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EASILY PASSED.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MEASURE GOES THROUGH.

The House Passes the Torrey Bankruptcy Bill with Unimportant Amendments.

The Indian Appropriations Bill Passed by the Senate—The Tariff Bill Taken Up.

Probabilities that the Provisions of the Wilson Bill will be Adopted in Conference by the Two Houses—Estimates on the Population of Kansas—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The journal having been read and approved the house proceeded after a short parliamentary wrangle to vote upon the committee amendments to the bankruptcy bill. In view of the fact that the bill had never been read in the house Mr. McMillin demanded separate votes on each amendment and much time was thus consumed. The committee amendments having been disposed of, an amendment was adopted enforcing the laws of the states giving wages for labor a preference.

The vote was taken on the minority substitute, which is known as the "voluntary bankruptcy bill." This was disagreed to—yeas 74, nays 125.

The Torrey bankruptcy bill was then passed with unimportant amendments—yeas 117, nays 54.

The house then adjourned.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Passes the Bill—The Tariff Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The senate met at 11 a. m., the vice president in the chair.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to fix the limit of value and to provide for the free coinage of silver. It was read and referred to the committee on finance.

The senate then proceeded with the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

An amendment which provoked discussion was one increasing an appropriation of $100,000 for the support of Indian schools to $175,000 including the construction of a school building at Blackfeet agency, Montana.

Mr. Vest opposed the amendment as the introduction of a system intended to abolish denominational education among the Indians. Mr. Vest explained his position to be: That if the Catholics were doing better in educating the Indians than other denominations, he was in favor of the Catholics, and that if the Presbyterians or the Methodists were doing better he was in favor of them. But he was convinced that the Catholics were far more efficient among the Indians than any Protestant denomination could be. No other denomination could take the place, because the Indians, like all other people emerging from barbarism, had received religious impressions that were permanent. He did not care whether it might be called religion or superstition. The Indians were Catholics and would remain Catholics.

After further debate the amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out two items, one of $8,000 for the support and education of sixty Indian pupils at St. Joseph's normal school at Rensselaer, Ind., and one of $12,500 for 100 Indian children at the Holy Family Indian school at Blackfeet agency, Montana.

Mr. Dawes spoke of the relatively large appropriations made for Catholic Indian schools, the amount for 1889 being $556,000, as against $394,000 for schools of all other denominations. The Indian bureau had adopted the policy of not enlarging the connection of the government with denominational schools. The committee on appropriations, Mr. Dawes went on to say, had shrunk from doing anything that might awaken a religious discussion on the subject of Indian schools. It could do nobody any good. That was the reason why the committee had recommended the striking out of the two items for public schools in Indiana and Montana. If they were kept in the bill the Episcopalians and the Methodists and the Baptists would say that they had not been fairly treated. If the bars were let down the government would be abandoning the position taken—that the status quo should remain—and would be throwing into the arena of discussion an element that would do more harm than it could possibly do good.

At 5 o'clock the tariff bill came up as the unfinished business and was laid aside till tomorrow.

Mr. Reagan declared himself opposed to any connection between church and state and to all denominational schools.

Finally after further debate the vote was taken and the amendment was rejected—yeas 18, nays 37.

The further amendments having been adopted, the bill was then reported to the senate and all the amendments agreed to by the committee of the whole were concurred in and the bill passed.

The tariff bill was laid before the senate as the unfinished business and after a short executive session the senate adjourned.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The original package bill will go into conference. The house conferees will be E. B. Taylor of Ohio, Stewart of Vermont, and Culberson of Texas. The senate conferees have not yet been selected, but they will be three members from the committee on judiciary, probably Edmunds of Vermont, Wilson of Iowa, and Vest of Missouri. The indications are that the house will recede from its amendment, the Reed substitute, and that something like the Wilson bill will be agreed upon. The senate will be disposed to stand by its bill, and many of the members of the house who supported the Reed substitute now believe that they ought to have voted for the Wilson bill.

The dressed-beef people are very much afraid of the Reed substitute, and the ultra prohibitionists are hardly satisfied with its provisions. They say that it is too general in its terms, and not specific enough concerning liquor. They propose that it shall not only prohibit the sale of liquor in prohibition communities, but also the transportation. These two elements in the house will no doubt be strong enough to pass the Wilson bill, in case the senate insists upon the adoption of that measure through the conference committee.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The secretary of the treasury today purchased $6,250,000 4 per cents of prices ranging from 124½ to 124, and $846,500 4½s at 109¼ and 108½.

It is understood that Messrs. Spooner and Hoar, of the senate committee on privileges and elections, who have been charged with the work of revising the Lodge election bill, have finished their draft of the measure and sent it to the printer.

