

VERY SERIOUS

Situation in the Elkhorn Mining Region Still Exists.

MATTERS COMPARATIVELY QUIET.

But it Only Needs a Match to Cause an Explosion.

THE TROOPS NOT YET ORDERED OUT.

But likely to be at Any Moment—Two Coke Workers Fired On from Ambush—Secretary White Says the Governor's Telegrams of Warning Have Had a Salutary Effect—The Commander of the Virginia Troops Denounced by the Pocahontas Board of Trade for Autocratic Rule.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 8.—The expected orders for troops to go to the Elkhorn did not materialize this morning and advices from the seat of war were very reassuring. Labor leader Lawless wired the authorities that all the information furnished the governor as to rioting and lawlessness are false. The men are peaceable and unarmed. Shortly before noon Sheriff Effler telegraphed the following:

"Have been over and heard from most all over the coal fields to-day. Everything seems perfectly quiet. Seventy-seven new men went to work at Lick Branch colliery this morning in perfect peace. No one was there to say anything to them. Palaski Iron Company is working 100 men to-day. Everything quiet here."

The following was received from Private Secretary White:

Everything quiet. Your telegrams have had a very marked effect upon the situation, and this, together with the heavy rain falling, results in keeping all the strikers indoors.

Later dispatches are to the same effect.

LATER.—The following telegram was received by the governor from his private secretary, Captain John B. White, at 10 o'clock to-night:

"ELKHORN, July 8.—Two men working on coke yard at Crozier's were fired on to-night from ambush. The shot struck in the cinder bed between them."

The governor is waiting for additional news. The troops have not yet been ordered to move.

A dispatch from Bluefield says: The situation is very grave in the Elkhorn mining region. Colonel White, Governor MacCorkle's private secretary, says the danger is imminent and that trouble may occur at any time.

A telegram from Governor MacCorkle to-day to Colonel Tierney says if any more parading with guns is done by the miners, the troops will be sent immediately. Threats of burning the tipple are made and this, with the derangement of cars, has created serious alarm. The heavy guard of United States marshals, together with Governor MacCorkle's telegram, Colonel White thinks, has had a beneficial effect. The company here is in readiness to move at once if needed. Colonel White left for Elkhorn to-night.

PARKERSBURG COMPANY

Still Awaiting the Governor's Orders in Their Army.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 8.—Col. T. D. E. Castell, of Buckhannon, has reported here, having been ordered to do so by Gen. L. B. D. Spillman. Colonel Thomas Hodges, who was at Shepherdstown, conducting a teachers' institute, was also ordered to report at Huntington.

Company E, twenty-five strong, still await orders. They have been confined to the armory ever since last Friday night. They are getting a little tired, and an order to move or an order to return to their homes and business would be equally acceptable. Anything to break the monotony.

Second Regiment Under Arms.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 8.—Col. Hodges, of the Second regiment, reports everything quiet in the mining region and no trouble anticipated to-night. The three companies of militia in this county, who are assembled, are all ordered to lay in four days' rations.

The Truth Coming Out.

RICHMOND, VA., July 8.—In a letter published here this afternoon, the board of trade of Pocahontas, Va., charges Major W. E. Simons, who has command of the Virginia troops there, with being too autocratic, and intimates that the soldiers are being used in the interest of the coal operators. The statement says that persons are made to work against their will and that innocent citizens are arrested, placed in prisons, kept there for days and never given a civil hearing. Major Simons is charged with making false statements in his letter with reference to affairs there.

A NEW GOLD FIELD

One of the Richest Yet Discovered in Colorado.

FLEMING, COLO., July 8.—There is considerable excitement here over the discovery of a new gold field in the Green Horn range, nine miles south of this place, directly on the line of survey of the Florence Southern Railway. One vein of ore, which is free milling, is forty feet wide and has had a mill test running about \$10 for the full width of the vein. Another tunnel in thirty feet struck a vein of quartz that seems to be high grade ore and prospectors claim an assay of \$35 for the whole vein, some parts of it running as high as \$500.

The Willetta Gold Camp.

SILVER CLIFF, COLO., July 8.—Excitement increases over the Willetta gold camp, southeast of Silver Cliff. New strikes are being made daily, and business men and housekeepers are becoming prospectors.

A general miners' meeting has been called to make camp rules and organize the district. Picks, shovels and Winchester are numerous.

