

PENNOYER'S APPEAL.

IN WELCOMING VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON TO OREGON.

He Urges Him to Ueo His Influence to Procure a Return to the Financial Policy of Our Fathers.

PORTLAND, ORE., July 25.—Vice-President Stevenson and party arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning. At Salem the Vice-President was welcomed to the State by Governor Penneyer. Knowing that the hour was an early one, a great crowd of people were at the depot. In welcoming the Vice-President, the Governor said:

No fairer land upon the whole earth is visited by the sunlight of heaven than our own Oregon, and yet, with all our resources, many of our industries are at a standstill, and hundreds of our people are out of employment, and their families are without bread. This condition of affairs is the legitimate result of the departure from the financial policy of our fathers, which was made two years ago, and which will exist.

Believing this, we appeal to you to use your utmost influence to procure a return to the policy of the Government which was successfully followed by our fathers. The simple repeal of the Sherman law, thus leaving our financial system on a gold basis, by the great political party which elected you to the post, highest office in the history of our State, which gained control of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, which pledged itself to the people in its last national platform to secure, without discriminating against either metal, the standard and use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, would be a most flagrant breach of good faith, which all honorable men would scorn, and which would justify a just and honorable retaliation by the nation and the world. Nor would it be of benefit. The people of Oregon, therefore, beg you to aid in carrying out the written pledge of your fathers by the restoration of the former financial policy of the Government, which would result in the return of prosperity, the revival of industries, and the employment of a vast army of unemployed.

Vice-President Stevenson, after expressing gratefulness for the welcome, said:

In response to the words of the distinguished Executive of this State, I can only say that to the best of my ability I will endeavor to cooperate with those who, regardless of party, have in view the best interests of the common people of our land.

After breakfast the party were driven about the city, returning at 11 o'clock. The Vice-President reviewed a procession, embracing the United States flag, the national colors, and the flag of the Oregon Territory. The programme this evening consisted of a visit to the United States coast defence vessel Monterey. Tonight a public reception was held at the hotel.

SPCY HERBERT AT PORTSMOUTH.

He Inspects the Navy-Yard at That Place, Other News of the Navy.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 25.—Secretary Herbert, of the Navy Department, arrived at the Kittery navy-yard shortly before 11 o'clock this morning. In the United States dispatch boat he inspected the officers and crew of the yard, and on landing found the officers of the yard and the United States steamships Kennerly and Machias, with a marine guard, drawn up into line to receive him. After being introduced to the officers of the yard and the United States steamships Kennerly and Machias, the Secretary, accompanied by Commodore Carpenter and the officers of the yard, started to go on an inspection of the yard. The party was accompanied by ex-Governor Charles W. Wilson and Paymaster-General Stewart.

At 12:30 the party was entertained at Commodore Carpenter's residence. The Secretary stated that the inspection of the yard would consume the greater portion of the day. Tonight Colonel J. Albert Walker tendered an informal reception to him at the Rockingham House. Tomorrow Commander Crowshill and the officers of the United States steamship Kennerly will tender the Secretary a reception on board that vessel from 4 to 7 o'clock in the evening. A complimentary dinner will be given him by the yard officers and those attached to the United States steamships Kennerly and Machias at the department. It is not probable that the Secretary and party will leave for Machias before Thursday morning.

No News From the Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The United States steamship Philadelphia, flagship of the Pacific station, arrived at Rio Janeiro from New York on the 21st inst., since which date nothing has been heard from her. The only word expected was that she had left for the Pacific. In the absence of instructions to do so, it is not considered probable that she would delay her cruise to the Pacific, where she is greatly needed, even in consequence of the troubles in Brazil. The Philadelphia is bound for Samoa, and there as soon as possible. Her sailing orders permitted her to stop at Rio for coal, and it is estimated that she could fill her bunkers in at least five days. The inspection of the department that she sailed from Rio about the 15th inst., and is now nearing the port of Valparaiso, Chile, which is her next stopping place. The distance between the two ports is about 2,750 miles. It can be seen, therefore, that the trip is a direct information on this subject is attributed to the fact that the cable service is seriously interrupted at present.

