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NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, TRADE AND COMMERCE--BUT FIRST OF ALL, THE NEWS.

CLOTURE THE ONLY HOPE

Passage of the Tariff Bill This Session is Very Doubtful.

TARIFF REFORMERS ARE VERY, VERY BLUE

Faint Hopes of Enough Votes to Change the Rules.

Hopkins Accuses Hatch in the House of "Juggling" Salaries and Is Informed by the Latter That Had He Made Such a Remark Outside the Hall He Would Have Had the Words Rammed Down His Throat—Debate in the Senate.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—[Special.]—Senator Voorhees informed Congressman Springer today that it would be impossible to pass the tariff bill in the Senate unless a cloture rule was adopted, and expressed great doubt of being able to procure votes enough to change the rules this session.

Tariff reformers feel blue over the outlook, and the desperate methods urged by those who insist the majority should rule.

The tariff bill being before the Senate, is the excuse given by Democrats on the territories committee for delay in reporting the Utah statehood bill.

BREEZE IN THE HOUSE.

A Friendly Banter Nearly Leads to Blows.

Washington, May 15.—Speaker Crisp was not in the chair when the House met today, as he has been called away by the death of Mrs. Crisp's mother. In a letter he designated Mr. Dockery of Missouri, as speaker pro tem.

Among the bills presented were one from the committee on labor, reported by Mr. McGann, making Labor Day a holiday. It was placed on the calendar.

The naval appropriation bills were then taken up. Mr. Cummings' substitute providing that hereafter no cadet should be appointed who was not a resident of the congressional district he is appointed to represent, was agreed to.

When the paragraph relative to armor plate and armament was reached, Mr. Meiklejohn offered an amendment providing for the appointment by the speaker of a select committee of nine members, with full power to investigate the alleged armor frauds by the Carnegie Steel company, or Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and the assessments against the company by the president.

Mr. Cummings made a point of order against the amendments, which the chair sustained.

The paragraph authorizing the secretary of the navy to use $450,000, appropriated by the act of March 2, 1889, for the construction, armament and equipment of three torpedo boats, to cost not more than $450, 000, was adopted.

At 2:48, consideration of the bill in committee of the whole was ended, the committee arose, and at 2:54 the bill was passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole and the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up.

After the reading of the bill in full, the committee arose in order to allow Mr. Dockery, from the committee on appropriations, to report to the House the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, when the committee on the whole resumed its session.

At 4:12 o'clock, general debate closed on the bill, and it was read by paragraphs for amendment.

During the reading of the bill, Mr. Reed took occasion to make a criticism on the evils of reading bills at a railroad rate of speed.

A discussion between Messrs. Reed, Hopkins, of Illinois, and Mr. Hatch was thus started as an amusing, friendly debate, but it soon degenerated into an angry personal discussion.

Mr. Hopkins accused Mr. Hatch of "juggling" salaries in the department of agriculture, when Mr. Hatch angrily retorted that he would not allow any such imputation on his action and he assured Mr. Hopkins that if he had made any such remark outside the House he would have had his words rammed down his throat.

It was some time before the angry storm cloud rolled away from the horizon.

No amendment has been made in the bill when at 5:05 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE.

Large Number of Tariff Amendments Agreed to Yesterday.

Washington, May 15.—In the Senate today, Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to the total number of persons engaged in the protected industries; the number whose wages are claimed to be affected; the proportion of persons in the United States dependent upon foreign markets for the sale of products; the number engaged in the protected industries who are native citizens; the number of naturalized, and the number of aliens; also the proportion of native or naturalized citizens being displaced by aliens.

Chandler asked that the resolution go over until tomorrow, and Allen in the meantime to ascertain whether it was possible for the secretary to comply with the request.

Allen called attention to the fact that a similar resolution was passed in 1886.

The resolution went over.

The vice-president announced the following committee appointments: Patton, on claims, Indian affairs, epidemic disease, agriculture, forestry. Proctor, on fisheries. Davis, census. McMillan, naval affairs.

The bill fixing the northern boundary of the Warm Springs Indian reservation in Oregon was passed.

The bill providing for a naval training station on the Pacific coast met with the opposition of Mitchell, of Oregon, and Squire, of Washington, because it specified San Francisco harbor as the location.

The tariff bill was taken up.

The chemical schedule was passed, and Aldrich offered an amendment to put a duty of 15 per cent. on coal-tar products not provided for in the bill. It was defeated.

