

THE DATE FIXED.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations to Be Opened April 19.

SECRETARY NOBLE TO GOV. SEAY.

In Which He Makes the Announcement Gov. Seay Declares the Opening Must Be Peaceable—The Military Ordered to Protect County Seats.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation will be opened for white settlement at high noon, Tuesday, April 19.

At that date nearly 4,000,000 acres of land will become subject to pre-emption and settlement.

Secretary Noble yesterday afternoon sent a telegram to the special agents of the department in Oklahoma naming the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation on Tuesday, April 19.

Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, has sent to the land offices at Kingfisher and Oklahoma City letters of instruction which will govern their action under the forthcoming proclamation.

The commissioner directs that no person be allowed any advantage over any other person. To this end he directs that no person be directed to make more than one entry on his account and one as agent, if such he shall be. After making these entries the applicants will be required to step out of the line and give place to the next person in order and if he desires to make other filings he shall take his place at the foot of the line and await his proper turn.

The commissioner further instructs the officers that the use of mails will not be permitted for filing homestead declaratory statements.

NOBLE NOTIFIES SEAY.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 9.—The following telegram was received by Gov. Seay last night:

To Hon. A. J. Seay, Governor, Guthrie, Ok.: WASHINGTON, April 8.—It will not be possible to open the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation before noon of April 19—Tuesday. The task of getting the lists of lands and the maps showing the exact location of allotments has been very great and all the force I can use will not enable me to get them ready, transported to Oklahoma and distributed, as must be done to avoid confusion and trouble before the day named. Make this known.

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

To A. J. Seay, Governor, Guthrie, Ok.: WASHINGTON, April 8.—Instructions as to roads and bridges would complicate entries and questions of fact and deemed not best.

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

The governor left the city at 11 o'clock last night. He said to the reporter:

"I intend that the opening of this new country shall be peaceable. I do not believe that there will be any trouble. If there is trouble I will put a stop to it immediately."

Hundreds of teams passed through this city yesterday conveying people bound for homes in the new land. Gov. Seay also received the following telegram:

TOWN SITES TO BE PROTECTED.

To A. J. Seay, Governor, Guthrie, Ok. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The military

THE OLD AGREEMENT.

The New Modus Vivendi Said to Be Practically the Same as the One of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Blaine said yesterday in response to an inquiry on the subject, that an agreement had not been finally concluded with the British government in regard to a modus vivendi in Behring sea pending the settlement by arbitration of the jurisdictional rights of the United States in those waters. He declined, however, to say anything in regard to the condition of the negotiations.

The departure of the president from the city at this time is regarded as especially significant in view of a statement attributed to him that he would not go away until the question of a modus vivendi had been settled one way or the other. His departure taken in conjunction with the fact that he had a long conference with the British minister and one with Secretary Blaine, gives more semblance of probability to the belief in certain quarters that an agreement has practically been reached by the president and the British minister for a suspension of pelagic sealing in Behring sea and that the last of agreement has been communicated to Lord Salisbury for his action.

As it is not likely that the British premier will dispose of the matter for several days, the president probably thought he could avail himself of the interval for a few days' recreation.

The agreement so near, concluded in mid-September, to be the same as the modus vivendi of last year that expires on the 24th proximo, the catch of the North American Commercial Co. on the seal islands being limited to 500. The president, it is said, insisted that this allowance was necessary for the subsistence of the natives.

Active preparations are now being made at the navy and treasury departments for the despatch of vessels to Behring sea.

DISCOVERY DAY.

The Entire Country Asked to Participate in the One Hundredth Anniversary, October 12.

CHICAGO, April 8.—President Roosevelt, of the world's congress auxiliary of the Columbian exposition, has issued an address regarding the celebration of discovery day, October 12. That date—the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America—is to be celebrated in Chicago by the dedication of the exposition grounds. The congress asks that the whole continent participate in the recognition of that day.

The address says that the day of the finding of America should be celebrated everywhere in America, and makes the further suggestion that this universal celebration be systematic, pervaded as far as possible by a single idea of leading national significance. The address accordingly proposes that the most representative institution—the public school—be everywhere the center of the local celebration.

