

**IRISHMEN THREATEN ORANGEMEN.**

DUBLIN, July 12.—An Orange sorce was given in the rotunda this evening and was attended by 2,000 persons. The hall was guarded by police. Thousands of nationalists surrounded the building. Many placards were posted with the inscription, "We will pay you Orangemen dogs in Irish coin the long debts which Ireland owes all braggarts of the Boyne."

**LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.**

**A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.**

SENATE, July 10.—Senator McMillan, from the committee on commerce, reported back the house bill authorizing the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroad company to erect a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river near Dubuque, Ia. Passed. Senator Hoar's resolution calling on the president for information as to the seizure or detention of American vessels in foreign ports, was taken up and adopted. The river and harbor bill was then taken up and Senator Miller addressed the senate in support of the Hennepin canal appropriation. He read a resolution of the New York legislature June 29, 1885, in favor of the measure, and gave it as his opinion that the best judgment of commercial leaders and commercial men of New York favored it. He denied that canals were not active factors in transportation, and asserted that the Erie canal regulated the rate of freight over all the country. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, spoke in favor of the amendment. Without reaching a vote the senate went into secret session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE, July 10.—Mr. Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported back adversely the Randall tariff bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Burnes, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the general deficiency bill, amended in accordance with instructions. The amendment striking out the extra clause was agreed to—yeas 57, nays 57. Mr. Morrison passed—yeas 163, nays 57. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported the following resolution: Resolved, That Tuesday, July 13th, be set apart for the consideration of such business as may be presented to the committee on ways and means, and that the committee on ways and means do include in their report the revenue, and if any bill shall be under consideration and not disposed of when the house adjourns on said day, consideration of said bill shall be continued from day to day until disposed of. After considerable debate the resolution was adopted.

SENATE, July 12.—The chair introduced a bill, by request, to stop all payments of public money to James B. Eads, his associates or assigns, for past, present or future work at the mouth of the Mississippi river until further ordered by congress. Referred. The house bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war was reached on the calendar and passed. The bill as passed directs the secretary of the interior to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers. The senate then resumed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending question being on the Hennepin canal and Michigan and Illinois canal amendment. It was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 22. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the sundry civil bill with amendments. Ordered printed. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE, July 12.—The bill was passed authorizing the secretary of war to loan tents to the Southwestern Iowa and Northwestern Missouri Soldiers' association, and to the Tri-State Veterans' association of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, for reunion purposes. Under the call of the states the following bills were introduced and referred: By Hall, of Iowa—For the relief of settlers on the Des Moines river lands above Racoon Fork. By Robertson, of Kentucky—Appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of granite shafts to mark the sites of Abraham Lincoln. By Lovering, of Massachusetts—By request, to abolish the importation of Italian or other slaves or laborers under contract and held to involuntary servitude into the United States. The house then went into committee of the whole (Blount, in the chair) on the legislative appropriation bill, continuing this until adjournment.

SENATE, July 13.—The chair laid before the senate the resolutions of the convention of republican editors of Ohio, urging an investigation of charges as to the election of Senator Payne, and two other memorials on the same subject. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Among the bills on the calendar passed was the following: Appropriating \$25,000 for a monument at Stony Point, New York, to commemorate the capture of the British there. The senate resumed the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the provision to prevent the dumping of detritus from hydraulic mining into the Sacramento or Feather rivers, in California. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 13. On motion of Conger a provision was inserted authorizing the secretary of war to establish harbor lines at places where they have not been established, and also to establish lines within which deposits of material may be made without injury to navigation. The bill being completed as in committee of the whole was reported to the senate.

HOUSE, July 13.—On motion of Ryan, of Kansas, the senate bill was passed authorizing the secretary of war to credit the state of Kansas with a certain sum of money on her ordinance account with the general government. The house then resumed the consideration of the senate amendment to the legislative appropriation bill. At conclusion of consideration of the amendments, a conference was asked upon the amendments which had been non-concurred in. The house then went into committee of the whole. Crisp, of Georgia, in the chair, on the joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the treasury on the public debt. The following is the text of the resolution: That whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including the amount held for the redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of \$100,000,000, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to apply such excess, in sums of not less than \$10,000,000 per month during the existence of such surplus of excess, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the United States payable at the option of the government. Pending discussion the house adjourned.

