TROOPS TO BE LANDED TODAY

Six O'Clock in the Morning the Hour Set for Their Disembarkation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT CAUSED IN NICARAGUA

Admiral Stephenson Gives Nicaragua Notice that Her Time of Grace Expires at Midnight but He Will Not Act Until Daylight.

WASHINGTON, April 25,-Advices received here today say that Vice Admiral Stephenson, in command of the British fleet at Corinto, has given Nicaragua detailed information as to the time and circumstances of the proposed landing of British troops. The admiral will consider the time of grace to run until 12 o'clock, midnight, tonight. He will not begin a landing of troops during the night. He fixes 6 o'clock tomorrow morning as the precise time when the British forces will move. The exactness and seeming courtesy of this notification is in line with the notice of the British admiral for the bombardment of Alexandria. He fixed 7 a. m. as the time for opening fire, at which exact minute the action began

LAST HOPE OF HELP VANISHED. Nicaragua's last hope of assistance from the United States in her controversy with Great Britain to prevent the seizure of Corinto vanished this afternoon. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, who had been waiting with intense anxiety to see Secretary Gresham, was finally successful about ? o'clock, when the secretary came into the department from the white house, where he had been in consultation with President Cleveland, presumably on the same subject. The interview was very short. In five min utes the minister emerged from the secre tary's office looking very much depressed. He refused to say a word as to what had taken place, but it can be stated the secretary gave him to understand very clearly the United States would not interfere in the case as it So there are now three courses one to Nicaragua, namely: To pay the indem-nity, to permit the occupation of Corinto, or to fight, and the next twelve hours must find the choice declared, for the British troops are to land at daybreak tomorrow at Corint As already stated in the Associated press dispatches, the position taken by the president in this matter is that the dispute is on entirely between Great Britain and Nicaragua in which the United States has no call in Interfere unless there should be committee acts injurious to American interests in Nica or there should be shown a dispositio by Great Britain to acquire Nicaraguan ter-ritory. On each of these points a favorable assurance has been had from Great Britain, and it is said that all that can now be done

is to watch the course of events, EXAMINED ALL PRECEDENTS. This decision was not hastily reached, for the entire subject of our relations to the countries of Central and South America was considered and discussed carefully by the president with his constitutional advisers, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precedents that might suffice for our guidance. These have been found in at leas three cases. The first was fully set out in the message of President Buchanan to cor gress in 1859, in that portion relating to Paragauy. For several years preceding this message the United States had great difficulty in maintaining friendly relations with Paraguay, the latter country being then under the dictatorship of Dr. Lopez, who was carrying out his policy of excluding the rest of the world from his country by the most drawlic measures. He had, as President Buchanan stated, upon the most frivolous and even treating property references. concluded with Paraguay; had selzed and an propriated the property of American citizens residing in the country in a violent and arbi trary manner, and finally the Paraguayans had fired upon the United States steamer Water Witch, in 1885, and killed the helmsman while the vessel was making a peaceful sur-vey of the Parana river to determine its fitness for steam navigation. well as the interests of the United States, de manded satisfaction, and the president, being clothed by congress with necessary power, sent a naval expedition up the Parana river to the capital of Paraguay and compelled ample applogles from the president, the pay ment of an indemnity of \$10,000 to the fam ily of the man who was killed, and finally secured the ratification of the treaty. The application of this case to the Nicaraguan situation is not exact, but it is regarded as committing the United States to the recogni-tion of the principle of the right to demand an indemnity for the abuse of United States officers, and therefore we could not consistently deny the same right to Great

MEXICAN CASE REVIEWED. The second case which was relied upon as a precedent grew out of the difficulties encountered by Spain, France and Great Britain in their relations with Mexico in 1860. These nations asserted they had been placed by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of Mexico under the necessity of exacting from the author ities of that country a more effective pro-tection for the persons and properties of other states, as well as the execution of obligations contracted with them by Mexico, and there fore they had combined to effect their endby force, if need be. The United States, which had had similar grievances against Mexico, was invited to join these European nations in enforcing their demands. This invitation was declined by the United States which was then in the throes of civil war but the significant point in the case is f in the declaration by Secretary Seward; the undersigned has heretofore had the honor to inform each of the plenipotentiaries now addressed, the president does not feel himself at liberty to question, and he does not question, that the sovereigns represented have the undoubted right to decide for them selves the fact they have sustained griev ances and to resort to war against Mexico for the redress thereof, and have also a right to levy the war severally or jointly. The United States has a deep interest which, however, they are happy to believe is an interest held by them in common with the high contracting powers and with al other civilized states, that neither of the concluded shall seek or obtain any acquis cion of territory or any advantage poculiar to itself, and not equally left open to the United States and every other civilized state within the territories of Mexico, and espethat neither one or all of the cor tracting parties shall, as a result or conse-quence of the hostilities to be inaugurated under the convention, exercise in the subse-quent affairs of Mexico influence calculated to impair the right of the Mexican people to choose and freely to constitute the form of its own government."