STREET CAR DISASTER.

A Motor Jumps Over a Bridge—One Killed and a Number Injured.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 8.—An electric street car running between this city and Wellsville got beyond the control of the motorman this afternoon and plunged over a bridge into a run, falling thirty feet. The car was smashed and it is miraculous that any of the passengers escaped alive. As it was, only James Hamilton, the motorman, was killed and he met death at his post after doing all he could to stop the car. The list of the killed and injured is as follows:

James Hamilton, motorman, crushed to death, leaves a family.

Mooley Coburn, a farmer, badly hurt in the back, will probably die.

Mrs. Maggie McDole, of this place, badly injured about the head, shoulders and back, will probably die.

Mrs. F. A. Nessly, of West Virginia, thigh crushed.

Frank Green, a boy, hurt about the head, may die.

Samuel Manor, cut and bruised.

Mrs. Samuel Manor, cut and bruised and injured internally.

Mrs. Frank Anderson, of Rochester, Pa., badly bruised.

Charles Seares, of this place, cut in the leg and back.

J. F. Manor, of this place, cut in the face and head.

Charles Speace, Salineville, O., cut in the head.

Andrew Watson, of this city, bruised about the face.

Miss Ella McDole, of this city, slightly hurt.

Frank Anderson, Rochester, Pa., badly bruised.

THE LAST MYSTERY

In Connection With the Omaha Murder Cleared Up—How the Body was Taken to the River.

OMAHA, NEB., July 8.—The police today discovered the manner in which the body of John Seljan was taken from the room in which he was butchered last week to the river.

The three murderers carried the body through the town in a banana cart. They were seen by Thomas Kinney, a Union Pacific engineer. At 2:30 o'clock last Wednesday morning his engine was standing on the South Thirtieth street viaduct. He heard a noise in the street below. He glanced down. Three men were conveying a mysterious burden down Thirtieth street. It was tied on a cart such as are used by the fruit vendors, which had been previously suggested as such a vehicle as the murderers would be likely to have used, since the boarding house of the accused is a great resort of fruit vendors. Two of the men were walking some distance ahead and looking around as though to give warning if they should happen to come upon any belated pedestrians. The third man was pushing the cart at a rapid pace as possible. It was the contents of the cart that struck the engineer as being peculiar. It contained some object wrapped in a heavy blanket, which completely concealed it. Kenny was at once struck by the resemblance which the object bore to a human body. It had the shape of the body of a large man. The object was too long for the cart and extended a couple of feet over the front end.

This clears up the last mystery in connection with the horrible affair. The five persons have not yet been arraigned.

IN TRUE WESTERN STYLE.

A Desperado Chased to His Death in Chicago After Wounding Several Pursuers.

CHICAGO, July 8.—In western desperado style a man, supposed to be C. E. Cole, assaulted and attempted to rob P. G. McGloin in his saloon at 84 Adams street in the heart of the business district of Chicago this evening.

After seriously wounding McGloin, the thief escaped and made the most remarkable race for liberty ever seen in the streets of Chicago. After firing in the mob that pursued him, and seriously wounding three citizens, he was run down and killed by Officer Rosenhart, opposite the entrance of the Auditorium on Congress street.

McGloin was alone in his saloon when Cole entered and ordered a glass of beer. This was served to him and he then asked the saloonkeeper to get him some meat that he claimed to have left in the box of the saloon. McGloin walked to the entrance of the ice box and Cole, drawing a revolver, ordered him to go inside and stay there. McGloin turned and struck the robber in the face, nearly knocking him down. The two men then clinched and fought desperately. Cole managed to get one arm free and with his revolver he pounded the saloonkeeper viciously, inflicting three severe wounds on the head. The robber then ran from the saloon and was chased by citizens and policemen for several squares with the result above noted.

Young Girl Murdered.

MARSHALL, IND., July 8.—The seventeen-year-old daughter of Daniel Shanks, a farmer living seven miles north of this place, was murdered last Saturday night.

Suspicion rests upon a neighbor, a married man. The excitement is intense in that neighborhood. Evidence of a struggle were found in the woods, as well as traces of blood and the tracks leading to the pool of water.

Notorious Outlaw Killed.

PAINT LICK, KY., July 8.—William Best, the most notorious resident of this section of Kentucky, was shot and instantly killed here at 12:25 to-day in a quarrel by Sped Mann. The killing of Best is the last of a family of outlaws, who have been the terrors of this section for many years.

