WILD RUSH FOR LAND.

Opening of the Sisseton Indian Reservation.

Thousands of Home-seekers Cross the Line at the Bugle Signal.

The Sisseton Indian Reservation, in South Dakota, has been opened to settlement in accordance with the proclamation made by President Harrison.

A dispatch from Ledgerwood, South Dakota, gives the following description of the mad rush for the new land: At five minutes to noon a United States cavalry bugler, with a long yellow plume streaming from his helmet and a brand new bugle suspended from his shoulder by a bright yellow cord, rode to the crest of the hills which separate Brown's Valley from the Sisseton reservation. Scattered along in an uneven line to the north and south of him were three companies of cavalry, each man fully armed with sabre, revolver, and carbine. Back of these were grouped, or rather herded, a heterogeneous mass of men—white, yellow, and black—all nationalities of the Caucasian race, with a liberal mixture of half breeds and colored people. There were women in the crowd, too, and here and there could be seen a baby held in the arms of its mother as she sat on her horse, determined to be one of the first to enter the promised land which was to be opened. A splendid Kentucky thoroughbred carried a man who had thrown aside everything which could impede him in the ride for the reservation. Next to him, on a wiry bronco, was a half breed who sat his horse as if a part of it. Further down the line was a big colored man astride a diminutive mule. All were impatient for the race to begin.

As the sun neared the meridian Major Bernard glanced as his watch. The bugler lifted his instrument to his lips, and the crowd of land seekers gathered up their reins and awaited the signal. At last Major Bernard, watch in hand, nodded to the bugler, who began to sound the reveille. At the first note there was a crack from the carbine of the soldier next to him, which was quickly echoed by one further down the line. The shots rang out clear in the crisp air, and as the volley rattled down the line on either side it was answered by the hoof beats of hundreds of horses spurred on by riders reckless of life or limb.

A cloud of alkali dust rose as the motley army charged for the line of the reservation, and soon all that could be seen from the crest of the ridge was a black mass of huddled horsemen closely pursued by a whirl of yellowish dust. The man on the Kentucky thoroughbred got a good start, and when the line was reached he was ten lengths in advance of the next rider, a tall cowboy, who rode like a centaur, but who was at a disadvantage as to his mount. Behind the two leaders strung out a long line of horsemen, men in buggies, others in spring wagons, and others still in huge prairie schooners, the rear being brought up by a man from Pike County, Mo., whose wife, children and household effects were contained in a Conestoga wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. Within half an hour the last man and vehicle had vanished from sight beyond the foothills, and the soldiers, at the word, wheeled and returned to camp, their duty in opening the reservation being finished.

There are now fully 5000 settlers on the reservation. They are pretty well divided between the northern and eastern borders. The squatter is monarch of all he surveys; the filer is literally out of the running. Governor Mellette had 250 deputy sheriffs on the reserve, heavily armed and instructed to maintain order. They checked several rows. Wells are being dug everywhere, and all the squatters apparently intend to live on their land. In a couple of weeks breaking plows will be at work everywhere. There will be good lands open to settlement for weeks, for not half has yet been taken up.

Ida Burnett, a handsome graduate of the University of Minnesota, is now the possessor of the choicest quarter section about the town site. Miss Burnett has Indian blood in her veins. Behind the fastest team obtainable she was drawn to the town site from the agency.

The start was made at gunfire, and the girl was first on the field. She straightaway went to work building her shanty, assisted by her driver.

The Sisseton Indian reservation surplus lands just opened to settlement are located in the northeastern corner of South Dakota, covering the most of Robert County, lapping over on the edge of Marshall and Dar Counties, crossing the panhandle of Grant and the sharp point of the triangular-shaped reservation, extending down to the centre of Coddington, a few miles from Watertown. The northern base of the triangle extends over into Sargent and Richland Counties in North Dakota, and for that reason filings may be made at Fargo. The reservation is the source of the Red River of the North, which flows ultimately into Hudson's Bay; of the Minnesota River, and of the Big Sioux River, which flows south and joins the Missouri. The lands are rich, and numerous lakes covers the entire extent of the reservation, a good portion of which is wooded and of a hilly character. In fact, the character of the lands reflects much credit on the judgment of the Sisseton Indians who chose this land as their reward for their help to the settlers in the Indian war of 1862. For nearly thirty years they held the reservation intact, but finally concluded they would prefer to have their lands in severalty and live like whites. The Indians have selected many of the best lands on the reservation, but it is estimated that enough for about 4000 claims of 160 acres each still remained up to the time of opening. The reservation is forty-five miles across the northern side, and seventy miles on the southeastern and southwestern sides of the triangle respectively. This reservation is right in the heart of well-settled country, and small towns and cities are within easy reach of the settler on whatever part of the reservation he may make his home. The Great Northern and Milwaukee railroads run all around the reservation, while other roads are within easy reach, running to some of the many near-by towns.