It appears that those stipulations were ac-knowledged by the contracting parties to the satisfaction of President Lincoln, although it was found necessary after the close of our war to take steps to expel Maximillian

REPLY TO THE CHILIAN APPEAL. The third precedent was found in the case of the war between Spain and Chill in 1866, when, upon being appealed to on behalf of Chili, in the name of the Monroe doctrine, to prevent the bombardment of Valparaiso, Secretary Seward wrote to United States Min-ister Kilpatrick at Santiago as follows: "The government of the United States will maintain and insist with all the decision and energy which are compatible with our existing neutrality that the republic which is accepted by any one of those (South Amer-lean) states shall not be wantonly assailed, and that it shall not be subverted as an end of a lawful war by European powers. But beyond this point the United States governa South American republic may enter with a European sovereign, when the object of the latter is not the establishment in the place of

the subverted republic of a monarchy under a European prince." Upon these precedents rests the decision above facts.

of the administration to retrain from inter-ference between Great Britain and Nicaragua at this stage of the proceedings. In behalf of Nicaragua, though without success t would appear that it has been urged that the occupation of Corinto by the British troops would be a direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain. A provision of that treaty prohibits British occupation of Cen-tral American territory. Article I covenants that the United States and Great Britain agree "that neither will ever erect or main agree that better will ever erect or main-tain any fortifications commanding the Nicaraguan canal, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast or any part of Cen-

tral America."

It is pointed out this is even more binding than the Monroe doctrine, as the latter is a principle asserted by the United States, while the treaty is an agreement to which Great Britain is a party. There have been in-dividual statements on both sides of the water that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was abrogated, yet the governments have never formally abrogated it. A resolution was in-troduced in the last senate to abrogate it. ndicating those who opposed it considered it be very definite against Great Britain's cupying or exercising any dominon over

The latest information here tonight is to he effect that there will be no change in he attitude assumed by Nicaragua toward the British ultimatum and the confident belief is the British will occupy Corinto tomorrow and enforce their demand. Late tonight a well known diplomat received private information from New York City to the effect that Nicaragua has declined to accept the British ultimatum and would oppose it. Dr. Guzman, up to a late hour, had not received any information from his government respecting the matter, but he is of the opinion that matters will transpire

as indicated above. as indicated above. LONDON, April 25.—Inquiries made to-day at the American embassy confirm the report that the United States and Great Britain are firmly agreed as to this country's course of action in enforcing her demands upon Nicaragua.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassalor, however, has not communicated in any way with Secretary Gresham on the Nicara-guan question and has received no advices from his home government on this subject. All exchanges of communication between Great Britain and the United States respecting Nicaragua have been conducted through Ambassador Bayard and the British foreign ffice, while on all points in which Great in alone is concerned, the exchanges been made between British Minister

Gosling and his home government.

The foreign office up to tonight had not received a request from the United States or Nicaragua for an extension of the time al-owed Nicaragua for consideration of the ul-imatum of Great Britain as presented by Admiral Stephenson, who is now at Corinto with three British warships.

Efforts were made this evening to interview Ambassador Bayard in regard to the statement that the United States government had cabled to him suggesting that a brief respite be granted Nicaragua as a means toward the adjustment of the difficulty between that country and Great Britain, and the payment of the indemnity be made in London instead of Corinto. Mr. Bayard could not be found, but inquiries in other directions tend to the belief that the repor is correct and that the suggestions failed of receiving an affirmative response. A special to the Daily News from Paris says the British ultimatum to Nicaragua is

strongly approved in that city. France her-self is having trouble in South America and will probably be obliged to send an ultimatum to Venezuela. The dispatch adds the newspaper La Liberte says America will growl but go no further. The Monroe doctrine does not cover diplomatic disagreements and international bad breeding. Great Britain can take every reasonable satisfaction, for can take every reasonable materiation, for America is unable to fire a single gun. A dispatch from Paris to the Daily News says the vessels comprising the extra French squadron in Chinese waters have been or-

dered home.
COLON, April 25.—It is reported here that the British squadron at Corinto, Nicaragua, has closed that port.

Frederic R. Condert Thinks the Move or

Nicaragua is a Great (rime. NEW YORK, April 25-Frederic R. Coudert, who is recognized as a leader in the practice of international law in this country sea arbit a ion commission brought him prom-inently before two continents, was asked for his views of the report that force would b used to compel Nicaragua to accede to Great Britain's demand, said: "If I were an enemy of Great Britain, I would be glad if she did. Our people don't want bombardments by forsign people on this continent. Whether it s against the Monroe doctrine or not, the American people have a strong feeling on that subject. They don't like to see a big nation bullying a little nation, even if the big nation is the United States and the little I

n this continent belong to one family, if not by blood, at least by proximity, by points of contact and by sympathy with the example of free government which we have set. It would seem to be a wiser policy for Great Britain to get through with Egypt before starting with Nicaragua. She is arousing the resentment of one great nation in Europe, and it may not be prudent for her to inflame he prejudices, if you choose to call them so, of the great nation of the western hemisphere. "Bombarding helpless towns is, at best, brutal and expensive. It may turn out that

he expense may be greater to Great Britain than to Nicaragua.

The most painful part of it is that great government should deliberately take a step backward. The whole sentiment of the world is against a settlement of disputes by the old fashioned way of war, and arbitrations growing to be the hope of civilization. 'As the century closes I cannot help think ng that this coercion on the part of a power-ful nation against a weak one which might esult in war, is worse than a blunder-it is a crime."

