

CAST INTO PRISON.

Americans and Englishmen are Imprisoned at Bluefields.

The British Consul Was Among the Prisoners.

IT WAS HIGH HANDED.

The Charges Against Them Not Made Public.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 24.—A Bluefields, Nicaragua letter, which arrived last night says: Shortly before noon on the 18th a most outrageous move on the part of the Nicaraguans was made public. The greater part of the troops were to sail at 7 o'clock in the evening on the Yula, the coasting steamer, and Minister Madrid decided to send with them those persons whom he thought were guilty of firing on the Nicaraguan flag.

Early in the morning Consul Hatch, the British representative, was sent for, and when he responded to the call he was placed in a room as prisoner. The move was kept very quiet and as he was not allowed to communicate with those outside, no one knew of his arrest for hours.

About 11 o'clock when a Mr. Lampton called at the building to secure permission to have certain freight released from the custom house, he was also arrested.

Then Mr. Henry Brown, an Englishman called to assist Mr. Lampton, who is a citizen of New Orleans, in getting the freight, when he, too, was arrested. The next move was against Captain G. B. Willbanks, the American who accepted the position as judge under the Mosquito rule, and he and N. E. Ingram, J. O. Thomas, H. A. Hodgeson, Wash Glover, John Tyler and George Hodgeson, all Mosquito created, were taken to the ship. These men were detained an hour or more the Americans in the neighborhood were attracted by the signs they made from the windows.

The English officers stationed on shore as usual went to the building to learn the cause of the British absence and were told they were under arrest.

Mr. Hatch dropped a paper from a side window telling of his arrest and the desire of the Spaniards to take him and his companions to Nicaragua. A boat was immediately sent to the English cruiser and the news distributed among the British officers.

Consul Zent of the United States, was notified and called upon Madrid. The latter said these persons were to go to the interior to stand trial. He could not get enough evidence to convict them now, but he was sure they were guilty and Consul Zent then dispatched to the Columbia and at 2:30 o'clock the tug was steaming toward the bluff.

What the charges are Madrid does not say. He has not even informed the Americans nor the English consul. The English consul, it is believed, is charged with having killed the Spaniards to riot and bloodshed. The owners of the Yula, when they heard of the arrest, positively stated that their boat should not leave, and thus the only transport which can stand the sea is taken away from them.

It is, of course, useless for these Nicaraguans to cause the arrest, for even should Captain Sumner submit to the actions of Madrid, the American population would demand and release the innocent men by force of arms if necessary. However, the commander of the Columbia is expected before night, and the English commander also.

While speaking to General Lacayo just after the news was made public, it was learned that Madrid had taken those steps on his own advice. It was legal to take those men to Managua, said Lacayo, and he could show it in the laws of Nicaragua. Such a move on the part of the Nicaraguans, coming as it does after three insults to the American flag, deserves the most severe action, and if ever naval officers were called upon to exert their authority their time has arrived to do so.

The American population is greatly excited, and were it not that they have confidence in their country's agents, the bullet riddled buildings would suffer another attack, but this time some one would be severely hurt. The situation is serious for no one feels safe, but it is hoped that Nicaragua will be taught a lesson that will not be forgotten by the men on the Mowhawk and Columbia.

THE BABY ESCAPED.

A Family of Movers and Two Horses Killed by Lightning.

COLUMBUS, Texas, August 24.—A terrible thunder storm here nearly wiped out a family of movers at Rodgers named Hilyard, bound for Jackson county.

They had four wagons and teams, and when about four miles below town, a bolt of lightning struck the front wagon, which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hilyard and a baby, killing the father, mother and two horses. The baby was in the lap of the mother, but escaped uninjured.

Suffrage in North Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 24.—Attorney General Standish states that any woman having the qualification that would entitle her to vote if she were a man will be entitled to vote for superintendent of public instruction in this state at the forthcoming state election, and advised county auditors and sheriffs to provide in each precinct cheaply constructed separate boxes to receive their votes.

