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STANLEY'S LONG MARCH.

THE EXPLORER DESCRIBES HIS ADVENTURES IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

A Graphic Story of His Search For Emin—The Expedition Suffers from Sickness, Famine, Battles and Desertions—Two of the Native Rebels Hanged.

Henry M. Stanley's letter to a friend describes the journey between Yambunga and Albert Nyanza. It goes much into detail and is very interesting:

The expedition, which consisted of 389 officers and men, started from Yambunga on June 28, 1887. On the first day the expedition marched twelve miles along the river bank to Yankardie. On the approach of the column the natives set fire to their villages and under cover of the smoke attacked the pioneers. A skirmish followed, lasting fifteen minutes. During the next six days the expedition marched inland in an easterly direction through a densely populated district. The natives used every art known to them to molest and impede the advance of the party, but although several conflicts took place, Stanley did not lose a man. Finally, perceiving that the path he had been following was taking him out of his proper course, Stanley struck out towards the northeast, and again reached the river on July 5. On August 1 the first death occurred, the cause being dysentery. So far, for thirty-four days, the course had been singularly successful. The party now entered a wild country in their nine days' march, through which their sufferings multiplied and several deaths occurred. On August 13, on arriving at Airubba, the natives presented a bold front, and the party lost five men from poisoned arrows. Lieutenant Stairs was wounded below the heart and suffered greatly, but he recovered.

On August 31 the expedition met a party of Manyemas, and their misfortunes began on this date. Stanley writes that he had taken the Congo route to avoid Arabs, who would tempt his men. Within three days of this unfortunate meeting twenty-six men deserted. What Stanley describes as an awful month begins on September 18. Leaving the station of the Arab Chief Ugarrawa, when the expedition numbered 263 men, having lost sixty-six by desertion and death, and having left fifty-six sick with Ugarrawa, the march led to the Arab settlement Kalinga Longa. The men lived on wild fruits, fungi and nuts. Before reaching Falinga Longa, Stanley lost fifty-five men through starvation and desertion. A slave owner at Kalinga Longa, named Abedsalim, did his utmost to ruin the expedition short of open hostilities. He insisted upon purchasing rifles, ammunition and clothing, so that the expedition left the station beggared. The men were absolutely naked, and were so weak that they were unable to carry the boat. Stanley was therefore obliged to leave the boat, together with seventy loads of goods, at Kalinga Longa, under the care of Surgeon Parke and Captain Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march. After a twelve days journey the party on November 12 reached Ibwiri. The Arab devastation, which has reached within a few miles of Ibwiri, was so thorough that not a native hut was left standing between Ugarrawa and Ibwiri. What the Arabs did not destroy the elephants destroyed, turning the whole region into a horrible wilderness.

Mr. Stanley continues: Our sufferings terminated at Ibwiri. We were beyond the reach of destroyers. We were on virgin soil in a populous region abounding with food. We ourselves were mere skeletons. From 289 persons, we now numbered 174, several of the party seeming to have no hope of life left. A halt was therefore ordered for the purpose of recuperating. Hitherto our people were skeptical of what we told them. The suffering had been so awful, the calamities so numerous and the forests so endless that they refused to believe that by and by we would see plains and cattle, the Nyanza, and Emin Pacha. They had turned a deaf ear to our prayers and entreaties, for, driven by hunger and suffering they sold their rifles and equipments for a few ears of Indian corn, deserted with the ammunition, and became altogether demoralized. Perceiving that mild punishment would be of no avail, I resorted to the death penalty, and two of the worst cases were hanged in the presence of all.

On December 1st, we sighted an open country from the top of a ridge connected with Mount Pisgah, which was so named from our first view of the land of promise and plenty. On December 5 we emerged on the plains, leaving the gloomy and deadly forest behind us.

At Kalinga Longa, on the 9 h we entered the country of the powerful chief Mazamboni. The villages were scattered so thickly that no road except through them could be found. The natives sighted us, but we were prepared. We seized a hill as soon as we arrived in the centre of a mass of villages and built a zareba as fast as bill hooks could cut the brushwood. The war cries were terrible from hill to hill, pealing across the intervening valleys. The people gathered in hundreds at every point, war horns and drums announcing the struggle. After a slight skirmish, ending in our capturing a cow, the first beef we had tasted since we left the ocean, the night passed peacefully, both sides preparing for the morrow.

Here Mr Stanley narrates how negotiations with the natives failed, Mazamboni declining a peace offering, and how a detachment of forty persons, led by Lieutenant Stairs, and another of thirty, under command of Mr. Jephson, with sharpshooters, left the zareba and assaulted and carried the villages, driving the natives into a general route. The march was resumed on the 12th. There were constant little fights all along the route.