Discussion arose over a report presented by Mr. Voorhees, showing the revenue which would be raised under the bill, as it passed the House, and also as modified by the pending Senate amendments, based upon last year's importations.

Mr. Allison complained that the report presented by Mr. Voorhees was not an estimate at all. It was, he said, an exact computation of the revenue to be raised under a proposed bill based upon a former law.

Mr. Aldrich declared the senators on the other side, responsible for the legislation, must have some idea of the revenue to be raised by this bill. If they had, it was clearly their duty to present their ideas on this subject to the Senate.

"Oh!" said Mr. Vest, "we do not propose to go into the dominion of conjecture to allow senators on the other side to filibuster."

"We are not filibustering," shouted a half dozen Republicans.

"You are not filibustering?" said Mr. Vest with a temper. "Then what do you call it. You spend hours here in alleged debate on the most insectiferous and insignificant matters. We want to dispose of this bill. Your tactics will not prevail," said Mr. Vest, raising his hand impressively. "We intend to pass this bill if it takes until the snow flies next winter."

Mr. Aldrich protested the Republicans had no disposition to interpose factious opposition. They would debate it fairly and properly, but they would not filibuster.

An amendment of Mr. Lodge to make copper as dutiable at three-tenths of a cent per pound was defeated.

Mr. Quay asked that 25 cents specific be substituted for 20 per cent. on oxide of cobalt. Mr. Jones accepted the substitute.

The amendment restoring the rate on coloring for brandy, wine, beer and other liquors (50 per cent.) was adopted; also Jones' amendment, transferring from the free list and making dutiable at 18 cents, drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, fibres, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds, aromatic seeds of morbid growth, weeds and woods used expressly for dyeing.

The Jones amendments increasing the duty on sulphuric other from 35 to 40 cents, nitrous ether from 20 to 25 cents, and fruit ethers of oil or essences, from $1 to $2 were agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich moved to increase the duty on crude glycerine from 1 cent to 1¾ cent. Lost—18 to 37.

Mr. Lodge moved to increase the duty on refined glycerine from 3 to 4 cents. Lost—24 to 32.

Mr. Aldrich moved to transfer indigo and its extracts from the free list to the dutiable list at ½ of a cent per pound. Lost—19 to 28.

Mr. Gallinger moved to increase the duty on ink, ink powders, printer's ink, etc., from 20 to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Lost—21 to 34.

Mr. Allison moved to transfer iodine from the free list and to place it on the dutiable list at 2 cents per pound. Lost.

Mr. Jones' amendment, placing a duty of 5 cents a pound on licorice, was agreed to.

The following Jones amendments, placing an additional duty of 30 per cent. on calcined magnesia; placing a duty on epsom salts, of 1-5 of 1 cent, and reducing the duty on morphia from 75 cents to 50 cents per ounce were agreed to.

In the next paragraph (Castor oil), Mr. Chandler moved to strike out 35 per cent. and substitute 65 cents per gallon. Lost.

Mr. Aldrich moved to substitute 15 cents per gallon for 20 per cent. ad valorem on cod liver oil. Lost.

At 4:45, the Senate went into executive session.

AMONG THE MINERS.

Ohio People Have Finally Reached an Agreement.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 15.—The convention of of the amalgamated association of iron and steel workers, after organizing and appointing committees, proceeded in executive session to consider the wage scale for the year beginning July 1.

Complications have been increasing all day. Secretary McBride held a conference with the river operators on the subject of a compromise. Alexander Dempster, of Pittsburg, said the Pennsylvania operators would not treat with McBride or the national board.

An organization was effected by the election of J. B. Sorbe, an operator of this city, as president; Patrick McBride, of the miners' union, as secretary, with Frank Brooks, an operator, of Columbus, as his assistant.

The report of the committee on credentials aroused a stormy discussion.

It was against the seating of ten Pittsburg operators, who declared they would not abide by the decision of the majority. The committee on credentials was composed of 195 miners and 144 operators. Thirty of the operators were from Ohio, 53 from Pennsylvania, and 7 from Indiana, as a committee for all the operators in that state, and 2 from West Virginia. The report was finaaly adopted and the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Will Close the Light Works.

Des Moines, Ia., May 15.—The miner's strike here will close the electric light works and leave the city in darkness in the course of a few days. Much damage is also threatened to brick factories. The mine operators are determined to hold out as long as the miners.

