

AT THE FORKS OF THE ROAD

Tariff Conferences Conclude to Agree or to Disagree.

TO-DAY'S SESSION WILL DECIDE

Sugar Schedule Ultimatum Submitted by the Conservatives—Objectionable from Several Points of View—Pressure for a Bill—Other Difficult Problems.

The understanding among the tariff conferees when they adjourned late yesterday afternoon was that the session to-day should bring about either an agreement on the sugar schedule or a decision to report a disagreement.

Yesterday was devoted by the conference wholly to a discussion of the sugar question. The schedule considered provides for a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on sugar below 16 Dutch standard, and 40 per cent. on sugar above this grade, the duty on the refined sugar to be collected on the basis of the saccharine strength of the raw sugar used in it with one-fifth of a cent differential on the refined, and a discriminating duty equal to the export duty levied by countries which pay a bounty on sugar production.

This schedule was submitted to the conference as the ultimatum of the conservative Senators, coming through Senator Smith, of New Jersey, and the House conferees were given to understand that the schedule was the nearest approach to the House requirements that the Senate could make with any assurance that the bill would pass that body.

Some of the House conferees are favorably inclined toward the schedule, because they believe that it exactly defines the extra duty to be paid on refined sugar.

It was this expression of opinion on their part which left the situation in such doubt that the conference adjourned and rendered it possible that instead of an agreement being reached the result might be a disagreement. The pressure for a bill is so strong in the party, however, that the probabilities are all still favorable to an agreement on some line.

It is expected that the work before the conferees on the entire bill can be concluded to-day in the realization that the conferees will have to report to their respective bodies the sugar schedule has been the stumbling block in the bill there are various other problems which, while not so intricate, will prove difficult of adjustment. Almost the entire time of the present conference has so far been given to sugar, and no effort has been made to give rates on any of the other schedules. Many of these have been given over, and it is apprehended that when it comes to putting down the final figures there will be more or less discussion. This will be found to be especially true in the woolen, cotton, and metal schedules.

The coal and iron ore questions are still among the undetermined problems, and there is no doubt that there will be a looking of horns over them, and much greater difficulty is possible than is anticipated by the more sanguine. The Senate conferees think, however, that if an agreement can be reached on sugar and iron ore in a very long day. While the sugar schedule has been the stumbling block in the bill there are various other problems which, while not so intricate, will prove difficult of adjustment.

On the floor of the Senate, and especially among the leading Senators, it was considered as quite definitely settled on the basic question whether to be settled on the basic question, and so positive was one Senator who generally takes the lead in such matters, that this would be the immediate result, that he told some of his colleagues that he considered final adjournment possible by Wednesday or Thursday. No doubt is expressed by a majority of the members of the Senate, that if the sugar schedule is arranged satisfactorily, there will be no more difficulty in harmonizing the 600 and more other items of difference in the bill.

The agreement has also been considered sensibly defining the order of the work of much comment in the Senate. The merits of the new sugar schedule were very freely discussed in the afternoon, and all the remarks upon it were in praise of it. The character of the bill, however, was not so much discussed. Senator Kyle was outspoken in his position, and it is understood that the Louisiana Senators will be very much displeased if the bill is not amended to any other extent. Senator Kyle and others, after figuring on the schedule the greater part of the afternoon, declared that it was more favorable to the refining than the Senate bill, and said that instead of granting a duty of only one-fifth of a cent differential it increased the duty to about one-half of a cent.

The House conferees came away from the meeting yesterday feeling that their work was nearly over. One of them said that a definite statement might be given out to-day. The House members would not admit that a definite conclusion had been reached, but they were confident that an agreement had been reached on sugar that an agreement had been reached on sugar that an agreement had been reached on sugar.

Representative Hicks denies. Representative Hicks has received from President Cleveland the detailed charges against Judge Hicks and the petition calling for his impeachment. The documents are, however, unsigned and Mr. Johnson has returned them to the proper persons in order that they may be signed and legally authenticated before they are presented to Congress, which he says he would do as he would do any other petition coming from his constituents. Mr. Johnson has left the city and will not return until Monday. A representative of Judge Hicks, who has called on Mr. Johnson, says Judge Hicks denies the charges in toto and courts the fullest investigation.

