New-York Tribune.

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COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

EIGHT PERSONS UNDER THE FALLEN WALLS.

WASHINGTON STARTLED BY RUMORS OF A GREAT DISASTER AT THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The almost perfect quiet of a summer Sunday evening in Washington was rudely disturbed to-night, and the city was thrown into wild excitement by a report that the United States Hotel building had suddenly fallen and buried thirty or forty persons in its ruins. A fire alarm was sounded, and the hook and ladder companies were all hurried to the scene of the disaster, which was already surrounded by thousands of frantic spectators, among whom the most exaggerated reports of loss of life quickly spread and were eagerly heard and believed. It was several hours before the extent of the accident could be ascertained, so far as peril to human life was concerned.

The building is an old one, and the rear portion, which fell to night without an instant's warning, has long been known to be in an unsafe condition. It was separated from the main structure by a solid brick wall running up to the roof and was built some twenty-five years ago. As soon as the statements of employes and guests could be sifted and compared, it was found that none of the guests were in the rear building when it fell and that the dining-room was also empty. Mrs. Belding, the wife of the proprietor, and four servants were in the kitchen with two others, and were buried in the debris, and the young son of a restaurant keeper, whose building adjoins the hotel, was caught by the falling walls. He was soon rescued severely but not fatally injured, as also was one of the colored servants, a woman also sustained painful injuries.

As the digging proceeded several voices could be heard in the ruins, and strong hopes were entertained that more lives might be saved.

THREE PERSONS ONLY RESCUED.

VOICES HEARD FROM UNDER THE RUINS—HOPES THAT ALL MAY BE SAVED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The back part of the United States Hotel, in Pennsylvania-ave., a short distance west of the Capitol, fell in without warning this evening and buried in the ruins a number of the inmates. The building has a frontage of 125 feet on the avenue and a depth of 185 feet, the rear end opening upon an alley leading from Third to Four-and-a-Half st. A small portion of the rear wall was the first to give way and then the whole rear portion immediately followed, sending up a great cloud of dust. A general fire alarm was sounded which brought to the scene a number of fire engines and hook and ladder companies and a force of police. There were about forty-five persons in the hotel at the time the disaster occurred, including guests and employes, and it was impossible at first to ascertain how many were buried in the mass of debris which occupied the ground upon which the rear portion of the building had stood. Cries and groans could be heard from the ruins, showing that all who were there imprisoned were not dead.

A large force of men went to work at once and in the course of an hour Ernest Snooks, age eleven, and Annie Dickson, a colored chambermaid, were taken out, alive but badly injured. In the meantime it had been ascertained that the number of persons buried in the ruins did not exceed eight, viz: Mrs. Belden, wife of the proprietor; Ernest Snooks, son of the restaurant-keeper next door to the United States Hotel; Mrs. Addie Fletcher, colored, chambermaid, wife of Reuben Fletcher, formerly a waiter in the hotel; Annie Dickson, colored, chambermaid, rescued and taken to Providence Hospital; Solomon Wilson, colored, pantry cook; — Harrison, a colored employe about the hotel, and Henry Hall, a colored cook. It is thought that those who have not yet been rescued are dead. The part of the building which fell contained chiefly rooms appropriated to the use of the employes of the hotel, and it is believed that none of the guests has been either killed or injured.

The United States Hotel is one of the oldest structures in the city and is said to have been for a long time in an unsafe condition. The barkeeper is reported to have made complaint to the inspector of buildings some days ago with regard to its condition, dangerous cracks in the walls having become visible on the outside. The portion which fell was erected about twenty-five years ago and was five stories in height.

THREE PERSONS RESCUED.

Later.—Up to midnight only three persons had been taken out of the ruins, all of them alive. These were the lad Snooks, who was caught by a portion of the falling wall while passing through an alley adjoining the building; Anna Dickson, the chambermaid, and Mrs. Belden, the wife of the proprietor of the hotel. The latter was rescued at half-past 11 o'clock, after having been imprisoned four hours. She was on the first floor of the back building and was caught in a narrow V-shaped space formed by a part of the second floor resting in a standing position against the sidewalk. After the firemen and volunteers had worked two hours digging down into the ruins from the surface, a force of firemen under Captain Cronin entered from the front building against the back of which the timbers and bricks had partly lodged, and bearing groans worked their way back by removing timbers and supporting others. They finally got near enough to see Mrs. Belden and talk with her and eventually rescued her.

