The Indianapolis Sentinel.

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WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR SUNDAY—Fair and colder weather, followed by local snows.

All broken lines of Heavy Underwear at the

WHEN

Clothing Store

Are being offered at greatly reduced prices, to close them.

THEO PFAFFLIN & CO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Wholesale and Retail.

Agents wanted in every county.

Theo. Pfafflin & Co.

82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Our TERMS and PRICES can't be duplicated.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley—Fair and colder weather, preceded by local rains; western winds.

For Upper Lake Region—Partly cloudy weather; local snows, followed by slight rise in temperature; westerly winds, shifting to brisk southerly; falling, preceded in the eastern portion by rising barometer.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

No Big Speculators Doing Anything, So Scalpers and Outsiders Have Their Own Way—Not Much Change to Note.

Special to the Sentinel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The markets on 'Change the past week have at times looked rather tottering, but, although the feeling is feverish, prices show no decided change in either direction. Big speculators are practically out of the pit, some waiting for a break to buy and others hoping for a good sized bulge on which to put out their lines. This has left the deal largely in the hands of scalpers and outsiders. The former work from the bear side while the latter are generally bearish.

Wheat opened easier under the influence of the previous week's failures and the widespread belief that the business situation of the country was fast growing worse instead of better. Then the market was steadied up by the war news from abroad, only to be again depressed by the increase in the visible supply, which, though small, was very discouraging to holders who, in view of the cold weather and snow blockades had confidently figured on a big decrease. Hence there was a good deal of selling by "short horned" bulls, and a few big parcels were let go for a quick turn. The sag, however, did not amount to over a cent, all offerings being freely taken and another hard spot was caused by reports that the Northwest that a very small proportion of the crop there remained in farmers' hands. About this time there was a cut in Eastern freight rates, and some large export purchases were made. Some enterprising bull, too, started a rumor that Young & Co. were heavily 'long," and proposed a little squeeze. Nobody placed any faith in the story, but it answered its purpose in driving the crowd to cover. Since then the feeling has been nervous, and neither side appears to have confidence enough in its position to stand on it for over twenty-four hours, while the majority change their opinions half-a-dozen times a day, accepting very small profits, or hastening to even up at a fractional loss.

"Big operators," said Bliss, "made their winnings on the boom of two weeks ago. The crowd have the market, and as they unload upon each other it will gradually settle back until again taken in hand by strong men."

Ever ngham, on the other hand, says: "I believe all surprises this year will be as much on the bull side as they were last year on the bear. Even $1.25 for May wheat would not surprise me at all. Other markets are stronger and relatively higher than ours, especially on low grade wheat, which is wanted by millions. This year for the first time outside 'lambs' refused to be scared and buy freely on a decline. They are rapidly learning to follow the example of professionals, and may yet beat them at their own game."

A. M. Wright also looks for a higher range. Milmine is as bearish as he was bullish a short time ago.

Bacon is a bull, and says that if the small stock of flour be considered, present supplies will foot up little, if any, larger than a year ago.

Corn is still firm with but little doing, all interests being centered in wheat. Receipts are improving somewhat, but the shipping demand absorbs them all and the position of the market is regarded as healthy.

Provisions, too, have been without change of consequence, offerings being moderate and the demand in proportion. Many think that with a return of moderate weather receipts of hogs will increase and prices of all products decline, but others say that although the market is quiet now the big purchases of Baxter a few weeks ago placed Armour in control. At the yards this week business in the live animals has been sadly interfered with by the freezing weather.

Brutal Murder and Suicide.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Michael Roch, an Irishman, living at 36 Mulberry street, on the West Side, murdered his wife and then cut his own throat at an early hour this morning. The couple came from England, arriving in Cleveland on New Years day. The neighbors report that since their residence on Mulberry street quarrels have been of frequent occurrence. Last night Roch was out with a companion named John McFadden. Returning at midnight intoxicated, his wife fled from the house and went to the residence of a neighbor. Roch followed and carried her back to the house in his arms. She escaped and ran about in the snow in her bare feet, with Roch pursuing and shooting wildly. Finally both were seen to enter the house. At 7 o'clock this morning a neighbor, Mrs. Conners, entered their apartments and found Mrs Roch lying in bed, with her head almost severed from her body. At her side lay Roch, his throat frightfully cut, gasping for breath. He was taken to the City Hospital, where the physician says he will die before night.