Naval Officials Disagree. Commander R. H. McCalla, who became conspicuous a few years ago because of his treatment of sailors on the Enterprise, is again in trouble and this time with the commandant of the Mare Island yard. Commander McCalla and Capt. Howison, who commands the station, have had a disagreement and the captain has reported Commander McCalla to the Navy Department. The matter is now before the department, but it is not probable that any serious consequences will follow.

EZETA A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Salvador's Demand for Extradition of the Ex-President Will Be Settled in United States Courts.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, has left Washington, having surrendered his position as counsel for Gen. Antonio Ezeta and staff, the Salvadorian refugees now aboard the United States steamer Bennington, on route to San Francisco. It is expected that counsel will be engaged at San Francisco to sue out a writ of habeas corpus as soon as the vessel arrives within the jurisdiction of the courts. Doubtless Dr. Guzman, the new Salvadorian minister, also will have counsel on hand to serve the extradition warrants, for which application has been made to the State Department, and thus the matter will be settled judicially on its merits, to the relief of the State and Navy departments, which have found Ezeta to be a white elephant on their hands.

The charge upon which Ezeta's extradition will be placed by the Salvadorian government in its application for Ezeta's extradition is that he is a fugitive from justice, and that he is a "forced loan," well known in Central American practice, and was applied to meet war expenses. It is likely to be held that the offense was political, and therefore, that Ezeta is not subject to extradition. There has been some change in the attitude of the State Department towards this question, and at present it would be welcome a judicial termination of the case.

Dr. Guzman, who for a long time past has been a resident in the United States, was presented to-day to the President as the accredited minister of Salvador to the United States. Salvador has no minister to this country, and because of his full and accurate knowledge of diplomatic affairs, Salvador requested Dr. Guzman to serve as its minister and to represent her in the Ezeta case.

Dr. Guzman received his credentials about two weeks ago, but owing to the absence of a report from United States Minister Baker, recommending the recognition of the new government, he has not been presented. The President, however, has concluded that the Guiterres government is a de facto government and to-day recognized it provisionally.

LIEUT. MANEY'S CASE.

Secretary Lamont Disapproves the Finding of the Court-martial.

Secretary Lamont yesterday finally disposed of the case of First Lieut. James A. Maney, who was tried by court-martial as the result of killing Capt. Heiberg, at Fort Sheridan, N. Y. The lieutenant had been previously tried and acquitted by the civil courts on a charge of murder. The charge preferred before the court-martial was conduct unbecoming an officer in assaulting his superior officer. Of this Maney was found guilty and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded.

After a thorough examination of the case, which has caused the department for many weeks, Secretary Lamont to-day indicated upon the report of the court-martial that the lieutenant was not guilty and that the sentence was regarded as insufficient or, as is more probable, whether the view is taken that Maney had no private carriage to the residence of the late captain, and that the more serious charge of murder by the civil tribunals should be further proceedings growing out of the same offense, for Secretary Lamont has uniformly shown himself to be very lenient in his attitude toward the military tribunals of encroachment upon the judicial branch.

Inasmuch as the sentence was not one of imprisonment, it is not before the President for his action.

CLEVELAND'S SYMPATHY.

Shown in a Quiet Manner Toward His Beloved Housekeeper.

The tender side of President Cleveland's nature was shown in a quiet but marked manner at the funeral of a little boy in this city yesterday.

On Wednesday last the five-year-old son of Mrs. Kennet, the official housekeeper at the White House, died at the Children's Hospital, where he had been taken to undergo a surgical operation.

The President manifested the utmost sympathy for Mrs. Kennet, and he personally ordered that a beautiful wreath of white flowers from the White House conservatory should be placed on the casket. The President also sent his private carriage to the residence of Rev. Adolph Allen, the co-pastor of the Presbyterian church of which he and Mrs. Cleveland are members, with the request that Mr. Allen would conduct the funeral services.

