ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS MORE

t is Generally Conceded That Congress Will Boon Adj urn.

DEBATES ON THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE

Mr. Aldrich Recounts the Benefits of Protection -Mr. Vest Talks for the Demoeratic Policy of Free Trade-Washington News.

Washington, D. C., July 26,-The stream toward final adjournment is flowing rapidly, and the pilot of the legislative craft, Holman, predicts that the port of final adjournment will be reached within a few days. Today the general deficiency bill passed the house, and but one of the appropriation bills remains to be seted upon. This is the sundry civil appropriation bill and it remains to be seen whether its keel (\$5,000,000) will be stranded on the bar of congressional absenteeism or whether it will be carried by fair winds to the white house.

General Deficiency Bill.

The house resumed the consideration of the general deficiency bill. Yesterday it refused to lay upon the table a motion made by Mr. Holman that the bouse recede from its amendment for the payment to the widows, etc. of deceased members the balance of the salaries they would have received. The pending question this morning was on a motion made by Mr. Hayes of Iowa to reconsider the vote which the house refused to table The house refused-yeas, 81; nays, 169-to reconsider the vote, whereupon Mr. Weadock of Michigan moved a recess until 9 o'clock tomorrow, which motion was supplemented by one from Mr. Whiting of Michigan fixing the hour at 9:30. Both mo-Michigan fixing the four at 9:30. Both mo-tions for a recess were voted down—a test vote to see whether there was a quorum present resulting: Yeas, 1; nays, 178—more than a quorum. The previous question was ordered and Mr. Holman's motion, instructing the conference committee to recede, was agreed to and a further conference was ordered—Savres, Dingley and Holman being

appointed conferees.

A bill passed to reserve from entry one section in each township in Oklahoma so as to have in reserve a body of land which may be soid after Oklahoma is admitted as a state. The house also passed a bill provid-ling that no railroad it Oklahoma or in Indian Territory shall charge more than 3

cents a mile for passengers.

A bil! was also passed to enable the people of Utah to arrange for participation in the

World's fair.

Mr. Holman of Indiana presented the disagreeing report on the sundry civil appro-

Holman Moves the Previous Question. Mr. Holman immediately moved the prewious question on the report. It was ordered and then there was a half hour's debate upon the conference report, so far as it recommended an agreement. It was agreed

Then came the World's fair amendments, and when they were reached Mr. Holman rose to make a proposition as to the limita-tion of debate, but he was met by the republicans with cries of "Vote now," vote now." But he did not desire to "vote now," and h gave notice that tomorrow he would demand

the previous question upon the main propo-sition and amendments thereto.

Mr. Bankhead of Wisconsin was the first member to offer an amendment, and this amendment was to reduce from \$5,000,000 to \$5 the appropriation for the World's fair.

Mr. Outhwaite opposed the appropriation
made by the nill. He denounced the appro-

priation of \$5,000,000 for the fair as the most outrageous piece of legislation ever at tempted in the house. Then came an interruption in the shape of the conference report on the general de-ficiency appropriation bill. The report was

agreed to and the house resumed considera-tion of the sundry civil bill. Mr. Gtis of Kansas made a free silver and a farmers alliance speech.

Mr. R. S. Taylor and Wike of Hinnois

favored the appropriation.
O'Neill of Penusylvania thought the ap propriation should not be a gift, but a loan The house then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Tariff Discussions Take Up the Time of Yesterday's Session. Washington, D. C., July 26,-In spite of the superheated atmosphere in the senate chamber today, the opening decate in the presidential campaign took place. Mr. Aldrich opened it with the declaration that the tariff question was to become, by common consent, the leading issue in that cam

Mr. Vest took up the gauntlet and announced it as the determination of the democratic party to make it the issue in every township in the land. The debate was also participated in by Senators Allison, Hale and Palmer. It lasted between four and five hours and at its close the resolution on which it was based was laid on the table to be taken np again when Mr. Carlisle shall be ready to answer Mr. Aldrich on the points made by him.

The anti-option bill was taken up, but as the time for adjournment was close at hand

the bill was laid over until tomorrow.

The conference report on the general deficiency bill was presented and agreed to. The French spoliation claims are dropped out of the bill and the Pacific rallway claims for government transportation are postponed until next session, when the secretary of the treasury is to make a report upon them.

Free Trade and Protection.

After routine business, the presiding officer laid before the senate Mr. Hate's resolution as to the relative effects of the republican policy of "protection" and the democratic policy of "a turiff for revenue only," and Mr. Aldrich proceeded to address the senate on that subject. He said that the tariff question was to become, by common consent, the leading issue in the approaching presidential campaign. The lines between the two great parties upon this question were clearly defined. The in-vestigation made by the finance committee of the senate slearly established the fact that a decline instead of an advance had taken place in the price of the necessaries of life, and the resulting cost of living since the adoption of the act of 1810. It was very sig-nificant that while the cost of living in the United States declined during the period of investigation of the finance committee, the cost of living in England increased 1.9 per cent. At no time in our history had the earnings of the become in the United States been as great, measured by their power to purchase the comforts and occessaries of life, as they

were today. Measured by the same standard, they were vastly greater than those of any other people in the world. Strikes in England and America.

