The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV---NO. 12. INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1885. WHOLE NO. 10,577

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR MONDAY—Cloudy weather with rain, followed by colder, clearing weather.

Any individual interested in an odd Coat, Vest, or Pants, to piece out the remaining portion of the winter, should see what a very little money will buy from among our broken lots, at the

WHEN.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, Etc.,

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple head cold or influenza to the loss of smell, taste and hearing, cough, brochitis and incipient consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent and never failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE. Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the nervous system and banishes pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for twenty-five cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one-half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

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SWEEPING OUT SALE — AT — THE MODEL

THIS WEEK!

All Overcoats at and below cost. Suits of all descriptions at lower prices than have ever been seen in this city.

MODEL CLOTHING CO.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Cleveland a Rather Uncertain Quantity —A Verdant Diplomat on the Dynamiters' Plots.

What Shute Legislation May Take —Mint Statements—General Hazen's New Charges.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND.

He Disappoints Some Liberal and Enterprising Hotel Men, and Agrees to Accept the Inauguration Committee's Programme.

Special to the Sentinel:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A good deal of disappointment is expressed by Washington hotel men who were competing for the entertainment of Mr. Cleveland during his stay here before inauguration. They are told that he will likely come here on the night of March 2 or the morning of the 3d. This information is direct from Albany through private intelligence. It is learned now that a couple of the leading hotel men offered Mr. Cleveland their best suites of rooms and the very best fare they could produce, for not only himself, but as many personal friends as he desired to have with him, all free gratis. Even more than this, the personal expenses of the Presidential party, including refreshments and carriages, were to be paid.

All these things are refused. If Mr. Cleveland stops at a public hostilery it is to be one of the most quiet ones, and one that has not been seeking him. He is more likely, it is stated, however, to accept the courtesy of a friend and remain at a private house after coming here. He thinks he can there have more privacy.

Mr. Cleveland is going to surprise people, too, by consenting to be inaugurated in the usual way. He has informed the Inauguration Committee that it can proceed as is customary and that he will, with pleasure, conform to the programme.

"Cleveland is one of the most thoroughly self-adjusting men I ever saw," said a member of the Inauguration Committee to-day. "He can be as plain as a farmer's boy or as fashionable as anybody. While he prefers simplicity, he realizes as well as anybody the importance of this occasion, and I assure you there will be no ground for anybody saying he acted in any way for effect. The ceremony and procession will be as attractive as any ever seen here, and the attendance will far exceed all other inaugurations."

DIPLOMATIC BUNCOMBE.

Some Very Undiplomatic Statements from an Attache of the British Legation.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—"No wonder England doesn't feel just as pleasant as sunshine to the United States," observed a British Legation attache to-day. "Congress takes no notice," he continued, "of the propositions for blowing our people sky high and destroying our property, when right in the most populous city in this country preparations for this work are going on daily. We are compelled to maintain a detective force in the United States, and to keep men at the principal ports of entry to detect your citizens in their arrangements for destroying our lives and goods. I have no idea that any notice will be taken officially of this Phalen tragedy in O'Donovan Rossa's office, in New York. It seems, from the ante-mortem statement of Phelan that the office was a rendezvous for dynamiters. Do you suppose the secret service will be put on the clew this man has given? No; I say not. The United States is the only haven the enemies of the British Government has. Here the plots are laid. And yet our country furnishes for this the best market she has. We are friendly, socially, commercially, but does it look like this country reciprocates these kindly feelings?"

Medical Managers Looking for Anatomical "Subjects" Free of Charge.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The managers of the medical colleges in this city are working for the passage of a bill providing that the unclaimed bodies of deceased paupers shall be distributed pro rato among the medical institutions here for the advancement of anatomical science.

While there is no law in this District prohibiting body snatching, medical students say the provisions of the proposed bill would make a convenience for them. Now they are required to pay from $15 to $25 each for stiffs or go out and dig them up themselves, and they prefer to get them free and have them hauled up to the institutes. It is likely the bill will pass. Body-snatchers, upon convictiction, are sometimes imprisoned for six months here.

UNITED STATES MINT.