About 12 o'clock the rescuers talked with one of the imprisoned men, who said he was not badly hurt but was holding his arms being caught between two joists. He was told to keep up his courage and the firemen are now working vigorously to get to him. All the information obtainable at this hour is to the effect that not more than three persons are now in the ruins.

A HOOSAC TUNNEL DEBT.

MASSACHUSETTS PAYS AN OLD CLAIM—ITS HISTORY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The Governor and Council, acting under the authority of the Legislature, have purchased the equity of the old Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company, which has been in dispute for years, paying the sum of $300,000.

In 1861 General Haupt, of Pennsylvania, had a contract to build the tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad for $2,000,000 of State bonds and $2,000,000 more of stock, and whatever bonds were necessary. The work was not prosecuted in a manner to satisfy many persons; the conviction being that the contractor was going to make a large sum out of the State and investors in the enterprise. This led Governor Andrew to adopt such a policy toward the corporation and its contractor that the latter threw up the contract. The State then took possession of the road and the tunnel and completed it. The company which had been superseded claimed that under its contract the road and tunnel were theirs whenever it should pay the State the $2,000,000 for which its contractor agreed with the State to construct it and the interest on that sum for the seven or eight years the tunnel was under construction.

The company, however, could not bring a suit against the State; so the matter has been before the Legislature for adjustment. The Legislature of 1883 passed and Governor Butler approved a resolution submitting the matter to the Governor and Council and giving that body full power to make a settlement. Nothing was done last year. But the last Legislature taking further action in the same direction, Governor Robinson and the General proceeded at once to negotiate with the claimants. Much time has been spent and the utmost secrecy has been necessary to prevent interruptions by claimants who might be jealous. The result of the work is that the Governor and Council unanimously voted to pay the claimants $300,000 for their equity to the property—$100,000 to the company and 88 per share (to 25,000 shares of stock—in all $300,000. The money was paid by the Treasurer on Saturday; but the order was passed on Friday. This action puts the State in a position to manage the road for the public interest, either as a part of a consolidated line or in any manner that the welfare of the State may demand. This the State could not do while the claim of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was unsettled. The policy of the State in not settling this claim has heretofore exposed Massachusetts to the charge of repudiation. Such a charge is no longer even reasonable. There may be a difference of opinion about the matter, but most people believe the action of the Governor and Council will meet with the approval of those who are familiar with the subject and are in a position to be unbiased in their conclusions.

O'FARRELL TO BE RENOMINATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HARRISONBURG, Va., Aug. 3.—Democratic primaries were held in this county yesterday. Every district elected O'Farrell delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Luray on August 20. Warren S. Lurty will run as the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, regardless of the action of Mahone's convention.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN AGED WOMAN.

STORIES TOLD BY HER EXPECTANT HEIRS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—East Baltimore is exercised over the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Margaret Appel, an elderly lady living at No. 271 East Madison-st. Mrs. Appel is said to own considerable property and to this is attributed her disappearance. Some time ago, it seems, the old lady signified her intention to leave her property equally divided between her two sons, George and John, and a niece, a Mrs. Richards. She has long lived with her eldest son George, whom the other heirs have been jealous of, asserting that he was trying to influence his mother to bestow upon him the bulk of her property. This she has declined to do, and of late has shown such signs of mental decay that it is not likely any such alterations of the original will, if made, would hold good in court.

An investigation into the cause of the disappearance has revealed the fact that the heirs are on anything but friendly terms, and are especially bitter against George, the eldest son. Mrs. Richards says in view of her aunt's mental trouble George has often threatened to have her sent to an asylum, selfishly hoping by this means to become the trustee of her property during her life, to the exclusion of the other heirs. Several of the neighbors assert that they saw Mrs. Appel driven off in a suspicious looking wagon. Nothing is heard from her. Shortly an official investigation will be made. George denies that he is conspiring against his mother's freedom for her money. He will not talk on the subject, however, and says he thinks she must have wandered off and got lost, as she has long been out of her mind. He hasn't the slightest idea what has become of the old lady.

DECISION IN AN INSURANCE CASE.

