The Indiana State Sentinel.

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COL. JONES WAS MURDERED.

HIS BODY FOUND IN A MAN HOLE.

He Left His Home Thursday Afternoon and Was Not Seen Again Alive—His Colored Servant His Slayer—He Confesses—A Well Known Man.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The body of Col. A. E. Jones was found this morning in a man hole not far from his residence, murdered and robbed. The murder of Dr. A. E. Jones, familiarly known as Col. Jones, is one of the most shocking occurrences that has ever occurred in Cincinnati. The colonel was in his seventy-seventh year, but was as active as a man of fifty. He had always an inclination to military life and kept it up by holding a connection with the Ohio national guards, serving for a long time as surgeon of the First regiment. Gov. Foraker, who was his neighbor, appointed him a member of his staff as surgeon-general. He had been active in public affairs, serving often in the municipal council, and had besides held several offices under appointment from the general government.

He was perhaps more widely known in Cincinnati than any other citizen. Dr. Jones left his house about 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, wearing no coat, his feet in slippers and went in the direction of his stable. He asked what time it was, though wearing his watch. That was the last seen of him alive. The family did not became alarmed until after night and then prosecuted their search quietly until yesterday, when notice was given to the police. During the day yesterday a trail of blood was discovered opposite the doctor's stable on Cemetery-st., and being followed was traced to Park-ave., thence south two or three squares to the junction of Cypress-st. and Francis lane, where on the grass was quite a pool of blood.

It was here in a man-hole of the sewer that the body was found this morning. It was wrapped in a horse blanket, or rather sewed up, so that it was drawn out by means of a rope fastened around it by a man who had been lowered for that purpose. The body had been doubled up compactly, as if for convenience in carrying, and it is apparent that the trail of blood was that which trickled from his wounds as his murderer carried him to the place where he thought to conceal forever the trace of his crime, for he hoped the water would carry thebody into the river. It was found that the doctor's gold watch and money were gone. This must have been the motive for the murder, as the doctor had not an enemy in the world. The police are already making arrests.

There was but a single wound. It was upon the back part of the head, and slightly on the right side, as if a blow had been given from behind. The theory now prevalent is that the murderer was Charles Bligh, the colored servant, and after committing the crime he hid the body until night, when, putting it into a grain sack, he carried it to its place of concealment. Bligh was at the house all day yesterday, and told of his last interview with the colonel. When he left last night he said he would return at 5:30 this morning, but he has not yet been found. A hoe in the stable bears marks which are pronounced as blood-stains.

HIS MURDERER CONFESSES.

Dr. Jones' Colored Coachman Arrested and Admits the Crime.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Charles Bligh, the coachman of Dr. A. E. Jones, was arrested tonight at Madisonville, on the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore road, not more than five miles on an air line from the scene of the murder. He was brought into the city and taken before Supt. Deitsch of the police force, where, without hesitation or restraint, he made a full confession of the crime. His manner was easy and his story of the horror was told with as little feeling as if he had been narrating the most commonplace events of a dull day's experience. His story was as follows:

"My name is Charles A. Bligh. I was born at Richmond, Ky. Am twenty-nine years old; am married. In March last I came to this city and on the third Wednesday in March engaged to work for Dr. A. E. Jones as hostler and for other work at $5 a week. On the afternoon of Thursday last I was working in the garden pulling weeds, when the doctor came out in his shirt sleeves wearing slippers and a slouch hat and began to scold me. I had just come out of the barn where I had gone for a necessary purpose. The doctor told me he wanted the weeds pulled out of that celery, and he did not want any more excuses about it. The doctor was cross and took a little stick and struck me, but it did not hurt. It was just a little stroke. This was near the stable door. He talked pretty fierce, and cursed me, and said again he did not want any more excuses. I became angry, and as the doctor passed by me I picked up a bit of oak stick used in baling hay, and, using both hands, I struck him a blow from behind on the back of the head. He fell and was speechless, but not dead. He was not able to move; he only breathed.

"I went on with my work in the garden until about 6:30 o'clock, when I got a sack in the barn that had been used for oats and put his body in it. He was breathing yet, and drew up his legs so that I could easily push his body into the sack. I then tied it up with a hitching strap, and went into the house and got my supper as usual. The folks asked me if I had seen the doctor and I told them I had not. After supper they sent me to Mr. Thornton's (the doctor's son-in-law), to see if he was there. I came back and told them that the doctor had not been there. Then I went to the power house and the cable road and talked awhile with a colored man and came back about 10 o'clock, took the sack on my shoulder and carried it down Park-ave. to the man-hole. Two persons were ahead of me as I went, but I kept out of their way. I laid the sack down on the grass while I took off the iron covering of the man-hole and then threw it in, covered up the man-hole and went back to Col. Jones' house, and soon afterward went to my own house on Washington-ave. Next day I went back and worked as usual until after noon, when they told me I need not work any more, only I should stay around. I answered questions many times that day that I had not seen the doctor. Last night after I got home, Andy Hudson came to me and said the detectives had been to ask what kind of a man I was. Hudson said he told them I was all right so far as he knew, but he said from the way the detectives talked he thought they were about to put the doctor's disappearance on me.

