

complicity in the attempt to blow up the Central Police Station, this city, on the night of May 6th.

LITTLE ROCK, 10.—The militia is ordered to Percy County, where desperadoes are armed and determined to prevent the return of Parish and Matthews. The governor has ordered them to disperse. Trouble is apprehended as the excitement is intense.

The county assessor and two other citizens of Percy County reached this city and claim they have been compelled to leave to escape death at the hands of desperadoes who had been in custody once. The governor will summarily suppress these outrages, placing Percy County under martial law.

ABILENE, 10.—A storm accompanied by rain and hail, struck Salomon Valley last evening at 5 o'clock, at Beloit. A great deal of glass was broken out of the windows, but the fury of the cyclone was greatest at Salomon City, where nearly all the glass was broken from the north windows and a number of houses were destroyed. No lives lost. Four miles northwest, Dennis Morgan and sister were instantly killed and their house totally destroyed. At Bennington, on the Valley road, 12 miles northwest of Salomon City, a farmer named Fotheringham, wife and a hired hand were killed, the house being demolished. In the same vicinity, three stone farm-houses were blown down, but the inmates were in the cellars and escaped. The hail was very heavy. The cyclone was funnel shaped, the small end down, with a peculiar careening motion. Heavy damage to crops.

ANNAPOLIS, 10.—The President was heartily received. In his speech to the graduates he said: This is one of the two schools supported and directed by the nation itself, and every cadet before me has the honor of being under the care of this nation, and being instructed in the work imposed by it. This is a great responsibility, and should show you all that you should be representatives of your nation and have advantage over those who go out into the world alone. There is no easy ground to success. I thank God for it. There is no success without you work it. A uniform can give you position, but not success. In peace or war a trained man makes his life tell. Without training your life is on a sea of luck, where thousands go down where one meets with success. Training with brainwork is what will bring success. You cannot extemporize success. It must be wrought out with patience and work, and I know of none which give more successful useful advantages than you. The world is open to you, and if the naval service does not bring you success, then you are lazy or hopelessly incompetent. (Applause.) Gentlemen, as I stand here, I almost experience a feeling of envy when I think of the possible future before you. All of us on this stand have our characters set. There is no curiosity about our future. Even angels would hardly look down upon us. The very gods, if we lived in mythological times, would look down with interest on you. You have so much to mold, shape and build up. All your friends will follow you so long as you work for this end. The profession to which you belong has made this nation. A sailor was first to give this land to you. A sailor has crystallized the borders of the seas. The Mediterranean was the first through which they sailed but it was too small for the rising ambition of the world. Then the Atlantic was the theatre of the world's drama. The Pacific is yet to be opened and you gentlemen will be the ones to scout it for us. Before long you will sail through the Isthmus to open up the Pacific (great applause). I hope the American Navy will be that one first as it was the one to open up commerce with Japan.

Secretary Hunt made a speech and presented the diplomas, giving two to the Japanese students. One Japanese, Enrye, did not take a full course but was a cadet engineer.

TOPICKA, 11.—The past few days inquiries have been received as to the responsibility of those moving in the Mexican co-operative colonization scheme. It is ascertained that President W. D. Southworth, of Arizona, has been in the city some months working up the scheme. He claims he represents the Mexican commission of colonization whose president is Don Juan Luberin, with headquarters at Chihuahua, the capital of the state of that name, in Old Mexico. He also claims to be in correspondence with the Mexican

minister at Washington, and says, Albert Pike & Son, of Washington, are the attorneys of the association, and that there is no politics, religion or filibustering in it, but it is purely a business co-operative society. The gentlemen connected with it in this city are reliable, honorable men.

A Dublin special says: Archbishop Croke's conference with the clergy and Land League yesterday at Tipperary is discussed by all the papers. The Archbishop was received at Limerick Junction railroad station, at noon, and escorted to Tipperary by the members of the local league, headed by brass bands. A mile from town the horse was taken from the carriage and he was drawn by the people through the streets. He made a speech, which is highly commended by all the journals as manly, and as offering a new way out to the people, and as better in its morale than Parnell's efforts. He eulogized Ireland, its clime, people and beauty. He hoped the leaders of her fortunes in the House of Commons, he added, "by the immortal Parnell," would prove equal to the occasion and follow a policy of judicious flexibility as well as firmness. They must not accept the law now pending unless it comes from the committee a clear, substantial boon to the tenant farmers of Ireland, but should not oppose it on account of a few minor amendments they would desire. It ought to be accepted not as a final settlement of the land question, but as giving a large installment of justice. He recommended the people to be self-contained, restrain their temper, throw no stones, pay honestly all they could. He denounced the imprisonment of the Irish leaders for no crime whatever as worse than Russian despotism.

NEW YORK, 11.—O'Donovan Rossa says of the plot to destroy the Liverpool Town Hall, "I am sure the plot was prompted by the same spirit that animates our organization, and which led to the Mansion House plot. All this skirmishing is done to show England she can't send her armies into Ireland with impunity. It is only the beginning of the trouble. I received intelligence last December that explosive materials had been placed in the hold of the British war ship *Dofrel* for the purpose of destroying her, furthermore Irishmen in the British navy have given us assurances they are ready to do the same thing again.