Referring to Mr. Vest's assertion that bever before the present time had there been such disturbances of labor or such hostile and inimical rotations between employer and employe, Mr. Aldrich presented statistics of emplove, Mr. Aidrich presented statistics of strikes in each year from 1880 to 1880 inclusive in the United States. These strikes varied from 510 in 1880 to 70s in 1890, whereas in Great Britain, the paratise of tariff reformers, 3,169 strikes and occurred in 1880. As to the prostration of agricultural interests about which Mr. Vest had said so much, Mr. Aidrich asserted that Mr. Vest's statement was gliametrically opposed to the actual facts of the case. The farmer today with in equal number of bushels of grain, or jounds of meat, could buy more and better

clothing, machinery, or supplies than ever before.

Mr. Aldrich closed his speech with an elegant recital of the benefits of protection.

Vest Makes a Reply.

Vest Makes a Reply.

Vestreplied to Mr. Aldrich, referring to the question of strikes in Great Britain and in the United States. Mr. Vest said that it was marvelous from Mr. Aldrich's position that the workingmen in Great Britain were not n arms against their employers. In the face of the carnage at Homestead the senator from Rhode Island presented that there were the most amicable relations existing between employers and employed in the between employers and employed in the United States. In that senator's theory the United States, in that sounter's theory the United States should be a paradise for the workingmen, and there should be no discontent. As to Mr. Aldrich's remarks about the agricultural prosperity, Mr. Vest asserted that the price of form land (which was the test of agricultural prosperity) had ateadily gone down in Missouri and the other largely agricultural states.

agricultural states. Nebraska's Senator Enters a Denial. Mr. Paddock denied that statement so far

as the state of Nebraska was concerned. as the state of Nebraska was concerned.

Mr. Davis put in a like denial on the part
of the state of Minnesota, and Mr. Allison
did the same for the state of Iowa.

The debate was continued by Mr. Allison and Mr. Palmer. Mr. Allison said that he was in favor of

such rates of duty as would equalize condi-tions and that was the purpose of the Mc-Mr. Palmer did not believe that the repubilean party was responsible for such events as the Homestead tragety, but it was respousible for having promised that its legis-lation would make such occurrences improb-

The anti-option bill was laid before the ser-ate as the unfinished business and it went over until tomorrow.

The senate then adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of the Commissioner-Some Inter-

esting Statistics. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28 .- Mr. John W. Mason, commissioner of internal revenue, has made a preliminary report of the operations of that service for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1892. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended were \$153,857,543. For the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1891, \$146,035,615. Increase, \$7,822,128. This result, the commissioner says, is grat-

ifying, and especially when taken in connecion with the fact that there was a decrease in the receipts from snuff, tobacco and special taxes relating to tobacco of \$1,795,777, as compared with the receipts from the same source for the previous fiscal year.

The quantities of distilled sprits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, elegans, eigenstates, and elegans granters and cigars, cigarettes and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the last fiscal year, together with the rate of increase as compared with the previous fiscal year, are as follows: Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and

grapes, gailous, 1,961,081; merease, 41,261, Spirits distilled from material other than apples, peaches and grapes, gations, 93,084, 724; Increase, 5,830,723. Formented liquors, barrels, 31,817,836; increase, 1,339,644. Cigars, barrels, 31,817,836; increase, 1,339,644. Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, weighing over three pounds per 1,000, number, 4,458,790,417; increase, 73,906,650. Cigarettes, weighing not over three pounds per 1,000, number, 2,892,987,940; increase, 298,444,080. Snuff, pounds, 11,164,351; increase, 774,107. To-bacco, chewing and smoking, pounds, 253,902,139; increase, 120,456,191. Olec margarine, pounds, 47,283,750; increase, 3,709,327.

The districts wherein the largest collections of the control of the control of the collections of the control of the collections of the collection

The districts wherein the largest collec-tions were made during the last fiscal year were the Fifth Illinois, \$20,828,247; the First Illinois, \$10,883,836, and the First Ohio, \$9,967,954.

The commissioners say the result of the first year's operation of the law relative to the bounty on sugar (act of October 10, 1890)

has been satisfactory.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY. Complete List of Changes in the Regular

Service. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26 -[Special Pelegram to THE BEE. |-The following army orders were issued yesterday:

Leave of absence for two months is granted Major John A. Darling, Fifth artilery, with permission to proceed via the sthmus of Panama in complying with his rders to join his station in the Department of California.

The senate today confirmed the nomina-tion of Lieutenant Cotonel G. B. Sanford, Ninth cavalry, to be colonel. Colonal San-ford has applied for retirement under the law permitting retirement after thirty years' service, and will tomorrow, it is understood, be retired from active service. This will promote Lieutenant Colonel David T. Gordon to be colonel of the Sixth cavalry, headquarters at Fort Nio-brirs; Major L. H. Carpenter, formerly commanding Fort Robinson, to be lieuten-ant colonel of the Second cavalry; Captain Francis Moore, Ninth cavalry, to be major of the Fifth cavalry, and Licutenant Charles W. Taylor, Ninth cavalry, to be captain of the same regiment. Lieutenant Taylor un-Neb. He will probably be assigned to C troop at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., until that troop is ordered to rejoin its regiment next ber. It will then probably be sent to

Fort Duchesne U. T. Washington Notes.

Washington, D. C., July 26 - The secretary of state has been advised by a disputch from Minister Shannon of the renunciation by Salvador of the treaty of amity, commerce and consular privilege concluded between the United States and Salvador De cember 16, 1870. The treaty will, however, continue in force until May 39, 1893.

Nominations: Phillip Smith, to be sur-veyor of customs. Peoria, Iii.; A. Barten Hepburn of New York, to be comptroller of the currency. Mr. Hepburn is the present examiner of banks in New York city. Confirmations: Soren Liston of Minne-sota, to be consul of the United States at Dusseldorf.