The Director of the Mint Makes His Annual Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Director of the Mint has made his annual statement. The coinage, less recoinage, has been, gold, $23,726,852; silver, $28,119,978; imports United States coin, gold, $4,239,875; silver, $725,150; total gain, $57,491,648. He estimates that $4,875,000 United States gold, and $216,000 in silver coin were melted in the manufactures and arts, and 6,000,000 trade dollars, constituting a part of the silver circulation in previous years, has been withdrawn from circulation. The exports were, United States gold coin, $11,878,154; silver coin, $522,431; net gain in gold coin, $11,213,573; silver coin, $22,106,697. This added to his estimates makes the total amount in the country January 1, 1884. He makes a circulation that on the 1st of January, 1885, there will be $563,000,000 in gold, and $264,000,000 in silver, making a total of $827,000,000. A comparison with the corresponding amounts of paper in the United States, used as money or as representatives of coin, shows at the close of the year an increase in gold certificates of $28,599,232; silver certificates, $28,269,680, and a decrease in bank notes of $21,324,206; net increase, over $35,000,000. Gold bullion in the mints awaiting coinage on the first of the present month, $63,422,647; a reduction of about $3,000,000 from the previous year.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

Measures that Will Probably Occupy the Congressional Solons During the Present Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Under the rules of the House, the Committee on the District of Columbia will be entitled to the floor to-morrow, and it will endeavor to pass a number of bills of only local interest. It is uncertain what bills will be given precedence by the House during the remainder of the week. Tuesday has been set apart for such business as may be presented by the Committee on Judiciary; Wednesday, for business presented by the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and Thursday, for the consideration of the McPherson Senate bills, providing for the issue of circulation notes to National Banking Associations, and the Dingley House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the lawful money deposited in the Treasury in trust by National Banking Associations for the retirement of their circulating notes. These special orders, however, are not to interfere with the consideration of general appropriation bills.

When the House adjourned on Saturday the discussion of the Consular and Diplomatic bill was not completed. That measure will be called up on Tuesday or possibly to-morrow if the entire day should not be occupied by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Committee on Appropriations intend reporting the Indian bill on Tuesday, and an effort will be made to pass it as soon as the Consular and Diplomatic bill is disposed of.

If possible the River and Harbor Appropriation bill will be reported on Wednesday or Thursday. As soon thereafter as an opportunity is offered an effort will be made to pass it.

There promises to be a strenuous contest during the week between the friends of special orders and advocates of prominent measures, which have been before the House for some time.

Mr. Singleton will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional library; Mr. Townshend the Mexican Pension bill, and Mr. Willis the Educational bill.

Mr. Stocksleger, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, says it is his purpose to call up the bill providing appropriations for public buildings throughout the country at every opportunity offered during the remainder of the session. "When the House decides to discuss the bills for public buildings," he continues, "I will not ask it to pass the bills which have been favorably reported in a lump, but will offer each bill separately, to be passed or defeated on its merits."

There are fifty-eight bills for public buildings, aggregating an appropriation of $6,232,2000, which have been reported to the House in the present Congress, and which are now pending. Two bills, each providing for a public building at Waco, Tex., and the other for a building at Carson City, Nev., and each appropriating $100,000, have been passed.

In the past four Congresses the Appropriation bills for public buildings, which passed the House, aggregated, in the Forty-fourth Congress, $5,731,633; Forty-fifth, $8,037,477; Forty-sixth, $8,252,047, and Forty-seventh, $8,636,000. The appropriations during the Forty fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses were mostly for buildings that previous Congresses had directed should be erected in the larger cities.

In the Senate the Naval Appropriation bill is likely to be reported from the Appropriation Committee and reached for discussion and passage early in the week. The discussion of the Inter-State Commerce bill and Nicaraguan treaty will probably consume the remainder of the week.

A Prize Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—A prize fight, with hard gloves between Jerry Murphy, of New York, and Bob Steel, light-weight champion of New England, for $600 a side, came off at the Base Ball Park this afternoon. Murphy was in fine trim, but Steel appeared overtrained or weak. The men fought eight rounds, each of which lasted from one to two minutes, and each ended with Steel being knocked down. In the first round Steel was knocked down twice, and in the seventh once, and was carried to his corner by his second. In the eighth round the men had sparred half a round when the sheriff and police interfered, putting a stop to the contest. The referee decided the fight a draw. No bloodshed. One thousand spectators.

