

SHAKOPEE'S SCORCH.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE VISITS OUR NEIGHBORING CITY.

An Appeal to St. Paul for Aid—Mayor Dawson's Reply—Chief Strong Goes Up with a Steamer—A Forty-Minute Run Made—The Scene when the Relief Train Arrived—Details of the Conflagration—Eleven Buildings Burned—Loss \$15,100—Insurance \$3,700.

"Shakopee is burning and the whole business portion of the city is already destroyed."

Such was the message which reached the St. Paul & Sioux City office shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In a few moments came another dispatch from the authorities of the city above named, asking that an engine be sent forth with to save the town from utter destruction.

Upon receiving the message above referred to, Mayor Dawson promptly granted the necessary leave, and in exactly twenty minutes from the date of receiving the forementioned appeal Chief R. O. Strong had given the requisite notice, and had loaded engine No. 2, with 1,800 feet of hose, on board a flat car of the St. Paul & Sioux City road, en route to the scene of the conflagration.

Chief Strong headed the fire brigade, and was assisted by Firemen J. J. Moran, Nic Doran, driver, and E. W. Hildebrand, engineer.

The engine which was deputized to convey the engine and party to the scene of destruction was No. 2, which was driven by the conductor, F. J. Thomas, the engineer, and Bill Haines the fireman. All these gentlemen were competent and skillful in their several roles, and of course lost no time in reaching the point of destination at the very earliest period possible.

Engine No. 2, or in other words, Minnehaha, took along 1,200 feet of hose, but Chief Strong, fearing this would not be sufficient, ordered No. 4 to supply 600 feet more. This was brought by Harry Conners the driver and Charles Hart the fireman, and was ready on the ground when called for.

The Globe representative, along with some twenty persons, including the firemen, boarded the train in due season, and passing the Eagle street crossing at five minutes to 3 o'clock, reached the junction of the main line in double-track time. After a brief delay the train again started forward, but owing to danger signals and other causes, did not reach Hamilton station until about twenty-two minutes.

At this point the track was all clear, and the train, in two miles, to the scene of the destruction, was made in eleven minutes.

REACHING THE CITY.

Upon arriving within sight of what was on the train conceded to be the doomed city, or in other words, a second edition of Deadwood, a black smoke was seen ascending heavenward, which in the distance gave tokens of fire and smoke.

On arriving within the city limits the train stopped at the Sioux City shops and there the engine was unloaded. Without awaiting this action the Globe representative started for the scene of the fire and on reaching the junction of the main line, a large crowd of people, male and female, who were apparently viewing the ruins with regret and mourning the hard fate which had rendered two scores of people homeless.

The line of the fire extended from First to Second street along Holmes street, and included all buildings within that area. The fire was first observed between 1 and half-past 1 in the roof of the National hotel kept by Jas. Heth, and conceded to be the leading hotel of the place. In a few moments the flames broke through the roof, and then commenced a panic which gradually spread through that vicinity. In a few moments it was apparent that the building could not be saved. Then commenced a heroic effort to save the furniture and other effects. Here and there rushed half-demoniac people, intent on saving what they could, and in the confusion beds, bedding, looking glasses, and all other articles of household furniture, were tossed promiscuously out of windows upon the pavement below.

"The National hotel building was commenced 22 years ago by a man named Wason, and was considered one of the best structures in the town. It was built of concrete, with a smaller addition of brick. The original proprietor did not complete the building, which was afterwards completed by Robert Kennedy, who subsequently lived in St. Paul and was well known here.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire was first observed by J. W. Phillips, a liverman, who from his barn observed the smoke coming out of the roof. This was near 2 o'clock and in ten minutes longer the flames were seen to break through the roof, and sooner than it can be recorded, to envelop the entire structure in its devouring grasp.