Paid the Militia Out of His Own Funds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—The payment of the state militia who were on duty during the recent miners' and railroads' strike began yesterday. There was no available funds with which to meet the obligation of the state, and Governor Matthews gave his personal note for the required amount, \$41,000, and the local banks advanced the money.

The best toned piano in the city is handled by Babcock & Frost, its the Weber.

GEN. EZETA ARRESTED.

The Salvadorean Ex-President and His Companions in Custody at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—General Antonio Ezeta and his fellow refugees are prisoners at last by authority of the United States district court. The warrants of arrest were served yesterday afternoon. Early yesterday morning the local federal officials received notification that the differences between the navy department and the department of justice had been compromised at least in a measure and that the naval authorities of Mare Island would permit the United States Marshal to serve the warrants. The navy department maintained its position on one point, however. It would not furnish transportation for the marshal and his deputies to the gunboat. The marshal, too, was determined to uphold the department of government which he represents. He refused to charter a tug, and there seemed a possibility that the refugees would be left to die of old age on the high seas. Dr. Calderon, the local consul of the Salvadorean government, finally interceded, however, and prevented any serious rupture between these clashing departments of the United States government. He went into his own purse for money and chartered a tug. The refugees were made comfortable for the night in the marshal's office, and soon after were visited by their attorneys. The lawyers would not say what they would do, but the men will be brought before Judge Morrow and the attorneys will probably apply for writs of habeas corpus.

To a reporter Ezeta, who does not speak English, told his story with the assistance of Lieutenant Coffin of the Bennington as interpreter. Ezeta says that between April 29 and May 3 three battles were fought near Santa, in which his forces were defeated. Ezeta was wounded in the head on May 3 and was concealed in a house. Two weeks later, with three hundred of his followers, he made his way to the sea coast. There he found the Bennington and asked for refuge until the steamer San Blas should arrive on her way north, four days later. When the San Blas arrived, the refugees were not allowed to board, but were kept against their wills on the Bennington. Ezeta explains the charge of murder against him by saying that he did not kill the man, but that a teamster who tried to intercept him, was shot by one of his men, an American. Lieutenant Coffin corroborated this story.

As regards the baker robbery Ezeta says he took the money from the baker and gave his receipt for it as a receipt of the money. He used it to pay his soldiers. This, he claims, he had a right to do under the laws of the country. General Bustamonte, who is accused of hanging four men, states that he hanged them, but said the men were deserters from the army. In fact all the offenses charged against the refugees are explained by them as being committed while attempting to fulfill the laws of the country.

SUNDAY SUN BARRED.

Postoffice Department Orders Its Exclusion From the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The postmaster general has issued an order to postmasters directing them not to accept the Sunday Sun, a publication of Kansas City. Some time ago the attention of the postmaster general was called to the publication, with the suggestion that it should not be admitted to the mails.

This resulted in Postmaster Reed being instructed to examine each issue of the paper and if, in his judgment, any issue should not be admitted to the mails he could refuse to handle it. This placed Mr. Reed and the Kansas City office in an embarrassing position, as it was not desired to shoulder the responsibility embraced in the order. Later further complaint was made against handling the publication, resulting in the order just issued by the postmaster general.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES.

General Manager Dickinson Flooded With Petitions for Their Reinstatement.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific is daily receiving hundreds of petitions for the reinstatement of old employees who went out on strike. These letters do not come from the men themselves, but from merchants, bankers, real estate agents, board of trade associations and others. They are all of the same tenor, asking that work be resumed in the shops, and that old employees be given preference over imported help. So urgent are some of the demands that Mr. Dickinson has decided to go west and personally interview the business men of the communities clamoring for relief and asking for the reinstatement of the men. The petitions declare that many of the men's families are in absolute want.

CRUSHED UNDER A ROCK.

One Miner Killed and Three Others Probably Fatally Injured.