The Navy Department is informed by cable that the United States steamer Menzies arrived at Chingnan, China, yesterday, and the Marlon left for Chingnan, Korea.

The Chicago has arrived at Cherbourg, France, and the training ship Portsmouth has arrived at Plymouth, England. The little practice ship Bancroft was finally accepted today, and the reserved payments will at once be made to the contractors, Samuel L. Moore & Sons, of Elizabethport, N. J.

CONSECRATED BISHOP COADJUTOR

Rev. Thomas Frank Gallor, D. D., of Sewanee, entered upon his new duties at Nashville, Tenn., July 25.—At noon today at Sewanee Rev. Thomas Frank Gallor, D. D., was consecrated as the bishop coadjutor of Tennessee. The services, which were of a very impressive nature, were witnessed by a large number of clergymen and lay members of churches here and elsewhere. The services were conducted by the late Bishop of Tennessee, who was assisted by some of the leading church dignitaries of the State. The commission of bishops included Bishops Quintard of Tennessee, Dudley of Kentucky and Nelson of Georgia. The presenters were Bishops Sewanee, Louisiana, and Gray, of South Florida. Rt. Rev. George A. Beymont, bishop of Springfield, preached the consecrating sermon. The priests attending were Dr. Higdon of Knoxville, Dr. Pettit of Chattanooga, Dr. Martin of Nashville and Dr. Dumbell of Memphis.

Morning prayers were conducted by Rev. R. E. Craig, of Clarksville, and Rev. G. T. Wright, of South Pittsburg. After this service the order of the occasion was formed, composed of the vestry of Otis Memorial church, members of standing committees of the clergy of Tennessee and other dioceses, the register of the consecration, the coadjutor bishop-elect with standing priests, the bishops, the presenters, the consecrators and Bishop Quintard, and the presiding bishop. Arriving at the chapel, the consecration service was conducted. Assistant Bishop Gallor, who has been the chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee for some time, was years ago elected bishop of Georgia, but declined the honor, as he preferred to remain with the university. He was chosen coadjutor bishop of Tennessee in April last by the convention, which met in Nashville, and, after considering the matter for some time, decided to accept. He will likely reside in Memphis, he is comparatively young, and has long been regarded as one of the leading members of the Episcopal clergy in the South.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

No One Killed outright, But Thirty People Were Injured.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., July 25.—The second section of the Baltimore and Ohio express, west bound, was wrecked one mile east of Munroe Falls about 4:30 this morning. Spreading of rails caused the wreck at a point where there is a short curve in the track. Five of the coaches, loaded with passengers, most of whom were from Cleveland, Ohio, were thrown down a ten-foot embankment. Nobody was killed outright, but thirty were injured, five thought seriously. All of the maimed were taken to Akron by a special train and sent to the hospital, where a dozen doctors from Akron went down with them. The special train bearing the injured from Munroe Falls reached Akron about 8:30. All the ambulances in the city were at the depot, and the injured were conveyed as speedily as possible to the city hospital, where they received the attention of a score of physicians.

It is impossible at this time to state how many of those hurt will die, or how serious all their injuries are. Twenty persons from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., are at the hospital, some slightly and some seriously injured. E. G. Starks, Fairfax county, Va., is at the hospital injured internally. When the cars left the track many of the passengers were asleep. The last coach was the most seriously wrecked as it jumped the rails where the curve was sharp, and fell into the water about fifty yards before tumbling down embankment. Seats and timbers were piled profusely on the imprisoned passengers. Fortunately for them there was no fire, but the heat of the engine, which would have been a repetition of the horrible Havana disaster of July 2, 1889, it is impossible to tell exactly what caused the spreading of the rails—probably the heavy trains which have been running to Chicago, where they are being run to handle World's Fair traffic.

It is generally agreed that the tender of the second engine the train consisted of ten coaches drawn by two engines was the cause of the accident. The theory is that it loosened the rail bolts, which then allowed the rails to spread as heavy cars came along.