SENATE, July 14.—The following house bills were passed: Establishing additional aids to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river with amendments. Senator Logan introduced a joint resolution directing the secretary of war to accept the deed and conveyance of the land known as the Brightwood tract, near Chicago, donated by the Commercial club of Chicago for military purposes. The senate took up the river and harbor bill. The amendment proposing to appropriate \$350,000 for the purchase of the Portage Lake canal and Lake Superior and Iron Company's canal was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 21. The amendment in relation to the Calumet river was agreed to. The amendment accepting the grant of the Illinois and Michigan canal and for the construction of the Hennepin canal was adopted—yeas 27, nays 20. Without progressing further with the bill, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, July 14.—The bill was passing increasing to \$250,000 the limit of the cost of the public building at Galveston and appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Oshkosh, Wis. The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the surplus resolution. Morrison, of Illinois, offered the following amendment: The surplus or balance herein referred to shall be the available surplus, ascertained according to the form of the statement of the United States treasury of assets and liabilities of the treasury of the United States employed June 30, 1886. The resolution, Hewitt said, provided that the surplus exceeding \$100,000,000, calls for bonds should be made. The result would be that if there was \$101,000,000 surplus a call must be made and thus the reserve would be reduced to \$91,000,000. The amendment offered by Morrison this morning was adopted without division. An amendment offered by Grosvenor, of Ohio, providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to convey to the public any doubt as to the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of the president or secretary of the treasury, was ruled out on a point of order. The joint resolution was then taken up and passed—yeas 207, nays 20.

SENATE, July 15.—In the senate Pugh, from the committee on privileges and elections, presented a report in the election case of Senator Payne. Hoar, on behalf of himself and Frye, presented the dissenting views of the minority. Everts made a separate report, presenting the views of himself, Teller and Logan. All the reports were ordered printed in one document and were placed on the calendar to be called at any time as privileged matter. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution providing that the inaugural addresses, annual messages and special messages of the president be deemed of general public interest of the several presidents of the United States be arranged in chronological order and printed as senate documents. Referred to the committee on printing. Allison submitted a separate report on the legislative appropriation bill, the committee agreeing upon all points of dispute between the two houses except as to the following points: Clerks for senators' (not chairmen of committees) salary, assistant treasurer of Baltimore, appropriations for three clerks for the civil service commission and relating to the compensation of internal revenue agents, surveyors, etc. The river and harbor bill was then considered until adjournment.

HOUSE, July 15.—Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the joint resolution continuing in force until July 31st the provision of the joint resolution providing temporarily until to-day for the expenditures of the government. Passed. On motion of Price, Wisconsin, the bill was passed providing for holding terms of United States courts at Eau Claire, Wis. At its evening session the house passed the bill relating to the employment of convict labor and alien labor on public buildings and other public works. Amending the act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. To protect mechanics, laborers and servants in the District of Columbia in their wages. The senate bill providing for the payment of per diem to government employes for decoration day and the 4th of July. Directing the commissioner of the land office to investigate in regard to convict labor in the United States.

SENATE, July 16.—The house bill increasing the pension of John Ryan and the senate bill granting a pension to James Noyes were taken up and passed. The next bill passed was a house bill granting a pension of \$25 monthly to Miss Mary A. Thomas, who had acted as a volunteer army nurse and superintendent of nurses at Frederick, Md. After ten more pension bills were passed the senate resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill. Several amendments were adopted and others rejected, after which the bill passed. The senate then took up the naval appropriation bill. The committee amendments were all agreed to and the bill passed.