From the concrete portion of the hotel the fire rapidly spread to the brick addition, and thence southward along the line of Holmes street. The citizens of the neighborhood organized bucket brigades, but as the town possessed no engine, no serious obstacle could be interposed to the progress of the devouring element.

Upon the arrival of the St. Paul engine, the destruction was nigh complete. In fact the buildings had pretty thoroughly burned out, when the smoke was still dense and the heat intense in some quarters.

THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The following is a correct list of the buildings burned, and the losses and insurance thereon:

sulted wholly from handling, it is doubtful whether they can recover for loss thereon. The National hotel was owned by the estate of James Brown, the father-in-law of James Heth, the proprietor. Heth's personal loss will reach probably \$1,000.

For the above facts the Globe is indebted to Mr. Frank Lord, who courteously imparted all information in his possession, and being engaged in the insurance business fully competent to speak on all such matters.

JAMES HETH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Heth, the proprietor of the hotel where the fire first broke out, on being interviewed, gave the following statement: I was at dinner when the clerk notified me that the roof was on fire over the dining room. Went up instantly to the roof and saw instantly there was no use in doing anything. The wind was blowing very hard from the northwest. Saw there was no use in trying to save the building. The citizens responded very promptly to the call for help and materially assisted in saving the furniture. Most of it in the main building was saved in a damaged condition.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

George W. Sanders, who was, when the fire alarm was given, working on the tower of the German Catholic church, rapidly descended from his airy perch and materially assisted in saving furniture and other goods from the burning building. Several of his fellow laborers followed him to the rescue, and in his heroic attempts to save the property of his neighbors, Mr. Sanders was severely burned.

Chief Strong headed the fire brigade, and was assisted by Firemen J. J. Moran, Nic Doran, driver, and E. W. Hildebrand, engineer.

The engine which was deputized to convey the engine and party to the scene of destruction was No. 2, which was driven by the conductor, F. J. Thomas, the engineer, and Bill Haines the fireman. All these gentlemen were competent and skillful in their several roles, and of course lost no time in reaching the point of destination at the very earliest period possible.

Engine No. 2, or in other words, Minnehaha, took along 1,200 feet of hose, but Chief Strong, fearing this would not be sufficient, ordered No. 4 to supply 600 feet more. This was brought by Harry Conners the driver and Charles Hart the fireman, and was ready on the ground when called for.

The Globe representative, along with some twenty persons, including the firemen, boarded the train in due season, and passing the Eagle street crossing at five minutes to 3 o'clock, reached the junction of the main line in double-track time. After a brief delay the train again started forward, but owing to danger signals and other causes, did not reach Hamilton station until about twenty-two minutes.

At this point the track was all clear, and the train, in two miles, to the scene of the destruction, was made in eleven minutes.

REACHING THE CITY.

Upon arriving within sight of what was on the train conceded to be the doomed city, or in other words, a second edition of Deadwood, a black smoke was seen ascending heavenward, which in the distance gave tokens of fire and smoke.

On arriving within the city limits the train stopped at the Sioux City shops and there the engine was unloaded. Without awaiting this action the Globe representative started for the scene of the fire and on reaching the junction of the main line, a large crowd of people, male and female, who were apparently viewing the ruins with regret and mourning the hard fate which had rendered two scores of people homeless.

The line of the fire extended from First to Second street along Holmes street, and included all buildings within that area. The fire was first observed between 1 and half-past 1 in the roof of the National hotel kept by Jas. Heth, and conceded to be the leading hotel of the place. In a few moments the flames broke through the roof, and then commenced a panic which gradually spread through that vicinity. In a few moments it was apparent that the building could not be saved. Then commenced a heroic effort to save the furniture and other effects. Here and there rushed half-demoniac people, intent on saving what they could, and in the confusion beds, bedding, looking glasses, and all other articles of household furniture, were tossed promiscuously out of windows upon the pavement below.