Buying English and Nova Scotia Coal

New York, May 15.—Fifty thousand tons of English and Nova Scotia coal have been bought for shipment to New York, for the use of steamships, and negotiations are on foot for 1,000,000 more. The cost is within 45 to 60 cents a ton of the ordinary price of soft coal delivered here.

Fifteen Hundred More.

Russellville, Ky., May 15.—Fifteen hundred miners in the coal fields of Ohio and Muhlenburg counties struck today. Non-union men seem to be joining with organized labor. This district represents over 3½ per cent of the output of the entire western field.

On the Verge of Starvation.

Frostburg, May 15.—Owing to the miners' strike 1,800 men in this and surrounding towns and many families are on the verge of starvation.

NOT ENTIRELY INHUMAN.

Tom (reading history)—Pretty tough, the way that Spanish inquisition used to treat people, eh?

Dick—Oh, I dunno. They showed a good deal of ingenuity in thumbscrews and things, but not one of them thought to try the effect of recitations by young lady elocutionists.—Chicago Record.

LITTLE ANNIE WAS STOLEN AT A PICNIC.

Identity of Emily J. Freeman Has Been Established.

KIDNAPED BY CUNEO ELEVEN YEARS AGO.

Jake Rudolph Has Been Sent to Stockton.

An Elaborate Express Fraud Scheme—Negro Convict Lynched on General Principles—Young Woman Robbed and Probably Murdered by Her Betrothed—Suicide of an Artist—Assassinated by His Mistress—Fate of a Ravisher—Still on the Trail of the Taylors.

San Francisco, May 15.—The mystery surrounding the identity of a young woman calling herself Emily J. Freeman, which a few weeks since occupied considerably space in the Denver and San Francisco newspapers, has been cleared up, and it transpires that she is Annie Mooney, who was lost at a picnic in Belmont, San Mateo county, California, in 1883.

Her disappearance at that time created a great sensation. Her father was James Mooney, a carpenter, and though he was certain the child was kidnaped he was absolutely unable to find any clue of the child-thieves, or even to fasten reasonable suspicion upon any person. It is likely the child was stolen by Mary Cuneo, the dissolute woman who Miss Freeman thought was her mother. The woman took her all over the country and to Mexico and then deserted the child. Mary Cuneo is now serving a term in the county jail for a misdemeanor. She has at all times refused to shed any light on the case.

The attention of James Mooney, who is still living in this city was attracted by the recent newspaper publications to the effects of the police to learn Miss Freeman's identity, and it occurred to him that she might be his daughter. He wrote to her at Denver and she responded, answering his questions. Other correspondence followed, and it seemed so probable that Emily Freeman was really Annie Mooney, a meeting was arranged. Miss Freeman started west and met her father at Sacramento. As soon as he saw her he was convinced she was his daughter.

Annie Mooney is now at the house of her father on Twenty-fifth street. Mary Cuneo will say nothing about her motives in stealing little Annie Mooney, nor indeed will she admit that she was the kidnaper. She never attempted to obtain a ransom from Mooney, or in any way to secure gain from her knowledge of the stolen child's whereabouts. Mooney notified the police of the happy outcome of the attempt to learn who Emily Freeman really was.

LOVED NOT WISELY.

Young Woman Shot and Robbed by Her Betrothed.

New York, May 15.—Unconscious and bleeding from a pistol shot in her left breast and another behind her ear, a young woman was found near the Snake Hill alms house, three miles from Jersey City. When she revived she gave her name as Katie Rupp and stated that she came to Jersey City from Rome, N. Y., with her betrothed, Bernard Altenberger, expecting to be married. Before leaving home she had drawn all her savings, $300, from the bank. Altenberger took her for a walk leading to the alms house. He attempted to assault her and in the struggle drew a revolver and shot her in the breast. She says she had $235 in money and a gold watch and chain, but these, together with a photograph of her lover, had been taken from her as she lay insensible. It is not believed that she can possibly survive. There is no clue to Altenberger's whereabouts.

THE TAYLOR TRAIL.

Still Being Followed by the Would-Be Avengers.

Milan, Mo., May 15.—The sheriff received a message from Kirksville, this morning, stating that the fleeing Taylor brothers ate breakfast at Farmer Chamberlain's house in Walnut township, Adair county, and the posse were only a short distance behind them.

