NO FRIEND OF SILVER.

The Popular Branch of Congress Rejects the Free Coinage Bill.

Had All the Democrats Stood in Line It Would Have Carried.

Senator Call Pads the Congressional Record and Is Called Down.

Democrats Denounce the Federal Election Bill as a Measure of Force.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The house to-day adopted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Conger, of Iowa, debate on the silver bill was extended from 2 until 3 o'clock, at which time voting shall begin. Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, addressed the house in support of the house and in opposition to the senate amendments. He regarded the senate bill as a new outbreak of the fiat money or greenback craze which had swept over the country some years ago. Mr. McAdoo, New Jersey (Democrat), announced that he was not in favor of free coinage; but he could not bring himself to the point of supporting the secretary of the treasury's proposition to make silver a commodity. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, believed that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was wrong, and that the mistake should be corrected now. He had voted recently to sustain the speaker because he believed the speaker was right, but he was confronted with the question whether he would vote for free coinage or for non-concurrence in the senate amendments. He did not believe he would be justified in declining to vote for free coinage. Mr. Taylor opposed the senate bill, and charged that it was being pushed by the

Most Disgraceful Lobby

ever in the capitol. Hardly a corner outside of the hall of the house could be turned without running against some of them. He was for a measure that would bring the two metals together at the shortest possible time, and that would take the whole product of this country. It seemed to him that the house bill should satisfy the silver men. Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, was sure a free coinage bill would not receive the approval of the conservative men of the country. Mr. Williams, of Illinois, charged that the president had sent men here threatening a veto if a free coinage bill were passed. Mr. Bayne and Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, opposed the senate bill. Mr. McKinley, in closing the debate, said that the question of to-day was whether the financial system of the country should be overturned. He opposed the senate amendments because he wanted both gold and silver used, and wanted them to be equal in purchasing power and legal tender qualites. The hour of 3 o'clock arrived and the speaker declared the previous question ordered. On motion of Mr. Springer, a separate vote was taken on the question of substituting for the first section of the house bill the first section of the senate bill. It was the section providing for free coinage, providing for the purchase of $4,500,000 worth of silver bullion monthly. On both sides it was recognized that this was to be the test, and the yeas and nays were demanded on Mr. Springer's motion to concur in the senate amendment. As the call progressed the votes were watched with the closest interest, and the result—the defeat of the free coinage amendment by a vote of 135 to 152—was hailed with applause on the Republican side. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas, 135.

Abbott,	Ellis,	Oates,
Alderson,	Enloe,	O'Ferrall,
Allen, Miss.,	Featherstone	O'Neill, Ind.,
Anderson, Kan	Fithian,	Owen, Ind.,
Adersonn, Ms.	Forman,	Owens, O.,
Bankhead,	Forney,	Parrett,
Barnes,	Fowler,	Paynter,
Bartine,	Funston,	Peel,
Blanchard,	Gibson,	Pennington,
Bland,	Gifford,	Perry,
Blount,	Goodnight,	Peters,
Boatner,	Grimes,	Pierce,
Br'k'ridge, Ark.	Hare,	Post,
Br'k'ridge, Ky.,	Hatch,	Reilly,
Brickner,	Haynes,	Richardson,
Brookshire,	Heard,	Robertson,
Brown, J. B.,	Hemphill,	Rowland,
Brunner,	H'derson, N.C.	Sayers,
Buchanan, Va	Hermann,	Shiveley,
Bullock,	Herbert,	Skinner,
Bunn,	Holman,	Smith, Ill.,
Bynum,	Kelley,	Springer,
Candler, Ga.	Kerr, Pa.,	Stewart, Ga.,
Carlton,	Kilgore,	Stewart, Tex.,
Carter,	Lane,	Stockdale,
Caruth,	Lanham,	Stone, Ky.,
Catchings,	Laws,	Stone, Mo.,
Chipman,	Lee,	Tarsney,
Clarke, Ala.,	Lester, Ga.,	Tillman,
Clements,	Lester, Va.,	Townsend, Col
Cobb,	Lewis,	Tucker,
Connell,	Magner,	Turner, Ga.,
Cooper, Ind.	Mansur,	Turner, Kan.,
Cothran,	Martin, Ind.,	Venable,
Cowles,	McClammy,	Wade,
Crain,	McClellan,	Washington,
Crisp,	McCreary,	Wheeler,
Culbers'n, Tex,	McMillin,	Whiting,
Cummings,	McRae,	Whitthorne,
Davidson,	Mills,	Wilkinson,
De Haven,	Montgomery,	Williams, Ill.,
Dockery,	Moore, Tex.,	Williams, O.,
Dorsey,	Morrill,	Wilson, Mo.,
Edmunds,	Morrow,	Wilson, W. Va.
Elliott,	Norton,	

Nays, 152.