"A month of such fighting must exhaust our ammunition. There was no plan suggested that was feasible except to retreat to Ibwiri, build a fort, send the party back to Kilonga Longas for a boat, store up every load in the fort not conveyable, leave a garrison in the fort to hold it, march back to Albert lake and send a boat in search of Emin Pacha. This plan was adopted and on January 7 we were in Ibwiri again."

While here Stanley was sick with gastritis and an abscess on the arm, but recovered, and after collecting his men pushed on again, this time making friends with the natives and finally meeting Emin Pacha on Albert Nyanza, and remaining with him until May 25. Emin supplied him with native porters, and he pushed on to Fort Bodo, where he met Captain Nelson and Lieutenants Stairs, who had brought but 16 out of 56 men, and Stanley moved on again, reaching Ugarrowwas on July 19, finding the station deserted. On August 10, however, he overtook Ugarrowa with 57 canoes and Stanley's couriers, now reduced to 17. They related an awful story of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes. Three had been slain, two were still feeble from wounds, all except five bore on their bodies the scars of arrows wounds.

On August 17 the rear column of the expedition was met at Bunaiya. Stanley continues: "There was a white man at the gate of the stockade, who at first I thought was Mr. Jamieson. A nearer view revealed the features of Mr. Bonney, who left the medical service of the army to accompany us. 'Well, my dear Bonney, where's the major?' I asked.

"'He is dead, sir; shot by a Manyema about a month ago,' replied Bonney.

"'Good God,' I cried, 'and Jamieson?'

"'He has gone to Stanley Falls to try to get more men from Tippoo Tib.'

"'And Troup?'

"'Troup has gone home invalided.'

"'Well, where is Ward?'

"'Ward is at Bangala.'

"'Heavens alive. Then you are the only one here?'

"'Yes, sir.'"

After describing what a wreck he found the rear column to be, Stanley complains of the officers at Yambunga too readily accepting the deserter's report of his death, and sending his personal kit, medicines, etc., down the Congo, leaving him naked of necessaries for his return to Emin. "By accident," he says "two hats, a pair of boots and a flannel jacket were left, a truly African kit, with which to return."

The letter then proceeds to summarize what had been accomplished. Stanley says: "We were 160 days in the forest—one continuous, unbroken, compact forest. The green land was traversed by us in eight days. The limits of the forest along the edge of the green land are well marked. We saw it extending northerly, with its curves, bays and capes just like a seashore. Southwesterly it preserved the same character. North and south the forest area extends from Nyanza to the southern borders of Mombutta. How far west beyond the Congo the forest reaches I do not know. The superficial extent of the tract described totally covered by forest is 240,000 square miles; north of Congo, between Upoto and Aruwimi, the forest embraces another 20,000 square miles. Between Yambunga and Nyanza we came across five distinct languages. The land slopes gently from the crest of the plateau above the Nyanza down to the Congo river from an altitude of 5,500 feet to 1,600 feet above the sea. North and south of our track through the grassland the fall of the land was much broken by groups of cones or isolated mountain ridges. To the north we saw no land higher than about 6,000 feet above the sea, but bearing 215 degrees magnetic. At a distance of fifty miles from our camp on the Nyanza we saw a towering mountain, its summit covered with snow, probably 17,000 feet or 18,000 feet above the sea. It is called Ruwenzori, and will prove a rival to Kilimanjaro."

Stanley details his conversation with Emin Pacha and his efforts to induce him to leave his location on the Albert Nyanza. The latter, however, urged that his regulars would not want to leave, as some of them were married and had established harems and were living a life of luxury. He closes by saying:

"I left Mr. Jephson thirteen Soudanese, and sent a message to be read to the troops, as the pasha requested. Everything is left until I return with the united expedition, to the Nyanza within two months.

"The pasha proposed to visit Fort Bodo, taking Mr. Jephson with him. At Fort Bodo I have left instructions to the officers to destroy the fort and accompany the pasha to the Nyanza. I hope to meet them all again on the Nyanza, as I intend making a short cut to the Nyanza along a new route."

CRIMES AND CALAMITIES.

Edwin S. Conger, 23 years old, killed his wife in a house of ill repute in Cincinnati. The woman left her home to lead a life of shame.

Richard Thornton, a well-known boat captain, was drowned in the Pennsylvania canal at Beech Haven.

General H. M. McConnell, a prominent attorney at Osage, Kansas, committed suicide in Topeka. McConnell was a general in the army of the Potomac, was well known throughout Kansas, and a leading politician and very prominent in G. A. R. circles. He left no reason for the rash act.

Thieves entered the old state house in New Haven, Conn., and entering the rooms of the New Haven Historical society carried away the sword of Admiral Foote, held by the society as a relic. It is a presentation sword, studded with jewels and precious stones, valued at $6,000.

Three cars loaded with logs jumped the track at Jerry Run, 18 miles above Renovo, Pa., while going at a high rate of speed. Two young men, named Grastley and Smith, who were riding on the first car, were killed by flying logs, which struck them.