A new grave has been found in George Taylor's farm a half mile from the straw stack where the victims of the murder were found. The neighbors say they had seen George at work at that place for the past week.

EXPRESS FRAUDS.

An Elaborate Scheme to Rob Is Unearthed.

New York, May 15.—An elaborate attempt to defraud the community by the forgery of express money orders has been traced to persons in St. Louis. Wells, Fargo express cashed several forged orders for small amounts before the discovery of fraud was made, and bogus papers have been sold in all sections of the country and the loss falls on the purchasers.

St. Louis, May 15.—Detectives this afternoon arrested W. C. Thompson as principal in the express frauds.

Shot by a Woman.

Chicago, May 15.—Carne Wendell, of Maquoketa, Iowa, shot and killed J. P. Royal, on the steps of the National hotel, opposite the postoffice, this afternoon. She then shot herself in the head.

The cause of the shooting was a grievance which Miss Wendell harbored against Royal, claiming he was the father of an illegitimate child, and had been faithless to his promises to marry her. Miss Wendell was also a company detective.

Rudolph Is Insane.

San Francisco, May 15.—Jake Rudolph, the politician who last week attempted to shoot Business Manager J. B. Eliot, of the Chronicle, was today adjudged insane and ordered by Judge Levy to be committed to the Stockton asylum. The charge of assault to murder, however, has not been dismissed.

"It Is Said" He Did It.

Welbeorn, Fla., May 15.—George Williams, a negro convict, has been lynched. It is said he was implicated in the murder of two women in Hamilton county. He escaped from prison and the murder was committed while he was gone.

An Artist Suicides.

New York, May 15.—Henry Alexander, well known in art circles here, San Francisco and Munich, committed suicide at the Hotel Orient, with oxalic acid. He was about 30 years of age. In San Fransisco he was a pupil of Virgin Williams and Toby Rosenthal.

Fate of a Ravisher.

Atlanta, Ga., May 15.—Jim Young was taken rom Ocala, Fla., this morning, by leading citizens and hanged to a tree. He outraged Lizzie Weems, a 16-year-old girl.

HILL'S BACKDOWN.

All Differences of Opinion Are at Last Adjusted.

Minneapolis, May 15.—All differences existing between the Great Northern railway company and its employees, growing out of the recent strike, were amicably settled tonight, when the report of the arbitration committee was unanimously adopted.

It provides for the restoration of the salaries of certain employes of the company, in accordance with the original proposition, and also that all classes of employees should be taken back to work not charged with the destruction of property or in the hands of the law.

SLIGHTLY INCONSISTENT.

Barney's Latest Testimony at Variance with That Already Given.

New York, May 15.—Charles T. Barney continued his testimony in the Northern Pacific investigation today. He was not quite consistent with his testimony of yesterday. The block of Rock Fork coal stock he had bought fell off to 400 shares, and he was not sure, after all, that it was from Samuel T. Hauser that he bought it. Mr. Villard was trustee of the Rocky Fork company, which was capitalized for $4,000,000.

Mr. Barney says he bought the interests of the objecting Rocky Fork stockholders, many of whom had no interest in Northern Pacific. Mr. Barney was assured the acquisition of the Rocky Fork Coal company would save the Northern Pacific $600,000 to $700,000 a year. He added he has never since had any reason to regret purchasing the stock. Speaking of the value of the terminal properties acquired in Chicago, Charles H. Leland, another director of the Northern Pacific, under Villard's management, said the bonds set aside for the deficiency in interest for the first two or three years would, in his judgment, have been made ample but for the unexpected hard times.

Another feature that should not be ignored in estimating the values of the terminal properties, and that was that Northern Pacific acquired terminal tracks in Chicago which they could not be required to elevate, and that exemption he considered at the time and still considers to be of inestimable value. Mr. Leland emphatically declared he had never heard of the Rocky Fork & Cook City road or of the coal company of that name, until the purchase had been made by the Northern Pacific. Recess was taken.

After the recess, John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust company, who had been subpoenaed to bring all the books and memoranda relating to the purchase of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, but he only brought some type-written documents and printed forms. He submitted a memorandum showing various payments by the Oregon and Transcontinental in 1890 amounting to about $8,500,000 and produced a statement to whom these moneys were paid. He believed he had nothing to do with Mr. Villard in this connection and he had never seen Mr. Oakes in his life.

PEACE WILL PREVAIL.

Pope Will Put an End to All Existing Differences.