The schools of the United States are requested to celebrate the day in their various localities, and to make the possible the world's congress invites the co-operation of educators and teachers throughout the nation. The president asks to enlist itself to make a systematic celebration general. The address suggests that at least one feature of the exercises be identical in both exposition dedication and local celebration.

President Roosevelt and the national body of superintendents of education have jointly appointed the following named executive committee to promote the celebration and prepare a uniform programme for use in all localities: Francis Bellamy, of the Youth's Companion, Boston; chairman, and the following named state superintendents of education: J. W. Dickinson, Massachusetts; T. B. Stockwell, Rhode Island; J. R. Garrett, Tennessee; W. C. Hewitt, Michigan. This committee will also, through state superintendents of education, solicit the governors of the states to proclaim October 12 a holiday.

RUSSIA, BEWARE!

American Citizens of Jewish Faith Must Be Protected.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The joint resolution agreed upon by the committee on foreign affairs calling on the president for information as to whether, by operation of the Russian laws concerning Jews, any American citizens of Jewish faith are subjected to restrictions which violate the treaty between the United States and Russia, was yesterday reported to the house by Representative Chipman. A report prepared by Mr. Chipman to accompany the resolution says that its subject is of great concern to the people of the United States. Every citizen of the republic is entitled, at home and abroad, to the exact treatment and protection which are the full right of citizenship under the constitution and our treaties with foreign powers. Our government can make no distinction based on creeds or birthplaces of its citizens; nor can it permit such distinction to be made by foreign powers. The peculiar laws and ordinances of the empire of Russia have created great uneasiness among American citizens of Jewish faith. Whatever we may think of these regulations, as part of the domestic policy for the government of Russian Jews, we cannot tolerate their application to any American citizen, of any religious faith or race. As between Russia and the United States they are simply inadmissible if they are designed to control the conduct or to define the rights of any of our people who resort to that empire for the peaceful purposes of commerce or for any other purpose recognized by civilized nations.

The "Ripper" Held.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 8.—The jury which has been investigating the killing of Mrs. Deeming returned a verdict of murder.

The coroner said that the evidence against the prisoner was entirely conclusive and clearly pointed to his guilt of the terrible charges against him.

The coroner intimated that Deeming would be placed on trial for the murder of his wife on April 22, and added, "I shall now issue a warrant."

The prisoner in an insolent tone replied: "You can put that in your pipe and smoke it."

THE GREAT LAKES.

Resolution From Shipbuilders to Abrogate a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator McMillan, of Michigan, presented a resolution from the shipbuilders along the great lakes asking congress to abrogate the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain limiting the number of armed vessels to be maintained on the lakes by both nations, and to take the necessary action to secure a twenty-foot waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean entirely within American jurisdiction. In a diplomatic sense, as well as from a commercial point of view the resolution is one of more than passing importance. In 1817, following the war of 1812, the United States made a treaty with Great Britain, by which it was mutually agreed that each of these nations should be entitled to maintain on the great lakes, forming a part of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces and dependencies, four armed sailing vessels and no more. The treaty was subsequently modified so as to make the limitation one steamer of specified tonnage. The marvelous growth of the country and building up of population on this side of the boundary has been far in excess of the growth of the cities on the Canadian side.

Congress by an enactment of February 9, 1865, declared the treaty, so far as it applied to the limitation of the number of war vessels on the great lakes, to be abrogated and thenceforth null and void. Secretary of State W. H. Seward, however, agreed with the English minister at Washington to rehabilitate the abrogated treaty and re-establish it in full force. By reason of this agreement it was recently ruled by the department in Washington that it was illegal for the great ship-building interests on the lakes to submit proposals for the construction of war ships for the United States navy, even though they were to be used on the high seas. The solicitor-general ruled that the treaty of 1817, limiting the naval armament to be maintained on the great lakes does not now exist, which makes a conflict of ruling in the administrative departments of the government.