Private Secretary Thurber sent his carriage to the home of Mrs. Kennet, on W street northwest, to bring her and two or three friends to Rock Creek Cemetery, where the burial was made.

TO OWN THEIR SLEEPERS.

Bricker Bill Revolutionizing the Sleeping Car System Considered in Committee.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce devoted an hour yesterday to the discussion of the sleeping car system. For a text it had Representative Bricker's bill, which was introduced during the Chicago strike, and which provides that after January 1, 1895, railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce shall own, or control by lease, all sleeping cars used on their roads, and fixing a penalty of \$10 a day for failure to comply on each car.

Several members spoke in favor of the principle of the bill. Mr. Dyer, of Missouri, the committee believes that a measure of this character will be reported which will include dining cars and all palace cars, but the time will doubtless be required to bring a view to giving the companies time to adjust their business to the change.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday made public the following confirmations: Navy—Surgeon Hosen J. Babin to be medical inspector. Passed Assistant Surgeon George P. Lamsden to be a surgeon. Passed Assistant Paymaster Mitchell C. McDonald to be paymaster. Lieut. Charles T. Forse to be lieutenant commander. Lieut. Edwin E. Moore to be lieutenant commander. Lieut. Charles N. Avander (junior grade) to be lieutenant. Ensign William B. Whitney to be lieutenant junior grade. Paymaster Leonard A. Peasley to be inspector. Passed Assistant Paymaster Albert H. Rogers to be paymaster. Passed Assistant Paymaster Albert H. Rogers to be paymaster. Passed Assistant Paymaster Albert H. Rogers to be paymaster.

CONSCIENCE SMOTE HER

Mary Weeks Swore Falsely to Send Her Lover to Prison.

Confesses After Five Years

Under Compulsion by Her Sister She Testified That George Lorber Told Her He Intended to Set Fire to the House—Application for His Pardon Failed.

Baltimore, Aug. 3.—An application was filed with Gov. Brown to-day for the pardon of George Lorber. He was convicted of arson at Elkton, Cecil county, on January 8, 1889, and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The witness upon whose testimony Lorber was convicted, after five years' silence, has confessed that she perjured herself at the trial, and that she swore to untruths because her sister made her do so.

The story is both romantic and pathetic. A few weeks prior to Lorber's trial and conviction the house and barn of Isaac Burbank, near Churchville, Harford county, burned to the ground. Suspicion fell on Lorber, who had worked for Burbank, and the fact that he disappeared the night of the fire increased the feeling against him. Popular feeling grew so strong against him that there was talk of lynching.

It was during Mary Weeks, but her sister Kate took a dislike to him and did all she could to embitter her against him. At last she partly succeeded, and threatened she would get him out of the way if she had to send him to the penitentiary. She got the men above the place down on him and the night of the fire she instigated him to plot to assault him. Mary informed him of the plot and he went to Aberdeen to escape. After his departure the house and barn caught fire and was burned to the ground, the family narrowly escaping with their lives. After the fire Kate Weeks, who held some secret over her sister Mary's head, forced her to charge him with the crime, and his arrest followed.

Mary Weeks took the stand and swore that on the night of the fire, shortly before it broke out, Lorber told her that he intended to set fire to the house, and soon afterward it was in flames. A lot of other damaging testimony was produced, and Lorber came very near being sentenced to death.

NOTHING SMALL ABOUT THIS.

Mr. Blair Wants Congress to Investigate Criminal Assaults for Ten Years Past.

Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, created a sensation yesterday in the House by introducing a resolution, inspired by the agitation of the lynching question, by Ida B. Wells. It provides that the Committee on Labor be instructed to investigate and report the number, date, location, and attendant facts and circumstances of all alleged assaults by males upon females throughout the country during the ten years last preceding the passage of this resolution, for or on account of which organized, but unlawful violence has been inflicted or attempted to be inflicted, and also that by means of the subject, and the whole reported to Congress as soon as the work can be satisfactorily done. It appropriates \$25,000 for the work.

