MORE MEN FOR CUBA.

Spain to Send Nearly 25,000 Soldiers to Campos.

YET BOASTS OF VICTORIES.

The Already Enormous Loyal Army in the Island Evidently Unable to Cope With the Patriots.

Madrid, July 22.—Preparations are being made to dispatch large reinforcements of troops to Cuba. According to the present plans, by August 15, 20,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, 1,200 artillery and 1,000 engineers will leave Spain for Havana. The government will ask the cortes to mobilize the first infantry without delay.

Havana, July 22.—In the battle of Valenzuela, Lieut. Cols. Baquero, Samartin, Lolo and Penitz were wounded. The other officers injured were Capt. Tranest and Lieut. Soto, principal aide-de-camp to Gen. Santocildes, who was killed.

Lieut. Col. Tejada, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, surprised and engaged an insurgent band, burned their camp and barracks and killed three of them. The insurgents carried away seven of their wounded. On the side of the troops only one man was wounded. The insurgents recently surprised four guerrilla soldiers near Puerto Principe and killed three of them. The fourth man escaped.

A long section of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas has been destroyed by the insurgents in the neighborhood of Mounts Pierre, Siguanea and Vellas. Capt. Canada, with a detachment of civil guards, engaged a band of insurgents at Carthagena, province of Santa Clara, recently, killing four, wounding five and taking one prisoner. A dispatch from Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, announces the surrender there of the insurgent leader, Mariano Pine. Two other insurgents armed with rifles have surrendered at Vueltas, and eighteen insurgents with rifles and ammunition, revolvers and machetos have given themselves up to the authorities at Quiemades. At Guineas five insurgents went to a store and demanded arms. The clerks in charge, not having any to surrender, so informed the insurgents, who fired upon them, wounding two of them.

London, July 22.—The Times tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Havana which says: According to insurgent accounts, 200 Spanish were killed in the recent fight near Bayamo. Only seven others, mounted upon good horses and including Marshal Campos, escaped. Campos was wounded. There is much discontent among military officers at Campos' method of conducting operations.

Yellow fever and dysentery are causing great suffering among the Spanish troops.

The rebels have cut the railway bridges, thus isolating Puerto Principe. Recent arrivals at the latter city state that while the troops are garrisoned at the principal towns the rebels have complete control of the country.

Antonio Maceo is again menacing an attack upon Manzanillo.

Several soldiers were killed with Mauser bullets in recent engagements which occurred between Manzanillo and Bayamo, showing that the insurgents possess Mausers.

I learn that a large section of the insurgents are quite prepared to lay down their arms, if Spain grants Cuba complete autonomy, combined with allegiance to Spain.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

Premier Stoiloff to Resign, Unwilling to Hand the Country Over to Russia.

London, July 22.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times telegraphs: The grave of Stambuloff is guarded by police, owing to threats which have been made to disinter the remains. The feeling here and in the large towns is one of disgust and dejection at the crime. The crown lawyers are actively prosecuting an inquiry, but complain that they are not receiving the necessary co-operation of the police. One of the men arrested, named Poehoff, is stated to be a friend of Tuketchieff. A letter was found in his residence stating that Stambuloff would soon be murdered and that he was willing to commit the crime, but that others had been found to do the deed. Four persons, including Stambuloff's coachman, are in prison, charged with the crime.

Vienna advices to the Times say: M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian premier and minister of the interior, intimated yesterday to Prince Ferdinand his intention to resign, owing to the fact that M. Stoiloff is not so friendly with Russia as recent events would tend to show. Premier Stoiloff, in conformity with Prince Ferdinand's wishes, undertook to promote a reconciliation with Russia. The movement has gone too far and the Russophiles are uppermost, and, as the cabinet do not feel capable of checking the movement, which may result in the sacrifice of Bulgarian freedom, M. Stoiloff has proposed to resign.

Constantinople, July 22.—Advices from Salonica state that 127 Macedonian insurgents had an encounter with a detachment of Turkish troops near Strumita, Maleash mountains.

Sofia, July 22.—The government has been making inquiries into the murder of ex-Premier Stambuloff, and it is claimed facts have been elicited to show that the crime was an act of private vengeance.

Rejoicing Over Her Bloody Work.

St Petersburg, July 22.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a telegram received by Mme. Stambuloff from the aged mother of Milaroff, which says: "Mourn over the bloodthirsty murderer, who, while making merry watching gipsies dancing and singing in the monastery of Bourgas, signed the death warrant for my son. God gave me strength when I saw the murderer swimming in my own blood to console myself. I send my curses to his rotting body."