SUGAR IMPORTATION FRAUDS

Sovernment Robbed of Many Thousands of Dollars of Duty.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 .- For some ime past it has been whispered about the sustom house and appraiser's buildings that extensive frauds were being committed in the mportation of sugar from Hong Kong and hat the government was losing thousands of dollars in duty. The alleged frauds consisted in undervaluing the importations. Fully fifteen sugar importers are accused of placing too low a valuation on their im-portations, and their cases have been and still are under investigation by Collector Wise. The importers have been permitted in some instances to withdraw their shipments, but not until after they were notified that they may be called upon to pay an increased amount of duty and perhaps a heavy penalty. When Collector Wise was asked about the sugar importations be said: "It is true that we have a large number of cases held up for nvestigation and are now awaiting proofs of valuation which the parties interested have promised to obtain from Hong Kong. We bedeve that sugar has been coming into this port with a value affixed much below the market price. We have not charged any one with attempting to defraud the government and I do not know that such a course will be pursued. The importers and brokers are men of high standing and I feel certain they will be able to explain matters satisfactorily when

their proof arrives." SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 25.-(Special.) Hans Valsren, aged 69 years, committed suicide northeast of this city yesterday by hanging. He was out the day before herding cattle belonging to his nephew. H. P. Valgren, with whom he lived, and the cattle got away from him. Yesterday the nephew refused to let the old man herd the cattle, and the latter, who frequently got into a violent rage, went out to the barn, and, standing on a block of wood eight inches high, fastened a rope around his neck. He then kicked the block out, and, although he dropepi far enough to touch his toes, he died before any one discovered him. The coroner's inquest developed the above facts.

JAPAN WILL YIELD NOTHING

Sent a Negative Reply to the Requests of Russia, France and Germany.

WOULD MEAN REVOLUTION AT HOME

War Party in Japan Intoxicated with Its Victories and Would Not Consent to It-Russia Determined to Maintain Her Demands.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25,-The Japanese government, replying to the note of the Russian government intimating that there are various conditions in the treaty of peace between Japan and China that Russia cannot allow to be put into execution, has informed Russia that if Japan yielded to the exactions of Russia, France and Germany she would expose herself to a revolution, as the Japanese people are intoxicated with their victories and would assent to no concession,

In spite of this reply Russia is determined o maintain her demands.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Japanese officials here question the correctness of the St. Petersburg cable giving Japan's reply to Russia. It is pointed out that the Tokio government would not make such a confession of weakness as to say a revolution would occur. It is also argued the reply lacks the dignity that will characterize such answer as Japan may make.

LONDON, April 25 .- The Times, commentng editorially on the dispatch received in Birlin from Toklo, stating that Russia, Germany and France have formally protested to Japan against the incorporation of any of the Chinese main land into the Japanese empire, says the dispatch will arouse conderable interest in Great Britain, but parhaps the dominant feeling it will create will be one of wonder, not unmingled with amusement. If the protest is genuine and the powers are prepared to support their words by actions, Russia must be congratuited upon a signal diplomatic triumph, but the small interest that Germany and France have in the question makes it appear a game of bluff, which Japan will probably see through. Otherwise, her wisest course will probably be to yield, as the consequences night prove exceedingly grave.

In an editorial the Chronicle says: "Russia might as well try to invade the moon as to invade Japan. Every soldier landed would find ten Japanese soldiers waiting for him, while it is not improbable that the Japanese would attempt a descent upon Vladivostock. This is the proposition that Russia must face before deciding to back up by arms her pro-

The note that was sent to Japan intimated that there were several conditions to the peace treaty which Russia could not allow

HOW CHITRAL WAS CAPTURED.

Details of the Siege of that City by the British and Its I all.

CALCUTTA, April 25 .- A dispatch from imla today announces that the contents of the diary of Dr. Robertson, the British political agent at Chitral, who was besieged in the fort there and who was relieved on Saturday last by the flying column commanded by Colonel Kelly, which reached Chitral from Gilgil after accomplishing a brilliant military achievement in passing over the snow-covered Shander pass, some 12,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, has been received there and gives an account of the slege. He says that on March 3 the British garrison mad officers and men killed and had thirty-one wounded. The seige proper began on March 4. On the 8th, the enemy tried to set fire to the water tower, and on the 14th the besieg-ers attacked the east side fort, but were re-pulsed. The tribesmen, on April 5, occu-pied a summer house about fifty years from the tower, and on the 6th they advanced a stone breastwork to within forty yards and fired the tower. While the garrison was fighting the flames. Dr. Robertson was wounded and several of the British forces were killed or wounded. The enemy or April 8 attempted to set fire to the citadel and on the Hith the fort was attacked on al ides. The garrison made a sortie on Apr 17, recapturing the summer house and blev up the enemy's mine. The British loss in this sortie was eight killed and thirteen wounded. The enemy lost sixty killed, of whom thirty-four were bayonetted by the troops engaged in the sortie. On April 18 the siege was raised. The British soldiers suffered terribly from

bad food and from the exhaustion of the medical stores. The heavy loss of life suffered by the besieged was due to the splendid marksmanship of the tribesmen who picked off the British soldiers from behind sangers which were built up on all

POPE SAID NOTHING OF MOMENT.

His Letter Had No Special Reference the Manitoba School Question.