NO DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

Empire State Leaders Declare Positively That None is Intended.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—There will be no conference of Democratic leaders here this week. This statement is made after the most careful consideration of the situation, and is endorsed by every prominent Democrat at present in Saratoga. The Associated Press representative has talked with Gov. Flower, Mayor Gilroy, and Richard Croker.

Gov. Flower said: "I can assure you positively that there is no conference intended. Now, let us go up and see if Senator Murray is here."

At Senator Murphy's cottage, Mrs. Murphy said: "I read in a New York newspaper that Mr. Murphy had been invited to attend a conference of Democrats that will be held in the one that will take place here this month. I am sure that if he were present, he would be conferring down when that body meets and not before."

MRS. WILLIAM H. BAKER NOW.

Miss Vansant of This City, Married at 5 a. m. Yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. Another Washington eloping couple turned up at Coney Island yesterday morning and woke up Justice of the Peace Trammell and his peaceful slumbers in his cottage at Sheepshead Bay for the purpose of making them man and wife. They were Miss Laura H. Vansant, of No. 1006 Virginia avenue, and William H. Baker, Jr., who was employed in the Capitol restaurant. They were made one by Justice Trammell at the creek struck 5.

Miss Vansant was cashier in the Family Shoe Store, and about three weeks ago she went away on a vacation. Baker left the Capitol a few days ago, telling his companions and friends that he was going to a new position on Long Island somewhere.

It is said that the young lady's parents were opposed to Baker's suit, hence the elopement. Baker is thirty years of age, industrious, and in comfortable circumstances.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Passed by the Senate After Nearly a Whole Day's Discussion.

The last of the appropriation bills—the general deficiency—was passed by the Senate last evening after it had been under discussion nearly the entire day.

Concert for the Fire Sufferers.

A sacred concert will be given at Palace Park, on the 12th instant, under the auspices of a number of colored people, for the benefit of the families of the firemen who were killed at the Kn ox fire. The Fourth Artillery Band has been engaged for the occasion. A quartet from the A. E. church, under the direction of Prof. John F. Layton, will also be present.

Secretary Smith Remained Away.

Secretary Smith remained away from the Interior Department yesterday and, except for his attendance at the Cabinet meeting, spent the day at his home attending to official business. His absence was caused by a slight suffering resulting from contact with poison oak during a recent visit at Strasburg, Va. He is expected at the department to-day.

SATOLLI STRONGLY INDORSED.

Catholic Abstention Union Pronounces in Favor of the Papal Delegate's Views on Church and Saloon.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 3.—The Catholic abstainers to-day at once began work on changes in the constitution. They hoped to finish up the work of the convention in one session, including the election of officers. The resolutions adopted strongly indorse the papal delegate's temperance views. They state: "The union sees in the recent action of Bishop Watterson, which has been so nobly sustained by Mr. Satolli, a long step in the right direction. It is believed that this action will crystallize the influence of the church against the saloon and will stamp this letter indelibly upon the minds of all priests and laymen. The decision of the papal delegate cannot fail to give additional authority to the recommendation of the court of Baltimore that all Catholic saloon keepers, almost as soon as they can the dangerous traffic and embark in a more becoming way of making a living. The decision will serve as a renewal of the invitation which our holy father, Leo of XIII, has already addressed to all priests, to the land to enter into the work of temperance reform. And with the clergy's stronger commitment against the saloon the day of vindication for the church is not far distant. The scandal of a preponderant number of Catholics in the saloon business is a disgrace too long endured. Whatever the cause of the evil, it must be eradicated."

When the election came on there was something of a surprise. The candidates were Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, and Rev. Father Cleary, of Minneapolis. When the names had been called the vote was cast. Bishop Watterson, 73, and the bishop's name was withdrawn, Father Cleary being elected. J. L. Loring, of Minneapolis, was re-elected first vice president; P. J. McManus, of St. Paul, second vice president; Mrs. O. R. Lake, of St. Louis, third vice president; and Rev. Father Cleary, of Minneapolis, general secretary.