The shipbuilders represent that the iron and steel ship-building plants along the lakes of the northwest exceed in combined facilities, in magnitude and capital the interests of all other ship-building plants combined. They ask that the treaty be abrogated; that the canal be built as described, and that section 4195 of United States statutes be repealed. This section gives the secretary of the treasury the right to grant registry and enrollment to foreign-built ships if wrecked in United States waters; provided, the repairs are made in the United States and amount to one-half the value of the ship in a wrecked condition.

NEWS FOR SETTLERS.

The Three Principal Trails By Which the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations Must Be Reached.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has ordered that all persons intending to settle on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation in Oklahoma, approaching over the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, must keep on the three principal trails as follows:

First.—The cattle trail from Doane's Store, Tex., to the head of Elk creek, near the southern boundary of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country.

Second.—The road leading from Henrietta, Tex., via Grogan ranch, Elm Springs, to Fort Hill, and thence to near the mouth of Rainy Mountain creek on the Wichita river.

Third.—From Penall, Chickasaw nation, via Anarko, I. T., to near the mouth of Rainy Mountain creek.

Army officers have been instructed by the secretary of war to enforce this order.

ANOTHER BOMB IN FRANCE.

A Dynamite Explosion Wrecked the Police Station at Angiers.

PARIS, April 7.—Notwithstanding the extra precautions to prevent any further repetitions of dynamite explosions, this anarchist does not find much trouble in proceeding with their nefarious work whenever they are disposed.

At Angiers, capital of the department of Maine-et-Loire and the seat of numerous industries, last night a dynamite bomb was quietly placed upon a window sill of the police depot, the explosion of which caused the building to be destroyed.

A dwelling owned by John Knock was also destroyed, but with no loss of life. The origin of the fire is a mystery. When the store closed at 9 o'clock there was very little fire left in the store.

EIGHT MEN INJURED.

It Was Caused by the Explosion of a Locomotive's Boiler.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 7.—About 9:30 this morning, in the yard of the Long Island railroad, engine No. 49 suddenly blew up with a tremendous report. Eight men were injured, several of them, it is thought, fatally. The locomotive was completely wrecked and pieces of the boiler and iron work hurled in every direction for a distance of many yards. The men injured were struck by these flying pieces or badly scalded.

The engineer and fireman were blown a considerable distance and are among those supposed to have been fatally injured. The men were picked up and carried into the shops where they were attended by a half dozen physicians from Long Island city and Green Point.

The cause of the accident is believed to have been the lowness of the water in the boiler.

Express Messengers Discharged.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Since April 1 the Southern Express Co. has discharged about ninety express messengers for being members of the Messengers' Brotherhood. The move was entirely unexpected to the members. The Pacific and the United States companies have been following the examples set by the Adams company in discharging the brotherhood men and filling their places with non-union messengers. The work has been done very quietly and the officials admit that the discharges had been and were being made almost daily.

Kansas Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed decisions of the general land commissioner from which appeals were taken in the following cases: Elwood Walker against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., rejecting Walker's application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; David Adams against Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co., rejecting Adams' application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; William McKim against Charles E. Shippen, dismissing McKim's contest against Shippen's homestead entry, Kirwin land district.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

No Election of Governor by the People, Although the Republicans Lead—The Legislature Republican, Which Insures That Party the State Ticket and Return of Aldrich to the Senate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—It requires fifty-four members of the legislature to elect on joint ballot and the republicans have at present fifty-one, with every prospect of having elected six more.

The city of Providence went democratic by about 400 majority, but the city assembly is in doubt.

Pawtucket was carried by the democrats by about 100 majority.

At 1 o'clock a. m. the returns show: Brown, republican, 23,170; Burton, people, 176; Gilbert, prohibition, 1,411; Wardell, democrat, 22,072; total vote, 46,846.

The democratic assembly ticket in Woonsocket is elected by thirty, but the Pawtucket assembly ticket is in doubt. The vote polled was the largest in the history of the state. The result is a surprise to everybody and shows that there are several thousand people in the state whom the party managers can never locate.

The election in Newport has been a hot fight and indications point to the election of the full democratic legislative ticket. One ward is yet to be heard from which probably will not change the result.

The town of Lincoln elected six republican assemblymen thus assuring the republicans at least 57 votes on joint ballot. Aldrich will return to the senate.