In describing the scene connected with M. Stambuloff's funeral the same journal says educated people were going about the streets of Sofia calling upon the public to curse Stambuloff's body for the last time.

The Russian press, after commenting with tact and dignity upon the assassination of M. Stambuloff, speaks contemptuously of the implacable hostility shown to Russia by the journals of England, Germany, Austria and Italy in blaming this country for an outrage to which it was quite a stranger.

Rebellion in Morocco.

London, July 22.—The correspondent of the Standard at Berlin says: A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Tangier reports that the situation near Saffi, Morocco, where a German named Rockstop was murdered, is extremely critical. The town is besieged with rebellious Bedouin troops, and some rebels tried to escape from prison. A fight ensued, and several rebels and soldiers were killed. The governor has distributed rifles among the European residents.

A Rebellion in Colombia.

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Colon, Colombia, July 22.—A report has reached here that a revolution has broken out in three of the departments. News was received from Colombia early in June through cable dispatches to the Associated Press of a fresh outbreak near Barranquill, which was said to be due to forced marches into Colombian territory from Venezuela. The success of Gen. Alfaro's revolutionary movement in Ecuador has been expected to re-awaken the revolutionary spirit in Colombia.

To Drive Our Petroleum From Greece

St. Petersburg, July 22.—A treaty has been concluded between Greece and Russia by which a fixed import duty has been determined upon for Russian cereals, and thereby Russia is given the monopoly of the kerosene trade in Greece. It is expected this will have the effect of driving American petroleum from the Greek market.

The Utica Mine on Fire.

Angels Camp, Cal., July 22.—When the 7 o'clock shift went down in the Utica mine last night fire was discovered in the slope near the 500-foot level, 300 feet north of the Stickle shaft. As there are three shafts the men were gotten safely out, although some were in an exhausted condition. In a few minutes the mine was filled with smoke and gas. Ineffectual efforts were made to smother the fire with steam, and flooding had to be resorted to. Thirteen hundred inches of water is now flowing into the mine, and it will require 18,000,000 gallons to reach the fire, providing it has not spread much. This will probably require ninety hours, and it will take at least three weeks to pump it out. The loss may reach $250,000.

The Utica is one of the largest producers in the United States. Over 700 men are employed and at least 500 are temporarily out of work. The mine is owned by Alvinza Hayward, C. P. Lane and the Hobart estate. It is said to be yielding more than $500,000 per month.

THE DURRANT CASE CALLED.

His Attorneys Ask a Change of Venue and State Reasons.

San Francisco, July 22.—Hundreds of people surrounded the county jail this morning, eager to see William Henry Theodore Durrant taken to the new city hall to be tried for the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in Emanuel church last April. It was supposed that Durrant would be kept in jail until near the time for commencing the trial. The waiting crowds were disappointed. At 8:45 Sheriff Whalen sent his private buggy to the county jail. Durrant and Chief Jailer Sattler entered this open buggy and started alone for the city hall. No one saw them start except the deputy jailers. Durrant was not handcuffed, and the pair attracted no attention as they drove quietly through the streets. After Durrant had passed into the court room, where he was taken for safety, crowds began to gather at the jail, and all the streets in the vicinity were black with people until long after the hour for opening court. People early filled the corridors leading to the court room of Superior Judge Murphy, before whom Durrant is to be tried. A squad of deputy sheriffs and detectives kept the crowd on the move. Until the regular hour for opening court, deputies guarded both doors of the court room and admitted none but jurors, attorneys and newspaper men. These occupied all the seats in the room, all the chairs being taken. Judge Murphy peremptorily ordered that no others be admitted.

Durrant's father, who greatly resembles his son, and who appears to be about the same age, was early at court to meet his son. The two sat in quiet conversation as the room gradually filled up. When Durrant was arrested his mustache hid his mouth, and his long hair gave him the appearance of a student. Now his closely cropped hair gives him a criminal appearance, and his cleanly-shaven lips reveal the coarse sensuality of his mouth. Three months' confinement in jail have made his naturally colorless complexion even more palid and pasty. He is fatter than when arrested, and his eyes were very bright as he restlessly glanced around the room. It is only by an effort that Durrant seems able to fix his attention on one subject, but he frequently forces himself to concentrate eyes and mind.