The *World's* Washington says: It will doubtless gratify the disinterested petitioners who have just addressed a memorial to the Secretary of the Interior, touching the land grants of the Texas Pacific R. R., to know that the land grant bonds of the Texas Pacific Co. are based upon grants of land made, not by the United States at all, but by the State of Texas. These grants cover all the bonds issued by the Texas Pacific Company, and they have all been patented to the company. The land grant from the United States to the Texas Pacific Company, extended from El Paso to San Diego. It does not appear that the Texas Pacific Company has forfeited any of its rights under this grant, as even if the time prescribed in the grants has lapsed, the Supreme Court has, in every case brought before it, decided that the grant rests as soon as it is made, and that nothing but an act of Congress can ever place in the market, lands covered by a grant, or deprive the company of its right to them. As a matter of fact the Texas Pacific Company is now at work far west of El Paso and will cover the entire line to San Diego within the current year. The right of the Texas Pacific Company to its lands is fully recognized by the Interior Department. The department has virtually decided that the Southern Pacific is a trespasser and the courts have appointed a receiver for that portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad which runs through New Mexico and inside the land grant limitation of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The *Herald's* Cork special says: I visited Skibbereen this morning and found the town as it was reported to be already, tranquil and showing but few signs of the outrages alleged to have been committed by the mob early in the week. I called upon Bishop Fitzgerald and was received with extreme courtesy. He assured me there was great exaggerations in the reports of the late occurrences at Skibbereen and Schull. He knew and his curate confirmed the statement that no one of the respectable inhabitants of the town or of its neighborhood had been engaged in the disturbances. The rioting was carried on by roughs and

boys. The police were absent from Skibbereen at the time of the riot, so that the mob had full rein and took advantage of it. The Bishop was positive that the demonstration was in no way connected with the Land League. There were not 15 members of the League in Skibbereen. There is no doubt that the people throughout the country are much irritated at present. The Bishop thought that much forbearance was necessary on the part of the police and of the authorities. He also thought that if the evictions were stopped till the land bill should be passed there would be little further trouble. The trials arising from the recent Mitchellstown riots were to take place to-day, but the crown prosecutor was boycotted, and being refused a conveyance, he could not get within 10 miles of the town where the court was held. Mr. Eaton, the resident magistrate, who presided intimated that other evictions would follow soon, and warned the people if they assaulted the police they would be fired upon. He said the evictions were under military control, and to be careful. The riots at Cork, yesterday were totally without political significance. They were not connected in any way with the land war, yet they would not have reached their actual proportion but for the general irritation and agitation of the people. It would not be well to trust the exaggerated accounts sent last night by a press association to London.

ALBANY, 11.—The bribery investigation committee agreed to adjourn to-day to Monday morning, in order to accommodate Francis N. Bangs, of New York, who assists for the committee, and who wished to read up the testimony already taken.

Wm. H. Temple, assemblyman, testified: One Edwards had conversed with him, asking him why he continued to vote for Conkling and Platt, when there was no chance of electing them. Edwards asked what his expenses were. Witness said \$2,500. He asked if Depew's friends paid those expenses would not he change his vote. Witness said no; I would change only by reasons of combinations in the party. Witness thought Edwards a damned rascal. Don't know Edwards's first name, but he is a lobbyist. Witness left the stand and the committee adjourned.

Following is the first vote on senators to-day: Jacobs, 29; Conkling, 23; Wheeler, 19; Rogers, 14; Cornell, 8; Folger, 1; Lapham, 7; Tremaine, 4.

Vote on Platt, combined vote: Depew, 38; Kernan, 29; Platt, 22; Cornell, 7; Folger, 3; Lapham, 2; Crowley, 2.

The *Tribune* says: If the bribery charge is true, why is it necessary to pack the committee with Conkling men to investigate it? Why is it necessary for a packed committee to do all it can to hinder the investigation.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Judge Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury department, to-day, rendered the following decision: It appears that in 1871, Nathan Allspach paid \$2.50 per acre for land said to be within 100 miles limit of the government land grant to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, at Augusta, Kansas, and afterwards discovering that the land was not embraced within the limit, obtained from the commissioner of the general land office promised conditional refunding of \$1.25 per acre. It transpired, however, that Allspach had sold the land before the claim for refunding was made, although he maintains he did not sell his interest in any money due him from the government. The comptroller was asked to decide whether the excess should be paid to the original locator of the land or to the person to whom he sold it. Judge Lawrence held, first that where the statute makes a specific enumeration of classes of persons as beneficiaries under it, all others are by inference excluded; second, that the act of June 16th provides that in cases where parties have paid the double minimum price for land, which has afterwards been found not to be within the fifteen miles limit of the railroad land grant, the excess of \$1.25 per acre shall be refunded to the purchaser thereof, his heirs or assigns.