HOUSE, July 16.—Watson called up the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Luce. In this case a majority of the committee recommended that the bill pass, notwithstanding the veto of the president, while the minority report that the bill should not pass. The speaker announced that the question was upon the passage of the bill over the veto, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 116, nays 124.—not the constitutional two-thirds ratio in the affirmative. The next veto message called up was that vetoing the pension of Catherine McCarthy. On this question also the majority of the committee on invalid pensions recommended the passage of the bill, while the minority recommended sustaining the veto of the president. The house refused to pass the bill over the veto—yeas 122, nays 97, not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative. The next message called up was that vetoing the bill granting a pension to George W. C. Fisher. In this case the committee on invalid pensions recommended the passage of the bill, while the majority of the same opinion and the bill was passed over the veto—yeas 175, nays 88.

**MUST PAY THE PENALTY.**

**Maxwell Sentenced to Hang in the Latter Part of August.**

St. Louis special: Hugh Mottram Brooks, alias W. H. Lennox Maxwell, was to-day sentenced to be hanged August 27 next for the murder of Arthur Dreier, April 5, 1885. The prisoner received the sentence in his usual stolid manner. There were few persons present, the fact that sentence was to be passed being concealed from the general public to avoid a rush of the curious ones. The attorneys for the defense asked for an appeal and stay of execution. The appeal was allowed and a stay of execution granted until October 20, 1886. The grounds on which the state supreme court will be asked to reverse the decision of the lower court in the case are the same as were made the basis for the application for a new trial before the criminal court. Maxwell was brought into court by order of Judge Van Wageningen by two deputies. He appeared less hopeful and indifferent than he did during the trial and before his counsel's motion for a rehearing in his case was denied. He has also grown paler and wears a careworn air. He has not entirely lost hope, he says for he still has two chances to escape—by appeals to the state supreme court and the United States supreme court. This hope stood him in good stead to-day, and when sentence was pronounced the expression of his face changed scarcely at all. Motion for appeal to the supreme court will be filed in a few days.

**TWO MANY PASSENGERS.**

New York dispatch: Yesterday the captain of the Atlantic steamship "Nevada" was arrested and taken before the United States commissioner in this city on the charge of overcrowding his vessel with second-class passengers. The "Nevada" on her last trip from Liverpool brought over 799 emigrants. Her licensed capacity is 754 second-class passengers. The penalty for violating the law is a fine of \$50 for each person carried in excess of the number allowed.

**BIG FIGURES TO CONTEMPLATE.**

**Money Appropriated for Keeping Government Steam Machinery in Motion.**

Washington special: The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the senate this afternoon. The following are among the principal changes made in the house bill by the senate committee for public buildings: Buffalo, increased from \$5,000 to \$16,000; Cairo, Ill., \$25,000, instead of the unexpended balance of \$2,000; Chicago, for extraordinary repairs \$65,000; Ft. Wayne, Ind., \$20,000 for heating apparatus, elevator, etc.; Jefferson City, Mo., increased from \$7,500 to \$11,000; Nebraska City, decreased from \$7,500 to \$5,000; New Orleans, (for marine hospital) stricken out, for mint building repairs, \$2,300; Bedford, Mass., \$30,000 (new appropriation); Pensacola, increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000; Quincy, Ill., increased from \$5,000 to \$9,000; St. Paul, Minn., \$40,000 (new); Troy, N. Y., \$100,000 (new); Washington, D. C., to put the treasury building in a proper sanitary condition \$120,000. The house provisions for public buildings at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich., and Galveston, Tex., is stricken out. Light houses, beacons and fog signals: Florida—Mosquito Inlet, light station increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000; Rhode Island—Castle Hill light house and fog signal, \$10,000; Gulf Breeze light house and fog signal, \$10,000; Deer Island light house and fog signal, \$35,000. Minnesota—Two harbor light houses, \$10,000. Wisconsin—North Point light station, \$15,000; steam tender for the fourth light district, \$6,438. The provision in the house bill that no portion of the appropriation for engraving and printing notes shall be expended for United States notes of larger denomination in lieu of notes of smaller ones cancelled was stricken out, but was subsequently restored and remains as in the house bill. The provision in the house bill relating to silver certificates is amended to read that "The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue silver certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, and silver certificates herein authorized shall be receivable, redeemable and negotiable as provided for in like purposes as provided for silver certificates by the act of February 28, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of standard silver dollars, and to restore its legal tender character, providing that same denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5 shall be issued in lieu of silver certificates of like denominations in the treasury, and to that extent said certificates of larger denominations shall be cancelled and destroyed.'"