A REMARKABLE BILL.

It Provides for the Establishment of a "Composite Dollar."

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, by request, has introduced the most remarkable financial bill of the session. It provides for the establishment of a "composite dollar." The chief clause of the bill says that the composite dollar shall be established in the following manner: "Designate so much of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, beans, potatoes, cotton, wool, butter, eggs, flour, sugar, lard, pork, beef, tobacco, salt, leather, hemp, cement, cotton-seed, brick, lead, pig iron, coal and copper as shall be conveniently near to one dollar's worth of each in the New York market, so arranging quantities that the sum total of the value of thirty articles shall be thirty dollars, and that one-thirtieth of the sum total of the articles designated shall be termed the composite dollar of the United States." Other clauses of the bill provide that an accurate monthly average record shall be kept of the daily price of these articles, and that it shall be lawful for any person or corporation to engage, receive or deliver composite dollars based on this security.

FAMINE IN TEXAS.

Great Suffering Caused by Drouth in Six Counties.

In Starr, Hidalgo, Porticas, Zapata, Mexico and Duval Counties, Texas, the season for planting has passed, and early crops have been killed by frost. There is no hope for relief unless summer rains should secure a light fall crop.

There is smallpox from Ignacio to Rio Grande City. Some of the people are using for food the flesh of cattle which have died from disease or starvation. The loss of cattle is estimated at eighty per cent. and in Nueces County alone 60,000 head have died.

The famine district contains a population estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 people, and a fourth of this number require assistance.

WITH MUCH POMP.

The Investiture of the Khedive of Egypt at Cairo.

KHEDIVE ABBAS.

The investiture of Egypt's Khedive took place at the Abdin Palace, Cairo, a few days ago. The ceremony was celebrated with much pomp. All the British and Egyptian troops were massed in Abdin Square, fronting the palace. Tribunes had been erected on the sides of the square, and these were filled with officials and others. The Khedive and his Ministers assembled on a dias in front of the palace, where they received Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, who arrived at ten o'clock, accomdanied by a brilliant escort of cavalry.

The firman of investiture was read by an official, who also read a telegram from the Sultan of Turkey, conferring upon the Khedive the administration of the Sinai Peninsula.

Upon the conclusion of the reading the assembled troops thrice saluted the Sultan, and a band played the Turkish anthem. After this the troops saluted the Khedive three times, and the Egyptian anthem was played. Then a salute of 102 guns was fired. The native spectators displayed the greatest enthusiasm throughout the whole ceremony.

Afterward the Khedive received the congratulations of the Ministers and diplomats. The city was decorated with flags and bunting, and the day was generally observed as a holiday. That night the city was illuminated.

A RUSH FOR HOMES.

Opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations.

A dispatch from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says: "This morning found the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country a wide stretch of land, unpopulated and lonely. To-night this great expanse of prairie is settled at every stone's throw."

At noon Governor Seay, in the watch tower at El Reno, dropped the signal flag, the battery belched forth the signal to the waiting thousands, and the wild race began. How they did go through the pouring rain, up hill and down dale, through the little rivulets that threatened to be torrents before night. No trouble of any sort, no disturbances, occurred on the line of the opening. About six thousand people made the race from west of El Reno, as many from Kingfisher, and 7000 from the line of the Wichita reservation west of Minco. Three thousand from Rover, as many from Hennessy, and about as many as all these went in small squads all along the line from the Cherokee strip on the north, the Panhandle of Texas on the west, and the Kiowa Indian reservation on the south.

A riot occurred in front of the Oklahoma City Land Office at the hour of the opening, and a number of people were badly injured. At 12 o'clock the register, Leach, announced that no lines would be recognized, and the first person to get in the door would have the first filing, and others in successson as they arrived. This precipitated a wild rush, and in a few moments hundreds of men and women were engaged in a disgraceful scramble, fighting, pulling, trampling on each other, and for a time it seemed as though many would be killed. One man was struck on the head with a revolver and badly injured, but he remained in the ring and got the eleventh filing. He had been third in the line, but sold his place for $250 in the morning.

A woman near her had her clothes torn to pieces, and several men were trampled on and injured. Windows of the Land Office were smashed and other damage done.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, where 30,000 citizens of the United States have just found new homes, is situated in the Indian Territory, between the Cherokee Outlet on the north and the Kiowa, Commanche and Apache Reservation on the south. Its eastern border adjoins Oklahoma and its western the Panhandle of Texas.