Run on a Savings Bank.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Long before the opening hour of the New Haven Savings Bank, Orange street in the vicinity of Chapel, was thronged by anxius depositors. By 9 o'clock 200 persons were in line. Policemen stood guard at the outer door, and prevented the banking room from being jammed. As one depositor withdrew another was admitted. Full one-half of the crowd consisted of females. The officers of the bank state that it is perfectly able to meet all demands.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

Saturday Being Visiting Day at the Parliament Houses and the Tower of London, Dynamiters

Gain Admittance Among the Visitors, Principally Women and Children, Succefully Explode Infernal Machines.

DYNAMITE CLIMAX.

A Most Successful Attempt of the Dynamite Fiends to Destroy Westminster Hall, Parliament Buildings and the Tower of London.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 2:10 p. m.—An alarming explosion has just occurred in the House of Parliament.

2:30 p. m.—The House of Parliament and government offices were severely shaken, and considerable damage done. It is impossible at this moment to tell the extent of the calamity.

The report of the explosion was heard in Downing street.

Great excitement prevails, and enormous crowds are assembling at the scene of the explosion.

The origin of the explosion is wrapped in mystery, but it is believed to have been caused by dynamite.

4 p. m.—The explosion occurred close to the House of Lords, near Westminster Hall. It is reported that the explosive was placed in the crypt under the building. A policeman was hurt.

The force of the shock was tremendous. It was felt at a great distance. The amount of damage done is very great.

Rumors are current at this hour that another explosion occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon at London Tower.

Excitement is on the increase with every moment, and the city is filled with flying rumors.

There were two explosions instead of one, as at first supposed, at the Parliament Houses. The second came about three minutes after the first. One was near the House of Commons and the other at Westminster Hall.

One man was arrested near the scene of the explosion.

The detective force are now hard at work seeking further developments, which are anxiously awaited, particularly the people in the neighborhood of Westminster Hall.

Saturday being the usual visiting day at the Houses of Parliament, the building contained a great number of sightseers at the time of the explosions. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall; the second took place in the stranger's gallery in the House of Commons. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor, who was alone and about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman and called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carelessly, not suspecting anything, and went with it out into Westminister Hall. He no sooner had reached the hall than the package exploded.

This explosion knocked the policeman down, and injured him seriously. His case is considered critical. Its force also knocked down two other policemen standing in the vicinity, and stunned them. A lady and gentleman standing near the officer who had the package were also prostrated. The great window that is over the entrance to Westminster Hall was smashed to atoms, and all the side windows blown out.

In the interior of the House of Commons, and upon the floor, the only seat damaged by the explosion was that which Gladstone occupies. A small chip was also torn off the top of the Speaker's chair.

The explosion caused a panic among the visitors. Those who were in the House of Commons fled precipitately, and many ladies were bruised in the crush.

The second explosion in the Parliament buildings occurred three minutes later than the first and was far more disastrous. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the peers' gallery on the left side.

Little hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policeman.

The force of the explosion was such that one man was blown to the earth 800 yards from the point of the explosion. The lobby of the House of Commons is completely demolished.

A clue to the perpetrators of the outrage is thought to have been discovered. Just before the explosion occurred a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand-bag, entered a cab outside of Parliament yard and drove rapidly away, giving no directions as to destination.

They had not gone far when the explosion happened. The cabman hearing this, stopped his cab. The man and woman at once leaped out and hastened quickly from the spot. The cabman went in pursuit of the runaways, and they were soon overtaken and arrested by the police.

LONDON, 4:30 p. m.—The prevalent belief is that the destructive agent was conveyed into the House of Commons by some Saturday visitor.

The fullest investigation shows the extent of the damage to be much greater than at first supposed. The western extremity of the House is a total wreck.

There is now no doubt that the explosive was placed under the Peers' Gallery on the Government side of the House. All the woodwork on that part of the building is shattered and a wide hole made through the floor. The gallery was displaced, and even the solid stonework of the doorways either pulverized or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass in the house was smashed to atoms, the gallery benches overturned and broken, and the gallery generally dismantled.

The glass roof of the House of Commons is completely shattered. The clock in the House stopped at precisely 2:13 p. m. A heavy beam which formed one of the supports for the gallery was projected into the Speaker's chair, seriously injuring it; Gladstone's seat was torn to pieces.

A lady visiting the House of Commons at the time of the outrage was seriously injured.

Immense damage was done in the lobby. The Masonic decorations and sculpture were utterly destroyed. The place is described as literally blown to pieces.

The shock was felt in Pall Mall, and persons in the vicinity say the very earth shook.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, and the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, are visiting the scene.

Another account of the explosion at Westminster Hall says the explosion was more disastrous than at first anticipated. Four persons were badly injured, including two policemen fatally wounded. A lady who was in the hall spied the infernal machine and called the attention of Policeman Cole, on duty at the time, to it. Officer Cole rushed to the spot, seized the machine and attempted to extinguish the fuse, but was not quick enough. The fuse burned so rapidly and closed so quickly upon the machine that the officer dropped it. The explosion followed almost immediately.