Considerable opposition developed during the morning session to the W. C. T. U. proposal that it be considered a matter of prohibition, and after a few speeches against it the world's petition was withdrawn by its friends, who believed it would be rejected.

The following telegram was read: "HAINES FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 3. 'ARCHBISHOP INLAND: Please give sisterly greeting to our president, the president of the sets and example in Satolli's decision. Send us fraternal delegates. 'FRANCES E. WILLARD. Mrs. O. R. Lake, Mrs. W. A. Manning and Mrs. Philip A. Dempsey, of Cleveland, were elected fraternal delegates to the W. C. T. U. convention, which meets in Chicago, Sept. 10-12."

After the installation of officers this afternoon, the convention adjourned to meet in New York the first Wednesday in August, 1895.

HUNTON WAS MOLLIFIED.

Senator Mills Denied Having Intimated that He Was Capable of Dishonesty.

Senator Hunton arose to another of his personal explanations yesterday and at the same time was an ally of Senator Davis and his anti-himself that he resented. In the Washington Post there had been published an article in which Senator Mills was reported to be accusing the Virginia Senators of pecuniary interest in the coal duty.

"I did not make any statement at all," replied Senator Mills excitedly. "The remarks credited to me are wholly unauthorized by me. I have no interest in the subject, and never dreamed of the Senator or his colleague in connection with an amendment which I proposed to offer. It never entered my mind to suggest more complex organization, a dishonest agent. Both are honorable men and friends of mine and have been ever since I have been in public life."

"I was certain the Senator would reply as he did," said Mr. Hunton, considerably mollified. "I desire to say for my colleague and myself, however, that we are not interested in any coal mine or railroad."

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The second day's session of the American Railway Union convention was devoted to the hearing of reports from the local organizations of the various railroads. President Debs made a lengthy speech urging more complete organization. It was expected that action would be taken regarding the Pullman boycott at to-night's session.

In the Field of Politics.

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional district of Nebraska have nominated Matthew Dwyer.

Crimes and Casualties.

Fire at Marion yesterday destroyed property valued at \$125,000. At Lake View, Mich., \$180,000.

Ex-Councilman Cummings, of Lancaster, Pa., was stabbed nine times in the face, neck, and chest yesterday by ex-Alderman George S. Norbeck during a desperate fight in a cafe.

The U. S. S. Michigan while taking soundings in Lake Erie Thursday evening, ran aground near Carport, Ont., but was gotten off at noon yesterday by the assistance of a tug and lighters.

OFF WITH SANTO'S HEAD!

Carnot's Assassin Found Guilty and Sentence Pronounced.

To Die by the Guillotine

When His Doom Was Proclaimed by the Judge the Young Murderer Exclaimed, 'Vive L'Anarchie'—His Appetite Unimpaired and He Declines to Sign an Appeal.

LYONS, Aug. 3.—Caserio Santo Geromino, anarchist and assassin of President Carnot, was to-day found guilty by the jury and sentenced to death by the guillotine.

When he was brought into court this morning, he appeared more morose than yesterday, and took his seat with a mocking smile upon his face.

Leblanc, the soldier who was a fellow prisoner with Caserio at Marseilles, testified that Caserio told him that he intended to kill President Carnot, probably at Lyons, when the chief magistrate visited that city.

"That is a lie," interrupted Caserio, excitedly. "I never told you or any one else anything about my plans."

Leblanc continued: "Caserio confided to me that he was designated by lot."

"That is untrue," shrieked Caserio. "How untrue?" asked the soldier, turning to the prisoner.

"But who would be so bold as to kill President Carnot? I saw him in Paris surrounded by troops and police," he answered. "There was great excitement in court while the prisoner and Leblanc were speaking to each other. Later Leblanc said: 'Caserio told me that he had often seen King Humbert in the streets, but he never thought to kill him; it would be necessary to have a rifle and shoot him from the street, as he would be so surrounded by soldiers.'"

"That is a lie," shouted Caserio. "I was never chosen to kill President Carnot. Moreover, absolute liberty of action prevails among anarchists."