Its area is much greater than is generally understood to be. It would make two Oklahomas or five Rhode Islands, while the whole States of Connecticut and Rhode Island could be set in it and there would still remain room for four Districts of Columbia.

The tract contains 6500 square miles or 4,000,000 acres. Out of this the resident Indians have been alloted by the Government 536,960 acres, giving to each of the Indians 160 acres. There was thus left for general settlement about three and a half million acres, which, allowing a quarter section or 160 acres to each home seeker, would accomdate about 22,000 settlers outside of the town sites.

Very few of the thousands who had been waiting for weeks on the border and in the frontier towns for the final rush had anything but the vaguest idea as to the real character of the land they were so anxious to possess.

When they had reached their claims and had staked them off, and had taken the opportunity to survey their broad acres, they found that instead of a Garden of Eden, a promised land flowing with milk and honey, as they had fondly believed, they had really possessed themselves of a section of very ordinary Western prairie land, flowing with nothing but high grass and very brackish streams bitter with alkali.

THEY AGREED TO DIE.

One Shot Himself Dead and the Other Cut His Throat.

While people were going to Easter services in Chicago, Ill., Carl Casel and Henry Spania sat at a beer table and agreed to kill themselves there and then. Casel bought one more round of beer, and then Spania went out of doors and bought a revolver.

When he returned the two despondent men began to make preparations for the double suicide. It was finally decided that Casel should shoot Spania and then kill himself. One more round of beer was ordered and drunk.

Then Casel weakened. He told his friend that he was willing to kill himself, but he did not care to die as a murderer. Spania argued that as there was but one revolver in the party, the job could be done more expeditiously if Casel would commit murder and then turn the weapon upon himself.

Casel finally consented to this proposition, but just as he was about to fire Spania backed out and said he preferred to kill himself. The waiter in the saloon brought one more round of beer and left the two men alone in the little room.

When the beer was drunk Casel arose, turned the weapon upon his head and fired. He fell dead across the table. Spania did not take his life by this method. The revolver lay on the floor, and the German, who was yet alive, but too excited to get the weapon, thrust his hand into a pocket and drew out a huge knife.

Before using the blade, however, he leaned over the table and satisfied himself that his companion was dead. Then he drew the knife across his throat.

Spania was alive when the bartender ran into the room, but before his hand could be stopped the blade of the knife came down with a powerful sweep and cut the man nearly to the heart. The fellow before he died told of the agreement he had made with Casel.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

The Severest Shock Since the Lively One of 1868.

Several Towns Badly Damaged and Many Persons Injured.

The earthquake which shook up northern and central California a few mornings since, was the heaviest and longest known there since the great earthquake of 1868, while the damage caused was far greater. Many persons were bruised, and there was large loss of property in Dixon, Winters, and Vacaville, three towns of the Sacramento Valley, as fires followed the overturning of stoves and lamps. The shock occurred at twelve minutes before three in the morning, and lasted forty-five seconds.

It was especially disastrous in the three towns named, because of the insecure foundation in that part of the valley. The soil is rich alluvial bottom, deposited by the Sacramento River, but underlying it is quicksand. This unstable foundation is proved by the fact that heavy railroad trains sometimes depress the track and cause fissures in the moist land on each side. This instability of the land is the only explanation for the heavy damage in these towns. Places not twenty miles away escaped almost unharmed.

Vacaville was the centre of the shock. Main street presenting next morning a picture that beggared description. It was blocked with brick, lumber and tangled wires. There is not a brick building on the south side of the street which was not more or less wrecked, and some of them are a total loss. The vibrations were at first from southwest to northeast, and then changed suddenly to north and south. Fronts of buildings tumbled into the streets, chimneys were twisted and torn as if struck by a Kansas tornado, and the entire population ran into the streets. That there were no fatalities is little short of marvellous, though there were a number of narrow escapes. The fronts are out of Odd Fellows' Hall, Masonic Hall, Chittenden's grocery store, Hacke's hardware store, Rambo's cigar store, Ames & Thomas's grocery store, and Joe Donovan's barber shop. Davis's butcher shop was a total loss. Will Patterson and Tom Rogers were sleeping in a rear room and were buried beneath brick and mortar, but escaped alive and almost unhurt. Ray Bennett's saloon is also a total wreck. It was a two-story brick, and three young men were sleeping in the upper story. The front and sides of the structure fell outward, leaving the beds standing on the verge. J. M. Miller's drug store, Hewitt's jewelry establishment, and Blum Brothers' grocery were greatly damaged. The Platt block, the finest in town, was almost totally destroyed. In this block were the Opera House, the Postoffice, the Wells-Fargo office, Crystal Brothers' dry goods, C. R. Madd's grocery, the Enterprise office and McCabe's tin shop. The Brunswick House, a large two-story structure, J. W. Kennedy proprietor, suffered severely, almost every inch of plastering being shaken from the walls of the lower story. The total loss in town is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

In Pleasant Valley, the shock was terrific, and not a chimney is standing in the entire valley. The residence of General Gates, about three miles from Vacaville, was totally demolished.