To the provision for lighting rivers the committee has added the St. John river of Lake Superior and the Columbia and Willamette rivers of Oregon, and increased the appropriations from \$170,000 to \$200,000. The appropriation for parties expense for coast survey is increased from \$95,000 to \$100,000; and an appropriation of \$8,000 is provided for continuing the hydrographic survey of New York bay and harbor. The provision in the house bill for postoffice buildings in Philadelphia is stricken out, as is also that for changes and repairs in the Philadelphia mint. Ten thousand dollars are appropriated for a fish hatchery on Lake Superior and the Columbia and Willamette for expenses of the national board of health. For the Brooklyn navy yard an appropriation of \$125,000 is made and for the naval training school, Consters' Harbor, R. I., \$8,000. To defray expenses for erecting a building, housing, protecting and inaugurating upon Beacon's island the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty and for construction of platforms and repairs of wharf, and for incidental expenses of the ceremony of inauguration the senate committee provides \$365,000. The provision for erecting a building, housing, protecting and inaugurating upon Beacon's island on the completion of the Washington monument is stricken out. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for survey and the preparation of a map of the Grant monument, and an appropriation of \$100,000 is made for the construction of a memorial bridge from Observatory to Washington, D. C., across the Potomac to Arlington. The appropriation for the construction of buildings, etc., at military posts is increased from \$178,000 to \$250,000. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for the construction of a memorial bridge from Observatory to Washington, D. C., across the Potomac to Arlington. The appropriation for the construction of buildings, etc., at military posts is increased from \$178,000 to \$250,000. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for the construction of a memorial bridge from Observatory to Washington, D. C., across the Potomac to Arlington. The appropriation for the construction of buildings, etc., at military posts is increased from \$178,000 to \$250,000.

**KEEP CLEAR OF POLITICS.**

**And Thus Secure the Approbation of the Chief Executive.**

The following executive order was issued by the president on the 14th: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—To the Heads of Departments in the Service of the General Government: I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments, bureaus, offices and agencies under the general government, against using their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only are their time and labor due the government, but they should scrupulously avoid any action in their official duty, as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their private friends, from whom they have received preferment, have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as office holders to dictate the political action of their party associates, or to brook freedom of action within the party lines by those who are not members of the party organization. The influence of federal office holders should not be felt in the management of political primary meetings and nominating conventions, and the use by office holders of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair. Improper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Office holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged, nor is their duty to party increased, by their holding office. It is not the province of office holders to dictate to their party associates the purposes for which a public office should not be used in the light of a correct appreciation of the relations between the people and those entrusted with official place, and consideration of the necessity under our form of government of political action free from official coercion. You are requested to communicate the substance of these views to those for whose guidance they are intended. GROVER CLEVELAND.

**SCHEME OF THE GRANGERS.**

A scheme is on foot to hold a farmers' convention in St. Paul August 25, with a view to effecting a permanent organization, and to have headquarters in Washington. The principal object of the organization will be to look after national legislation bearing upon agriculture and labor.

**POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.**

**The Ohio democratic convention takes place in Toledo, August 17th.**

It is reported that the North Carolina republicans will hold no state convention. Solomon Chase, the Maine greenbacker, falls into line with the republican party. General Chalmers is again a candidate for congress in the Second Mississippi district. The Massachusetts republican convention will probably not meet before the middle of September.

St. John is said to be willing to accept a prohibition nomination for congress in the Second Kansas district.