Irish Parliamentary Organization.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Major John Byrne, who has been asked by Hon. J. P. Carbury to institute an American Irish parliamentary fund, to yield $100,000 yearly, not wishing to assume the responsibility alone in such an important movement, has called a meeting of such citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity as feel an interest in the matter, to be held at the Burnett House January 24, to take steps to form the proposed organization.

The Salvation Army.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 11.—The excitement about the Salvation Army has reached a crisis. They have recruited strong enough to be aggressive. On Saturday night they took the street with tambourines, etc., in defiance of the officers. They were arrested and put in the Station-house, but refuse to go out on bail, saying Christ was in jail and the law will open the prison doors. Religious people are becoming interested, and the end is not yet. They are determined to work for the Lord, they say.

CLARKSON VS. ST. JOHN.

The Wrangle Becoming Extremely Interesting—The Letter to R. C. Kerins, of St. Louis, Explains Itself.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—In connection with the controversy between Governor St. John, of Kansas, and J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, and others, respecting the alleged offer of St. John to withdraw from the Presidential canvass for money, the Globe-Democrat will to-morrow publish the following letter, addressed to R. C. Kerins, of this city. The words in brackets are supplied by the editor of the Globe-Democrat, they having been omitted in the original:

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10, 1884.

DEAR SIR—I made a mistake in coming here. I should have gone to Detroit. Have been communicating with him [St. John] by telegraph. I have said to him [that at the] conference it was two-fifths down in Philadelphia to-morrow night and three-fifths by the 18th, and he insisted upon the 16th (16th for second payment) provided he left for Philadelphia to-day, and said: 'Our P. (Senator Plumb) told me it should be done. Just got this (from St. John).' 'All right. Leave in short time for Philadelphia. Will cancel all west of there. Meet me in Pittsburg to-night.' I sent your telegram under name of Johnson, because I did not want to use my own name. I confess I made the pledge quite wildly, but Plumb told me to make it. I mean by that he told me to keep St. John quiet in this State, and get him to Cincinnati, and you would give him $5,000 or $8,000 down, and then I said suppose I pledge him. Will my pledge be good? And he said yes. Kerins will (give) him $10,000, so, if I have cut a big hog, the pork belongs to Plumb. Now, I am going over to Pittsburg to see him (St. John). Is it not possible for you to send some (one) over from my to arrange with him and fix him then and 'thar?' I am a little guilty because you don't respond to Johnson's call for aid for his county. It was not possible you were seduced on the road home and thus led astray, nor that you are drunk, for you are too good a St. Johnite and love Sunday-school. I have got St. John out of the State and made promises to him that in some way I want to redeem. You may not care a d—, but I have to live with him and you don't. So does Plumb, Simpson et omni genus. Hell, how scholarly. Truly yours, JAMES F. LEGATE.

The Globe-Democrat will also have an editorial to-morrow giving further information in regard to this matter, but it is not accessible to this correspondent to night.

THE SOCIALIST BUGABOO.

The Socialist Scare Only Gotten Up to Secure Increased Appropriations for the State Militia.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A mass meeting of the Socialists was held this afternoon at West Twelfth street Turner Hall, which was well filled. A. R. PARSONS, August Spiers, and others less known in Socialistic circles made speeches setting forth the theories of that class. The Daily News will publish the result of an investigation into the actual strength of the Socialistic military companies of this city. The first company, Lehr and Wehr Werevin, had about thirty men at its last drill; the second company had nine men and three boys at its last drill, with one gun for the lot; the third company exists only in the Socialistic imagination, and the same is true of Jaeger Verein. The Bohemian Sharpshooters had less than twenty at their last drill.

The Daily News says they could not muster more than 100 drilled and armed men, and intimates that the scare is being fostered in the interests of an increased appropriation for the State militia. The police authorities, it says, laugh at the sensational reports published, and say they can promptly suppress any outbreak of which the Socialists are capable.