Amalgamated Scale Signed.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 8.—At the conference between the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association today, the bar and plate scale for the entire Pittsburgh district was signed without opposition. The sale is the same as that signed by the Mahoning and Susquehanna valley manufacturers.

Second Attempt Failed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—From observations made by the lighthouse board, it appears that the second attempt to erect a lighthouse on the dangerous Diamond shoals, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., has failed.

THE HORRORS

Of the Great Storms in the West Were Not Fully Told.

MANY PRECIOUS LIVES ARE LOST

And the Property Loss Amounts Up in the Millions.

THE RAIN WAS FIRST WELCOMED.

But when it Became a Devastating Agent it was Deplored—More Than Forty Deaths Already Reported. Crops Entirely Destroyed Over a Large Section of the Country—Details as Thrilling as Those of the Johnstown Flood Are Told by the Dispatches.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Reports of storms during the past three days come over a large territory and show that the entire eastern watershed of the Rocky Mountains, from the Nebraska and Iowa lines to Texas, were swept by a storm. Friday night the severest blow came. Reports of loss of life and destruction of property came with every telegram, and the downpour, first regarded as a blessing, grew into a wave of devastation. Fields of grain that promised the most bountiful yield in many years were swept bare of vegetation. In several instances, the seas of rain were abetted in their work of destruction by tornadoes. It is too early yet to sum up the loss, but the total is appalling, and those to whom the angry elements spared life have little left to sustain it. The stories of the storm are so similar that a statistical summary is all there is left to tell.

The storm focus embraced an area of 200 square miles, with the southwestern corner of Missouri as the center. The greatest loss of life is reported from Winona, Mo., where eleven corpses have been found—with as many more missing.

At Baxter Springs, in southwestern Kansas, five were killed and eleven seriously injured by a cyclone that accompanied the storm. One person was drowned at Columbus and two at Ottawa, Kansas. At Van Buren, Ark., a mother and her babe were drowned. A family of five was encamped on the bank of Fish creek, in the Indian territory. Nothing of them or their belongings was found except a part of their wagon on a pile of driftwood. At Thomsville, Mo., where the rainfall was four inches in one hour, five persons were lost.

OVER FORTY LIVES LOST.

Unconfirmed reports are received of loss of life as follows: Three at Fayetteville, Arkansas; one at Paola, Kansas; one at Richards, Kansas, and six of a hunting party in the Indian territory.

This gives a known and probable loss of forty-three lives. This total will be increased when the receding water permits a thorough search.

The loss in property can be placed in the millions. Dwellings, fences and farm buildings were carried off and railroad and highway bridges swept away. Thirty of the eighty buildings in Winona succumbed. Five residences, a church and a warehouse went down at Baxter Springs. Six bridges went out in Russell county, Kas. About Jefferson City, Mo., many square miles of growing grain were destroyed. Traffic on the Fort Scott & Memphis railway is temporarily suspended.

ONLY A FRACTION.

Reports of damage to property other than above noted come from five points in Kansas, nine in Missouri, six in Arkansas and two in the Indian Territory. The storm spent itself in Illinois, but having lost its force proved a blessing to crops.

The above summaries are only a fraction of loss in property. The greatest burden falls upon the farmers, as the season is too far spent to plant new crops, and suffering must surely follow in the storm's wake. The country's grainery has been cleaned out. Details of individual suffering and experiences would fill volumes and recite the horrors of the Johnstown disaster.

Keystone Furnaces Resume.

READING, PA., July 8.—Orders were issued to-day for the resumption of two of the Keystone furnaces of the Reading company. The capacity is 900 tons.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Congressman Lawson, of Georgia, in an interview says a silver standard would ruin the south.

Cattle are dying of a mysterious disease in Kentucky and the governor has ordered an investigation.

The bulk of the British provincial parliament election will take place on Saturday next and the elections in London will occur on Monday.

The east-bound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 57,177 tons against 28,971 for the preceding week, and 11,000 for the corresponding week of last year.

A satisfactory agreement was reached between the strikers and the Sharon Iron Company and the imported negroes have been withdrawn. The men secure the advance demanded.

Populists having invited Coxey to speak at the Washington C. H., Ohio, free silver meeting Wednesday, free silver Democrats objected and the outlook is that separate meetings will be held.