The defendant was represented by Attorneys Deuprey, Dickinson and Thompson, District Attorney Barnes personally appeared for the prosecution, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Pexotto. Captain of Detectives Lees and all the detectives under him were in or about the court room. When Judge Murphy said: "The case of W. H. T. Durrant, murder," Barnes said: "Ready for the people." Attorney Dickinson, for the defendant, then formally moved for a change of venue, stating that if it should appear that it would be impossible to secure an unbiased jury, or should a state of feeling be developed that would render a fair trial improbable, he would reserve the right to renew the action which he asked the judge now to pass upon. In support of his action, Dickinson said he would submit affidavits of the defendant, Charles G. Garner and P. J. Perkins. The judge insisted that the affidavits should be read, although counsel said the reading would occupy today and tomorrow. Attorney Deuprey then began to read Durrant's affidavit, which stated that owing to the publications in the local press the minds of the public were inflamed against the defendant, and the press and people were violently prejudiced against him so that he believed he could not have a fair trial. In support of this statement, Deuprey began to read as part of the affidavit excerpts from the three morning and three evening papers published in San Francisco, including practically everything that has been written about the Durrant murder. The reading of Durrant's affidavit occupied the court until noon and adjournment was taken until 2. Thereafter the reading of the affidavit, with the newspaper clippings, occupied the time without interruption during the balance of the afternoon.

The Churches and the Church Murders.

San Francisco, July 22.—The Congregational ministers of the city are much agitated for fear the publication of the proceedings of the Durrant trial will tend to demoralize the community. The subject was discussed at the meeting today, and it is proposed to ask the daily papers to treat the case in a very conservative manner. Rev. Powell said: "The publication of all the details of the Durrant case will be of the greatest injury to the public. The papers have a wide influence and should be conservators of public morals, but they are not. Some of our papers are wicked. They pander to the worst element and to the most depraved sentiments of the community."

The Durrant Drama.

San Francisco, July 22.—Local clergymen are making a vigorous protest against the production of "The Durrant Case," a play based on the Emanuel church murders, which was recently written. In preaching on the subject last evening, Rev. W. W. Case, of the Howard street Methodist church, said: "The dramatization of the horrible murders at the Emanuel Baptist church should be condemned. Theaters and theater managers who would put such a play on the boards would do more to corrupt the youth of the city than all the hellholes of iniquity that flourish abundantly in San Francisco. Such plays would tend to cultivate a morbid spirit and lead the young men and women on the way to destruction."

ASSOCIATED PRESS VICTORY.

The Chicago Chronicle Discards the Worthless United Press Service.

Chicago, July 22.—Chicago's new Democratic daily, the Chronicle, after an eight weeks' trial of the United Press news report, today abandoned that organization and entered into a ninety-year contract with the Associated Press. This defection leaves the United Press without a single client among the morning papers of Chicago, and throws it back for its Chicago news upon the meager and uncertain resources of the two minor evening papers that now constitute its sole representation among the newspapers of the metropolis of the Northwest. In an extended announcement of its admission to the Associated Press, the Chronicle will say tomorrow:

"The Associated Press is the most efficient and best-managed and strongest organization of newspapers in the world. Its service comprehends the entire earth. Its aims are legitimate and its methods are businesslike and substantial. In the controversy now existing between the Associated Press and the United Press, the Chronicle is confident that it consults its best interests by accepting the invitation of the former to take the place which of right belongs to it, and which it may say without boasting it has fairly earned, by the side of the other great newspapers of Chicago."

Another United Press Paper Falls.

New York, July 22.—A motion has been entered before Judge McAdam, of the superior court of this city, for the appointment of a receiver for the New York Daily Mercury, a United Press paper.

"Old Dominion" Cigarettes
Are now sold by all leading dealers.

TORY MAJORITY 177.

Salisbury Has Twice as Many Members as the Opposition.

FEW PARNELLITES ARE LEFT.

But They Are as Vicious as Ever, and Rejoice Over the Defeat of Morley, Ireland's Best Friend.

London, July 22.—The pollings thus far received leave the state of the parties as follows:

Conservatives	299
Liberal-Unionists	55
Total Unionists	354
Liberals	114
McCarthyites	54
Parnellites	7
Labor	2
Total opposition	177

The following additional election returns have been received:

Dumfries—Sir R. T. Reed, Q. C., Liberal, defeated W. Murray, Conservative.

Monmouthshire, North division—R. McKenna, Liberal, defeated H. Williams, Conservative.

Carnarvonburgh—E. Lloyd-George, Liberal, defeated E. Nanney, Conservative.

Carnarvonshire, North division — W. Jones, Liberal, defeated Prof. M. Hughes, Conservative.