THE MONEY TO BE PAID TO THE PERSON ORIGINALLY DESIGNATED IN A POLICY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SYRACUSE, Aug. 3.—The United States Circuit Court, Judge William J. Wallace, has decided the interesting case of Fontini Timayenus against the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts and others. Thomas Timayenus was a professor in Columbia College, and through his death this case arose. On April 1, 1869, the insurance company, on the application of J. M. Rodocanachi, a brother of the plaintiff, insured Thomas Timayenus, plaintiff's husband, for $5,000, for the benefit of the wife and children of the latter. Rodocanachi paid several premiums, keeping the policy in his possession. He afterward caused the policy to be changed into a paid-up, non-forfeitable policy in favor of himself on the life of Timayenus. The plaintiff was not aware of the change and on the death of her husband informed the insurance company and furnished proofs of death. The company told her that the insurance had been paid to Rodocanachi, whereupon suit was brought against the company to recover the amount of the insurance. In his opinion Judge Wallace holds that where the policy designates a person to whom the insurance is to be paid the person who procures the policy and who continues to pay the premiums has no authority to change the designation or title of the money. He may be under no obligation to continue to pay the premium, but if he does the person originally designated in the policy will derive the benefit, and any change of designation can only be made by his authority. A gift to a third person for the use of the donee is valid, and can no more be revoked than a gift made directly for the donee. Judgment for $1,000 in favor of plaintiff was decreed.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN TRENTON.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE IN THE RAIN—DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, Aug. 3.—Several thousand people stood under a heavy shower of rain this afternoon during the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic church in south Trenton. It replaces old St. John's, which was destroyed by fire last September. Bishop Shanahan of Harrisburg, performed the ceremony and afterward preached a sermon from a roofed platform to the crowds which stood beneath with upraised umbrellas. Nearly all the Catholic societies of Trenton turned out with banners and regalias in honor of the occasion. Among the clergymen present were the Rev. Thaddeus Hogan, the pastor, the Rev. James F. Devin, his assistant, the Rev. Fathers Quinn, of Paterson, Cantwell, Grady, and Mulligan, of New-Brunswick, Fagan, of Philadelphia, and Connelly and O'Donnell, of Bordentown, Corrigan, of Hoboken.

It is thought that the new church will be roofed in before Christmas. It promises to be one of the finest structures in the city. It is of pure Roman style of architecture. The material is undressed stone. The edifice proper will seat 1,000 persons, and underneath these is to be a chapel for week-day and children's use that will accommodate 1,300. The dimensions are 72 feet in width by 160 in depth. There will be two towers surrounded by crosses and provided with a chime of bells. The crosses will be 126 feet from the ground. Beneath the front gable will be either stained glass windows or statues of saints fixed in niches. The interior height of the church will be 58 feet. There will be a main and two side altars, all of marble. The interior will be handsomely frescoed. The name will be the Church of the Sacred Heart.

ANOTHER MYSTERY IN GEORGIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

FORSYTH, Ga., Aug. 3.—This city is much excited over the mysterious occurrences at a house three miles distant occupied by a Mrs. Sandifer and Mrs. McAfee, two widowed sisters. The house is continually pelted with stones. Mr. Willey Britt has brought into town one of the stones which fell and which was not of meteoric character. It was one that was lying on the ground with dirt still adhering to it. This was one of the largest that had fallen. It weighed two pounds and had come into the window just before Mr. Britt had left.

The trouble started several days ago, when a stone fell violently upon the roof of the house. Mrs. McAfee thought it was a negro boy on the premises who had been guilty of the deed and reproved him for it, but he clearly showed his innocence. In a short time another fell, and then another, and so stones kept falling, striking the roof. They would fall three at intervals, sometimes one, two, or three. This is kept up until midnight, when it ceases until sunrise. A thorough search was made of the premises without reaching a solution of the mystery. The stones were evidently taken from the ground around the house. Some of them early in the morning were wet on one side, and one had clay on it as if it had come out of the creek about 100 yards distant. Some people think the stones come from the sky, but where ever they come from they have set many to praying. With the number of electrical girls who are coming to the front folks assert that the end of the world is at hand.

MR. KEIFER TO BE RETIRED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The result of yesterday's primaries in this county ends the career in Congress, at least for the present, of ex-Speaker Keifer. The successful candidate was to name his delegates to Tuesday's Congressional Convention. Captain Bushnell carried the city by 850 and the county by 500 majority. Mr. Keifer did not carry a single ward. Only about 200 voters staid at home. The interest was great; the contest the fiercest ever known here. Mr. Keifer is greatly cast down. He did not have the heart to appear in public last night. He will probably engage in law practice in Washington. Bushnell is a wealthy manufacturer who never held office, but wants to go to Congress. He is with the workmen and is believed to be the choice of the city. The Bushnell Club paraded the streets last night and serenaded their leader amid great enthusiasm. This renders it certain that Mr. Keifer will not be nominated, but does not settle the question certainly between Bushnell and the other candidate.