MACON, Mo., Aug. 24.—A disastrous accident occurred at the Kansas and Texas coal mine southwest of here yesterday. Hall McCarthy, a miner, was instantly killed and three others so badly injured that their recovery is very doubtful. The accident was caused by the fall of a tremendous big rock, which extended clear across the two rooms in which the four men were working.

Indian Territory Wants the Fight.

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 24.—A purse of \$25,000 was offered by Kansas, Indian territory and Texas citizens for the Jackson-Corbett fight to take place at Wagoner, I. T., where there are no laws to prevent such a contest. Richard K. Fox telegraphed Jackson's and Corbett's acceptance of the offer, providing the money was deposited in New York. The money was guaranteed and will be forwarded Monday.

Nominated for Congress.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 24.—At the Prohibition congressional convention of the Seventh district, held in this city yesterday, Van B. Whisker of Sedalia was the nominee.

MISSOURI CENSUS.

An Extra Census Bulletin Has Just Been Issued.

Of a Hundred Families Sixty-Four Rent Their Places.

DEBT OF EACH \$1,041.

There Are 523,295 Families in the State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—An extra census bulletin just issued shows the ownership and debt of farm and home property in Missouri. The report tabulates the statistics for the eight leading cities of the state, giving the number of families, the number owning their own homes, the number of homes incumbered and the amount of incumbrances. In regard to farms the conclusion is that 31.05 per cent of the farm families hire and 68.95 per cent own the farms cultivated by them; that 36.43 per cent of the farm-owning families own subject to incumbrance and 63.57 per cent own free of incumbrance. Among 100 farm families 31 hire their farms, 25 own with incumbrances and 44 without incumbrance.

On the owned farms there are liens amounting to \$53,738,011, which is 32.28 per cent of their value, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 7.93 per cent, making the average annual interest charge \$68 to each family. Each owned and incumbered farm, on the average, is worth \$2,843 and has subject to a debt of \$53. The corresponding facts for homes are that 63.74 per cent of the home families hire and 36.26 per cent own their homes; that of the home-owning families 72.08 per cent own free of incumbrance and 27.92 per cent with incumbrance. In 100 home families, on the average, 64 hire their homes, 10 own with incumbrance and 26 without incumbrance. The debt on owned homes aggregates \$29,232,658, or 39.78 per cent of their value, and bears interest at the average rate of 7.30 per cent, so that the annual interest charge is \$216. An average debt of \$1,041 incumbers each home, which has the average value of \$2,616.

A table published with this report shows that there are in the state 523,295 families. Of these 373,357 own their homes, on which there are \$1,105 mortgages. There are in Kansas City 26,519 families, 6,134 of whom own their homes and 20,385 families hiring homes. In St. Louis there are 91,364 families and 18,704 own their homes. In Hannibal there are 2,843 families and 1,154 own their homes. In Joplin 1,984 of whom 938 own homes. In Moberly, 1,721 families, of whom 845 own homes. In St. Joseph, 9,853 families, of whom 3,329 own homes. In Sedalia, 2,872 families, of whom 1,294 own their homes, and in Springfield, 4,440 families, of whom 1,993 own homes.

WANT TAYLOR REMOVED.

Civil Service Board Will So Recommend in a Report to Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The civil service commission resumed its examination of the charges against Recorder of Deeds C. H. J. Taylor yesterday. The commission has determined to clothe the investigation with absolute secrecy and a number of witnesses said to have received assessment letters signed by Taylor, representing the Negro National Democratic league, were examined at length behind closed doors.

Several more witnesses who received the letters probably will be examined to-day and it can be authoritatively stated the report will not be forwarded to the attorney general or the president before night. There is strong ground for the belief that accompanying it will be an urgent request signed by the full board for Taylor's removal from the office to which President Cleveland appointed him last spring. This request will be accompanied by an exhaustive statement summing up the charges and reviewing the case in detail.

PECULIAR TARIFF ERROR.