MONTREAL, April 25 .- Part of the letter ent by the pope to the Canadian bishops has just become known and it hardly seems to be of as much importance as has been asserted. From information given the Associated press correspondent it appears that only refers in a very veiled manner to he Manitoba school troubles. It expresses he pope's conviction that the church will dimately triumph over political hindultimately triumph over political hind-rances which have a tendency to prevent the nion of the churches of the east and west, nd exhorts Roman Catholics to pray for It also states that at his cause. this cause. It also states that at a consistory held in Rome on the 28th of March last the pope gave especial honors to sixty-five bishops, including the venerable archishop of St. Boniface, Mgr. Langevin, and the bishop of St. John's. The creation of new cardinals was postponed until the next nsistory, which will be held in the fall.

Reina Regente Was Unseaworthy. MADRID, April 25 .- An animated debate ook place in the Chamber of Deputies oday on the loss of the Spanish cruiser today on the loss of the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente. Deputy Moreau complained of the unseaworthiness of the vessei and declared somebody ought to be held responsible, in view of the fact that the cruiser was sent to sea when she needed to go to the dry dock. Admiral Beranger, minister of marine, defended the construction of the Reina Regente and extolled her seagoing qualities. He considered that no warship could have lived through the weather that the Reina Regente encountered. The ship had a crew of 420 men, all of which were lost.

Canada's Proposals Unsatisfactory OTTAWA, Ont., April 25.-The govern aent has received a private cable Newfoundland stating that the legislature called for today adjourned for a formight and that the delegates will report that Canada's proposals for Newfoundland's en-tering the confederation are unlenable; that Newfoundland's counter proposals are being considered at Ottawa, and Newfoundland awaits the decision of the Canadians.

GIBRALTAR, April 25.-The Spanish frig ite Isla de la Luzon has discovered the wrock of the missing cruiser Reina Re-gente, which was lost while bound from Tangier for Cadiz on March I. The wreek lies miliway between Tarifa and Trafalgar in water 109 fathoms deep.

PARIS, April 25.—The Costa Rican envoy here, it is announced, has been ordered to go to Madrid in order to explain to the Spanish government how the expedition of General Maceo, the Cuban leader, was al-lowed to leave Costa Rica and land in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, April 25.—The ouncil of state has approved the government's proposal to raise in Europe a loan of \$10,000,000.

JUMPED ON CLEFELAND'S FINANCE SHUT IN A BURNING FACTORY Kansas Republicans Come Out for Greater

Recognition of Silver.
TOPEKA, April 25.—At the opening meeting of the Republican State league today Julge Horton, associate justice of the Heavy Iron Shutters,

supreme court, made his first political convention talk in many years. He severely scored President Cleveland and his financial views. Judge Horton declared for the im-portance of the recognition of silver. State Senator Baker made a lengthy speech in which he opposed President Cleveland's financial policy, and said: "We must not place cither metal, silver or gold, above the other." Representative Beekman made a strong speech for free silver—sentiments

which were vigorously applauded.

About 600 delegates are present. Chairman Selion president of the league, announced the committees shortly after noon, when the league adjourned to 2:30 p. m. Congressman Dolliver of Iowa will deliver the annual address before the league

At the afternoon session Senator Scott reeived a good majority on the vote for president, and his election was made unanimous. The committee on resolutions then reported and their report was adopted with but a redemption from "the unpatriotic principles and the vicious and dishonest practices of populism." Further on it says: "The finan-cial and business demoralization of the past two years has conclusively shown the utter incompetency of the democratic party to rule the nation." Tariff tinkering, "the weak and vascillating foreign policy, the ungenerous and hostile treatment of the veteran defenders of the nation," and above all "the victous and unamerican financial policy of the democratic administration" are con-

The report promises a righting of all these wrongs by the restoration of the republican party to power. "Such a resumption of party to power. power," continues the report, "will bring back a monetary policy and a coinage system which will immediately add to our cur-rency the product of our American mines and restors silver to its old place as one of the money metals, thus placing the finances of our country upon a basis which will bring

confidence and prosperity to all our people. In conclusion the report says: "We condemn in the most unsparing terms the or-ders of Secretary Morton to throw the American market open to the diseased and inferio cattle of Mexico, thus placing in jeopardy the vital interests of the American farmer. Not a speech was made for or against the platform as adopted.

FUNDS FOR STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Arrangements Made to Keep it Supplied for Another Year at Least. SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 .- The finan-

dal strain on the Stanford university has been fixed up so that it will run as usual for at least one year yet. This is the second ime it has safely passed a critical situation. The fate of the university is closely bound up with the Stanford estate. The estate has valuable properties, but not much ready cash and that is just what the university regularly calls for every month. There are seventy men in the faculty and provision must be made to mess them. Mrs. Stanford has been helping to do it with her own funds. She receives \$10,000 a month from the estate pending the distribution. When the federal government filed its \$15,000,000 railroad claim igainst the estate the other day the univer-

against the estate the other day the university received a heavy blow.

Friends of the college are confident that if the courts should hold against the estate it is likely that congress would, by special agt, return the greater part of the funds. The keynote of the financial embarrassment lies in this new piece of litigation. Mr. Lathrop, a brother of Mrs. Stanford, lays all the trouble to the government suit against the rouble to the government suit against the

sity. I am glad to say that has been settled satisfactorily. Meantime, a great deal de-pends on this government sult. We are makng every effort to have it determined as soon

President Jordan stated at Palo Alto that very arrangement had been made to keep pen the college during the year 1895-96.

