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ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN! They do happen every day, and when one happens to you, you will wish that you were insured in the

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSELL CONKLING IS DEAD.

A Big Rise in the Chicago and New York Wheat Markets—The Salem Postoffice Building Bill Passes the House—Horrible Death of a Man and His Motherless Children—Stanford's Stables Burned—Nichols Elected—Flood in Wisconsin—Other Eastern and Coast News.

CONKLING DEAD.

He Fought Bravely Against Death, but Slept Peacefully at Last.

New York, April 18.—Conkling died at 1:50 this morning. At his bedside were Judge Cox, Dr. Anderson and Mrs. Oakman. He passed away without moving a limb, and looked as if he was in a peaceful slumber. A number of persons were outside on the street to catch the last report, and forty or fifty within the doors, principally representatives of the press and friends of the dead senator. "It was a dreadful struggle; the patient fought bravely against death," said Judge Cox, "but the end was peaceful and unaccompanied by pain." Some of the latest bulletins issued last night read as follows: "Conkling since half past twelve has developed edema of the lungs, which is a settling of blood in the base of the lungs. He will probably die before morning. "Conkling is fast failing. The lungs are filling with blood, and his breathing is becoming shorter. There is a great washing away of the vital powers." "Conkling's throat is filling with blood; he is choking." The interment will take place at Utica, his former home.

BIG RISE IN WHEAT.

Seven Cents Higher than a Week Ago—Excited Markets.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Wheat sold to-day seven cents higher than a week ago. So strong was the feeling that the opening price was exactly one cent higher than the closing price last night.

The New York Market Excited.

New York, April 18.—The wheat market opened this morning excited. Members of the exchange exceeded the rules in their efforts to buy.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Man and Six of His Children Perish in His Burning House.

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—The residence of D. A. Hoffman, a farmer living near Oak Ridge, was burned Sunday morning, and three of his children were consumed. Three other children are so badly burned that they are not expected to live. Hoffman was so seriously injured that he died yesterday. It is believed that Hoffman became suddenly insane, and fired the building himself. He had eleven motherless children.

STANFORD'S STABLES BURNED.

Eight Valuable Horses Destroyed—Loss, \$200,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Senator Stanford's Polo Alto stables were burned last night. Eight valuable horses were burned to death, among which was Morlane, with the fastest yearling trotting record in the world. The loss will reach \$200,000.

A \$150,000 Flood in Wisconsin.

ALMA, Wis., April 17.—The water in the Mississippi at this point has risen twenty inches within the last twelve hours. Twenty families have been driven from their homes, and railroad tracks have been damaged considerably. The Wisconsin boom has washed out, carrying away 250,000 feet of logs. Loss, logs, \$100,000; other property, \$50,000.

Indian Rampage in New Mexico.

LOS CRUCES, N. M., April 17.—While two Indian policemen were attempting to arrest Sacote, an Apache Indian, and his son, who were drunk and causing trouble, a fight ensued, which resulted in the death of one policeman and the fatal wounding of Sacote's son. Three women were severely injured by stray shots.

A Sensible Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The assembly to-day passed a bill providing for the execution of criminals sentenced to death by electricity. It also prohibits newspapers from publishing details of executions. The vote on it was 7 to 8.

Jealousy the Cause of Another Murder.

St. Louis, April 17.—Thomas M. Kennedy, a wealthy cattle dealer of Brownsville, Texas, was to-day killed by a wealthy Mexican named Sheriff, who was concealed behind a tree. Jealousy was the cause.

Lived All Winter in a Cave.

CARSON, NEVADA, April 18.—Yesterday a woman and two men were found in a cave in the rocks near the state prison, where they had been living all winter, subsisting on stealing sheep.

The Tariff Bill Debate Begun.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A long debate on the Mills tariff bill was started to-day. Mills opened the debate, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania replied. There is nothing new in their speeches.

