VOL. XVII.---PRICE TWO CENTS--- { ON TEAINS | FIVE CENTS. }

SAINT PAUL MINN., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1894.

Teller.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED.
Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) offered an amendment increasing the appropria-

tion for surveying public lands from \$275,000 to \$400,000, and to this Mr. Al-len (Pop., Neb.) sought to add a provi-

sion for the irrigation and survey of arid and semi-arid lands, and appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose. The

former amendment was agreed to and

the latter was left pending an adjourn-ment. The report of the conference committee on the agricultural bill, in

which the conferees agreed to recede

from the amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for the extermination of the

Russian thistle, was agreed to.
At 5:45 p. m. the senate adjourned, leaving the sundry civic bill still pend-

PUBLIC DEBT IS LESS,

Though the Monthly Statement

shows Increase of \$1,552,604.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- The regular

shows that the aggregate of the public

debts on July 31, 1894, was \$1,633,806,240, as against \$1,632,253,636 on June 30, 1894.

notes, which, however, are offset by an

equal amount of cash in the treasury. Aside from this item, the statement shows a net decrease in the public debt

est was \$379,950,470, a decrease of \$54,-

nand liabilities amounting to \$655,

136,414, leaving a cash balance of \$119,065,352, of which \$54,975,607 was gold reserve. The increase in the cash bal-

ance during the month was \$1.480,915.

NOT AFTER A THRONE.

CURRENT RUMORS.

Visit-Gresham Will Re-

ceive Them.

waiian royalist commissioners who

reached the city last night kept to their

rooms at the Arlington most of the day

arranging for their plan of work while

here. When an Associated Press re-

porter asked Mr. Wideman the purpose

of their visit to Washington, he re-

plied: "I cannot tell you at this

time. We have agreed not to divulge

the nature of our mission until we see

Secretary Gresham and also possibly

the president. We expect to see Sec-

retary Gresham tomorrow, and shall

go direct to the state depart-

ment and not seek the assistance of any

intermediary, just the same as you

would do had you any business there.

The president has received the plea for

the restoration of the queen, and why

should we, who represent her, not have

the privilege of calling on the secre-

Mr. Wideman said further that the

commission had not come to Washing-

queen, nor for the purpose of asking

compensation for her because of her

dethronement. In fact he (Wideman)

had not heard of this report until he

reached Washington. Mr. Wideman

was somewhat chary in discussing the

statement that has been printed to the

effect that the commission would re-

quest the United States to adopt a pol-

matters pending further developments.

It was evident, however, that he felt deeply on the subject, for he promptly replied in answer to

a question regarding it that the resolution of the United States senate certainly meant non-interference, and later he made a remark to the effect

that the present government was that of

Mr. Stevens, formerly the American

Secretary Gresham will see the

Hawailans as individuals, but it is un-

CHOLERA TERRIBLE.

One Galician City Nearly Depopu-

lated by the Scourge.

London, Aug. 2.-A dispatch to the

Daily News from Vienna says: A doc-

tor of the Galician town of Zaleszozky

describes the suddenness of the deaths

from cholera at that place as ter-

rible. He says that people who have been attending funerals are attacked with pains on their way home and he down and die in

a few hours. The town is isolated. There is no traffic, commerce or indus-try. All the shops and factories are

closed. The rich people have fled, while the working people promenade the streets in a starving condition, take

the disease and die on the spot where

Site for the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. - Secretary

daslisle has accepted the Sixteenth and

for the new Philadelphia mint

Spring Garden sfreets site as the loca-

building. The consideration agreed upon is \$305,000, which is a compromise between the offer of the owners of the

site and the offer of the secretary.

of their visit.

they are attacked.

tion for building.

ikely that anything definite will come

ton to ask for the restoration of the

972,397 on July 31, 1894.

PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS }---NO. 214.

AN IMPRESSIVE MASS.

The Great N. C. T. A. U. Convention Is Opened--The Archbishop Preaches.

WELCOME TO GUESTS.

G. B. Edgerton Speaks for the State and M. J. Costello for the City.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Glowing Tributes to Arch-)ishop Ireland -- The Archbishop's Response.

The stage at the Auditorium was very prettily decorated with flags and different devices and pictures of temperance nature. At the right hung the banner



ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

of the Father Mathew society, the real founder of the Catholic temperance

Almost all of the delegates to the national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union, which began its session at the Auditorium yesterday morning, were in their places promptly. The time for calling to order had been set for 90'clock, but owing to a number of unavoidable delays it was nearer 10 when the chairman, Rt. Rev. J. B. Cotter, of Winona, ascended the platform, After brief prayers offered by Bishop assist the national secretary, Rev. A. P. Doyle, of New York, were elected. The two gentlemen chosen were Edwin Mulready, of Boston, and William A. Manning, of Cleveland.