THE FIGHTING MANY INTERESTS Cent Fent on Miners.

PITTSBURG, April 25.-It is generally be eved here that the operators will combinfight the miners of the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio road. Nonunion nen have been brought in to take the places f strikers and more are coming. expensive and the operators of the district will help bear the expense, believing that i he mines along that division are or in operation at the reduced rate the back-bone of the strike will be broken.

An operator today admitted that this was the plan decided upon. Heary Flortschiem's miners are getting out some cal and more men are to be brought in soon. Steen's miners in the Tom's run district today quit vork and joined the strikers

The report is also current here that the benefits that are paid regularly to the strikers do not come wholly from the miners who are employed. In fact, the Ohlo oper-ators are credited with liberal contributions to keep the strike going. It is said that one contribution of \$5,000 was received from the Ohio men whose best interests lie in the continuation of the strike, which gives them a good market and good prices for their proluct, while the competition from this distric-

LET THE INDIANS GO FREE.

Straight-Head and Scares-the-Hawk Set at

Liberty by Judge Edgerton. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 25.- Special relegram.)-Judge Edgerton in the United States court this morning ordered released from the penitentiary Straight-Head and Scares-the-Hawk, the two Indian policemen sentenced to one year each for assault with intent to do great bodily injury. These with five others were indicted for the murder of William Fielder. Judge Burns of Deadwood their release on habeas corpus grounds, as there was no offense known to United States law as these Indians were charged with. Peter Couchman, agent at the Cheyenne agency, says if the Indians had been confined the Indian palice discipline entence was passed on two of their number the others refused to make arrests where there was res/tance for fear of being sent to the penitentiary. Agent Couchman says an outbreak might possibly have resulted, as all the Indians knew of the case and had been restive since the sentence. District Attorney Miller gave notice of appeal.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 25.-(Special.) It has just been decided by Judge Gaffer that B. P. Hoover, receiver for the Gettysburg bank, is entitled to passession of about \$10,000 worth of notes which have been in dispute since the failure of the bank. It will be the duty of the receiver to collect the notes and apply the money as directed by the court. The state is also allowed to push its claim for any interest W. W. Taylor might have had in the property.

Surveying Contract Let. CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 25.—(Special.)— Ex-Mayor Stable of this city has been awarded a government contract to survey the region south of the Yellowstone Na-tional park. City Engineer John F. Stahle has resigned his position to take charge of the survey.

Gr graby Will Speak Again SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 3.-Melvin Grigsby, who addressed the old veterans at the encampment of the Missouri Valley Veterans association has year, has just ac-cepted another invitation to address the association at its meeting on July i.

At New York-Arrived-Trave, from Bre-

Nine Hundred Employes Penned in by

GIRLS JUMP FROM THE FOURTH STORY

One Dead and Five More Will Undoubtedly Die-Generally Supposed There Are Several Bodies in the Buins of the Building.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25.-W. C. McDonald's extensive tobacco factory on Ontario street was partially destroyed by fire this evening. The loss will reach \$500,000, on which there is no insurance. There was not a fire escape on the outside, nor any appliances on the outside of the building for the fighting of the fire. Even the windows were guarded by heavy screens, presumably handful of dissenting votes. The people are congratulated upon the state government, a o'clock in the drying room, and for a while smouldered. Then suddenly the flames burst through and a most awful panic ensued.

> and more than half this number were women and girls. The shrieks of the women as they beat against the iron screen, praying the crowd to do something to save them, were most heartrending. As the flames burst through, three firemen were on the roof, and for twenty minutes their lives were despaired of, till finally ladders were found to bring them down. They were badly burned. The girls were nearly all on the fourth floor and were frantic with fear. With much trouble one of the fron lattices was knocked off, when one of the girls jumped and was almost shattered to pieces when she reached the roof of an adjoining warehouse. In a similar manner the others followed to the number of thirty. The ambulances were kept busy carrying the women and girls to the hospital, and some were driven in cabs to their homes. So far only one is known to be dead, but several are believed to be in the ruins. It was nearly midnight before the place could be entered safely, and, owing to the darkness, very little work can be done before morning.

> JUMPED FROM THE WINDOW. The Associated press correspondent inter-viewed several who escaped. They say the scene on the south floor was beyond de-scription. When the first wild rush for the stairway occurred the passageway was solidly packed, and many fainted and fell under the feet of the crowd. Then a mad rush was made to the windows. But the crowd forgot about the heavy screens which guarded that means of escape. Frantic women tore their hands beating against the cruel obstructions, but the irons were too strong for their feeble blows. Death seemed inevitable until Marie Gagnon found a win-dow that yielded to the determined blows of those who could get their united efforts to bear. This window overlooked an extensive one-story warehouse. Without a moment's hesitation the woman leaped in the air and landed on the roof below. Encouraged by her daring and impelled by the smoke and flames which were making rapid progress in that part of the building, other women fol-lowed her example until about twenty mained and bruised forms were piled up on the warehouse roof. By this time the pas-sageway has become sufficiently cleared to permit a more rapid clearing of the building. The work of rescue by means of fire exten-Sion ladders was in progress, and many al-most inanimate forms were carried out by

On the third floor, where the fire started estate.

"It has postponed the distribution," he said, "and seriously embarrasses us. There wars able to escape quicker by the stairwars. Many were terribly crushed in the and rush, but the most serious were confined to those on the top floor.