Chairman Frye, of the senate committee on commerce, has been authorized to consult with Mr. Aldrich, of the finance committee, in charge of the tariff bill, and arrange for a prompt consideration of the river and harbor bill.

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following pensions were granted to residents of Kansas: Original invalid—John W. Blundon, Kanopolis; Thomas J. Stafield, Mankato; Egbert L. Snyder, Marion; Adam J. Shaver, Lyons. Increase—John H. Walters, Iola; Cyrus Stanley, Dodge City; Harrison Jones, Leon; William Gibson, Lawrence; Stephen M. Garton, Linwood; Cyrus C. Henry, National Military home; John R. Maphet, Olcott; Stephen M. Colladay, Hutchinson; Moses F. Shaw, Chautauqua; Isaih J. Shaw, Otto; Ephraim Nye, National Military home; Samuel M. Strieby, Council Grove; John B. Benjamin, Cela; John Wedille, Marion; William Weaverling, Plainville; Joel M. Anderson, Hutchinson; J. Robert James, Republic; Albert Bryan, Reading; John Q. Adams, Pratt; Walter N. Paine, Partridge; Jacob Sovaly, Leon. Mexican survivor—Constantine Smith, Salina.

KANSAS' POPULATION.

Estimates Made Showing About 1,400,000 People.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—No figures have been tabulated upon which can be based an estimate of the population of the western states; but the schedules of one or two Kansas towns have been examined to ascertain the probable ratio of increase. Only one Kansas town shows a decrease since 1880, but this fact is not due to a reduction of population. The city of Atchison, in 1880, showed a population of about 15,000, but the census just taken will show only about 13,000. This decrease is due to the fact that the area of the city has been reduced. An addition to the city was made just before the census was taken in 1880, but afterward one of the residents of the added portion brought suit to test the legality of this addition. He objected to paying city taxes, and the court in a decision rendered only a couple of months ago, held that the added portion of the city had been illegally acquired and should not be included within the city limits. This decision being rendered just before the census was taken, throws a considerable part of the population outside the city limits. The census office can not count these people as part of the city's population, and hence Atchison, instead of showing an increase of 2,000 or 3,000, shows a decrease of about 2,000.

Wichita will show considerable gain, as will also Topeka, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Fort Scott and Kansas City (formerly Wyandotte). The population of the state in 1880 was 996,096, and a state census taken June, 1885, showed 1,308,563 inhabitants. It is probable that the population shown by the present census will not be far from these figures, although the prediction is ventured by census experts that it will be probably not less than 1,400,000.

A VISIT TO THE MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The president, accompanied by Secretary Proctor, Attorney General Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker, General Schofield, Colonel Ernest and Captain Taylor, of the army, left this morning at 8 o'clock on a special train on the Pennsylvania railroad to visit the encampment of the Pennsylvania National guards at Mt. Gretna. The party returned at midnight.

A BIG SUIT.

The United States Against the Western Union and Northern Pacific.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—A dispatch from St. Paul says: The suit brought by the United States government against the Northern Pacific railway and the Western Union Telegraph company, is much more far reaching than appeared. The object of the proceeding is to wholly forfeit the rights claimed by the Western Union Telegraph company under franchises alleged to have been derived from the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The telegraph franchises in question extend over 2189 miles of railway. The proceeding also denies the right of the Western Union Telegraph company to succeed to the rights and and franchises of the Northwestern Telegraph company, of Kenosha, Wis., the Western Union Telegraph company and Atlantic & Pacific company, the Independent company, the Pacific Telegraph company, the Overland Telegraph company and a number of others, the names of which are not specified. The complaint alleges that the Northern Pacific had no right to enter into the contracts with the telegraph companies, that it was a breach of public trust and a violation of the Northern Pacific charter rights. The contracts are all declared unlawful because the Northern Pacific Railroad company is not by and through its own corporate officers and employes maintaining and operating for railroad, commercial and other purposes, telegraph lines, but on the contrary is in all ways disregarding the provisions of the act of August 7, 1886, requiring it to operate its own lines.

EVERY WHEEL IDLE.

No Freight Moving on Kentucky Southern Roads.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—The railroad strike in this city is beginning to assume a serious phase. Tuesday night the switchmen in the Cincinnati Southern yards in this city joined in with the strikers and no trains are being handled. It is said that unless the demands of the yard men are conceded that the road men will join in with them. Should this prove true it will be the greatest railroad strike ever known in Kentucky, as all southern trains are compelled to pass through this city. Every side track from Somerset, Ky., to Cincinnati, a distance of 200 miles, is crowded with loaded cars, hundred being filled with perishable freight. The road is losing $10,000 daily. The Kentucky Central road is in even worse shape and last night not a freight train was in motion on either road. The yards here contain nearly 1,000 loaded cars. Some have been here a week. Passenger trains are moving as usual and will not be disturbed.