Michael Huff, 45 years old, was fatally injured at Hellertown, Pa., by falling under a train.

A man of respectable appearance was seen to steal a box of horseshoe nails in Boston, and was arrested. He gave his name as Charles Faulkner, of East Boston, and said he could not explain the theft. He had been seized with an uncontrollable impulse to steal something. He had never experienced the feeling before. While speaking, the man suddenly fell to the floor, having been stricken with paralysis. He was removed to a hospital.

A Crook's Tears Affected Judge Phelps.

George S. Mazamore, a young man of dudish appearance, created a sensation in the criminal court in Baltimore on Tuesday when sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The prisoner was accused of stealing jewelry valued at $225 from Littleton C. Bandel, of Baltimore. Mazamore introduced himself to Bandel on the 23 of last month, and said he was a nephew of a well-known citizen of Baltimore. They took a "cocktail," when the prisoner slipped some drug in the drink, and Mr. Bandel knew nothing more until Sunday morning, when he awoke in a hotel with his shirt front cut out and his diamond stud and gold watch and chain gone. The prisoner was subsequently captured at the inauguration in Washington. Later the watch was sent by some one to the marshal of police. Mazamore pleaded guilty to the indictment, and came before Judge Phelps and begged piteously for mercy, imploring the court for the sake of his respectable relatives to be lenient. Judge Phelps said as the prisoner had thrown himself upon the mercy of the court, and as part of the property had been returned, the court would sentence him to two and one-half years in the penitentiary. These words fell like a thunderbolt upon the ears of the prisoner, and he broke forth afresh and cried as if his heart would break. He begged the court for the sake of his old mother to take the six months off. The judge's heart was touched and he acceded to the prisoner's request and made the sentence an even two years. Mazamore was then seized with an epileptic fit, and with a scream fell to the floor. His shrieks and moans were pitiful. Deputy wardens took him to the lockup, while he kicked and fought like a madman. He soon recovered, and during the afternoon was safely housed in his new quarters. It is stated that Mazamore is an old criminal, and that his picture adorns Inspector Byrnes' art gallery in New York. His epileptic fit is supposed to have been a sham.

Struggle for Popular Elections of President.

The Florida Legislature met in regular session at noon on Tuesday. General J. B. Wall, of Tampa, was chosen president of the Senate and Dr. J. L. Gaskins, of Starke, speaker of the House. In taking his seat the latter made a brief speech, in which he said.

"I cannot believe it was ever the intention of Jefferson that any man receiving a majority of the votes of the whole people should not take the position of president of the United States, yet the startling fact confronts us that Cleveland receives 98,000 more votes than his opponent and still is not president. It is the duty of the Florida Legislature to inquire into and correct this defect in the national organism in so far as it can."

The sentiment was greeted by wild applause, and is regarded here as the first state gun fired in behalf of the popular election of president.

Railroad Notes.

Civil Engineer S. C. Slaymaker has completed the maps of the survey made of the New Holland extension of Pennsylvania railroad. He will deliver them to the officers of that company on Monday. The road will be built the coming summer and will be a great accommodation to residents of New Holland and vicinity.

Mr. Slaymaker has also completed maps for another proposed railroad in this county for New York parties, but the route of the proposed road is to be kept secret for the present.

The Red Men.

Great Junior Sagamore John McCulley, assisted by Charles Villee and Richard Apperly, raised the following chiefs of Canassatego Tribe, No. 203, of Red Men: Prophet, E. L. Sheirich; sachem, Charles Schwebel, jr.; senior sagamore, John Ruth; junior sagamore, W. N. Leonard; C. of R., B. J. Brown; K. of W., W. F. Jamison; representative, Richard Apperly; trustee, A. S. Villee.

They Will Go to See It.

Another good-sized audience assembled at Fulton opera house last evening. Although the people in the company are capable, little can be said in favor of the play, which is of the trashy kind. There are no boys in existence of the kind that the hero is supposed to be.

A False Report.

"Billy" Birch, the well known minstrel, is not dead. He resides at 219 Seventh avenue, New York, and was quite a live person there on Tuesday evening.

LANCASTER'S PUBLIC BUILDING.

The government building, of which the above is a cut, will when completed have a frontage of 50 feet on Duke street and a depth of 110 feet.

The amount expended for a site and incidentals was $15,037.36, leaving $84,962.64 for the construction of the building.

That part of the building to the right of the main door (in which there are twelve windows) will not be built at present, the appropriation not being sufficient. It is thought that there will not be much trouble to secure the amount necessary to complete the building in accordance with the above cut.

All of the lower floor will be devoted to postoffice purposes and the second floor will be occupied by the collector of internal revenue.

