

IMPORTANT BILLS.

BOTH HAVING REFERENCE TO MATTERS OF THE ARMY.

Jay Gould Succeeds in Forming His Ideal Railroad Association—A Bill of Importance to All the Packing Houses in the West Passes the Senate—World's Fair Commissioners Opposed to a Double Site—Former Orders Making a Selection to be Reconsidered.

Two Important Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Two important bills were passed by the senate yesterday. The first is intended to do away with the too often unjust and severe punishments inflicted by the court-martial on enlisted men for comparatively trifling offenses. Adjutant-General Keiton warmly approves the measure; in fact, it is due to his efforts primarily that the bill was introduced. An inspection of the reports of the proceedings of courts-martial awakened him to the enormity of injustice oftentimes inflicted, and he set about to secure a change. The bill authorizes the president to prepare a schedule of punishments to be inflicted for the commission of certain named offenses in times of peace, leaving to the court-martial to determine simply the question of guilt or innocence. It is believed that this will also tend to give the accused, when an enlisted man, a fairer chance before the court. As it is now they rarely, if ever, escape conviction.

The other was the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General with the pay and allowances formerly belonging to it. The democrats are all in favor of this. While no one is named in the bill for the position, Major-General Schofield, who is a democrat, will naturally be selected for promotion. This will give President Harrison an opportunity to make another Major-General and a series of promotions all along the line.

Jay Gould Succeeds in Forming His Ideal Association.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A railway news bureau says: "Entirely without publicity and without the knowledge of a single railroad not directly interested, Jay Gould has succeeded in forming his ideal railroad association. Its title is the Southwestern Railroad and Steamship association, and it includes all lines south of Kansas City and west of the Missouri river. Its existence was mentioned last night in an article saying that J. F. Goddard had accepted the chairmanship. Today the full story was told, as follows: 'The lines in the territory affected have long felt the need of a strong association. None of the existing agreements suited, and Jay Gould has been quietly working for a year over the formation of an agreement which will be strong enough to compel every line to do as it should. He has been completely successful. Two weeks ago today the presidents of all the roads interested met in New York and signed a cast-iron agreement which absolutely prevents disastrous rate wars. Under the new agreement an executive committee was appointed with powers as plenary and autocratic as are those of the Czar of Russia.'

Important To Western Packers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A bill of importance to all the packing houses of the west was passed by the senate yesterday, and, judging from the temper of the house on the compound lard bill, it is likely to pass that body also, as the bill is supported by the advocates of those measures. The bill as passed provides "that the secretary of agriculture shall cause to be inspected, prior to their slaughter, all cattle and hogs which are the subjects of interstate commerce and which are about to be slaughtered at slaughter houses, canning, salting, packing or rendering establishments in any state or territory, the carcasses or products of which are to be transported and sold for human consumption in any other state or territory, and in all cases where the said secretary of agriculture may deem it necessary or expedient when on said inspection any such cattle or hogs are found to be affected by disease, or if from any other cause any of said cattle or hogs are found unfit for human consumption the inspector shall, in the discretion of the secretary of agriculture and under rules and regulations to be described by him, order their condemnation and cause them to be destroyed without compensation to the owner. In addition to this inspection the secretary is authorized, in cases where he deems it expedient or necessary, to order a post-mortem inspection of the carcasses of cattle and hogs, and if found unfit for human food or unhealthily, they shall be destroyed, together with all food products made from any part of such carcasses. Transportation lines are forbidden to carry animals, carcasses or products so condemned under heavy penalties."

The Double Site Rejected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—From yesterday's action of the national world's fair commissioners and from the canvass of the commission it can be stated that the majority of that body is finally and irrevocably opposed to a double site for the world's fair, and that on Saturday next a resolution will be offered and adopted requesting the Chicago directory to tender Washington Park (or what is generally known as South park) as the site. In case this is refused the commission will report to Washington that no adequate site has been offered. There are also indications of a change of sentiment in regard to the director generalship, and from the indications to-night the local directory will select one man as a direc-

tor general, probably George R. Davis, while it is thought the national commission will elect a man of their own, with the title of "commissioner general," and place him in charge of all foreign and interstate exhibits in connection with the fair. This will, of course, curtail the powers of the director general. The meeting of the commission was an exciting one. Soon after the body was called to order a resolution was offered by Mercer of Wyoming, which had already been agreed upon by the caucus. It sets forth that the act of congress provided for a tender of "an adequate site," and whereas, the resolution adopted by the commission at the first session impliedly adopted two sites,

Resolved, That the former action be reconsidered, and the Chicago directors be called upon for a site adequate and in one compact body.