Forfarshire—J. M. White, Liberal, defeated Hon. C. M. Ramsay, Conservative.

Banffshire—Sir W. Wederburn, bart., Liberal, defeated J. A. Grant, Conservative.

Sterlingshire—J. McKillop, Conservative, defeated W. Jacks, Liberal.

Essex, Romford division—A. M. Wigram, Conservative, defeated J. F. Bethall, Liberal.

Kincardinshire—J. W. Crombie, Liberal, defeated Hon. C. F. Trefusis, Conservative.

Perthshire, East division—Sir J. C. D. Kinloch, bart., Liberal, defeated W. L. Boaz, Conservative.

Kindare, North division—Engledon, McCarthyite, defeated Carew, Parnellite.

Carlow—Haimond, McCarthyite, defeated Duckett, Conservative.

Louth, North division—Timothy M. Healy, McCarthyite, 2,294; Nolan, Parnellite, 1,433; McCarthyite majority, 861; McCarthyite gain, 162.

Lancashire, Southeast Prestwick division—F. Cauly, Liberal, defeated R. G. Mobry, Conservative.

Mr. Joseph Cowan, of Newcastle, has received the following telegram: "Accept the hearty congratulations of your fellow countrymen on the Newcastle jailer, Morley's, defeat. Hurrah for amnesty. William Redmond, J. F. Egan, J. C. Kenny, R. J. O'Brien."

The Congress of Religions.

Toronto, July 22.—This was editors' day at the Pan-American religious congress, and in point of numbers and enthusiasm it far eclipsed all previous ones. Nearly 1,000 delegates were present at the morning session, which was presided over by Rev. William Clark, of Trinity university. Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago, spoke on "Reforming Printers' Ink." Rev. A. C. Courtney, editor of the Toronto Christian Guardian, read a paper on "Subjective and Objective Methods of Reform." Maj. J. B. Mervin, editor of the American Journal of Education, spoke on "The Press as An Educational Factor." At the afternoon session W. R. Harris, of St. Catherine's, presided. There was a very large attendance at tonight's session, which was presided over by President Smith. A musical programme was given by the combined societies.

Newfoundland Bankers Arrested.

St. Johns, July 22.—The directors of the Union bank were arrested today, but were at once admitted to bail, fixed in the case of Sir Robert Thornburn, Hon. A. W. Harvey and Messrs. Grieve and Donnelly, the two sureties, in $18,000 each, and the principal in $6,000. Manager Pinsent was bailed on his own bond of $18,000 and two sureties of $9,000 each.

The Telegram, the government organ, attacks the directors of both banks, accusing them of appropriating between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 to their private accounts, and marvels at the delay in taking steps to vindicate the ends of justice.

Canadian Parliament Prorogued.

Ottawa, July 22.—The Canadian parliament was prorogued this morning after a three months' session. Lord Aberdeen delivered the usual address from the throne, reviewing the legislation passed. The Manitoba school question was but briefly mentioned.

British Victory in East Africa.

Aden, July 22.—Advices from the vicinity of Berbora, East Africa, say that an English expedition, supposed to be that of Dr. Smith, of Philadelphia, has defeated the Hearet tribe, which has been giving the English plenty of trouble for some time.

The Strike at Panama.

Colon, July 22.—The strike of wharf and ship laborers here is extending to the colored mechanics and to the laborers at Panama. Considerable anxiety prevails here as the situation is critical.

Colon, July 22.—Word comes from Panama that the dock laborers and brakemen on the Panama railroad have joined the strikers. The railroad officials did not expect this. Affairs are becoming more and more complicated. The railroad clerks are holding secret meetings. The Colon brakemen have petitioned for more pay, but are still working. It is reported that the government is ready to adopt conciliatory measures. Mr. Outen, of the Danish West Indies, who resides at Galum, has been telegraphed for by Prefect Guzman to act as mediator, as he stands well with both the labor societies and with the government. The British consul was appealed to to secure the release of Frazer, a West Indian shopkeeper, arrested on a charge of inciting the West Indian contingent of the Panama railroad hands to strike. Frazer is a British subject and the government released him. The Barcelona Steamship Company's laborers discharged the cargo of the Spanish steamer Panama on a promise of increased wages, the ship's captain having refused to allow his crew to do the work. The Panama is bound to Port Limon.

Strikes for Higher Wages.

Cleveland, July 22.—Four hundred men employed in the Lake Shore foundry struck today for a restoration of the wages paid before the reduction two years ago.