When Leblanc's testimony was finished he was ordered by the court to stand before the public prosecutor began his address to the jury amid profound silence. He dwelt upon the terrible nature of the crime. He reviewed at length the details of the trial, and demanded that the jury should not hesitate to do its duty.

AGREEMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

Caserio smiled with contentment during the public prosecutor's address, and then, in common with all present, he paid close attention to the remarks of his counsel, M. Dubreuil, whose appeal for the prisoner lasted half an hour. He based his defense of the prisoner on three points:

First, that there was lunacy in the prisoner's family.

Second, his anarchist surroundings.

Third, the impossibility of reconciling the assassin's religious life with a premeditated attempt at murder.

During the course of his address, M. Dubreuil, the prisoner's counsel, made a point, saying: "When you see Caserio standing there with no other concern than to desire to read a wretched document, which is certain to secure his condemnation, I ask whether his mind is sufficiently balanced for him to be held responsible for such a crime. Caserio then depicted Caserio's mother sitting in her lonely home weeping, her face buried in her hands, sobbing disconsolately, 'my son, my son.' This distressed the prisoner, who could not restrain his tears."

Prisoner's counsel quickly took advantage of this display of emotion upon the part of the assassin, and instantly accused the counsel for the prosecution of being a hypocrite. Caserio's stoicism was only assumed and that he was not dead, after all, to his better feelings. But when M. Dubreuil, continuing, urged that the jury should have regard to the fact that Caserio was a young man, and that he was threatened to send him back to his cell.

OUT ONLY FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Under the new law the presiding judge prohibited the publication of the chief portion of M. Dubreuil's address. At the conclusion of his counsel's remarks Caserio seemed pleased, and the jury arose and a general movement of relief upon the part of the audience was apparent.

CHINA SHOWING HER TEETH

Japanese Vessels Are to Be Destroyed Wherever Found.

Edict Issued by the Emperor

All Forces of the Empire Placed Under the Direction of Li Hun Chang—Rumor That the Japanese Have Gained Angrier Victory—Protection for Missionaries.

LONGON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Tien Tsin, dated August 2, 11:40 a. m., says: The preamble of an imperial edict just issued recites China's claims in Korea, its hundreds of years' suzerainty of that country and the constant assistance it has rendered the vassal king to subdue rebellions. China, it continues, recently sent forces to Korea with this object in view. Japan, without the right, also sent troops, and refused to withdraw them. She has further sunk a transport carrying Chinese soldiers, and her action has been condemned by other powers.

The Emperor places all the military authorities under Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who will protect the rights of the empire. He also orders the capture and destruction of Japanese ships wherever found. It is probable that a copy of the edict will be communicated to the representatives of foreign powers to-day.

The Times says: No confirmation of the reported degrading of Li Hung Chang has reached us, and the source of the edict's alleged disgrace appears to be inconclusive with the terms of the imperial edict mentioned in our dispatch from Tien Tsin.

JAPANESE VICTORY REPORTED.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Tokio says: It is reported that there has been a fresh collision between the Japanese and the Chinese troops in Korea. It seems that after their recent defeat the Japanese assembled their troops available at length and took the offensive, achieving a decided victory over the Chinese. Details of the battle are expected to-morrow.

SAFETY OF MISSIONARIES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3.—The executive committee of foreign missions of the Southern Presbyterian church met in called session here to-day to consider the question of the safety of their missionaries in China, Japan and Korea. The committee directed the secretary to telegraph Dr. J. W. Buchanan, who is now in Washington, requesting him to call upon the Secretary of State, the envoys of China and Japan, and the board of missions of the Northern Presbyterian church in New York and take all necessary steps for the protection of the missionaries in those countries. A committee representative of the Southern Presbyterian church will have an interview this week with Secretary Gresham in regard to the safety of their missionaries.

WELLMAN MUST BE RESCUED.