Mercer, McDonald of California, Sewall of New Jersey, St. Clair of Virginia, Martindale of Indiana and others spoke in favor of the resolution and the comments on the action of the Chicago board were scathing. The matter was finally laid over for the present.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

William E. Gibbons has been commissioned postmaster at Plover, Ia., to take effect October 1.

The committee on public lands has made a favorable report on authorizing and directing the payment of one-half the cost of constructing certain pavements in the city of Lincoln.

A bill carrying an appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the cost of erecting a United States mint at Omaha, Neb., was introduced in the house by Representative Connell. He also introduced a bill for the erection of a statue or monument in Washington to the memory of John Ericsson at a cost of \$50,000.

Assistant Secretary Chandler has affirmed the decision of Commissioner Groff in rejecting the application of John A. Golden to make a homestead entry of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 6, township 32, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 33 north, range 3 west, O'Neill, Neb.

There will probably be a lively fight in the conference on the tariff bill over the senate amendment creating a tariff commission. There are to be five commissioners at a salary of \$7,000 each, three of them to be represented by the party in power. If the commission is appointed there is a general sentiment in favor of Mr. McKinley as chairman of the commission in the event of his defeat at the November election.

The accounts of the Omaha post-office building site appraisers have been approved by the department of justice and the court officers at Omaha have been so notified. There is one account still pending, however, and that is the bill sent in by the district attorney for his services. This has not yet passed the hands of the accounting officers and the reason is that it is on a different basis from the accounts of the appraisers themselves. The latter had their awards made by the court and the approval of these awards was simply a matter of formality. The attorney general himself passes upon the district attorney's account, and until he approves that the bond cannot be discharged nor can the service money in the hands of the court be paid over to those to whom it is due.

Stockmen Get More Time.

CRESTON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 22.—The president has issued the following proclamation:

"To whom it may concern: Whereas, it has been represented to me that by reason of drought which has prevailed in Indian territory and its adjoining states, the execution of my proclamation of February 17, 1890, requiring the removal of all live stock from Cherokee outlet on or before October 1, would work great hardship and loss, not only to the owners of the stock on the strip, but to the owners of cattle in adjoining states, and

"Whereas, Owners of all cattle now herded upon the outlet have submitted to me a proposition in writing, whereby they agree to remove one-half of their stock from the outlet on or before November 1, and residue thereof and all their property and employes on or before December 1 next, and to abandon all claims in said outlet; and

"Therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, do give notice that the limit heretofore fixed for the removal of the live stock herded upon the same outlet is extended to November 1 as to one-half thereof, and to December 1 next as to the residue thereon and as to all property and employes."

Paying for Silver Bullion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Acting Secretary Batchelor sent to the senate a communication in response to Plumb's resolution as to the manner of paying for silver bullion. He says that checks drawn in payment of silver bullion pass through the New York clearing houses, the same as other checks drawn on the assistant treasurer at New York. It was necessary, he says, at the time the law took effect to issue notes of large denomination in payment for silver purchased, but they will soon be replaced by smaller notes. He states that there has been no demand of any magnitude upon the treasury for the redemption of these notes in gold coin.

Connecticut Republicans.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—The republican state convention reconvened this morning. United States Senator Orville H. Platt was elected permanent chairman. Samuel E. Merwin was nominated for governor, George P. McLean for secretary of state, E. Stevens Henry for treasurer and Lyman S. Catlin for comptroller.

CLING TO POLYGAMY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

What They Say in Reviewing the Situation of Affairs—The Financial Policy of Secretary Windom Under Discussion in the Senate—Senator Plumb and Morgan Express Their Views—A Flood of Money in Gotham—A Caucus of Republicans of the Lower House.