The explosion in the lobby of the House of Commons occurred three minutes later than the one in Westminster Hall. It came from directly under the strangers' gallery and very close to the seat usually occupied by Bradlaugh when visiting the Commons. The lobby was completely wrecked, the gallery torn down, the Speaker's chair destroyed and the massive stones displaced.

Colonel Majendi, Chief Inspector of Explosives, in an interview this afternoon, said the explosion was due to nitro-glycerine. The compounds were precisely similar to those used in the previous outrages in this city. He believed that women charged the explosive apparatus at Westminster Hall and the lobby of the House of Commons.

6 p. m.—It has been ascertained that a large quantity of explosive matter had been placed inside the great ornamental gates leading to the crypt under Westminster Hall. These gates were blown clear off their hinges and thrown to the ground. All the windows on the north and south sides of the immense building were blown to atoms. The concussion shook down from the grand oak roof of the hall the accumulated soot of centuries. This, in its downward movement, made a dense cloud.

The city is in a frenzied state of excitement. The whole police force is on duty and troops in and around the city are under arms. Police patrols are stationed everywhere, in close proximity to each other, and a cordon of police has been drawn around every public building. Chief Superintendent Williamson, of Scotland Yard, personally inspected the scenes of explosion, as have also Inspectors Livingstone and Kelly. One of the wounded policemen is dying. Several men have been arrested, but are believed to be innocent of any connection with the horrible outrages. The man taken into custody in the vicinity of Westminster Hall is a Canadian, and apparently a seafarer. He was thoroughly searched, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

The Queen telegraphed for the particulars of the explosions to Sir William Harcourt.

6 p. m.—The officers on guard became alarmed, and dared not enter the room in the lobby. Splinters were for a time as thick as flakes in a blinding snow storm, and were propelled with dangerous force. Cut and ripped leather from the seats and torn out and scattered horse hair stuffing were all over the house. A man who happened to be standing upon a scaffolding near the crypt when the explosion occurred was knocked forcibly to the ground.

The statues of King William IV. and King George IV., in Westminster Hall, were overturned.

The fact that an unusual number of ladies visited the Parliament Building to day has given rise to a suspicion that the miscreants who perpetrated the outrage were either women or men in women's disguise. It is now remembered by the attendants about the buildings that parcels were carried by many women, and they seemed to bestow unusual care in guarding them.

Visiting Day at the Tower a Terrible One for Sight-Seers.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 4 p. m.—Rumors regarding the explosion at London Tower are confirmed. The outrage was the most successful yet made upon any public buildings since the inauguration of the present era of dynamite warfare.

The famous old building was crowded with visitors at the time of the explosion.

The wildest rumors are in circulation as to the number of persons injured. These rumors are being carried through the city and constantly exaggerated by the visitors present at the time. Up to 4 o'clock but sixteen persons had been officially reported as injured by the explosion, none mortally.

The attack was made on that portion of the building known as "the White Tower." It was fairly filled with the visitors at the time, and the most, if not all, of these were hurt. They were moving about in the Tower at the time of the explosion. The roof was blown clear off the structure. All the persons known to have been injured were visitors. The police the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all egress from the Tower and grounds, and are now subjecting every person detained to the most rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person inside the premises at the time.

Surgeons were promptly summoned to the assistance of the wounded, who are now securing all the attention practicable.

The excitement is growing as the news of the explosion spreads. Crowds in the vicinity of the damaged buildings are increasing momentarily.

4:30 p. m.—Investigation so far leads to the conclusion that the explosives used in the attack on the tower were handled by persons who gained access to the structure as visitors. The ruins also show that the explosive operated from a point somewhere on the inner bastion or in the esplanade nearest the Thames tower. It turns out that the police were unusually prompt and successful in placing their embargo upon all egress from the tower grounds. But few persons had left when the embargo was ordered. Extra guards have been posted about the walls, and every person within has become subjected to personal examination.

The report made by the tower explosion was terrific. It was heard for miles up and down the Thames, and at once attracted an immense crowd to the scene.

5 p. m.—Later reports show that the first stories about the damage to the White Tower were some what exaggerated. White Tower building is not destroyed. It is now said that the structure is not even seriously injured.

These later reports tended somewhat to allay public excitement. If the explosion really demolished the White Tower, the results must have been immensely more serious, for that part of the building is an armory, used at present for the storage of rifles, and often of large quanties of ammunition. This fact makes the popular indignation against the perpetrators of the outrage indescribable.