"This morning I did not get up till after 6 o'clock. I then packed my valise and went down to Fulton to take the train for Madisonville, but missed the train and walked out the railroad and pike. When I got to Madisonville I tried to find some people I used to know in Kentucky, and when I got to Simon Bush's house the detectives got me. I did not take Col. Jones' watch nor his money. I did not know he had his watch or his money with him."

In answer to questions he admitted that he had stolen $80 from Dr. Morgan of Richmond, Ky., some time ago. He first said he was accused of stealing it, then that he got a part of it, and at last that he got it all himself. He said he belonged to a secret society in Kentucky known as the "Independent Order of Immaculates." His confession was made in the presence of about twenty persons. Dr. Robert C. Jones, son of the murdered man, was present at the beginning, but when the murderer began to tell of how he struck his victim the son was obliged to leave the room. It is well that the prisoner is under strong guard, else his heartless recital would bring him swift retribution. The police do not credit his story of not robbing his victim. Only $3 in money was found on him, but they expect yet to find the stolen watch. It has been a long while since the people of Cincinnati have been so profoundly shocked by a crime as they are by this murder. If the criminal had aimed to strike a man the most widely known he could hardly have been more successful than in selecting Dr. A. E. Jones.

A ROMANTIC GIRL'S ELOPEMENT.

The Deserted Lover Revenges Himself in a Very Sanguinary Manner.

CHICO, Cal., July 26.—An elopement which occurred here a few days ago culminated in a tragedy this afternoon. The wedding was to have taken place last Monday between a young man named Raymond Bierce, son of a San Francisco journalist, and Miss Eva Adkins, a beautiful young lady seventeen years of age. Bierce's most intimate friend was a handsome young man named Neil Hubbs, and he was to have acted as best man at the wedding ceremony. The day before the marriage was to occur Miss Adkins left her home and went to a neighboring town with Hubbs, where the couple were married. They returned here next day, and this morning prepared to make a call upon the bride's mother, Mrs. Barney. Bierce heard of the intended visit and went to Mrs. Barney's house before them. When Hubbs and his wife arrived, he entered the parlor and fired at Hubbs with a revolver. Hubbs fell to the floor, but also drew a revolver and fired. Four shots apiece were fired, when Hubbs ran out of the room. Bierce then placed the revolver to Mrs. Hubbs' head and fired, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Hubbs re-entered the room and beat Bierce to the floor with his revolver. Bierce then dragged himself into an adjoining room, placed the pistol to his head and blew his brains out. He lived about an hour and a half. He also received two bullets in the body, and Hubbs was shot through the abdomen, the ball penetrating the spleen. His recovery is doubtful.

Later investigation shows that when young Bierce heard of the couple's intended visit to Mrs. Barney, he went quickly to the house of the latter, stated he was ill, and asked to lie down on the bed just off from the parlor. He had evidently been running, and as he appeared quite exhausted, he was at once shown to the bed-room. In this he remained until Hubbs and his wife had taken seats in the parlor. Mrs. Barney had set her heart on the marriage of her daughter to Bierce, and when the elopement and marriage to Hubbs took place, she expressed the wish never to see her daughter in her house again. In a day or two, however, she relented and invited the couple home. It was in response to her invitation that the couple called to-day, this being their first visit. After a few words had been spoken, Bierce stepped into the parlor, spoke a formal word or two, then said: "You are a happy looking wedded couple," and retired again to the bed-room. Hubbs suspected trouble, and drew his pistol, holding it at his side. Bierce then opened the door again and the shooting occurred as stated above.

The room where the fighting took place presented a horrible spectacle. The walls were spattered with blood, the furniture turned over and broken and large pools of blood covered the floor. Miss Adkins is Mrs. Barney's daughter by her first husband. She graduated from the high school here a few months since. Bierce has been employed on a newspaper at Red Bluff until lately.

Mrs. Barney was placed under arrest to-night on suspicion of being implicated in, or having previous knowledge of the plot of Bierce against Hubbs.

ANOTHER QUEER APPOINTMENT.

The New Third Auditor Claimed to Be in Default as a Postmaster.

Madison M. Hurley of New Albany was recently appointed by President Harrison to the responsible and important post of third auditor of the treasury. This was Hurley's reward for "setting" up the Third district convention to select delegates to Chicago last year in the interest of Harrison and against Gresham.