Report of the Utah Commission.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 19.—The Utah commission has forwarded to the secretary of the interior a lengthy report of its operations and proceedings the past year. The principal feature is a recommendation for further legislation in support of existing laws. In reviewing the situation the commissioners say: "During the year there have been frequent expressions of the hope that the church would in some authoritative and explicit manner declare in favor of the abandonment of polygamy as one of the teachings of the church, but no such declaration has been made. So complete is the control of the church over the people that there is little reason for doubting that if such a declaration was made it would be accepted and followed by a large majority of the membership, and a settlement of the question would soon be reached. On the contrary, in all the teachings in the tabernacle and the church organs every effort of the government to suppress this crime is still denominated persecution. The church seems to grow more united from day to day under these teachings."

Caucus of House Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—At the caucus of the republican members of the house it was found that there are now in Washington 145 republican members, twenty-one less than a quorum, consequently there are now twenty-eight republican absentees. The caucus resolved to make every effort to secure the attendance of these members. It was stated that if these absentees would return to Washington the remaining business of the session can be closed up in a few days, while the failure to secure the attendance of a republican quorum will tend to protract the session indefinitely.

The Butchery of Barrundia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A. P. Mulligan, purser of the steamer Acapulco, upon which General Barrundia was butchered by the soldiers of Guatemala, is here. He witnessed the killing. He says several Guatemalans whom Barrundia recognized as enemies were on the Acapulco. One of these hired a negro boatman and sent a telegram to the authorities at Champerico so that Barrundia might be arrested when he landed there. The vessel reached Champerico August 26. Commander Tellefeno came aboard and demanded that Barrundia be turned over to him. Captain Pitt of the Acapulco refused. Captain Pitt sent a telegram to Lausling B. Mizner, United States minister at Guatemala, asking him to send the American man-of-war Ranger from San Jose to prevent Barrundia's enemies from taking him off the vessel. The Acapulco left Champerico at noon, August 27, arriving at San Jose de Guatemala seven days later. The American vessels Thetis and Ranger were lying there.

Secretary Windom's Policy Criticized.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Plumb offered a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate whether the rule or policy which requires the payment of checks for silver bullion over the counter of the sub-treasury instead of through the proper clearing house does not result in paying out notes of larger denomination instead of those suited for circulation and use in ordinary business transactions and whether such payment does not result in the payment of gold instead of treasury notes. As a reason for offering the resolution Mr. Plumb sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from a member of a New York banking house stating the facts as to the payment of such checks and venturing the prediction that the silver question was not finally settled and that New York speculation and accumulations of silver threatened to oust it. "Bank withdrawals of treasury gold," the writer says, "will be seized upon by certain influential journals here unscrupulously. A break in the matter of the price of silver (and that threatens) at such a time will equal the proof of the holy writ in support of fears." Mr. Plumb spoke of the conspicuous illustration that had taken place within the last few days of the impolicy of allowing the treasury department to obstruct or accelerate the business of the country. For years the treasury department hoarded money and during that time the volume of currency was constantly decreasing on account of the withdrawal of national bank notes. The secretary of the treasury had seen the business of the country hampered on account of that lack of money, but he waited until a panic was impending—not a stock brokers' panic, but a stringency of money that affected the banks of all cities and seriously interfered with the operations of ordinary business. And then the secretary had given out money to holders of government bonds under such circumstances as to enable them (and not him) to control the money supply of the country during their pleasure. Money which a few days ago had been in the treasury and which could have been paid out at the will of the secretary was today in the hands of men who owned bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000. It was perfectly safe to say that the man having that money would use it to benefit themselves and not in the interest of the people. Nothing but an overwhelming calamity would ever divorce the treasury from such malicious interference with the business of the country.

Mr. Sherman said that while he had no objection to the resolution, that which had been done had been done in strict execution of the law. The secretary of the treasury had no right to pay for silver bullion in anything but treasury notes. These treasury notes had been issued in large denominations. There had been only a short time to prepare for the execution of the law and a sufficient amount of treasury notes of small denominations could not be prepared. Those large notes necessarily did not enter into the general circulation of the country. He (Sherman) doubted the policy of paying a year's interest on bonds in advance. A financial scare was a manufactured scare. It had been gotten up by brokers, by bulls and bears and various kinds of animals who practiced their trade in the exchanges of New York. There was, he admitted, a great demand for money now for moving the cotton and grain crops and perhaps to pay for an increased quantity of foreign goods imported in order to evade the higher duties under the tariff law. All of these things, Mr. Sherman said, would settle themselves in a little while. There was no real serious financial disturbance in the country. It was confined to the city of New York. He thought the secretary of the treasury should be permitted to use his discretion.