The working plans and specifications are expected in this city in a few days, when the dimensions of the several apartments and a general description of the building will be published.

CARNEGIE PROTESTS.

He Calls Upon the People to Stop Discrimination.

Andrew Carnegie has written the following letter to the editor of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*:

Your editorial of Monday last amazes me. I one of the prime agents in destroying the South Penn enterprise! I never heard such nonsense!

I was the first man Mr. Vanderbilt consulted about it, and I said, if he was resolved to build a competing line to Pittsburg, I would furnish one-half the amount he did.

"You will?" said he. "Then I will put in $5,000,000."

"My share, then, Mr. Vanderbilt, is $2,500,000," I replied.

With Messrs. Jones, Chalfant and Watson, myself and partners furnished this amount.

While I was absent in Europe Mr. Vanderbilt, sick in mind and body, sold out to the monopoly. I then advised all my associates to sell out also. To fight the Pennsylvania railroad monopoly with Vanderbilt and his competing lines, meant victory. To attempt it with these gone meant defeat. I never fight, Mr. Editor, when I don't see I can whip.

The Vanderbilt sale was interrupted by the courts. I was the man who stepped in again and reorganized the South Penn, and induced Mr. Vanderbilt's sons to agree to join the reorganization. The signatures were obtained and we called upon the Vanderbilts to make good their promise and sign also. They announced at the meeting that they could not do so, and offered to pay us 60 per cent. of our investment; and it was a surprise to all of us, although I had been advised that the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad company had been negotiating with them.

I then advised our people to save all they could from the wreck. The monopoly had evaded the edicts of the court and had done indirectly what the courts had prevented their doing directly. The South Penn was again in its clutches; but the South Penn game is probably not played to a finish.

So much for the South Penn. Instead of being the agent for its destruction I have been foremost in laboring for its completion as long as the Vanderbilt interests could be held with us. When they went I advised all to go out also. "Discretion is the better part of valor."

We cannot get a competing line at present, and therefore I urge all Pennsylvanians to concentrate upon a demand for state commissioners. It is, in my opinion, the surest means of preventing discriminations against the industrial, commercial and agricultural interests of the state, all of which are equally interested. I say this after having labored with the Pennsylvania railroad officials for three years, most anxious to avoid a rupture with them. They will do nothing until forced to do it.

We ask for no special favors for ourselves; we want none. I want Pittsburg manufacturers all to pay the same open, fair rates not only, but those rates to be the same as charged Pittsburg's competitors in other states.

No corporation in the Union is so vulnerable as the one whose reports show $19,000,000 surplus after paying regular dividends, and which last year made $4,000,000 beyond all its interest and dividends—every cent of this from our state, as its operations in other states show a loss.

The produce exchange of Philadelphia has appointed a committee to investigate the reasons why the number of ships arriving with cargoes at Philadelphia and forced to leave there empty to load at other ports, has increased 60 per cent. within the past three years, although freight to load all these ships is carried by the monopoly past Philadelphia. The *Ledger* calls in italics for a thorough report, and the reason and motive for this alarming fact. They will call in vain; because the people responsible for this alone know the reason, and none of them will turn state's evidence.

So, you see, Pittsburg is not alone in her troubles; Philadelphia suffers likewise, and is rising in revolt against the monopoly at last. The truth is that competition has forced the Pennsylvania railroad to reduce its rates beyond the state, and it is, unwisely and most ungratefully, seeking to extort the former rates within the state, because here it has a monopoly.

If the Pittsburg board of trade will call a public meeting and appoint a committee to meet the directors and officers of the Pennsylvania railroad company and demand justice, the freight upon every ton of iron made in Allegheny county can be reduced $1 per ton, and all its commercial interests correspondingly benefited, for there is discrimination in freight rates to Pittsburg upon all commodities.

There is no doubt of victory here. We have only to arouse public sentiment to force the Pennsylvania railroad company to desist from discriminating against the state whose creature it is. Monopolies must always yield when attacked by an indignant community which demands only justice, and means to have it.

I will gladly be in the front ranks of this crusade, as I was in the South Penn. We shall not fail this time, because the people of Pennsylvania are greater than the railroads, and cannot be bought.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Allegheny, March 31, 1889.

After the receipt of Mr. Carnegie's letter at this office a reporter went to see him at the residence of Mr. Henry Phipps, for the purpose of asking him a few questions in regard to the details of allegations which have been made against him to the effect that he had been the chief cause of delaying the building of the South Penn railroad. Mr. Carnegie then said:

"My letter to the *Dispatch* covers everything fully, and I have nothing more to say."

Received a Contract.

John B. Reilly, brother of Richard M and William H. Reilly, of Lancaster, was awarded the contract for building the piers and doing the other stone work for the new bridge that is to be erected across the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg. Mr. Reilly is a well known contractor and he is now engaged raising the tracks of the Harlem river railroad at Melrose Station, New York.