A large number of children were among the visitors. Many of these little ones had their faces and hands badly torn by broken glass and flying splinters. The most ominous sight in the large crowd of innocent prisoners temporarily detained within the Tower walls was afforded by these little ones, with their pale faces and bleeding hands.

Another account of the explosion at the Tower gives the following details: The scene in and around the Tower is indescribable. Several children are among the injured. Their pale faces, bloody heads and broken limbs roused the great crowd that congregated in the vicinity to frenzy. Yells were heard on every side to "lynch the villains," "roast the fiends." All visitors are still detained in the Tower, and will be kept there until their antecedents have been thoroughly inquired into.

Hundreds of rifles were damaged in the Tower, which was ignited, and the fire was suppressed with great difficulty. The ancient armors were destroyed.

6 p. m.—That the explosion occurred on the second floor of the White Tower all authorities agree, and that dynamite was used. The third floor is thoroughly wrecked, and the explosion damaged many hundred stands of arms. The explosion occurred exactly at 2 o'clock.

Lord Chelmsford and General Milman are now engaged in the work of inspecting the attacked structure. Some reports place the number of persons injured by the tower explosion at four. No arrests have yet been made. The police have been ordered to be doubly vigilant.

Further Particulars of the Dynamite Explosions.

LONDON, 7:30 p. m.—The Tower was fairly filled with visitors at the moment the explosion occurred, and many persons are seriously injured. One man had a leg smashed, another had an ear completely severed from his head. The two were taken to the hospital, where their wounds have been carefully dressed. Excited crowds still remain about the Tower, and cries for vengeance are heard on every side. The throng of people about the Parliament buildings continues as great as ever at this hour, and are tumultuous with excitement. The policeman most seriously injured by the explosion is sinking rapidly. All hope of his recovery has been abandoned.

Of the two persons arrested just after the explosion, as they were hurrying away from Westminster, the man is middle-aged, somewhat above the medium height, and describes himself as a Canadian seafarer and part owner of a vessel. It is generally supposed the explosive was conveyed into the Parliament Houses and placed in position by a woman.

An eye witness of what occurred at the Parliament Houses relates that immediately after the first explosion took place he entered Westminster Hall and lent his assistance in removing the wounded. He says he found three Constables prostrated upon the stairs leading down into the crypt under the hall, all of whom were seriously injured. Near by a gentleman was lying stretched upon the ground, completely prostrated. The hat of a gentleman and a portion of his clothing were torn to ribbons and he himself had received severe injuries. The locality of the explosion in the House of Commons is always in deep shadow, being directly under the gallery. The person who deposited the dynamite was thus much less likely to attract notice than in almost any other part of the House.

A woman who was visiting Westminster Hall at the time says she was descending the stairs leading to the crypt, when she saw what appeared to be a burned dress, and volumes of smoke issuing from the burning article. She then saw a constable pick up the article and immediately throw it from him. As soon as the thing struck the ground it exploded with a frightful report.

The Pall Mall Gazette summarizes its account of the explosion in the House of Commons in the following language: "Thus the whole interior of the House of Commons presents a remarkable scene of devastation. Although there is a great litter, everything may be put right within a week's time. Nothing is more surprising about the whole dastardly outrage than its utter failure to affect any substantial injury."

The Canadian arrested on suspicion of complicity in the perpetration of the crime has proved his innocence and been freed from the custody of the police. Constables Cole and Cox, who were so seriously injured by the explosion in Westminster Hall are still unconscious, and their recovery is considered absolutely hopeless.

Count Von Munster, the German Minister to England, and the Lord Mayor of London visited the scene of the explosion at the Tower this evening.

It has been ascertained that the crown jewels and regalia, which have been for a long time in the Tower, are undamaged. The noise of the explosion was preceded by a blinding flash, followed by great clouds of dust. Additional guards are placed to-night around the Tower, Parliament Houses and public buildings.