Great indignation is expressed against the officials whose duty it is to see that the law

is enforced in regard to fire escape appli-From inquiries at the hospitals at a late our tonight concerning the condition of the girls injured by jumping from the windows of the burning building, it was learned that but little hope is entertained for the recovery of at least five. Marie Gagnon, the first girl to make the terrible leap from the fourth

with her back broken and cannot live many Following are the names of those probably fatally injured: MARY GANON. LIONEL BERARD

SARAH SERAPHIN. MARY FLYNN MAXIME CONCASE. L. ROSCOLLE. ADELE GAGNON. ROSANNA BEAUCHAMP. IDA FOSTER JOSEPH GAGNON DOLPHIS CHARPUT, NAPOLEON BLONDINN.

FOREST FIRES BREAK OUT AGAIN Town of Prentier, Wis., in Danger of Being Borned Out.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Word was received here today that forest fires are again raging in the vicinity of Phillips. The woods near Prentice are ablaze and the inhabitants are rushing to the city for safety. There were several farm houses burned yesterday and there farm houses burned yesterday and there seems no probability that the fires will abate. The woods are very dry and are fit objects for the fire to prey upon. Unless rain comes soon the fires will certainly create wide desolation. The people of Prentice have made an organized effort to keep the flames from entering the city. All the fire appliances there have been gotten ready for immediate action, and warned by the disaster to Phillips last summer, the most heroic efforts will be made to keep the town from burning up. The nearest approach of the fire is to within a mile of the city. If a wind springs up the flames may be carried into the town.

MARINETTE, Wis., April 25.—Reports have been received here today that forest fires are raging in the woods between Amburg and Iron Mountain on the St. Paul road.

PRENTISS, Wis., April 25.—Never before

PRENTISS, Wis., April 25.—Never before in the history of this vicinity at this time of the year have the woods been as dry as at present. The town authorities have mer at work clearing a strip around the village at work clearing a strip around the village. at present. The town authorities have men at work clearing a strip around the village. CUMBERLAND, Wis., April 25.—It is impossible to estimate the damage done by the forest fires in this vicinity last night and today. At Perley the Andrews & Perley Lumber company's boarding house, blacksmith shop and two barns were burned, also three dwellings and two other barns. The fire has now reached the standing pine belonging to Hearsey & Bean, northwest of here, where the greatest damage is done. Several crews of men have been out all night and today fighting the fire.

RICH STRIKE AT DEADWOOD. Lowest Assay Places the Average Value of

Ore at Seventy Dollars. DEADWOOD, April 25,-(Special Tele gram.)-Another strike of silicious ore has en made four miles south of Deadwood which, for extent and average richness, has not had its equal in
the Hills. The strike was made on
what is known as the old Hennessey ground, and has been explored for a
width of fifty feet without striking the side
wall, and shafts sunk at intervals along the
claim show that it extends through its
entire length. The lowest assay places the
average value of the ore at \$70 a ton.

Prof. Eamberger Recomes Demented. DEADWOOD, April 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Prof. Bamberger, chemist at the the best known men in his profession in the west, suddenly lost his reason today. He has been taken in charge by friends, who will leave with him for Salt Lake, where he will be placed in charge of relatives.

Distinguished Deadwood Visitors. DEADWOOD, April 25.-(Special & M. chaperoned a party of high officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Northern Pacific through Deadwood Deadwo gram.)-General Manager Holdrege of the B. surrounding camps today.

Army Officers Wonder at Cleveland's Making thaine's Sou-in-Law a General. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- (Special Telegram.)-There was a great deal of comment among officers here today over the president's appointment of Colonel John J. Coppinger of the Twenty-third infantry to be brigadier general to fill the vacancy which has existed since General McCook was made major general at the time of the promotion of General Schofield in February last. There was no surprise at the promotion of General Wesley Merritt to be major general, nor at the ap-pointment of Colonel Zenas R. Bliss to be brigadier general, as it has been understood for some time that the appointments would be made in that way. But there is con-siderable discussion over Colonel Coppinger's appointment, Colonel Coppinger is the son-in law of the late Secretary of State James G Blaine. He was married to Miss Margaret Blaine, and now has three motherless chil-

dren, Mrs. Coppinger having died several years ago. A vacancy in the grade of brigafor general existed in 1892, during the Haradministration, and upon the request his wife Secretary Blaine asked President arrison to appoint to the position his son-There were 900 employes in the building nisunderstanding between the Blaines and pposition to Mr. Harrison. All the army fficers are pleased with the appointment of Colonel Coppinger, saying that he is an exprise arises from the fact that Coppinger is a republican and from the additional fact that he had not been generally announced as a candidate.

With the two appointments made yesterday there is now one too many general efficers, and one of them will be compelled to go without the command of a department. In September, when General Schofield retires and General Miles relinquishes command of the Department of the East, he will come to Washington as commander of the army. I is presumed that General Coppinger will be without a department until that time.

GENERAL MERRITI'S PROMOTION Congratulations Pouring in on Him from

All Quarters.