WYOMING'S CELEBRATION.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 24.—The formal celebration of Wyoming's admission to statehood was observed here yesterday by imposing ceremonies. An immense parade several miles long, consisting of the state militia, civic societies, trade displays and the garrison of United States troops from Fort Russell, marched through the principal streets to the new capitol building. The exercises consisted in the presentation to the state of a flag by the women of Wyoming. The presentation speech was by Theresa Jenkins, who received the history of woman suffrage in the territory, and predicted for the movement permanency and success in the future. The response was by Governor F. E. Warren.

M. C. Brown, president of the constitutional convention which framed the constitution adopted by Wyoming, presented the women with a copy of the constitution. It was received by Amelia B. Post, once president of the National Woman's Suffrage association. The orator of the day was C. J. Clark, of Evanston.

DEADLY SEQUEL TO A ROW.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—Advices from Lewisville, Ark., are to the effect that Sheriff Lemay and a posse attempted to arrest Dr. Chasselin yesterday, that the doctor resisted with both shot gun and Winchester rifle and that the sheriff was killed and three of the posse mortally wounded. This affair is the sequel to a shooting scrape which occurred at Lewisville Tuesday in which Dr. Chasselin blew Sam Stone's head off with a shot gun.

AN ELEVATOR STORY DENIED.

BISMARCK, N. D., July 24.—Secretary Hagen, of the board of railroad commissioners, characterizes as unreliable the report that no elevators in North Dakota will accept grain for storage this year.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS CAN'T ENDORSE PROHIBITION.

A Resolution to That Effect Tabled and the Platform Conspicuously Silent.

The Time-Tried Principles of Republicanism All Endorsed with Western Features—Richards for Governor.

Minnesota Republicans Name a Ticket with Governor Merriam at the Head—High License Declared the Only Means of Controlling Liquor Traffic—Conventions in Oklahoma—Political Items.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 24.—The platform adopted by the Republican state convention this morning reiterates the principles enunciated in the successive national Republican platforms from 1856 to 1888. It endorses President Harrison's administration, it approves national legislation on the silver question, denounces the trusts, endorses the disability pension bill and declares in favor of a service pension bill. It demands honest elections and favors the Australian ballot box as a means thereto. It opposes land monopoly and recognizes the right of labor to organize, asks control of railways by legislation, demands enactment of laws defining liability of employers for injuries sustained by workmen, demands the just taxation of corporate property, reduction of freight and passenger rates, the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy and favors the enactment of more stringent usury laws. A resolution endorsing prohibition was tabled and the platform is silent on that question. The convention finally adjourned at 10 a. m. after placing the following nominations: For governor, L. D. Richards; secretary of state, J. C. Allen, of Red Willow; state auditor, Thomas H. Benton, of Dodge; treasurer, Captain J. E. Hill, of Gage; attorney general, H. H. Hastings, of Saline; land commissioner, George Humphrey, of Custer; state superintendent, A. N. Crawdy, of Webster.

THAT SOUTHERN BOYCOTT.

Baltimore Not Enthusiastic Over the "Constitution's" Schema.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 24.—Mr. E. C. Heold, of the corn and flour exchange, has received the following telegram:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24, 1890.

President Chamber of Commerce:

Please wire, answer paid, your views of suggestion to hold convention of southern business men to consider what is best for the south to do if the "force" bill becomes a law. Do you favor united action of the commercial south in that event?

[Signed] EDITOR CONSTITUTION,
CLARK HOWELL, Manager.

President Heold made answer that he did not think that the exchange could act as a body.

The Sun, of this city, says: "With regard to the boycott of the Constitution we think it is impracticable, impolitic, unwise. Many of the worst enemies of peace, quiet and good government in the south are men who have for years found their best customers in that section. It might not be amiss nor a disregard of orders to teach such men on which side their bread is buttered. They ought to be led to give some thought at least to the situation, feelings and convictions of the people from whom they draw their wealth, but a general boycott of all northern manufacturers and farmers, the innocent and the guilty alike, would be as impolitic, we think, as it would be unjust."

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—A public meeting was held at the chamber of commerce today, at which resolutions protesting against the passage of the election bill were passed. The resolution ignored the proposed boycott against northern tradesmen.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—The Republican state convention was called to order by Stafford Newell, chairman of the state committee, and Lieutenant Governor Rice was chosen temporary president and C. J. Coughlin and C. J. Wing were elected temporary secretaries. Committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were appointed by the chair and the convention took a recess until 2 p. m.