Milwaukee, July 22.—The strike at Kenosha, Wis., has been settled without the aid of the state board of arbitration. The men's demand for a return to the wages which prevailed before the panic has been agreed to by the manufacturers.

Glenwood, Wis., July 22.—Five hundred employes of the Glenwood Manufacturing Company struck today for an increase of wages and regular pay.

Bricklayers Threaten to Strike.

Joliet, Ill., July 22.—Official notice has been served by the Bricklayers' International Union, making a demand for 45 cents per hour, a raise of 5 cents, to take effect August 1. The contractors and builders say they cannot afford to meet the demand. Unless some agreement is reached there may be a strike.

Smut in Red River Wheat.

Grand Forks, N. D., July 22.—The farmers of the region of Minnesota and North Dakota, comprising the ten counties in the Red river valley, are gloomy over the prospects. A week ago their wheat promised the largest yield ever known in this section, some placing it as high as forty bushels to the acre, but it has rained four days the last week, and the weather has been cloudy and is hot. Smut and rust have developed to an alarming degree. It is now feared that thousands of acres of wheat are utterly ruined. At Larimore, N. D., there was quite a scare when it became known that the wheat in this country was damaged by smut. The discovery was made by the Elk Valley Farming Company, which has the largest acreage of any one farm in the country. At St. Thomas the greatest excitement prevails because of the discovery of smut in the wheat crop. Several parties who were out all day examining the wheat condition in that vicinity go so far as to say that what wheat they have examined contained 50 per cent. of smut. Heavy rains have been falling for the last forty-eight hours at St. Vincent, Minn., and there are no prospects for its stopping. All grain is flat on the ground and in most cases will never rise, owing to the rank, heavy growth. Rust and smut are in every field.

Seventeen Injuns Reported Killed.

Market Lake, Idaho, July 22.—On July 13 thirty men left Jackson Hole to arrest all Indians breaking the game laws of Wyoming. In Hoback canyon they surprised a camp of seventeen Indians and took them all prisoners and started with them for Jackson Hole. In the canyon they tried to escape, and all the Indians were killed excepting one papoose, who was brought into the hole. There were thirty-three fresh elk skins in this camp. Johnny Carnes, a squaw man and the oldest settler in Jackson Hole has come over into Idaho, and says every settler in Jackson Hole will be butchered. There were 300 Bannock warriors on the Hoback river when Carnes was there, and he said all the squaws have been sent away and that the bucks are daily joining the main band. The Jackson Hole settlers are now entrenched and awaiting the attack. Unless cavalry gets there quick every settler between Jackson Hole and the railway station is in danger of being killed.

(There is every reason for believing this dispatch is entirely false.)

A Flood in New Mexico.

Denver, July 22.—A special to the News from Pueblo says: Reports from Whitewater, N. M., are that a greater portion of the business section of the latter place was destroyed by a flood last night, but so far as can be learned at the headquarters of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in this city, where the information is obtained, no lives were lost. All telegraph wires to Silver City are down and all the news is obtained from couriers arriving at Whitewater. The Sumner house, the largest hotel at Silver City, and a number of business blocks have collapsed. The railroad authorities say the storm was the worst ever known in that section. The Santa Fe railroad has lost several bridges on its Silver City branch, and is badly washed out. First reports were that several lives, even as high as twenty-five, had been lost, but later couriers while confirming the reports of damage throughout the section, say that there has been so far as learned no loss of life.

Great Rainstorm in Pennsylvania.

Dunbar, Pa., July 22.—The heaviest rainstorm and flood that have visited this section for many years occurred here last night. Rain fell in torrents for over two hours. Trains from Pittsburg and the southwest on the Pennsylvania railroad and on the Baltimore & Ohio road have not yet passed this point. The bridges between Dunbar and Uniontown are all washed away, and the tracks are washed out in many places also. The local streams are swollen higher than at any time since the flood in 1888. People along the banks of Dunbar creek were compelled to flee for their lives, and buildings were carried away in the torrent. The bridges across the creek, which runs through the town, are all swept away, separating the town. The Dunbar Furnace Company and the Dunbar Fire Brick Company's plants are all flooded, and the loss will be great. Samuel Washbaugh, a pumper, was drowned. The pump house was undermined and carried away.

The Storms in the East.