ST. PAUL, April 25.-General Wesley Merritt was receiving congratulations by wire, by note and in person from all quarters today ver his appointment by the president as major general. Among his congratulations this morning was one by telegraph, saying: "After all, republics are not ungrateful." "I am glad to get the promotion," he said frankly, "for it crowns my ambition. I shall remain right here for the time being at icast, but in September, when General Scho-least, but in September, when General Scho-field retires, General Ruger will probably go to New York, and I to Chicago. The ap-pointment of Bliss and Coppinger as briga-diers shuts Colonel Mason out, I am afraid, because there were to be only two appoint-ments, and there will be as more prior, the because there were to be only two appointments, and there will be no more prior to his retirement in May, unless some one should die. I am of the opinion that the president did not wish to establish a precedent by promoting a man just because he was about to retire. In point of place, Colonel Mason was the twentieth, while Colonel Bliss was the eighth. Still, Coppinger was the thirty-eighth on the list: and after all the position does on the list; and, after all, the position does not count for much, as there were many ahead of me when I was appointed brigadier general. Coppinger, you know, was a relative of James G. Blaine."

Transfers of Troops Ordered. WASHINGTON, April 25,-Lieutenant General Schofield has ordered the colonel the headquarters of the regiment, the junior the headquarters of the regiment, the junior major (Vieth), and four troops of cavalry to be selected by the regimental commander from those now stationed at Fort Grant, Ariz., to be transferred to Fort Riley, Kan.; also the colonel, the headquarters of the regiment, the second major (Baidwin), and the four troops of the Seventh cavalry now stationed at Fort Grant, Ariz. The leutemant colonel of the latter regiment will remain at Fort Riley as instructor of the cavalry at Fort Riley as instructor of the cavalry

Fort Riley as instructor of the cavalry CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 25.-Captain H. Ray, recently relieved from the Indian gency of the Shoshone Reservation, has rrived at Fort D. A. Russell, and has as-

ed command of company I, Eighth in-REARST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS STARTED

First of a Series of Large Educational

Enildings in Contemplation WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Ground will be broken this summer for the Hearst school for girls, which is to be the first of the proposed group of buildings for the Protestant Episcopal cathedral of the District of Columbia. The charter conferred by congress included within its scope not merely the ca-thedral proper, but adjunct institutions of a benevolent character, together with a broad educational scheme. Before sailing for Eu-rope, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, widow of the late senator from California, made to the c thedral trustees a donation of \$175,000 provide for the girls' school to be called after her name. Three years from next autumn it is expected the school can be opened for pupils. A department for the higher education of women will ultimately be part of the scheme. The board of trustees hopes that generous persons will now come forward to give money to increase the various endowment funds, each fund to bear the donor's name, and that other persons will build other parts of the whole cathedral scheme, such as the boys' schools, the chapel, the bishop's house, the seminary for higher theological education, the convention

hall, residences for the clergy, etc., and the cathedral itself, which is to crown the whole. FUNERAL OF HON, JAMES WILSON

FAIRFIELD, Ia., April 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The funeral of Hon. James F Wilson occurred this afternoon from his late residence in this city. All day yester-day and through the night telegrams of condolence from all over the United States came in, showing how well he stood in the estimation of the people. Many distinguished persons, from both the state and nation, with whom the senator had been associated, were present at the funeral. All the public buildings, as well as many business and private houses, are draped in mourning, while the flag of the nation, for which the dead senator had served so long and faithfully, is now flying at half most all over the city in respect to his memory. Among those present were Governor Morrill of Kansas, ex-United States Senator Harlan, Senator Allison and Hon. J. S. Woolen of the United States district court. A guard of honor of 190 old soldiers and thousands of citizens accompanied the remains to their last resting place. ate residence in this city. All day yester mains to their last resting place.

LOCAL AGENT KEPT THE PREMIUM

Dollars to His Own Use.

CHICAGO, April 25.-Declarations lied in the United States circuit court today n two suits begun last fall, which charge manager of the Sun Insurance company of manager of the Sun Insurance company of San Francisco, with being a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. The suits were brought against the bondsmen and at the time they were filed the alleged defactation was not made public. In the formal declaration, the plaintiff sets forth that Rispan was appointed its agent in March, 1803, and on February succeeding was dismissed from its service. The company investigated his accounts, finding that he had falled to make a proper return, it alleges, of his collections and business, and was short in his accounts to the amount of \$20,000. The matter has been hanging fire for a year or more and there never has been any talk of criminal prosecution of Rispan, who has always claimed his affairs were all straight.

SCRPRISED AT COPPINGER'S CHOICE WILL STILL KEEP A PRISON

Governor Holcomb Confident that the Penitentiary in Nebraska Will Continue.

CONVICT LABOR WILL PAY THE EXPENSE

Absence of an Appropriation Will Work av Inconvenience but Not an Insurmountable Difficulty-W. J. Broatch

LINCOLN, April 25 .- (Special.)-The complications apt to arise under the new penttentiary law become more apparent every. day. The situation is attracting much attention at the state house and in political cir-

the Board's Appraiser.