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 3.—Fifty-eight yachts of the New-York Yacht Club, including the steam yachts Namouna, Electra, Oneida, Tilly, Vision, Theresa, Stronger, Dashaway, Florence, Marina and Whisper, are at anchor in front of the Pequot House. The fireworks and illuminations last night were grand, and the electric lights on the Namouna were especially effective. For this morning kept the squadron in port. Orders have been signalled from the flag-ship to sail at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning for Newport.

FAILURE OF A BANKING HOUSE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—The following notice appears upon the door of Wilmer Brothers, bankers, of Suspension Bridge: "Wilmer Bros. Bank have made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors to F. Spalding, of Niagara Falls. A. M. Wilmer is seriously sick at his residence." The feeling is that the depositors will be paid in full, as Wilmer Bros. are part owners of the unsettled Wilmer estate, which consists of a large amount of real estate.

LARGE CATCHES OF CODFISH.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 3.—The schooner "Freddie" Walter, from the Grand Banks, arrived here to-day with 1,700 quintals of codfish. She is the first arrival this season. The "Freddie" Walter is from the southern part of the Banks, and reports the following vessels with nearly full boxes, which will sail for home in a short time: Schooners Joseph Lindsay, John Simmons, J. E. Bowley, Chanticleer and Star King.

THE LYDIAN MONARCH DISABLED.

SEEKING AID FROM TWO STEAMERS.

HIGH PRICES ASKED FOR TOWAGE—SCANTY PROVISIONS ON THE VESSEL.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3.—The steamer Austral, which arrived here to-day from New-York, reports that she spoke the Monarch Line steamer Lydian Monarch, Captain Huggett, which left London on July 19 for New-York, on Thursday last, in latitude 48° north, longitude 33° west, heading southwest in a disabled condition. She refused assistance.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3.—Seacord Gallaher, of Illinois, who was a passenger on the Lydian Monarch, boarded the Austral. He narrates that after leaving London the Lydian Monarch encountered some rather severe weather. Everything went along very well, however, until 6 o'clock on the evening of July 25. At that time, when the saloon passengers were at dinner, a sharp, quick explosion was heard, terrifying many of the passengers and shaking the steamer as violently as though she had struck upon a hidden rock. The chief engineer rushed promptly to the engine-room, the passengers hastily following him. There was for a brief space of time considerable excitement, until it was discovered that the damage was confined altogether to the bursting of a cylinder. All efforts to repair the damage failed, as well as attempts which were made to work the low-pressure engine. Notwithstanding all the available canvas was set, the steamer made little headway, owing to the long prevalence of a northwest wind, and for six days the Lydian Monarch drifted helpless in the trough of the sea.

On July 31, the steamer Iowa from Liverpool, July 23, for Boston, was signalled. Signals of distress were displayed, and the Iowa steaming up within hailing distance, the captain of the disabled steamer boarded the Iowa to arrange for having that steamer tow the Lydian Monarch into port. To the great disappointment of the Lydian Monarch passengers, the captain informed them, when he returned, that the sum demanded by the Iowa for performing the service required was fabulous and the Lydian Monarch was unable even to dream of consenting to such towage rates. At noon of the same day the Austral hove in sight and was spoken. The captain of the Lydian Monarch and Mr. Seacord both boarded that vessel; but again no arrangement for towing the Monarch Line steamer was effected. Mr. Seacord avers that he is unaware of the reasons why no arrangement was made. He decided to remain on board the Austral. When last seen the Lydian Monarch was drifting south. Mr. Seacord expresses the fear that her supply of provisions will not be sufficient to hold out until she meets with another vessel, as she is far out of the regular track of Atlantic vessels. All attempts to disengage her propeller failed. Seacord adds: "The captain of the Lydian Monarch appeared adverse to my company on the visit to the Austral, pointing out that the heavy sea then running was dangerous, but I replied that I would take the risk. I had doubts about the sincerity of the captain's desire to be taken in tow, so I climbed over the side in a life-boat and, notwithstanding a heavy gale that was blowing, we reached the Austral in safety."

PROPOSITIONS IN THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Toward the close of the Egyptian Conference, M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, asked that a vote be taken. Earl Granville declared that whatever vote was recorded, England, in rejecting the French proposals, reserved entire liberty of action. Count von Münster then intimated that Germany would remain passive, and the Austrian and Russian representatives adopted the same attitude. M. Waddington proposed that the Conference adjourn until October, but Earl Granville refused to agree to this, claiming that he had the right to call the Conference whenever the exigencies of the situation required such action.