Rt. Rev. Cotter then announced as a committee on credentials James Daugherty, of Philadelphia; James Brennan, of Connecticut: W. J. Flood, of Georgia: C. J. Boland, of Scranton, Pa., and J. J. Regan, of St. Paul. J. F. McGuire, o St. Paul, was appointed sergeant-at-

Bishop Cotter then announced that the archbishop was to hold high mass in the cathedral at 10, and, further, that the bishop expected to meet the clergymen of the convention at his residence in the evening. In response to the invitation to attend mass the convention adjourned until 20'clock, the clergymen and most of the delegates leaving for the cathedral in a body.

AT THE CATHEDRAL Seibert's orchestra was in attendance at the church and rendered the sacred music, especially composed by Leo Bruenner, of St. Paul, in a beautiful The soloists were Misses Campbell, Daly. Smith, Keller, Butler and Mrs. J. R. King, sopranos, and Messrs. Burke and Keating, respectively basso and tenor. John F. Gehar led the special choir of fifty voices and Miss Collins officiated at the organ. The cathedral was full to overflowing, many being obliged to stand up. Father Heffron officiated at mass. The following is a brief synopsis of Archbishop Ireland's excellent sermon, directed es pecially to the National Catholic Total Abstinence union, in which movement the archbishop is an ardent believer: The archbishop first extended to the visiting delegates a most cordial wel-come to St. Paul. The Catholic church.



it became the duty of the church to rsuade its members to become tem-rate in their habits and advocates of total abstinence. The church, in order to do effectual work, must gain the public esteem and public love. The mind and heart of America stand for truth and goodness, and the country is resolved to have a reign of temperance If Catholics are addicted to intemper ance the church will lose much of its He referred to Delegate Satolli's ruling in not admitting saloan-keepers to church membership, commending the course of that eminent divine. The church, he said, has now taken a firm stand for the cause of

temperance, and it now remains for the lay members to do their duty.
Let us not be afraid to speak facts. inkards are not few among Catholics, as they are not few among any class of

people. I am not looking for the millenium, but we can reduce the number of drinking men so that it will be the accepted saying that no drunkards are accepted saying that no drunkards are among the Catholics. Speak to the victims of the drink habit. They have the principles of faith in them and only need a helping hand.
"The church demands that its members be temperate," said the archbishop. "America has set her face against the saloon the den of corrunt politics and

America has set her face against the saloon, the den of corrupt politics, and any church which will not come out for temperance is an odious excrescence of the soil. I appeal to you in the name of country, of God and of church to lead all Catholics to be true Catholics and servants of the church. The church has other methods of work The church has other methods of work and practices of zeal, but prominent among them all is the work of temper-ance. Have your festivities, but let not the tables bear the weight of alcoholic spirits. The greatest self-denial today is in the pledge. Be charitable, but the best charity to practice is to lead our brothers in the ranks of temper-

If we would maintain a crusade

against intemperance for half a decade, what a change we could effect. If it is not accomplished it is the fault, not of the weak, but of the strong, who are unwilling to take up the work. The American saloon is the vile den of intemperance. It is laden with blasphemy and sensuality. Temporations are there temperance. It is laden with blasphemy and sensuality. Temptations are there created which bring men to drink. I make no reference to the personal characters of saloonkeepers, but the business is bad. It is the enemy of God and the country. Let the day soon come when we shall not see the name of a Catholic above the portals of a saloon. I believe we shall not succeed with the poor man until we have club rooms and coffee houses for him, for he saloon is now his club room. he saloon is now his club room. We must have all Catholies in office arraigned against the saloon element and its interests. Political slavery is hideous; and especially so when it brings slavery to alcohol. I beg the clergy to enlist in the grand cause, to organize for it and demand legislation against selling to minors. Those in the saloon traffic should seek a more worthy calling. The church holds up a high ideal, and, whatever the Catholies may do, the church has done its duty. Will Catholies rise to this high ideal? The cause has prospered, it is now respected by the public, and I thank God for it trom my heart. Your union has 60,000 members, and temperance people are now numbered by the hundreds of thousands."