London, May 15.—A dispatch from Rome says the pope has resolved to put an end to all differences existing between Mgr. Satolli and the American bishops. The propaganda has gathered all material for an immediate and direct intervention, and it is probable another synod of the American Catholic hierarchy will be ordered for the purpose of directing the growing organization of Catholicism in America. The opinions of religious orders are now obtained from the vatican and they greatly favor the appointment of Catholic chapters and a legate in America.

A De Lesseps Scandal.

London, May 16.—A dispatch to a news agency from Cairo says: A criminal indictment has been lodged at Paris on behalf of Egyptian notables against Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and the early directors of the Suez Canal company for the misappropriation of money.

The claims amount to several million pounds and are based upon documents given under the seal of Said Pasha, the viceroy of Egypt, by which, in accordance with the acts of concession, he conferred founders and ordinary shares upon the members of his army and his household. The case is expected to equal the Panama canal scandal in importance.

More Talk of Revolution.

New York, May 16.—The World's Guatemala dispatch says: A strong feeling against Barrios is spreading up even among his old friends, and there is more quiet talk of starting a revolution in the northern part of the country.

A dispatch from Honduras says the Bonilla has raised $800,000 to be used to pay the army.

No Fear of a War.

London, May 15.—In an interview today, Secretary Machado, of the Portuguese legation, said there was no fear that the dispute between Portugal and Brazil would lead to war. Commander Castilho, the commandant at Rio, had given refuge to Admiral da Gama solely on the ground of humanity.

FOR THE BERING SEA.

The Fleet Will Doubtless "Set Sail" Today.

Port Townsend, May 15.—Pending the receipt of further and more definite instructions relative to the enforcement of sealing regulations, Commander Clarke postponed the sailing of the Bering sea fleet until tomorrow. The instructions received by the commander were vague in some important particulars, and he telegraphed for explicit information. The vessels were prepared to sail early this morning.

A POINT IN ETIQUETTE.

"Thanks" is a miserable expression, commonly used by persons who have not had the advantage of good breeding. Every favor received and civility shown deserves to be recognized, and the smallest acknowledgement the recipient can make is to say or write "Thank you." The vulgarity of "thanks" is on a par with the postal card correspondence.—Kalamazoo Telegram.

PAST 180 YEARS.

Golcur McCrain, who died on the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, in the reign of Charles I., is said to have celebrated 180 Christmases during his lifetime. There were records in the McCrain family which prove that the old man was past 150 years of age on the day of his death, which would make his lease of life thirteen years greater than any other man who has lived during the last 3,000 years.—Ex.

GUARDED AT GREEN RIVER BY MARSHALS.

Troops from Fort Russel Now on the Road.

WILL PROBABLY BE SENT BACK TO IDAHO.

Coxeyites Are Ugly and Will Fight Rather Than Retreat.

Trouble May Be Reasonably Expected Today—Kelly Wants it Understood That He Is Not Running a Populist Sideshow—News of the Various Other Bands Who Are Ostensibly Headed for the Capital of the Nation.

Green River, Wyo., May 15.—About 200 industrials who stole a train at Montpelier, Idaho, last night, arrived here at an early hour this morning. They abandoned the train here and went into camp nearly exhausted. The citizens refuse them provisions, and it is thought they will seize another train. They are anxious to be arrested in order to reach Cheyenne.

Troops from Fort Russel.

This afternoon the order came from Washington ordering the troops from Fort Russel to Green River. The train which had been in waiting all night steamed out to the fort, and soldiers who had been under waiting orders quickly got aboard and the train was sent out on fast schedule time, having the right of way over everything. Four companies of the Seventeenth infantry were taken in seven coaches. They will reach Green River in nine hours.

Judge Riner will call the men now in the county jail before him probably tomorrow, and will try them for contempt of court.

WILL BE TURNED BACK.

Railway Officials Even Determination on This Course.

Green River, Wyo., May 15.—[Special.]—The commonwealers presented a forlorn appearance in camp alongside the company's yards this morning.

Rations were short, a cold wind blowing and a sand-storm raging. When Rankin visited the camp they asked to be put under arrest, and wanted the government to feed them and take them to Cheyenne.

Rankin's orders not authorizing this course, the men got restless and pretended to take a train and pull out for the east. Rankin, determined to prevent this, or any interference with company property, swore in a force of six deputies here, and sent to Evanston for eleven more, who came in at 3 o'clock, all patrolling the yards and guarding the trains.