Judge Shiras' Nomination Confirmed. Washington, D. C., July 26 .- The senate has confirmed the nomination of George Shiras, jr., as associate justice of the su-

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Senor Rosa's Remains to Be Removed to His Native Land. (Comminuted 189) by James Gorden Bennett.1 VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.),

luly 26 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-Orders have been sent the captain of the cruiser Pinto to bring the body of Senor Rosa to this country for burial. Senor Rosa was one of the signers of the declaration of independence of Chili against Spain. He died in Argentine and will be brought to Concepcion for burial. I learn that the Brazilian minister to Uruguay has protested against the presence of Uruguayan troops in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. They have gone into that Brazilian state upon the pretext of pursuing the bandits who went into Uruguay and attacked a number of houses and killed several persons, but it is hinted that their real purpose is to aid the kilo Grande revolutionists who intend to pro-

claim their independence and then seek annexation with Uruguay.

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that a meeting of railcals was held yesterday, which was attended by was held yesterday, which was attended by 5,000 persons. Reports from the provinces indicate that there is to be a strong manifestation among the radicals all over the Argentine Republic. Twenty-one clubs have been organized in Buenos Ayres. The courtmartial, which was ordered by the Argentine government to try the officers of the torpedo boat Rosales, which was wreezed on the coast of Uruguay, has been suspended until the return of Admiral Salior from the celebration in honor of Columbus.

celebration in honor of Columbus. Father and Two Sons Drowned ROCKFORD, Ill., July 26.-George Oliver and two sons were drowned while bathing

DEADLY WORK OF SEWER GAS

Havor Created in St. Louis by the Explosion of a Quantity of It.

FEARFUL EVIDENCE OF ITS AWFUL FORCE

Whole Streets Torn Up and Balldings Badly Wrecked-Two Known to Have Been Killed and Many Wounded -Searching the Ruins.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 26.-Furious at restraint, held back by the high water in tho river and forced on by the flood of sewage and water thrown upon the recent Waters-Pierce oil fire, the gas generated by the escaping stock, heated by the intense summer sun, exploded about 5 o'clock, wrecking fully one-half of the great Mill creek sower, the largest of the drainage system, and causing a known loss of two lives, injuring two others with possibly other fatalities to be revealed by the search of the wreckage. The first explosion occurred immediately under the wholesale iquor house of Carl E. Fuchs, 1014 South Fourth street, which stood directly over the sewer, and was followed an instant later by an upheaval 100 feet farther east, across Third street, the latter completely wrecking the Iron Mountain railroad southern yards and extending nearly 1,000 feet to the very edge of the river.

Great Force of the Explosion. At Fuchs' liquor house the gas lifted up the basement and first floors of the building and escaping let the wreckage fall back to the pottom of the stiny stream, leaving he second and third floors badiy shaken but

the second and third floors oadly shaken but still in position.

Scarcely had the explosion occurred than the police, fire and ambulance departments were summoned to the scene and the work of rescue bagun. The first body to be taken from the wreckage of Fuchs' store, iving on the bottom of the sewer, was that of Albert Mueller, barkeeper, who was dead and badly mangled by the explosion. Search for Fuchs, who was known to be in the store, was then pursued but so far no trace of his was then pursued, but so far no trace of his remains has been found. It is, however, considered certain that the body is either in the wreckage at that point or has floated down and lodged against the debris failing into the sower at the place of the second upheaval.

The Wounded.

The wounded so far as known, are: Mrs. J. Timpo, who was injured by flying debris; her little son, who was with her, and Charles Hump, who was standing in the front part of the wrecked building, and was with the front blown far out into Fourth street, which is at that point very wide because of its junction with Broadway. None of the injured suffered seriously. The force of the explosion is shown by the fact that manbole caps, weighing 200 pounds

each, were blown off the entire length of the main sewer, which reaches west to Tenth street and two blocks fur her on tributary sewers.

At present practically 1,000 feet of sewer is an open stream, smelling to heaven with its noisome filth and gases. The yards of the Iron Mountain road are so thoroughly torn up as to interrupt traffic in that vicinity until the sewer can be requiit. And this, as the structure is large enough to drive two four-horse teams abreast in it, is a work of no small magnitude. The pecuniary loss cannot now be estimated.

Mrs. Timpo subsequently died of her injuries.

The following people were also injured by Richard J. Tuernstal, injured by flying

debris; will recover. An unknown man, toth legs broken by being thrown violently in the air and falling on the pavement. Firemen Guchon and Finnegan, overcome by gas;

HOT WAVE NOTES.

Many Prostrations and Deaths from the Heat Reported.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 26 .- The thermom eter registered 96° today, the highest point reached here this season. Nearly all the foundries and shops have suspended and several cases of sunstroke were reported from the rural districts yesterday. Threshing machines have had to stop work and farmers have had to delay their work on account of excessive heat. Many horses in this locality were overcome and died."
PORTLAND, Ind., July 25.—For seventy-two

ours the temperature in this section of the state has been the hignest ever known, ranging from 1000 to 1060 degrees in the shade The death rate has increased twofold and a umber of heat prostrations are reported. GREENSBURG, Ind., July 26.—Though the est has been excessive there have yet be o fatalities. The thermometer reached 96?

today. Stock is dving in some sections. Cincinnati, O., July 26.—The third day of the heated term opened threateningly, and the thermometer rose on the streets as high as 100° before noon, while the weather bureau record showed only 93°. But at noon a light shower came and the mercury was lowered about 57, making a decidedly agreeable change. Ten cases of prostration were reported to the police today. All work on the streets was abandoned, owing to the excessive heat and the prostration of some

f the laborers. HUNTINGTON, W. Vs., July 26.—The signal service thermometer today at noon regis tered 95°, the hottest on record. Four cases of sunstroke are reported of workmen en gaged on buildings, and two are considered fatal. Work on all buildings has been suspended.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26. -The govern meat thermometer today failed by 20 of reaching yesterday's mark, and recorded . Street thermometers registered 100°. There were no fatal sunstrokes today, and only two prostrations. St. Louis, Mo., July 26. Joe Crangle, president of the Anchor Milling company and a prominent and wealthy citizen, died from the effects of prostration by the heat last night. Four other deaths have been reported by the police.