IN HONOR OF TECUMSEH.

Dinner at New York in Honor of Gen. Sherman—Notables Present.

NEW YORK, April 7.—There was a notable scene and historic utterances in the great hall at Delmonico's last night. It was a meeting of military men, for the order of the Loyal Legion was banqueting the New York commandery and its guests. Chief among those at the guest table was Hon. John Sherman, the statesman, who had consented to address the military order of the Loyal Legion upon the life and deeds of the warrior, William Tecumseh Sherman.

The large dining hall could hardly accommodate all the guests. Many of them dined in the ante-rooms. Gen. Wager Swaine presided and on his right were seated the guests of the evening, Senator Sherman and Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. George S. Greene, Gen. T. H. Hubbard, Gen. George M. Dodge, Gen. Charles A. Carleton, Rev. Mr. Cramer, chaplain of the commandery, and Maj. O'Neil.

When Gen. Swaine rapped for order his introductory speech was brief. He referred to Gen. Sherman, and said: "I know of no brother who ever left behind him such a brother to commemorate. To introduce to you Senator Sherman would be, travesty on education."

Senator Sherman then spoke. The other addresses were of a purely informal nature. Gen. Howard, Gen. Porter and Gen. Slocum all spoke briefly.

A FAMILY CREMATED.

Nine Persons Burned in their Dwelling at Fort Madison, Ia.

FORT MADISON, Ia., April 7.—In a holocaust Tuesday night in the west end of the city nine persons were burned to death. They were: S. V. Kitchen, 35 years of age; Mrs. S. V. Kitchen, 30 years of age; three children 1, 3 and 5 years of age; Miss Sidney Day, sister of Mrs. Kitchen, aged 18; August Knemeyer, a boarder, aged 7; Samuel Kitchen, brother of the owner, aged 20.

No cries were heard from those in the building and they all perished in the flames.

At 3524 Santa Fe avenue stood a two-story building owned by S. V. Kitchen, the upper story used as a dwelling by the owner and the lower occupied by the general store and meat market of McIntosh & Pease. At 11:45 o'clock the building was found to be on fire. About two minutes later a terrific explosion shook the building and the flames burst out furiously.

It is supposed that some kegs of powder stored in the building exploded and destroyed the narrow stairs inside the building from the second story, thus cutting off all hope of escape. The fire burned very rapidly as the nearest hydrant was four blocks away and before connections could be made the building was doomed.

A dwelling owned by John Knock was also destroyed, but with no loss of life. The origin of the fire is a mystery. When the store closed at 9 o'clock there was very little fire left in the store.

THE LOUISIANA PRIMARIES.

Murphy J. Foster Declared the Democratic Nominee for Governor—Bolt by the Other Faction.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The committee of seven appointed to canvass the returns of the late democratic primaries concluded their labors last night. The committee, by a vote of 4 to 3, declared Murphy J. Foster the democratic nominee for governor, throwing out the returns from some precincts where there were suspicious of crookedness. The McEnery committee refused to abide by the decision of the majority and bolted. The session of the committee was a stormy one, and came nearly breaking up in a riot. The whole campaign will be fought over again, and at the general election on the 19th of this month there will be two democratic and two republican tickets in the field. The different factions have been wrought up to a high pitch, and bloodshed is feared.

Judge Drake Cremated.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6.—The body of Hon. Charles D. Drake, formerly chief justice of United States court of claims, who was found dead in his bed at Washington on Friday, has been cremated in Loudon park crematory. The cremation was in obedience to the terms of the will left by Judge Drake. In one hour and a half the body was reduced to ashes. Yesterday morning the ashes were placed in the original casket and shipped to St. Louis. The body was accompanied by two young men, relatives of the dead man.

Religious Persecution in Germany.

BERLIN, April 6.—The feeling against the Jesuits aroused during the struggle over the primary education bill, when it was charged that one object of the measure was to introduce the Jesuits into Prussian schools, has not abated. The authorities of Darmstadt, Prussia, a strongly Lutheran town, have prohibited the Jesuits from holding an intended conference at that place. The Jesuits and ultramontanes generally are very indignant, and Father Grandierath, the noted Jesuit, will, it is said, appeal to the Reichstag against what is claimed to be nothing short of religious persecution.