"The National hotel building was commenced 22 years ago by a man named Wason, and was considered one of the best structures in the town. It was built of concrete, with a smaller addition of brick. The original proprietor did not complete the building, which was afterwards completed by Robert Kennedy, who subsequently lived in St. Paul and was well known here.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire was first observed by J. W. Phillips, a liverman, who from his barn observed the smoke coming out of the roof. This was near 2 o'clock and in ten minutes longer the flames were seen to break through the roof, and sooner than it can be recorded, to envelop the entire structure in its devouring grasp.

From the concrete portion of the hotel the fire rapidly spread to the brick addition, and thence southward along the line of Holmes street. The citizens of the neighborhood organized bucket brigades, but as the town possessed no engine, no serious obstacle could be interposed to the progress of the devouring element.

Upon the arrival of the St. Paul engine, the destruction was nigh complete. In fact the buildings had pretty thoroughly burned out, when the smoke was still dense and the heat intense in some quarters.

THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The following is a correct list of the buildings burned, and the losses and insurance thereon:

HAYES IN HOOSIERDOM.

A Great Crowd Gathered at Indianapolis to See the Presidential Party and Other Price Exhibits—Incidents of the Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The grand industrial parade to-day is a complete success. Every branch of trade is represented. President Hayes and General Sherman, escorted by the military, were at the head of the procession, which was viewed by Mr. Hayes from a platform in front of the post office, and which occupied two hours and five minutes in passing. The entire route is lined with thousands, and the presence of the President is an occasion from the start to the close.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us. I have never seen here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

After lunch the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he was introduced by President Mitchell, of the State board of agriculture. President Hayes then spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow citizens, I am glad to see you here on this fair ground. The reception and the welcome so hearty and so enthusiastic are a credit to the State board of agriculture and to the State board of agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the enthusiastic assemblage which we have around us.

CABLE CHRONICLES.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL OLD WORLD NEWS.

The Attack on Cabul Set for Sunday—Probabilities of a Lively Defense—Eight Battalions of Infantry Well Supplied with Artillery Escaped in and About the City—Roumelia Experiencing the Horrors of Guerrilla Warfare—Bismarck's Policy Sustained in the German Elections Miscellaneous.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—The disturbance in East Roumelia is becoming a guerrilla war. There is a gap of six hundred, well armed discharged soldiers in the mountainous district of the west.

ADVANCING TOWARDS IRON MINERS. LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Cleveland iron miners have decided to ask an advance in wages, owing to the brighter prospects of the trade. Arbitrator Dale has consented to accept seven and one-half per cent. of standard rate. Regulation wages of the Jarrovi iron workers. This will probably result in a dispute.

THE ADVANCE ON CABUL. SIMLA, Oct. 2.—The cavalry brigade of Gen. Roberts' advance guard reached Zabid-abad today. The whole expeditionary force will be concentrated for the attack on Cabul on Sunday. The British officers are on friendly relations with the British.

ALACE-LORRAINE. BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Herr Schlieffen, formerly an Alsatian deputy in the Reichstag, has been appointed ministerial councillor in the new Alsatian administration. Wilhelm, son of Prince Bismarck, becomes secretary of the ministerial council. He is a member of the Reichstag and has been established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor. The promotion of Alace-Lorraine. Gen. Manteuffel yesterday issued the following order: The Alsatian military academies shall be placed under the supervision of the imperial government of Alace-Lorraine. Gen. Manteuffel yesterday issued the following order: The Alsatian military academies shall be placed under the supervision of the imperial government of Alace-Lorraine.

GERMAN ELECTIONS. BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Election returns from the country districts come in slowly. So far as received, they indicate the success of the Conservatives. Laaser and Richter, two of Bismarck's chief opponents, are probably defeated.