About sixty visitors were in the Tower at the time of the of the explosion. The explosive agent was deposited in what is known as the Banqueting Hall of the White Tower. This hall is now used as an armory, and in it were stored a large number of Martini rifles, which were to be shortly issued to the volunteers. It was behind a rack of these that the deadly compound was placed. The dynamite played its maddest freaks with the rifles. Many of them were twisted into the most excentric shapes imaginable and their distorted forms scattered about the apartment in a marvel of confusion. All the glass and other fragile articles in the hall were smashed out of all semblance of their former selves. A large hole was crushed through the floor at the spot where the dynamite was placed. Directly overhead a similar hole was blown through the roof. The wood work was set on fire by the explosion, but before any serious damage had been done by the flames they were extinguished. All the persons arrested during the afternoon on suspicion of being implicated in to-day's crimes were released this evening, there being no facts against them sufficient to warrant keeping them in custody. The police are completely nonplussed. They are incapable of even forming a theory, and appear to be dazed at their own inefficiency to prevent such outrages, or discern their perpetrators when they have been committed. The popular rage was high, and the claim for some one on whom to wreak its vengeance for the awful crimes of this afternoon was so insatiate that persons arrested on suspicion narrowly escaped lynching when set at liberty. Wherever men congregate, at the clubs, coffee houses, hotels, on the street, at home and everywhere, the one topic of conversation throughout London and throughout the United Kingdom this evening has been this last instance of the dynamite devilish act.

Remarkable force was shown by the explosion in Westminster Hall in a downward direction. Holes and cracks were made in the ground large enough to hold a man. Into one of the holes so formed Constable Cox was violently thrown and from it was extricated in a bruised and battered condition. Two other policemen near the scene of the explosion were not so seriously hurt, but they were thoroughly stunned by the concussion.

Further inspection of the locality of the explosion in the House of Commons shows that the flooring was driven clear through to the basement. The floors throughout the building are littered with the debris of the broken chandeliers, glass and other objects of a fragile nature. The gas fixtures were wrecked, and it was impossible for Colonel Majendi, Chief of the Department of Explosives, to continue his investigations for lack of proper illumination.

The damage, however, will not delay the assembling of Parliament, as everything can be repaired before the day for the meeting arrives.

Another report states that one arrest was made in connection with the outrage at the Tower, but the person was subsequently set free.

The passengers on all the steamers which left Dover for France this afternoon and evening were searched, in hopes of finding some of the perpetrators of the London outrages, but the search proved fruitless.

Some of the Results of the Outrage—The Wounded, Etc.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—An intense anti-Irish feeling has been caused by the outrage, and it is certain to unfavorably affect decent Irishmen employed or seeking employment in England. Vigilance Committees and anti-Irish Leagues of employers are talked of. It is now stated, according to the course and energy of the explosive employed in the House of Commons, that if the House had been in session Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Charles Bradlaugh, and 200 other members, would have been killed. The search of the visitors at the Tower after the explosion occupied four hours. The number of those injured by the explosions is as follows:

At the Tower, six injured seriously and fourteen slightly; at the Parliament building, four seriously and ten lightly. The worst injuries received are by Constables Cox and Cole, and a civil engineer named Edwin Green, visiting the Parliament buildings. Over one hundred visitors were in the House of Commons when the explosion occurred in Westminster Hall. Most of them rushed out of the building, and thus many lives were saved.

The news of the introduction in Congress of a bill, by Senator Edmunds, to prevent and punish dynamite conspiracies in the United States, has been received here in turning aside the bitterness of feeling against America which has been engendered by the explosions.

How the News of the Explosions Was Received in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The news of the dynamite explosions in London has caused an enormous sensation, especially among the English and American sojourners of this city. The English Embassy has been beseiged throughout the evening by anxious inquiries after the latest details. The news dispatches from London are posted in the main reception rooms as fast as received, and the bulletin boards are constantly surrounded. Lord Lyons could not be seen this evening, but as far as could be learned from the attaches of the Lezation there is no suspicion that the Fenians in Paris, of whom James Stephens is the leader, were connected with the plot, and no special investigation has been ordered in this city.

The Independence Belge on the Explosions.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25, 5 a. m.—The Independence Belge, in commenting upon the latest dynamite explosions in London, says: "The outrages among holiday makers can not have any political meaning, and these were undoubtedly planned in America, with a view to stimulating contributions to the so called skirmishing fund. The remedy is in the hands of America's law-makers and magistrates."

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE THEORIES.

The Chief of the New York Detective Force, Inspector Byrnes, Gives His Theory of the Outrages.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Inspector Byrnes, Chief of the detective force, gave his views to-night regarding the dynamite explosion to day in London. He said such a state of things could not exist here, and could not there without the authorities being very much at fault. With the power and prestige of the whole British Government at their command, with laws so much more favorable than ours to a vigorous policy of suppression, and with unlimited resources of every kind, they ought to be able to prevent outrages and punish the perpetrators, unless there was a screw very seriously loose somewhere. Looking at it from a comm-sense point of view he thought there was a screw loose. His idea was the authorities there were on the wrong track altogether—he in London and charged with discovering the originators of these explosions he would look in exactly an opposite direction from the one the authorities seemed to be following. Depend on it, there were people very high in station who led the movements and engineered these constantly recurring systematic outrages. If they waited long enough the English police would catch some vagabond with dynamite in his pockets and hang him. This would not stop it, as these men were only tools. It was the man who used them they wanted. The Irish at home and those abroad were not the people to conceive such a systematic plan of outrage. He did not expect to find the leaders among these. He would look to the highest intelligence, boldest leadership and station farthest removed from suspicion for them. He would look as near the Government itself as might be for his purpose and expect to find there what he sought. The shock the discovery would cause might startle the country more than the dynamite explosives had done. The British authorities were working at cross purposes and traveling on roads leading straight away from the object of their search rather than toward it.