General Hazen's Counsel Will Publish the New Evidence Against Lieutenant Garlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The National Republican to-morrow will print a long statement by General Hazen's counsel with reference to alleged newly-discovered evidence of Lieutenant Garlington's disobedience of orders while in command of the second Greely Relief Expedition. The evidence is the same which was contained in General Hazen's recent charges against Lieutenant Garlington, and which the Secretary of War regarded as insufficent to justify a court-martial. Appended to the statement is a letter from Lieutenant Greely, written when the latter believed himself to be near death, and deposited in a cairn at Cape Sabine, where it was found by the last relief expedition. In this letter Greely charges Garlington with failure to obey the instructions to replace the damaged provisions in a cache at Cape Sabine with fresh supplies, and also charges Dr. Pavy, of his own party, with robbing his comrades of their food.

Annual Convention of Bnai Brith.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—The seventeenth annual convention of the District Grand Lodge No. 8, Bnai Brith, comprising all the subordinate lodges of the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, convened in this city to-day and will continue in session throughout to-morrow, closing with a grand banquet. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Adolph Loeb, of Chicago; First Vice President, B. A. Lang, of Springfield; Second Vice President, H. Z. Wimmer, of Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Simon Rosenfels, of St. Paul; Treasurer, Levi Solomon, of Chicago; Sargeant-at-Arms, Solomon Weil, of Milwaukee; General Committee, Philip Stein and Samuel Taussig, of Chicago.

Springer's Memorial Services.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The memorial services of the late Reuben Springer, at Music Hall this afternoon, were attended by several thousand persons. Mozart's requiem was sung by the May Festival Chorus, and Hon. William S. Groesbeck delivered an oration on Mr. Springer's life and character.

The World's Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Thirty thousand people took advantage of the day and the half rate admission to visit the World's Exposition. Despite the numerical proportion of the crowd there was none of the crowding consequent on the presence of large bodies in such places on similar occasions.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Grant, Like Carl Schurz, Refused a $100,000 Subscription—Mrs. Grant Now Refuses a Like Present.

A Terrific Explosion of a Tug Boat at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania—Two Killed.

VANDERBILT TO MRS. GRANT.

W. H. Vanderbilt Writes a Letter to Mrs. Grant, and Makes Her a Present of the Debt, Judgment, Mortgages, Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The following letter was sent to Mrs. U. S. Grant by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt:

640 FIFTH AVENUE, Jan. 10, 1885.

To Mrs. U. S. Grant:

DEAR MADAME—So many misrepresentations have appeared in regard to the loan made by me to General Grant, and reflecting unjustly upon him and myself, that it seems proper briefly to recite the facts. On Sunday, the 4th of May last, General Grant called at my house and asked me to lend him $150,000 for one day. I gave him my check without question, not because the transaction was businesslike, but simply because the request came from General Grant. The misfortunes which overwhelmed him in the next twenty-four hours aroused the sympathy and regret of the whole country. You and he sent me within a few days of the time the deeds of your joint properties to cover this obligation, and urged my acceptance on the ground that this was the only debt of honor which the General had personally incurred, and these deeds I returned. During my absence in Europe, the General delivered to my attorney mortgages upon all his own real estate, household effects, swords, medals, and works of art, which were the memorials of his victories, and presents from Governments all over the world. These securities were in his judgment worth the $150,000. At his solicitation the necessary steps were taken by the judgment, etc., to reduce these properties to my possession, and the articles mentioned have been this day bought in by me, and the amounts bid applied in deduction of the debt. Now that I am at liberty to treat these things as my own, the disposition of the whole matter most in accord with my feelings is this: I present to you, as your separate estate, the debt and judgment I hold against General Grant; also the mortgages upon his real estate and all the household furniture and ornaments, coupled only with this condition: That the swords, commissions, medals, gifts from the United States, cities and foreign Governments, and all the articles of historical value and interest, shall at the General's death, or, if you desire it, sooner, be presented to the Government at Washington, where they will remain as perpetual memorials of his fame, and of the history of his time. I enclose herewith assignments to you of mortgages and judgments, the bill of sale of the personal property and the deed of trust, in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this trust deed will, with your approval, be forwarded to the President of the United States for deposit in the proper department. Trusting this action will meet with your acceptance and approval, and with kindest regards to your husband, I am yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. VANDERBILT.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY FOR MRS. GRANT.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1885.