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

Responses by Members of the Catholic Convention. The afternoon session of the N. C. T. A. U. of America was opened with prayer by Archbishop Ireland, the spir-

itual director of the organization. Hon. G. B. Edgerton, assistant state attorney general, delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the commonwealth, speaking in the place of the chief magistrate, who is absent from the capitol, but by whom he was requested to speak the cordial welcome which the



state vouchsafed to the delegates to the

convention. Mr. Edgerton said that, as a native of Minnesota, he could with all propriety call attention to the development of the state to which the delegates had come. It had come within the span of his life, and himself a young man, that from not a mile of railroad in the territory there had been laid more than 6,000 miles, causing the investment of more than a billion of capital, giving employment to many thousand laborers. From a population for the state less than that of the city of St. Paul today it has grown to exceed a million and a half of souls; so that with the increase in wealth and population, keeping pace in future years with those of the past, the delegates to this convention might anticipate being called to come aggin to witness the realization of the prophecy of William H. Seward, spoken from the steps of the capitolthat being within the center of the population of a vast country, the city of St. Paul would become the capital of the Unson of states. Illustrious also was the state in the names of its pioneers. statesmen, leaders and clergy, living he said, is judged by its members, and dead, among the Windom, Swift and Sibley; among Pillsbury former, Ramsey, Marshall, Hubbard, Merriam and others, with not the least among the illustrious sons of the North Star state, such men as Whipple and Ireland, whose names had become household words upon two continents; names to be cherished and venerated; men who in their labors for humanity had builded better than they In the course of his professional work, the speaker said, he had come to know that liquor was the cause of very much if not most crime; by it home cir cles were broken, the hope of families destroyed. The aim of the organization was one of noble origin. It sought to make men better citizens, to make the home more secure; to lessen the cost of government, and in this undertaking the state as one man rejoiced, as it wished t supreme success in behalf of human ity. In the name of the state, therefore, the state of noble leaders, of splendid history, more brilliant in its young vigor than New England, the Empire state or the Old Dominion, he bade the delegates welcome to Minnesota, its hospitality, to take note of its zeal for good works, and to mark, as opportunity afforded, its development.

ST. PAUL'S WELCOME. Hon. M. J. Costello, in behalf of Mayor Smith, spoke St. Paul's welcome to the delegates. He said:

"Owing to the inability of the chief executive of the city to attend here in person, I have been delegated in his behalf, and, as his representative, speaking for the entire public of St. Paul, without regard to creed or civil belief, I bid you welcome to our city.

"The occasion involves for me one of

the most pleasurable experiences of my life obtained in the discharge of a public

duty.
"While men may differ as to the justice or expediency of the principle which underlies the total abstinence movement in certain of its relations toward the state, there can be but little divergence of belief as to the virtue and efficacy of the example which you in your individual lives, and, in the pursuit of the cause of total abstinence, place before your fellow men. I am sure I speak the sentiments of the mayor of this city, as well as my own, when I express the conviction that the great incentive to your being here to great incentive to your being here to-day, many of you at great personal in-convenience and leaving behind you grave responsibilities, is the uplifting and well-being of your fellow men. He would, indeed, be chargeable with some measure of the intolerance which it is the fashing to lay at your doors, who the fashion to lay at your doors, who could not extend to you the meed of his good will in that great undertaking.

"Lord Bacon, I believe it is, who has said that the virtue of prosperity is tem-perance. Accepting the truth of the apothegm, the distinguished audience here present bears stamped upon it the virtue of its profession and its cause. And why should not prosperity be the complement and virtue of temperance? Looking back over the entire experience Looking back over the entire experience of an active lifetime, begun as a member of a Catholic Total Abstinence society, I can say for myself that if I were called upon, out of that experience, to coin words of advice to the young men of my acquaintance, within as well as without this convention, I should recall for them the words which Shakespeare for them the words which Shakespeare puts on the lips of Norfolk in advising Buckingham:

"Ask God for temperance; that's the appli-ance only Which your disease requires." St. Paul has entitled itself to the expression of your good-will, which your presence testifies to. Distinctively presence testifies to. Distinctively Catholic in its inception, the city with the Apostolic name has, during the days of its growth and prosperity, been identified with your cause through one of its most distinguished citizens, the Rt. Rev. Archbishop.

"Let me ask then, speaking for its chief magistrate, that the welcome of St. Paul be regarded as proceeding from the hearts of all of the people, rather than from the lips of any one of its citizens. RESPONSES.