Cincinnati, July 22.—Reports from different parts of Ohio and Kentucky tell of severe storms last night. At Howard's mill near Mount Sterling, Ky., Green Garrett was struck by a cloudburst while riding along the highway. He and his horse were killed. Near Franklin, Ind., Shiloh church was wrecked. Near Salem, O., Elisha Brigham was killed and Charles Blythe and J. Wishart were badly injured in a house struck by lightning.

To Develop Kootenai Mines.

Vancouver, B. C., July 22.—Vice President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., arrived here today after visiting West Kootenai. He predicts a great future for mining there, and says his company will probably construct several branches to give facilities for transporting ore.

Suicide of a German Editor.

Cleveland, July 22.—Paul Wolf, managing editor of the Watcher and Anteiger of this city, committed suicide tonight by taking morphine. Ill-health was the cause.

Ex-Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, Dead.

Melrose, Mass., July 22.—Alexander H. Rice, ex-governor of Massachusetts, died at the Langwood hotel this afternoon of paralysis.

Alexander Hamilton Rice was born in Newton Lower Falls, Mass., August 30, 1818. He received a business training in his father's paper mill at Newton and in a mercantile house in Boston, and after his graduation at Union college in 1844 established himself in the paper business at Boston. He became a member of the school committee, entered the common council, was chosen president of that body, and in 1855 and 1857 was elected mayor of Boston on a citizens' ticket. During his administration the Back Bay improvements were undertaken, the establishment of the Boston city hospital was authorized, and on his recommendation the management of the public institutions was committed to a board composed in part of members of the common council and in part chosen from the general body of citizens. He served several years as president of the Boston Board of Trade and was an officer or trustee of various financial and educational institutions. He was elected to congress by the Republican party for four successive terms, serving from December 5, 1859, till March 3, 1867. He served on the committee on naval affairs, and as chairman of the committee in the Thirty-eighth congress introduced important measures. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and to the Republican national convention in 1868. He was governor of Massachusetts in 1876, 1877 and 1878.

Prof. Rudolph Gneist Dead.

Berlin, July 22.—Prof. Rudolph Gneist is dead.

Rudolph Gneist was born at Berlin August 13, 1816, and educated at Eisleben. He studied jurisprudence at Berlin, and in 1833 was made auscultator, in 1841 assessor before the superior court, and, after journeys in Italy, France and England, in 1844 professor extraordinary. In 1850 he abandoned his judicial career and devoted himself to lecturing, writing and parliamentary activity. His lectures on English nobility, knighthood, elections and constitution attracted much attention. In 1858 he became a member of the Prussian chamber of deputies, acting with the moderate liberals. He advocated the adoption of many ideas taken from British usage, a greater amount of local self-government, attention to the welfare of the working classes and reform of the judicial and penal systems. In the autumn of 1883 he visited the United States. He was instructor to the present Emperor William, and at the time of his death was professor of jurisprudence in the University of Berlin.

Twenty-five houses have been destroyed and fifty-nine partly destroyed by a remarkable sinking of the earth at Breux, Bohemia. The disaster has turned nearly 2,500 persons out of their homes, and it is feared other houses will collapse in the same district.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

That Tired Feeling

And other troubles—pains about my heart, indigestion, liver complaint, dizzy spells and headaches made me a great sufferer. After other medicines failed

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Gave me wonderful relief. I always take it now when I have any bad feelings. I am also very much pleased with Hood's Pills." MRS. E. B. CROUCH, Lebanon, Or.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

WALLER SICK IN JAIL.

France Seems to Hold United States in Contempt.

ENERGETIC ACTION NEEDED.

State Department Asked Eustis to See the Prisoner, but the French Would Not Allow It.

Washington City, July 22.—The negotiations with the French government respecting the case of ex-United States Consul Waller, under confinement in a French jail, are in a most unsatisfactory shape. It is becoming evident that if anything is to be accomplished it will be only by the display of a much more determined stand than has yet been assumed by our government. Letters received here from the prisoner show that he is still a very sick man. Many prominent men have interested themselves in the case. The two senators from Kansas, of which state Waller is a resident, have been particularly energetic.

The department some days ago instructed Mr. Eustis to see Waller and to procure a copy of the record of the court-martial showing the evidence on which he was convicted. The French government has absolutely refused to the ambassador the right to see Waller personally, a very extraordinary attitude to assume where the rights of an American citizen are concerned. It has failed so far to supply the ambassador with the desired copy of the court-martial record. It is said by Waller's friends here that altogether the proceedings were extremely irregular and a travesty upon justice.

No Filibustering on Puget Sound.

