

bill, for coining a dollar precisely like the 5-franc piece in use in France—no doubt about it. The Senate struck that provision out of it and substituted the trade dollar for that 354-grain dollar.

"If you show me from the record," interrupted Harvey, "of the proceedings of the Senate on that day that the Senate struck out that dollar we will stop this debate right here."

"I have not the record. The law when it passed had the trade dollar in," said Horr.

"The other day when Mr. Horr said that the bill before the Senate, as shown by the Congressional Record, only had a trade dollar in it," resumed Harvey, "I replied that when I got to the Senate proceedings, I would have to then retreat from that position and now he retreats of his own accord."

He spoke of the history of the bill in the conference committee "where the dirty work was done and the conspiracy culminated." The committee was not supposed to have reversed the action of the two houses on any points, but they had. They had taken out the 354-grain dollar, the size of the French 5-franc piece, the dollar that was to "float around the world," the dollar that would have put our system on the same basic ratio with France and the Latin Union. The report of the Senate Finance Committee turned up so altered as to show that the committee reported an amendment to strike out the silver dollar so as to furnish the foundation for the Conference Committee's fraudulent action, although the section in which this occurs was passed without any amendment.

Mr. Horr said he had never intimated that the 354-grain dollar was not at one time in it, but he denied that it was in any draft of the bill made anything but a subsidiary coin and defied his opponent to prove that the clause making the gold dollar the unit of value was ever erased from the bill in any of the proceedings. In support of his contention that the trade dollar was substituted for the dollar omitted from the bill, he read a letter which he recently received from Jasper Packard of New Albany, Ind., who was a member of Congress in July, 1873.

Mr. Horr declared that Mr. Harvey was mistaken when he stated that the money of the people had been stricken down.

"I desire to say," continued Mr. Horr, "that he or anybody else who states that the passage of the law of 1873 ever resulted in circulating the silver money in circulation in the United States—[laughter on the silver side of the house]—states something that is not true." [Applause from the gold side.]

"We are a Republican Government," said Harvey, "a Government for the people, and it is part of the policy and spirit of the Government that when it is proposed to make a change in our laws affecting the welfare of the people or changing a fundamental principle, it is to be discussed before the people, and the people are more or less to express themselves on it, not only know in advance that it is proposed to do such a thing, but know it when it is done, neither of which occurred in this instance.

"I want to read the proper place we will see that Mr. Horr has said about the immense coining of silver has nothing to do with this question. You might as well print your token money on leather as to stamp it on denominated metal. [Applause.]

"When your demonetized metal becomes token money, representative money redeemable in gold, you are wasting material to stamp it on a valuable substance [applause] because it is gold that it represents. It has ceased to represent itself. [Applause.] I am going to satisfy the people and Mr. Horr that there was something radically wrong about the passage of that bill.

"Senator Thurman, on the 15th of February, 1878, in debate, said: 'I cannot say when I reach the proper place we will see that what Mr. Horr has said about the immense coining of silver has nothing to do with this question. You might as well print your token money on leather as to stamp it on denominated metal. [Applause.]

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but innuendoes to base the charge upon. I know that they cannot make a case unless they first prove that no decency was left in the American Congress in 1873. [Laughter.] Oh, I know what I am talking about. In order to make out their case they must make out that the best men of this Nation were a set of villains, and have been for the last twenty-five years. [Cries of no! no!] Harvey proposes to do that."

After the answering of a few questions by Mr. Horr the debate was adjourned to 1 o'clock Monday.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH.

Republicans Will Not Demand Representation on the Ticket.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 20.—A Washington special says: Blanche B. Bruce, who was the last negro United States Senator, and who was Register of the Treasury by appointment of President Garfield, has just returned to Washington after an extended trip through the South. His object was to investigate the political conditions from a Republican point of view and to consult with the party leaders as to the course to be pursued by them in relation to the next National convention. The results and impressions of the trip were stated in an interesting manner by Mr. Bruce at his home in R street, an aristocratic quarter of this city.