SHERMAN IS SORE.

How the Grim Senator Astonished Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* has the following from Washington:

An interesting story is being told privately and confidentially among the Ohio men, which goes to show that time does not soften the feelings of John Sherman toward the members of his party who have thwarted his ambition to be president. When the Senate, in executive session, was considering the question of confirming the appointment of Whitelaw Reid to be minister to France, the debate at one time developed much bitterness in opposition, and it became evident that there was danger of the defeat of Mr. Reid.

Mr. Sherman saw that this was the situation and appeared in the Senate. He had not taken any part up to that time. He rallied the Republicans and secured the nomination by making an eloquent appeal for confirmation.

The next evening Mr. William Walter Phelps and Mr. Whitelaw Reid were at the normandie, and Reid deputed Phelps to go as his ambassador to Senator Sherman and tender his (Reid's) heartfelt thanks.

Mr. Phelps went over on his mission to Mr. Sherman's house in Franklin park. He was shown in and informed that the senator was in his office. The office is upstairs, at the rear of the house. Mr. Phelps passed up the long staircase and and entered the lair of the grim senator.

After the usual greeting Mr. Phelps cleared his throat and said: "Senator, I have come from Mr. Reid, to extend to you his heartfelt thanks for the action you took in the Senate in his behalf, to insure you of his sincere gratitude, and say to you that you have placed him under deep obligations."

The senator frowned, and in his cold way said: "Mr. Reid is under no obligations to me whatever—none at all. What I did was done strictly in my line of duty. The president chosen by my party had selected Mr. Reid for an important position. That was sufficient for me, and through that idea, and no other, I took the course I did. I had no other sentiment in the matter, and Mr. Reid is emphatically under no obligations to me."

THE MERCURY TAKES A TUMBLE.

Mr. Phelps heard the plunk of the mercury in the bulb, and felt the goose pimples crawl out on his body. He shifted uneasily through a minute or two of painful silence, and began again: "Well, senator, Mr. Reid certainly feels under deep—or, at least, feels very grateful, for he had not quite expected you to champion his cause so heartily, you know."

"Why had not he?" asked the senator with a faint show of interest.

"Well, he supported—or rather, that is, in fact, he felt it his duty to support—Mr. Blaine as a candidate."

"What?" snapped the senator, turning upon Mr. Phelps with a suddenness that almost knocked the Jerseyman out of his chair. "So Mr. Blaine was a candidate, was he? I thought he wasn't a candidate, and that the *Tribune* was free to support others. Were we not so assured from responsible people? But he was a candidate, after all, and Mr. Reid was unable to favor the candidacy of any other man."

Mr. Phelps shook himself together and remarked: "He was not exactly a candidate, you know, and I am sure that Mr. Reid will do anything for you." Mr. Phelps paused as the tall senator rose up over him, and the two assumed the appearance of the famous picture entitled, "And Don't You Forget It."

Senator Sherman, with upraised finger, glared down upon the Jersey man, and said he, with slow emphasis: "I have told you that what I did was purely through a sense of duty. I owed Mr. Reid nothing. He owed me nothing. He is under no obligations to me, and I am under none to him. I never was and never shall be. He has never done anything to put any man of my native state under obligations. He has never failed to put stumbling blocks in their way. I haven't been the only Ohio man his paper has treated with indifference or openly or covertly opposed. Speaking for myself, I ask and grant nothing in his case, and I believe the leading Ohio Republicans would largely agree with me in this expression."

Mr. Phelps withdrew from the lair of the lion with a great feeling of relief, and passed outside the house to let the gentle night winds play through his moistened bangs.

Great Victory for Democrats in Chicago.

The municipal election in Chicago was held on Tuesday. At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening 207 out of the 390 precincts had been heard from, showing a majority, so far, of 6,428 for Cregier, Democrat, for mayor. It was thought the full returns would increase his majority to over 8,000. The majority for Roche, Republican, two years ago was 20,000. The whole Democratic city ticket was elected, and the Democrats secured a majority of the aldermen. They thus have control of all branches of the city government. The latest dispatches place Cregier's majority at nearly 12,000.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The latest returns give Cregier 11,412 plurality over Roche, Republican, for mayor.

Grand Castle Officers.

The result of the vote for officers of the Grand Castle of Pennsylvania, Knights of the Golden Eagle, for the coming year, was announced in Harrisburg on Tuesday. They are as follows: Past grand chief, Louis E. Stilz, of Philadelphia; grand chief, A. C. Lytile, Altoona; grand vice chief, Davis Casselberry, Philadelphia; grand sir herald, D. D. Blanch, Johnstown; grand high priest, Harry Wetzell, Philadelphia; grand master of records, J. D. Barnes, Philadelphia; grand keeper of exchequer, Charles Bickel, Philadelphia.