DEAR SIR—Mrs. Grant wishes me to answer your letter of this evening, to say that, while she appreciates your great generosity in transferring to her the mortgage given to secure my debt of $150,000, she cannot accept it in whole. She accepts with pleasure the trust, which applies to the articles enumerated in your letter to go to the Government of the United States at my death, or sooner, at her option. In this manner you have anticipated the disposition which I had contemplated making of the articles. They will be delivered to the Government as soon as arrangements can be made for their reception. The papers relating to all the other property will be returned, with the request that you have it sold and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the debt which I so justly owe you. You have stated in your letter, with the minutest accuracy, the history of the transaction which brought me in your debt. I have only to add that I regret your giving me your check for the amount without inquiry, as an act of marked and unusual friendship. The loan was to me personally. I got the money, as I believed, to carry the Marine National Bank over for a day, being assured the bank was solvent, but owing to unusual calls needed assistance until it could call in its loans. I was assured by Ferdinand Ward that the firm of Grant & Ward had over $660,000 to their credit in the Marine Bank, besides $1,300,000 of unpledged securities in their own vaults. I can not conclude without assuring you that Mrs. Grant's inability to avail herself of your great kindness in no way lessens either her sense of the obligation or my own. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

To W. H. Vanderbilt, Esq.

VANDERBILT'S REPLY.

No. 640 FIFTH AVENUE, Jan. 11, 1885.

General U. S. Grant:

MY DEAR SIR—On my return home last night I found your letter, in answer to mine to Mrs. Grant. I appreciate fully the sentiments which actuate both Mrs. Grant and yourself in declining part of my proposition relating to the real estate. I greatly regret that she feels it her duty to make this decision, as I earnestly hoped the spirit in which the offer was made would overcome any scruples in accepting it. But I must insist I shall not be defeated in a purpose to which I have given so much thought and which I have so much at heart. I will, therefore, as fast as the money is received from sales of real estate, deposit it in the Union Trust Company. With the money thus realized I will at once create with that company a trust, with proper provisions for an income, to be paid to Mrs. Grant during her life, and giving power to her to make such disposition of the principal by her will as she may elect. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

General U. S. Grant.

GENERAL GRANT'S ANSWER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

DEAR SIR—Your letter this date received. Mrs. Grant and I regret you can not accept our proposition to retain property which was mortgaged in good faith to secure a debt of honor. But your generous determination compels us to no longer resist. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

W. H. Vanderbilt.

MRS. GRANT STILL REFUSES.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, Jan. 11, 1885.

To My Dear Mr. Vanderbilt:

Upon reading your letter this afternoon General Grant and myself felt it would be ungracious to refuse your princely and generous offer. Hence his note to you. But upon reflection I find I can not, I will not, accept your munificence in any form. I beg you will pardon this apparent vacillation and consider this answer definite and final. With great regard, and a sense of obligation that will always remain, I am yours very gratefully,

JULIA D. GRANT.

To Mr. William H. Vanderbilt.

Recapture of All the Escaped Prisoners.

WAUPAN, Wis., Jan. 11.—Last night four inmates of the State Prison, Michael Hogan, Thomas Deedy, William Burns and Richard Page, effected their escape from the institution. But little start was gained by them before their absence was discovered, and a search was immediately commenced. Page was the first to be recaptured, a farmer nabbing him just as he was about to take a horse from the farmer's barn, to further his escape. Early this morning the other three were found in the hay in a barn on the prison grounds. Hogan, Deedy and Burns are three of the most desperate characters confined in the prison. The quartet effected their escape from the cells through the use of skeleton keys, which had been obtained in some manner unknown, and by having previously cut away the bar of a window grate, and thus found the means of exit to the prison yard.

TUG BOAT EXPLOSION.