Adams,	Flood,	Payson,
Allen, Mich.	Flower,	Pugsley,
Andrew,	Frank,	Quackenbush,
Arnold,	Gear,	Quinn,
Atkinson, Pa.,	Geissenhainer,	Raines,
Baker,	Gest,	Reed, Io.,
Banks,	Greenhalge,	Reyburn,
Bayne,	Grout,	Rife,
Beckwith,	Hall,	Rowell,
Belden,	Hansbrough,	Rusk,
Belknap,	Harmer,	Russell,
Bergen,	Haugan,	Sanford,
Bingham,	Henderson, Ill.	Sawyer,
Bliss,	Henderson, Io.,	Scranton,
Boothman,	Hill,	Schull,
Boutelle,	Hitt,	Sherman,
Bowden,	Hopkins,	Simonds,
Brewer,	Houk,	Smith, W. Va.,
Brosius,	Kennedy,	Smyzer,
Brower,	Kerr, Io.,	Snider,
Browne, Va.,	Ketcham,	Spinola,
Buckalew,	Kinsey,	Spooner,
Burrows,	Knapp,	Stephenson,
Burton,	Lacey,	Stewart, Vt.,
Butterworth,	La Follette,	Stivers,
Campbell,	Ladlaw,	Stockbridge,
Candler, Mass.,	Lansing,	Struble,
Cannon,	Lehlbach,	Stump,
Caswell,	Lind,	Sweeney,
Cheadle,	Lodge,	Taylor, Ill.,
Cheatham,	Maish,	Taylor, Tenn.,
Clancy,	Mason,	Taylor, E. B.,
Coggswell,	McAdoo,	Thomas,
Coleman,	McComas,	Townsend, Pa.,
Comstock,	McCord,	Tracey,
Conger,	McDuffie	Turner, N. Y.,
Covert,	McKenna,	Vandever,
Craig,	McKinley,	Van Schaick,
Culbertson, Pa.	Miles,	Vaux,
Cutcheon,	Milliken,	Waddell,
Dargan,	Moffitt,	Wallace, Mass.,
Darlington,	Moore, N. H.,	Wallace, N.Y.,
De Lano,	Morey,	Watson,
Dingley,	Morse,	Wiley,
Dolliver,	Mudd,	Willcox,
Dunnell,	Mutchler,	Wilson, Ky.,
Dunphy,	Niedringhaus,	Wilson, Wash.,
Evans,	O'Donnell,	Wright,
Farquhar,	O'Neil, Mass.,	Yardley.
Finley,	O'Neill, Pa.,	Speaker Reed.
Flick,	Payne,	

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of the free coinage amendment:

Bartine,	Kelley,	Turner, Kan.,
Carter,	Laws,	Williams, O.,
Connell,	Morrow,	Dorsey,
De Haven,	Perkins,	Anderson, Kan.
Featherstone,	Peters,	Owen, Ind.,
Funston,	Post,	Wade.
Gifford,	Smith, Ill.,	Morrill—23.
Hermann,	Townsend, Col.	

The following Democrats voted with the Republicans to non-concur:

Andrew,	Geissenhainer,	Turner, N. Y.,
Buckalew,	Maish,	Vaux,
Campbell,	McAdoo,	Wiley,
Clancy,	Mutchler,	Willcox,
Covert,	O'Neill, Mass.,	Rusk,
Dunphy,	Quinn,	Stump—22.
Dargan,	Spinola,	
Flower,	Tracey,	

The pairs were: Messrs. Atkinson (W. Va.) with Mr. Phelan, McCormick and Morgan, Nute and McCarthy, T. M. Browne and Outhwaite, Pickler and Stahlnecker, Walker (Mass.) and Wike, Randall (Mass.) and Clunie, Osborne and Hayes, Wheeler (Mich.) and Barwig, Dalzell and Martin (Tex.), Ray and Hooker, J. D. Taylor and Price, Thompson and Seney, Rockwell and Rogers, Clark (Wis.) and Walker (Mo.), Cooper (O.) and Dibble, Buchanan (N. J.) and Lawler, Wickham and Biggs, Grosvenor and Yoder. The only absentee was Mr. Fitch, of New York, whom Mr. Tracey announced to be home sick, and Messrs. Wright, of Pennsylvania, and Caldwell, of Ohio. Upon the announcement of the result, Mr. Springer withdrew his request for further separate votes on the remaining senate amendments, and with the exception of the fourth amendment, they were

Considered En Masse.