The Savannah News points out that prohibition is more successful presented alone than when joined with other issues.

The Virginia City Enterprise denies that Senator Fair and Mr. Mackay have adjusted their differences and become friends.

Gath says a man without fortune does himself great injustice in going to congress. Unless he has ample means he has no show to be very useful or to rise above the lower level.

A citizens' committee has been formed in Washington to receive voluntary contributions for campaign purposes. The department clerks don't know just what to do about it.

The strength of the prohibition movement in Pennsylvania was recognized by the republican convention when it adopted a resolution for the submission of a prohibitory amendment.

Congressman Dingley has been a life-long prohibitionist and one of the most effective temperance workers in Maine, but the prohibitionists have nominated a candidate for congress to oppose his re-election.

Washington special: The senate has passed McPherson's bill to equalize the pay of graduates of the United States naval academy so that officers of the line shall receive as much compensation as is paid to officers of the staff of relative rank and service. Since 1870 the order of promotion in the line has been very slow, so that officers of the staff are drawing very much larger pay than those of the line, who were their classmates at the academy.

**A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.**

**A Fearful Hurricane Passes Over the City of Chicago.**

CHICAGO, July 13.—About 3:30 o'clock this afternoon a heavy rain and hail storm struck the city. Immediately after the storm a cyclone struck that portion of the city fronting on the lake between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, but extending very little west of Cottage Grove avenue. At the foot of Twenty-fifth street was located the Lakeside sanitarium, an institution where during summer days mothers brought their babies, who were cared for by trained nurses in the employ of the Sanitarium Society. The Sanitarium consisted of a raised platform 150 feet long, over which was built a roof supported on posts, the sides being open to the breeze, though awnings were provided as a protection from the sun. Upon this roofed platform were hammocks, swings, rocking-chairs, and at either end of the pavilion was a small frame building. Sixteen babies were being cared for at the sanitarium when the hail storm came up. They were quickly taken into the frame building at the north end of the pavilion and were saved under shelter when a cyclone or whirlwind struck the pavilion and wrenched the posts from the ground, carrying the entire structure several feet and setting it down again. Though the roof was blown to pieces and scattered far and near, and badly wrenched by the storm the building was not blown down or unroofed, and no one in it was hurt. The news of the demolition of the pavilion soon spread, and anxious mothers who had left their babies at the sanitarium hastened to the scene with terrible apprehension for the safety of the little ones. Their fears were soon allayed and they took the precious bundles of humanity, hugged them close to their breasts and left with joyful hearts. All along Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-fifth streets many trees had been seen the ravages of the small tornado. Trees of a quarter century's growth leaped in the street or were broken off. Much damage was done to window glass by the hail. Mr. Adams, a florist at No. 2010 Cottage Grove avenue, has green houses and flowers damaged by the hail to the extent of \$1,000. Other florists in the neighborhood also sustained considerable losses.

**SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.**

The Otoe, Missouri and Omaha settler and purchasers bill extending the time of payment as amended in the senate went to the house and was referred to the public lands committee. Senator Dawes has recalled the bill and will ask a conference committee in the senate which will take it from under the heel of the house and some sort of a bill more lenient than that passed by the senate will be the result. Nominations: Receivers of public monies—Daniel W. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania, Bismarck, Dakota; Sterling S. Smith, Devil's Lake, Dakota; L. Foster Spencer, of New York, agent for the Indians of Rosebud agency, Dakota.

The president on the 10th returned to the house of representatives without his approval of the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Asheville, North Carolina.

About a half a million will be appropriated for experiments in torpedoes, etc., to be conducted under a commission of three to be named by the president, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house.

The friends of Oliver Shannon, of North Platte, are making efforts to secure a favorable report from the public lands committee, and his confirmation as receiver.