Hurley is a political rustler with a questionable record. He was appointed postmaster at New Albany by President Hayes and reappointed by President Arthur on Jan. 7, 1885. A suit is now pending against him in the U. S. court in this city on his bond to recover certain moneys alleged to be wrongfully withheld from the government. The suit was begun Oct. 16, 1888, and the declaration, among other things, avers that Hurley, as postmaster, did not render an account of receipts and expenditures, etc.; that he failed to account for all moneys, etc., coming into his hands as such postmaster, as well as a large quantity of the public property of the United States, etc., for which said money and property of the United States, etc., said Madison M. Hurley has never accounted to the United States, etc.; that he did not faithfully discharge the duties of said office nor the trusts imposed upon him by law, etc.

The deficiency is evidenced by a certified copy of a treasury transcript from the sixth auditor of that department.

Mr. Hurley sets up as an answer to the government's claim that upon a contract made in 1883 with W. C. DePauw, deceased, the latter was to repair for plaintiff's occupancy as a postoffice a certain building, upon which $2,000 was to be and was expended; that the rent of such building was fixed at $1,000, and that the deficiency alleged to be due was for rent paid upon such agreement.

It appears strange that if the money were paid for rent upon a clear contract operating since 1883, the time the building was first made ready for a postoffice, there would be such a declaration of deficiency made as now confronts the defendant. If rent had been detained out of the United States funds since 1883, it is scarcely probable that the objection would be raised for the first time in October, 1883. If such were the cause of the deficiency—that is money paid on rent—why should it not cover the entire two years or more and be for about $2,000. The government claims it was unlawful withholding of the money and property of the United States, and demands damages in the sum of $15,000 and the penalty of the bond in the same amount.

The case is pending. The issue has never been tried. Whether Hurley is in default as postmaster of New Albany is yet to be determined. The government says he is.

Certainly it is grossly improper to appoint a man to a position like that of third auditor, when such a charge is hanging over him. If Mr. Hurley is wrongfully accused, he should be compelled to establish that fact in court before being selected for an important office.

CONFESSED HIS CRIME.

An Eleven-Year-Old Boy Tells How He Killed His Parents.

MASON CITY, Ia., July 26.—Wednesday night last in Elk township, Clayton county, Wesley Elkins, about eleven years of age, murdered his father and stepmother. After committing the crime he took his infant sister in a carriage and drove four miles to the nearest neighbor, reporting that he had discovered his parents murdered and fled to preserve his own and his sister's life. Yesterday he confessed himself the paricide. To Judge Hatch he related the story of the crime. He had had some difficulty with his father. The night of the murder he slept in the barn. Between 2 and 3 o'clock he got up and went into the house and took down a rifle, which was hanging in the kitchen, loaded it, and went into the room where his father, mother and sister were sleeping.

"I placed the muzzle of the rifle near my father's head," he said, "and sent a bullet through his brain. This frightened my mother, and she arose, and knowing that I was discovered I went into the kitchen, seized a club, went back into the bedroom and killed my mother. I staid around the house about thirty minutes, and then decided to arouse the neighbors. I took the baby from the bed, where it had lain between its dead mother and father took it into the adjoining bed-room, removed its bloodstained clothing, and with it in my arms went to a neighbor's and related the crime that had been committed, but shielded myself. I am guilty of the crime."

Dilger Must Hang.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Gov. Buckner announced at noon to-day his refusal to interfere in the matter of the execution of Charles Dilger for the murder of Policemen Jones and Rosenberg. Dilger's sister has been unremitting in her efforts to save him and secured the signatures of nearly all the jurors to the petition for a commutation of the sentence. The hanging will take place Wednesday.

SOUND IN EVERY RESPECT.

SO SAYS THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Gov. Hovey Issues His Proclamation Declaring the School Book Law in Force—The Indiana School Book Company Files Its Bond.

"The new school book law is a long step in the right direction. It is not quite what I wished, but it is something," said Gov. Hovey last night. "I want free school books myself, and that is why I didn't sign the bill. But the people have been robbed under the old system, books being sold at 300 and 400 per cent. of their cost. The new law greatly reduces the evil and I think under the contract just made the people will derive a decided benefit."

Shortly after making the above statement Gov. Hovey signed the proclamation putting in force the new school book law—that is, he formally announced the contract by which the Indiana company is to furnish books to the schools of the state. The proclamation is as follows:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the People of Indiana:

Whereas, a contract has been made by the state of Indiana with the Indiana school book company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the state, for the publication for use in the common schools of Indiana the following named text-books, to-wit:

First reader, Indiana educational series.
Second reader, Indiana educational series.
Third reader, Indiana educational series.
Fourth reader, Indiana educational series.
Fifth reader, Indiana educational series.
Elementary arithmetic, Indiana educational series.
Complete arithmetic, Indiana educational series.
Elementary geography, Indiana educational series.
Complete geography, Indiana educational series.