IRISH POLITICAL MATTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons last night previous to the vote on the Irish Constabulary bill, the adherents of Mr. Parnell demurred to the provision charging certain districts in Ireland for extra police and urged that the extra force be either removed or their maintenance charged equally to the whole country. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 99 to 33.

The Observer says: "Though the breach between Mr. Davitt's party and the Parnellites is temporarily closed it is not healed. Mr. Parnell's followers believe that Mr. Davitt will take his own course, and in the event of a general election prove a formidable opponent."

MORE PRAISE FOR DALY'S COMPANY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—*Truth*, referring to the performances of Augustin Daly's company, says: "Mr. Daly's company furnished an entertainment as original and interesting as London has seen for many years. We have seldom seen an audience so thoroughly delighted. It was refreshing to sit under these quick, bright, intelligent, sympathetic performers—Frenchmen in their facility, Americans in their eccentricity—for the dull, clumsy, wooden-headed Britisher often palms off upon us as a substitute for fun. It would be difficult in England to find a newer light comedian than James Drew, who is the pivot of the performance; a less offensive actor than Charles Cartwright, or a better souvenir of Miss May Fielding. They all strike the public like wholesome dry champagne in place of thick, muddy, heavy beer. But the best piece is Ada Rehan. Her performance of Rosalind, or Casting a Net for Husbands," is an elusive and original one, such as has been since *Dundreary*. Mr. Sothern chiefly displays the manner of the English swell of the day, and Miss Rehan chiefly the affection for the girl of her own time. Funny women on the English stage are generally old or middle aged. To see a young woman who is both pretty and funny is worth taking very seats, and to see Miss Rehan's assumption of a seemingly modest and timid girl who knows her way about, is to be in ignorance of what true fun is."

AN AMERICAN FRIGATE ASHORE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—An American frigate, believed to be the Lancaster, is ashore southwest of Shingle Bank.

CHOLERA CASES IN ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 2.—Several cases of cholera have been reported to-day in various parts of Italy. There have been many disorders at Barge San Dalmazzo, the inhabitants believing that the doctors and chemists poisoned a girl who died there from cholera. Stringent orders have been issued by the Government that all items arriving from France shall be disinfected or burned.

THE NEW KING OF ANAM.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Thanam, a younger brother of Kompahuve, has been crowned King of Anam. The French Resident General has asked his government for instructions under this new circumstance.

SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST IN A COLLISION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British steamer Dione, from London, for Middlesborough, has been sunk in a collision in the Thames. Seventeen persons were drowned.

ENGLISH OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The *Republique Française*, commenting on the extension of the chain of English fortresses from Aden to Perim, says that Great Britain, in forming a naval cordon from Port Said to Aden, has taken practical possession of the highway of the East, in violation of her treaties. The *Republique Française* claims that it has information from a trustworthy source that the British Government has not prohibited the English operations to pass unnoticed. The cabinets at Rome and Paris, the writer declares, must take means to warn England of the existence of treaties.

NO YEAR OF CHOLERA IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In consequence of more favorable reports from the cholera districts in Europe, the proposed National Conference of Health Boards, which was to take place in Washington on Thursday, has been postponed to a day not yet named.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A CREMATORY FOR DENVER.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 3.—A company composed of citizens of Denver was formed to-day to establish a crematory here. The work on the furnace will be begun immediately.

WOOLLEN MILLS CLOSED.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The Cordaville Woolen Mills, at Cordaville, Southboro, which give employment to about one hundred men, women and children, were to-day closed for an indefinite period, owing to the dullness of the market and the accumulation of manufactured goods.

MURDERED BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

MATSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—Tillie Wallace and Stephen Massey, of Harrison County, accompanied by John Galvin, eloped and were married yesterday at Aberdeen, after which Galvin got drunk, rode through the streets flourishing a pistol and shot Tillie Hawkins through the stomach killing him.

SUICIDE TO ESCAPE AN APPETITE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 3.—E. P. Demary, formerly a merchant of this city and a citizen of good standing, committed suicide at the Sunnyside Hotel yesterday morning by taking a dose of morphine. He killed himself because he could not overcome his appetite for strong drink.

A DUEL IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to *The Times-Democrat* from Rolla, Miss., says: A duel took place yesterday at Colton Port between Messrs. Ducote and Le Moina. The former was dangerously wounded in the lower part of the abdomen.

WRONGS OF THE SIOUX.

AGENT McGILLICUDDY ACCUSED.