Special: The president is showing the effects of the hard work of the long session. He is working very hard, indeed. Nobody could accomplish half he does without hard work. The result is that he is going to break down pretty soon if congress does not get away and give him a chance to recuperate. Of course those who see him daily do not observe it so closely, but those who only come and see him occasionally observe it readily. A gentleman who has been here, and who holds a very close consultation with the president whenever he is in the city, said after an interview with him that he was surprised to see the president looking so badly. "He has not the appearance of a well man," he said. "His flesh has a flabby look and feeling, and it would not surprise me to see him break down any time. He does too much work himself, and the first thing he knows he will break down just as Manning did unless he learns to let up on the details of his work."

**AWFUL SCENES AND SORROW.**

**Volcanic Eruptions Among the Most Terrible in the World's History.**

SA FRANCISCO, CAL., July 11.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived today from Australia, brings particulars of fearful volcanic eruptions in New Zealand last month, which are among the most terrible in the world's history. The first reports of the volcanic disturbances came from Tauranga in the Auckland lake district. The natives of that village were sharply awakened from sleep at 2 a. m. by repeated vivid flashes of lightning which continued at rapid intervals for two hours, when a tremendous earthquake occurred, followed quickly by others. The shocks were so violent that people jumped from their beds and fled for their lives in their night clothes, making great effort to save or take anything with them except their children.

AWFUL SCENES AND SORROWS. The earthquakes continued to follow one another in quick succession up to 7 a. m., when a leaden colored cloud was observed advancing from the south, spreading out until it covered the sky, and while still moving it burst with a sound of thunder and shortly afterward showers of fine dust began falling.

Accounts from other points of that Mount Farewa was the first volcano to break forth and hardly were flames seen issuing from its crater than the entire Poora range of mountains heaved forth in sympathy, hurling forth burning lava and stones over the surrounding country.

THE LAND A MASS OF FLAMES. For the first time in tradition the extinct volcano of Ruapehu was awakened into activity. The entire country for an extent of 100 miles long and twenty broad was nothing but a mass of flames and hot crumbling soil was spalled at the highest point by the Tokopa geyser which is said to have been the grandest in the world.

During all this time showers of dust continued to fall until it became so dense as to make the day as dark as night, and until the second day did the dust cease falling.

SMALL NATIVE VILLAGES BURIED. It was noticed that the dust carried a strong sulphurous smell. Numerous small native villages were totally destroyed. Wairoa was covered to a depth of ten feet with dust and ashes. Ratomahaha was completely engulfed as were also some other small villages.

One hundred and twenty persons are known to have lost their lives, among whom were several English residents. The loss of cattle started to death from the destruction of pastures by dust is very great, and great distress exists throughout all the Auckland lake district.

AN OLD CHIEF'S EXPERIENCE. An old man, a chief at Rotorua, was dug out alive after having been buried in ashes 104 hours. Every effort was made to save the lives of others, but in most cases where bodies were found they were dead.

At the date of the departure of the steamer Alameda from Auckland the volcanoes were still very active, and the temperature of the hot lakes was increasing.