The accident at Munroe Falls this morning is the latest of a series of accidents on the Baltimore and Ohio line. On July 21, a train was wrecked on a section of which road the train was passing at the time. The following is a list of those now at the hospital:

Henry F. Helle, Philadelphia, back sprained. N. P. Boyer, Coatesville, Pa., serious cut on head. William M. Morrow, Philadelphia, head cut, not seriously. Mrs. Eliza White, Lafayette, Pa., shoulder dislocated. J. H. Mordick, Washington, D. C., severe scalp wound. P. J. Lenata, Vienna, Fairfax county, Va., injured internally. Dr. J. R. Allen, Baltimore, arm and ribs broken. H. C. Mode, Washington, D. C., wound on head. W. A. Mode, Washington, D. C., back injured. Mrs. Maggie Core, Washington, D. C., internal injuries and arm broken. Mrs. Mary N. Smith, Washington, D. C., severe cut on head and neck. Mrs. Lela Hunt, Baltimore, Md., head cut. Anna Miller, Washington, D. C., hurt about head, arms and side. Lillian Cramer, Camden, N. J., arm fractured. Alfred Forbes, Camden, N. J., head cut. H. M. Mice, Camden, N. J., cuts on head and back. L. Stuart, Baltimore, Md., injuries about breast and back. Mrs. Lena Sturgeon, cut about head. With Mrs. Sturgeon were three children, who all escaped.

FAIRFAX C. E. VA., July 25.—Special.

F. O. Staats is a young man about twenty years old, the son of A. C. Staats, a prominent Republican of this county.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—A north-bound freight train on the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul railroad, consisting of eighteen local freight cars, crashed through a trestle near Reith's station at 7 o'clock this morning. The train was in a hop conductor W. E. Burrell, of Springfield, Ill., was instantly killed; brakeman Charles Johnson and W. A. Clements of Alton and Walter Manning of Springfield were probably fatally injured. The trestle is comparatively new, and no cause is known for its collapse.

DESTITUTION IN DENVER.

Thousands of Laborers Suffering for the necessities of Life. Relief Measures.

DENVER, July 25.—Up to date 3,700 men have registered as out of employment, and the list is steadily increasing. Means are being taken to furnish employment, and provide for food for the hungry and destitute. Dean Peck and Rev. Thomas Uzzell, who have been foremost in the work, announced that they cannot continue to feed the hungry longer than to-morrow. Meetings are held nightly to provide means for aid, in which Denver's most prominent people take part. It is estimated that 15,000 men, women and children, are in need of immediate aid. Food is being distributed at the various missions today. It is developed that the destitution is growing.

More Explosions in Paris.

PARIS, July 25.—Four explosions shattered the Abon, Dynamite factory in Bondur, near Havre, last this evening. The ruins caught fire, and were still burning when the last dispatch was sent to this city. It was then feared that the flames would spread to the warehouse filled with dynamite cartridges. Another explosion occurred. Nine men are known to have been killed, twenty wounded severely, and others were hurt seriously.

CANNONADED MANAGUA

OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION.

Insurgents Disregard the Principles of Civil Warfare by Firing Without Warning—Minister Baker's Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The State Department today received from Minister Baker, at Managua, Nicaragua, the following dispatch:

"Revolutionists cannonaded Managua from a steamer this morning without warning, killing one woman near legation and wounding several persons."

This is the only official information received by the State Department for a week or more of the progress of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The situation of Minister Baker is being closely watched at the State Department. It is not felt that he is in any great personal danger, and if he were to make a normal protest to the revolutionists, as reported, against their disregard of the principles of civilized warfare in firing upon a town without warning and endangering the legation building, he has probably done so with a view to making the matter one of official record that may hereafter be a subject of diplomatic negotiation. The United States steamer Alliance is now on her way to Cerro from Peru. If it should appear that Mr. Baker's honor or the safety of the legation is in danger through the failure of the Seavilla Government or of the revolutionists to afford protection and to insure respect to our flag and territory, that of kind would doubtless be followed by the landing of the United States Marines upon the shores of Nicaragua for the second time during the present disturbances. It is then they probably will not be so promptly withdrawn as they were on the other coast.

Details of the Bombardment.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special to the Herald from Managua, Nicaragua, says: The city of Managua was under bombardment by the revolutionists for four hours on the morning of the 21st.