Salem Gets Her Postoffice Building.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate bill providing for the erection of a public building at Salem, Oregon, passed the House to-day. It appropriates \$100,000.

Probable Suicide.

DOWNSVILLE, CAL., April 18.—John Barton, an old pioneer was found dead yesterday afternoon near town. His chest was entirely gone, and the contents of that cavity completely blown away.

He was mining alone, and it is supposed committed suicide by placing a cartridge of giant powder on his breast.

The Canadians Object.

OTTAWA, CANADA, April 11.—In the Senate to-day Inness called attention to the gross outrage perpetrated on residents of British Columbia by quarantining them at San Francisco, when the steamer Parthia, on which they arrived, had a clean bill of health. The Canadian government will investigate the matter.

Killed by the Cars.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 18.—A railroad laborer named Joe Davis was killed near Comona to-day by a special train running through an open switch and striking a hand car which he was on.

Child Burned to Death.

ORVILLE, CAL., April 18.—Arents Hendricks, a child six years old, was fatally burned here to-day. While playing with matches his clothes caught fire and burned the lower part of the body so that the flesh came off in places.

The Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Indications are that Nichols, Democrat, is elected governor by a majority of 20,000.

Henry Villard in Germany.

BERLIN, April 17.—Henry Villard arrived here to-day.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY.

Farwell discussed the bill providing for the investment of certain funds in the Treasury, and offered two amendments to the bill. One of them directs the secretary of the Treasury to issue and sell to national banks, at par, for United States notes, U. S. 2 1/2 per cent. bonds, redeemable after fifty years, to be used by banks as security for their circulating notes; notes to be issued to the par value of the bonds. It also directs the secretary to invest surplus funds held in the Treasury (including the amount to be received for these bonds) in the purchase of any U. S. bonds, in open market and repays all the sinking funds.

The other amendment authorizes the secretary of the Treasury, in order to enable national banks to maintain and increase their circulation, and to prevent ultimate destruction of the banks by the purchase or payment of the national debt, to receive from the banks, to secure their circulating notes, State, county or municipal bonds, upon which interest has been heretofore promptly paid, and whose market value is equal to or greater than their par value, bearing interest at not less than 4 per cent. Such bonds, however, are not to be received by the treasurer at more than 75 per cent. of their par value.

The bill was good, Farwell said, as far as it went. It simply reduces the interest on 4 per cent. bonds to 2 1/2 per cent. These bonds amounted to over seven hundred million and matured in 1907, and it authorized national banks to receive circulation at par upon them, and upon all other United States bonds. The bill did not remedy the evils of the present financial condition. He would, if he could, so amend the financial legislation of the country that the national banking system—the best ever devised—should be continued. His amendments, if adopted, would enable national banks to use the present debt of the United States.

I would refund the present public debt at 2 1/2 per cent. at fifty years, and authorize national banks to receive circulation at par for such amounts as they might use for that purpose. I would require the Secretary of the Treasury to invest their surplus in the purchase of any indebtedness of the government, in open market, from time to time. For the purpose of enabling the people to manage their affairs without interference on the part of the government, I would allow them to maintain the volume of national bank circulation up to the amount of the national debt, by State, county and municipal bonds, as provided for in the last amendment which I propose. If such legislation can be passed, we shall hear no more of money stringency or panics.

Reagan said the National banks had served a good purpose, but he was opposed to perpetuating them. Beck was in favor of perpetuating it. The government was organized to protect the people. It had no other duties. Congress ought to pay off the National debt, both bonds and notes, and authorize the people under the National bank act, with suitable amendments, to furnish themselves with all the money. The people will then furnish their own circulating medium in such quantities as the business of the country required, and they would not be subject to any legislation by Congress, nor their interests menaced or jeopardized, as at present, by sixty-one millions in National bonds, subject to the call of the secretary of the treasury.

Spooner spoke in favor of the admission of Dakota as two States. Under instructions from his committee, Blanchard of Louisiana moved to suspend the rules and put the river and harbor bill upon its passage.