Vice President A. W. Logue, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the union, spoke briefly in response to the address of welcome. Thanks, he said, were due for the earnest manner in which the delegates had been welcomed. He could truly say that this visit to St. Paul had been a bright spot in the thoughts of the C. T. A. delegates since the meeting a year ago. Their coming to the bright, vigorous state would impart a new charm to the contest for friends from which they could tured society and devout churches, bade success of the cause, determined that in | mail wagons at the postoffice, their separate homes they would strive canner of the Catholic Total Abstinence the emblem and the banner, of our

RT. REV. D. J. FLYNN, of Wilmington, Del., said he experienced great pleasure in being asked to respond to the royal welcome from the state and civil authorities. "One felt in arriving here as if coming to his home. Sustained in his best element by a kind and sympathetic people, and when going away would go with fresh courage to pursue the work to which we Coming to the state of are pledged. Archbishop Ireland we are the more nerved to carry on the fight; are made more brave for the great principle of total abstinence. Outside the ranks of our Union woo know in their hearts the evil, who have not the courage shown in this state and city, where we find nothing but benediction and encouragement which make us proud of our cause and principles, determined to fight on until we die, clinging to the banner of total abstinence.'

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Bishop Cotter Delivers a Strong Effort to the Convention. Bishop Cotter, president of the National C. T. A. union, presented the convention his annual address, as fol-

Brethren in the holy cause of total ons for congratulation that in assemoling in this the capital city of the North Star state, we have gathered to commemorate not only one, but twenty-four years of labor; years of glorious litanies, every invocation of which is bedewed with tears of gladness and thanksgiving from the eyes of men, women and children who have been sayed out of the dread bonders of insaved out of the dread bondage of intemperance and pauperism, every invocation of which contains a note of victory, telling of triumphs over a foe

whose sway meant unutterable misery for time and eternity.

We have reason to glory in that we commemorate our triumphs in the met-copolitan city of our beloved chieftain— in the home of the living leader of the total abstainers of this age—Archbishop

Ireland. Father Matthew, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Ireland! What names so potent to thrill the hearts of men; so capable of reviving the spirit of hero-ism; so sure in their sounding to awaken the slumbering divinity in man, and nove it to its reclamation and redemption! Father Matthew, apostle and prophet of the new era, thy memory grows with the years in beauty and power for good in the hearts of men, and paints thee on the canvass of all good men's admiration and love, a hero of heroes amongst the great children of

Cardinal Manning, thy work for England and the world is, we trust, noble theme for angelic song. Archbishop Ireland, twenty-five years of knightly service in the holy cause of temperance, the history of which compels the reverential admiration of every soldier vet. ential admiration of every soldier, vet eran though he be, of total abstinence, merit crowning. We hail you our chief! The comradeship of a quarter of a cenoral battlefields of our common country, assures us that the great qualities which mark you a born leader of men grow under the assaults of enemies, and with years. We, therefore, anticipate for you greater victories in the battle yet to be waged for home, for country, and for God, victories that shall assure us and millions more of the human family, a kingdom that shall be one with the thillife of the Feeting for

with the "klingdom" of the Father, for which we daily pray. May your Continued on Eighth Page.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill Without the Russian Thistle Amendment.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Conferees Reach an Agreement Which Will Be Presented Tomorrow.

CHANDLER WAKES UP.

Wants Senate to Investigate A Canadian Trust--Contested Election Cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. - The main question before the senate today was the sundry civil bill, which was discussed at odd moments throughout the day with the result that a great many important amendments were adopted. Final action on the bill was not reached, however, owing to the large number of amendments proposed.

A number of bills were passed, among them being a house bill extending the time for payment of purchases of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska. Among the petitions presented was one from Morrison L. Swift, of Boston, who recently made himself notorious by his anarchistic actions and words on the steps of the Boston court house, calling on congress to resign, presented by Mr. Lodge. In this connection Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) took occasion to state that he bad received a similar petition, but in view of the fact that his colleague had presented one, he should withhold

The demand of these worthy gentlemen, he said sarcastically, seemed to be, made without an understanding of the requirements of the constitution.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED. The following additional house bills were then passed: Extending the time for constructing bridges across the Hiawasse, the Tennessee and Clinch 215.
The increase in certificates and treasrivers in Tennessee and granting an Catholic sobriety. Evidently they had increase of pension to Mrs. Susie Concome to a hallowed spot, a haven among way. Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed, and raily for the cause, emulating many important amendments were minnesota's peerless example for total abstinence. The development of the adoption of an amendment approximately approximately and the adoption of an amendment approximately appr the state, its railroads, its cities, its cul- priating \$175,000 for the purpose of additional land in Philadelphia, to give every man to take good heart for the better facilities for the movement of

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment providing that the decision for as much success as had been gained by Minnesota and the grand old city of of the commissioner of immigration in St. Paul. The kind words spoken fall regard to admission of aliens should be upon our ears as inspiration to renew final, and also the commissioners of and continue the fight under the white | immigration at the several ports should be appointed by the president, "by and union, to carry its work and blessing | with the advice and consent of the seninto the state, the home, the church. ate," and that they should hold their This day, among these people, lifts up offices for four years, The amendment was adopted.