The Theory of the London Police, and Their Impotent Action.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The favorite theory of the police is that the dynamite which caused the explosions in Westminster Hall, the House of Commons and the Tower was carried to the place in each case concealed under the cloak of a woman, whose appearance was thus made to resemble that of a woman about to become a mother. A woman in whom this appearance was very noticeable was seen among the visitors at the Tower this afternoon, shortly before the explosion occurred. She was escorted by a tall man with a military air. Neither of them could be found after the gates were closed after the explosion, and when the visitors came to be searched. The supposed woman and her escort escaped during the rush that occurred just after the explosion, and before the gates were closed. This impotent action of the police is generally ridiculed.

NEWS OF THE EXPLOSIONS

How It Was Received in the House and Senate and What Was Said About the Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—When the news of the London explosions reached the House of Representatives members were disposed to doubt its authenticity. On its confirmation, however, they eagerly sought such information as was obtainable. "This is becoming a serious thing," said one, "and it must receive such attention and action as its seriousness deserves."

Representative Flinerty sat in the House to-day, when the news was received by him. "Of course it will be laid to the Irish," he said, "but Nihilists may be in London as they are in the cities of Russia."

One or two members were disposed to exhibit a degree of timidity, and remarked: "What if an attempt was made to blow up the House of Representatives, where would we be?"

A Democratic member said: "Dynamite is being used too promiscuously in Chicago it has been found, and now its force is felt on the English Parliament. But what can be done? England should use the most decisive measures to discover the perpetrators of this deed, and should hang any one found guilty, man or woman."

The Senators received the early news of the explosions in London with incredulity. Several of them sent to the Associated Press Office to make inquiries about it. Being assured the reports were correct, much anxiety was displayed to know the details, and reports as fast as they were received were sent to the Senate, which was in secret session. It is understood the dynamite bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds was prepared at the State Department, and, of course, before the tidings of to-day's explosions reached Washington. The introduction of the bill was, however, undoubtedly hastened by the news from London.

The Senators, in secret session, are reported to have expressed their abhorrence of the crimes in most emphatic terms.

Senator Bayard introduced the following resolution in the Senate to-day:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to destroy the houses of Parliament and other public buildings in London, and hereby expresses its horror and detestation of such monstrous crimes against civilization.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed till Monday, to enable the Senate to receive fuller information upon the subject matter.

O'Donovan Rossa Interviewed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—When O'Donovan Rossa was told about the explosion in the House of Parliament, he said he was glad to hear the news; that the House of Parliament ought to have been blown up long ago, and that he had been preaching and collecting money to fight England with for the last five years. The sooner England, he said, was crippled, the better. When asked if he knew anything about the explosion, he shook his head in a mysterious manner, and replied that he had nothing to say.

Edmunds' Bill Against Dynamiters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Edmunds to-day introduced a bill making it a felony to manufacture, compound, make, buy or sell any explosive in the United States with the intent to use it in this or any other country for the injury of life or private or public property.

Irishmen Denounce the Outrage.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—The Irishmen of this city are much excited over the dynamite explosion in London to-day. Leading members of the different Irish societies almost unanimously were strong in their words of disapproval of such plans to secure the rights of Ireland.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Nothing New Has Been Heard From Stewart—The Arabs Far and Near Depressed by Stewart's Victory.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The War Office has just made public a dispatch received this afternoon from General Wolseley at Korti. It says he has heard nothing further from General Stewart. The reported capture of Omdurman by El Mahdi's forces, Wolseley says, lacks confirmation, and it is doubtful. General Earle's column, thoroughly provisioned and equipped, composed of artillery, cavalry and a camel corps, started to-day from Hemdab for Berber, the march to be made by way of Abuhamed. The enemy, which includes the entire fighting force of the Monassir tribe, under the command of Wadgamr, who ordered the murder of Consul Stewart, and the fighting men of the other tribes under Moussa, assembled in war order at Kiri. This is thirty miles above Hamdab, the starting point of to-day's expedition. Wolseley says both Wadgamr and Moussa boast that they are determined to give battle. If so, an engagement between these chiefs and General Earle by Monday would seem to be inevitable. Wolseley states, however, that soldiers who go with Earle are all in the best of health and spirits. They regard Stewart's battle of last Saturday as a glorious victory, and are proud of the achievements of their comrades, and anxious to meet the Rebels on their own account. Wolseley declares the Arabs have been depressed by the news of Stewart's victory, and its effect has been so great and widespread that, in his opinion, it may properly be considered doubtful if Earle will meet with any serious opposition before reaching Berber.