The convention was late in getting to order. The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent and the report was adopted. The platform was reported and unanimously adopted.

The platform endorses the state and national administrations, favors reciprocity with South America, claims that the high license system of the state of Minnesota is the best means of controlling the liquor traffic yet adopted, recognizes the services of the soldiers and endorses the disability pension law introduced and championed by Senator Davis.

Nominations for governor being in order the names of William R. Merriam, present incumbent, W. W. Braddin, present state auditor, and ex-Congressman Knute Nelson were presented. The first ballot resulted Merriam 256, Nelson 74, Braddin 84.

Lieutenant governor, Senator C. S. Ives, of Ramsey county, was nominated by acclamation. State treasurer, Joseph Bobleter, was nominated by acclamation. For secretary of state, Hans Mattson, the present incumbent, was defeated by F. P. Brown, of Faribault county. The ticket was completed as follows: State auditor, P. J. McGuire, of Polk county; attorney general, Moses E. Clapp, renominated; clerk of the supreme court, C. R. Holcomb, of Washington county.

TILLMAN FEARS ASSASSINATION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—B. R. Tillman, who is running on the Alliance plank for governor, arrived here yesterday but he did not speak at the Democratic mass meeting, which took place today, because he feared assassination. A squad of policemen and detectives have been stationed at his hotel all day yesterday and this morning, and will be reinforced by one hundred of Tillman's chosen band from Edgefield later in the day and will grant him all protection necessary. No fears are entertained here for his molestation, although the city is thick with rumors of a very wild character.

FIFTH COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

KINGFISHER, O.K., July 24.—The Republican convention met in this city yesterday. The session lasted until 10 o'clock p. m. The attendance was large and the contests for nomination were close and hard fought. The nominations made were as follows: For the senate, D. Harreder and W. A. McCartney. For the house, G. I. Currie, B. C. Franzwortb, E. C. Trott and J. F. Post. All of the nominees except Post are from Kansas. Currie is a negro and was nominated by acclamation. He ran for police judge of Topeka on the Republican ticket two years ago and was defeated.

A FUSION OF REFORMERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—A call is hereby issued for a political conference and convention to be composed of three delegates from each labor and reform organization and Farmer's alliance in the congressional districts of Jackson, Johnson and Lafayette counties, Missouri, to take such political action as that conference may think fit in the coming campaign; said conference to be held at 1,734 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday, August 15, at 1 p. m.

The above was issued tonight.

OKLAHOMA CITY REPUBLICANS.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., July 24.—The Republican county convention of Oklahoma county met here and nominated as candidates for the territorial council, G. W. Patrick, J. L. Brown and A. H. Classen; as members of the house of representatives, D. D. Leach, G. C. Jones, I. N. Phillips and G. W. Antisdale. The ticket is made up of strong men, and a successful race is conceded by the most knowing Democrats.

SUNOL AND BELLE HAMLIN.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Turf, Field and Farm publishes the following concerning the Sunol-Belle Hamlin match:

The challenge thrown out last week by the Turf, Field and Farm to trot Sunol against Belle Hamlin for $10,000 a side, half forfeit and entire gate money, has been the talk of the country. In a personal letter to us, Mr. Hamlin says he is not responsible for the statement that he had forced Sunol to take to the woods, and his formal reply to the challenge is as follows:

Editor Turf, Field and Farm:

In reply to the challenge which appeared in your last issue offering to match Belle Hamlin for $10,000 a side, $5,000 forfeit the winner to take the entire stake and gate receipts, I respectfully decline to accept, as in my judgement, the chances are in favor of Sunol's beating Belle Hamlin. Besides, I would not put up a forfeit of $5,000 and run the risk of the mare going wrong. I will, however, match Belle Hamlin against Sunol for $5,000 a side, $2,500 forfeit, over any track mutually agreed upon, the winner to take 60 per cent. of the earnings and the loser 40 per cent. Yours truly,

J. C. HAMLIN.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1890.

This is frank, but it has not been the desire to trot Sunol against aged horses. When she does start against a matured horse it must be for a stake which will fully recompense her for canceling other engagements. The flying filly from California is being held in reserve for a race with the great young stallion Axtell. We have no authority except the proposition of Mr. Hamlin.

THE FLOUR OUTPUT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—The Northwestern Miller says: This week the mills improved on their output. The aggregate production of the seventeen mills running was 129,200 barrels against 99,100 barrels the week before and 112,270 barrels for the corresponding time in 1889. All except four of the twenty-two mills in the city are now running under full headway, producing not far from 25,000 barrels per twenty-four hours. This makes the output the heaviest since last fall. Orders, however, are not coming in freely. There is more or less talk about the necessity of curtailing the production again soon. There has not been much life to the flour market the past week.