"Delegates to previous Republican conventions," he said, "have gone from the Southern States making considerable noise in behalf of certain candidates, and in my opinion have prejudiced the chances of the men they favored. In the conventions of 1854 and 1888, you may recollect, many of the Southern delegates were for John Sherman, and were not at all backward in expressing their preference, but there was a feeling among the delegates of the North that they didn't want the nomination forced upon them by a section of the country that could not give the candidate of the convention a solitary electoral vote. That feeling became so strong in 1892 at Minneapolis that a proposition was seriously discussed to disfranchise us in National convention by reducing the ratio of representation in accordance with the vote of the State.

"It occurred to me that it would be wise for the Southern delegates to go to the convention next year without having committed themselves to any candidate and without expressing preference for any, and after learning the preponderance of sentiment among the Northern delegates, fall in with them so far as it was possible to do.

"This view I set before the leaders in the Southern States as far as it was possible for me to see them, and I was both surprised and gratified to learn that they held the same view—that it was not a new proposition. So I feel that the Southern Republicans will go to the next National Convention prepared to exercise more influence than ever before, and at the same time arouse no undue prejudice against themselves."

"Will the Southern Republicans push the claim of one of their number for the nomination for Vice-President?" was asked of Mr. Bruce.

"There is some talk of it now," he answered. "Henry Clay Evans, who was elected Governor of Tennessee, was cheated out of the office; ex-Senator Powell Clayton of Arkansas, ex-Representative John W. Moore of the same State and Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia have all been mentioned for the honor, but my advice to the Southern Republicans is, 'Wait until you can show the country some electoral votes from your section before asking representation on the National ticket.'"

"Is there any probability of the Republicans carrying any Southern States at the election in 1896?"

"Viewed in the light of present conditions," replied Mr. Bruce, "I expect that they will carry Tennessee and North Carolina. They carried the former last year. Then, if the present division in the Lecompton party in Kentucky continues to exist, I see no reason why we should not carry that State. I confidently rely upon adding these three States to the Republican column in 1896. Arkansas Republicans say they will carry that State also, but I have no idea that the count will show a Republican majority, even were there a majority of Republican tickets in the ballot-box.

"I found many Democrats all over the South outspoken in their criticism of the party management and expressing a determination not to vote the National ticket again. Never in all my experience have I found such a condition of things. Business men said to me that they were disgusted with the Democratic administration of National affairs; that with full control of all branches of the Government the party had administered the trust committed to them as to reduce business men, in the South at least, to a worse condition than they were even in the years just after the war. Then, they said, they had something, now they are utterly prostrated.

"We do not agree with your party in many things," they said, "but we like your tariff policy, and believe the Republicans can successfully manage the National finances. The Democrats certainly cannot. Therefore, as business men, for business reasons, we shall support the Republican ticket."

"Did the proposition to nominate a Presidential candidate from the South create any impression?"

"Only an unfavorable one," replied Mr. Bruce. "I had considerable fun with my Democratic friends on that subject. I quoted the Washington Post's plea for a Southern man at the head of the ticket, and decanted upon the advantages of Carlisle and Crisp. But they didn't take kindly to it. They said: 'You needn't think you can fool the Democratic party with any such proposition as that. You know that all our prominent men were connected with the war, and that there is not the slightest probability of electing a man President of the United States who was engaged in fighting against it.' The Southern Democrat recognizes as well as any one the presence of sentiment in politics, and realizes its force in influencing results."

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT DEMAND REPRESENTATION ON THE TICKET.

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HOG DENOUNCED CLEVELAND.

AUSTIN, TEX., July 20.—A meeting of free silver advocates was held here today to elect delegates to the Fort Worth silver convention. Ex-Governor Hogg denounced President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, saying their action in selling bonds was perfidious. Ex-State Treasurer Lubrick was among the delegates.

CAMPUS THOUGHT TO BE WOUNDED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 20.—A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West says: Private advices by the steamer Mascotte state that a special car closely covered arrived in Havana on the 18th and some one was taken from the same and carried to the palace. The supposition is that it was Martinez Campos seriously wounded, he being at the battle in which General Santocildes was killed. The Spanish loss at this battle was 10,000.

It is also reported that Spanish soldiers, having been surrounded near Jicotea by Maximino Gomez and finding escape impossible, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. His troops were consequently routed, some of them joining the insurgents.