And with the Bowen-Merrill company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the state, for the following named text-books, to-wit:

The Indiana commercial writing book, No. 1.
The Indiana commercial writing book, No. 2.
The Indiana commercial writing book, No. 3.
The Indiana commercial writing book, No. 4.
The Indiana commercial writing book, No. 5.
The Indiana commercial writing book, No. 6.

Now, therefore, I, Alvin P. Hovey, governor of Indiana, do hereby proclaim that such contract has been made, in pursuance of sec. 6 of an act of the Fifty-sixth general assembly of Indiana, for the furnishing of said books in the public schools of the state.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state, this 29th day of July, A. D., 1889.

[SEAL.] ALVIN P. HOVEY, Governor.

By the Governor,
CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, Secretary of State.

During the day the Indiana school book company filed its bond in the sum of $215,000, for the faithful performance of its contract with the state. Gov. Hovey says it is one of the best bonds ever given in the state. It is signed by Josephus Collett of Terre Haute, William Heilman, D. J. Mackey and E. P. Huston of Evansville, William Fleming and Robert C. Bell of Fort Wayne, James Murdock of Lafayette and Edward Hawkins of Indianapolis. These gentlemen schedule property to the value of $560,000.

The contract by which the Indiana school book company is to furnish text books for the schools of the state is now in full force and the company will at once proceed to its work. Supt. LaFollette's force is busy furnishing instructions to the various superintendents. Recently the superintendent submitted a number of questions concerning the enforcement of the law to the attorney-general, who yesterday submitted an opinion which fully sustains the law in every particular. The questions and the attorney-general's answers are as follows:

Hon. Harvey M. LaFollette, superintendent of public instruction.

You have put to me certain questions which I copy and answer in their order.

"1. Is the new school-book law compulsory upon the school trustees, or is it directory?"

The language of the act, so far as it defines the duties of the school trustees, is imperative or compulsory in its nature. See secs. 7 and 8.

"2. Is the trustee liable on his official bond if he refuse to make requisition or demand for the books provided for by the new school law?"

Sec. 7 of the act makes it the duty of the school trustees to certify to the county superintendent the number of school-books provided for in the contract which are required by the children for use in the schools of their several school corporations. That section defines the duty of a trustee in that particular. Sec. 5,523, R. S., 1881, is as follows: "All official bonds shall be payable to the state of Indiana; and every such board shall be obligatory to such state upon the principals and securities, for the faithful discharge of all duties required of such officers by any any law, then or subsequently in force, for the use of any person injured by any breach of the condition thereof." If a trustee fails to obey any command of the new school-book law, he will violate the conditions of his bond, and will be liable in damages in action thereon brought by any person injured by reason of such violation. See, also, Davis vs. the state; 44 Ind. 38.

"3. Can trustees retain the old books in the school and permit the pupils to buy only such books as are now necessary; or must they demand of the pupils that they buy all new books, as far as adopted by the state board, in order to secure uniformity?"

The trustees are not allowed to retain the old books in the schools and permit the pupils to buy such books only as are now necessary. The trustees are not given any discretionary powers in such matters by the act under consideration. They possess such powers only as are given by the express terms of the act or by necessary implication. The last proviso of sec. 7 recognizes the right of school trustees to devise means and make arrangements for the sale, exchange or other disposition of such books as may be owned by pupils at the time of the adoption of the books under the provisions of the act. No other powers are given them by the act so far as the books now in use are concerned. If the legislature had intended that the trustees should have the power to permit the use of the old books it would have been conferred in plain terms, or would have been made to appear by the use of language warranting such an interpretation without doing violence to the ordinary rules of statutory construction. Again, it is apparent that one of the objects of the new law is to secure uniformity in the use of school books in the common schools throughout the state. Such uniformity cannot be obtained if the pupils are allowed to retain the books now in use, for some of the pupils, by necessity, will be compelled to buy the new books, while others would be using the old ones, to the utter destruction of uniformity. Upon the trustees is cast the duty of selling the books and securing the desired uniformity. With this duty dwells the corresponding power to demand that the pupils shall buy the new books adopted by the state board of education.

"4. If patrons refuse to purchase new books and send their children to school with their old books, can they be compelled to purchase the newly-adopted books, with the alternative of having their children suspended from school? Can a child be excluded from school privileges for refusing to buy the newly-adopted books?"

The various duties enumerated in the act, or arising from necessary implication, devolve upon the officers of the law only, for none other than official duties are defined. The law, however, expects pupils to use the new books if they attend the common schools, but it does not fix any penalty if they attend the schools and do not use the new books. Therefore the question of punishment is necessarily left to the decision of the school authorities. The trustees have the power to prescribe by rules that the new books shall be used by all the pupils, and fix a reasonable punishment—such as suspension, or the like—if the rules are violated. This principle is established by the decision of our supreme court, in the state vs. Webber, 108 Ind., 51, decided in 1886, the opinion being written by Chief Justice Howk. The accepted doctrine is that the general power residing in school trustees to take charge of the educational affairs of a district, or prescribed territory of any kind, includes the power to make all reasonable rules and regulations for the discipline, government and management of the schools within the district or territory. It is for the school trustees to decide what reasonable rules shall be prescribed for such purposes. Without such rules there is no way to compel the parents to purchase new books, or prevent the pupils from using the old ones.