At noon a rain and snow storm commenced putting out the camp fires and chilling the wealers. They were getting desperate in their misery, and were preparing to make a break for the cars, when Mayor Talaferro placed the armory at their disposal and the army picked up its baggage and moved in. Some provisions were donated by the citizens and the army was made comfortable.

It comprises companies M, E, C and K, of Scheffler's command, with twenty-six of company H picked up at Waterfall last night, and numbers in all about 150.

They have no officers over rank captain. One of the most intelligent of the number interviewed, said: "Our men will go east, but not west, without a fight; they disobeyed the injunction in Idaho, and were not punished, and most of them reason that they can do the same thing here, and if they capture a train the deputies will not have the authority to shoot. At Montpelier we turned down thirty deputies, all with Winchesters, and took a train in the face, of guns, and most of the men think we can do it again."

The railroad officials here are certain that the only way of effectively checking the movement of the industrials over their lines is to turn back the party here, and others now on the road, and return them to Idaho or Oregon. It was certain, too, that this cannot be done by deputy marshals, unless regular troops were present, without bloodshed, and the information received that troops were en route caused much gratification.

At 6 o'clock Rankin received this telegram from Marshal Pinkham:

"Hold the army that captured the train at Montpelier yesterday, until I arrive with warrants tomorrow. I waive no jurisdiction over them. The outrage against the law and the rights of property was too vicious. I want them back."

On receipt of this, Marshal Rankin posted his force of deputies around the armory building, went in and placed the entire party under arrest. Deputies went through the yards and captured all the wealers straying about.

The engineer who brought the train last night, was captured by John Ward, one of Rankin's deputies, while trying to climb on the engine of the outgoing passenger train No. 1.

A list of the wealers' names was taken, 134 being enrolled. The wealers are held in the armory. They are very unruly, accuse the officers of trapping them into the building, and agitators among them are urging resistance, saying the marshal had no warrant for their arrest. Deputies will keep close watch over them through the night and until turned over to Pinkham.

In order to put them in Pinkham's charge, it will be necessary for Judge Riner to come here, the men given a hearing and an order issued to place them in the custody of Pinkham, as an officer of the United States court, district of Idaho.

TROUBLES OF THE TRIO.

Coxey, Browne and Jones Will Be Sentenced on Thursday.

Washington, May 15.—The trio of commonweal leaders—Coxey, Browne and Jones—met another rebuff in the police court today. After six hours and a half spent in arguments on the motion for a new trial, Judge Miller overruled the motion, and notified the defendants to appear Thursday for sentence.

Mr. Pence gave notice that he would apply to the district supreme court for a writ of certiorari to restrain the police court from exercising jurisdiction in the premises. The writ will ask that the United States marshal be restrained from obeying the order of the lower court.

The long-expected carload of provisions for the army sent by the sympathizers at Springfield, Mo., arrived in the city today and will be sent to the camp at Bladensburg.

Not Running a Sideshow.

Ottumwa, Iowa, May 15.—At a meeting here, General Kelly said he wanted it understood that he was running no Populist side show.

Kelly says when he arrives at Keokuk, he will lash the boats into a huge raft and hire a tug to pull the army to Quincy, Ills.

The authorities of Eldon, the next objective point, intend to keep the army out.

Kelly gave Colonel Speed positive orders to land there.

ALL TO BE VACCINATED.

Chicago, May 15.—Mayor Hopkins and Health Commissioner Reynolds have issued an address to the public which contains the ordinance relative to the enforcement of health measures. The address concludes: "In pursuance of the terms of said ordinance, all persons within the city of Chicago are hereby notified and required to be vaccinated within ten days from this date. Any person who fails to comply with this order will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, authorized by said ordinance."

Are at Elden.

Elden, Ia., May 15.—The industrial army arrived from Ottumwa today. Tonight, 100 boats are camped half a mile below the city, the rest being scattered on shoals, rocks, sand bars, etc., ten miles above the city. Several collisions have occurred between the men and deputies and many were slightly injured. Two commonwealers were arrested.

Not a Cheer of Welcome.

Latrobe, Pa., May 15.—Galvin's demoralized army marched into town today, with 14 men by actual count, and now is encamped on the north side. There was not a cheer of welcome for them. They are getting neither sympathy nor assistance from the actual workingmen. The army will start in the morning for Derry.