Pitney, custodian of the treasury, refuses to testify under oath before the investigation committee, and there is no way to compel him, as he might thus criminate himself. He will answer questions if not sworn. Some people declare he is holding his mouth to protect others above him. In fact, he has hinted so. He says he charged for "candles" in his

accounts, though he acknowledges none were bought or used, but he says he bought some lunches for officials, under orders, and charged them up as candles.

In the long-contested matter of the survey of Rancho Los Virgules, comprising two square leagues in Los Angeles County, confirmed to Maria Antonia Marchado, the acting commissioner of the land office, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, has, to-day, directed the survey to be made so as to conform substantially to the first survey made by John Goldsworthy, bounding it on the west by Rancho El Euejas.

The suit of Walsh against Brown was entered, yesterday, in the circuit court of this district. This is regarded by those familiar with the Star route frauds as the beginning of the end. It is said Walsh has already supplied the government with much damaging evidence against the ring.

The *New York Herald's* Washington: While it may be true that European governments are exchanging notes on guaranteeing the absolute neutrality of the isthmus of Panama and the Panama Canal, it is understood our government has no advices confirming the report. The protocol rejected by the Colombian government was for the purpose of projecting a new treaty with that republic, and did not, as has been generally understood, propose a modification of the treaty of 1846 with New Granada. There is now, however, no doubt but what copies of the protocol agreed upon by Evarts and the minister on the part of Colombia were surreptitiously secured and sent to European governments to warn them at what lengths the United States proposed to assert and establish the Monroe doctrine.

The rejection of the protocol now leaves the question of "guaranteeing the neutrality of the isthmus in the most efficacious manner an open question. It formulated the views of the last administration on this question, which, however, does not find the present inquiry having been made whether it was possible that this protocol may not have agitated the heads of European sovereigns. It is understood that the subject has not been discussed outside of banking circles as at Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris, where whatever tends to strengthen faith in the Panama Canal investment is said, in establishing a better credit, higher prices and more rapid sales.

LONDON, 11.—The *Times*, remarking on the nature of the lawlessness in Ireland, says: One experiment, which is most obvious and most certain to succeed, remains untried. If one mob of Fenians, or Land Leaguers, or whatever other title, were just for once not suffered to have its own way; if its appeal to force were met and overcome, and if the mob were dispersed and forbidden to reassemble, the consequences might be happy in the extreme. One victory of law would be the signal for others. Objections to such an experiment are obvious, but not conclusive. The forcible disposition of the mob in Ireland would be certainly followed by a howl of execution from their parliamentary friends and champions. The Irish press, which is silent over injuries to the police, would be eloquent in the case we are now supposing, but the Land League would receive something very like its death blow, and might itself fall into the contempt with which the law is now treated in Ireland.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—Additional particulars of the tornado are: The storm extended into Lixon County, and did great damage to crops, buildings, fences; etc., all over that part of the county. The town of Americus, near Emporia, was almost totally destroyed. Every building is more or less damaged. The United Presbyterian Church was literally torn to pieces, and the Methodist Church was blown off its foundation and almost totally destroyed. Several houses in Emporia were blown down, and fences and other property damaged. North and east additions of the State Normal School were unroofed and walls partly torn down. Wheat, just ready for harvest, and other crops, everywhere on the track of the storm, were blown away or beaten into the ground by hail, an immense quantity of which fell during the storm.

West Missouri seems to have been visited by the same storm that ravaged parts of Kansas on Thursday night. The winds on Thursday night, but an immense quantity of hail fell over a large area of country, and did great damage to crops and window glass. A water spout broke

in a little valley in Barry County, in which is situated the town of Seven Stars Spring, and before the people could reach the surrounding hills, the torrent of water rushed down, taking with it the houses, tents, household goods and animals belonging to those living at the springs. A woman and five small children and a man and two women and two children, were swept away by the flood, but fortunately all lodged in the bushes and were rescued some hours after.

OMAHA, Neb., 12.—This morning, near Honey Creek station, Ia., a train from Chicago, over the Chicago and Northwestern Ry., ran over Alfred Allen, a section hand who was attempting to get a hand car off the track. The engine pilot struck him and he was dragged nearly 100 feet, both legs were cut off, one being entirely severed and left behind in the boot, about 50 feet from where the train stopped. Allen was not killed but it is not expected that he will live. He was put on the train and carried into Council Bluffs to be cared for.

NEW YORK, 12.—A Paris dispatch says: The race for the Grand Prix de Paris took place to-day and resulted in another victory for an American horse, J. R. Keene's B. C. "Foxhall" was the winner, with Lefeuvre's C. H. C. Tristan second and Count De Le Granges's B. C. Albion third. The contest was a very close and exciting one, especially near the finish. Tristan joined Foxhall at the distance, and both ran a good race home; Foxhall staying longer, won by a head.

The *London Sportsman* says: The Americans have a great deal to be proud of in securing both the Derby and the Grand Prix, but nobody will begrudge them their success.

A *London News* correspondent at Paris says: Despite the rain, the course was very hard and it is reported that Foxhall so felt its effects as to be slightly lame. Foxhall's victory was celebrated at night at the Washington Club, and the American Club was illuminated. It is stated that Fordham was unable to hold Foxhall, which accounted for his leading the whole way.

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