"5. Will an unexpired contract between the county board of education and any other publishing company than those contracting with the state be binding upon the county represented by such board? Is a written contract, made or adopted by the county board of education, binding upon the corporations composing such school county."

I do not know of any law which has authorized such a contract. If there be none, such a contract has no validity as against the new law. I presume you refer to the adoption of school books by the county board of education under sec. 4,436, R. S., 1881. Such an adoption is not a contract in a legal sense. The object of the law is to prevent the frequent changes of books.

"6. If the trustees ignore the law and use the books heretofore adopted and now in use, how can they be compelled to order the use of the new ones? If trustees order the books, as required by law, and keep the same on sale, as provided by law, but fail or refuse to enforce the use of the same in the schools under their jurisdiction, how may such trustees be compelled, if at all, to enforce the use of such books in their schools."

The remedy is the writ of mandate under sec. 68, R. S., 1881.

"7. What part of sec. 4,436, R. S. 1881, which prescribes the powers of county boards of education in the adoption of text books, is repealed by operation of this law? In other words, can county boards hereafter adopt text books in grammar, history, physiology, or any branches in which text books have not been contracted for by the state board of education; and if so, are such adoptions bound by the limitations of six years, as heretofore?"

The section you cite is now operative to the extent that the county board of education can only adopt such school books as are not covered by the contracts made under the new law by the state board of education. By reason of the new law the county board of education can do more no than adopt school books not included in the contracts mentioned. The contracts nullify all previous adoptions of school books embraced within the terms of the contracts. In other words, such adoptions do not prevail against the contracts made under the new law.

"8. Can trustees, in ordering books for their townships, order a less number than will be required, in their judgment, to supply all of the pupils in their respective school corporations?"

No. The statute says that they shall certify "the number of school text books provided for in such contract required by the children for use in the schools of their several school corporations. [Sec. 7.]

In conclusion, I will say that the words "trustees" and "school trustees" wherever used in this opinion are intended to include township trustees and the school trustees of towns and cities. The territory under their control is the township, town and city, respectively. [See in this connection secs. 4,457, 4,438, 4,439, 4,444, 4,445, R. S. 1881.] Respectfully submitted. LOUIS T. MICHENER, Attorney-General.

IN WAYNE COUNTY.

An Excellent Plan For the Introduction of the New Books.

The school authorities of the stalwart old republican county of Wayne have taken hold of the school book matter in the right way. The following extract from a report of the proceedings of the county board of education, taken from the Cambridge City *Tribune*, is printed for the benefit of other county boards:

The superintendent then devoted some time in explaining the new school law, and outlined the object of the meeting.

Points for consideration:

1. How to provide for the introduction of the adopted books. The superintendent in his remarks recommended that the books be introduced gradually. That is, in all cases where pupils had not yet completed the old books, the exchange should be deferred until such book is completed, however, provided, that all exchanges should be completed at the close of the year.

Superintendent Study of the Richmond schools supported the county superintendent on this point.

This subject was then discussed by various members of the board and by some teachers present.

Mr. Cates of Green township then made the following motion: That the new books be introduced in the township schools at the beginning of the term. The discussion of the motion developed the fact that the trustees thought it would be best to introduce the books at the beginning of the term, thereby avoiding much confussion in the changes.

Mr. Wineberg, who has traveled extensively over the country, thought the people were pretty well prepared for the exchange.

Trustees Thurston and Tingle both spoke on and favored the resolution.

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

A number of questions pertaining to the new law were then asked and discussed, and in answer to these questions, the superintendent gave a brief outline of the text-book law, and presented the following plan for its execution, with special reference to the township schools:

The trustees would make out requisitions for books on the following basis:

1. From the register obtain the number of pupils in each grade of last year's enrollment.

2. Order as many first readers as there are pupils in that grade. As many second readers and copy books as there are pupils in the second grade. As many third readers, elementary arithmetics and copy books as there are pupils in the third grade. As many fourth readers, elementary arithmetics, elementary geographies and copy books as there are pupils in the fourth grade. Two-thirds as many fifth readers, two-thirds as many complete geographies, two-thirds as many copy books and as many complete arithmetics as there are pupils in the fifth grade.

3. The trustee will send this order, properly certified, to the county superintendent.

4. The books should be kept at a convenient place and should be sold to all persons calling for them, whether residents of that corporation or not.