New York, July 20.—Not since 1885 has there been in New York so hot a day as July 26. Starting at 6 a. m. with 75°, the mer-cury went up a-kiting. At 2:30 p. m. it was 90° in the shade and 107° in the sun. Six Parantions were reported before 11 a.m. Parantipus, Pa., July 26.—The thernometer on Chestnut street today reached 100 -. Four deaths from heat were reported

up to 4 p. m.
Chicago, Ill., July 26.— The number of casualties from the heat in this city tes from the heat in this c surpasses by far all records. Besides the deaths today vious records. sixteen people from sunstroke eighty-eight have been taken to the various hospitals or their homes, prostrated by the intense heat. The murcury in and about the signal office stood 85 at 7 o'clock this morning and reached 93° at noon. The ther-mometers on the street were from 4 to 6 decrees higher than the official record. To add to the eral discomfort some portions of the north and west sides during the hottest portions of the day were entirely without water, the city mains being unable to supply for a time the tremendous demand put upon them. The wind still blows from the south-west and there is strong probability that Chicago will stow and swelter for mother thirty-six hours. The police details on the amoutance have been doubled, but it is with the greatest effort that they are enabled to answer promptly calls for them.

Mexico and Silver. City or Maxico, July 26.-In an interview with the representative of the Associated Press yesterday, President Diaz, referring to the silver question, said the price of silver would undoubtedly have a prejudicial effect upon Mexico for the reason that not only the

and exporters, are obliged to place money New York.

government, but also merchants, investors

"There is no crists in Mexico. There is a partial products of business but I hope that will soon pass over."

He further said most positively that there was no trath in the rumor that the customs duties will be increased or that any new taxes are to be imposed. The government

will try in every way to foster commerce. COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

Launch of the Famous Commerce Destroyer at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Pa. July 26.—The new government cruiser Columbia, familiarly known as the "Pirate," was launched at 3:50 this

afternoon. The Columbia is the fleetest, most destructive and probably the most dreadinspiring warship yet floated. The name first given to her was the Pirate. As a destroyer of commerce she is intended to surpass any vessel heretofore constructed. Neither England nor France, nor indeed, any of the other great naval powers, pos-se-ses such a sea terror.

The Columbia and a sister ship now being

constructed by the Cramps are destined to be more feared than the most formidable of

all the sea kings owned by the belligerent na-tions across the big pond.

When the contract for the Columbia was let, in October, 1890, the Cramps agreed to produce a vessel which would sail around the world without recoaling in 100 days. The plans called for a ship 400 feet long on the mean load line; beam molded, 58 feet; draught, mean normal, 28 feet; extreme normal, 24 feet; displacement, normal, about 7,300 tons; speed, sustained, 21 knots, and indicated horsepower, 20,539. The ship was to make 22 knots on her trial trip. Failing in this she was to be rejected and made subject to a heavy penalty. The Cramps predict that the Columnia will excel in all points the requirements stipulated in the contract; that she will beat transatlantic grayhounds like the Teutonic, Majestic, City of New York and City of Paris out of sight, and that she will keep up her twenty-two knots for twenty-four hours at a stretch. Her coal bunkers are to hold 2,000 tons, or much more than those of any other steam-ship in the would. There are ten pollers, six of them are double enders, 15% feet in diameter by 21% feet long. Two others are 11% feet in diameter by 1814 feet in length, while the two remaining are 10 by 8. All the boilers are of steel, and can easily sustain a pressure of 160 pounds.

There are three triple-expansion engines, each of which works a screw-one on either side of the rudder and the third just above it. These screws, under high pressure, are expected to develop 128 revolutions per min-ute. This rate exceeds that of the City of Paris's screws by thirty-eight revolutions per minute. Chief Engineer Melville originated the three-screw idea with the purpose of avoiding the tremendous weight of shafting which would have been necessary for two screws. Each of the three snafts is so equipped that one, two or three screws can be used at will. The Columbia is protected in her vital portions by an armored deck four inches thick on the slopes and two and a half inches on the flat. She carries no big guns. Those used are to be of light caliber and out of sight.

A single 8-inch gun is to be utilized as a bow-chaser. Besides this the Columbia is to carry four 6-inch breech-loading rifles, eight 4-inch of the same character, twelve rapidfiring 6-pounders, six rapid-firing 1-pounders, two machine guns, one field gun and six tor-pedo tubes. The 6-inch guns are to be mounted in the open deck, protected by heavy shields attached to carriages. The armament is intended to be effective for its rapid-firing features rather than oy oroadside. The offi-cers and men will have splendidly equipped accommodations. The most modern inventions are to be employed for ventilation, and the ship is to be lighted throughout with electricity. The Cramps get \$2,725,000 for utiding the ship.