INSURGENT FORCE AT CABUL. LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Simla says that parties from Cabul state there are five battalions of infantry and four battalions of artillery in Cabul or en route without the city. The British are reported to have captured several guns and to have killed many of the insurgents. The British are reported to have captured several guns and to have killed many of the insurgents.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY. VIENNA, Oct. 2.—A correspondent here writes that the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Gortchakoff, will not visit Bismarck in Berlin. It is reported that Gortchakoff will not visit Bismarck in Berlin. It is reported that Gortchakoff will not visit Bismarck in Berlin.

THE AGRARIAN MURDER. DUBLIN, Oct. 2.—The Agrarian outrage near Carr, where the agents of the Marquis of Eglinton were killed, has raised great excitement. The Dublin Evening Mail declares it to be the result of the recent political agitation and says the responsibility of the crime rests on the shoulders of the agitators.

ARMENIAN SCHOOL CLOSED. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—By order of the governor of Karakol the Armenian parish school existing under the Turkish government has been closed.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The elections in North Saxony show a return of sixty-five Germans and twelve Danes.

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.—The body of the man who was killed in the affray near Castlebar, was found in a bog, and is that of a militiaman.

WASHINGTON. Over Thirteen Thousand Arrears Pension Cases Settled—Average Amount \$545—The Present Appropriation Sufficient—Coinage for September.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Arrears of pensions claims, to the amount of \$20,734,507, had been settled up to Oct. 1st. The average amount of arrears in each case settled is \$545. Whole number of cases settled in September, 32,857. It is estimated there are still about 6,000 or 7,000 pensioners entitled to arrears, whose cases have not been settled. Settlements hereafter cannot be made as rapidly as heretofore, because of the great number of cases in which there is no title to arrears, which must be examined in the search for those in which there is title. It is stated for the information of the public that the title to arrears is not to be received until the claimant has been notified of settlement of their claims either by letter or rejection, by November 1st, that they can have a settlement by writing a letter to the office, giving again the number of their pension certificate and their present post-office address. It is almost certain that the \$25,000,000 appropriated will be sufficient to cover arrears, which was due upon pensions allowed previous to January 25, 1878.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER: Gold, 138,532 pieces; value \$15,691,210; silver, 2,996,280 pieces, value \$2,936,022; nickel coins, 1,491,150 pieces, value \$14,894, total \$20,801,122; total value \$39,799,906.

At a meeting of the Washington monument society, to-day, a letter was read from Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, formally presenting the society the stones which he has sent to this country to be placed in monument.

St. Paul Eastern Grand Truck Railway. (Special Telegram to the Globe.) CHIPPWA FALLS, Wis., Oct. 2.—The St. Paul Eastern Grand Truck railway has secured Col. N. Boardman, of Fond du Lac, as chief engineer. Col. Boardman arrived yesterday and has been over the line to Cadott Falls, and pronounces it a very feasible route. He will leave tomorrow for Chicago, and will be back in ten days.

The Tammany Mandamus Proceedings. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The mandamus proceedings before the extraordinary term of the supreme court, to compel the police commissioner to appoint one Tammany inspector in each election district, were adjourned to-day owing to the illness of Judge Davis. His face is swollen and discolored from poison ivy, which he gathered while collecting autumn leaves up the Hudson, Saturday.

STATE SOLDIERS.

Closing Proceedings of the Militia Convention—An Annual Appropriation of Two Million Dollars Asked of Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The militia convention met again this morning. Gen. Beuregard in the chair. Gen. Many, chairman of the committee on militia education, appointed by the New York convention last winter, made a report which, after general discussion, was referred to the executive committee. Gen. Hunt, chairman of the committee to which was yesterday referred the bill now before Congress for organization of the national guard, reported the committee were unable to agree, and that majority and minority reports had been prepared. Both reports ask for appropriations of two million dollars annually for the better of the national guard, and the only difference between the two is that the majority report says the appropriation shall be apportioned according to the enrollment of militia in the several States, while the minority report provides for a division of the money according to the population. Considerable debate followed the reading of the reports, strong speeches being made on both sides. Finally a vote was taken, and the minority report adopted, 9 to 4, the votes being taken by States. The convention then adjourned sine die, to meet at the call of the executive committee.