COTTON BELT SALE DECREED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—A special from Waco, Tex., says: A decree for the sale of the Cotton Belt and Kansas and Gulf short line railroads in Texas to satisfy a first mortgage of $9,462,000 held by the Central Trust company and a second mortgage of $6,362,471, given to the Mercantile Trust company, both of New York, was entered today by Judge Bryan, of the eastern district of Texas, sitting as a special circuit judge. August 15 is stated as the limit of time given the railroads to cancel the indebtedness, in default of which the sale of the road will be made by Special Master in Chancery Reed.

ANOTHER SPRAGUE SENSATION.

Elopement of the Ex-Governor's Sister-in-Law With an Electrician.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, N. I., July 24.—An elopement is the latest sensation at Canonchet, the home of ex-Governor Sprague, and his refusal to forgive the young couple has cast them in the depths of despair. The heroine was Cleo Juliet Weed, the fascinating sister of Mrs. Sprague, who has been visiting at Canonchet for several weeks. She is now Mrs. Howard S. Eaton. Eaton is an expert electrician, who has been doing some special work at the local electric light station. He is 21 years of age and is as smart as a steel trap. Miss Weed meet him and it was a case of love at electric speed. But neither the governor nor his wife noticed anything unusual in their actions and were unprepared for the surprise which was sprung on them yesterday.

Yesterday Miss Weed left the famous Canonchet and meeting Mr. Eaton entered his carriage and drove toward Kingston. Young Eaton had just before this gone to the clerk of the Narragansett district and obtained a marriage license, in doing which he gave his age as 21, his birthplace as Lynn, and her age as 21 and her birthplace at Stamford, Conn. On arriving at Kingston Hill they called on the Rev. Mr. Clark, the Baptist minister, and were speedily made man and wife. They then returned to the pier. Mrs. Eaton went alone to her sister's house, informing Mrs. Sprague that she and Eaton had eloped and were married. Word was sent to Eaton to report at once at Canonchet and there he was catechized by Governor Sprague, who knew that Cleo was not of age and who doubted Eaton's statement as to his own age. The result of this interview was that Eaton was informed that his marriage was illegal inasmuch as he had failed to comply with the law by neglecting to get a permit from Miss Weed's guardian and from his own people, which could alone sanction the marriage of minors in this state. Eaton applied at the clerk's office for verification of Governor Sprague's statement, and went from there feeling quite out of joint. Last night the bride slept at Canonchet and the young husband cooled off his love at his boarding house.

Governor Sprague objected to the marriage because he and his wife knew little or nothing of Eaton's antecedents. It is ascertained, however, that he is a graduate of a technical school and a school of electricity, and that he is not only an expert electrician and in charge of an electric light plant in Michigan, but that he is a good linguist and comes of a good family. Governor Sprague will try to have the marriage annulled on account of its illegality.

ALWAYS INCREASING.

More Retail Liquor Stamps Issued Since April than in 1889.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 24.—Statistics in Collector Cyrus Leland's office show that in this state since April 30, this year, up to the present time more retail liquor dealers' stamps have been issued than for the entire year of 1889, when retail liquor dealer stamps to the amount of $12,000 were taken out.

A RIGID CENSORSHIP.

LIBERTAD, San Salvador, July 24.—The present government has established a rigid censorship of news. No information in regard to the existing crisis of the trouble between this country and Guatemala is allowed to be published unless it has previously been examined and approved by the censor. This censorship is extended also to news dispatches addressed to foreign countries. The Central and South American telegraph companies can not accept for transmission to other points any news not accepted and approved by the government censor.

BURIED IN RUINS.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION AT A BOARDING HOUSE.

Three Persons Killed and Six Injured by the Collapsing Building.

Miraculous Escape of Some of the Occupants—Rumors of Foul Play but No Evidence.

Details of the Destruction by Fire of the Steamer Egypt—Every Passenger Saved—The Sea Wing Found to Have Been Greatly Overloaded—The Casualty Record.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—W. J. Bullard's boarding house, a three story brick dwelling, No. 203 Congress street, was blown up at 2 o'clock this morning. Three people were killed and six injured, two of whom will probably die. There were thirteen people in the house. The explosion shattered the walls, which collapsed in an instant and fell a mass of ruins. Most of the occupants of the house were asleep and were hurled from their beds and either buried under the falling debris or thrown on top of it. The killed are: Mrs. W. J. Bullard, Lockley and Gus Robie. The wounded are: John Roberts, right ankle fractured and concussion of the brain from the shock; S. J. Tate, contusion of the face and chest; Meldon Hywood (colored), shoulder dislocated and bruised; J. A. Rimes, slightly bruised; Edward S. Everett, slightly bruised; Mrs. Edward S. Everett, bruised; Ham King (colored), badly injured about the body.