Anthraxite May Come in Free of Duty, but Cannot Be Unloaded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Another blunder has been discovered in the tariff bill which is almost sure to cause trouble. In the free list of the McKinley act appear these two paragraphs:

"536. Coal—Anthraxite of American vessels; but none shall be unloaded."

"537. Coal—Stores of American vessels; but none shall be unloaded."

If the new bill contains the two paragraphs in section 441, of the free list, which now reads:

"Coal—Anthraxite and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded."

Of course, according to the punctuation, the prohibition contained in the last clause applies to all that precedes it in the paragraph, included anthracite coal, which was intended to be made free. As the paragraph now stands, anthracite coal cannot be unloaded.

ICE AN INCH THICK.

Summer Visitors at Mount Washington Treated to a Surprise.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 24.—Summer visitors at the Summit house were astonished yesterday morning to find the windows of their rooms heavily coated with frost. The platform surrounding the Summit house was covered all the forenoon with frost crystals nearly one inch in depth, and it seemed like walking on December snow.

Ice formed an inch thick on standing water, while the beautiful frost feathers stood out on the corners of various buildings to the length of ten and twelve inches. The mercury fell from 40 degrees at 8 o'clock in the evening to 26 degrees at 7 in the morning, and at noon it had only risen one degree, while a northwest wind blew at about sixty-five miles an hour. However, Washington has a weird midwinter aspect indeed.

WOOL IN BOND.

Secretary Carlisle Explains the Tariff Bill to a Philadelphian.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—James W. Tattersfield of Miller & Tattersfield, importers and dealers in wool in Philadelphia, had an interview with Secretary Carlisle regarding the construction to be placed on the new tariff bill as to goods in bond. The particular question which Mr. Tattersfield desired to have settled was whether wool now in bond could be withdrawn without payment of duty when the tariff act placing it on the free list became a law. Mr. Carlisle explained the wording of the enacting clause of the new tariff bill was such that there could be but one construction placed upon it, and that was that all wool while in bond to avoid the payment of duty, would have to be exported and again imported. A statement prepared at the bureau of statistics shows that on July 1, 1894, there were approximately 63,799,321 pounds of wool in bond, valued at \$7,519,622.

REPUDIATE GEN. COXEY.

Indiana Populists Think the Commonwealder Comes Too High.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—The Populist committee of this state has repudiated General J. S. Coxey. He will not make speeches in the state during the coming campaign under the auspices of the committee. He will make speeches in the state, but he will make them "on his own hook."

Some of the leaders of the party here have got the impression that Coxey is a sort of side-show in connection with the people's party. It is said that he charged well for his speech down at Veederburg the other day, and now it is announced that he will speak to the people of DeKalb county "at 10 cents a head." The members of the party who have been investigating his methods have recommended that he be not employed by the state committee to make speeches.

DR. ELY VINDICATED.

His Accuser Declines to Appear and the Case Collapses.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24.—The investigation of Dr. Richard T. Ely by a committee of the board of state university regents utterly collapsed last evening when Ely's accuser, State Superintendent O. R. Wells, sent in a communication declining to appear further before the committee, which he deemed destitute of power.

Dr. Ely was then put on the stand by his attorney for vindication and denied ever having been a walking delegate in Madison or of having threatened to take his printing from a local office unless it was unionized. Then he defined his method of instruction, and in general his views on socialism, declaring himself opposed to strikes and boycotts and holding great reverence for the rights of private property.

Waiting on the Tariff Law.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Portland bark, Gray Deering, from Rosario to Boston, is lying off Cape Cod with a large cargo of wool, waiting for the new tariff bill to become a law. She was sighted several days ago. Under the present law a duty of eleven cents a pound would be collected. Under the new law the cargo can come in free. It is estimated the consignees will make over \$80,000 by delaying the vessel.

A Veteran Chicago Editor Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—David D. Michaels died at his residence in Chicago last night, aged 69 years. He was one of the oldest newspaper writers of Chicago.