Anderson of Kansas demanded a second, and the motion was seconded, 228 to 45. After a sharp debate the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas 134, nays 120—not a necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The tariff bill comes up to-morrow, and 125 members want to make speeches on it. A resolution introduced in the house to-day by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky declaring that the secretary of the treasury has authority, under the law of 1862, to buy bonds in the open market for the purpose of reducing the surplus, is regarded as an indication that the committee on ways and means, of which Mr. Breckenridge is a prominent member, will take no action upon the senate's bond purchase bill now before it.

Anderson, of Kansas, introduced a bill which proposes a new solution of the Pacific railroad problem. It applies to those roads that remedy for the evils in general railroad practice, which is proposed by Hudson's book on "Railways of the Republic." The bill is drawn for the purpose of providing a feasible method for operating a Pacific railroad after its acquisition by foreclosure of the government's mortgage, a method which shall at once yield the United States an assured income on its investment, and also secure the people against abuses of discrimination, pools, and monopolies. For this purpose it enacts that the government shall purchase the first mortgage bonds with the surplus in the Treasury, in protection of its own second mortgage, and after foreclosing the latter debt, the road shall be operated as a public highway, and be open to any carrier of freight upon payment of uniform and regulated tolls for the use of its tracks.

At a special meeting of the committee on labor Chairman O'Neill, of Missouri, was instructed by a unanimous vote, to report to the House his arbitration bill, which embodies, in addition to the features of the bill already agreed to, a provision for the appointment of a special board by the president to investigate all strikes, and report the result of the inquiries to Congress. He was also instructed to report the bill restricting the sale of convict-made goods to the State in which they are produced.

The conference committee upon bills which have passed both houses of Congress, providing for a conference in Washington next spring of the representatives of the various American governments, reached an agreement to-day. The bill as agreed upon will appropriate \$75,000, and will declare that the subjects of discussion must be fully specified in advance, and will authorize the appointment of ten delegates by the President, two by the Senate and two by the House.

The President has lately vetoed three private pension bills. Senator Stewart reported favorably Mitchell's bill to create Latah county in Idaho. The new county is to be cut from Nez Perce county. A National bank has been authorized to begin business at Ellensburg, W. T.

Washington Notes. TUESDAY. The tariff and appropriation bills are to be the business of the House during the week, if declaration of a majority of the managers are good. To-day, however, motions to suspend rules will be in order under a call of the committee. In this event, Blanchard will try to put the river and harbor appropriation bill through. Nowhere is there any expressed intention to prevent the carrying out of Mills' announcement that he will ask the House to enter upon the consideration of the tariff bill Tuesday. The Senate will probably spend the entire week upon the animal industry bill and the Dakota bill.

The "Gossiper" in Sunday Capital to-day has the following items in its columns: I am told that the wife of a very wealthy senator from the Pacific coast is now the object of very persistent and skillful efforts by certain Roman Catholics to induce her to enlist under the banner of the pope. It is reported that they are making some progress, and are very hopeful of ultimate success. Senator Stewart will introduce in the Senate to-morrow a bill to give Mrs. Waite, widow of late chief justice of the supreme court, a sum equal to two years' salary. Chief Justice Waite was eligible to retirement on full pay two years before his death. His salary was \$10,000 per annum, and two years' pay would give his widow \$21,000.

and equipped, exclusively under the direction and control, and at the expense of the Oregon company. \* \* \* The Northern company covenants and agrees to and with the Oregon company, that it, the Northern company, shall not construct or cause to be constructed or encourage the construction of any railroad within fifteen miles of the line of the Columbia & Palouse railroad, unless with the consent of the Oregon company. At the request of the Northern company, but not otherwise, such request to be made from time to time by authority of resolutions of its board of directors, extension of the Columbia & Palouse railroad, and branches, shall be constructed and equipped by the Oregon company, at their actual cash cost, on such lines and from and to such points, as nearly as may be, as shall be designated in and by such resolution or resolutions.

