and set the escaping oil on fire. One of the lines carries refined and the other crude oil from the oil regions. The fire blazed fiercely all day. Gangs of men have been laboring to put it out, but thus far without success. The loss will be quite large. The telegraph wires were also cut and communication with the pump stations at Bradford was out off.

Mrs. Cleveland at Buffalo.
WASHINGTON, May 14.—Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by the babies, Ruth and Esther, and their nurses and escorted by Private Secretary Thurber, arrived at Buffalo over the Northern Central road this morning. The party occupied Mr. Frank Thompson's private car, the famous "No. 60," and will visit her mother, Mrs. Perkins, for a few days before proceeding to Gray Gables for the summer.

Death of George W. Brown.
TRENTON, N. J., May 14.—Dr. George W. Brown, secretary of the state medical board, and whose home is at Long Branch, is dead of consumption at the Trenton house, where he had been a guest since Jan. 22 last. He came here to avoid the rigor of winter at the seaside. Dr. Brown was a son of ex-Mayor Brown, of Long Branch.

Hope for Elliott.
COLUMBUS, O., May 9.—The name of P. J. Elliott, the editor-murderer of this city, who has just begun to serve a twenty-year sentence for manslaughter, heads a list of fifty-three prisoners, recommended by Warden James to be paroled. The announcement creates a sensation here, as the feeling against Elliott is still intense.

THE BERLIN SCANDAL

Brausewetter Denounced by the Public.

The Trouble May Raise Important Political Questions in Both the Landtag and Reichstag—The Remarks of the Judge an Attack Upon the Rights of a Free Press.

BERLIN, May 14.—The Brausewetter scandal has assumed national dimensions. Few persons hesitate to say that the judge disgraced the bench by usurping the functions of the prosecuting attorney in the trial of Prussian editors last week and the newspapers throughout the empire agreed as rarely before in admonishing the government to act quickly in response to public opinion.

The popular agitation has increased in the last three days until it promises to raise the most important political questions in both Landtag and Reichstag. Not only is a reform of judicial methods called for, but the greater freedom of the press also from police restraint is demanded as an immediate necessity. Saturday the Berlin Association of Solicitors and King's Counsel sent to the ministry of justice a memorial affirming that both Brausewetter and the crown prosecutor violated the rules of professional etiquette by their conduct during the trial of the defendants' counsel with studied disrespect. The memorial also declares that it will be impossible to elicit the truth in any case if the practices of distorting evidence and repressing counsel in the defence of clients be allowed.

While the members of the Berlin bar show their determination to vindicate their own and the people's rights, the journalists and publicists consider Brausewetter's sneering remarks about the newspapers more as an attack upon the rights of a free press. A meeting has already been called for Wednesday at the Journalists' club to protest against the license allowed the courts and police in dealing with the newspapers and the general public. The excessive sentences passed on the editors found guilty of insulting the police will probably be reversed on appeal. It is to late, however, to accomplish much with this partial redress. Now the movement is well under way, nothing will satisfy the public except reforms which will render impossible such travesties of justice in the future.

Apart from Brausewetter's browbeating and the hearing of the witnesses in the manner of a zealous attorney and trying all devices to entrap them into dangerous admissions, he treated the prisoners' statements with contempt. "You don't believe what you are saying and you know nothing of the sort," was his repeated interpolation in the testimony for the defence. "What has public opinion got to do with these charges anyhow?" he exclaimed angrily, in response to one witness' statement. "There's no such thing as public opinion. You say that the police provoked the people. That is a crazy aspersion upon the police. I was not there, but I can tell you just what happened. The crowd would not disperse and the police were obliged to interfere."

"These meetings against the proprietorial classes," roared the judge at one of the editors who was testifying in his own defence. "You agitators sit easy and comfortable at home, leaving those whom you have led astray to get into jail." Leading newspapers do not content themselves with demanding a revision of the sentences, but call for a new trial and a formal reprimand for Brausewetter. The National Zeitung, which, besides being a temperate journal, is closely connected with high cabinet officials, has exhausted a strong vocabulary in its effort to express adequately its opinion of Brausewetter. It even indicates that he laid a trap for one witness for the defence and then sent him to prison for perjury.

Public indignation will hardly be allayed until the government takes steps to discipline him. The misconduct of the same judge about two years ago caused the ministry of justice to issue a special order advising judges not to refer from the bench to politics or current social problems nor to assume positions indicating a prejudice in cases under trial.

Then again the trial showed the bad side of the Berlin police. The prosecution was forced to admit that, at the meeting at the Friedrichshain on Jan. 18, the police had their agents provocateurs. These agents, disguised as workmen and armed with rubber life preservers, attacked both women and men as they left the place of assembly. The police spy Brandt, who was proved, had received from the police money with which to publish and distribute fly-sheets and placards inciting the unemployed to violence.