AFTER UNCLE JOSEPH MEDILL.

darquis de Mores Enger to Fight the Great Chicago Journalist. Cureago, Iil., July 26 .- [Special Telegrain to Tue Bee.]-Marquis de Mores is seeking

satisfaction from Joseph Medili, editor of the Chicago Tribune, on account of an editorial which appeared June 27, in which do Mores was call "a worthless adventurer." The first step taken by the fire-eating

Frenchman was to send the following letter to the editor of the Tribune:

38 Rue Du Mont Thabor. Pauls, July 12, 1892.—To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune: Dean Sir.—I notice the mention you make of my name in your issue of June 29. I am happy to say that as fac as public sentiment. conserned in this country your kind appre-tation of myself is not shared. I wish to now if, as editor of the Tribune, you take not responsibility of the article. Yours ruly,

M. DE MORES. The Tribune will in the morning give con

siderable space to a discussion of the letter, and affects to take it as a challenge to fight a and affects to take it as a contenge to fight a duel. As the challenged party the Tribune offers to have its "fighting editor" meet the marquis de Mores between May 1 and October 1, 1893, on the grounds of the World's fair, the weapons to be eight-ounce gloves and the fight to be to a finish.

The Tribune has interviewed nearly every

prize fighter in the country, all of whom pro fess to be very much interested in the pro-posed duel. John L. Sullivan wishes to act as the Trioune's second and several noted fighters would like to be bottle holders.

BOILED HER CHILDREN'S HEADS.

An Insane Woman Killis Her Offspring and

Attempts Suicide. London, July 26.-A terrible tragedy is reported from the village of Guehen, in Ballygannon county, Roscommon, Ireland. A woman of the village having become insune seized her three children, one after another, and held them head downward in a pool of belling water until they were dead. The woman then attempted to commit sul-cide in the same manner, but was discovered before life was extinct. Her recovery is doubtful.

Ingalis Preparing for the Stump. Bernary, July 26.-Ex-Senator Inguils of Kansas, who has just paid a prolonged visit to Herlin, left a few days ago for Vienna via Dresden. Before his departure he told the Associated Press correspondent that his journey was undertaken for two purposes - recreation and the study of the economic conditions of Europe. He intends to take the stump early in September and wishes to be well equisped on the important issue of the campaign-protection-not only as it affects the increantile communities of the east, but also as to its bearings upon the condition of the American farmer.

Springpielo, O., July 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Mrs. James Driscol of Omaha died here vesterday,

Nalson, Neb., July 26 .- Special Telegram to Tan Ban. |-William B. Crawford, one of the leading citizens of Nelson and Nuckolls county, died here today. Mr. Crawford was a member of the firm of Crawford & Hutch inson, implement dealers of Neison and inson, implement dealers of Nelson and Ruskin. He was a member of the Nelson Board of Education and town board, and was prominent in democratic political cir-cies in this part of the state. He was born in Virginia in 1845, graduated at Virginia Military institute, Loxiagton, removed to Quincy, Ill., in 1806 and to Nelson in 1880. He was a member of the Presbytorian church and the Ancient. Free and Accepted Maand the Ancient, Free and Accepted Ma-sons, by which order his funeral will be conducted from his residence tomorrow. He leaves a wife and one child.

Morements of Ocean Steamers. At New Yorker Arrived-Maryland and Persian Monarch, from London: Wyoming, from Liverpoot: Vendam, from Rotterdam, At Philadelphia: Arrived-Wilhelm IL. from New York.
At London: Arrived-Dania, from New York; Nevada, from New York.
At Hamburg: Arrived-Moravia, from New York

Destroyed at Bay City.

HUNDRED HOUSES LICKED UP BY FLAMES.

With a Beavy Gale Blowing the Firemen Utterly Unable to Stay the Conflagration Until it Had Burned Itself Out.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 26 .- The terrible fire which started yesterday afternoon continued to rage all night, and the sun rose this morning on a field of ashes extending over forty blocks. It is estimated that over a hundred buildings, occupied as factories, stores and dwellings, are in ruins. The fire burned a swath six blocks wide from the river almost to the city limits, a distance of nine blocks, sweeping everything in its path and only stopping when it had nothing to feed on, the houses

having become scattering. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, A terrific wind was blowing from the southwest when the flames started in Miller & Turner's saw mill. Burning boards were carried 200 feet in the air, and wherever they dropped they started a new conflagration. The firemen were utterly unable to cope with the flames

and were driven quickly from point to point.

The progress of the fire was through a section largely occupied by the homes of laboring men.

They were compelled to abandon everything and are now huddled in temporary quarters without a possession in the world and nothing to eat. The progress of the fire was so swift that even wagons and drays hauling away household goods were overtaken and away household goods were overtaken and

burned in the streets.

The Bremen nually attempted to make a stand several blocks away, but the flames swept down on them and soon were blazing thirteen blocks from the point of starting. Here the wind began to die down and the firemen finally began to get the mastery. The fire was not gotten under control until

midnight.
Many houses in the purned section were built on ground made from the refuse of the mills and not only were the buildings con-

sumed, but the sites also.

A number of arrests were made of thieves stealing household goods. This morning there were several rumors of loss of life, but the only one positively known is an unknown woman burned to death. Most of the business places burned had small stocks ranging from \$200 to \$15,000. Miller & Co. lost 3,000,000 feet of lumber worth \$69,009. One of the great spreaders of the configuration was the stab place on veof the conflagration was the stab piles on vamated that 4,000 cords were destroyed.