Two of the steamers seized by the Leons when they started the revolt appeared off Managua at 1 o'clock in the morning. They opened fire on the city, and in a shell the city until 8 o'clock. Thirty shells in all were thrown into the city. Considerable damage was done to public buildings and private houses, and two persons were killed and many injured. The proposed bombardment was given, but the shelling was begun before the women and children had a chance to leave the city. One shell burst near the house occupied by Minister Baker and his daughter, and the other burst near the house of the leader of the revolution against the violation of the rules of civilization and shelling the city without first giving notice.

Subsequently a heavy run started on the German Bank, and continued up to 3 o'clock. The bank had over a million in cash and \$1,000,000 worth of securities. It was the only bank in the city which kept open until 4 o'clock.

Business Embarrassment.

TOLEDO, O., July 25.—G. B. Hodeman Manufacturing Company, one of the largest concerns in this city, sent into the hands of receivers this morning \$75,000 in unpaid bills.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—Hipple & Bronson, iron merchants, No. 809 North Second street, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors this morning. Liabilities, \$150,000. About equal assets.

ALMOST MURDERED THE GENERAL.

Commissioner St. Clair has a Flute Emblem. CHICAGO, July 25.—Special.—General St. Clair, of the West Virginia commission, had a lively skirmish with half a dozen ticket-takers at the Terminal depot entrance this afternoon, in which he rather got the worst of the deal, and tonight he carries several scratches and cuts about his head. He went home last week, and when he returned to Chicago he was met by a party of men with him. He made a statement to the gentleman on the first day, and has been allowed to pass through every day since, until today, when the young man concluded to make a last stand. He commenced saying sassy things. This, of course, the General resented, and the young man struck him. This was the signal, and a half dozen other ticket-takers got in their blows. The General was mad, and when he reached the administration building he had all the heads of the departments interested brought before him, and demanded that the law be enforced. They will probably get their walking papers to-morrow.

INTERESTING RUMOR.

Reported that the Helring Sea Arbitrators Have Decided in Our Favor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—A rumor reached Washington to-night that the arbitrators in the Behring sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain, who have been in session since March, intended to announce in the case, had decided in favor of the United States. No confirmation or denial of the report could be had here to-day. It was learned, however, that some of the big West Virginia miners did leave the building today 7 o'clock this evening, which may or may not be of significance in this connection. But little credence was given to the rumor.

Sumatra Tobacco Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25.—The investigation into the alleged frauds in the importation of Sumatra tobacco wrappers to escape the payment of duty has ended. The custom authorities at this port to-day were directed from Washington to return to J. Metz, of this city, ten boxes of the tobacco consigned to him from Montreal and seized upon their arrival here. The grounds upon which the case was dropped are that there was nothing to warrant the seizure, and that the Ogdensburg (New York) rating of thirty-five cents did not constitute a fraud, the regulation being that the rate of duty put on an entry by an importer is advisory only and does not prejudice the importer's rights nor govern the collector's classifications. As soon as the importer shall pay the proper cost of entry—\$2 per pound—he can get his tobacco.

New Feature in the Struggle.

LONDON, July 25.—A new feature was added to-day to the impending struggle between the Miners' Federation and the Mine Owners' Association. The Miners' Federation is now taking steps to fight against a proposed reduction of 25 per cent. in wages. To-day the Northumberland miners asked for an advance of 15-14 per cent. in their wages, and the Durham miners asked for an advance of 15 per cent. It is not known what action the men will take in the event of refusal, but as they now belong to the Miners' Federation, having abandoned their own organization after the disastrous strike of last year, it is probable that their success will be laid down for them by the federation.

FRANCE MUST BE PLAIN.

SIAM WANTS HER TO DEFINE WHAT SHE CONSIDERS HER RIGHTS.

The French Government Has Not as Yet Notified the Powers of Her Intention to Blockade the Ports of Siam.