A motion to concur failed on a standing vote—yeas 85, nays 146—and they were non-concurred in. On the fourth amendment (giving legal tender quality to the silver certificates) Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, asked for a separate vote, but his motion to concur was defeated upon a viva voce vote. A motion was made by Mr. Conger to disagree to the amendment of the title. It was agreed to without division, as was his motion for the appointment of a conference committee, and the struggle was over. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, presented the conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill and it was agreed to. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported back a substitute for the resolution introduced by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, setting apart five days of the present week for the consideration of the national election bill. The substitute reads:

Resolved, That immediately after the passage of this bill (the silver bill) the house will proceed to consider House Bill 11,045 (the national election bill) until July 2, at 2 o'clock, when the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and any pending amendments, and on the substitute for the whole bill which the member in charge of the bill shall have the right to offer; that during the last two days amendments may be offered to any part of the bill in the house, with debate under the five-minute rule. That this shall not interfere with general appropriation bills.

Mr. Springer moved to adjourn and Mr. Enloe shouted: "This is a bill to revolutionize the government." Finally it was agreed to allow forty minutes' debate on the resolution, with the understanding that the previous question should be considered as ordered, and Mr. Springer withdrew his motion to adjourn. Messrs. McMillin and Blount vigorously attacked the bill, and from this time on there was great confusion on the floor. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and Mr. O'Neall, of Indiana, engaged in a colloquy somewhat personal in its nature, and this added so much to the already existing disorder that the sergeant-at-arms came forward with his mace of office and restored order. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved to table the resolution. On a yea and nay vote this motion was lost—yeas 116, nays 133—Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, being the only Republican who voted with the Democrats. The resolution was then adopted. After arranging to meet at 11 o'clock for the six days during which the debate is to continue, the house adjourned.

CALL IS CHEEKY.

The Senator From Florida Pads the Congressional Record.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The members of the United States senate were surprised this morning on picking up the Congressional Record, to find on the first page and the pages, nearly twenty-eight columns of a speech supposed to have been delivered by Senator Call before the senate on June 2, on a question of privilege "in reply to certain charges against him contained in a pamphlet by W. D. Chipley, sent to each senator." The remarks actually delivered by Mr. Call on that occasion would have occupied less than a column of the Record. Mr. Call had obtained from the senate, however, permission to print some papers with his remarks, and these remarks had been withheld for revision that the paper referred to might be incorporated with them. The most remarkable part of the addition of the twenty-seven columns made by Mr. Call to his original remarks was a table in which he made comparison of his work in the senate during the Fiftieth congress with that of other senators. Among the charges made by Mr. Chipley in his pamphlet was one that Mr. Call had introduced a great many bills in congress, very few of which had become laws. In answer to this charge, Mr. Call had printed in the Record a statement of all the bills introduced by him, with the fate of each, and then, in addition to this, a table showing the number of bills introduced by each other member of the senate, and the proportion which became laws, to which is appended a footnote to the effect that "the bills introduced by Senator Call which became laws bear a fair comparison with those introduced by any other senator." Through Mr. Call's statement are striking head lines (presumably written by himself), of which the following are samples: "Falsehoods of hired correspondents of land grant agents;" "Senator Call shows that he has been rightfully connected with all public enterprises;" "Mr. Chipley as a railroad and land grant lobbyist;" "What shall be said of the writer of the Chipley-Wales pamphlet;" "De grading spectacle;" "Senator Call's services have been for the people's good." The surprise of the senators at this statement in the Record was followed in some cases by anger, and the matter was discussed at great length before the meeting of the senate. It was determined to call Mr. Call to account for what was regarded by a great many members of the senate as an unwarranted use of the privilege which is very freely accorded senators. Accordingly, when Mr. Call took the floor to address the senate on his Cuban resolution, in accordance with a notice heretofore given, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Sherman both arose to move to close the doors. When the doors had been closed the matter was taken up and discussed rather freely. One of the ingenious paragraphs in the Record, which was commented on, was the following: "The next charge of Mr. Chipley, is that I am ignorant, stupid, incompetent, and do not know how to write a bill; that I have introduced 457 bills in the senate and passed practically none of them, and that I am generally of no use or value. This statement is entirely untrue." The original manuscript of Mr. Call's remarks with the interpolations was brought from the government printing office, and when it was received, the doors were opened that Mr. Ingalls might continue in public the criticism of Mr. Call's action which had occupied the attention of the senate behind closed doors. Mr. Call's Cuban resolution was not disposed of in the secret session.

WON'T STAND A LEGAL TEST.