ANARCHISTS IN SPAIN.

Madrid Considerably Worked Up Over the Discovery of Foreign Anarchists—Several Arrests.

MADRID, April 6.—The two men arrested yesterday for examination yesterday before a police magistrate. The Frenchman gave his name as Jean Marie Delboache and the Portuguese his as Manuel Ferreira. They both gloried in admitting that they were anarchists and boasted that they were important agents of the central anarchist organization.

The excitement caused by the attempt yesterday to blow up the building in which the cortes meets does not abate. On the contrary, as further particulars of the attempted outrage are learned, the public becomes more indignant and many threats are indulged in. The civil governor and the police are highly complimented on the neat and effective manner in which they frustrated the designs of the prisoners and comparisons are made with the Paris police who, it is said here, only arrested the anarchists after they had caused considerable damage.

It was thought that after the execution of the four anarchists at Xeres the members of the party would see that the Spanish government was not inclined to deal with people of that class with half-measures. It is believed that these executions did have the desired effect as far as Spanish anarchists are concerned and that the subsequent troubles were due to agitators from foreign countries. This idea is borne out by the fact that both men arrested Monday in the act of attempting to blow up the parliamentary buildings were foreigners, one a Frenchman and the other a Portuguese.

The government is fully alive to the demands of the occasion and will probably demand that the death penalty shall be inflicted upon the persons using explosives for unlawful purposes, and will have the law pushed through as speedily as possible.

It is thought here that the anarchists have been allowed too much latitude in spreading the tenets of their belief and that henceforth the government should hunt them as wild beasts to be destroyed on sight.

Forteen French anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona and will be probably expelled from Spain.

DEEMING IDENTIFIED.

There is No Doubt But That He is the Man Wanted.

MELBOURNE, April 5.—To place the question of Deeming's identification beyond all doubt, he was placed in the courtyard of the jail with twenty other persons. There he was seen and identified by fifty-two persons who had known him when under fifteen aliases.

It is quite evident that Deeming believes the game has ended for him and a close watch is kept upon him to keep him from killing himself as it is believed he would do if he had the least chance.

Later details regarding Deeming's arrest show that when he was taken into custody at the Southern gold fields, where he was employed as an engineer at Frazer's gold mine, he was making final arrangements for his marriage with Miss Ronceville, who was on her way from Bathurst, New South Wales, to join him. He had already secured a house, and his first act after taking possession was to purchase a barrel of cement, with which he had the floor of the main room cemented.

The circumstances of his arrest were of a dramatic character. He was in the act of reading a newspaper containing a brief account of the discovery of Miss Matthew's body at Windsor when a constable suddenly entered and, without the least warning arrested him on the charge of murder.

For the moment Deeming was dumfounded, but he quickly recovered his self-possession and pointing to the paragraph, asked the constable if that was the crime of which he was accused, adding: "I think I know the party who was murdered. She was a good little thing and I cannot believe that anyone would hurt her."

THE LOUISIANA PRIMARIES.

Murphy J. Foster Declared the Democratic Nominee for Governor—Bolt by the Other Faction.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The committee of seven appointed to canvass the returns of the late democratic primaries concluded their labors last night. The committee, by a vote of 4 to 3, declared Murphy J. Foster the democratic nominee for governor, throwing out the returns from some precincts where there were suspicious of crookedness. The McEnery committee refused to abide by the decision of the majority and bolted. The session of the committee was a stormy one, and came nearly breaking up in a riot. The whole campaign will be fought over again, and at the general election on the 19th of this month there will be two democratic and two republican tickets in the field. The different factions have been wrought up to a high pitch, and bloodshed is feared.

Judge Drake Cremated.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6.—The body of Hon. Charles D. Drake, formerly chief justice of United States court of claims, who was found dead in his bed at Washington on Friday, has been cremated in Loudon park crematory. The cremation was in obedience to the terms of the will left by Judge Drake. In one hour and a half the body was reduced to ashes. Yesterday morning the ashes were placed in the original casket and shipped to St. Louis. The body was accompanied by two young men, relatives of the dead man.