An amendment was adopted at the instance of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) appropriating \$16,000 for the resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties, Nebraska; also an amendment appropriating \$3,000 for the purchase of a portrait of Mrs. Dolly Madison, the work of E. F. Andrews, to be hung in the executive

mansion. Consideration of the bill was interrupted to allow Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) to present a conference report on the house bill requring railroad companies operating lines in territories over rights of way granted by the government to locate depots, etc., at certain seats located by the interior department.

Mr. Berry announced that, after a long conference, the conferees had been unable to agree, and moved that the senate recede from its amendments. The provision applies to the Rock Island railroad in Oklahoma, the towns of Round Pond and South Enid having a

special grievance against it. Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) opposed the motion because he said it would be unjust to require the Rock Island road to expend \$30,000 in the erection of depots at these towns when they already had stations located at older towns within two and a half or three miles.

The discussion of the conterence re port was then resumed, and Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) favored the motion of Mr. Berry to recede from the senate amendment. He would like, he said, to take the railroad company by the throat and teach it that the senate of the United States was not to be trifled with. Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) spoke in the

same strain, and said the company ought to be compelled to give those towns passenger and freight facilities. The motion was also supported by Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) spoke in opposition to the motion, for he contended that there were no county seats at those towns, and therefore it would be unjust to compel the railroads to stop their trains there.

A lively discussion followed, in which Mr. Platt, Mr. Teller and Mr. Berry took part as to the lawless acts which had been perpetrated. Mr. Berry stated that the people had been law-abiding until the railroad continually violated the law. The vote was then taken on Mr. Berry's motion, and it was agreed to-24 to 20.

At the request of Mr. Harris (Dem. Tenn.) the house bill to exempt the articles of foreign exhibitors at the interstate fair at Tacoma, Wash., from tariff duties was passed. Consideration of the

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL was then resumed, and Mr. Procto (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment calling on the secretary of war and the attorney general for information as to the possibility of acquiring the right to the water power of the Great Falls of the Potomac for increasing the water supply of the city of Washington and gen erating electricity for lighting the

streets t Mr. Chandler offered an amendment to that proposed by Mr. Proctor, directing the secretary of war to negotiate with the Great Falls Manufacturing company and the owners of land on both sides of the falls for the acquire-

ment of full rights to the water power. MANY SQUARES BURN. Both amendments were agreed to. On motion of Mr. Power (Rep., Mont.) an amendment was incorporated in the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of Fort Harrison, Mont. The

committee amendment, striking out the paragraph authorizing the secretary of war to designate a Confederate veteran of the battle of Chattanooga or Chickamagua to assist in preparing the historical tablets to be erected on those battlefields, was rescinded. An amendment was adopted authorizing the second Most Disastrous Fire in the History of Chicago's Lumber District.

A LOSS OF \$1,500,000,

ment was adopted authorizing the secretary of war to employ a representative of the army of Northern Virginia (Confederate) who fought at Gettysburg to assist in preparing the tablets for the Gettysburg battlefield.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) secured the adoption of an amendment, appropriate With the Flames Still in adoption of an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for completing the postoffice and custom house at Chester, Pa., with stone instead of brick.

An appropriation of \$4,000 to protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska was added to the bill at the instance of Mr. Teller. Progress, but Practically Under Control.

FIREMEN HEMMED IN

Have a Narrow Escape From Death--Several Are Seriously Injured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 .- The lumber district of Chicago was tonight visited by one of the most disastrous fires in its history, and the loss will probably foot up between \$1,200,000 and \$1,500,000, aithough it will be twenty-four hours before the damage can be estimated with accuracy. The following concerns were entirely cleaned out by the flames, and everything contained in their yards has been utterly destroyed:

S. K. Martin Lumber comgany, Brown & Richards Lumber company, Wells & French company, car builders; Perley, Lowe & Co., lumber; Shoemaker & Higbee, lumber; John Spry Lumber monthly statement of the public debt issued today by the treasury department company, Edward Hines Lumber con pany, Conway & Co., cedar posts: W.C. B. Palmer, cedar posts; Whitcomb Cedar Post company, Liemens & Haiske, This apparent increase of \$1,552,604 in the public debt is owing to the increase in the Issue of certificates and treasury manufacturers of dynamos.