A Flood of Money.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Payments at the sub-treasury in this city were

larger yesterday than for many years; in fact, the amount is so large that the officials there were unable to make up the totals. The amount paid out on account of the bond purchase alone was \$911,668,000, and in addition to this there were large prepayments of interest on 4s and 6s and heavy payments for silver and on pension account. Fully \$5,500,000 was paid out in cash over the counter. As a result of this flood of money the rate for call loans ruled at 3 and 4 per cent; ninety-day money was offered at 6 per cent, and one institution made a time loan of \$1,000,000 for one year at 5 per cent.

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The Night Captain Reiter of the Ranger Visited the Acapulco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The night Captain Reiter of the Ranger visited the Acapulco, Captain Pitt explained the situation, and said he hoped they would not allow Barrundia to be taken from the vessel. Captain Reiter replied: "I am sorry we cannot do anything for you without orders from Port Captain." Later the Acapulco was boarded by General Torriello and five policemen from Guatemala to arrest Barrundia. Torriello showed Pitt a letter from Mizner saying that it was the captain's duty to surrender Barrundia, who would not be harmed except for his political offenses.

When Barrundia discovered what was up he jumped back into his state room, drew two revolvers and fired point blank at the men before him. They fled, Barrundia at their heels, firing as he ran. Missing the men he ran around on the outside and fired a bullet or two into every state room, hoping to hit some one.

Pushing forward he came within half a dozen feet of the five special officers. All five blazed away at Barrundia who fell dead at the first volley. The officers stood over the body and emptied their revolvers into it. Nine bullets entered his head. Leaving his corpse the officers began to search for his friends Posta and Laroque. Brown, the first mate, had locked them in a state room and stood guard with a repeating rifle. The murderers were cowed. The dead body was wrapped in a hammock, dragged by the heels along the deck and down the gang plank into a boat that carried it ashore. The American naval officers on hand heard of the killing and went on board the Acapulco to get particulars. They made no comments.

David Moore's Murderers.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 17.—Judge Blanchard overruled the motion for a new trial in Bill O'Brien's case and sentenced him to jail for life. O'Brien still maintained his bold front, claiming to be innocent of the murder of Moore, but a new development in the case makes the prospect for Charley Ford decidedly dark. Minnie Winterling, whose attorney, Jesso Brugger, had almost persuaded the public that she was not in Allen park, has made a clean sweep of the matter and confesses the crime in detail. She says that she came up town and met O'Brien in front of Kapfiske's boarding house at or a little after 8. He told her to go back and get her hat. She did so, and she, O'Brien, Ford and Mrs. Ford met at Tress' corner, just a block from the Illinois bridge, and started over to Allen park together. Ford and his wife walked ahead and she behind with O'Brien, who stopped at the City mill switch and picked up the coupling pin, which he wrapped in a copy of the Times. They walked across the bridge together and at the park she left Mrs. Ford to meet David Moore. She says that when the men attacked Moore, O'Brien dropped the pin, and Ford, picking it up, struck Moore across the chest. He then dropped it and O'Brien picked it up and finished the job. She then ran out of the park across the bridge and down through the tile works to Cummins' house, where she worked. She was not gone more than twenty minutes.

An Agitation Has Begun for the Formation of a Cattle-Owners' Association to Keep Cattle off the Market and Raise Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—An agitation has begun for the formation of a cattle-owners' association to keep cattle off the market and raise prices.

ACHIEVING VICTORY.

TRUMPHE FOR POSTMASTER GENERAL WANNAMAKER.

Passage in the Senate of the Anti-Lottery Bill Without Division and With the Loss of but Little Time—The Paddock Pure Food Bill Soon to be Reached—The Butchery of General Barrundia, as Told by One who was an Eye Witness of the Outrage on an American Vessel.