Democratic Objections to the Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The minority report in opposition to the federal election bill denounces federal interference in state elections, and says that one election under the provisions of the bill will, if fully applied, cost the taxpayers of the country $10,000,000. The report makes particular objection to the change made by the bill in the number of precinct supervisors. The report also makes a strong objection to the provision of the bill constituting the final returns of elections, made by the district board of commissioners to the clerk of the house, prima facie evidence of election results. It says: "We are prepared to say that this bill is plainly unconstitutional, because the states have not failed to pass laws for the representation of their people in congress, nor made laws hostile to such representation and to the government of the United States in connection therewith. On the contrary, the legislation upon this subject by the states has been apparently enacted in good faith to this government and to their own people."

TEXT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Senators Trying to Post Themselves on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The text of the tariff bill, together with the changes recommended by the senate finance committee, the tables showing the duties collected under the existing tariff, and estimates of the probable effect upon the revenue, and the explanation of the changes, furnished by the committee in obedience to Mr. Plumb's resolution of instruction, was furnished to-day to the senate. Changes made from specific to ad valorem rates and vice versa, which are numerous, the committee states, were for the purpose of simplifying and expediting the collection of duties, the two rates being generally equivalent to each other. Increases were made because they were believed to be no more than is necessary to protect domestic industry. Where reductions were recommended the reason given in many cases was that the new rate is believed to afford sufficient protection to American manufacturers. Other changes were said to be for the purpose of equalizing the duties on articles of the same class. The committee believes that lead contained in silver ore should not be admitted for less than lead in any other form, hence the duty of 1½ cents per pound. No explanation is made of the reduction of $1 per 1,000 feet on white pine and sawed lumber. As to sugar, the committee says: "Sugar up to No. 13, Dutch standard, is placed upon the free list as a matter of wise public policy, and a bounty is provided in order to encourage domestic production." The committee says as to wool: "The demand from the representative wool growers of the country that the rates upon wool should be largely increased has led the committee to recommend the adoption of a new classification herein suggested, which, it is hoped, will result in a uniform and honest classification of wool. The increase of rates for the manufactures of wool have been made necessary by this increase in the wool rates."

ADMISSION OF WYOMING.

Senators Discuss the Bill Without Taking Action.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The senate to-day amended and passed the house joint resolution authorizing the use of a government pier in Chicago. The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: House bill increasing by $50,000 the limit of cost of public building at Springfield, Mo.; house bill authorizing the erection of a hotel for colored people upon the government reservation at Fortress Monroe. An executive session was then held, and at 1:30 p. m. the doors were reopened and the senate took up the house bill for the admission of Wyoming into the Union as a state. Mr. Platt, in charge of the bill, submitted the committee's report as an argument in favor of its passage. Mr. Vest opposed the bill on the ground that the population of the territory did not warrant its admission and because the constitution gave aliens the right to hold land and contained a woman's suffrage clause. M. Platt replied to Mr. Vest, and then, at 5:50 p. m., the senate adjourned.

WANT A HOME OF THEIR OWN.

Turners Will Build a National Hall in Milwaukee.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The North American Turnerbund continued its session to-day. It was decided to build a turner hall at Milwaukee, Wis., on ground presented by two Milwaukee ladies. The hall will cost $60,000. The convention decided to publish in English a book of reference for the guidance of the turner teachers in the public schools, also to publish in the same language a pamphlet setting forth the objects of the society. By a unanimous vote the convention indorsed the platform of the Personal Rights league, and resolved that the Turners of the United States shall join its ranks and actively participate in its policy of political and general reform. Hereafter boxing, wrestling, swimming and the massage treatment will be included in the curriculum of the society, and doctors will be engaged to give lessons to pupils in bandaging, dressing wounds, etc. A vote of thanks was tendered to Carl Kroh, of Cincinnati; E. Sproot, of the same place, and W. Stecker, of St. Louis, for the successful manner in which they managed the turners' last festival in Cincinnati. It was decided to send a petition to President Harrison asking for the release from prison of Moses Harman, of Kansas, editor of the Lucifer, who was sent to prison for five years for blasphemy. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

RECOUNTING A DISTRICT.

Davenport's Men Said to Have Lost Some Papers.

A recount of one of the enumerator's districts at Minneapolis is now being made. Supervisor Davenport said yesterday that the recount was necessary because the original papers had been lost. Some of the papers belonging to three other districts were in the hands of the enumerators when they were arrested, and as they were seized by the United States marshal they cannot be sent to Washington, and it is very probable that a recount will be ordered in those districts also. The work of getting the returns in shape and shipping them to Washington is still going on, and it is expected that all the work will be finished by Saturday night.

HOW THEY SIZE UP.

Population of Cities That Count Themselves Large.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—From the returns of all but four census enumerators it is estimated that the population of this city is between 190,090 and 200,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Census Supervisor Weigel this morning says his latest estimate of the population of St. Louis is 433,021.