Arrested on Suspicion.

The police have instruction to investigate suspicious looking men at present. This forenoon Officers Ott and Gardner arrested two strangers, who were trying to sell some butcher's tools in the western part of the city. The men were taken to the station house and Chief Smeltz allowed them to go after he had questioned them at length and they had told a fairly straight story.

VILLAGES DISAPPEAR.

FIRE ON DAKOTA PRAIRIES SWEEPS EVERYTHING IN ITS TRACK.

The Flames Driven By Wind Having a Velocity of Fifty Miles an Hour—Hundreds of Men Fight the Fire and Succeed in Saving Some Property.

SCOTLAND, Dakota, April 3.—Another terrible prairie fire swept over the country south of Scotland yesterday afternoon and its path is marked by the smouldering embers of burned houses. The wind blew at the rate of 60 miles an hour and with the high grass as dry as tinder, the terrific force of the fire was beyond description. At 3 o'clock word was brought to town that the prairie was afire north of Westtown and immediately a hundred men drove towards the approaching fire, armed with brooms and casks. Arriving at Alfred Brown's farm, two miles north, all his barns, dairies, barn sheds were one blazing mass and all efforts of the crowd were directed to saving his residence and beating the fire out that would in a short time have swept down upon the town. Brown's residence was saved, but all his household goods that had been carried out by the family were burned.

One mile north of Brown's the house of Henry Hagelfry was burned and he barely escaped with his family. D. K. Tomlinson's outhouses were swept away.

By 7 o'clock last evening the fire in the west had been extinguished, but the fire was still raging in the southeast.

The town of Olivet, the county seat of Hutchinson county, is reported to be half burned up. Railroad bridges west of the town were burned.

Losses will be full $050,000.

RAPID CITY, Dak., April 3.—A prairie fire started one mile northeast of this city at noon yesterday and was driven in a southeasterly course by a gale of 60 miles an hour.

The village of Violen was entirely wiped out by fire last night with the exception of three buildings. The loss will foot up $10,000. It is reported that the village of Lesterville was destroyed. A number of bridges on the Chicago & Northwestern road were partly burned. The fires which caused these losses burned all day with a velocity of five miles an hour. Three residences, five barns and a dozen head of live stock were destroyed. Five hundred people fought the fire for three hours.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Exercises of the Centennial Celebration of the Adoption of the Constitution.

Following is an abstract of the official programme of the Washington centennial celebration exercises in New York, issued yesterday:

Wednesday, April 17, formal opening of the loan exhibition of historical portraits in the assembly room of the Metropolitan opera house at 8 p. m.

Monday, April 29, arrival of the president and cabinet at 11 a. m. They will embark at once for New York city on the United States steamer Despatch. Governors, commissioners and other guests will embark at 9:30 a. m. on the steamer Erastus Wiman at the ferry slip, foot of West Twenty-third street, and proceed to Elizabethport to meet the Dispatch and accompany her to this city. The steamer Sirius will also accompany the Despatch. The line of United States war ships, yachts and steamboats will be formed in the upper bay, and after saluting will follow in this order: 1, the president; 2, governors and commissioners; 3, other guests. On arrival at the foot of Wall street a barge, manned by shipmasters from the Marine society of New York, Capt. Ambrose Snow coxswain, will row the president ashore. He will then be received by Chairman Wm. G. Hamilton, of the committee on states. The presidential party will be escorted to the Equitable building, where a collation will be served and a reception given. This will consume the time from 2 until 4 p. m. After the reception at the Equitable building the president and governors will proceed to the city hall under military escort, where there will be a public reception in the governor's room from 4 to 6 o'clock. In the evening occurs the centennial ball.

Tuesday, April 30—Services of thanksgiving in the churches of New York and throughout the country at 9 a. m. A special service of thanksgiving will be given at St. Paul's church at 9 a. m., which the president will attend; the commemorative exercises on the south front of the sub-treasury building, the scene of the inauguration ceremony on April 30, 1789. The exercises will consist of prayer by Rev. Dr Storrs, a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, an oration by Chauncey M. Depew, and an address by President Harrison, and benediction by Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corigan, archbishop of New York; the military parade, under command of Major-General Schofield. The right of line is given to the military and naval cadets, followed by the troops of the regular army and the national guard in the following order, each state being headed by its governor and his staff: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island. The other states will follow in the order in which they were admitted into the Union. Following will be two hundred companies of the Loyal Legion, and then the posts of the Grand Army.

The route of parade will be up Broadway to Waverly Place, to Fifth avenue, to Fifty-ninth street. The reviewing stand will be at Madison Square and Twenty fourth street.

From 5 to 7 o'clock a reception will be given the president by the art committee at the loan exhibition rooms in the Metropolitan opera house. At 7 p. m. the banquet will occur.