LONDON, July 25.—The correspondent at Bangkok of the Times telegraphs that the Siamese Foreign Minister, in reply to the statement of M. Pavie, the French Minister, that Siam's answer to the French ultimatum was not satisfactory, expresses surprise and regret that the abdication by Siam of her sovereignty, not only over that part of her territory in dispute on the left bank of the Mekong river, but also over Stung-tren and Khone, which are indispitably Siamese by treaty, is not considered fully in accordance with the requirements of France. The Siamese Minister therefore urges more strenuously than ever that France define exactly what she considers her rights in Annam and Cambodia and on the left bank of the Mekong river. The correspondent adds that the Siamese Government has offered to provide pilots to take the French gun-boats Lutrin and Comete down the Menam river from Bangkok.

PARIS, July 25.—It transpires that the reports current yesterday that the French Government had notified the various powers of her intention to blockade the ports of Siam were premature. No such notification has been officially addressed to the powers.

Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, and M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will hold another conference to-morrow, presumably on the question of the territorial demands made by France on Siam.

Great Britain Notified.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to questions concerning the Siamese situation, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that Great Britain had received to-day from France verbal notice of the intention of the French Government to blockade the Siamese coast.

French Minister Leaves Bangkok.

BANGKOK, July 25.—M. Pavie, French minister resident, started down the river yesterday afternoon on the warship Inconstant, accompanied by the warships Lutrin and Comete. All is quiet in this city to-day.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC ABROAD.

Notwithstanding Denials There Are Many Cases in Europe.

PARIS, July 25.—A dispatch has been received here stating that cholera has broken out in St. Louis, Senegal, capital of the French possessions in Senegambia. Deaths have already reached an average of fifty daily. A genuine panic prevails among the inhabitants. The disease is spreading among European residents, three of whom are numbered among those who have died. The population of St. Louis is about 25,000, of which number about 12,000 live in Banlieu, suburbs of the town.

ATHENS, July 25.—The Greek Consul at Smyrna, Asia Minor, reports five cases of cholera in that city. The disease has also occurred there. The Greek Government has ordered all vessels arriving from Smyrna subject to eleven days' quarantine.

ROME, July 25.—Notwithstanding the denials of the Italian Government of reports that cholera had appeared in Italy, it is known that the disease is prevailing in Alexandria, capital of the province of that name in Egypt. Many cholera cases are reported there, and new cases are of daily occurrence. The disease is not confined to Alexandria. Cases are reported in a number of other places in Egypt.

To Relieve Bills of Health at Naples.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Surgeon-General Wyman has received the following cable dispatch from Assistant Surgeon G. B. Young, of the Marine Hospital Service, stationed at Naples:

"Cholera prevailed at Naples in a very serious manner. A large number of emigrants are preparing for America. Isolation on shore is impossible. Authorities refuse to permit detention on board. Passengers are transferred from train to ship and isolation on the way imperfect."

To this dispatch Dr. Wyman has sent the following answer:

"Refuse bill of health unless all regulations are complied with. Isolation on shore is impossible. Authorities refuse to permit detention on board. Passengers are transferred from train to ship and isolation on the way imperfect."

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Speaking of the matter to-day Dr. Wyman said:

"The facilities for carrying out the quarantine regulations do not exist at Naples, and the bills of health therefore cannot be granted and ships cannot bring immigrants."

PENSIONERS SUSPENDED.

The Total Number During This Administration is Approximately 85,550.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The total number of pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890, who have been notified since the incoming of the present administration that the payment of their pensions has been suspended is approximately 5,500.

The whole number of pensions granted under this act is ascertained to be 20,000. Of this number 7,000 are to widows, minors and dependent relatives, leaving 13,000 to be investigated. Up to this time about twenty-five per cent. of the number being paid to soldiers themselves are being suspended, being the receipt of satisfactory proof of inability to perform manual labor. If the same ratio is maintained through the entire list, about 7,000 will have to be suspended.

YELLOW FEVER CASES.

A Narrow Escape From an Epidemic in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—In consequence of gross carelessness on the part of the local authorities, which nearly caused an epidemic of yellow fever, the Marine Hospital Service has assumed control of the quarantine service at Brunswick, Ga.

REDMOND'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Gladstone Would Not Accept It, But the Farnellite Would Not Yield.

LONDON, July 25.—The House of Commons, sitting as a committee of the whole, continued this evening the discussion of the financial proposals in the Home Rule bill.