A Minister for Congress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—The Prohibitionists of the Fifth congressional district nominated Rev. E. P. White of this city for congress.

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

The Chicago & Alton oil house and master mechanic's office was burned at Slater, Mo., about 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

In the case of Christiana Jaxuin vs. the Grand Avenue street railway company at Marshall, Mo., the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$3,000.

In Ashland, Pa., Adam Shlvetts, aged 64 years, father of Jack Shlvetts, the famous Boston base ball player, was instantly killed by a fall of coal at the Merriam mine Thursday afternoon.

In Lowell Mass., it is announced the Tremont and Suffolk mills will open all departments next Monday morning and give employment to 2,300 persons. They have been closed since July 3.

John Nearan was struck on the head with a pump handle and instantly killed about noon Thursday by Sam Shelton near Miami, Mo. The trouble grew out of a family quarrel.

Two hundred non-union miners have left Wilkesbarre, Pa., on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad for Pittsburg. They will take the place of striking miners at Turkey Creek.

The California Democratic convention made the following nominations for the supreme justices early Thursday evening: Long term, Jackson Teropie and James E. Murphy; short term, Judge Bridgford of Colusa.

A submarine eruption in Bristol Bay recently killed a great number of codfish and salmon. The effect of this was so extensive that the natives have been unable to catch any fish as late as August 1. All the volcanoes in Alaska are active this summer, which is very unusual.

In Vienna, Baron Munday, well known as the founder of the Salvage society, committed suicide by shooting himself. His body was found under the Danube bridge. He was undoubtedly insane.

It is stated the French government will not permit Sir Charles Dilke to make the tour of France's eastern frontier fortresses, for which he is said to have planned for the parliamentary recess. The French press protests against allowing foreigners to pry into French arsenals and forts.

American Steam Laundry, 119 West 7th street, tele. 341.



A PRINCESS SENT TO COVENTRY.

It Was All Because She Would Ride a Cycle on Public Ways.

Bicycles caused no end of bad blood—in more senses than one, it is to be feared—before finally obtaining the right of citizenship among orthodox vehicles of the road, and, universal though they have now become among ordinary mortals, they have still a deal of up hill work to accomplish before acquiring a status among the surroundings of royalty. Of course a prince or king may bestride a "wheel" and do anything but break a record or his neck, but were a princess so far to forget what she owed to her house, her dignity and her long line of ancestors as to patronize this democratic means of locomotion the whole civilized world would be expected to stand aghast at the desecration of royalty implied by the act. And this is the horrible deed that has just been announced by the telegraph and has thrown Italian court circles into ceremonial convulsions.

The catastrophe occurred in Turin, and the heroine and victim—the lady is both—is the pretty, accomplished young widow, the Duchess of Aosta, who is staying at the Castle of Stupinigi. Princess Maria Loetizia is a sister-in-law of the present king of Italy, she having married in 1858 his brother, Prince Amadeo, duke of Aosta, who died in 1890. This lady, who is a Bonaparte, is not merely accomplished and pretty, but is brimful of life and fun and takes a positive delight in tramping upon the rigid court ceremonial of past ages. The last of her frolics was executed on a bicycle made for one.

She set out a few days ago on one of these tabernacled vehicles, accompanied by a maid of honor and two court cavaliers, and after a long ride the party were flying up one of the shady avenues leading to the palace of the dukes of Aosta when a company of soldiers commanded by a major met them half way, glanced at them furtively and perhaps a trifle too furiously or critically and marched on without making a sign. The duchess, rendered more sensitive than usual by the consciousness that she was transgressing the bounds of court etiquette, felt hurt at not being saluted in the approved fashion by the major and his soldiers.