After the Fire Had Passed, After the adjournment of the common council last evening a number of wealthy citizens subscribed several hundred dollars for the protection of families whose homes had been destroyed. A committee was ap-pointed to purchase and distribute provisions. They immediately set to work, and after purchasing the stock of several restaurants purchasing the stock of several restaurants proceeded to the camp of the homeless with a couple drayloads of provisions. Eatables were apportioned among the sufferers and at midnight, in the glare of the flames which lighted the firmament, nearly 1,000 people partook of the first food they had eaten since

partook of the first food they had eaten since they had ate their nooneany meals.

The scene on the commons where the poor were huddled, guarding the few personal effects they had saved, was one of desola-tion. Such bedding as had been preserved was arranged on the sod and allotted to women who had infants to care for. To the northward, extending over half a mile, and live blocks wide, lay a plain of burning em-bers on which less than twelve hours before

had stood hundreds of happy homes. Over Three Hundred Houses Destroyed. At the break of day the scene changed to one of activity. The men left the groups and proceeded to the ruins in a van attempt to recover property overlooked by the flames, while women and children busied themselves assorting furniture and securing their per sonal effects from the general mass. Neve gid a fire do cleaner work than the flames which swept through the city yesterday Within the Barges territory not a house i left standing, while every shade tree is stripped of foliage and left bare. Many trees were blown over by the fierce wind that prevailed when the conflagration was at its height, and which carried the firebran far to the east, igniting the woods and the

prairies in many places. It will require several days to ascertain precisely how many buildings were con sumed. The total loss is somewhere around \$1,000,000. This afternoon the most conservative es imate places the number at 350, while many persons acquanted with the district say fully 500 houses were destroyed. The loss at Miller & Turner's manufacturing plant will reach \$200,000. These figures include 10,000,000 feet of fumber owned by Jose Turner and Spencer Fisher. The lumber was insured for \$95,000 and represents a loss of about \$150,000. Albert Milier, senior member of the firm, lost everything. Milier's fine residence on Thirty-eighth street was reduced to ashes, overs & Larkins, hardware merchants. sufferers to the extent of \$15,000, with \$5,000 insurance. Trisk & Forcia lest a general stock valued at \$15,000. A. H. Gould had a small hotel and five dwellings burned, all

valued at \$7,000.

Some of the Principal Losers Twenty-six persons lose houses running in value from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The Baptist church which was burned was a modes structure worth \$2,500, with light insur The Methodist church was valued at \$5,000; insured for \$2,500. A. H. Miller & Co., lumber dealers, place their loss at \$69,000, with insurance of \$40,000. The firm of Miller & Turner lest on mill, sait blocks, etc., \$60,000. They claim to be fully protected. There were at least 350 houses destroyed belonging to other parties, each of which, with the furnishings, represented

As always in such cases, thieves burgiars were about ready to ply their notarious calling. Five pillagers were ar-rested and now lie in the city lockup. So for as is positively known no lives were lost, persons were seriously burned, but

none fatally.

A mass meeting of citizens has been called for this evening, when means will be devised for affording permanent relief to the home-

While the conflagration is a serious blow

to the city and will occasion much suffering,

the principal business portion lies over two miles from the burned district. The poorer classes will suffer most and much money, food and clothing will be required. The first fatality resulting from yesterday's fire has just come to light. It was learned that Jesse H. Miller, an old and respected citizen, was missing. A search among the debris of his dwelling resulted in finding his teeth and a few charred bones, Lying close by the remains were several gold

to rescue his gold, he was overcome by heat and smoke. Searching parties are going shout at present among the ruins, but it is not believed that any more persons have perished. New York, July 26 .- The three upper floors of the New York Biscuit company's new six-story establishment were gutted by fire early this morning and the large stock

of flour in the basement was rained by water. Loss, \$200,000. The company has large branch concerns in Chicago and other large cities.
Toleno, O., July 23.—A special dispatch says the flotel Victory, a great new summer hotel with 600 rooms at Put-in-Bay island, Lake Erio, was burned last night.
Loss, \$350,000. It was opened only two

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.-A special from until tomorrow.

abread and therefore a higher rate of exchange is extremely disadvantageous to them and is of no benefit to commerce, though it may be a good thing for exporters of agricultural products. The president added:

"There is no crists in Mexico. There is a partial paralysis of business but I hope that will soon pass over."

Destroyed at Pay Citz.

Sandusky says the port of the burning of Hotel Victory.

Small Cyclone & bury Park.

Asbury Park, N. Jib. by 26.—A small evidence well in torrents.

Over a Million Dollars Worth of Fraparty

Destroyed at Pay Citz. accompanied by thunder a . ghtning. All the streets near the ocean fable, cellars filled with wat ice of the Asbury Park clock stopped. A number of house, ore more or less damaged. Several persons are said to be badiy injured.

It Dried up the Flood, Quixer, Ill., July 26.-The three days bot wave culminated yesterday, the ther-

mometer ranging from 90° to 98°. There was one death from sunstroke. Everything is dry where a flood existed ten days ago. Disastrous Hail in Minnesota, Sr. Paul, Minn., July 26.-A disastrous hail storm visited the vicinity of Lakefield, Minn., yesterday, destroying crops over an area three miles wide. The wing also did much damage. The loss will be very heavy.

Wheat is all Right. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26 .- Reports to the Tribune from all over the northwestern wheat belt show good prospects on the whole with an average crop certain and above the

FATAL PLEASURE SEEKING.