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If, at any time during the term of this indenture, either of the parties of the second or fourth parts hereto shall be of opinion that, as respects traffic, it results in injustice or hardship, then, and in that event, but without altering any of the obligations of any of the parties hereto to the Oregon Company, the provisions of this indenture may be so modified as to insure, as nearly as possible, an absolutely just and equal result; and in case the said parties of the second and fourth parts shall disagree as to the method of effecting such result, the same shall be accomplished by a submission to arbitration, each of the said parties of the second or fourth part hereto selecting one arbitrator and the two arbitrators selecting an umpire, the award of a majority of the three arbitrators being binding on said parties of the second and fourth parts respectively.

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Ingalls is merely a symptom of the terrible desperation of his party. He has simply widened the distance between that party and the decent public sentiment of the country. The President, whom he has vilified, has caused the foolishness of politics to precipitate, by refusing to reward members of his own party for ineffectual work. He has already disarmed Ingalls before the country, and that remarkable specimen of Kansas bad manners and foul mind is left to flounder in the fifth emittid by himself.

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Except as otherwise herein elsewhere provided, in the Territory north of the Columbia river to its junction with the Snake river, and thence north of the Snake river to its junction with the Clearwater, and thence north of the Clearwater (except within the distance of fifteen miles of the Columbia and Palouse railroad and its branches south of the main line of the Northern company), branch roads shall be constructed, or caused to be constructed, exclusively under the direction and control and at the expense of the Northern company; and all branch roads or extensions south of the Salmon river and east of the Snake river, and south of a line running from Huntington west to the summit of the Cascade range, shall be constructed exclusively under the control and direction and at the expense of the Short Line & Union companies, as they may determine between themselves.

All branch roads between the Clearwater river on the north and the Salmon river on the south, and east of the Snake river; and also within the territory bounded by the summit of the Cascades on the west, the Columbia and Snake rivers on the north, the Snake river on the east and a line running from Huntington west to the summit of the Cascade range on the south, shall be constructed and equipped, or cause to be constructed

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and equipped, exclusively under the direction and control, and at the expense of the Oregon company. \* \* \* The Northern company covenants and agrees to and with the Oregon company, that it, the Northern company, shall not construct or cause to be constructed or encourage the construction of any railroad within fifteen miles of the line of the Columbia & Palouse railroad, unless with the consent of the Oregon company. At the request of the Northern company, but not otherwise, such request to be made from time to time by authority of resolutions of its board of directors, extension of the Columbia & Palouse railroad, and branches, shall be constructed and equipped by the Oregon company, at their actual cash cost, on such lines and from and to such points, as nearly as may be, as shall be designated in and by such resolution or resolutions.

And also, in order to protect the Columbia & Palouse railroad, so far as possible, from the constructing of competing lines by any other company or party, and to supply the public demand and meet the requirements of growing settlement and traffic, the Oregon Company, on like request, but not otherwise, shall construct and equip, at their actual cash cost, any branch or branches of the Columbia & Palouse railroad south of the main line of the Northern Company, and from and to such points and on such line or lines as nearly as may be.

If, at any time during the term of this indenture, either of the parties of the second or fourth parts hereto shall be of opinion that, as respects traffic, it results in injustice or hardship, then, and in that event, but without altering any of the obligations of any of the parties hereto to the Oregon Company, the provisions of this indenture may be so modified as to insure, as nearly as possible, an absolutely just and equal result; and in case the said parties of the second and fourth parts shall disagree as to the method of effecting such result, the same shall be accomplished by a submission to arbitration, each of the said parties of the second or fourth part hereto selecting one arbitrator and the two arbitrators selecting an umpire, the award of a majority of the three arbitrators being binding on said parties of the second and fourth parts respectively.

Senator Ingalls tries to backstitch his blunder in using brutal language about the President, by saying that "the Democrats" talked badly about Lincoln, Grant and Arthur. "The Democrats"