At Owings, Ky., John D. Young, jr., son of ex-Congressman John D. Young, in an altercation with his cousin, Pliny Fassett, Saturday night, cut Fassett's throat, severing the jugular vein and resulting in his death in a few minutes.

Will Walker, whose remains were found struck along the railroad tracks for a distance of four miles Saturday, at St. Joseph, Mo., was not killed by the train as first supposed, but was murdered and the body put on the rails to hide the evidences of the crime.

P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, started for Georgia yesterday. He goes to close the purchase of land for the old soldiers' colony. He says he has \$125,000 in a bank with which to begin business. The colony has taken options on 125,000 acres of land in Irwin and Wilcox counties, Ga.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

William D. Bynum Opposes the Campaign Against Free Silver Coinage at Spencer, Indiana.

SPENCER, IND., July 8.—The Hon. William D. Bynum, of Indianapolis, opened his sound money campaign here to-night. He spoke in the opera house to a large and representative audience of Owen county people, composed of the members of both political parties.

There was liberal applause as the speaker made his argument against the free coinage of silver and pointed out what he claimed to be the fallacies of the advocates of free coinage.

Mr. Bynum was introduced by the Hon. Willie Hickamand spoke for two hours. He said in part:

"I believe that the people in every section of the country desire to see the government maintain a sound money, that the advocates of free coinage as well as those opposed to the same favor maintaining the highest circulation of both gold and silver as a parity, and are opposed to any policy which would result in banishment of either from use. The controversy is not as to the result to be obtained, but how to achieve it. No one, I presume, desires to see a policy inaugurated that would result in the separation of the value of our gold and silver."

"Our silver dollar is worth a hundred cents in London, while Mexico's, containing more silver, is worth only 53 cents. Neither is redeemable in gold, and the question is, why this difference in value? It is not the fiat of the government, because both possess the same attributes of legal tender. It is because we adhere to the standard of measurement recognized by the laws of trade, while Mexico has set up a domestic standard far below that which dominates in the exchange between nations."

"It is said that even members of Congress did not know what the provisions of the act of 1873 were. There is nothing startling about that. My experience of ten years as a member of the house has led me to believe that not ten members of that body ever do know what is being done."

"It is not apparent that the free coinage of silver means a change of the standards with us; yes, it means more! It means an abandonment of the standard and the adoption of a fluctuating base by which to measure domestic commerce. Who can contemplate the demoralization, the wide-spread ruin that would result from such a policy? Let it once be definitely settled that such is to be the policy of this government, and every creditor will demand payment of the obligations due him."

"Every depositor in a bank will hasten to check out his balance, and every bank will be driven to resort to the most radical measures to collect its loans. The consequence would be a sacrifice of securities, such a shrinkage of values, and such a distraction of credit as would entail universal distress and suffering. The benefits which debtors see skirting the edges along the pathway of this storm would be swallowed up in its vortex and dashed to pieces amidst the universal wreck and ruin that would mark its course."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The Reception Committee Has Everything in Readiness for the Guests.

BOSTON, July 8.—The reception committees of the Christian Endeavor convention received their assignments today. To-morrow the first of the big delegations are expected, when the Endeavorers from Michigan, 600 strong, and the Pennsylvania state delegation, numbering 2,000, will arrive.

Wednesday will be the day of days. Delegations from all sections of the union will pour into the Hub on half a hundred excursion trains.

The mecca of the delegates will be Boston Common and the public garden. In the latter place, the most beautiful emblems have been laid out in flowers and plants. At both main entrances rustic arches are built and bordering the walks are arranged in insigne and quotations in flowers, indicative of the aims of the society, while the wealth of the city's floral houses are scattered all about the place.

THE HEADQUARTERS

Of the Christian Endeavorers Not Likely to be Changed.

BOSTON, July 8.—Assistant National Secretary Ellis, of the United Society of Christian Endeavor said to-day that there was no probability of a removal of the headquarters to Chicago, as the desire is only among the Chicago members. The geographical situation of the headquarters in Boston, he said, made no difference regarding the work and Dr. Clark, the president, does not desire to make a change. President Clark confirmed Secretary Ellis' statements.

Dr. John H. Barrows, of Chicago, one of the trustees, says of the proposal to change the headquarters:

"Civic pride would make me very favorable to the proposition, but at present a grave reason for the change hardly exists. The society is organized under the laws of Massachusetts and if it came to Illinois a new charter would be necessary."