DENVER, Col., 25.—No official announcement has been made by the supervisor of census, but enough figures have been compiled to warrant the statement that the population of Denver is about 120,000.

Justice Waiting Outside.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Tanner tells a story on a circus follower whom he met on his travels in the past. The "grafter" in question was arrested for stealing a watch from a canvasman, and was duly tried before a justice of the peace and acquitted. When the crowd had gone the magistrate saw the former prisoner still sitting furtively watching the door.

"Ah, my good man," said he, "the law has found you to be innocent. Why don't you go?"

"Go! go!" gasped the "grafter." With that big strong-arm guy that I swiped the watch from laying for me outside? I guess not; I'll stay here as long as he does."

A Priest Sent to Prison.

CORK, June 25.—The trial of Father Crowley, of Bantrey, for boycotting and insimidation, was concluded at that place to-day. The court sentenced him to one month's imprisonment f r intimidating a Protestant parson named Shull, and six months' additional imprisonment in default of bail to keep the peace.

Prohibs in the Dumps.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 25.—United States District Attorney J. W. Addy has written an opinion of the validity of the Kansas prohibitory law which has cast a gloom over the Prohibitionists. He declares that the law is absolutely null and void, made so by the recent decision of the supreme court.

MOUNTAINS OF FIRE.

The Timbered Portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range Ablaze.

Miners Entombed in the Hill Farm Pit May Be Reached To-Day.

Dubuque and Its Environs Devastated by an Electrical Storm.

Indignant Kentuckians Hang a Would-Be Ravisher to a Tree.

DENVER, Col., June 15.—Telegraphic reports state that a great portion of the Sangre de Cristo range, in Colorado and New Mexico, is in flames. A special from Spenola, N. M., says that the valley is obscured by smoke from the burning mountains. The fire extends over twenty miles up and down the Santa Fe range. The loss will be great. Palmer Lake, Col., says the forest fire which has been burning in the Cook creek district for the past few days has so far destroyed 1,000 acres of young timber. The most serious fire is near Boulder, Col. No additional news has been received from there to-day.

NONE CAN BE ALIVE.

The Entombed Miners May Be Reached To-Day

DUNBAR, Pa., June 25.—At 10 o'clock to-night the rescuing party knew exactly where they were in their work for the first time since the Hill farm mine disaster. They are some sixty feet from the objective point in the Hill farm mine and what is supposed to be the easiest approach to the unfortunate miners. At the same rate of progress as was made to-day the entombed men should be reached by this time to-morrow night, and if the Hill farm can be entered without risk of life the rescue will then be speedy. It does not now seem possible that any of the entombed men are alive.

VERY LIKE A CYCLONE.

Disastrous Effects of an Electrical Storm at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Io., June 25.—An electrical storm struck Dubuque this morning at 1 o'clock. Two inches of rain fell in two hours, and the wind blew forty miles an hour down town. On the hills the velocity was much greater. The lightning and thunder were terrible and incessant. Many families sought refuge in cellars, fearing a cyclone. In Rockdale valley, south of the city, the flood carried away bridges and drove people to the hills for safety. At Thompson's mill drowned horses and cattle were swept through the first story windows of Mr. Titzesg's residence and the family sought refuge in the hills. The supervisors have received notice that twenty-five or thirty wagon bridges throughout the country are undermined and wasted away. The railroads centering here all suffered severely. The bridge at Washington mills, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, went down with a crash. On the Illinois Central two bridges were washed away between Dubuque and Julien, and 700 feet of track was washed out near Farley. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City was washed out for thirty miles west and north of Dubuque and the road has not been in operation except east of Dubuque. In the city the damage done was great. Many houses in the upper part of the city are flooded with water. The damage done in this county is estimated at over $100,000.

HANGED TO A TREE.

A Kentucky Brute Lynched by a Mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—Near Brandenburg Monday Henry Watts attempted to commit an assault on Nellie Bandy, a child of twelve years. She succeeded in escaping and ran to her grandfather's house. A mob was organized at once, but Watts was arrested by a deputy sheriff and placed in Brandenburg jail. The mob went to the jail last night and took Watts seven miles in the country to where the attempt occurred, and hanged him to a tree.

THRESHERS BLOWN TO ATOMS

Two Killed and Five Injured by a Boiler Explosion.

COLCHESTER, Ont., June 25.—The boiler of an engine in use on William Craig's farm, two miles from here, exploded yesterday afternoon, instantly killing George Craig, youngest son of William Craig, and so severely injuring Thomas Quick, the owner of the engine, that he died last evening. Frank Quick was badly injured about the face and head. His death is expected at any moment. Frank Bondy, Engineer Lindsey, Peter White and Thomas Craig were seriously injured and George Cornwall slightly. The injuries were all caused by the flying fragments of the boiler. Low water is supposed to have been the cause. An inquest is in progress.