San Francisco, July 22.—Consul Wilder, of Hawaii, says he does not think there is any foundation for the news from Port Townsend that vessels have been loaded there with munitions of war for the Hawaiian Islands, and that an uprising against the existing government may take place next September. A telegram published yesterday stated that the United States government has instructed the customs authorities of the Puget Sound district to prevent the fitting out of filibustering expeditions for Hawaii. Mr. Wilder said that he had no information about such an order having been issued, and he did not know of any shipment of arms from Puget Sound ports. Furthermore, he says, the royalists have no money with which to make such warlike preparations.

Easy Warfare for the Japs.

Japan Gazette.

As might have been expected, the columns of the Japanese papers are teeming with interviews and conversations with military officers who have just returned from the front after the nine months' campaign in Manchuria. Adventurous exploits undertaken, hairbreadth escapes effected and severe hardship suffered are the principal subject of stories. Marshal Nodzu is quoted by a contemporary to have remarked to a military officer who called on the gallant marshal the other day to pay a compliment on his safe return to Tokyo in the following fashion: "The late war," the marshal said, "was like child's play, even the war of the Satsuma rebellion was far severer than that from which we have just managed to emerge so cheaply. In the battle of Tawarazaka," he continued, "there were over 1,000 killed and wounded on our side in one day, but the case was vastly different in China; throughout the whole campaign there were scarcely 800 killed in all. I have never slept a night in the open air, and I always found Chinese houses, inconvenient and uncomfortable as they were, nevertheless enough to shelter us from the snow and frost. I used to warn my men that such was not a real war, but a sort of military promenade. In spite of these facts," the doughty marshal concluded, "we are receiving a number of ovations from all sides for which we cannot help blushing."

A Dramatic Triumph.

Tit Bits.

Lobby-lounger—How was the play last night?

Firstnighter—Wonderful! Most artistic and dramatic production seen for years. Held the audience spell-bound from first to last. Why, sir, in some of the thrilling situations there were dimes when not a sound could be heard but the hard breathing of Othello, the suppressed sobs of Desdemona, and the conversation in the boxes.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

All the coal mines of the South are to pool their outputs under one management.

John H. Iselin, the New York millionaire and clubman, died at Poughkeepsie, July 13, of acute alcoholism, aged 46 years.

The reports of recent fighting with Indians in Idaho and Wyoming are entirely false and worthy of the United Press.

The Spanish trans-Atlantic line has reduced by one-half its freight rates on sugar shipped from Cuba to the United States.

Gen. Ezeta, the Salvador exile and cigarette fiend, now in San Francisco, and who claims to be about to invade Salvador, is laughed at in Mexico and Central America.

George C. Perrin, Bernard Rosenow and Barney Block, of Chicago, and Frank Schaffer and A. B. Levine, of Kenosha, Wis., are under arrest charged with destroying the works of the Chicago Bedding Company on the night of June 23 for the purpose of defrauding insurance companies out of $49,000.

Burglars broke into the store of Hope Bros., at Vale, Or., last Friday morning and blew open the safe. They secured $70 in gold and $600 in currency. Officers captured one of the two suspected parties at Ods Ferry, on Snake river, but the other escaped in the darkness.

Mrs. Mary A. Chappel, a widow, aged 62, was killed at Delmar, Wis., Sunday night by her son Charles. Mrs. Chappel imagined she heard burglars at the window, and told her son. Thinking his mother had gone back to her room he shot twice at a moving figure, which proved to be his mother. The jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting.

Chief of Police Badenoch of Chicago is conducting an investigation of alleged blackmail by patrolmen which it is likely will end in a severe shaking up of the force. Already four officers from the Harrison street district are under suspicion, and affidavits have been made against two of them. Chief Badenoch expects the investigation will disclose crookedness in ranks higher than that of patrolmen.

—AT—
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STERLING SILVER Belt Buckles.
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Very Latest Effects, Plain, Carved and Enameled.

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ALWAYS THE LOWEST PRICES.

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Corner Second and Madison Streets.

A FIRE HORSE KILLED

The Team of Engine Company No. 6 Runs Away.

COLLIDING WITH NO. 3'S WAGON

Lucky Escape of the Firemen—The Accident Due to the Shorthandedness of No. 6.

Two hose wagons belonging to the fire department collided on Yesler avenue near Rose street at 12:40 o'clock this morning and one of the horses belonging to No. 6 company, was killed. There were several men on No. 3's wagon, but all miraculously escaped injury.