The main points of the report of the commission on military education are the introduction and organization of the school of the soldier and of the company into the primary and secondary schools of every State, of every State, of the establishment of one or more military academies in every State of West-point graduates; that the graduates of such academies shall receive a commission as officers of the State force, and be assigned to their respective States in which they shall serve as drill masters or instructors; that they shall be eligible to fill vacancies in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The militia convention met again this morning. Gen. Beuregard in the chair. Gen. Many, chairman of the committee on militia education, appointed by the New York convention last winter, made a report which, after general discussion, was referred to the executive committee. Gen. Hunt, chairman of the committee to which was yesterday referred the bill now before Congress for organization of the national guard, reported the committee were unable to agree, and that majority and minority reports had been prepared. Both reports ask for appropriations of two million dollars annually for the better of the national guard, and the only difference between the two is that the majority report says the appropriation shall be apportioned according to the enrollment of militia in the several States, while the minority report provides for a division of the money according to the population. Considerable debate followed the reading of the reports, strong speeches being made on both sides. Finally a vote was taken, and the minority report adopted, 9 to 4, the votes being taken by States. The convention then adjourned sine die, to meet at the call of the executive committee.

The main points of the report of the commission on military education are the introduction and organization of the school of the soldier and of the company into the primary and secondary schools of every State, of every State, of the establishment of one or more military academies in every State of West-point graduates; that the graduates of such academies shall receive a commission as officers of the State force, and be assigned to their respective States in which they shall serve as drill masters or instructors; that they shall be eligible to fill vacancies in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The militia convention met again this morning. Gen. Beuregard in the chair. Gen. Many, chairman of the committee on militia education, appointed by the New York convention last winter, made a report which, after general discussion, was referred to the executive committee. Gen. Hunt, chairman of the committee to which was yesterday referred the bill now before Congress for organization of the national guard, reported the committee were unable to agree, and that majority and minority reports had been prepared. Both reports ask for appropriations of two million dollars annually for the better of the national guard, and the only difference between the two is that the majority report says the appropriation shall be apportioned according to the enrollment of militia in the several States, while the minority report provides for a division of the money according to the population. Considerable debate followed the reading of the reports, strong speeches being made on both sides. Finally a vote was taken, and the minority report adopted, 9 to 4, the votes being taken by States. The convention then adjourned sine die, to meet at the call of the executive committee.

The main points of the report of the commission on military education are the introduction and organization of the school of the soldier and of the company into the primary and secondary schools of every State, of every State, of the establishment of one or more military academies in every State of West-point graduates; that the graduates of such academies shall receive a commission as officers of the State force, and be assigned to their respective States in which they shall serve as drill masters or instructors; that they shall be eligible to fill vacancies in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The militia convention met again this morning. Gen. Beuregard in the chair. Gen. Many, chairman of the committee on militia education, appointed by the New York convention last winter, made a report which, after general discussion, was referred to the executive committee. Gen. Hunt, chairman of the committee to which was yesterday referred the bill now before Congress for organization of the national guard, reported the committee were unable to agree, and that majority and minority reports had been prepared. Both reports ask for appropriations of two million dollars annually for the better of the national guard, and the only difference between the two is that the majority report says the appropriation shall be apportioned according to the enrollment of militia in the several States, while the minority report provides for a division of the money according to the population. Considerable debate followed the reading of the reports, strong speeches being made on both sides. Finally a vote was taken, and the minority report adopted, 9 to 4, the votes being taken by States. The convention then adjourned sine die, to meet at the call of the executive committee.