**THE JULY CROP STATEMENT.**

**The Detentions Made by Reports Received at the National Capital.**

The July report of the agricultural bureau says the average condition, July 1, of winter wheat declined from 92.7 to 91.2, and spring wheat from 98 to 83. The average of corn very slightly declined in the middle states and in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, with some increase in other states of the south. In the Ohio valley the acreage is nearly the same as in 1885. West of the Mississippi the increase is heavy. In Kansas 20 per cent, Nebraska 10, Dakota 30. The total increase is 3 1/2 per cent, or about 2,500,000 acres. Corn is late on the Atlantic coast from wet weather, cool nights and slow germination. In many sections the seed rotted and replanting became necessary. Instances are known of planting three times, yet there is generally a fair stand, and the crop is growing and healthy, and with seasonable July weather will make a full yield. It has suffered as much as on the Gulf coast, where wet areas are still more unpromising. In red land it will generally be a vigorous growth, while in gray soils and bottom lands the plants are yellowing and spindling. Some of the areas have already been abandoned. Some parts of Texas have been dry, but abundant recent rains will suffice for a good crop in the eastern and central counties. Arkansas shows a high condition, but Tennessee reports injury from low temperature and excessive rains. The great corn belt of the west reports a medium to high condition, growing better from Ohio to Kansas. The Missouri valley averages better than the Ohio river and lake region. There is a full stand in Missouri; a vigorous and even growth and ten days earlier than last year. Kansas returns are equally favorable. Insect injuries have nowhere been serious, though the chinch-bug is now threatening in some localities in the west. The general average is 95, against 94 last year and 96 in 1884. The condition of winter wheat is reported for July 1 in the northern districts as not harvested and in the southern states as it appeared at the time of harvest the average has declined from 92.7 to 91.2. New York reports a decline of four points, Pennsylvania five, Kentucky two, Michigan six, Missouri and Kansas three, Ohio and Indiana remain as in June, and Illinois gains one point. Spring wheat declined from 98 in June to 83, in consequence of high temperature, drying winds and lack of rain. In the principal states the decline has been: Wisconsin, from 97 to 75; Minnesota, 99 to 78; Iowa, 100 to 90; Nebraska, 97 to 37, and Dakota from 99 to 95.

The condition of oats averaged 83, a decline of seven points. Rye maintained its position, averaging 95. The average of barley is 90.

**THOUGHT HE WAS A SHEEP.**

Butte City (Mont.) dispatch: Andrew Johnson, a craxy stranger, came to Pipestone Springs, twenty miles southeast of here, Wednesday about midnight and broke all the windows out of the hotel before the inmates awakened. The man captured him after a hard tussle and tied him up for the night. In the morning he seemed sane and was released. Yesterday noon a boy saw him running naked in the timber on the range a couple of miles west of the Springs. Three men went out to capture him and found him on the summit of the divide perfectly nude, nearly dead of hunger and eating grass, under the hallucination that he was a sheep. He was brought to town today and adjudged insane and goes to the Warm Springs asylum to-morrow. His antecedents are unknown.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**

Prof. Dodge, statistician of the agricultural department, says concerning various estimates made from his last report on the wheat crop, that though the average condition of spring wheat on the first day of July last was 96, it fell to 86 at the time of the harvest, which is only three points higher than the present condition, and represents a loss of less than 6,000,000 bushels as compared with the result of last year's harvest. The damage occurred in the last two weeks of July and later. There is great risk of further damage during July and August, but that already reported means only a loss of 6,000,000 bushels in spring wheat and 5,000,000 in winter wheat, or a total loss of 11,000,000 bushels of wheat during June.

**VENGEANCE OF THE LAW.**

**James Dacy Hanged for the Murder of Alderman Gaylor of Chicago.**

Jim Dacy, the murderer of Alderman Gaylor of Chicago, who was hanged at Woodstock, Ill., on the 16th, made a desperate attempt at suicide the day previous. He had a pair of large shears hidden in the mattress of his bed, and getting them attempted to stab himself. He was so violent that a hose had to be turned on him before he could be overpowered. After this Dacy broke one of the bed slats and tried to brain Deputy Harper of Chicago. The prisoner was exceedingly violent. He drove a priest from his cell, and spent his time in giving vent to the vilest imprecations. An extra guard was placed over him. Sheriff Udell placed a line of pickets extending from the depot to a point half a mile below the town, because it was reported that Capt. Dacy, brother of James, threatened, when he went to Chicago, to bring out a gang of men to prevent the hanging of his brother. While it was the general opinion that there would be nothing to fear on that score, it showed how much the little village was wrought up over the expected event.

Dacy broke down late in the forenoon and manifested great contrition. He also asked for his brother, whom he hitherto regarded as his enemy, and expressed a desire to make peace with him. He was led, in fact, fairly carried to the gallows. The priests did not administer the last sacrament, as they did not believe him sane. The scene on the scaffold was a trying one.