The Anti-Lottery Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Postmaster General Wannamaker achieved the triumph of his official life yesterday when the senate took up the anti-lottery bill and passed it without division, the whole operation taking less than five minutes. No one spoke against it and there was no yea or nay vote. The bill was called up by Senator Sawyer, read and passed, so that the Louisiana lottery company seems to be done for at last, or, at least, thoroughly wounded in every respect. Senator Voorhees had intended to speak against the bill, but Mr. Sawyer dissuaded him from doing so. One or two other senators had intimated a desire to introduce some amendments, but Mr. Sawyer succeeded in persuading them to do otherwise, so that he succeeded in having the bill passed just exactly as it passed the house. It now goes to the president and will probably become a law before the week is ended. Some very interesting stories are told of the last frantic efforts that were made by the Louisiana lottery company to defeat or postpone the passage of the bill. It is known that a few days ago one of the representatives of the lottery company sought to obtain an interview with a certain senator, that senator being in ignorance of the identity of his visitor. After some preliminary skirmishing the visitor stated to him boldly the purpose of his visit. The company, he said, was willing to spend \$15,000 to see the anti-lottery bill referred to the senate committee on judiciary. Of that \$15,000, he said, \$5,000 was for him (the agent of the company) and \$10,000 for the senator who secured the reference. It is needless to say that the lobbyist failed in his purpose. It is equally well known that a day or two ago a prominent senator in whose state there is just now a very lively campaign affecting his seat was approached by this same agent and was told if he succeeded in having the bill postponed until next session the company would spend \$25,000 in this senator's state and to pledge a legislature favorable to the senator's return to the senate. The prompt passage of the bill to-day in the senate shows how unsuccessful have been all efforts to even retard the bill.

There is considerable indignation felt here at the remarkable tardiness of the United States district attorney before whom the postoffice department has placed an enormous amount of information regarding the work of the lottery company in this district.

Mr. Hoge has up to the present time given no intimation that he proposes to do anything practical in the matter and the postoffice authorities have about abandoned hope that anything will come during his administration from all their laborious investigation.

The Paddock Pure Food Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Paddock pure food bill, which has been placed on the order of business for consideration at this session before adjournment will be reached in a few days. Very strong pressure is being brought to bear from the west to prevent the substituting of the Conger compound lard bill for the Paddock bill when it is taken up, and Senator Paddock's committee room has been besieged by representatives of the packing interests throughout the country and flooded with telegrams from farmers' alliances and business men of Nebraska praying for a delay in the consideration of the lard bill until what they call its enormities shall have had an opportunity to be ventilated. It is urged by the opponents of the Conger lard bill that its enactment into law would wipe out the compound lard interests of the west, including those at Omaha, Lincoln, Kansas City and Chicago, and that the inevitable result of the law would be a very heavy fall in the price of lard products. Senator Paddock, however, asserts that the senate shall have an opportunity to express its opinion on the subject and will see that those who desire to push the Conger bill as a substitute for his own bill shall have an opportunity to do so. It is not probable that he will himself make the motion of substituting, as he considers the pure food bill infinitely superior to the Conger bill. It not only covers lard adulteration as far as does the Conger bill, but also the adulteration of all other products of common consumption.

The Print Cloth Trust.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20.—The local print cloth manufacturers have about decided to unite with the Fall River manufacturers and curtail the production by shutting down for sixty hours during October. Such action is regarded as necessary, as with the print cloth industry in its present condition curtailment seems to be the only effectual way of remedying affairs. The Providence manufacturers may agree with Fall River manufacturers not to sell 64s for less than three and fifteen-sixteenths cents, but no decision has yet been reached on this point.

At Morris, Ill., the jury in the trial of Maxwell, for the murder of Charles Decker on June 23, brought in a verdict of guilty and condemned him to death.

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Went Down to Their Death.

OMAHA, Sept. 22.—Freight train No. 97 coming from the south on the Wabash road was wrecked yesterday morning on a high trestle about seven miles southeast of Council Bluffs. Three men—the engineer who stood at his post of duty to the last and died under his engine, the fireman who was with him and the head brakeman—lost their lives as a result of the catastrophe. Thousands of dollars worth of valuable freight have vanished in flame and smoke and all that remains of the twelve cars which went down is a tangle of broken and twisted iron and a heap of ashes and blackened, partly burned beans.