It was today reliably reported that Bill Dorgan had concluded to accopt the appraisement of his plant at the penitentiary and to step down and out. But Mr. Dorgan in-law, Colonel Coppinger. The president however, refused, and appointed Colonel Frank Wheston in April of that year. It is said that there is the beginning of the radical that the radi the law the appraisement is to be conducted he Harrisons. It will be recalled that just by one man selected by Dorgan and one short time after the appointment Secretary man chosen by the Board of Public Lands state permitted the use of his name as a and Buildings, with the governor to choose sandidate for the presidential nomination in an umpire to decide in case of a disagreement between the men so selected. Today it was openly stated that Dorgan had "seen" ellent and deserving army officer. The sur- a majority of the members of the board and they had satisfied him that they would appoint an appraiser who would be satisfactory to Dorgan. Such being the case, it becomes evident that there would be no need of an umpire, for, with two men favorable to Dorgan, there would be no disagreement, and Dorgan would receive whatever his men fixed upon as the value of his plant at the pen. Such a deal would be eminently sat-isfactory to the contractor, and he has said that he would be only too glad to step out, with the \$35,000 in his inside pocket and let the state run the penitentiary to suit it-

GOVERNOR MUST HUSTLE.

But right here another complication arises. But right here another complication arises, it is said by those posted that the state will be unable, under the new law, to run the penitentiary. As stated in these dispatches yesterday, the appropriations made for the conduct of the penitentiary were based on the supposition that the convicts would be worked by a contractor and not by the state. Auditor Moore has held that none state. Auditor Moore has held that none of the money appropriated by the legislature can be so diverted that it can be used to pay can be so diverted that it can be used to pay the salaries of warden, guards and other employes whose services would be actually imperative in conducting the penitentiary by the state. Such being the case, the govby the state. Such being the case, the gov-ernor may be placed in a very awkward pre-dicament. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings having shifted the responsibility from its shoulders, the whole burden for the conduct of the penitentiary will fall upon the governor. Men claiming to be posted in the matter assert that there will be only two alternatives for Mr. Halcomb be only two alternatives for Mr. Holcomb under the circumstances. The penitentiary must be conducted in some way. Either money must be borrowed to provide for its operation until the convening of the next session of the legislature, or else the governor must take the bull by the horns and call, an extra session to appropriate the session to the session to appropriate th call, an extra session to appropriate the necessary money. It is estimated that it will require \$312,570 more than the late legisor the next two years, or until an appropri-

ation by the next regular session of the leg-islature could become available. GOVERNOR HOLCOMB'S POSITION. Governor Holcomb was seen today contiary appropriation. In reply to the question whether or not he had noticed the absence of any appropriation for salaries of

officials in the new bill at the time he signed t, he said: "Certainly that discrepancy came under my observation at the time. But it was not my province to urge an objection against a measure which may not, after all, be of nuch effect. There is a possibility that the present contractor may retain possession, by grace of the courts, for two years, or until the meeting of another legislature."
"That contingency was suggested by Rep-

esentative Munger on the floor of th the time he was opposing the bill?"
"Yes, and by others. By the provisions of the bill the Board of Public Lands and Buildings is authorized to let a prison contract for a term not to exceed two years. In that case the amount appropriated for

maintenance of the average number of con-victs is ample."
"But in the event of the whole prison management being thrown back on the state at any time within the two years?" "I believe that the amount of the appro-priation, together with what would naturally be carned by the convicts, would pay all salaries of warden, deputies, guards, etc. It is not contemplated that, even under

state control, the convicts would be sup-ported in idleness. They would carn some-"Do you believe that any of the \$35,000 appropriated to purchase Dorgan's plant could be applied to a warden's salary? That is, suppose Dorgan were bought out for

\$25,000, could the rest of the amount, \$10,000, be applied to that purpose?"

"I think not. That money was appropriated for a specific purpose. Any of it which might be left over after the purchase and paying incidental expenses connected with the deal would be covered back into the treasury. But the lack of moncy to pay sal-aries is a contingency which, I think, is litle to be feared. There is a brick yard at the penitentiary, and other means of em-ployment for the convicts by which they could earn enough to pay salaries, if not more. With the present appropriation the prison could, I apprehend, be made self-sup-porting until the meeting of the next legis-

BROATCH FOR APPRAISER The Board of Public Lands and Buildings has not yet taken any official steps toward appointing an appraiser to estimate the value of Dorgan's property at the penitentiary. It is known, however, that ex-Mayor W. J. Broatch of Omaha is the man decided upon by the members of the board. He will reelve the appointment at the next meeting of the board. Then it will be in order for Dorgan to name his appraiser, after which the governor will nominate the umpire. Should Dorgan refuse to name an appraiser the persons selected by the governor and board will appraise the plant under the provisions of the bill. Dorgan's naming an ap-praiser will be taken as his acceptance of the provisions of the measure.

OLNEYVILLE WEAVERS ON A STRIKE

Nine Thousand Indirectly Affected. PROVIDENCE, R. L. April 25 .- The texle situation in Olneyville reached a crisis by the Providence and National worsted nills struck and more than 2,000 other operatives were obliged to cease work, as both mills shut down at once. The principal owner of these two mills, which comprise the biggest plant in Olneyville, is Charles Fletcher, a leading member of the Rhode Island Manufacturers' club, which organization recently agreed to close their milis at the first sign of a strike in any of them.
About 9,000 operatives will be affected by
such a step. The cause of the strike this
afterneon is the introduction of nonunion
men into the weaving rooms of both mills with the request that the union weavers teach them to weave. The union men considered the matter and made a demand for \$15 a week for each weaver instructing a novice. The management was also requested to make a contribution of \$15 to the textile union for each green hand introduced into the mill.
The management this afternoon informed the
union its requests could not be granted
and at 3:30 o'clock every union weaver in
both mills stored west.