Religious Persecution in Germany.

BERLIN, April 6.—The feeling against the Jesuits aroused during the struggle over the primary education bill, when it was charged that one object of the measure was to introduce the Jesuits into Prussian schools, has not abated. The authorities of Darmstadt, Prussia, a strongly Lutheran town, have prohibited the Jesuits from holding an intended conference at that place. The Jesuits and ultramontanes generally are very indignant, and Father Grandierath, the noted Jesuit, will, it is said, appeal to the Reichstag against what is claimed to be nothing short of religious persecution.

THE STORY CONTINUED.

Another Chapter in the Harrowing Story of the Funnel-Shaped Demon.

CHEERYVALE, Kan., April 5.—Storm stricken southern Kansas received another visitation of the dread monster Sunday afternoon. This time the instrument of destruction was the genuine cyclone, a funnel-shaped cloud, which whirling and twisting carried everything before it on its journey from southwest to northeast.

This is the list of casualties: Mrs. John Reeves, killed instantly; John Reeves, fatally injured; Mrs. Perry Nixon, seriously injured; Mrs. E. E. Lawson, struck by lightning.

The storm made its first manifestation at Liberty, eight miles south of this city, where it carried away part of the Southern Kansas depot, scattered the contents of S. A. Brown & Co.'s lumber yard and overturned several small houses.

Three miles further to the northeast it struck the farm house of Dr. J. F. Gard of this city, occupied by John Reeves, carried away the house, barn and outbuilding, killed Mrs. Reeves outright and fatally injured Mr. Reeves.

From this point the cyclone continued the destruction of fences, hay stacks, orchards and small buildings until it came to a farm house, three miles southeast of this town, occupied by J. J. Emmerson, who until a short time since resided in Cheeryvale. It blew the house and barn away and carried Mr. and Mrs. Emmerson several hundred feet seriously injuring them.

One-half mile further on it struck the house of L. Baker, scattering it over adjacent fields, leaving Mr. Baker and his three daughters huddled in a heap on the floor, which alone remained on the foundation.

Among other places still further north and east which were damaged were those of Perry Nixon, Nelson Warner and Fred Wagoner. Mrs. Nixon was the only one in that neighborhood who sustained serious injury, although the houses and barns in the path of the storm in that locality were completely demolished.

The summary of the storm's casualties in this vicinity is one killed, three badly and sixty slightly injured. The only damage done in this city was a number of window lights broken by the hail. The destruction of property in the country was terrible.

EXCLUDING CHINESE.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill Rushed Through the House.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Chinese exclusion bill was passed by the house yesterday, after thirty minutes' consideration, by 178 yeas to 46 nays.

The bill absolutely prohibits any Chinese whether or not subjects of China, excepting diplomatic and consular officers and servants, from entering the United States, and the Chinese who may hereafter leave this country are prohibited from returning to this country. It makes liable to arrest upon warrants issued by any justice, judge or United States commissioner Chinese entering this country by crossing its boundaries or found unlawfully in the United States, and provides for the punishment of the Chinese by imprisonment, not to exceed five years and subsequent removal from this country to whence they came, provided that when they come here from China by way of contiguous foreign territory shall be returned to China. The act applies to subjects of China and all Chinese, even if subjects of any other foreign power.

A STORM IN THE EAST.

Portions of Ohio and West Virginia Visited—Great Damage Done.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 5.—A terrible storm of wind and hail cut across Belmont county, O., and Ohio county, W. Va., at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. Reports from all the towns in the storm's track tell of buildings unroofed and thousands of windows broken. Small streams were swollen over their banks in a few minutes. At St. Clairsville, O., not a house escaped some damage, while at Martin's Ferry, Elnaville and other places the loss is serious. Five buildings were unroofed in the northern part of this city, but the worst part of the storm fortunately pushed half a mile to the north. The hills north of the city are white with hailstones.

Late reports from the territory covered by the storm make the damage much more serious. One life is reported lost, at Glenn's Run, three miles north of Wheeling. At Martin's Ferry 19,000 lights of glass were broken, and at St. Clairsville 5,000. The market gardeners north of this city alone sustain a loss of \$5,000 in the destruction of hot beds. Dozens of orchards are almost ruined.