The train, which was in command of Conductor James Durbin, Engineer Martin Eskridge, Fireman Joseph Burke and Brakemen R. G. Williamson and S. P. Sherman, passed the small station this side of Minneola at 2:25 yesterday morning. A short distance this side of the station is a long and tolerably deep cut, a large part of which is on a sharp curve. At the west end of the cut is a sudden sharp fill is encountered, and then comes the trestle bridge, which is, or was, fifty feet high at the center of the ravine which it spans. This trestle was about 300 feet long. The train was going about twenty miles an hour when it emerged from the cut. This is the statement of the rear brakeman, Sherman.

The facts of the accident, as related by those who were on the train and those who were on the ground a few minutes after it occurred, seem to establish with tolerable certainty that the bridge was burning when the train approached. Farmers who arrived after the first crash say that when they first saw the bridge all that had fallen with the train was burning fiercely. Brakeman Sherman says that while they were coming through the cut he noticed a light in the direction of the bridge, and thought at the time it was in Council Bluffs. Dr. Trumbull of Minneola, who was returning at that late hour from a professional visit to a patient who lives this side of where the accident occurred, relates that while on the road directly north of the trestle he saw a light over the tree tops which seemed to fire up fiercely and then die down, then blaze up again. Immediately after he noticed this he heard the whistle of the engine and then the terrible crash as the train went down.

One of the cars immediately in the rear of the engine was an oil tank car filled with something billed as tar, though it bore much the appearance of oil of some sort. When the cars were crushed together the tank was burst open and the contents were strewn far and wide over everything and immediately took fire. In a moment all the cars which had fallen were ablaze, and a stream of tar, which ran down the ravine, became a stream of flame. The fireman, Joseph Burns, seems to have jumped from the engine as it went over, and as he lit he was pinned beneath the forward trucks of the car immediately behind the engine. As the brakeman, Sherman, approached, Burke called to him in piteous accents: "Sammy, come and get me out!"

Both Sherman and Durbin made the attempt, but found that they could not release him. He tried to render what assistance he could himself. At this time the flames were within ten feet of the doomed man. A rush was made for something with which to cut his arms off and thus get him out, although the truck rested not only across his arm, but across the shoulder and part of the breast; but before anything more could be done, and while his comrades were struggling to free him, the heat became so great that they were forced to leave him. He realized his condition.

"Don't stay too long, boys," he said, and when finally they were forced to go, he gave one despairing cry: "Oh, my God! what will my poor wife do?" And just then the fire caught the tar which had saturated his clothing, and in an instant he was a living mass of flames. He writhed a moment in mortal agony and then all was over. None of the three men who lost their lives were residents of Council Bluffs. Martin Eskridge and Joseph Burke were both residents of Stanberry, Mo. Both were married. Eskridge leaves a wife and three children, and Burke one child less to mourn his loss. Williams was an unmarried man whose parents live at Macon, Mo.

Wedding Guests Poisoned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—Advice received from Monongahela City, an up river mining town, say that forty persons were poisoned at a marriage feast near there Monday, and not until today can the last of the forty unfortunate be pronounced out of danger. W. F. Beryhill wed Miss Margery M. Carroll, and the bride's proud father set out a feast for their friends in which canned fruit played a prominent part. There are but two physicians in that neighborhood, and as the two score guests all became ill at the same time with symptoms of acid poisoning, the trouble was traced to canned fruit and many of the cases were serious, including the erstwhile happy pair, but all are now fairly recovered.

Andy Bowen Knocked Out.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—The long-expected fight between lightweights Andy Bowen of New Orleans, the colored boy who recently bested Billy Myers, and Jimmy Carroll of San Francisco, who was defeated by Jack McAuliffe in a forty-seven-round fight some time ago, came off last night and Bowen was knocked out in the twenty-seventh round. About three thousand people witnessed the battle, which was a good one. Bowen weighed 130 and Carroll 132. The purse was \$3,000, of which \$500 went to the loser. The police insisted on five-ounce gloves.