The first person taken out of the ruins was T. J. Tate, collector of the Citizens' bank, who was sleeping on the second floor and was pinned down by fallen timbers. A few minutes later the mangled body of Mrs. Bullard was found eight feet under a pile of bricks beneath the room where she slept. Robies body was taken out at 3 o'clock and was laid in Franklin Square on a mattress. Robie came here from New York about a month ago. He was about 40 years old. The body of Lockley was found about 4 o'clock. It was the last taken out of the building. J. A. Rimes, who was sleeping in the front room on the third floor with Roberts, was hurled to the second floor and was pinned between the bed and floor until he was pulled out by the firemen. He did not see Roberts after the explosion occurred. The first he heard was a grinding noise and then came the crash and then a blank. The next he knew he was being taken out from under debris. He was slightly bruised.

Mr. Bullard, who was sleeping with his wife, had a marvelous escape and received but a few slight bruises. Mrs Bullard was dead when taken out. She was fearfully crushed.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. There are many rumors of an ugly nature but nobody will take the responsibility of making a direct statement. One man insinuated that there had been a row in the house toward the end of a jollification in which the inmates had been indulging. Lamps were used instead of gas and it is said there was no meter in the house though it was supplied with gas throughout. Most people, therefore, are unable to see how the explosion could have occurred by gas.

The falling building was a three-story tenement building on the French flat style and faced north and south, the two top floors being used as sleeping apartments. The explosion blew the entire building to northward. Some of the furniture was blown across St. Julian street into splinters, while the flying bricks went as far as Bays street, the entire structure collapsing outward on Congress street.

BURNED AT SEA.

Details of the Destruction of the National Line Steamer, Egypt.

LONDON, July 24.—The following particulars of the destruction by fire of the National line steamer, Egypt, have been received.

The Manhattan sighted the Egypt in full blaze in latitude 40.20 north, longitude 38 degrees west, but being laden with oil, dared not go near the burning vessel. She lowered her boats, however, and saved all on board the vessel. Captain Robinson, of the Manhattan, who formerly sailed in the National line informed the rescued officers that he had only enough provisions for forty persons and a discussion was held as to whether or not to make the Azores, 250 miles distant. It was finally decided to proceed for Dover and every one was placed on short rations. There were 840 head of cattle on the Egypt and all were either burned to death or broke loose and plunged overboard and drowned. For a time there was much confusion on the Egypt but no panic occurred. The National company chartered a tug at Dover to meet the Manhattan and supply her with provisions. She started at 6 o'clock this evening with a full supply of provisions the other necessaries for the rescued people.

Captain James Sumner, of the Egypt, is the commodore of the National line. The company does not insure its vessels but puts the amount which they would have to pay as premiums as a special fund on account of their vessels.

The board of trade today sent a special messenger to make inquiries concerning the loss at the office of the National line. This is an unusual action for the board to take.

THE CLEAR CREEK WASHOUT.

DENVER, Col., July 24.—The washout on the Colorado Central railroad is the most disastrous that has occurred since the road was built. The loss is approximated at $200,000. The amount of track washed out covers altogether a distance of twenty miles, five miles from the forks of the creek to Smith Hill, and fifteen miles from Golden to Floral Hill. The iron bridge at the forks of the creek looks like a bundle of wire. It has been impossible for railroad men to estimate the damage done to the road, but they admit it must be very large as the road runs through a costly piece of railroad construction. Work trains and hundreds of men have been working on the road since Tuesday noon and if nothing further happens, it is promised that trains will be able to get to the forks of the creek some time today.

WORKMEN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

PATTERSON, N. J., July 24.—At 8 o'clock this morning the mill of the Larkin & Rand powder works at Mountain View blew up with terrific force. Two workmen who were in the building at the time were instantly killed. The building was entirely wrecked. Pieces of the building were blown in all directions. Some of them were found a great distance off. The men's bodies were picked up in little pieces and put together in a sack. There was nothing of them left to fill more than one sack.

TWO HORSES KILLED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 24.—This morning at 6 o'clock lightning killed two horses belonging to Theodore Smith, who lives about six miles south of here.

THE SEA WING OVERLOADED.

RED WING, Minn., July 24.—The government inspectors have secured the names of 214 persons who were on board the ill-fated steamer Sea Wing, which was wrecked in the storm on Lake Pepin. Steamer and barge were allowed by law to carry only 175 people. The penalty for violation is severe.