Chicago Christian Endeavorers.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Trains for Boston on all the eastern roads left Chicago to-day crowded with Christian Endeavorers who are bound for the Hub, where they will attend the convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Those who will attend this convention from Chicago will number about five hundred, and a great many have been leaving the city since Friday, when the excursion tickets were placed on sale. The greater number waited until to-day. These delegates represent the 306 Christian Endeavor societies in the city, which have altogether a membership of over 16,500.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT.

The Tickets for the Bill Come High, but the Boys Must Have Them.

DALLAS, TEXAS, July 8.—The sale of tickets for the meeting of Corbett and Fitzsimmons will begin at 10 a. m. Wednesday. The price of seats will be as follows:

Per box with five chairs, \$200, or \$40 per chair; reserved seats \$20; general admission \$10.

The sale of seats will begin in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities as soon as copies of the diagram can reach them.

BLOODY BATTLE

In Cuba, in Which the Insurgents Sustain Defeat.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DEAD

On the Field and the Rebel Forces Completed Routed.

DEEDS OF HEROISM ON BOTH SIDES.

A Shrewd Manoeuvre by the Insurrectionists Failed at the Last Moment—Other Defeats Suffered by the Rebels—They Surround the Spanish Troops and Attempt to Burn Them Out—The Reply Sent by the Commander of the Latter to a Call for Surrender.

HAVANA, July 8.—Major Sanchez received information to the effect that a force of 1,500 insurgents, under the command of Rabi, had occupied strong positions near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba. Consequently the major sent telegrams to his superior officer, Colonel Azuar, proposing to the colonel that they should join their forces and make an attack upon the insurgents. The messenger, however, fell into the hands of the insurgents who hanged him and sent word to Major Sanchez, in the name of Colonel Azuar, to make an attack upon the insurgent position from a point which compelled the troops to approach the insurgents through a narrow thoroughfare. Major Sanchez, recognizing the difficulty of the movement he was apparently directed by his colonel to execute, sent forward two advance pickets of twelve and thirty men respectively, under the command of two sergeants, with instructions to push forward to the right and to the left of the narrow thoroughfare referred to, and to be careful to take up advantageous positions from which they could protect the advance of the main body of the troops under Sanchez's command.

The sergeants cleverly followed out the instructions given them. Major Sanchez then advanced carefully upon the insurgent position, protecting his men by every inequality of the ground. But, as he expected, the troops were no sooner inside the defile than the insurgents attacked them in force. The first charges of the insurgents were made with enthusiasm, and their machetes played havoc among the troops, who were hemmed in and unable to deploy on account of the narrow road they had to follow. But it was here that the two advance pickets under the two sergeants came to the rescue.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

From their elevated positions they kept up a continuous well directed fire upon the insurgents within range and eventually, assisted by a charge of the Spanish troops, compelled them to retreat outside of the defile. The Spanish rushed forward after them and once in the open they charged the insurgents with great courage and compelled them to retreat hastily. The insurgents then sought refuge in a strong position they had previously left in order to attack the troops, but the soldiers carried this position and put the enemy to flight, with the loss upon the field of 280 killed. The troops lost fifty men in killed and wounded.

It was at first reported that the insurgents were commanded by General Maceo, but it was subsequently learned that they were under the command of Rabi, alone, and that Maceo took no part in the engagement.

In another fight reported from Vega, the insurgents under Rabi lost five killed and many wounded, while on the side of the troops, one officer and four soldiers were wounded.

News of another defeat of the insurgents has reached here from Belle Amotas, in the province of Santa Clara. Belle Amotas was garrisoned by an officer and fifty soldiers who occupied a fortified barrack building. The place was attacked by the insurgents under Castillo. The enemy built a large fire to windward, and the flames communicated to that building. The insurgent leader then sent word to the officer in command of the garrison, the soldiers forming part of the Union battalion, notifying him to surrender under pain of being burned alive with his men.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

The officer sent word to Castillo in reply that he preferred to die fighting or to be burned to death than surrender to the insurgents. In the meantime some of the soldiers succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which threatened to consume the barracks, and, while they were doing so the remainder of the garrison kept up a continuous fire from their rifles on the insurgents. The latter replied from every point, but the garrison held out gallantly for two hours.