Reports of the battle between the insurgents and Spanish forces on the 18th, near Bayamo, are only meager. The Spanish troops numbered 2500 and the insurgents 2000.

CLUBBED TO DEATH BY BARBERS.

HAMMOND, IND., July 20.—Ferdinand W. Hall, an employe of the Standard Oil Company, was clubbed to death by a gang of barbers in Whiting, Ind., early this morning after securing his watch and \$600 from Hall's pockets the murderers tracked the body on the Baltimore and Ohio roads and a freight train ground it to pieces. The murderers are unknown.

LINSEED OIL MILL BURNED.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 21.—A fire at 1 o'clock this morning totally destroyed No. 4 mill of the National Linseed Oil Company. The building was four stories in height and 150 feet long. The loss will be heavy.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Appointment of Two Important Army Retiring Batains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—By direction of the President an Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet from time to time at the call of the president thereof, at San Francisco, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. The detail for the board is as follows: Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, Colonel William R. Shafter, First Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, deputy surgeon-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis L. Englester, Fifth Cavalry; Major Joseph B. Gray, surgeon; First Lieutenant J. Franklin Bell, Seventh Cavalry, aid de camp, recorder; Major William M. Maynard, paymaster, will report in person to Brigadier-General Forsyth at such time as he may designate after August 8, for examination.

A similar board is appointed to meet at Vancouver barracks. The detail for the board is as follows: Brigadier-General Edward S. Bitterton, San Jose; Captain Fourteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh A. Theaker, Fourteenth Infantry; Lieutenant William D. Wolverton, deputy surgeon-general; Captain Rupert E. Ebert, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant Henry C. Smith, adjutant, Fourteenth Infantry, recorder. Captain Frazier A. Boutelle, First Cavalry, will report in person to Brigadier-General Otis at such time as he may designate for examination by the board.

Pensions have been issued as follows: California: Original—Joseph O. Randall, Yountville, Reissue—James Clark, West Oakland; Joseph Danzer, Anaheim; Cornelius Bitterton, San Jose; Wiley M. Skimmer, Upper Lake. Original widow—Mary E. Doble, Los Angeles.

Oregon: Additional—Woodward Hodgson, Astoria. Reissue—John H. Coy, Gold Beach; Eugene Engeler, Delos Doty, Jordan Valley. Soldiers' Names, Isabel; Christopher Mills, Beaver.

Washington: Reissue—Charles O. Smith, Whatcom; John A. Baker, Snohomish; James Hylon, Vancouver.

ASSISTANCE FOR MRS. SPRAGUE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 21.—A morning paper says that the friends of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase, have come to her rescue and subscribed \$50,000 to help tide over her financial difficulties. It is understood that among those who subscribed are Senator Bruce, John Wanamaker and C. S. Sarg, who contributed \$5000 each. Among the contributors are prominent Republicans in this city, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Providence, with the exception of William C. Whitney, whose contribution is said to be the largest. Mrs. Sprague is still at the Hotel Jefferson in Union square, with her daughter, but she refused to talk about the matter. It is believed she will now stop the advertised auction sale of the furniture in her old home, Edgewood, in the suburbs of Washington, and that she will be able to pay off many mortgages on the place and make it her home again.



AS A RESULT OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SUNDAY LAW THE NEW YORK WORLD HAS VISIONS OF FUTURE POSSIBILITIES IN THAT BENIGHTED CITY, OF WHICH THIS IS ONE.

ASQUIT WITH THEIR MAN.

Continued from First Page.

afternoon, and according to the present arrangements he will start for Paris next week.

The Abyssinian mission to Russia, which has been causing so much disquiet, at length has left St. Petersburg for Odessa, on its way home. There is good reason to believe that Prince Dempio, chief of the mission, carries back with him a signed agreement, by which Russia guarantees the independence of Abyssinia, and that King Menelik now practically is a vassal of the Czar. There is no doubt, at any rate, that the diplomatic relations of the two countries have been put on a regular basis, and this of itself is a direct challenge to Italy, for by the treaty, concluded at Ucciali between Italy and Abyssinia, the latter undertook to have no communication with any foreign power except through the medium of Italy. This was in 1889. But the treaty was never recognized formally by Russia, which, therefore, claims to be at liberty to ignore its provisions.