LEFT FOR THE ISLANDS.

Awaiting the Result of the Revolution Pending.

Bluefields, April 28, via New Orleans, May 15.—Within forty-eight hours, over one hundred inhabitants have left for San Andras and other islands, to await the result of the revolution which is imminent. About 800 people, all told, have fled. Minister Baker's arrival on the 26th, on the San Francisco, is hailed with delight.

Complaints are pouring in regarding abuses at the hands of Nicaraguan officials. Advices from the coast state the Indians are preparing for war. There are thirty Nicaraguan soldiers upon the bluff. Their dismissal is constantly promised, but no sooner does one band leave than another springs up.

Minister Madriz, General Labezas, Police Governor Benting, Colonel Lars and other officials have disappeared. Americans believe they are hatching a plot to put the Spaniards in possession of the reservation.

FOUR STUDENTS DROWNED.

They Found a Watery Grave on Sunday Last.

Boston, May 15.—Edwin Stanton Bach, of New York City; William Campbell Truesdell, of Newark, N. J.; John Farnum Browne, of Philadelphia, and Franklin Whitehall, of Philadelphia, all students at Harvard college, were drowned in the upper harbor, near Thompson's Island, Sunday afternoon. The first intimation of the catastrophe was had this morning when Superintendent Brady, of the farm school on Thompson Island, picked up near the island two boats and a pair of oars. The young men went out Sunday afternoon in a cat boat. When the boat was found capsized today the bodies of Browne and Bach were clinging to the mast.

A Dam Goes Out.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., May 15.—The Bloomer dam, forty miles north, has gone out and disastrous consequences are looked for when the water reaches here in the morning. People living along the bottoms will not retire tonight. The storm is raging furiously in this city.

It is feared nothing can be done tomorrow to save the log booms and other property.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Portland, Ore., May 15.—Two hundred and sixty delegates and visitors to the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which will meet at Eugene tomorrow, arrived here today over the Union Pacific. A special train conveyed them to Eugene. A number of delegates to the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church to be held at Albany May 23, also arrived here tonight on the regular Northern Pacific train.

DOTS AND DASHES.

News Notes Culled and Carefully Condensed.

Stettin, May 15.—All the dock laborers in this city have gone on a strike because the owners refuse to advance wages.

London, May 15.—Five hundred cab drivers of London met at midnight and decided to strike against the exorbitant charges for cab hire insisted upon by the owners.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—Mr. S. R. Armour, president of the Midland National bank and a member of the famous firm of packers, has given $25,000 to the Childrens' home, a local charity.

Washington, May 15.—Chairman McCann, of the labor committee of the House, reported favorably the bill to make the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day.

Denison, Texas, May 15.—The stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas held a meeting here today and unanimously elected the old board of directors. The old general officers were also reelected.

Oklahoma City, O. T., May 15.—The Republican congressional convention unanimously renominated Dennis E. Flynn for Congress today with great enthusiasm. The convention also adopted a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver.

Ottawa, May 15.—A few days ago Chicago papers published a story that Shirely Anderonk, 22 years of age, son of Andrew Anderonk, the millionaire contractor, had disappeared after marrying the Baroness Blanc. Anderonk and his son are here now. The young fellow denies that he has married the woman and says that he is traveling for his health.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—Mrs. Maud Lord Drake, the noted medium, was given a verdict for $1,250 damages against Marshal Stewart in her suit against him for conspiracy and false imprisonment today. Two years ago Mrs. Drake slapped a local reporter's face for ridiculing one of her seances. She was imprisoned without, it is claimed, being given a chance to furnish bail, and brought suit.

"What place is this?" asked the society woman as the coachman stopped before her own house. "This, madam," said the footman, "is your home!" "Ah, indeed!" said the lady. "I'm here so little that I had quite forgotten it."—Harper's Bazar.

LAID LOW BY THE TORCH OF THE FIREBUG

A Million Dollar Fire in Boston Last Night.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

At Least One Hundred Buildings Were Burned.

Women with Babes in Their Arms Have the Sky for a Roof, and a Few Household Traps for Beds—So Far as Now Known, However, Only Six Persons Were Injured, and None Fatally—A Blaze That Defied the Energy of the Modern Fire Departments.

Boston, May 15.—By the torch of an incendiary, tonight over a million dollars' worth of property is in ashes, over 500 families of the medium and poorer classes, consisting of over 2,000 people, are homeless, and many of them, who had little time to save a portion of their household goods, are tonight sleeping in the open air.