This was perhaps human nature, and as such excusable. But the lively lady went much further—she actually complained of the conduct of the major, who had, she affirmed, culpably neglected to salute her. The commandant of Turin, General d'Onclon de la Batin, at once summoned the officer to appear before him and explain his conduct. The major said he was guilty of no offense, as he did not recognize the high born lady, oddly dressed and seated between two wheels, and would never have permitted himself to think of her highness as a mere bicyclist. Had he known or suspected it was she, of course he would have, etc. General de la Batin, uncertain what course to take, appealed to the Solomonian wisdom of the war minister, to whom he forwarded a detailed report of the whole occurrence, asking for instructions as to the punishment to be meted out to the major, whom he meant while kept in arrest. The minister of war, if not precisely a Solomon, was at least quite shrewd enough to see that the ground he was treading was courtly, if not holy, and instead of taking the responsibility upon himself demanded an audience of the king, before whom he laid the report of the commandant.

The monarch cut the gordian knot in a twinkling. He sent a telegraphic order to Turin releasing the major from arrest and entirely exonerating him in the matter. This, however, was the solution of only one-half of the question. The remaining moiety concerned the lively young widow, and the king sent his bicycle loving sister-in-law an order forbidding her to attire herself in red court costume for the space of two calendar months, a prohibition which is equivalent to strict domestic arrest for that period. The princess is, therefore, absolutely invisible to the good citizens of Turin, who were wont to watch and salute her two or three times daily as she rode or drove or walked about the streets of the historic old city.

The inhabitants console themselves by gazing for hours through the windows of the photographers' shops, where a series of 10 magnificent portraits in various positions and costumes attract hundreds of loyal sympathizers. I now learn that sentence has also been pronounced on one of the court cavaliers who accompanied the duchess on her bicycling expedition. The Marquis of Moncrivello has been summarily dismissed from his post by order of the king, who is said to be extremely annoyed at the evident determination of his sister-in-law to put all traditional notions of court etiquette at naught and to have announced his intention to punish much more severely all future transgressions.—Rome Cor. London Telegraph.

How Postage Stamps Are Made.

Every part of postage stamp making is done by hand. The designs are engraved on steel—200 stamps on a single plate. These plates are inked by two men, and then are printed by a girl and a man on a handpress. They are dried as fast as printed, and then gummed with a starch paste made from potatoes. This paste is dried by placing the sheet in a steam fanning machine, and then the stamps are subjected to a pressure of 2,000 tons in a hydraulic press. Next the sheets are cut so that each one contains 100 stamps, after which the paper between the stamps is perforated, and after being pressed the sheets are taken apart. If a single stamp is injured, the whole sheet is burned.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.



A PRINCESS SENT TO COVENTRY.

It Was All Because She Would Ride a Cycle on Public Ways.



Kitchell and Marburg, AGENTS.

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Woman

You have your troubles, but we have the remedy. We know this because ladies who use

Viavi

tell us so. If you are not fully convinced of its merits, ask some of your friends about it. Some of them, probably, have used it. We are willing to stand or fall on the testimony of ladies who have used Viavi. You should profit by their experience.

Don't Rush

blindly into it. Inform yourself fully. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Kansas Viavi Co., 2 Columbia Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Home Office and Laboratory, San Francisco, Cal.

Advertisement for CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'Everything IN THE DRUG LINE At A. J. Arnold & Son's, NORTH TOPEKA. A full line of Homeopathic Medicines. Established 1870.

Advertisement for St. Denis Hotel, BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH ST., (Opposite Grace Church), NEW YORK. ROOMS \$1.00 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

Advertisement for THE LITTLE LITTLE GROMP CIGAR MARKET, H.L. TROMP, Topeka, Kas.

Call for Cough Cure and insist upon having nothing else. 25 and 50 cent bottles. Try it and if it is not as we say—the best remedy of the kind in the world—we ask you to condemn it to all your friends. Sold by Rowley Bros. Small in size, great in results: De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for Constipation, best for Sick Headache, best for Sour Stomach. J. K. Jones. The finest fruit Pie and puddings to be had in this city is at Whitneys only, 780 Kansas avenue. Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.