The blase British aristocracy has turned eagerly to a new distraction. They are organizing a baby show in which the entries are limited to infants of noble blood. The little lords and ladies are appraised carefully as to weight, size, number of teeth and beauty. The most successful aristocratic baby show was held this week at the house of Mrs. Robert Crawshaw. The fashionable world thronged the house, and the only drawback was the absence of his Royal Highness Prince Edward from the exhibits. The first prize for weight and general excellence for babies under 1 year was awarded to Dermont Browne, the son of Lord Castleross, who, although but 11 months old, weighed thirty-three pounds. The prize for babies over 1 year was awarded to Angela Mildred Baring, the daughter of Lord and Lady Ashburton, who is 18 months old and weighed twenty-eight pounds and had fourteen teeth.

There are still philosophers among the Greeks whose wisdom is able to silence the murmurs of the masses. A Greek Judge on the island of Sio the other day decided two claims against a railroad for damages caused by a collision. One claimant was a man who lost his arm and the other was a widow whose husband had been killed. The Judge awarded 6000 piasters to the man, but only 2000 to the woman. When the spectators began to protest loudly the wise Judge explained: "My dear people, the verdict must remain. You will see it is just. Nikola has lost an arm and nothing can restore it, but you (turning to the woman) are still young and pretty. You have now some money and you will easily find another husband who may be as good, perhaps even better, than your dead lord." So saying the Judge left the hall and the people cheered him.

Queen Victoria has been drawing largely upon her reserve stock of jewelry this week for the performance of "Carmen," given at Windsor Castle on Tuesday. Calve received a diamond brooch, Eames a ring, Ancona and Gilbert scarfpins, Stage Manager Atkins a turquoise and diamond pin, Acting Manager Forsythe a silver cigar-case, suitably engraved, and Conductor Marcinelli a silver cigarette-case. Finally Manager Sir Augustus Harris has been made proud and happy by the receipt of a big gold and silver epergne. This looks almost like extravagance on her Majesty's part, but after all, a prima donna is fairly cheap at the price of one diamond brooch, and an entire opera company cannot always be obtained for £100 worth of odds and ends. Besides, the season is at an end, and there will be no need for this class of expenditure for the next six months or so.

Those who remember the bitter quarrel last year between Calve and Eames are wondering how the two artists were induced to appear together on the same stage even in Windsor. Melba had been billed to appear with Calve in all the public performances of "Carmen," but it is well known that the Queen will not permit Melba to appear in her presence owing to the singer's implication in the Duke of Orleans divorce case. This was emphasized this week by her Majesty, who, in commending the performance of a certain opera at Windsor Castle, definitely specified that this favorite prima donna must not be included in the cast. It is reported that the desire of both Calve and Eames to sing was strong enough to induce them to ignore their feud for the time being. One of the two artists was told quietly that she would be permitted to appear only on the condition of suspending hostilities.

It will surprise those who imagine England the most law-abiding country in the world to learn that the kidnaping of children of poor parents is a very common crime in London. The cases have been more numerous than usual this year, but the police are doing little to punish the abductors. The children are stolen in order to make use of their services in Kent and Sussex during the hop-picking and fruit-picking season. The typical case last year was that of the eight-year-old daughter of a hard-working couple. She disappeared suddenly, and the parents grieved the little one up for dead. One afternoon about eight weeks later the girl walked in looking well and happy. Her story was that she was playing in the streets when she was seized by a man, was gagged, placed in a cart and carried off. That evening she joined several other youngsters and men and the party started on their trip hop-picking.

When that was over the party separated and the man by whom she was taken away brought her home. The girl spoke warmly of the kind treatment she received and the

IN WILLIAM'S DOMAIN.

Fetes to Commemorate the Franco-German War.

CROW OVER THE FRENCH.

That is What Germans Will Do at Every Battlefield of Note.

BAD BLOOD STARTED AT KIEL.

Socialists Preparing to Rally in the Agrarian Districts of Discontent.