The new Presbyterian church in Vacaville was damaged to the extent of $500, and chimneys were toppled from the Christian Church and adjoining buildings. J. A. Malone's frame building on Main street was turned and thrown three feet toward the north by the violence of the shock. His daughter had her arms badly injured. Business in Vacaville was almost suspended, men being engaged in clearing away the wreck. A temporary postoffice was improvised. Estimates from San Francisco are that the total loss will be $1,600,000.

In San Francisco the shock was severe, and the guests in the big hotels were badly frightened, but no damage occurred. In the eight-story Chronicle building the last form had just been locked up when the shock came. The building swayed like a pendulum, and the frightened printers expected to see the ceiling drop, but nothing was even cracked.

A severe shock of earthquake was also felt at Stockton, Cal., at 2:50 in the morning. For a time people were almost panic stricken, but no damage is reported. At Nevada, Nicolaus, Auburn, Chico, and other places the shock was severe.

The indicator at Chabot Observatory, Oakland, Cal., shows that the earthquake lasted fifty-eight seconds; vibration east to west.

The earthquake shock visited Winters at 2:45 o'clock in the morning, causing general destruction to property. A large brick hotel, bank buildings, Bartholet's two-story building, and in fact every building in town was damaged. The loss will reach at least $50,000. No one was hurt. The contents of stores and dwellings were all piled on the floors in heaps.

WORKMEN BLOWN TO BITS.

The American Forcite Powder Mills Near Port Morris, N. J., Explode.

An explosion in the nitro-glycerine department of the works of the American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company at Hopatcong Landing, N. J., near the lower end of Lake Hopatcong, killed six men and seriously injured several others.

The works consist of forty small wooden buildings on the lake side of Rockaway Hill. The buildings are about fifty feet apart. Nitro-glycerine was made in four of them.

The explosion occurred about 2:45 o'clock. Superintendent Smith had just made the rounds of the buildings, and had gone to the nitro-glycerine department.

In the place where the explosion had taken place there was a big hole in the side of the hill. Not a vestige of any of the four buildings in the nitro-glycerine department remained. Other buildings near were damaged. Half an hour after the explosion all the men employed in the works who had escaped gathered at the foot of the hill. Then it was discovered who had been killed. Then men set to work to look for the bodies In a pool of water, fifty feet in front of the nitro-glycerine buildings, they found two bodies.

The upper part of the head and the right leg of one were gone, and all that remained of the other was the head and trunk On the first body were a chest protector and undershirt and a white shirt. Dr. Taylor, the powder works physician, recognized the chest protector as one he had given to Superintendent Smith. The face of the other body was but little bruised, and it was easily recognized as that of Godfrey Waller. Smith was married.

Waller was a Swede, and unmarried. Carlston and Johnston were Swedes, and married. Pierce was an American, and married. Bath, the youngest of the killed, was unmarried, and was an American. The bodies of Smith and Waller were placed in a room of the office of the works. Coroner Fancher visited the place shortly after the explosion.

Captain Evans, one of the officials at the works, superintended the search for the bodies. One of the workmen told him that a minute before the explosion he saw Superintendent Smith and Carlston standing in front of the house in which the nitro-glycerine was stored. The other men supposed to be killed Captain Evans said he had learned were in the other houses of the nitro-glycerine department when the explosion occurred. Cassimore, the only one severely injured, was on his way down the hill, and was struck by the flying pieces of glass and wood.

The explosion was felt for thirty miles around the country. The windows in a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, coming into Hopatcong landing, were shattered. Windows in several houses in the neighboring towns were broken.

A representative of the company, who was seen after the explosion, said that it would be impossible to ascertain what caused the explosion.

THE Chinese Minister at Washington said that China would sever diplomatic relations with the United States should the new exclusion bill become a law.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, Chief Contract Labor Inspector at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, has been asked to resign by Secretary Foster.

A HEAVY rain and snow storm put out all of the forest fires in South Jersey. It was estimated that the numerous fires had done over $100,000 damage. A great amount of valuable timber has been destroyed and much cord wood.

SEVERAL extensive forest fires raged in the woods in Malden, Medford and Melrose, Mass., and the fire departments were called out several times to save houses from being destroyed.

THE Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York gave a banquet at Delmonico's in honor of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Minister of the United States to France. About 200 men of note were present.

TWO sons of William Conine, aged five and eleven years, were instantly crushed to death at Catskill, N. Y., by a large stick of timber falling on them.