MR. BLAND TELLS HOW HE WAS EJECTED FROM PINE RIDGE AGENCY, ALTHOUGH INVITED THERE BY RED CLOUD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Several weeks ago T. A. Bland, of Washington, was arrested and expelled from the Red Cloud Indian reservation by Indian Agent McGillicuddy, of the Pine Ridge Agency. Mr. Bland is one of the editors of *The Council Fire*, a monthly publication devoted to Indian matters. In the current number of the periodical a large amount of space is devoted to agent McGillicuddy's misdeeds and shortcomings and to a narration by Mr. Bland of his recent experiences in the Sioux country. He says that early in June he received letters from Red Cloud and other Sioux chiefs, inviting him to visit the reservation and advise with them about the sale of a portion of their land, and saying that matters were in a bad condition. Mr. Bland says Secretary Teller advised him not to go, as he "would probably get into trouble with the agent." Mr. Bland persisted, however, and received from the Secretary a letter addressed to the agents at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies. In this letter the Secretary directed that the bearer be afforded the opportunity "to visit his friends among the Indians," and added:—

"Dr. Bland holds no official position under this Department and is not authorized to represent the Department in any way, nor to interfere in the affairs of the agencies."

INDIANS CRIPPLED AS FARMERS.

In his journey from Rosebud to Pine Ridge through the reservation Mr. Bland reports he found that "a few of the Indians have small patches of land fenced, ploughed and planted, mainly in corn, with here and there a few hills of potatoes; that few of the Indians exceed one acre"; that "the great majority of the Indians live in canvas tepees, and that in travelling 120 miles he saw only one schoolhouse and that was unfinished and unoccupied." He spent a night at Red Leaf's village. Red Leaf's band numbers about 1,000 persons. "They say they have fifty-one wagons, seven oxen, 100 other cattle, two broken mowing machines, two ploughs, and five hoes. They all want to farm, but can't get implements or seeds. A few of them got last spring a few grains of corn and five potatoes each to plant. They earnestly ask for implements and seeds, school-houses and teachers."

BLAND MEETS McGILLICUDDY.

Mr. Bland gives the particulars of his arrest and expulsion from the reservation as follows:

On reaching the office, Agent Gillicuddy met me at the door and said:

"This is Mr. Bland, I suppose?"

"That is my name," I replied.

"Well, Doctor, you can't stay on this reservation."

"I think I can," I said, and handed him your letter. He read the letter aloud and handed it to his clerk, ordering him to copy it. Then addressing me, he said:

"Ordinarily I take great pleasure in obeying the orders of the Secretary, but in this case I shall not. You will leave the reservation this afternoon."

"Not unless I am put under arrest and removed by force," I responded.

"I hope you will not give me that trouble," he replied.

"I certainly shall not leave the reservation for ten days or two weeks unless forcibly put off."

He then said to his assistant, chief of police: "Muster six men in the office immediately." The order was obeyed. The men filed in, and in my presence Gillicuddy issued six rounds of Rifle ammunition to each man, remarking to me at the same time:—"I will have you understand that you are not in the United States now, but on an Indian reservation, where I am in supreme command. You are now under arrest and will be put off the reservation at once."

MR. BLAND EJECTED.

He ordered out a carriage and asked me to get into it. I declined to do so on request, saying: "I shall not get into the carriage until you shall order me to do so, on pain of personal violence, if I refuse."

He then said: "If you do not instantly get into that carriage I will order you thrown in by force."

"That will do," I replied, and I accepted into the carriage . . . and at 4:30 p. m. on the 26th of June, 1884, I was forcibly carried from the agency, under escort of six armed Indian policemen. I was taken to Gannow's ranche, seven miles south of the agency in Sioux County, Nebraska, and left there at about 8 p. m. June 26, 1884."

RED CLOUD STATES HIS WRONGS.

A few days later Mr. Bland held a council with Red Cloud and 138 of his head men, a few miles outside the reservation. Red Cloud made a speech in which he said:

The Government did not keep its treaty of 1851. It has not fully kept the treaty of 1868. Afterward it promised us $50,000 for our hunting ground, we gave it by that treaty, but we got no money yet. We sent our men to tell you these things and get you to look after our interests. We send no more papers until the Government pays what it owes us. We want our reservation surveyed, so we can know where our outside lines are; then we want a patent for it. But the first thing we want is a new agent.