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 20.—Following yesterday's celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, on July 19, 1870, the programme of the fetes in commemoration of the Franco-German war includes the celebration of every great German victory and every other great event connected with the war, beginning with the celebration of the bloody battle at Wissemburg on August 4 and ending with a grand jubilation upon the anniversary of the battle of Sedan on September 1. Large bodies of veterans will go to Wissemburg, on the Bavarian frontier of Alsace, to take part in the anniversary ceremonies there, and will then proceed to the different battlefields for the purpose of reviving old memories. August 14 and 15 will be observed principally as decoration days on the fields of Gravelotte, St. Privat and Mars-la-Tour, where the graves, tombs and monuments of the Germans who fell on these fields will be covered with flowers and wreaths by their families and surviving comrades.

A congress of various veterans' unions will be held at Strasburg during the fetes commemorating the fall of that city, when bronze medals, struck from the French cannon which were captured there, will be given to the veterans on behalf of the War Office. The railways have agreed to fix an especially cheap rate of fare for the veterans who attend these fetes, and the general public will also get the benefit of occasional cheap trips.

The importance and significance of these demonstrations lie in the fact that they have been organized by the Government and largely extended to the celebration of the opening of the North Sea and Baltic canal at Kiel, when several unpleasant incidents occurred in connection with the French warships, and that the Government has decided that these celebrations shall not be in the slightest degree restrained on account of any sensitiveness on the part of the French.

The annual congress of the German socialists will meet on October 6 in Breslau, where Ferdinand Lasalle, the great German democratic leader, is buried. Lasalle is the ideal of the Socialists of Germany. His memory is still potent to stimulate their oratory, and so long as they can hear themselves talk they are as happy as socialists can be in this world. The executive committee of the Socialist party selected Breslau as the place of meeting really on account of the proximity of that city to the agricultural districts, in which the farm laborers are the worst paid and most discontented of any people of that class in the country.

For the first time the Socialist party's programme gives the chief prominence to the needs of the agrarian population. It proposes the abolition of financial and political privileges now enjoyed by the landlords; the extension of communal ownership and administration of land by the State commune, the nationalization of mortgages and the reduction of interest thereon; State insurance against agricultural losses from storms, cattle diseases, etc.; and the compensation for damage sustained through the incursions of privileged hunters in search of game.

The difference between this programme and the one previously formulated by the party lies in its subordination of their usual theoretical declarations in favor of nationalizing everything to more practical purposes. Their propaganda contains none of the old resolutions denouncing the holding of private property and consequently many reformers outside the lines of socialism will be able to give their approval to a large part of the programme, which was molded by Herr Vollmar and other moderates among the malcontents.

The more extreme section of the party will be sure to raise a hurricane in the congress unless the more fervid ones are allowed to blow off their steam in a series of idealist declarations, but having done this to their satisfaction they will subside as before into a state of harmless discontent.

The Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, says the meeting will give impetus to the propaganda among the laboring classes and will soon win them over by the wholesale to socialism. The paper does not take into account, however, the universal distrust of Socialists among the peasantry.

The seat of Baron von Hammerstein, the deposed and absconding editor-in-chief of the Kreuz Zeitung, in the Reichstag, is the best financial future of the Conservative Gazette of Minden are on the eve of holding a meeting to demand his resignation. A curious circumstance attending the fall of Baron von Hammerstein is the fact that while he was a strong anti-Semite and a leader of the Jew-batters his enormous private expenditures were due to his relations with a Jewess, upon whom he lavished every luxury that wealth could purchase.

The report that Berlin bankers are largely buying the Russo-Chinese loan is without foundation. Of the loan financed in London a million sterling was issued here and the National Bank repeatedly covered it, but the Bourse almost ignored the Chinese loan issued in Paris. The statement made by Herr Brandt, formerly Minister to China, in the Reichstag, is the best financial future of the Celestial kingdom, is doubtful as to the value of any guarantees that the Government of Peking can offer for future loans. Herr Brandt expects a certain increase in the Chinese import duties, which will seriously affect the foreign trade.

According to advices from St. Petersburg, the Czar, upon hearing of the assassination of M. Stambouloff, summoned the Bulgarian mission which is now in St. Petersburg, and in a few fiercely uttered words denounced them and their Government for murder. The practical result of the mission is that Russia will appoint official agents in Sofia and Bourgas, but will refuse in the meantime to recognize Ferdinand as

Prince of Bulgaria. Russia will, however, officially recognize the Government of Bulgaria as it is established and assume the relations with that country which were broken off in 1888.