AN explosion took place in the fireworks factory of Jacob J. Detwiller, on the Newark Bay shore of New Jersey, and killed two boys, fatally burned another and injured four more persons. The factory consists of about twenty small buildings separated by yards.

THE Prohibitionists of New Jersey met in State Convention at Trenton and elected delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE 117th anniversary of the battle of Concord and Lexington was appropriately observed in those Massachusetts towns. Business was suspended and buildings decorated. There was a constant ringing of bells and firing of salutes. The Daughters of the Revolution celebrated the anniversary by a meeting in the Governor's room at the City Hall, New York City.

South and West.

JOHN WANER, a full-blooded Choctaw, about fifty years old, was hanged in the jail-yard at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, for the murder of John Daugherty, of Flint District, last July.

THE Wyoming Democratic State Convention met at Cheyenne and elected delegates to the Chicago National Convention. The only instruction given was that the delegation should vote as a unit in the National Convention on candidates and measures.

ROBERT STEVENSON, Paymaster of the Empire State Phosphate Company, at Hernando, Citrus County, Ala., and Mr. Payne, a mail-carrier, have been murdered and robbed of $1800 by unknown assassins.

THE New Mexico Territorial Republican Convention was held in Silver City. Uninstructed delegates were sent to the National Convention.

FIRE destroyed the main building of the Clarke University, for colored students, near Atlanta, Ga.; loss $100,000.

THE Washington Republican State Convention assembled at Seattle and chose eight uninstructed delegates to the National Convention. The platform adopted indorses the Administration of President Harrison and reaffirms devotion of the party to all its well-known principles.

THE Georgia Republican State Convention, after being in continuous session in Atlanta for over twenty-four hours, adjourned. A Harrison delegation to the National Convention is the result.

IN Cuba, Rutherford County, N. C., Weldon Atkins, while intoxicated, threw a stone at his father, Charles Atkins, crushing his skull and resulting in almost instant death.

THE Spanish Government has agreed to exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair a model of the Columbus caraval.

WILLIAM RADLOFF, a German, twenty-seven years old, was found burned to death at Seattle, Washington, and there is evidence that murder was committed in order to secure his life insurance of $55,000.

LOW BACH and Jo Geng, Chinamen, were shot and fatally wounded by highbinders in St. Louis, Mo. The shooting is said to be the carrying out in part of a determination among the highbinders to kill all Christian Chinamen.

A MOST unique strike took place at Fort Dodge, Iowa. The school teachers refused to teach the boys and girls in the public schools unless their salaries were raised, and many of them left town to seek employment elsewhere.

A FIRE broke out in the Northwestern Mattress Factory, at Kenosha, Wis., and before it was stopped three blocks of buildings and lumber piles were destroyed. The loss reached $500,000.

FOUR colored men have been lynched at Inverness, Fla., for the murder of Stevenson and Payne. About midnight a strong body of armed and masked men surrounded the jail and took out three prisoners and hung them to trees nearby. These three made confessions and implicated a fourth. Then this one was secured and hanged about 2 o'clock that same morning.

LARKIN LANCASTER, colored, was hanged at Pulaski, Tenn., for the murder of Alonzo Dickson, a boy seventeen years old.

A DESPERATE fight between United States authorities and a band of moonshiners took place near Big Bay, Ark., in which T. C. Bryan, one of the moonshiners, was killed. The Marshal's posse captured several stills and a quantity of whisky.

THE election in Louisiana and New Orleans passed off without a serious disturbance anywhere. On the morning after the polling there was no doubt of the election of Foster, anti-lottery Democrat, over Leonard and Breaux, Republicans, and McEnery, Democrat. The famous lottery amendment to the State Constitution, which has been fought over for two years, and which was the cause of the division in both Democratic and Republican ranks, was defeated unanimously, not receiving a vote in the State.

Washington.

ALBERT G. PORTER, Minister to Italy, has been instructed by Secretary Blaine to return to Rome.

THE Secretary of the Treasury was informed that the mill at Pittsfield, Mass., where is manufactured the distinctive paper used by the United States Government for paper currency, had been destroyed by fire, and that all the stock of paper with the exception of 240,000 sheets of note paper and 90,000 sheets of check paper had been burned. The stock of paper now in the hands of the Department is limited.

THE Chief Postoffice Inspector has prepared a statement showing that 104 arrests were caused by postoffice inspectors during the month of March, 1892, for various violations of the postal laws, which is an unusually large number.

THE Secretary of State and Mr. Von Hollenben, the German Minister, have exchanged the ratifications of their respective Governments of the copyright agreement concluded between the United States and Germany at Washington on January 15, 1892.