Baron Nordenskjold Says That a Relief Expedition is Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Times says: The Royal Geographical Society has received the following telegram from Baron Nordenskjold: "The steamer Hagvald Jarl, which conveyed the Norwegian expedition to the polar regions, has been crushed by the ice near Walden Island. Six men, who were with the expedition, have returned to Norway. The other members of the party, containing 24 men, are still on the ice, but it is evidently impossible for them to penetrate far, and the expedition is likely to return, very much exhausted, to Sweden. It is a very interesting party, and their houses are excellent, but the provisions they contain will not be sufficient. In August and September there will probably be no ice between the North Pole and the West Indies, and then, if possible, I think a relief expedition is desirable."

In the Interest of Temperance.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 3.—At the convention of the National Temperance Camp Meeting Association this morning, Rev. Dr. Mahan, of New York, made an address in which he said: "Alcohol is a snare and a curse." The morning session concluded with an address by Rev. Dr. Cogson, of the Baptist Ministers' Home, T. C. Howard, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Colgate Reform Church of New York.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, Ph. D.

HALLE, Aug. 3.—During the celebration of the second centenary of the University of Halle to-day the distinguished professor of philosophy conferred upon Prof. Francis Amasa Walker, the distinguished statistician of Boston, Mass., and president of the American Statistical Society and of the American Economic Association.

Frost for the Breezy West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Weather Bureau has ordered frost signals displayed throughout Wisconsin to-night, and Prof. Moore, of the university, says that the frost is likely to be severe. Last night broke the record for cool weather in the month of August in Chicago, and serious damage to the crops in the Northwest is feared.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The British ship Columbian, Chief, supposed to have been lost at sea, is reported safe at Tahiti, Chili.

Notes from the Capitol.

The money is paid by the Indians and not by the government.

The New Mexico and Arizona admission bills were reported to the Senate yesterday.

Senator Peffer yesterday introduced a bill directing the Secretary of Agriculture to construct reservoirs for the storage of rainwater in the semi-arid States, and appropriating \$500,000 for this purpose.

NOTHING SHORT OF A MIRACLE.

Ten Tons of Dynamite Fail to Explode and One Hundred and Eighty-three Lives Are Saved.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—A most remarkable feature of last night's attempt at train wrecking at Eureka, Mo., was the escape of the entire train and 183 persons upon it from absolute destruction. The desperadoes, who were undoubtedly accomplices of the fellow with whom Express Messenger Ferguson had a fight, forced open a car of dynamite that stood on the side track below the station at Eureka, and stole two big dynamite cartridges that were intended for heavy blasting in quarries and mines. Each cartridge was capable of tearing to pieces tons of solid rock. They were placed by the dastardly hands on the rails, the intention being to destroy the train and plant the fire which would explode the car and probably the passengers.

It is a miracle that the entire train was not hurled to destruction, for the miscreants who attempted to wreck it, placed the cartridges within a few feet of a car which contained ten tons of dynamite. Then they carried themselves and waited for the train that was due to arrive a few minutes before 10 o'clock. The train left St. Louis at 10:05, and was only a few minutes behind, the delay having been caused by the shooting of the express messenger by one of the robbers.

The entire train was severely shaken, the windows rolled over the carriages there was a terrific explosion which lifted the machine from the tracks and tore the massive pilot from the front end of the engine. The forward wheels of the engine part of the machine was wrecked and twisted, and, although it was able to carry the train a few miles beyond, it was so badly wrecked that the engine could not be repaired. The entire train was severely shaken, the windows broken, and the packages of letters thrown from the boxes in the mail car.

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HIS LIFE SAVED BY A NOISE.

Narrow Escape of a Diamond Expert from Being Brained by a Robber.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Alexander Newberger has a large jewelry establishment at No. 1817 Broadway. He is the expert for the New York Jewelers' Association. At all times there is a large amount of precious stones in his show cases and safes. A week ago a man walked into the store and left a large diamond to be reset. Two days ago he carried the set diamond away. He had given the man a receipt for the diamond, and the man entered the store again to-day Mr. Newberger was alone, all his clerks having gone to lunch.

Williams entered the store hurriedly with an appearance of