The Hamburger Nachrichten declines to join in the chorus of German newspapers which are charging Russia with having incited and assisted and plotted against the life of M. Stambouloff. "What is the object," says Prince Bismarck's organ and mouthpiece, "of praising Stambouloff and accusing Russia of complicity in this crime? Stambouloff never did anything for Germany, and Russia will surely resent this abuse."

The Governments of Germany and Austria have decided upon holding an international conference, with a view of settling the questions concerning the payment of export bounties on sugar. The Governments of France, Belgium and Russia have been invited to take part in the conference.

Emperor William arrived at Harnosand, on the Swedish Island of Herno, to-day. His Majesty has timed his trip so that he will arrive at Kiel on July 28 and pass through the canal on August 2. Afterward he will go to Cowes to be present at the regatta.

Count von Rottenburg, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who is the husband of the daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, formerly United States Minister to Germany, still adheres to his decision to retire from office on account of ill health. Although pressed to remain in office, in the meantime taking an indefinite leave of absence, he pleads that his health is so broken down that he will not be able at any time to resume his official duties except at the risk of his life. He will, therefore, positively end his official career in October.

The English, Italian, Austrian, Turkish and French Embassadors have followed the example of United States Ambassador Runyon and are enjoying holidays abroad.

The daughter of Herr Barney, the celebrated German actor, was married to-day in Berlin to Herr Rosstock, a distinguished Berlin advocate.

The condition of Professor Rudolph Gneist, the German jurist consul and political writer, shows no improvement, though he is in no immediate danger. He was subjected to a second operation yesterday.

AN AGED WOMAN SLAIN.

Brutal Murder of Mrs. Mary Mullen at Parkersburg, W. Va.

A Servant-Girl Placed Under Arrest on a Charge of Committing the Crime.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 20.—To-night about 10:30 o'clock occurred one of the most atrocious murders that has ever happened in this city. Mrs. Mary Mullen, aged 74, mother of Edward, Patrick and Michael Mullen, well-known tobacconists, was attacked in her bedroom by some person unknown and killed by a piece of stout two-inch hemlock stick. She was found at 20 minutes of 11 o'clock by her son, Patrick Mullen.

She lived for two hours, unconscious to the last. She had \$50 in money on her person which was not taken.

A girl named Sarah Brown, better known as Sallie Swann, was arrested. She had lived until Monday night with the Mullens, and left because Mrs. Mullen was hard to get along with.

It is not probable that she is the criminal, as she claims she was asleep with another girl at Dr. Sharp's residence, and had coolly denied the crime, and accounts for her whereabouts in the evening.

An unknown man was seen to enter Mullen's yard. There is no motive for the crime, as far as is known. There was great excitement, owing to the large acquaintance of the Mullen brothers and the cold-blooded character of the crime. The victim was a Union soldier's widow and drew a pension.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A TRAVELER.

John Walgamat Expires While on His Way East.

OMAHA, NEBR., July 20.—John Walgamat, aged 63 years, dropped dead this afternoon. The deceased was en route from a visit with relatives and friends in Springfield, Ill., to his home in Spokane, Wash., and stopped off in Omaha to attend to some real estate matters and to call upon some of his Omaha friends. Mr. Walgamat was in the best of health apparently and died without a struggle. He was a married man and leaves a widow and several grown children, and had considerable mining property consisting of an interest in a gold mine in Oregon and real estate. The body was taken in charge by the Coroner. Among the men's effects was \$25,000 in stock issued by the Canyon Creek Placer Mining Company.

THREE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During a Storm a Bolt Entered a Room Where Men Slept.

ELLSWORTH, KANS., July 20.—A severe electrical storm passed over Ellsworth County at 2 o'clock this morning. Lightning struck the house of Eli McHenry and instantly killed Mr. McHenry, Edward Grimes and Frank Brown. All were married and left large families.

The lightning passed down the chimney to the floor where McHenry, Grimes and Brown were asleep with three other men. The others were injured.

The Foundation of Good Health is Pure, Rich Blood

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