THE President's wife has recovered from her recent illness.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER THOMPSON presented his resignation to President Harrison. Mr. Thompson has been elected Comptroler of the New York Life Insurance Company.

NICHOLAS VEDDER, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster United States Army, died in his seventy-fourth year. He was General Sherman's chief paymaster on his "march to the sea," during which time he disbursed $52,000,000. Chief Engineer Charles F. Devalin, United States Navy, retired, died in Washington, on the same day, of apoplexy. He was placed on the retired list on April 11.

MISS HENRIETTA LOUISE BREWER, daughter of Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, and James Lawson Kerrick, of Boston, were married in St. John's Church. The bride was given away by her father.

CHIEF ENGINEER NATHAN B. CLARK, United States Navy (retired), died at his home in Washington, where he had been almost totally disabled for years with rheumatism. He was the inventor of the defective armor now used on war ships of all nations.

THE House passed the Naval Appropriation bill, which provides for only one additional armored cruiser for the new navy. Propositions for the construction of more than one were defeated.

THE cattlemen's trouble in Wyoming was discussed at a Cabinet meeting at the White House.

THE United States War Department is informed of a slight revival of the Garza insurrectionary movement in Texas, and that troops have gone to the scene of the latest outbreak.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, to be Brigadier-General. Colonel Wheaton succeeds Brigadier-General Kautz. He is from Rhode Island. His nomination ends a long contest.

Foreign.

A. G. BROWN, the defaulting broker of Toronto, Canada, has fled to Mexico. It is also stated that his pilferings will aggregate over $150,000.

THE United States steamer Tallapoosa has been sold at public auction at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, to the highest bidder for $4500 United States gold.

BARON FAVA has received instructions from his Government to return to Washington and resume his duties as Italian Minister to the United States.

THE Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, ex-Premier of Canada, died in Toronto a few days since. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1822, and began life as a stonemason.

A PLOT of Spanish Anarchists to kill the boy King of Spain was disclosed by one of the conspirators.

BARON SCHAEFFER, once Austrian Minister at Washington, is dead at Vienna. He was recalled from Washington on account of a dispute between Austria and the United States, and at once retired to private life.

THE formation of a new Italian Cabinet has been completed. Its programme includes retrenchment in the army budget.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, was partially flooded and the Canadian Pacific tracks were under water, owing to the rising of the river there.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS, the well known novelist, lecturer and Egyptologist, died in London, England, a few days ago. She was born in 1831.

GREAT damage has been done to crops and fruit trees in Great Britain by snow and frost.

EIGHT persons were killed at Hampstead Heath, England, in a rush down a crowded stairway at the railway station.

LATER NEWS.

OTTO SCHNEIDER, a Custom House broker and his clerk, were arrested in New York City, charged with bribing a Government weigher to make a false return.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania assembled in State Convention at Harrisburg and sent an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention at Minneapolis.

THE Massachusetts Republicans met in State Convention, at Boston, to elect delegates to the National Convention. The delegates were not instructed, but are said to favor the renomination of Harrison. The platform adopted opposes the free coinage of silver and favors protection and commercial treaties, civil service reform and a National bankruptcy law.

SEVEN attempts were made in one night to burn Louisville, Ky. In five hours fifteen buildings were destroyed, and a loss of $15,000 entailed. All were of incendiary origin. The night before there were five incendiary fires in the same radius.

WAYNE COUNTY, Mississippi, is the greatest sheep-raising county in the South. There are many flocks of 5000 head each. A new disease has appeared among the sheep, and they are dying in droves. The loss has already reached $100,000.

A TERRIFIC wind storm, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, passed over Kansas.

CALIFORNIA was again slightly shaken by an earthquake.

THE Oregon Democratic State Convention met at Portland and elected delegates who are known to be Cleveland men, but refused to instruct them. A resolution to instruct was defeated, as was one recommending Governor Pennoyer's name for a place on the National ticket.

THE Democratic State Convention of Kansas convened at Salina and elected delegates to Chicago who are instructed to vote for Cleveland as a unit as long as his name is before the convention. The platform declares for a tariff for revenue only, and that all raw materials shall be admitted free.

THE South Carolina Republican State Convention met at Columbia and Harrison delegates were elected to the Minneapolis Convention. The platform lauds the administration of Harrison, and commends the last Congress for its tariff and pension legislation.

BY direction of the President, Captain James S. Pettit, First Infantry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., to take charge on August 1st, 1892, as relief for First Lieutenant Charles A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery, who will join his battery.

THE Treasury Department has decided to discontinue the quarterly conference of local appraisers after the close of the present fiscal year.

THE Treasury Department has decided not to admit to the United States as citizens of Great Britain Chinese who go to Canada to take out naturalization papers.