The news of the insurgents' attack had in the meanwhile been communicated to a detachment of Spanish troops in the neighborhood, and they pushed forward with all possible speed to the relief of the garrison of Belle Amotas. The moment they reached that place a brisk fire was opened upon the insurgents, and the latter immediately retired, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. On the side of the troops only three men were killed and four wounded.

The insurgents have burned a church near Havana, in the Santa Spiritus district of the province of Santa Clara. Captain General Martinez de Campos has left Pinaros for Santa Spiritus. Twenty-nine persons have been sent to the island of Pinos for participating in political conspiracies.

CRITICAL SITUATION

At San Salvador—The Revolutionary Feeling is Spreading.

SAN SALVADOR, July 8.—Arrests continue to be made here daily in connection with the attempted kidnapping of President Gutierrez on July 4. The garrison is under arms night and day, and military men are being carried on vigorously. The government is distrustful of the regular troops, as it is known many conspirators are in the ranks.

An angry and drunken mob is a source of much alarm to the govern-

ment and those citizens who desire to avoid an uprising. The mob is being harangued by students, who are bitter against the government.

Posters are up over the entire city, calling on President Gutierrez and his cabinet to resign.

It is openly asserted on the streets that some of those arrested during the kidnapping episode have been shot. Several volleys from small arms were heard in the interior of the court yard prison to-day.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Peace Will Only be Broken by the Intermeddling of European Powers.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster arrived in Washington this morning from China, where he has taken a conspicuous part in the diplomatic branch of the China-Japan conflict.

In answer to inquiries Mr. Foster made a statement in which he said that there was good reason to expect permanent peace between Japan and China as a result of the treaty of Shimonoseki. The terms demanded by Japan may be regarded as reasonable, especially in view of the retrocession of the Liao Tung peninsula. The treaty has been observed and carried out by China with scrupulous good faith. Her conduct in this respect has created a very favorable impression in Japan.

The peace concluded at Shimonoseki is not likely to be broken on account of the shortcomings of China. If a rupture occurs it is more likely to be brought about by the intermeddling of the European powers.

The intervention of Russia on account of the terms of peace was not unexpected, and it is not unnatural in view of her predominant interest in the orient, especially on the North Pacific coast of Asia. That France followed the lead of Russia created no surprise in the east, but that Germany should unite with them in a display of force against the Japanese was entirely unexpected and it is not yet understood.

NATIONAL EDUCATORS.

Delegates Arriving at Denver by Thousands—The National Council.

DENVER, COLO., July 8.—During the past twenty-four hours there has been a great rush of incoming delegates and visitors to the National Educational Association convention. It was estimated that 11,000 visitors had arrived at noon to-day, and that the total number will exceed 14,000.

The National Council of Education continued its session this forenoon. President Rounds announced the committee to formulate a plan of carrying into effect the suggestions of Dr. Sablin's paper on "Ungraded Schools," read on Saturday by B. A. Hinsdale, of Michigan.

The report of the committee on pedagogics was given by Mr. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, the subject being "The Law of Mental Congruity and Mental Energy Applied to Pedagogical Problems."

The report of the committee on normal education was given by its chairman, President Cook, of the Illinois normal school. The committee had secured information from sixty-three normal schools regarding their customs regarding admission of students and courses of work. The committee recommended that educational requirements for admission be not too high and that in practice be interspersed with theoretical study after the first year of the normal course. The latter proposition provoked a very animated discussion.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Dissolution Near at Hand—Coming Cabinet Changes.

MONTREAL, QUE., July 8.—It is stated freely to-day by members of parliament who know that the dissolution of the Dominion parliament is near at hand. The French members have for some days been ready with a vote of censure of the government for their inaction in regard to the Manitoba school question, but the Liberal English members refused to support it.

MacKenzie Bowell is to resign shortly and Hon. John Hazart, minister of railways and canals, is said to be the coming premier, and the only one who has sufficient command of the party organization to attempt to keep the Conservatives in power. A general election will shortly follow.

WILL BE APPEALED.

The Case of the United States Government Against the Stanford Estate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Attorney General Harmon to-day received a letter from Special Attorney McKisack at San Francisco, transmitting a copy of the recent decision of Judge Ross in the suit of the government to recover about \$15,000,000 from the Stanford estate. Mr. McKisack is of the opinion that the court erred in its decision and states the