On the authority of Mrs. Julia Drapier, who was a missionary teacher among the Sioux for ten years, Mr. Bland charges that Bishop Hare and the Rev. John Robinson, missionary at Pine Ridge Agency, are fully cognizant of Agent McGillicuddy's unlikeness and misbehavior, and yet, for some reason, they sustain him. Mrs. Draper, according to Mr. Bland, was discharged by Bishop Hare from her place as teacher in October, 1882, at the request of McGillicuddy, because she signed a petition to the Secretary of the Interior asking that an inspector be sent to the Pine Ridge Agency. Mr. Bland continues:

Mrs. Draper informed me that Bishop Hare recommended her for not attending dances in the agency school building, which were getting up by McGillicuddy and wife, and that the McGillicuddys refused to speak to her because she did not join in their dances, although on such occasions whiskey was used freely by the agent's guests, employes and whiskeys.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS.

Under the treaty, Dr. Bland says, the Indians are entitled to soldiers' rations. He weighed some of the rations and found the supply of eight persons for two weeks was: flour, eighteen pounds; bacon, four pounds; sugar, two pounds; coffee, one and a half pounds; baking powder, quarter pound; soap, half pound. The beef ration, he says, is one beef, generally small, for twenty persons, each twelve days. He was told by Indians and white men that before McGillicuddy's reign began the Indians got a beef every ten days or three beef rations a month, giving them two and a half rations per month enables the agent to defraud them of 1,500 cattle per year. Dr. Bland asserts that the seven Indian traders on the reservation have combined and fixed two scales of prices—one for their white customers and another for the Indians—and that the Indians are required to pay higher prices. For example, he says, an Indian is obliged to pay the trader a dollar for two and a half pounds of coffee or four pounds of sugar, whereas a white man can buy four pounds of coffee or six pounds of sugar for the same amount of money.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Lighthouse Board has issued a notice to mariners that: On and after August 20 a fixed white light of the third order, varied by white flashes at intervals of two minutes, will be shown from the lighthouse recently erected at the eastern end of Sanibel Island, near the entrance to San Carlos Harbor, and to the port of Punta Rosa, Florida. The apparatus lights the entire horizon, and the focal plane is 98 feet above mean sea level. The light should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the sea, 13¾ nautical miles. The structure is a black pyramidal framework of iron, surmounted by a black lantern. Two keepers' dwellings painted white are situated near by. The approximate position of the lighthouse, as taken from the charts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is as follows: Latitude 26° 27′, 147″ north, longitude 82° 01′, 161″ west. Magnetic bearings and distances from prominent objects are as follows: Entrance buoy, N. W. ¾, W. 3¾ nautical miles. Punta Rosa, S. ¾ W. 2 nautical miles.

Notice is also given: That, on and after August 15, there will be established at Libby Island light station, entrance to Machias Bay, Maine, a third-class Daboll fog trumpet, which, in thick and foggy weather, will be sounded by giving blasts of seven seconds duration at intervals of forty seconds. If the trumpet be disabled, a bell will be struck by machinery one blow every ten seconds.

ESCAPED PRISONERS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 3—Jacob Kister and Henderson Green, the escaped Belvidere prisoners, are known to be in the mountains below Bethlehem. Despite the vigilance of half a dozen officers who are searching for them, their friends yesterday purchased ammunition, went into the mountain and gave it to them. The officers use the greatest care in searching for the men, as they are known to be desperate. Kister lived in the mountains of Berks County five years, while a horse thief. He has served several terms in jail.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN HOUSE DESTROYED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 3.—The famous Green Mountain House, always patronized by the travelers up the Green Mountain Railway, was consumed by fire about eight o'clock last night. When discovered the fire was in the roof, but burned so rapidly that the entire structure seemed to be in flames in a few moments. Nothing of any value was saved. The wind blew the flames up over the mountain summit, making a terrific blaze that called the entire population to it, the flames being seen at Bangor, a distance of some fifty miles. Fortunately the early hour prevented a loss of life among the guests. The observatory in connection with the railroad was unharmed, and the station and tracks were uninjured, trains being run on schedule time. A tent shelters passengers, and beds for guests will soon be fitted up in the observatory. A new hotel is to be immediately erected, but on the high cliffs overlooking Bar Harbor. The insurance was only about $6,000.

A LARGE LOSS AT AFTON, N. Y.

NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE VILLAGE BURNED—LOSS $75,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

AFTON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A fire broke out in the Willey Block at 12:15 a. m., and as no help was at hand the entire south half of the town was consumed. A dispatch was sent to Binghamton for aid, and at 1:45 a. m. the firemen of that city with an engine and hose cart, were ready, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad having promised to transport them on a flat car. Then an order came to take train stock with the relief train, and twenty cars of cattle were switched out and got ready before the start was made. At Osborn Hollow the train was again put on the side track to wait for a passenger train to pass. These delays consumed so much time that it took full two and a half hours to make the run from Binghamton to this place, a distance of twenty-eight miles, which should have been made in forty minutes.