Anna Jorge of St. Joseph, Mo., Drowned

average with good weather.

in Switzerland. [Commighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] LUCERNE, Switzerland, July 26 .- | New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee. | -A row boat containing Miss Anna Jorge, Miss Stella Englehart, Miss Mable Englehart, all of St. Joseph, Mo., Stewart Macenten and Douglass Macenten of Chicago, contrary to prohibition, passed from the take into the Reuss. At the second iron bridge the boat was cut in two and Anna Jorge was drowned. The body has not yet been found. The others are doing well.

HIS FORTUNE WAS A FAKE.

Iow an "Innocent" Young German Worked the People of Primghar. Forr Dongs, Ia., July 26. - Special Telegram to Tun Bes. J-A weeping wife and creditors to the amount of several thousand dollars are anxiously waiting the return of John Johnson, an apparently penniless young German who camo to Primghar a couple of years ago. Last spring Johnson announced that he had fallen heir to a yast fortune in Germany. He bought a fine farm and married a wealthy farmer's daughter on the strength of it. He raised several thousand dollars at different banks and purchased hundreds of dollars worth of ma-chinery. The other day he disappeared, and wife and creditors are now convinced that the fortune was a myth and he, the innocent young German, a shrewd swindler.

Assaulted an Old Woman. Stoux Ciry, Ia., July 26,- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Officers are looking for Nick Lewis, George McCarty, Frank Luke and a man named Buckbar, who are accused by Mrs. A. S. Lewis of attempting to assault her. She says that they came to her house, which is on the outskirts of the city, during the night and, representing themselves to be officers, succeeded in getting into the house. They then set upon her and tore her clothing from her in the attempt to assault her. She finally broke away from them after a terrible struggle to save her honor, and fied to the house of a neighbor some distance away. When friends returned to the

not been found since. Wants the Insurance Paid. gram to THE BEE. |- L. W. Names, one of the prominent attorneys here, has filed papers in a sensational suit. Names is laintiff and several insurance companies amount of fire insurance policies covering the contents of his home, recently destroyed by fire. The companies have refused pay ment, alleging that the fire was incendiary and claim 'hat the house was filled with worthless goods and fired with a view of

obtaining the insurance. Consecrated Bishop of Calro, DAVENPORT, Ia., July 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.] -At Grace cathedral this morning Rev. Charles R. Hale, for years dean of the cathedral, was consecrated assistant bishop of Springfield, Ill., with the title of Bishop of Cairo. The consecration was performed by Rev. William Stevens Henry, bishop of Iowa, ander commission of the presiding bishop of the American church.

Suicide of a Minister's Wife. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 26 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE, |-The wife of Rev. F. A. Gossman, of the Evangelical church near Lisbon, committed suicide resterday by hanging Despondency, caused by worrying over the salvation of her soul, let to the act.

Iowa's Hot Weather. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 26 .- (Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Today has been the nottest of the season, the thermometer registering from 98° to 100°. Two prostra-

tions have been reported, neither fatal, ALICE MITCHELL'S DEFENSE,

Testimony in Her Favor All In-Yester day's Evidence. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26 .- The criminal court opened at 9 o'clock this morning, a arge crowd being in attendance. The defendant does not show the slightest sign of the seven days trial, looking as well as upon the first day. Dr. E. B. Sale of this city was the first witness introduced. Asked concerning hereditary insanity he explained why it was that offspring should inherit traits from the mother rather than the father. Dr. Sale then gave his opinthe opinion being based on a personal exday. He was at first struck with a tack of sympathy in the face. The witness then detailed an interview with defendant touching the murder, her love for Freda and her in-tention to marry Freda, which materially agreed with that testified to by Drs. Sims and Turner. His oplaion, based on this in-terview, was that the defendant was insane. As to her final cure, witness said defendant might be made a very useful person in an

asylum, but he believed she would never be J. H. Callendar, medical expert for the Central asylum, was next called to the stand. He said the first thing that im-preseed him was the strong, scientific presumption in the case that Alice was of in temperament, inherited from her er. Such unnatural attachments mother. were invariably more ardent and pas-sionate than natural attachmen's. Af-ter the enforced separation from Freda, Miss Mitchell became shrewd, and se-reted her father's razor, and also became possessed with the imperative conception that she must take life. This conception held her will power in abeyance and she was unable to control her irresistible impulse to able to control for irresistible impulse to kill. Dr. Callendar said that Alice told him it was her intention to kill Freda and then cut her own throat. When asked why she did not kill herself, she splied: "Why, doctor, I forgot all about it."

The witness reiterated his opinion that she

was insane, but indicated the treatment under which she might recover, saying he considered her a fit subject for medical treatment in or out of asylums. Witness said this was the first case of sexual perversion he had met with in bis practice. He would say he considered Alice Mitchell a subject

for seclusion. Dr. Campbeil, superintendent of the insane asylum at Knoxville, was then called and appropriated by the state. The witness gave it as his unqualitied opinion that Alice was insane at the time of the homicide and continued so at the present time. This closed the case for the defense and court adjourned

STRUCK FOR HIGHER WAGES

Some of the Workers at Pexton & Vierling's Foundry Leave Their Jobs.

WANTED ONE EXTRA CENT EACH HOUR

Malcontents Prevent Some of the Strikers from Keturning to Work-Mr. Vierling's Statement of the Situation.

As if to furnish further proof of the fact that Omaha can produce anything that crows anywhere else on top of earth, she buckled on her belt yesterday and ground out a miniature edition of the troubles at Homestead and Cour d'Alene.