THE SCAFFOLD GAVE WAY.

Five St. Louisans Take a Disastrous Tumble.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—This afternoon, while a gang of men were working on the reconstruction of a building near the corner of Eighth street and Christy avenue, a scaffold gave way unexpectedly, and five of the men who were working on it were precipitated to the cellar. Their names and the extent of their injuries, so far as could be ascertained, were: Tony Bennett, thigh cut and bruised and internally injured; Will Robinson, badly injured about the head; James O'Brien, head bruised and arm badly cut and crushed; Albert Shaemin, badly injured in the leg; John Blank, ankle sprained and shoulder dislocated.

AVENGED BY HER SIRE.

A Texas Girl Commits Suicide and Her Betrayer Is Shot.

GROVERTOWN, Tex., June 25.—Great excitement was caused here last night by the suicide of a beautiful young lady, Miss Annie Turner, daughter of Judge John B. Turner, and the excitement was intensified when the father took the pistol from the hands of his dying daughter and killed Prof. Davis. Nothing is known as to the cause of the tragedy. Prof. Davis came here last March from Lake Forest college, North Carolina, and took charge of the academy at this place. He was a good-looking young man.

Hanged Himself While Insane.

OMAHA, Neb., June 25.—Albert H. Knight, a wealthy and highly respected citizen, hanged himself in his barn this morning. He was temporarily insane.

Sash and Door Factory Scorched.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25.—Fire shortly after 1 o'clock this morning destroyed the factory of the Island Sash and Door company, 538 to 552 Cape street. Loss about $25,000, with light insurance. The fire set the schooner James Mowatt, owned by Finney Bros., Chicago, ablaze, and the crew, who were asleep, were routed out, and by hard work the flames were extinguished with slight loss to the vessel.

Robbed the Wrong Stage.

CALISTOGA, CAL., June 25.—On Lawley toll road, about nine miles from Calistoga, to-day, three men robbed the Harlin Springs stage, mistaking it for the stage carrying the express and mails. There were nine passengers in the stage. From one of the passengers the robbers took $240 and two gold watches, and from the driver they secured $8 more.

Suicide of a Priest.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., June 25.—Rev. Father C. F. Bohmert, priest of St. Alphonsus Catholic church here, was found dead in his bed room this morning, in the parsonage adjoining the church. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that deceased had committed suicide by shooting himself twice, once behind the right ear and once in the right eye.

Took an Overdose of Morphine.

DENVER, June 25.—Hazel Lillis, daughter of Police Commissioner Lillis, of Kansas City, took morphine last night and died this morning. The girl came here a month ago with a variety company, which went to pieces, and then she joined the Haymarket, a local variety theater.

BREVITIES BY TELEGRAPH.

Louise Michel has announced her intention of founding a nihilist colony in America.

The Mexican Official Gazette publishes a contract with Woodrow & Co. for postal insurance.

The experimental telephone line between Paris and Calais has proved a success. Another line will soon be constructed between Paris and London.

The British cabinet has decided to drop the licensing clauses of the local taxation bill, but has postponed its decision regarding the proposal of the license money.

While Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, was crossing the river near Rustchuk aboard a steamer one of the masts of the steamer was struck by lightning. The prince had a narrow escape.

Holland refuses to sign the general anti-slavery act unless the clause relating to import duties in the Congo state be expunged. If this is not done she threatens to nullify the conference.

Prince Bismarck proposes forming at Schonhausen a museum of the many gifts that have been made him. The place of honor in the collection will be given to a portrait of the present emperor.

At a council of Turkish ministers, the khedive presiding, it was resolved to prohibit the cultivation of tobacco throughout Egypt, and to increase the import duty on tobacco from 14 to 20 piastres per kilo.

The English parliamentary committee on the suspension of bills includes Mr. Goschen, Balfour, Lord Hartington, Chamberlain, Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Morley, Labouchere, Dillon and Sexton.

Mendelssohn, Orloff and Demski, three of the nihilists recently arrested in Paris, have been liberated. The seven others will be tried. Louise Michel intends to leave France. She says she will join the nihilists.

The emperor and empress of Germany arrived at Hamburg yesterday and were received with much enthusiasm. The streets of the city are decorated in their honor, and last evening there was a grand illumination.

The Russian newspapers are angry over the cession of Heligoland to Germany. They fear that the possession of the island by Germany will hamper Russian naval operations. Many of the papers assert that a secret defensive alliance has been formed by England and Germany.