MR. MERCIER, ex-Premier of the Province of Quebec, Canada, who is ill in bed, has been placed under arrest to answer to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Province of the sum of $60,000 in conjunction with a contract with one Langlais to supply the Government offices with stationery.

THREE murderers were executed at Santa Clara, Cuba, a few days ago

EXPLOSIONS, due to Anarchists, occurred in three Spanish towns.

GREAT damage was done to property and several lives were lost by a storm in the Swiss Tyrol. Six persons were killed by flying fragments.

FRENCH vineyards have suffered immense damage from icy storms. The crop has been destroyed in many parts of Burgundy. It is expected that seventy-five per cent. of the grapes will be lost in the Touraine district.

THE Venezuelan revolutionists captured the towns of Araure and Acarigua, and took five hundred prisoners. They also routed the Government troops near Polito. Valencia and Puerto Cabello are in a state of terror In the former the police force is doubled, and mounted guards patrol the streets. In the latter all able bodied men have been conscripted, and commerce is paralyzed.

A FIRM of English ship-builders is coming to America, and a New York paper reports that Mr. John D. Rockefeller will become a member of the firm, putting in $40,000,000 for his share of the capital. If Mr. Rockefeller contributes such a sum he must be the firm and the other fellows the company. The little dot of $40,000,000 would build a very respectable ship yard of itself.

EMIN PASHA has been welcomed back to his province of Equatoria with booming of cannon and such violent hand-shaking that his arm is sore. He had better rally a cohort of his followers and rescue Stanley from the wild Australian audiences with whom he is heroically contending.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

75TH DAY.—At the close of the routine morning business the calendar was taken up and bills were disposed of as follows: The amendments to the bill creating the Circuit Courts of Appeal were passed: appropriating $500,000 for the erection of an additional fire-proof building for the National Museum, on the grounds west of the Smithsonian Institution. Passed. Appropriating $75,000 for the foundation and pedestal for a bronze statute of Christopher Columbus, at the west entrance of the Capitol grounds, on Pennsylvania avenue, where the Peace monument now stands. Passed. Extending the privileges of the free delivery of mails to cities and towns with a population of not less than 5000, and where the postoffice gross receipts for the previous year amounted to $5000. Passed

76TH DAY.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Peffer, passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to obtain from our Consuls abroad information as to the application of electricity to the propulsion of farm machinery and to the propogation and growth of plants——The Senate also passed the two court bills lately laid over and spent most of the remainder of the day in executive session over the modus vivendi in Bering Sea and other matters.

77TH DAY.—Mr. George's resolution relative to the low price of cotton and the depressed condition of agriculture was agreed to. It directs the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to ascertain in every practicable way and report from time to time the present condition of agriculture in the United States and the present prices of agricultural products, and if there be any of which the prices are depressed then the causes of such depression and the remedies therefor——The joint resolution to pay to West Virginia the amount due to it under the direct tax refund act was passed without discussion——The bill to establish a Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia was then taken up, and several amendments (proposed by Mr. Hoar) were agreed to. Mr. George moved to strike out the provision entitling the judges to pensions. The motion was rejected —7 to 36; and the bill was passed——The Bering Sea modus vivendi was approved——A brief silver debate and division occurred when Mr Platt called up a House bill amending the Arizona Funding act and asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, moved to strike out the words which made the five per cent interest payable in gold, and to insert the words "in lawful money of the United States." The motion was carried by a vote of twenty-eight yeas to twenty-four nays, as follows: Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Call, Cockrill, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, Gibson, (Md.), Hansbrough, Harris, Hill, Jones, (Nev.), Kyle, Mitchell, Peffer, Pugh, Ransom, Stewart, Teller, Vest, Walthall, Wolcott — twenty-eight. Nays —Allison, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Dixon, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Paddock, Palmer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Washburn, Wilson—twenty-four.

78TH DAY.—Mr. Teller spoke on Mr. Morgan's silver resolution——Mr. Cullum reported a bill directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to report annually certain information in relation to the adoption by common carriers in interstate commerce of a uniform system of automatic coupling.

In the House

84TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed during the entire day's session.

85TH DAY.—When the Speaker called the House to order at noon the vacant seats far outnumbered those which were occupied. The bill for the relief of the heirs of H. H. Sibley, the inventor of the Sibley tent, again proved an obstacle to the transaction of business, and the whole day was consumed in its consideration. No quorum was present, and after two roll-calls emphasizing this fact, the House took a recess until eight o'clock, when an evening session for the consideration of private pension bills was held.

86TH DAY.—The House discussed the Naval Appropriation bill. Speeches in favor of the rehabilitation of the navy were made by Mr. Fellows and Mr. Cummings, of New York, and Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, while the amendment to build one new cruiser was opposed by Mr. Holman, of Indiana; Mr. Watson, of Georgia, and Mr. Baker, of Kansas.