This provision will enable patrons to buy their books at their usual place of business. This, however, will necessitate a larger order for the central points of the county, viz: Cambridge City, Dublin, Centreville and Richmond.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

A House in Chicago Demolished By Last Night's Storm.

CHICAGO, July 27.—It is just learned that during the hight of the storm which prevailed during the early evening an unfinished building in process of construction at the corner of Twenty-first and Leavitt-sts. was blown down, completely demolishing a frame cottage that stood beside it. Eight persons were killed outright and four badly wounded. The killed are:

MRS. AMELIA BUTCH, thirty-nine years old.
ANNIE BUSCH, eight years old.
ALBERT BUSCH, six years old.
CORNELIUS FERDINACHER, a blacksmith, thirty-three years old.
MRS. AREKA FERDINACHER, his wife, thirty-one years old.
CORA FERDINACHER, five years old.
ALLIDA FERDINACHER, three years old.
LEA FERDINACHER, one year old.

The wounded are:

CHARLES BUSCH, husband of Mrs. Amelia Busch.
ALBERT BUSCH.
LULA FERDINACHER.
ADA FERDINACHER.

THE WALL FELL OUT.

A Peculiar Accident in a Boarding House—Four Persons Hurt.

KANSAS CITY, July 28.—Early this morning the east wall of the three-story brick building at 227 W. Ninth-st., occupied by Mrs. E. Norton as a boarding house, fell outward, carrying with it the adjacent rooms, which were filled with lodgers, who awoke to find themselves being hurled to the ground and buried in debris of bricks, plaster and household furniture. No one was killed and only four persons were injured, and they but slightly. The injured are:

MR. CAMPBELL.
MRS. CAMPBELL.
E. R. HUGHES.
F. D. FAIR.

The accident was caused by an adjacent excavation, which weakened the foundation.

MISSIONARY DUNCAN'S CHARGES.

The Senate Committee's Investigation Fails To Verify Them.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—The correspondent of the *Bee* writes his paper under date of July 23 from Jumat, Alaska, that the senate committee on Indian affairs had visited New Metlakat and Sitka and inquired into the charges of Mr. Duncan, the English missionary, regarding the treatment of Indian women by the white men. The committee failed to learn of a single case where an Indian woman or girl had been forcibly taken from her parents and made to submit to the vile passion of men. They, however, learned that the companionship and virtue of the women is a matter of dollars and cents and not difficult to negotiate for.

"The Sentinel's" Good Work.

[Labor Signal.]

THE SENTINEL made a gallant fight for the people and cheap school books, and has the satisfaction of seeing the tentacles which bound Indiana to the school book devilfish severed. In view of its work in this direction and its efforts in behalf of the Clay county miners, THE SENTINEL ought to possess an easy conscience and an excellent appetite about this time. The *Signal* is sorry that it cannot say as much for its esteemed friend, the *Journal*.

The Rev. Father Curley Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Rev. Father Curley, director of Georgetown university, died here to-day. He was the oldest living priest in the United States, and, so far as known, in the world.

PLOTTERS AT WORK IN ROME.

DYNAMITE FOR BOTH POPE AND KING.

The Vatican and Quirinal Doubly Guarded Owing to the Receipt of Information of a Plot to Blow Them Up—A Royal Wedding—Foreign News.

ROME, July 27.—The vatican and the quirinal are doubly guarded owing to the receipt of information of a plot to blow up both with dynamite. It is rumored that the departure of the pope will be forcibly resisted, and that the government secret police watch the exits of the vatican.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Eldest Daughter of the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Fife.

LONDON, July 27.—Her royal highness, the Princess Louise Victoria Alexandria Dagmar, eldest daughter of the prince of Wales, was married at noon to-day to Alexander William George, earl of Fife, knight of the Thistle. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Buckingham palace. The bridal party, consisting of the prince of Wales, Princess Louise and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, left Marlborough house, the residence of the prince of Wales, at 11:40 o'clock for Buckingham palace.

On the arrival in the Bow library of the queen, who was accompanied by the grand duke of Hesse, the procession to the chapel was formed. It comprised the queen, the members of the royal family who had gathered in the library, the king of Greece, the crown prince of Denmark and other guests and officers of the royal household. Upon reaching the chapel the queen was escorted to the seat prepared for her, while the other royal personages took seats on either side of the altar.

The earl of Fife, who was attired in a Highland costume, and wore the garter of the Duffs, accompanied by his groomsman, Mr. Horace Farquhar, took his position at the altar rails and awaited the coming of his bride. The prince of Wales, with the bride and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales and members of the household, arrived at the palace just before noon. They were received by the lord steward and conducted to the Bow library where the bride was joined by the bridesmaids, who were Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Teck, Countess Feodore Gleichen, Countess Victoria Gleichen and Countess Helena Gleichen.

The bridal party then proceeded to the chapel. The bride wore a duchesse dress of white satin with a flowing train. It was trimmed with orange blossoms. She also wore a wreath of orange blossoms and a point-a-gaze veil.