EIGHTEEN SQUARES BURNED. The burned district is about six quares from east to west and about

three from north to south. The greatest portion of the district On July 31, 1894, the interest-bearing debt amounted to \$635.042,590, an increase for the month of \$700. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity amounted to \$1,840,850, a decrease of \$10,300. The debt bearing no interest was \$870,950,470 a decrease of \$10,300. ounded by Bine Island avenue, Lincoln street, the river and Ashland avenue was burned over, and forty acres of lumber yards are this morning pothing but smoking embers.

The fire was discovered by a watchnan. He saw a blaze on the outside of the fence on the east side of Lincoln ury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury was increased from \$615,355,820 on June 30, 1834, to \$616,street near a shingle shed belonging to S. K. Martin & Co. He turned in an alarm, but before the first engines arrived the shingle shed was a mass of The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:
Gold coin and bars, \$120,922,836; silver, flames which had communicated to the

surrounding lumber piles. \$513,880,628; paper, \$121,932,091; bonds, etc., \$17,466,156, making an aggregate of \$774,204,766, against which there are de-The Martin yards are 2,500 feet long by 300 wide and the flames originated in exactly the right spot for the strong northwest wind which was blowing at the time to carry them through the entire length and breadth of the yards. The wind drove the flames so fiercely that the first engines which arrived were utterly helpless and call after call tor additional help was made until over ty engines and three fire boats we at work on the fire. It is not likely that even they would have counted for much had not the wind died away after the fire had been burning an hour. The

LIL'S AGENTS DENY RECENT course of the flames was southeast and east for the the first forty-five minutes Reticent as to the Objects of Their and they LITERALLY LICKED UP EVERYTHING WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. - The Ha-

in their path. Piles of lumber, laths, shingles and cedar posts were swalowed up with an appalling rapidity. and for a time it seemed as though the entire lumber district of the city, which stretches a mile to the south an as far to the east of the burning yards. must be consumed. The wind, however, suddenly changed at 9.30 o'clock and began to blow from the south and with much less violence .than before. The flames started rapidly north again and burned back to a line level with their starting point. The sudden change in the direction of the flames caught sev eral engine companies unprepared, and the men were compelled to

RUN FOR THEIR LIVES. No engines were abandoned, but three of them had close calls, horses and men narrowly escaping death. The fire boat Yosemite was at work in one of the slips when the direction of the fire changed, and the long tongues of flame which shot over her made it necessary that she be removed at once. When an effort was made to start her up it was found that her steam was so low that the boat could not be moved with any rapidity, and the flames were swooping down upon her at a fearful rate. The men frantically pushed her off with poles and boards, and she finally crawled out of the slip with no more eral places.

damage than a severe scorching in sev-The fire boat Geyser had also a close call, but ran through the flames, which leaped out over the slip, and escaped unharmed. Two of her men, John Mc-Cairn and Thomas Freeding, were badly burned while fighting the fire. A large hose which they were holding got away from them, and knocked both men over the side of the boat upon a pile of burning cedar posts a few feet away. Their injuries are not fatal. In addition to the firemen injured, the

following casualties occurred: Otto Rafter fell off lumber pile; back roken, and will die. Unknown Man-Struck on the head by a flying cap from a fire engine,

knocking him into the river, and drowned. Peter Phelan, pipeman, inhaled hot air and badly burned.
Unknown boy, pushed into river by crowd and drowned. At 11 o'clock the fire was still burning

fiercely, with the probability of blazing for twelve hours more. It is extremely difficult to obtain an estimate of the losses, but the following are believed to be about correct: S. K. Martin company, \$500,000; Perley Lowe & Co., \$145,000; Wells French

company, \$500,000; Siemens & Halske,

\$300,000; Shoemaker & Higbee, \$125,000;

John Spry Lumber company, \$25,000; total, \$1,595,000. Conway & Co., \$6,000; Edward Hines Lumber company, \$1,500; Farnum Foundry company, \$2,800 [Note-Hines Foundry company, \$2,800 [Note—Hines not entirely burned as reported]; Chicago Stove works, \$150,000; Barbour Asphalt company, \$60,000; Columbia Elevator, \$1,500; Santa Fe elevator \$2,000; total, \$213,500; previously reported, \$1,659,600; grand total, \$1,873,—100. True & True, sash, doors and blinds \$20,000; Southelings \$Co. 1 hm

blinds, \$30,000; Sondneimer & Co., lum-

ber, \$40,000; Wakefield Rattan company, \$10,000; Keystone Lumber company,

LAST DAY OF INSURANCE.