Wednesday, May 1—The industrial and civic parade.

Wednesday, May 8—Close of the loan exhibition.

Result of an Advertisement.

Lorenzo Seavy, a wealthy ranchman and fruit raiser of California, and Miss Miriam Owen, a young English girl who has been working in the potteries of East Liverpool, Ohio, were married Monday night. A few months ago she answered a newspaper advertisement for a wife. The exchange of letters and photographs, and an offer of marriage followed in quick succession. The young lady had refused to marry the man until she had seen him, and to prove his love he came from California to claim her.

During the past month he has been in East Liverpool courting Miss Owen, and in the meantime the lady's friends have looked up Mr. Seavey's record. They found him to be as he represented himself, but still opposed the match. The young lady, however, was willing, and on Tuesday the happy couple started for their home on the Pacific coast. The bride was happy in the anticipation of presiding over the palatial mansion which her husband has promised to build for her.

Many Eggs Shattered.

From the Oxford Press.

Abner Stively, storekeeper at Collins, Lancaster county, has a new clerk who imagines himself an unlucky fellow. The young man drove to Kingsbridge, on the Peach Bottom railroad, one day last week with 720 dozens of eggs for shipment. Pete stood near by clapping her hands and just then an ugly cow passed along and the horses of the egg express frightened at her and off they dashed. After they were stopped and the most of the eggs found outside of the shell the clerk actually wept. He had a few days previously accidentally wrecked a crate of eggs by letting it slip from his grasp.

Sheriff's Sale Postponed.

Tuesday morning was the time designated by the sheriff for the sale of the personal property of Casper Kohler, brewer; but it was postponed until Saturday, April 13th, on account of the inability of parties interested to be present.

Delaware to Tax Telephones.

Representative Eckles introduced in the Delaware House on Tuesday an act taxing telephone companies $10,000 a year. The act provides that if the companies shall raise their rates on account of the tax imposed they shall be fined a sum not exceeding $1,000. If the companies refuse to pay the tax the sheriff of the county through which the line passes is to seize the wires and to sell them to the highest bidder. The act is said to be aimed at the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone company of Philadelphia, which operates over six hundred telephones in the state. The officers of the company have been directed to appear before the members and show cause why they should not be taxed. The companies will be requested to give a statement of the amount of business done in the state, and it is thought that a substitute will be offered fixing a tax in proportion to the amount of business done.

HERE ATTENDING TO APRIL BUSINESS.

What Ex-Recorder Good Has to Say of His New Home.

Ex-Recorder John P. Good, who now lives at Vineland, New Jersey, is in town this week attending to first of April business. Mr. Good is well pleased with his new home. He reports Vineland as a rapidly growing city, full of business enterprise, and says no man need be idle, for there is work for everybody.

The town has no licensed hotels, but rum is sold at barber shops, oyster saloons, and even at hardware stores. The sentiment of the people of that city is changing on the liquor question, and when an opportunity is again given to vote license or no license he thinks license will carry the day, because the people are dissatisfied with the underhand way in which liquor is procured.

Carpenters' Tools Stolen.

The workmen who are engaged on the new building of John G. Hess, on East Orange street, have been keeping their tools in a small frame structure on the grounds. At noon yesterday some one stole the key belonging to the lock of the small building. A new key was procured, but the lock was allowed to remain on the door. Some time during the night the man with the key, returned and stole tools belonging to the following persons: Charles Stumpf, saw, two planes, brace and chisel; P. Dinkleberg, two saws, a hatchet and chalk line; Henry Wilson, brace, set of bits and a rip saw. The police think they should have been notified when the key of the building was missed, and the owners of the tools should not have waited until they lost them to make it known.

April Common Pleas Court.

The trial list for the common pleas court beginning April 22, the last week of civil court before the summer vacation, has been issued. On it are the following important cases: Michael Burk and wife vs. the Columbia rolling mill company; the New Era Life Insurance company vs. Daniel W. Eirb, H. S. High, John M. Dunlap; the Becker heirs vs. the Pennsylvania railroad company; Wm. M. Deen vs. Henry P. Eichler; Constantine Maginnis vs. the Reading railroad company; John Spangler vs. the Reading railroad company.

May Be Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There is a probability that Major G. A. Armes, the retired army officer who assaulted Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, in this city recently, will be court martialed because of this action.

A few days ago the matter was investigated by direction of Major General Schofield, and Lieutenant Colonel Lawton, who had charge of the case, has made a report. Major Armes was given an opportunity to file a written statement, but he failed to do so. The report has not been made public.

Street Car Men Strike.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3.—The street car employes struck to-day. There are over 500 excited men and as many curious night seers in the vicinity of the car stables. At 1 o'clock of the Lake Avenue route was started out, manned by two of the new men of New York. There was no interference with the progress of the car, but as it passed along the street the men hooted and jeered at the men.