The clergymen officiating were the archbishop of Canterbury; the bishop of London, the dean of Windsor, domestic chaplain to the queen; the Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, domestic chaplain to the prince of Wales; the Rev. T. Tiegnmouth Shore. The prince of Wales gave away the bride. A choral service was sung by the choir of the chapel royal, St. James.

The queen wore a dress of black brocade. Her majesty appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. The princess of Wales was attired in pearl gray satin, brocaded with silver. Her royal highness also wore a tiara of diamonds. After the benediction had been pronounced the queen kissed the bride and cordially greeted the groom.

After the wedding there were two breakfast parties in separate chambers in Buckingham palace. One party consisted of the bride and groom, the queen and other royal personages, and the other for the guests. Toasts were given to the queen and to the bride and groom.

After the breakfast the earl and his bride, the princess of Wales and the bridesmaids returned to Marlborough house. Later in the afternoon the newly married couple departed for Sheen house, the suburban residence of the earl of Fife, where a portion of the honeymoon is to be spent.

MEETING OF THE THREE EMPERORS.

Bismarck's Greatest Diplomatic Triumph About To Be Achieved.

BERLIN, July 27.—[Copyright, 1889.]—The greatest diplomatic triumph of Prince Bismarck's life will be achieved if he succeeds in his latest project, which is to arrange a meeting between the czar, Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William in Berlin. News of the czar's assent to the proposition that he should visit the German court on Aug. 23 was received at the foreign office on Monday, causing the greatest satisfaction. Prince Bismarck immediately communicated with Count Kalnoky, calling his attention to the opportunity presented by the nearly coincident visits of the czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, and proposing that an interview be held between the three monarchs, as well as conferences between himself, Count Kalnoky and M. De Giers, the object being to dissipate all misunderstandings. Officials here have been instructed to maintain absolute silence. They deny all knowledge of the czar's intentions, and declare that they cannot count even upon a visit from him. The semi-official press have been similary directed to maintain reserve on the subject, on the ground that criticism might alter the present favorable disposition of the czar. The official circle in Vienna is less observant of secrecy, and discusses the chances of any interview. Count Kalnoky, it is stated, has placed himself in Bismarck's hands, but refuses to make any overtures to the czar regarding a meeting with Emperor Francis Joseph. If Bismarck persuades the czar to consent to the interview, the Austrian emperor will postpone his coming until the 18th. He will not be present when Emperor William receives the czar, but will go to Kiel for the naval review, returning afterward to Potsdam, where it is intended the emperors shall meet.

The chancellor will return here on the 12th and remain throughout the visit of the czar and Emperor Francis Joseph. He is supposed to be aiming not at a definite treaty of alliance involving Russia in the central European league, but only to re-establish better relations between the three empires and balk French negotiations for an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia. He has a foothold for a renewed entente in the czar's increased intensity of hatred for the anarchists. Recent communications with St. Petersburg regarding the plotting of refugees in Switzerland leading, to a common pressure upon the Swiss government afford a basis for concert of action by the three powers against socialists, anarchists and nihilists. A definite understanding as to this sphere of action would tend to modify existing enmities. Even if only the semblance of amity were obtained, it would give new guarantees of peace for several years. Prince Bismarck's chances of arranging an interview have been strengthened by the support of the Russian embassador, Count Schouvaloff, but everything depends upon the mood of the czar.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* has semi-official advices from St. Petersburg saying: "The czar, who has frequently altered his intentions regarding the return of the visit of Emperor William, has now assented under the persistent entreaties of M. De Giers and M. Vishnegradski. Since the Borki accident, the czar has had a morbid dread of a railway journey, even with the entire route guarded by select troops. He will be accompanied to Berlin by the empress and the whole imperial family. The party will proceed to Copenhagen after leaving Berlin."

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS KILLED.

A Destructive Cyclone in Hungary, Transylvania and Bukovina.

VIENNA, July 28.—A cyclone in Hungary, Transylvania and Bukovina to-day swept over several thousand square miles of territory. Hundreds of persons were killed, the crops were destroyed and enormous damage was done to houses. The districts of Grosswondern, Szegedin and Mohar were completely ravaged.

JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME.

Armstrong's Woods Again Assumes a Peaceful Aspect.

Sunday, the last day of the encampment, was a very lively one at Camp Hovey. It is quite probable that if our presbyterian president had looked in upon the scene he would have been in favor of abolishing, not only drills on Sunday, but also encampments. The scene at Camp Hovey throughout the day was such as would put an ordinary Fourth of July celebration to blush, with the probable exception that there were no firecrackers. The members of the legion were off duty and spent the greater part of the day in having an uproarious good time, while the crowd of visitors to the grounds was as great, probably, as all the preceding days added together. The visiting spectators, however, were orderly, and there was seldom one who occasioned any trouble. It has been a matter of comment that during the entire encampment no annoyance has been experienced from the genus toughs who are wont to frequent free entertainments of this kind. The number of carriages upon the ground yesterday was greater than during the previous afternoon, while the number of people transferred upon the railroad trains must have aggregated two thousand.