TERRIBLE ELECTRIC STORM.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., July 24.—A terrific electrical storm visited Sheboygan yesterday afternoon and did great damage. Two laborers at Ellswood flour mills were struck, one, William Strassburg, being instantly killed and Sam Litsch paralyzed. The electric fire alarm boxes, telephones, etc., were burned out.

SEARCH FOR BRADLY GIVEN UP.

EL DORADO, Kan., July 24.—The searching party that started out Monday to look for missing Bradly came back last night without any clue to him. They searched the Flint hills very thoroughly and went as far as Howard. He has been given up as dead by his family and the Odd Fellows in this city.

Rain has fallen two days this week. The corn will yield a big two-thirds crop.

LAYS IT TO SILVER LEGISLATION.

LONDON, July 24.—Mr. Chaplin, minister of agriculture, today delivered an address at the Lincoln agricultural show. In the course of his remarks he said that the recent rise in prices of agricultural products was due to an advance in the price of silver, which in turn was occasioned by the recent passage of the silver bill by the American congress.

ONE PRINTER SHOT BY ANOTHER.

CINCINNATI, O., July 24.—William Lipp, a printer of the Volksfreund, who was shot by his fellow compositor Charles Dickhans last Tuesday, died here this morning. Dickhans is now held on the charge of murder.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The committee on permanent organization of the national world's fair went into executive session at No. 185 Broadway this morning and continued their deliberation in secret until late this evening.

KATE FIELDS' SPECULATION.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 24.—Kate Fields' lot which she bought during the boom for $5,000 sold this afternoon at sheriff sale for $210.

MEXICO'S ATTITUDE.

A Close Watch to be Kept on Her Enemy Guatemala.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Washington specials of Tuesday night say that the Mexican government, aroused by hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala, had issued orders to double the number of troops at Chiapas, on the frontier. The Mexican troops have been hurried to the front, ostensibly, it is said, to protect the interests of citizens of that nation who have a temporary residence in Guatemala. The correspondent's informant stated, however, that this idea of it must be taken cum grano salis. Guatemala and Mexico, said he, have ever been bitter enemies. Mexico fears that if Barillas' government secures the federation of the five Central American republics a combination will be formed which at some time or other will question her right to remain outside of it. It is, therefore, essential to the continued independence of the Mexican republic that the government should keep the smaller nations cutting one another's throats and as far away from unity as possible. Whether Mexico will see fit to become Salvator's ally remains to be seen. I have just seen Minister Romero. I understand that he has received orders from his government to remain here in anticipation of the return of Dr. Cruz, the Guatemalan minister. As soon as Dr. Cruz arrives I understand he will find dispatches from his government directing him to appeal to the United States to interfere and see that Mexico maintains a neutral attitude in the struggle.

"It seems to me that Mexico is waiting to see which way the cat will jump. Then she intends to step in and grab the spoils. If Nicaragua and Costa Rica join with Salvador, as they certainly will as soon as the Honduras army appears in the field, you will see, in all probability, no less than six republics engaged in a bloody war. If Mexico interferes and tells Guatemala to keep her hands off Salvador, and Guatemala refuses the Barillas government is doomed. Of course, we can not tell what the United States will do. Her policy, I assume, will be to let the republics fight it out, but keep your eye on Mexico."

A diplomate from one of the Central American states says he thought there would be no open hostilities until September, when the conference of all the republics is to be held at the capital of Honduras to ratify or eject the treaty to effect a central American union. Salvador has signed this treaty—that is, the government of Menendez, who was recently killed, signed it—but it has not passed congress and was not approved by the people. Hostility to Guatemala, he says, is hereditary in Salvador and it only needed such a man as Ezeta, the new president, who goes into power on a platform pledged to free the country from Guatemalan domination, to bring about a rupture.

MESERVE WILL BE RETAINED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—A special dispatch says: Recently a vigorous effort has been made by prominent Republicans of Lawrence to cause the removal of superintendent Meserve of the Haskell Indian school at that place. When Meserve was appointed a great kick was made against him on the ground that he lived in Massachusetts and that the position belonged to Kansas. Senators Plumb and Ingalls appealed to the president to withdraw his name and substitute therefor some well known Kansas Republican, but this did not avail. Recently W. W. Adams, of this city, wrote to General T. J. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, and among other things spoke of Meserve's work at the school, which brought the following reply today, which indicates that Mr. Meserve will not go:

Mr. Meserve was appointed to the important position only because he was believed to be eminently qualified for the place, and his administration will, I am confident, fully vindicate the wisdom of the choice. Under the circumstances it was inviable that settlement should be made. They have not affected me in the slightest degree, and I have felt sure that when the purpose of the Indian office, which has in this matter the active support of the president and secretary of the interior, comes to be understood by the intelligent people of Kansas, Mr. Meserve would receive from them just that moral support which your letter indicates, and which he so richly deserves. We have but one object—to make it a school of a high order, one which will be a credit to the nation and the state.