The loss of C. K. Martin & Co., is estimated by Mr. Martin to be \$850,000. He said at midnight:

"I had in my yards 35,000,000 feet of lumber one its worth \$800,000. lumber, easily worth \$800,000 feet of lumber, easily worth \$800,000. A pe-culiar phase of the thing is that at mid-night tonight all my insurance amount-ing to over \$600,000 would have lapsed. I had made arrangements to have it renewed tomorrow, but between midnight tonight and noon tomorrow I would have had no insurance. The fire caught me just five hours before my in

surance was out, and inside of an hour all I had was gone."

Mr. Martin declared that before the fire his lumber yard was the largest in the world, "but it don't matter," he continued, "I'll have another just as large within a short time."

large within a short time."

The loss of Srmens & Halske was estimated by one of the foremen to be \$800,000; but this is generally believed to be a great exaggeration. The principal loss was on machinery, as the building of the concern was not worth much. The loss of the Chicago Stove works is chiefly in patterns, all of which were made of white metal and very valuable. Their plant proper was not extensively damaged.

Late in the night, when Fire Marshal Sweeny began to take an account of stock, he found that he was short several thousand feet of piping and two fire engines, which the firemen were forced to abandon to the flames. Both of them were partly rescued, but the heat was so great and the rush of the fire so swift that it was necessary to abandon them.

When it seemed that the flames would even cross Paulina street and reach the West side water works on Ashland West side water works on Ashland avenue, the currents of air shifted and turned the fire back upon itself. This gave the fire department the opportunity it needed, and the flames were practically checked at Paulina street. The fire broke above this street near the river and destroyed the mill of the Conway company, but found poor food in the blocks and cedar posts piled up over acres of ground north of the mill. At midnight it seemed likely that the fire would get no further east, and at 1 o'clock it was slowly decreasing, but it will not be lowly decreasing, but it will not be burned out before tomorrow night. J. B. McAdams Cedar Post company 300 feet of dockage on the river near Robey street. Loss on cedar and hem-lock posts, \$15,000. Nearly all of the concerns are heavily insured.

Her First and Last Ascent. Anderson, Ind., Aug. 1.-In making her first balloon ascension in this city this evening Tillie Sabern, of Richmond, fell from the parachute, which did not work properly, and was dashed to death on the river bank. Miss Sabern's brother had made three ascensions of late, and it was his feats that the unfortunate girl admired and tried to imitate. He brother had pleaded with her not to do it.

Central division of the American Express company, dropped dead of heart disease while taking a bath at his home last night.

Death in a Bath.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.-J. L. Trumbull,

for twenty years superintendent of the

ERAGE. People of Eldora, Iowa, Get Into a

Legal Snarl-Judge Weaver

Untangles It. ELDORA, Io., Aug. 1 .- Eldora enjoys the distinction of being the first town in the country where lemon extract has been extensively used as a beverage. When prohibition went into effect a number of old bums had trouble to obtain their poison. Finally it was discovered that lemon extract, such as is sold by grocers for flavoring purposes. contained 90 per cent of alcohol and 10 per cent of oil of lemon, and that by reducing it with cider, pop or water, it afforded means for intoxication, and for injuring the lining of the stomach. But little attention was pald to the sale of lemon extract for some time. Some aggravated cases of extract intoxication occurring last spring inaugurated a crusade upon all the grocers in Eldora, and they were driven out of the

business, but are still allowed to sell

other flavoring extracts which contain

The Winchester pharmacy, however, continued to sell extract, claiming the right under their pharmacy permit. An injunction restraining the drug store from selling was asked, and the case came up before Judge Weaver yesterday. The testimony of several physicians was taken tending to show that lemon extract is recognized as a medicine or remedy in certain cases, but is not often used for such purposes by the profession. Upon this showing the udge refused to grant an injunction, giving as his reasons for such holding that it being admitted that the sales were made upon requests in the form prescribed by law, and for alleged medical purposes, it cannot be assumed in the absence of other evidence that the defendant did not act in good faith, and within the authority of his permit. The judge also explained that this ruling is not to be construed as holding

that the sale of lemon extract can be lawfully made in any manner except as an intoxicating liquor, as it was held that the article is composed largely of alcohol, and is capable of being used, and is used, as a beverage. It was his opinion the sale comes within the prohibition of the statutes which outlaws all intoxicating liquors. The legislature doubtless did not think its mandate was quite so sweeping or far-reaching as this construction carries it, yet there seems to be no way to avoid it. It is worthy of notice in this connection that the prohibitory law as it now stands has dropped the word "culinary" from the list of I wful purposes for which a permit holder may sell intoxicating liquors. Formerly the law provided for the lawful sale of liquors for medical, culinary, mechanical and sacramental purposes. but the words culinary and mechanica have been eliminated by late amend-

If this ruling is sustained it will have the effect of prohibiting the sale by grocers and others, except registered pharmacists, for "scientific and medicinal ourposes," of all flavoring extracts; also the sale of many of the essences and perfumes.