Courbet's Troops Defeated at Kee-Lung.

HONG KONG, Jan 24.—Special advices state that Admiral Courbet's operations for the seizure of the mines of Kee-Lung have been thwarted by the Chinese. The dispatches state that the French troops disembarked and attacked Kee-Lung, and were repulsed with the loss of seventy-five men. Later news confirms the information that the repulse of the French was due largely to the utter inefficiency of their attack, owing to a miscalculation of the enemy's strength. The French troops are now being organized for a combined attack upon both Kee-Lung and Tamsui.

Duty on Petroleum—Germany and the Transvaal.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—In the Reichstag to-day the government announced that the proposed increased duty on petroleum had not yet assumed definite form, and that the measure would require legislation and the concurrence of the Reichstag.

It is officially announced that the treaty of commerce has been concluded between Germany and the Transvaal Republic.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The following is the bank statement for the week ending to-day:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	.....	$1,020,000
Specie	$ 1,428,000	.....
Legal tenders	.....	958,000
Deposits	.....	976,000
Circulation	.....	36,000
Reserve	564,000	.....

The banks now hold $30,113,000 in excess of legal requirement.

Boys Drowned While Skating.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 24.—Three boys broke through the ice in the bay while skating this forenoon, two of whom, Albert Stewart, aged seventeen, and James Williams, aged fourteen, were drowned. The third boy, a brother of Williams, succeeded in getting out, after which he went in twice trying to save his brother. The bodies were recovered shortly after the drowning.

A Marine Wreck.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamer St. John lies in the dock a blackened wreck, and the Marine Insurance Companies lose fully $200 000 fifty or sixty companies having policies ranging from $2,500 to $5,000. The steamer's hull is comparatively sound, and there is a fair prospect that it can be rebuilt with profit.

The Week's Imports.

WALL STREET, Jan. 24.—The imports at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $5,430,000, of which $3,564,000 were general merchandise and $1,866,000 dry goods.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

The Indian Lease Investigation Reveals a Cloven Foot—Funeral of Mrs. Stanley Matthews.

General McCook's Strictures on General Grant's Article—Liberty Bell Greeted by Crowds.

NATIONAL MATTERS.

As to the Manner in Which Indian Land Leases Were Secured—Funeral of Mrs. Stanley Matthews.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Commissioner Price was before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day. He said the policy of the Department had been to make no recognition of Indian leases. In reply to inquiries he said it was wrong for officers of the Department to use their official influence to secure leases, and he was not aware that any such thing had been done.

The following telegrams, put in evidence by ex-Agent Townsend, were brought to the Commissioner's attention:

"CHERRY VALE, Kan., June 27, 1883.

"To M. M. Parker, Washington:

"Telegraph me the Commissioner's consent that I should sign the lease, in view of my resignation upon completion of my present orders. Have good reasons to fear I might compromise my standing with the Department without this; hurry up. (Signed) "TOWNSEND."

"WASHINGTON, June 27, 1883.

"T. B. Townsend, Cherry Vale, Kan:

"Commissioner says no objections.

(Signed) "M. M. PARKER"

The Commissioner said he did not remember giving consent, but he might have done so. In view of Townsend's resignation, he said, there was no impropriety in the transaction, if Townsend did not use his official influence to secure the lease.

John L. McCoy testified that Eli Spears, a member of the Cherokee Council, told him he had been offered $3,000 for his vote, but declined. He (Spears) knew of other members of the Council who received money for their votes.