Nobody was killed or even wounded; but tull fledged strike was inaugurated just the same, and a baker's dozen of laborers are out of a job in consequence thereof,
The latest difference of opinion between employer and employe developed at Twenty-fourth and Vinton streets, where the Krug Brewing company is erecting its mammoth

new plant. The brewing company is, however, but in-directly interested in the difficulty, as the principal parties are the Paxton & Vierling Iron company, who have the contract for the iron work, and their unskilled labor or roustabouts who turn windlasses, juggle iron col-umns and beams, and make themselves generally useful in work of that class and char-

actor.
These men have been getting 16 cents an These men have been getting 16 cents an hour, working as many hours a day as they pleased, and they made up their minds Monday noon that 17½ cents per hour would be about the proper caper. Only one thing prevented them getting it—the company did not thing the same as they did. When they were ready to resume work at 1 o'clock they declared themselves as unwilling to work larger and of rate and willing to work longer at the old rate, and the upshot of it was that they were paid off and discharged and took a vacation for the remainder of the day.

An Unlucky Number.

There were thirteen of the strikers who quit work, but it is stated by Mr. A. J. Vierling that only three of the number were really rebellious, and that the others were persuaded to strike against their wishes and better judgment,
At any rate, four of the strikers were

back at work before 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Six others were sent out from the foundry to take the places of the absentees and six men were put to work, making a total of sixteen in place of the thirteen who were there yesterday. Shor'ly after 9 o'clock yesterday two of the leaders of the strikers, named Himebaugh and Danbrowski, showed up at the browery and began endeavoring to get the men to quit work, calling them scabs and

intimating that it was healthier to rest durng such hot weather than it was to work. Recruits Join the Strikers. They were successful in their efforts, and within half an hour the sixteen men had de-seried the place, and with them one of the skilled workmen, who concluded that he did

not want to work while a strike was in

progress.

The men marched to the foundry at Seventeenth and the Union Pacific tracks and waited upon Mr. A. J. Vierling, who had just visited the office of the chief of police to just visited the office of the chief of police to see about securing protection for his men. Himebaugh acted as spokesman for the crowd and toid Mr. Vierling that the men wanted their money. He was asked if there was any money due him, to which he replied that there was not, and he was asked to leave the premises if he had no husiness town. Be said that the had no business there. He said that the

Excused Their Spokesman. The men were asked if that was true, and they expressed a willingness to excuss Himebaugh and do their own talking. Thus relieved of his job the leader withdrew. Of the six men who had been sent out from the foundry, three said they were willing to continue at work if they could be assured of protection and were sllowed to return to their work in the foundry. The other three offered to work at their old place, but did not want to work at the brow-ery as long as a strike was in progress

there. They were given their choice of re-turning to work or being discharged, and finally accepted the money due them and left. Caused by Two Men. Mr. Vierling, in discussing the situation two malcontents who were making all the trouble, and stated that the men would gladly work but for the intimidation of that pair. "One of the men came to me last night," he said "and told me that he was anxious to work for the wages he had been receiving. Another told me this morning that he was satisfied and would like to continue work, but he had been threatened and was afraid to work, with the strikers enciting feeling against him. I requested him to point out the men who had threatened him, or to make an affidavit to that effect, but he was unwilling to do that for fear it would get him into troub'e. I believe there were but three of the dissatisfied ones, and I understand that

one of them is already out looking for another place, having made up his mind that he took 'One of the men who is now out told me yesterday afternoon that he received but 13 cents an hour on the grade where he had to work much harder than he did for us. These men are common laborers and their work is not particularly hard. If they were mixing mortar or carrying brick it would be different, but they have a great deal of leisure time. They are helping the setters who place the iron. When a column is swung to place it has to be plumbed and tried and tested, and the men have a great deal of reating time during the process.

rested, and the men have a great usual resting time during the process.

"They have a place to work that is very cool compared with the foundry. It is elevated, and there is always a breeze there when there is one anywhere. During the when there is one anywhere. During the hottest weather we kneeked off in the middle of the day, and the men have stood the work well, although in the foundry lifty out of 180 had to go home on account of the heat. Wages Have Been Raised,

"We have never paid but 15 cents an hour for this work until the past spring, and dur-ing the seven years that we have been here we have had no trouble. I heard this morning that the strikers were coming back about o'clock to pull off the men, and that why I called on the chief of police. He offered to arrest any of the m whom I would have warrants issued, but of course I could make no charges against anyone. I merely wanted the new men protected, and no trespassers allowed on the grounds to interfere with them in any way to drive them from their work. The men want to work and will work if jet alone. Why, we have almost had to use a dub to keep them from going to work for sometime, so anxious are they to seize an opportunity of this kind. We grade our men and pay them what thoy are worth. The man who is now looking elsewhere for work was getting 17% cents, just what he was striking for. Filmebaugh had been at work for us only a week, and others of the men had been at work for periods varying from a few hours to as many weeks. There is any amount of unskilled labor to be had, though skilled men are always in demand. though sailled men are always in demand. Many of the strikers know nothing about iron work, having never handled it before, and we pay them all we can afford. We will not be delayed, as we can set our iron as fast as we can get it. Our setters are still at work, and some of them are doing the work of the strikers. They can stand it to turn a crank at \$3.50 a day if we can. Many of our men have worked up from 15 cents an hour to 25 and 30 cents, their pay

increasing as they become skilled in Several of the men expressed themselves as satisfied with what they were getting, and others maintained that it was not enough, as the work was heavy, and they argued that no white man should be asked to work out in the sun this weather for \$1.60 a