John Redmond, leader of the Farnellites, moved an amendment to the effect that the Irish legislature should receive immediate control of Irish taxes, as was proposed originally by Mr. Gladstone, instead of being forced to leave the taxes in British hands until the new financial scheme.

Mr. Gladstone said that the Government could not accept the amendment.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, supported the Government in its opposition to the amendment.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Farnellite, appealed to Mr. Redmond not to push the amendment to a division.

Eventually the Farnellites had their way, and the division was taken. The amendment was lost by a vote of 29 to 52.

Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, moved to make permanent the provisional arrangements which the Irish Government had collected for six years by the Imperial Government. In speaking to his motion, Mr. Chamberlain denounced the Government for trucking to the Nationalists.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, as it was known that Mr. Gladstone would reply at length. When the Premier rose few of the seats were vacant.

Mr. Gladstone began by comparing Mr. Chamberlain's attitude towards the bill with the proverbial attitude of the devil's advocate, whose function it was, he said, to raise smooth on every man's falling, and to smother everything capable of misconception.

The Premier turned toward Mr. Chamberlain and, in a voice of anger and indignation, said: "You honorable gentleman has brought into public life one of his mischievous practices—the practice of continually and deliberately, with the utmost confidence in his own infallibility, ascribing to some level with him who were at one time his colleagues, and were supposed to be his friends, motives for their acts which they indignantly disclaim."

Mr. Chamberlain's indignation is the right honorable gentleman enabled to pronounce on the state of things in Ireland years hence? The Irish members in the House now number 13, yet nobody will contend that they are omnipotent. (A cheer from Randolph Churchill.) They will return in diminished numbers after the passage of the bill, yet we hear the argument that they will prevail against 50 English and Scotch members."

Mr. Chamberlain's exuberant exaggeration of facts as "gross and habitual," Mr. Gladstone closed his speech with the declaration that the Government was satisfied their proposals would receive the approval of the tax payers of the country.

Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Gladstone in a fiery speech and the committee rose.

A SILVER TOW-ROW.

Disgraceful Uprow Throughout the Meeting at the Fifth-Avenue.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Two hours of disgraceful uproar kept the guests of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel in a state of alarm to-night. The noise all proceeded from Randolph Churchill, who was the only party who had been extensively announced to be held. Outbursts of shouting, followed by peals of derisive laughter, occurred at very short intervals, and soon after 9 o'clock the character of the howling soured that some party participants in the meeting had lost their tempers and their wits. At 5:30 respectable business men began to leave the room in a hurry, but the crowd grew thicker and thicker and more ill-tempered. At 9 o'clock the management of the hotel ordered the electric lights turned out. For thirty minutes afterward knots of excited disputants angrily refused to leave the chamber. A number of those who were prominent among the tough element were noticeably under the influence of liquor.

All the row was over it was perfectly apparent that the meeting had been purposely broken up by a gang, who did not hesitate to furnish their names, and who boasted that they represented the Industrial Alliance.

A hand factor of the disturbance was a handful of self-styled Populists, who were sore because the meeting was not held in the hall of the Industrial Alliance. They did not hesitate to furnish anything but their own individualities. The last straw consisted of the general feeling of derision, which vented itself among the majority of the people present. The silver row could not meet in the Ohio Valley Hotel, which came in sympathy with the object of the meeting adopted a long series of resolutions opposing the repeal of the silver purchase clause in the Sherman bill.

Negro Lynched in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25.—At Gaston, a little town fourteen miles from Columbia, on the South-Broad railroad, last night two negroes named Handy and Thompson forced an entrance into the dwelling of Archie Sighler (white), and knocked Mr. Sighler down, threatening to kill him with a brick. The boy escaped, and a party of fox-hunters, who returned to the house, but the negroes had escaped, it is presumed, after causing the death of Mr. Sighler to-day, it is said. Handy was lynched to-day, it is said, in Columbia. Parties are supposed to have entered the house in a nude condition.

Old Playus Is No Respector of Persons.

REIZARD'S BAY, MASS., July 25.—This has been a cool, drizzly and rather disagreeable day. The President with his guests, but the rain brought their fishing to a close and they returned early. They had a fair catch. There were no callers.