Women with babes in their arms and little children huddled close together have only the sky for a roof, and the few mattresses saved from the burning tenements for a bed, and no prospects of a breakfast in the morning.

The fire covered a space of twenty acres. As far as can be learned, six persons were injured, none fatally.

The fire started in the Boston League park, in a pile of lumber which was lying under the right-field bleachers, directly back of first base.

Fanned by a Brisk Breeze.

In a moment it had leaped out to the seats and, fanned by a brisk breeze, swept towards the grand stand. So rapidly did the flames spread, that before the occupants of the grand stand realized it, the fire was upon them and they were forced to flee. It was several minutes before the firemen were at work. The left-field bleachers were next ignited.

Meanwhile, the sparks had fallen upon the houses of Berlin street, and the flames surged on towards Tremont street, reaching out to the right and left until the entire square between the ball grounds and Tremont street, and extending north from Walpole street to Burke street, was a mass of burning buildings.

The Sherwin kindergarten schoolhouse, a brick structure, checked the progress of the fire for only a moment. That, too, was quickly numbered among the structures consumed.

The buildings on the south side of Walpole street, were soon burned. The flames shot down towards Coventry street, on that side of Tremont near the ball grounds. They swept on in this direction for three squares as far as Burke street.

Sweeps Across the Street.

At 5 o'clock, the entire block along the west side of Tremont street, from Walpole to Burke, was a mass of flames, which swept across to the opposite side and soon engulfed the buildings for four blocks. By this time the residents of tenements for nearly half a mile around had become alarmed, and were moving their property into the streets and seeking places of safety. So rapidly did the fire eat its way, however, that those in the block adjoining Tremont street did not have time to save their household effects and barely escaped with their lives. By 6 o'clock the conflagration had crossed Tremont to Cabol street.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, several steamers arrived from Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Brookline and other places, and every effort was made to stop the fire at Cabol street. But it could not be checked, and not until it had burned Cabol street half way through to Warwich street, and north to Burke street, was the limit of the burned districts on the southeast side of the ball grounds reached.

One Hundred Buildings Burned.

While the firemen were fighting on this side, the fire was spreading from Walpole toward Milford Place, on the southwest side of the ball grounds, and in half an hour all the buildings in these blocks were in ruins. The fire burned on until it reached Ruggles street at one point, and consumed the houses on both sides of Chapel street, and laid low the structures on Dunbury street. At Ruggles street on the west and Cabol street on the southeast, the fire was practically stopped, and at 7:30, the fire was under control, and in no danger of spreading further. It is estimated about 100 buildings have been burned.

Relief for the Sufferers.

The new house of Ladder Company 12 and Hose Company No. 8, on Tremont street, was destroyed. Alderman Bryant's residence on Walpole street and his store on Tremont street are also destroyed. Among the other business places levelled were: J. J. McNamara, wines and liquors, Cabol street; Daniel Bernhart & Co., Tremont street, liquors; Sterling Provision store, Sterling street; Gray's photographing establishment, Tremont street; Gilmore's block of offices, Tremont street; S. C. McEttrick, provisions, Tremont street. Councilman Connors lost his house on Tremont street and many of his effects.

A special meeting of the board of aldermen was called this evening to take action on the exigencies of the case and it was concluded to use the surplus of $4,000 now held by the trustees of the Johnstown flood fund, and which was collected for the sufferers by flood at Johnstown, for the relief of the 2,000 people made homeless by the fire.

The meeting was adjourned until tomorrow morning, when some further means will be devised to aid those in distress.

Prominent insurance men place the loss at $1,000,000 and insurance at two-thirds of the loss.

TWO SIDES TO THE MATTER.

"Mr. Swaddlecome," said the young man with business-like directness, "I have called in obedience to the custom in such cases to ask your formal consent to my marrying your daughter, Miss Penelope."

"I don't know that I have any objection, Mr. Pilkingham," replied the father cordially.

"Thank you," rejoined the young man. "And now, having complied with the custom, I consider the negotiations so far advanced as to justify me in asking you if you have any recommendations?"

"Recommendations? For what?"

"For the position, sir," said Mr. Pilkingham, in the self-possessed manner of a man who knew his business, and was prepared to attend to it, "of father-in-law in my family."—Chicago Tribune.