KILLED BY A DETECTIVE.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 24.—News reached here this afternoon of the killing today at Magazine, Logan county, of Captain William Ellington and his son, W. W. Ellington, by W. D. McInturf, a well known detective. McInturf escaped and officers here have been telegraphed to look out for him.

Ellington was a famous scout on the union side during the war and made a record equal to that of any man in the army. He is widely known and has numerous friends throughout the country. McInturf has been an officer and detective in Logan county for many years and has figured in several serious local difficulties, political and otherwise. No particulars of the tragedy can be obtained at this writing. Great excitement prevails in Logan county over it and the news in creating some excitement here as Ellington was well and favorably known and especially among the business men.

PLENTY OF LANDS.

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR HOME-SEEKERS.

Millions of Acres in the Indian Territory to be Opened in a Few Months.

The Cherokee Commissioners Confident of Concluding Successful Negotiations with All the Tribes.

Governor Jerome and Judge Sayre En Route East from the Season's Work—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Deal—General Western Gossip.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—Ex-Governor David H. Jerome, of Michigan, and Judge Warren G. Sayre, of Indiana, members of the commission which for several weeks has been negotiating with the Indians in the Indian territory for the acceptance of lands in severalty and the relinquishment of all claims to the surplus, passed through the city today on their return home from Darlington, where they have been negotiating with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They found a large majority of the two tribes opposed to signing any contract which would decrease their holdings. They insisted that the $500,000 which the commissioners stipulated should be disbursed in the improvement of their allotment under the supervision of the commissioner of Indian affairs, should be paid to them in cash. The commissioners declined to accede to their demands, the more especially as any contract that might be signed would be worthless, as there would still be needed the signatures of many of the majority who had refused to sign. The commissioners will return in September to resume the negotiations. They hope to get the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to sign without difficulty in the fall.

Judge Sayre said today that he had little doubt that the commissioners would conclude satisfactory negotiations with nearly all of the tribes holding or claiming lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian. "My judgment," he said, "is that more land will be opened to public settlement within the next eight months than will be occupied. We shall be able to accommodate more than an Oklahoma rush. Already we have 1,000,000 acres of land ready for the action of congress, which must ratify the agreements and make the land subject to the president's proclamation. In all there are 24,000,000 acres of land owned or claimed by the tribes with which we have treated or with which we shall treat. I expect that the commission will be able to get nearly all of these tribes to accept lands in severalty and to sell the surplus to the government. I think, too, that we shall be able to report our labors in time for action by congress before adjournment."

March 4.

MUST BOX UP THEIR BOTTLES.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 24.—The express companies have notified their agents at Atchison and other border points to take no more beer or other liquors for Kansas points. Heretofore local dealers on this and the other side of the river have done a heavy bottle, jug and keg business by express to interior towns, and the new order will cause them some bother, although it will not shut off their trade. In order to get around the order dealers will pack their liquors in boxes, and thus concealed express agents are bound to take them. It is understood that the order was issued in anticipation of the original package bill becoming a law.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24.—Major J. F. Clough, postmaster and editor of the Republican at Saletha, Kan., was successfully operated upon by surgeons at Ensworth hospital today. His injury was received at the battle of Mission ridge, twenty-seven years ago, where he fell pierced by five bullets. A portion of his backbone was shot away and he has been a constant sufferer since. So successful was the operation that tonight he is free from pain for the first time since the day of the battle and will return home completely cured.

CLERGYMEN SUED BY A CLERGYMAN.

HIAWATHA, Kan., July 24.—During the dedication services of the new Congregational church at Fairview, the sheriff of Brown county served papers on the Rev. L. P. Broad, of Topeka, and Rev. A. C. Hopkins, of Saletha, and some twenty-five members of the church, at the instance of the late pastor, Rev. O. F. Lake, who has begun suit for $20,000 damages, claiming that the parties have said that he was unfit to preach, that they called him a jackass and reported other false and malicious stories; that he has studied seven years to become perfect in his calling, and since these reports he can get no place to preach. Lake had begun a similar suit when dismissed at Shelby, O.

THE STOVE AS A SAFE.

HIAWATHA, Kan., July 24.—William Demotrees, a railroad employe, was paid off in bills yesterday and gave his wife $40 for safe keeping. She put it in the stove, fearing burglars, and lighting a fire next morning the $40 were turned up without thought of it.

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