An important French Royalist conference is in progress at the Hotel Albemarle, in London. The Due la Rochefoucauld, the Duchesse d'Uzes, Comte Lacquemont, Arthur Meyer and several of the chief leaders of the party are present, and others have been summoned from France.

By the collapsing of a foot bridge leading from a steamer stage to the steamer Saint Jean, at Brest, yesterday, 700 persons were precipitated in the sea. Seven bodies have been found and many persons are still missing. Divers are searching for the bodies of others who are believed to have been drowned.

A gang of robbers attempted to derail a train between Aguacate and Sabanderoble, Cuba, yesterday. The train safely passed through a heavy fire from the bandits. The latter have sent a threatening letter to the government authorities and another to the manager of the railroad. The government has taken measures to secure the capture of the bandits.

M. Deloncle advises France to submit the Anglo-German convention to a special conference of the powers. He expresses his belief in the existence of a secret Anglo-Italian agreement ceding Somali and the ports of Brava, Marka and Magadox, Italy. M. Deroulde will retire from politics and will publish an autobiographical novel.

According to the Cassel Stadt Zeitung, Prince Bismarck, in addressing a deputation from Cassel, said, with reference to the Anglo-German agreement, that England looked well after her own interests. For a time the English would treat the German merchants in Zanzibar in friendly fashion, but sooner or later they would try to oust the Germans. Speaking of Heligoland, he said that the possession of the island had always been the wish of German patriots, but there might be various opinions as to the price that had been paid for it.

The interview with Louis Huller published in the American press is not regarded in the City of Mexico as of any significance. The assertion that Mexico might exchange a strip between El Paso and Yuma for Lower California is declared to be preposterous, as the proposed change would be unconstitutional. Huller, since he was released from prison, has been almost a stranger to Mexico.

The concession to Gonzaio Esteva for a railroad from Guadalajara to Chamela, on the Pacific coast, Mexico, is published in the Mexican Official Gazette. It guarantees 7 per cent profit annually for thirty-five years, with capital guaranteed, the percentage to be paid semi-annually in gold by the financial agent of Mexico in London. This is the most valuable c ncession ever granted by this government.

Cotton Brokers Collapse.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Just before the close of the cotton exchange to-day word was received that the prominent concern of H. E. Hueston & Co., had failed to meet its liabilities. They had been large operators on the bull side, and the steady, sharp decline in prices latterly had forced out their margins. There was a good deal of excitement when the failure was announced, and s considerable long line of cotton was thrown out. The amount of liabilities is not yet ascertained.

Iron Workers Elect Officers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 25.—The amalgamated association convention closed its session for this year this evening, after transacting much important business. President Wm. Weih was re-elected Stephen Madden was elected to succeed William Martin as secretary. Mr. Martin declining to run. J. C. Kilgallon was elected assistant secretary. The following vice presidents were elected: W. A. Carney, P. Sheehan; Harry Hocking, R. W. Posser, J. D. Hickey, William Whiteman, P. H. McEvay, Thomas Cunningham and John Gallagher. It was decided to hold the next convention in Allegheny.

Where to Go to Spend the Summer.

For charming beauty and unexcelled advantages for rest and recreation there is no place in the Northwest that affords such unexcelled advantages as the popular Sanitarium at Hudson, Wis. The building is large and the accommodations are the same that a first-class city hotel affords. Lake St. Croix and Lake Mallalieu are two popular fishing resorts, and the fishing on both these lakes this year is unexcelled. Special arrangements will be made to such who wish to spend one month or more at this popular resort.

Railroad Laborers on Strike.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Between 400 and 500 men employed by the various Eastern railroads centering in East St. Louis struck this forenoon for higher wages. They had been getting $1.25 per day, and now demand $1.50 for ten hours' work.

Not Likely to Accept.

BERLIN, June 25.—The National Liberals offer to nominate Prince Bismarck for Herr Miquel's seat.

Maj. Wissmann Ennobled.

BERLIN, June 25.—Maj. Wissmann has been created a baron by the emperor.

THEIR FIRST GREAT SORROW

How the Sunshine Came Again to the Home of Bolivar Pyke After the Clouds Had Rolled Up En Masse.

Chicago Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolivar Pyke had been married about six weeks, and were still oppressively happy. Not a ripple of discord had stirred the frog pond of their domestic harmony, and their life had run as smoothly and unobstructedly as a Chicago base ball club's progress down the toboggan slide. If there was anything that could have made Bolivar happier he didn't know what it was, unless, possibly, it was to hear that his tough, leathery and grasping old uncle in California had gone to the good world, while the addition of forty more cupboards and closets to the house could hardly have added to the felicity of his young wife.

This may sound like exaggeration, but you have positively no idea how unreasonable and absurdly happy these two young persons were.