Committee Reports Submitted.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3.—The Grand Castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle met at 9 o'clock to day. The committee on appropriations reported that $10,525 had been appropriated for the expenses of the order the ensuing year. The report of the committee on appeals is being discussed during the entire afternoon session. The castle will not adjourn until Friday morning.

Many Persons Killed by a Hurricane.

AUCKLAND, April 3.—The hurricane that made such devastation at Samoa did great damage on the island of Tahiti, one of the Society group. On the island of Tongath many persons perished and the storm did much damage.

Off On a Visit to Florida.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mrs. McKee, the daughter of President Harrison, accompanied by the family of ex Senator Davis, of West Virginia, left Washington this morning for St. Augustine, Fla., for a short visit in Florida. On their arrival there they will probably be joined by Mrs. Halford, who is now at St. John's River, Fla.

Railway Switchmen Strike.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—All of the Erie switchmen here struck this morning on account of the discharge of a couple of union men and the placing of non-union men in their places. Everything is quiet.

Convicted of Murder.

GUELPH, Ont., April 3.—The jury on the inquest on the Harvey triple murder case brought in a verdict this morning of wilful murder against Harvey.

An Ohio Bank Robbed.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 3.—The First National bank at Plymouth, Ohio, was robbed at 2 o'clock this morning. The burglars entered by breaking a window The safe was blown open and about $1,000 taken. There is no clue.

Given a Life Sentence.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 3.—In the superior court here this morning George Cooper, who killed his wife in Portland last November, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree by consent of the court and was sentenced to state prison for life.

Five Killed in a Wreck.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 3.—A freight train on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg road broke west of Centerville this morning and killed five persons, supposed to be tramps.

Boulanger in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, April 3.—Gen. Boulanger, accompanied by Deputy Arene, arrived at Mons, Belgium, this morning. M. Rochefort met them, and the party adjourned to a hotel where a conference was held.

April Council Meeting

The first meeting of the new councils will be be held this evening, when the standing committees for the year will be appointed, and a large number of petitions for repairs will be presented.

REJECTED BY THE HOUSE.

BILL REQUIRING INSURANCE COMPANIES TO PAY THE FACE OF A POLICY.

It is Defeated By the Vote of 51 to 109—Bill Proposing Investigation of Charitable Institutions Passes the Senate—Senator Stahman Makes a Remark.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—In the Senate to-day the House bill authorizing the appointment of two additional clerks in the department of internal affairs for the collection of industrial and other statistics was passed finally, as were Senate bills providing for the investigation of charitable and correctional institutions, and to validate conveyances and other instruments defectively acknowledged.

Cooper's bill to extend privileges of water companies to the entire county instead of the municipality in which they are located was favorably reported.

Mackrianne had his bill to provide for a complete system for the registration of nominations and elections recommitted to enable parties to be heard on it.

Stahman had action on House bill compelling abutting property owners in boroughs for street improvement postponed for further investigation, claiming that the scheme was regarded as extraordinarily expensive.

In the House the bill requiring fire insurance companies to pay the face of policies was defeated—yeas 51, nays 109.

The new semi-monthly pay bill and one to prohibit mining and manufacturing corporations from conducting company stores was passed finally.

The amendments of the Senate to a bill changing its original intention of extending the time of companies to complete improvements of various kinds to ten years (which was construed to apply to the South Penn railroad), were non-concurred in by a large majority.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

A Large Vote Expected—Names of the Candidates—Four Tickets in the Field.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The election is in progress to-day. The weather is clear and the prospect is that a large vote will be polled. In a number of the towns the vote on the legislative ticket promises to be very close.

A large number of new voters enjoy the right of franchise under the recent amendment to the constitution for the first time to-day and there is a large increase of the list from naturalization.

The principal issue is the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment.

There are four tickets in the field for general officers as follows: Republican, Democrat, Law Enforcement and Prohibition.

Governor—Herbert W. Ladd, John W. Davis, James H. Chace, H. H. Hinckley.

Lieutenant Governor—D. G. Littlefield, Howard Smith, Franklin Matteson and J. Brown.

Secretary of State—S. H. Green, H. McGuinness, J. B. Foster, Daniel Kinnicutt.

Attorney General—Horatio Rogers, Oscar Coleccum, Horatio Rogers, Horatio Rogers.

In this city there are three complete tickets, the law enforcement and prohibitory parties uniting on the second ticket.

The election is progressing with no excitement whatever. The use of automobiles to the polls is very general and in some wards the ladies of W. C. T. U. are endeavoring to secure voters for the Prohibition candidates. Scratching is being done; George West, (Rep.), for assessor, being strongly opposed in the Third and Tenth wards.

Deputy sheriffs and detectives from Boston are watching some of the polling places and it is alleged that an attempt to arrest