Judge Brausewetter astonished the audience by holding that these police methods were perfectly justifiable and condemning the press criticisms of them as conscienceless and immoral. Although reporters of the conservative journals, not even excepting the old Tory Kreuzzeitung, made virulent the same statements as did the flagrant and other progressive organs and conservative and radical editors spoke with equal severity of the police outrages, all the editors sentenced were selected with care from the liberal and social democratic ranks.

Young Jones' Body Recovered.
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 14.—The body of Fred Jones, of Norway, the Fairchild seminary student, who was drowned in Canada creek at Middleville, Saturday, while bathing, was found yesterday. Jones was a very popular young man and was preparing to enter West Point.

TO MARY WASHINGTON.

Seventh Week of Tariff Labor Begun.

The Chemical Schedule to Occupy Most of the Time—Mr. Quay Wants to Finish His Speech—Some Variation in the House Proceedings Possible During the Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Now that the senate has got into the midst of the discussion of the tariff bill proper and is taking up paragraph after paragraph, it is almost impossible to forecast what the programme for the week will be, much less tell what results will have been accomplished when the week ends. To-day begins the seventh week of the debate which was opened by Mr. Voorhees April 2, and yet the week just closed saw the tariff bill, as the democrats say they expect to pass it, first laid upon the desk of senators.

The debate throughout the week will be upon the chemical schedule and but one set speech is booked, that of Mr. Aldrich, late in the week, when he will speak upon the rates of duty found in the bill on articles recognized as luxuries, and the reductions made on this line of imports. The burden of the pending discussion will probably fall upon the shoulders of Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, Chandler and Hale, although Mr. Quay has expressed a desire to conclude his speech begun some weeks ago. The republican caucus of to-night may have some bearing upon the debate, but just how far remains still to be seen.

Some little variation from the programme that the house has followed so strictly for the past month or two is possible in the proceedings of the coming week. Possible only, for if the managers of the house, (the committee on rules and the chairman of the committee on appropriations) have sufficient influence among the membership to secure adherence to the programme which they have outlined, appropriation bills and minor measures that meet with no objection will consume most of the week. The possibility of a change lies in two propositions that are awaiting consideration by the house, the promoters of which desire to secure action as speedily as possible.

One of these is the Brawley bill, suspending the operation of the 10 per cent. tax upon clearing house certificates and other forms of indebtedness issued by financial institutions during the money stringency last summer, which Mr. Springer has given notice he will report from the committee on banking and currency Wednesday next and ask a consideration at that time. The report is privileged and can be made, as the chairman has given notice he will, but the question of consideration will be raised in favor of a general appropriation bill—the naval bill, if it has not then been disposed of, the Indian bill, if it shall be first on the calendar at that time. The other matter is the joint resolution reported Friday from the committee on labor, providing for an investigation on the industrial condition of the country, its causes, and what legislation is necessary to provide employment for the idle laboring men.

A similar resolution, introduced by Representative Ikt, who is the successor to Maj. McKinley, from the Massillon, O., district, is now pending before the committee on rules. That body has not yet seen fit to report an order for its discussion by the house, and Mr. McGann, chairman of the committee on labor, will probably be no more successful in securing an order of that kind than has been Mr. Ikt, so that he will have to depend upon unanimous consent of the house to take up his joint resolution if he desires action upon it at the present time. This, it is hardly necessary to say, he will have some difficulty in securing.

To-day is district day, under the rules, and Mr. Hurd, the chairman of the committee on the affairs of the District of Columbia, will ask the house to spend the day in consideration of bills on the calendar reported from his committee. These are largely measures providing charters for new railroad corporations or amending those of companies already in existence. The naval appropriation bill is still undisposed of and will be the first measure of a general nature to be considered this week. Following it will come the Indian and agricultural bills now on the calendar, and the legislative, executive and judicial bills, which will be reported to the house within the next few days.

The Lambertville Abduction.
LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., May 14.—The city is still excited over the bold attempt made Saturday night to abduct Miss Mary Stahl, the pretty 16-year old daughter of Jacob Stahl of this city. While she was walking along Main street with an escort a buggy stopped in front of them and two men jumped out. One of them took hold of the girl and attempted to get her into the wagon, while the other fellow flourished a razor at her escort and threatened to kill him if he offered any resistance. The girls' cries for help were heard by the police, who arrived in time to capture the would-be abductors and they were landed in the city jail.

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Death of a Well-Known Army Officer.
WASHINGTON, May 14.—A private telegram received here last night announced the sudden and unexpected death of Capt. Charles C. Morrison, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of appendicitis, at Governor's Island, N. Y., to-day. Capt. Morrison was one of the best known officers in the army and served as recorder of the Ordnance board. He was about 46 years old and left a widow and one child.

One Hundred Students Arrested.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—One hundred students have been arrested here. They are members of the same association with the government officials who were arrested early last week.

Why Doesn't Cora Belle Follow—Chaska Steals for a Divorce?
Up to 1905 Charleston, S. C., had a larger commerce than New York.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK

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