When help arrived it was too late to be of service, the flames having exhausted themselves on everything within reach. The damage is estimated at $75,000, among those who lost property are the following firms and individuals: T. L. Willey, the entire block and also a large stock of dry goods and groceries, in the same block; H. C. Carr, drug store; Grand Army of the Republic Headquarters, and a number of law and insurance offices. The next block destroyed contained Brewer & Hunt's "billiard parlors," and the Masonic Hall on the second floor. Beyond this was Cook's Hotel with barns. Next in the burned block was J. G. Freeman's hardware store. Then came William Partridge's dwelling house and barn; Lander's block, containing A. C. Hyde's drug store, the town savings bank, M. D. Howard's furniture store, Tarbell & Grover, general merchandise; Mrs. Graham, millinery; George H. Hecox, hardware; Hill & Son, groceries; J. A. Decker, produce dealer; Daniel Brewster's dwelling house and barns; C. Hyde, livery stables and stock, with over a dozen smaller buildings not mentioned, containing meat markets, notion stores, barber shops, etc. Most of the business firms and real estate owners had a light insurance, and loss is therefore heavy. The town of Afton took a sudden start a few years ago and has had a rapid growth ever since, but this blow must almost exterminate its business interests. The people of Afton are indignant at the railroad for the delay which cost them a large part of their town.

A TOWN BADLY CRIPPLED.

EMPORIUM, Penn., Aug. 2.—Fire broke out here this afternoon, which destroyed most of the best business portion of the town. Twenty business firms and fourteen families were burned out. The loss will aggregate about $200,000.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 3.—A large machine shop and foundry belonging to Barnum, Richardson & Co. of Lime Rock, Salisbury, was burned yesterday. Total loss $85,000; insured for $30,000. The firm will rebuild at once. Ex-Senator Barnum is the head of the firm.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Republic Mills and an adjoining building occupied by G. E. Byer, as a baking powder factory, were damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $12,000. Insurance $10,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Osborne House at Athens was destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning. Loss $8,000, partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE REV. RICHARD FULLER'S WILL.

A CLAUSE PRONOUNCED VOID BECAUSE THE WORD "ORTHODOX" OCCURS IN IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Judge Stewart, in the Circuit Court here, has filed an interesting opinion in the case of the executors of the will of the late the Rev. Richard Fuller, formerly one of the most prominent divines in the State. The case was brought into court by the executors to have a legal construction placed on the testator's intentions. Mr. Fuller says in his will that his estate shall cease to his descendants as long as his direct descent shall continue; when that ceases the bequest goes to the Eutaw Place Baptist Church, to be used for the purpose of erecting a new edifice for the Worship of Jesus Christ according to the faith and doctrines held by the said Eutaw Place Baptist Church and the Orthodox Baptist churches.

The clause of the will is declared void. Judge Stewart holds that in a country where no State Church exists it is not within the province of a court of equity to decide what is or hodoxy and what is not. Orthodoxy is a relative term; for should the Eutaw Place Baptist Church differ from any other Baptist Church in any one point of its service or doctrine each side would maintain that it was following the orthodox standard, and thus contentions would arise which no court could decide upon. Consequently the bequest will continue to the descendants, direct or indirect.

ARREST OF PRETENDED DETECTIVES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Some months ago James Real and William Baker established an extensive private detective agency in this city, with headquarters in the Williams block, on Superior-st. Under the guise thus afforded a system of fakeing operations was begun which terminated to-day with the arrest of four persons connected with the concern, on charges of horse stealing. By dint of much exposure and promises of large reward Real and Baker had induced Charles Dickson and James Hastings, both young hostlers employed at livery stables in this city to join in their operations. Teams were let out to strangers and never reappeared. Detective Humphreys was set to work on the case and yesterday arrested Dickinson at Bellevue in the act of disposing of an equipage worth $600. He had also sold one of almost equal value at Chagrin Falls. Upon his confession about 8 others were arrested to-day. It is is not known how widely the operations of the concern were extended, but it is believed the members will be found to be responsible for the theft of property amounting in value to thousands of dollars. The officers are after others implicated.

A SCHOONER SUNK IN THE SOUND.

PROVIDENCE, R