It was an evening in May—an ordinary evening in May, 1890—and the rain hadn't stopped. It was falling as it fell on the 17th day of the second month of the 600th year the life of one Noah, and in sheer despair the signal service man had begun to predict bad weather.

"Buenavista," said Bolivar, looking abstractedly about the room, "if it wouldn't be asking too great a favor—"

"What is it, dear?" asked Mrs. Pike, tenderly.

"Please try the other knee a while. This one is getting tired."

"You have never said anything like that before, Bolivar," she protested, reproachfully. "Perhaps I'd better go and sit on a chair."

"Now, don't get huffy, darling. You don't look so pretty when you frown."

"I am not frowning, Bolivar."

"You certainly are, Buenavista."

"Then I don't look pretty!" she exclaimed, bouncing up and seating herself ten feet away. "All right, Mr. Pyke! You—you are getting tired of me. I—I—wish I was—"

"Now, look her, Buenavista, don't be foolish. There's nothing to quarrel about."

"I'm not quarreling, sir! I'm not going to quarrel, either. If there's anything of that kind done you will be the one who does it, Mr. Pyke."

"I am glad to hear it, my dear."

"You needn't call me your dear. I am not dear to you any more."

"I thought you said you were not going to quarrel."

"I did, sir, and I am not. In spite of your conduct, Mr. Pyke, I am still your loving wife."

"Then, dearest—"

"No, sir, I am not your dearest."

"Well, Buenavista, then—it you prefer it—if you are still my loving wife, won't you please sing something?"

"What for? Are you afraid I'll try to sit on your knee again? You needn't—"

"No, no, Buenavista. I thought it might clear up the atmosphere of this room a little. That's all."

With the aspect of a martyr going cheerfully to the stake, Mrs. Pyke went to the piano and sat down before it.

"What shall I sing?" she asked meekly.

"Perhaps—h'm—perhaps it would make things seem more cheerful if you should tackle 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

Mrs. Pyke fixed her eyes on a spot near the ceiling where the wall paper didn't exactly match and wailed out the touching melody.

"Mid ple-a-a-sures and pa-a-laces tho-o-ugh—I know well enough, Mr. Pyke, you have only asked me to sing this to make me appear ridiculous, but I am going to do it!—'we may ro-o-o-am, be it e-e-ev-er so'—I think any man who tries to make his wife the object of ridicule never, never cared anything for her—'hu-u-u-mble there's no-o-o place like'—I have always done everything I could to make home pl-pl-pleasant, and you—you know it—ho-o-me. A cha-a-arm from the ski-i-ies seems to'—seems like the ghastliest mockery in the world, but you would have it—'ha-a-l-lo-o-ow us the-e-ere. Which, se-e-eek through the w-o-o-orld, is ne'er m-e-et with elsewhe-e-ere. Ho-o-o-ome, h-o-ome sw'—I'll sing it through if it k-k-ills me—'swe-e-t, swe-e-e-et home. There's no-o-place'—ain't you ashamed of yourself, Bolivar Pyke, to sit there pretending you care anything about our home any more, or me either?—'ho-o-me. Ther's no-o-o-oo place like'—B-Bolivar, dear, I can't! Yes, I will! I will—'ho-o-ome!'"

As her quivering voice sounded the last word of the song a manly voice joined in with a deep base, her trembling little fingers were gathered in a close grasp, her head sank on Bolivar's shoulder, and—

But what business has any outside barbarian to be intruding? Let us retire.

THE SHUT-IN SOCIETY.

An Organization of Invalids Who Seek to Comfort Each Other.

San Francisco Call.

"The Shut-In-Society—what is that?" asked a representative of the Call when visiting a chronic invalid in this city who had lain upon her back nearly six years.

"It is," replied the invalid, "a society of invalids organized for the benefit, through correspondence, of those shut in from intercourse with the outer world."

Impressed sufficiently with the novelty and interesting nature of the institution to make further inquiry, it was found to have headquarters in New York, and, though only in the seventh year of its existence, already numbers something like 2,000 members, men, women and children, scattered over every state and territory in the Union and in Canada, Australia, nearly every quarter of Europe, Syria, India, China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands. It is not the object of the society to minister to creature comforts or dispense money among the members, as that is not considered advisable when the circumstances can not be fully known. The members are of two classes—invalids and associates. The former may be described as the recipients of the benefits, the latter the active workers, though as the principal method of work is private correspondence in which these poor shut-ins enjoy an interchange of words of home and sympathy, and while personally unknown become well acquainted as brothers and sisters in misfortune, by this means they are enabled to help and cheer each other and many sufferers, through the mental influence over the physical being, get taken out of themselves; forgetting their own in others troubles they rise to active life again. Some who are poor and lonely