Ford's Slayer Wants Pardon. DENVER, Col., Aug. 1. - Edward O'Kelly, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of Bob Ford, slayer of Jesse James, at Creed, has applied for a

DECLARED.

Japanese Formally Notify the Powers of Hostilities in the Orient.

CLOSE TREATY PORTS,

China Threatens to Do So-Japan Offers Apologies to England.

THE RUSSIAN BEAB

Vigilantly Guarding His Rights in the East--Spain Is Uneasy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- A brief cablegram announcing the arrival of the United States steamship Monocacy at Nagasaki, Japan. received by Secretary Herbert today, is the only official news from the seat of war that has come to the government here from its representatives in China and Japan, and the surmise that official dispatches are being obstructed purposely now amounts to conviction. The Monocacy was at Chezulpo with the Baltimore, and it is supposed that she ran over to Nagasaki for coal and supplies. It is thought here that the action of Japan in officially notifying the British government of the existence of a state of war between Japan and China wis precipitated by the Kow Shung accident. Had such a notice preceded the sinking of the ship, Japan would not have incurred hability to Great Britain and been obliged to apologize. In effeet, that notice is equivalent to a declaration of war, or at least it imposes he same obligation on neutral nations. The United States, for instance, can sell to either China or Japan arms or munitions of war and supplies, but they must be delivered at the risk of the purchaser, and any vessel carrying them is liable to seizure. So by this stroke Japan has seriously embarrassed China in her efforts to supply herself with warlike equipments in other countries.

The conditions are very similar to those of the Tonquin campaign in 1884. 5, when, in the name of "reprisals, actual war was waged on China by France. Although there was no formal declaration of war when France decreed rice to be contraband, the United States and all other nations acquiesced, and the only protest came from the British minister to China, who was reprimanded for it by his own government. Just what the effect will be on the Chinese treaty ports cannot be foretold now. Japrn has taken the ground that they are practically foreign set-LEMONS AND THE LAW. tlements, and therefore has disclaimed them, regarding them as outside the THE EXTRACT USED AS A BEV- | scene of hostile operations. China, however, has persistently claimed the right under the treaties opening the ports to close them in time of war. The treaties themselves present points of variance, and the whole matter, though very important to commercial interests, is shrouded in doubt. There are no precedents quite fitting the present case, and it will probabl feall for the making of some international law on the subject unless the war ends speedily. It is believed here that China will now proceed immediately to close the more important treaty ports, beginning with Shanghai perhaps by obstructing the entrance.

DIPLOMATS WITHDRAWN. Japan Brutality Commented on by London Papers.

London, Aug. 2 .- The Times in an editorial says that if the Che Foo account of the sinking of the Kow Shung is correct, Japan's reparation must be ample indeed.

The Standard's correspondent at Che Foo sends a similar account to that of the Times correspondent and says:
The facts may be implicitly accepted as the truth. The Japanese made the nost strenuous attempt to destroy ail the survivors who were witness to their

A dispatch to the Standard from Tien-Tsin says that the Japanese minister at Pekin has given notice of himmediate departure from China.

JAPAN DECLARES WAR.

Powers Notified That Hostilities Exist. Tokio, Aug. 1.-The Japanese government has informed the representatives of the foreign powers here that a state of war exists between Japan and

China. This is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war. The Japanese government sent a note to the foreign representatives here forty-eight hours before war was deforty-eight hours before war was de-clared to the effect that it was still disposed to consider any peace proposals which might be made that were com-patible with the actual situation and

with Japan's dignity.

Arms for Chinese. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 1 .- It is reported here that the Winchester Repeating Arms company has shipped several carloads of guns and ammunition for the Chinese government. The ship-ment was sent by rail to Vancouver, B.

C. The officials of the Chinese govern ment are reticent in regard to their Recalled All Consuls.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 1 .- Private advices received here today from Shanghai say that Japan has ordered the Japanese legation at Pekin to be closed and has recalled all the Japanese consuls throughout China.

Communication Restored. NEW YORK, Aug. 1.-The Anglo-American Telegraph company announces this morning that the lines to Che Foo, Tien Tsin and the North of

China have been restored. Three Were Drowned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1 .- A fishing party, composed of young people rom Warren, Ark., were fishing on Saline river yesterday when one of the boats was capsized and John B. Brad-ley and Misses Helen Ritchie and Fannia Koonia were drowned

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