The main points of the report of the commission on military education are the introduction and organization of the school of the soldier and of the company into the primary and secondary schools of every State, of every State, of the establishment of one or more military academies in every State of West-point graduates; that the graduates of such academies shall receive a commission as officers of the State force, and be assigned to their respective States in which they shall serve as drill masters or instructors; that they shall be eligible to fill vacancies in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The militia convention met again this morning. Gen. Beuregard in the chair. Gen. Many, chairman of the committee on militia education, appointed by the New York convention last winter, made a report which, after general discussion, was referred to the executive committee. Gen. Hunt, chairman of the committee to which was yesterday referred the bill now before Congress for organization of the national guard, reported the committee were unable to agree, and that majority and minority reports had been prepared. Both reports ask for appropriations of two million dollars annually for the better of the national guard, and the only difference between the two is that the majority report says the appropriation shall be apportioned according to the enrollment of militia in the several States, while the minority report provides for a division of the money according to the population. Considerable debate followed the reading of the reports, strong speeches being made on both sides. Finally a vote was taken, and the minority report adopted, 9 to 4, the votes being taken by States. The convention then adjourned sine die, to meet at the call of the executive committee.

The main points of the report of the commission on military education are the introduction and organization of the school of the soldier and of the company into the primary and secondary schools of every State, of every State, of the establishment of one or more military academies in every State of West-point graduates; that the graduates of such academies shall receive a commission as officers of the State force, and be assigned to their respective States in which they shall serve as drill masters or instructors; that they shall be eligible to fill vacancies in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The militia convention met again this morning. Gen. Beuregard in the chair. Gen. Many, chairman of the committee on militia education, appointed by the New York convention last winter, made a report which, after general discussion, was referred to the executive committee. Gen. Hunt, chairman of the committee to which was yesterday referred the bill now before Congress for organization of the national guard, reported the committee were unable to agree, and that majority and minority reports had been prepared. Both reports ask for appropriations of two million dollars annually for the better of the national guard, and the only difference between the two is that the majority report says the appropriation shall be apportioned according to the enrollment of militia in the several States, while the minority report provides for a division of the money according to the population. Considerable debate followed the reading of the reports, strong speeches being made on both sides. Finally a vote was taken, and the minority report adopted, 9 to 4, the votes being taken by States. The convention then adjourned sine die, to meet at the call of the executive committee.

The main points of the report of the commission on military education are the introduction and organization of the school of the soldier and of the company into the primary and secondary schools of every State, of every State, of the establishment of one or more military academies in every State of West-point graduates; that the graduates of such academies shall receive a commission as officers of the State force, and be assigned to their respective States in which they shall serve as drill masters or instructors; that they shall be eligible to fill vacancies in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The militia convention met again this morning. Gen. Beuregard in the chair. Gen. Many, chairman of the committee on militia education, appointed by the New York convention last winter, made a report which, after general discussion, was referred to the executive committee. Gen. Hunt, chairman of the committee to which was yesterday referred the bill now before Congress for organization of the national guard, reported the committee were unable to agree, and that majority and minority reports had been prepared. Both reports ask for appropriations of two million dollars annually for the better of the national guard, and the only difference between the two is that the majority report says the appropriation shall be apportioned according to the enrollment of militia in the several States, while the minority report provides for a division of the money according to the population. Considerable debate followed the reading of the reports, strong speeches being made on both sides. Finally a vote was taken, and the minority report adopted, 9 to 4, the votes being taken by States. The convention then adjourned sine die, to meet at the call of the executive committee.

The main points of the report of the commission on military education are the introduction and organization of the school of the soldier and of the company into the primary and secondary schools of every State, of every State, of the establishment of one or more military academies in every State of West-point graduates; that the graduates of such academies shall receive a commission as officers of the State force, and be assigned to their respective States in which they shall serve as drill masters or instructors; that they shall be eligible to fill vacancies in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor; that the promotion of Alace-Lorraine shall be established in the United States army, after proper education or examination therefor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The militia convention met again this morning. Gen. Beuregard in the chair. Gen. Many, chairman of the committee on militia education, appointed by the New York convention last winter, made a report which, after general discussion, was referred to the