The Tug Mike Dougherty Completely Demolished and Two of the Crew Killed and the Others Badly Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—The Dispatch's Elizabeth, Pa., special says: "By an explosion of her boiler the steam tug Mike Dougherty was completely demolished near here at 10 o'clock to-day. Two of the crew were killed and the others badly hurt. The boat had put ashore near Bellvue Landing to make repairs to some of the machinery that had broken kown, and the explosion occurred while she lay there. The killed and injured are: William Holler, steward, Allegheny, lost; William Matthews, deckhand, Allegheny, lost; Gardner Jackson, Captain, of Allegheny, badly scalded; Hugh J. Porter, engineer, of Allegheny, cheek laid open; T. McQuid, deckhand, South Side, Pittsburg, leg hurt slightly. The remaining member of the crew was Henry Brown, fireman, of Allegheny. He is injured. The hull of the unlucky steamer and vicinity for 200 yards around, is indeed a scene of desolation. The force of the explosion must have been terrific. The hull lies in shallow water near shore, half exposed, and one side blown out. The entire upper works are blown off. Fragments of the machinery and fixtures lie scattered all round on the ground, and many were blown far into the river, where they either sank or floated off. The boiler which burst lies a shattered and battered wreck fifty yards up along the shore and the other, but little injured, was blown far up the bank, but fell back into the river. Two hundred yards down the shore lies the pilot wheel and a section of the hurricane deck, while up the hillside, and far back over the river, lies the pilot-house, while the stove and smokestack were blown entirely over the hill, at least 200 feet high, and lie in a hollow half a mile away, and fragments of woodwork and machinery are strewn thickly over the ground for a great distance around. The two lost men have not been found yet. They are supposed to have been blown into the river, which is being dragged for bodies. Viewing the wreck and evidence of the awful force expended, it is a matter of great wonder that any escaped alive. The engineer, in a broken voice and with tears in his eyes, told his experience to your correspondent as follows:

"We were coming up light, and everything was going right, when a valve-stem broke. It was not a serious thing, and we ran ashore to fix it. This took about half an hour, and we had got just about finished when I sent the fireman down in the hold to get a bolt. In the meantime I had one of the boys try the water. He found two gauges and about 160 pounds. We are allowed 175. I thought the fireman was staying too long. I had started down the steps myself when the boiler let go. The fact that I was below saved me from serious injury or death, for the force of the explosion was upward. The fireman was in the hold, and the only one not hurt. The Captain was just where I left him and was badly scalded. McQuaid was blown clear out on shore and thus had his leg hurt. The other two poor fellows had gone forward, the steward to get dinner, and Matthews to let the boat loose. I was careful, and I am sure it was not my fault, and I don't know what caused it."

The people of the neighborhood flocked to the scene, startled by the loud report. The injured were speedily gathered up and taken to a neighboring house, where all possible was done for them, two physicians happily being in sight when the explosion occurred. Subsequently they were taken on the steamer Venture to their homes in Allegheny. The Captain is very severely scalded on his hands and side, but will probably recover. The engineer had a narrow escape from bleeding to death from an artery severed in his cheek. Otherwise he is not hurt, but is in great mental anguish. The wrecked steamer was a tug boat of the screw-propeller order and drawing six feet four inches. She was owned by the Brown coal firm of Pittsburg, and was three years old. Her equipment was the very best in every particular, and well posted river men put her value at $15,000. She is a complete wreck.

Phelan Improving—A Spanish-American Meeting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Captain Thomas Phelan continues to improve, but was unable to attend court to-day.

A meeting of Spanish-Americans was held in Tammany Hall this afternoon to discuss the question how to aid the sufferers from the earthquakes in Spain. Consul General Miguel Luanez Guarez presided. Tino de Pombo, Consul General at Columbia, and Consul General Jacob Baiz, of Guatemala, were Vice Presidents. It was decided to appoint a Committee of twelve to receive contributions and arrange for entertainments.

Died of His Wounds.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—William Sabin died, in the West Pennsylvania Hospital to-night, from wounds received in a drunken fight with his brother-in-law, Daniel Dunovan, on Christmas evening. Dunovan has been arrested.

Governor Marmaduke.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Governor Marmaduke, who has been somewhat indisposed for a few days past, is very much better to-day and left to-night for Jefferson City, where he will be inaugurated to-morrow.

Lewis Carl Arrested.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 11.—Lewis Carl, who murdered his son Charles near Seidersville Friday night, was arrested this morning at his home. He has confessed his crime, but alleges self-defense.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley—Cloudy weather, with rain, followed by colder, clearing weather, winds shifting to northwestly, higher barometer.

For Upper Lake Region—Fair weather, preceded by local snows, northwesterly winds, rising barometer.