The companies were called out at 12:28 by a still alarm from Hyde street and Yesler avenue, occasioned by a blaze in a small shack in that vicinity. Company No. 6, whose house is on the corner of Yesler and Taylor, responded quickly and soon had a line out and a stream on the fire.

The company was short-handed on account of the reduction recently made in the department by order of the city council, and Charley Haight, driver of the wagon, and one of the oldest men in the department, left his team on the corner and helped get a stream on the fire. While he was in the building his team took fright and started down the hill on a run. No. 3's wagon, which was on its way to the fire from its house on Main street, met the runaway team near Rose street, and before Charles Murray, the driver, had time to get out of the way, the runaways crashed into his wagon and spilled every one out. The men hurriedly extricated the horses and found that the tongue of one of the wagons had entered the breast of one of the horses of No. 6's wagon and injured him so that he had to be killed.

Chief Cook was about two blocks below No. 3 going to the fire, when the accident took place. He helped straighten things out and continued on to the shack. On the way he met Driver Haight running down the hill looking for his team, which had disappeared while he was helping at the fire.

Chief Cook was seen at headquarters after the thing was over, and said it was one of those unavoidable accidents that are liable to happen at almost any time, especially if a company is short-handed. He said Haight and Murray were two of the best drivers in the department, and attached no blame to either of them. He was very sorry the accident had happened so soon after his appointment, but was glad no harm had come to any of the men.

The horse, which was one of the finest in the department, was a chestnut sorrel known as Frank, and valued at $150. The tongues on both the wagons were broken, but otherwise no damage was done.

It could not be learned who owned the burned shack. The damage was slight, and will probably not amount to more than $10.

Bloodshed Narrowly Averted.

Detroit Free Press.

They met at the corner of Monroe avenue and Farmer street the other evening, and both jumped back and put their right hands in their pistol pockets.

"Boy, doan' yo' put a finger on me!" cried the first in a voice full of menace.

"An' yo' jess be mighty keerful dat yo' doan' rub agin me!" replied the second.

"Ize got a razor right yere in my pocket!"

"So's I!"

"An' I'll cut yo' right in twe at one slash!"

"I'll jes' make two pieces of yo if yo' doan' look out!"

They stood glaring at each other and breathing hard for half a minute, and then the first muttered:

"Next time I go up to see Miss Johnson an' find yo' prognosticatin' around dar sumbody's gwine to git hurted!"

"An' next time I go up dar and find yo' conglomeratin' in dat parlor dar will be a tragedy!"

"Shoo! Reckon yo' can't skeer me wid big words!"

"An' yo' can't skeer me, neither!"

"I'ze gwine to precipitate long my way, but yo' jess member de memorial warnin' what I has warned yo' bout!"

Shee! I'ze gwine to idealize 'round de co'ner, and if yo' foller me I'll make yo' think de synonym has busted up an' knocked de concorporate all to squash!"

Importance of the Exchange Reader.

Charles A. Dana in McClure's Magazine.

The man who reads the exchanges is a very important man; and, let me say, too, he is a pretty highly paid man. He has to read, we will say, three thousand papers regularly. All the papers in the country come into the office, and he does not do anything else. He sits at his desk all day, and a pile of newspapers, or, say, a cord of newspapers, is laid before him every morning; he starts to work and turns them over and over to see what is in them. He has to know what it is that should be taken from them and put into his paper. What is the interesting story? It requires judgment to know this; it requires knowledge and experience as well as talent. It also requires a sense of humor, because there are a great many things that are really important that may not seem so at the first glance, and the newspaper reader has got to judge about that. He must always be on hand and spend a great many hours at his desk; and he is pretty tired when he gets through with his day's task. It is a hard duty, but he has lots of amusement, and, as I said, he is very well paid. So he is happy.

"Old Dominion" Cigarettes
Are booming. Smokers like them.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America. Hudyan is purely vegetable. Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days. Cures LOST MANHOOD quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements. Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 30 days by the use of Hudyan.

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Debility, Nervousness, Emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, loins by day or night stopped.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges.

Send for circulars and testimonials. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Junction Stockton, Market and Mills streets, San Francisco, Cal.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank, at Seattle, in the state of Washington, at the close of business, July 11, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$565,335 35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		26,300 72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		37,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc		66,382 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		9,725 56
Other real estate and mortgages owned		64,274 44
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$ 1,902 79	
Due from state banks and bankers	44,196 22	
Due from approved reserve agents	89,199 91	
		135,298 92
Checks and other cash items	$ 266 00	
Exchanges for clearing house	3,034 71	
Notes of other national banks	590 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	61 45	