The funeral of Mrs. Stanley Matthews, wife of Associate Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court of the United States, occurred this morning from her late residence. There was a very large attendance of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The casket was placed in the parlor, and upon it was strewn loose flowers. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Giles, of Cincinnati, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hitzer and Wynkoop, of this city. The employes of the Supreme Court were the active pall-bearers, and seven Associate Justices were the honorary pall-bearers. A special car bearing the remains and members of the family left for Glendale, O., at 2 o'clock.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

What McCook Says About Grant's Strictures on Him at That Battle.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 24.—An Associated Press correspondent interviewed General A. McD. McCook, now in command at Fort Douglass, to-day, in regard to General Grant's strictures on him in a magazine article on the battle of Shiloh. McCook says he will in a few days, through the proper channels, call attention to some facts regarding the battle of Shiloh and his part therein, which will show that what General Grant says about him McCook in the matter is absolutely without foundation in fact. He says General Grant has persistently pursued him for twenty-two years, and that Grant never saw him at the head of his division as described; that the attack of the rebels at Pittsburg Landing was a complete surprise to General Grant, and refers on this point to the published diary of Colonel Jake Ammor, published on page 330, volume x., series 1, part 1, of the Reports of the War of the Rebellion, and other documents therein; also, as to the second day's battle, to the reports of General Sherman, General Nelson and others accompanying and showing the heavy fighting, and McCook's, Nelson's and Crittenden's divisions did the decisive part of it at the very time Grant talks so confidentially of being able to handle the Rebels with his own forces. After the battle was all over he saw General Grant come to him at head of his line. McCook said the enemy ought to be pursued. Grant said he intended to pursue them. McCook then reported that his troops had marched all the preceding night, twenty-two miles, were up all night coming from Savannah; that they had been fighting all day; that they were without provisions and scant of ammunition. The very information, he says, which any intelligent commander would want to possess in case he contemplated an onward movement. Further, the General says, this is the first time he has ever broken silence on this subject.

THE LIBERTY BELL

At Cincinnati, En Route to New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—The liberty bell from Philadelphia, which is now on its way to New Orleans, arrived at the Miami Depot this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A committee of the City Council of the Quaker City accompanied the bell, which was brought in by special train, and a large crowd was present in the depot to receive it. Messrs. Hany, McGary, Peter, Gobs, Corbett, Armstrong, Nuber, Holcomb, Wolfstein and Reynolds, of Common Council, headed by Mayor Stephens, were in waiting and gave the Philadelphia lawmakers and their precious charge a cordial welcome. The bell was then exposed to view, while a detail of police stood guard to maintain order.

Liberty Bell at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—Liberty bell arrived from Cincinnati to-night at 9 o'clock, and was met at the depot by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who viewed the famous relic by calcium lights. The party in charge of the bell was received by Mayor Reed and escorted to the City Hall, where addresses were made by Chairman Robert Pyles and General Owens on the part of the visitors, and Mayor Reed for Louisville. A special train leaves with the bell at 1 o'clock tonight for New Orleans by way of the L. and N. Railroad.

Judges of Election Indicted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The special county Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against 249 judges of election, serving at the recent national election. The report declares that the present registry and election laws are entirely inadequate for the purpose of a large city, and, as they exist, enable unlimited fraud. The report declares that out of the 171 precincts into which the city is divided, there were but seven at which there were not violations of the election laws, in many cases, perhaps, through ignorance, some from carelessness, and others, doubtless, through criminal intent.

Chinese Slave Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The statement to the Custom House interpreter of a Chinese orphan girl, aged fifteen, who arrived here on the 18th of January by the steamer Arabic, from Hong Kong, was made public to-day. She says her sister sold her at Hong Kong for $462, and she was brought here to buy her freedom from her owner by engaging in immoral pursuits.

A Serious Runaway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—While riding into the city this morning from their country residence, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lovell were thrown out of their buggy, by the horses running away. The wife was severely injured, and the husband had his skull fractured and can not recover. The injured man is a son of General Lovell of the United States army.

A Brute in Human Shape.

HAZELTON, Pa., Jan. 24.—An abominable outrage was committed recently at Stockton, a mining village near here. The victim was Mary Jane Collins, a child not five years old. The little girl was taken sick, and it was found that she had been subjected to a most brutal assault, and was suffering from a loathsome disease. An investigation proved that David Jeavins, a miner, was her assailant. The miscreant fled, and the father of the child kept the matter quiet, but instituted a personal search in the surrounding villages for Jeavins. Being unsuccessful, he has now reported the case to the authorities. A hundred men are out searching the entire Lehigh region. The popular feeling is such that Jeavins will be shot on sight if captured.

Wrecks on the Rail.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Chicago express train on the Wabash Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail seven miles from here last night. The engine, tender and express car were ditched and the engineer probably fatally injured. The fireman, baggage-master and express messenger were seriously hurt. The track was so obstructed that trains this morning could not pass.

SMITH FALLS, Ont., Jan. 24.—The Montreal express going east ran off the track half a mile from here on the Canadian Pacific Railroad this morning. Three cars were burned, two men killed and several seriously injured. One of the m n killed was a baggage man named McDonald, the other a shanty man na med Bowscours.

A Farmer Confesses the Murder of Williams at Red Key.

Special to the Sentinel.

MUNCIE,