While there are many conjectures as to the appointment to succeed the late Justice at Hartford, it is stated here that the selection will be from New York or some New England State. The choice will not fall to either the South or West. The appointment will not be made, however, until after Congress assembles.

TROOPS FOR WEIR CITY.

TWO REGIMENTS ORDERED TO BE IN READINESS TO MOVE.

To the Scene of the Labor Troubles on Three Hours Notice—Three Hundred Negroes Arrive From the South.

TOPEKA, Kans., July 25.—Lieutenant Governor Daniels, who is major general of the Kansas National Guard, returned late last night from the strike district and made a verbal report to Governor Lowell. The Governor promptly turned the command of the State militia over to Daniels, and two regiments were at once ordered to be in readiness to move on three hours' notice. The Governor yesterday afternoon sent his private secretary, Fred J. Close, to Pittsburg, Kas., and this morning he received a telegram announcing that three hundred negroes from Birmingham, Ala., had arrived there and were placed in the strike district about the Keith & Perry mines. Mr. Close informed the Governor that the arrival of the negroes had created no visible excitement, and that all was quiet this morning.

The Governor continues to give it out that in his opinion there will be no outbreak in the strike district, but his actions and those of all of the State officials belie his words, for the most elaborate preparations are being made for the adjutant general's office.

In an interview with the United Press correspondent this morning, the Governor said that if the negroes were put to work in the mines and it were not interfered with, that it would practically end the strike by the complete defeat of the strikers. He unhesitatingly declared himself to be in sympathy with the strikers, because he believed they had been dealt with unfairly, but he said that as the law was against them he would not permit the use of violence. Other shipments of negroes to take the places of the strikers are expected to follow rapidly.

Another Battle With the Strikers.

WEIR CITY, KAN., July 25.—Guards at shift No. 57 had a pitched battle with a mob of strikers at 20 o'clock last night. The mob approached the mine quickly and fired into the shaft. Deputy Sheriff Grant, who was on the patrol guard, resisted the fire, and calling the other guards, defended the mine against the mob. Over a hundred shots were fired, but none of the deputies were injured. When the mob saw the guards were standing their ground all fled. It is not known how many, if any, of the mob were hurt.

More Laborers for Weir City.

PUEBLO, COLO., July 25.—Two hundred Italians, Austrians and colored men were shipped from here in a body last night to Weir City, Kas., for the purpose of taking the places of the striking miners. Every one was made to accept the job, and the railroad people, and also by the men themselves, but the families of five of the men in the crowd stated that they had gone to Weir City. Many of these men are desperado characters, and if they are attacked they will undoubtedly fight.

CHILIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Opening of the Session at Which an Old Dispute Will Be Settled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The Chilean Claims Commission met in the diplomatic room at the Department of State this morning. The personnel of the commission is as follows: John Good, of Virginia, representing the United States; Senor Don Domingo Gana, the Chilean Minister at Washington, and Alfred De Clarac, of the Swiss Mission at Washington. The officers of the commission are G. H. Shields, agent for the United States; A. W. Ferguson, secretary for the United States; Jose Francisco Ybarra, secretary for Chile; Manuel Martin de Ferrari, secretary for Chile.

Clarac was chosen president of the commission. The work before the commission is the adjustment of claims of American citizens against Chile and counter claims by Chilean citizens against the United States, some of which run back many years, but the larger number of which resulted from the last revolution in Chile. All of these claims must be presented to the commission within two months, and the work of adjustment must be completed within six months, according to the terms of the treaty.

HARRY A. HITCHCOCK DEAD.

The Man Who Was Injured at Old Point While Diving Succumbs.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—Harry A. Hitchcock, who was brought to Johns Hopkins Hospital last Saturday from Fortress Monroe with his neck injured, and supposed to have been broken while diving, died to-day from his injuries. It was found by an autopsy that the vertebrae in the neck were not broken, but had been dislocated and overlapped each other to such an extent that the spinal cord was pressed upon sufficiently to cause total paralysis from the neck down.

Mr. Hitchcock was secretary and treasurer of the Hitchcock & Tracy Land and Lumber Company, of North Carolina. His widow was a daughter of Congressman White, of Indiana. The body was taken to Pennsylvania to-night.