87TH DAY.—The entire day was devoted to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, which was finally passed as it came from the committee, with the exception of the dry dock at Algiers (La.), which was stricken out on a point of order.

88TH DAY.—The greater part of the session was spent in considering the contested election case of Noyes against Rockwell, from the Twenty-eighth New York district. The time for discussion was limited to five hours on each side.

89TH DAY.—The House resumed consideration of the Rockwell-Noyes contested election case.

DROWNED IN A MINE.

A Flooded Mine Bursts Though the Walls and Eight Men are Drowned.

Late the other afternoon a number of men lost their lives by the flooding of the Lytle colliery, Minersville, Penn., by a body of water that burst through the old workings. The accident occurred just about the time the shifts were changing. The colliery officials say that eight men were drowned.

The place where the accident occurred is a new coal operation that is being opened on a big scale by the Lytle Coal Company.

The works are on Primrose Mountain, several miles northwest of Minersville, and tap the great Wolf Creek colliery, which has been idle for several years, owing to large accumulations of water.

Two years ago the present operators begun the reopening of the tract, and have spent many thousand dollars in pumping and opening up new slopes. Gangways are being pushed out from these slopes on all sides of the new workings. The old water lies in it, and it is the bursting through of one of these deposits without warning that caught the miners.

They were surrounded on all sides by water Some of the men swam out, while others are said to have been heard talking as if they had reached a high point above the water.

THE EXPRESS HELD UP.

Between $5000 and $10,000 Taken by Robbers Near Independence, La.

The Chicago train of the Illinois Central was held up at 9:30 P. M. by four men at a point just below Independence, La.

Two men boarded the train at Hammond station, and, covering the engineer and fireman, ordered them to go ahead and take the siding at Independence so that the down train could pass.

After the down train had passed two other men, who were standing on the track, joined their confederates and ordered the train backed to the seventy-seven mile post. The men then at the point of pistols made the engineer and firemen go back and open the express door.

They robbed the Southern express safe of several thousand dollars, estimated from $3000 to $10,000, a lot of New York exchange and a package of tickets. The authorities at Jackson were notified, as well as those of adjoining towns, and bloodhounds were placed on the track of the robbers.

TERRIBLE WRECK.

Seven Sailors and the Captain's Little Son Victims of the Surf.

The German brig Felix, hailing from Stettin, went aground in the sleet and wind off Gore Point, near Brancaster, England. Heavy seas swept over her and carried away her masts.

The crew tried to get away in a small boat, but it capsized and five men were carried away and drowned. Two lifeboats were started out from the shore, but returned, as the occupants said they could not live in the sea.

A third boat was almost at the scene of the wreck when the Felix was struck by a tremendous sea, which drove her off the rocks and capsized her.

Two more sailors were drowned, but the captain clung to a piece of wreckage. His little boy, who had accompanied him on the voyage, was drowned when the brig capsized.

NEW MODUS VIVENDI

The Convention Between the United States and England.

Protection for the Seals During the Pendency of Arbitration.

An agreement between the United States and Great Britain for a modus vivendi in relation to the fur seal fisheries in Bering Sea for the present season has been signed, at Washington, by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, representing the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and by James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, representing the Government of the United States. This important agreement was signed at 11 o'clock in the morning at the residence of Secretary Blaine, who, owing to the inclement weather, did not go to the department. He at once took it over to the Executive Mansion and laid it before the President, who in the afternoon transmitted it to the Senate for its action.

The modus is in the form of a supplemental convention to the treaty of arbitration recently negotiated and ratified. It says that both Governments will prohibit during the sealing season the killing of seal in that part of the Bering Sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation described in article No. 1 of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia and each Government will enjoin its citizens and vessels to an observance of this agreement. The United States, it is understood, is allowed to kill for the subsistence of the natives on the islands of St. Paul and St. George 7500 seals, the same restriction as was made last year, and the United States binds itself to observe this prohibition.

The vessels of either the United States or Great Breatian, or citizens of either country, offending against this agreement may be seized by either of the high contracting parties, but as soon as practicable should be handed over to the authorities of the nation to which they belong, who shall have sole jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same.

In general it may be said that the document is a renewal of the agreement of 1891, with the addition of a clause providing for the settlement of damages sustained by the Canadian sealers through the interruption of their business in case the arbitration goes against the United States. Under this clause, owners of Canadian sealing vessels have already begun to file their claims with a commission appointed to receive and present them. But General Foster, the agent of the United States, who is preparing the case for this Government, and the Hon E. S. Phelps, counsel, are leaving no point uncovered, and will be fully prepared to