The Sunday service, which was announced to take place yesterday morning, under the conduct of Chaplain Parr, was dispensed with, partly because rain was threatening at the time and partly because of the condition of the grove as a result of the heavy rain early yesterday morning. In the afternoon the brigade dress parade came off and made quite a handsome spectacle, which was witnessed by a big crowd. The contrast between this dress parade and that of last Monday was certainly very marked and showed the advancement that had been made by the troops during the encampment.

At its conclusion the "march home" began. The entire First regiment marched from the drill ground to the railway station, where they boarded a special train for home. They were accompanied by the Rockville battery. Later on in the evening the different Indianapolis companies pulled up tents and came to the city, leaving the Third regiment and a part of the Second on the ground. These will break camp this morning, and by noon all will be out of the city.

Already the talk has begun about next year, when it is proposed to have the biggest state encampment ever held. At present the law making appropriations for the state militia limits the number of companies and places other restrictions upon the growth of the legion, but it is believed that when the legislature sees the earnest work that is being done by these companies, under the provisions of the law, as it now exists, it will be willing to amplify its accommodations. It need not occasion surprise if next year's encampment witnesses 3,000 troops on brigade drill.

In summing up the successes of the encampment it would be unjust to omit reference to the fact that much of the credit was due to the efforts of Adjt.-Gen. Koontz, who but recently went out of office. The latter found the state militia in a badly demoralized condition, but by persistent work succeeded in building it up to the point where it now is, turning it over to Col. Ruckle in splendid condition. To Gen. Koontz, too, more, perhaps than to any other individual, is due the credit of securing for the state militia fine uniforms. During his term of office, Gen. Koontz prepared and sent out a circular letter to the adjutant general of every state in the Union, asking them to join in a petition to congress to increase the allowance for state militiamen sufficiently to furnish them uniforms. The effort proved successful, and congress voted a sufficient amount of money for that purpose, the law taking effect July 1 last.

STORMS IN ARKANSAS.

Great Damage Done to Crops and Property—Much Stock Killed.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., July 29.—This section was visited last night by the most terrible electric and rain storm ever seen by the oldest inhabitant. Yesterday was the hottest and most oppressive day of the season. About midnight the clouds seemed to come up from every point of the compass and met over this city, where they hung for three long hours. During that time it's safe to say that there were more "timid women and brave men" in the attitude of prayer than ever before in Fayetteville. The fearfulness and grandeur of the scene beggars description. There was not a vivid flash of lightning followed by a keen clap of thunder, but one sheet followed another in such rapid succession that they made the heavens so bright as to be painful and blinding to the eye, while the reports of thunder that followed appeared to shake the very foundation of the earth. It was simply awful, and it is most remarkable that it continued thus for hours, during part of which time the rain fell in torrents.

The residences of Moses Mock, Moses Baum, J. W. Walker, Mrs. E. E. Wade, the Rev. N. M. Ragland, Judge B. J. Brown and the livery stable of Koll & Hannon, in which one horse was killed, were struck by lightning. The large barn of Capt. Thomas Brooks, editor of the Fayetteville *Republican*, was set on fire and destroyed, together with a large quantity of hay, oats, corn and five fine horses. The residence of Thomas Holland, three miles from here was blown to atoms and that of E. Graham in the same neighborhood was partly destroyed. A number of streams are higher to-day than ever before known. The Frisco railroad bridge over White river is washed away and crops along the river are generally destroyed. Loss to farmers of this county will be many thousand dollars.

KILLED HER AND THEN HIMSELF.

John Overman Murders Miss Maggie Smith and Then Blows Out His Brains.

WABASH, July 24.—[Special.]—A horrible affair is reported to have occurred at Xenia, in Miami county, to-night. Jesse Overman of Amboy, aged twenty-two, murdered a Miss Maggie Smith, aged eighteen, of the former town. He has been a suitor for Miss Smith's hand for quite a long time, but what the immediate cause of the murder was it is difficult to explain. The couple were seen standing in the yard talking together about 9 o'clock, when suddenly Overman pulled a pistol and shot twice at the young lady. As soon as she comprehended what he was about she turned and ran around the house calling plaintively for protection. She fell finally to the ground, and died in a few moments. Both shots had taken effect. As soon as Overman saw that the young lady was dead he put a ball into his head and died soon after. The affair has produced a profound sensation, and unless the murder proceeded from a fit of jealousy on Overman's part, the cause of the tragedies is involved in much speculation.

WAS TIRED OF HER BOYS.

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