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

The Depression in Its Value Causes a London Paper to Blame America Therefor.

LONDON, April 5.—In a long article on the situation in India growing out of the fall in the price of the rupee, the Times says: "From the time of the demonetization of silver in 1873 to the passage of the Bland bill India has been helpless. She sees her currency the plaything of foreign legislation. The present rates of exchange are an intimation to everybody and to every firm with money invested in India that they may soon have to write off its value one-half of what it was valued at twenty-five years ago. As far as can be seen the rupee has not yet reached its lowest value, and that it will scarcely reach its lowest point while the American treasury continues to make enforced purchases of silver."

Female Bandits.

SALMON CITY, Idaho, April 5.—There have been of late numerous hold-ups of the stage near Harvey's ranch and suspicion was finally directed to old man Harvey and his family.

The sheriff, with ten men, waited in hiding near the place the robberies usually took place and when the stage arrived there a short time afterward six bandits stepped out in the road and stopped it. The sheriff appeared and took in the whole gang, who proved to be Harvey's six daughters in male attire. One of the girls weakened and told the whole story. She said she never liked the work and was glad they were caught.

resolution was unanimously adopted asking the managers of the world's fair to close the grounds on the Lord's day; also a resolution protesting against the sale of spirituous liquors on the grounds.

Kansas Locomotive Engineers.

EMPORIA, Kan., April 9.—The Kansas grand international auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held its opening session in this city Thursday evening with large delegations present from Topeka, Parsons, Kansas City, Newton, Arkansas City, Neodesha and other places. But little business has been transacted so far, most of the time being taken up in receptions, etc.

The Mormon Conference.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 9.—The second session of the international conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints yesterday was an interesting one. The morning session was devoted to prayer and preaching. Elder G. H. Hilliard, of Illinois, led the service.

The house has passed the senate bill to change the time for holding terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the western district of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The military

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed decisions of the general land commissioner from which appeals were taken in the following cases: Elwood Walker against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., rejecting Walker's application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; David Adams against Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co., rejecting Adams' application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; William McKim against Charles E. Shippen, dismissing McKim's contest against Shippen's homestead entry, Kirwin land district.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed decisions of the general land commissioner from which appeals were taken in the following cases: Elwood Walker against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., rejecting Walker's application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; David Adams against Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co., rejecting Adams' application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; William McKim against Charles E. Shippen, dismissing McKim's contest against Shippen's homestead entry, Kirwin land district.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed decisions of the general land commissioner from which appeals were taken in the following cases: Elwood Walker against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., rejecting Walker's application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; David Adams against Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co., rejecting Adams' application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; William McKim against Charles E. Shippen, dismissing McKim's contest against Shippen's homestead entry, Kirwin land district.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed decisions of the general land commissioner from which appeals were taken in the following cases: Elwood Walker against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., rejecting Walker's application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; David Adams against Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co., rejecting Adams' application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; William McKim against Charles E. Shippen, dismissing McKim's contest against Shippen's homestead entry, Kirwin land district.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed decisions of the general land commissioner from which appeals were taken in the following cases: Elwood Walker against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., rejecting Walker's application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; David Adams against Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co., rejecting Adams' application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; William McKim against Charles E. Shippen, dismissing McKim's contest against Shippen's homestead entry, Kirwin land district.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed decisions of the general land commissioner from which appeals were taken in the following cases: Elwood Walker against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., rejecting Walker's application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; David Adams against Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co., rejecting Adams' application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; William McKim against Charles E. Shippen, dismissing McKim's contest against Shippen's homestead entry, Kirwin land district.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed decisions of the general land commissioner from which appeals were taken in the following cases: Elwood Walker against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., rejecting Walker's application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; David Adams against Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co., rejecting Adams' application to make homestead entry, Topeka land district; William McKim against Charles E. Shippen, dismissing McKim's contest against Shippen's homestead entry, Kirwin land district.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed decisions of the general land commissioner from which appeals were taken in the following cases: Elwood Walker against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., rejecting