Fathers Barker, Ryan and Chaney were with him to the last. The drop fell at 12:24. Dacy died without a struggle. The crime for which James Dacy suffered the extreme penalty of the law was the unprovoked murder of Alderman Gaylor, of the Ninth ward, Chicago, the night of May 13, 1884, in a South Halsted street saloon. (Owing to the death of an old colleague of Gaylor, a special election was necessary to fill the vacancy. There was considerable rivalry between the friends of the candidates. Gaylor supported one and Dacy the other. One the night prior to the election Gaylor and a party of friends happened in the saloon according to the custom of ward politicians, and invited everyone to drink. Noticing Dacy, with whom he was acquainted, an invitation was addressed to him particularly. Suddenly Dacy wheeled, drew a revolver and held it close to Gaylor's head and fired.

The bullet entered the temple, and lodged in the brain. Gaylor died eleven days later. Dacy was arrested, and to prevent lynching by Alderman Gaylor's friends he was secretly removed to a sub-station in the outskirts of the city. So great was the feeling against Dacy in the city that a change of venue was taken to McHenry county in June, 1884, where he was tried, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to hang July 14, 1886. Gov. Oglesby granted a respite in order that his mental condition might be determined. He was declared sane.

Dacy came to Chicago from Buffalo in the seventies. He was formerly a sailor on the lakes. He became a ward politician and striker on the West Side and frequently acted as judge and supervisor of elections.

**MRS. HUNTER'S PENSION.**

In the case of Mrs. Maria Hunter, widow of Gen. Hunter, for whose relief the house passed a bill granting a pension of \$50 a month, which was vetoed by the president, Chairman Matson of the invalid pensions committee, presented a report to the house, in which he sustains the veto. He says the effect of the bill would be to give \$20 per month more than the sum allowed by the general law; that it is not alleged the widow needs any increase and that the committee has barely tolerated the increase of pensions to widows of officers. It is also time that the chairman's application for the legal rate of pension had been allowed by the pension office. A minority report, signed by the republican members of the committee, requests the passage of the bill over the veto, holding that it has been the invariable practice of congress to grant the widow of officers of war a pension similar to that held by Gen. Hunter; that the president had signed a number of such bills during this session, aside from the case of Gen. Hancock's widow, and there is no reason for making an exception in this case.

**A TREATY BADLY NEEDED.**

LONDON, July 15.—In spite of denials it is positively asserted that the draft of an extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been signed by Lord Rosebery and Minister Phelps and is now in Washington. The prospect of a really effective extradition treaty causes intense gratification here. Interviews with Scotland Yard officials show a consensus of opinion that the old treaty was almost useless as regarded many of the worst offenders, not counting political. A veteran detective says for some time before the treaty should be ratified several well known faces in New York and London would soon be missing.

**Hospitality Well Repaid.**

Twenty-five years ago writes a Troy correspondent of the New York Times, Christopher A. Burdick, who has been engaged in various parts of the country as a teacher of penmanship, came to Rensselaer county and lived in various parts of the county until his death, which occurred at Eagle Bridge about eighteen months ago. For some time before his death he had not been at work, and those who were supposed to have some money nobly seemed to care to make a home for him, and his requests to be taken in were refused by several people. He had been several times at the house of Nahum Newcomb at Pittsford. Mr. Newcomb felt sorry for the lonely old bachelor, who was a pleasant man and kind to his children, and told him he might come to his house as often as he chose and stay as long as he pleased. Mr. Burdick was pleased at this and used to go there quite often. After his death it was found that Burdick had made a will, and had given \$8,000 to each of the Newcomb's four children and some money to Newcomb's wife and his mother. Mr. Newcomb applied to the surrogate office to-day for letters of guardianship for his children, so that he might take their bequests in trust for them. The estate is sufficient to pay the bequests.

**Waterways vs. Railways.**

A general but erroneous notion that the day of canals has passed, that they have been superseded by railroads, is vigorously combated by Horatio Seymour, Jr., in a pamphlet called "The Canal Age." He shows that railways never have carried freight as cheaply as canals, and probably never can; that the Erie Canal, far from being a tax, is a profitable investment for the state; that Germany, Austria, Russia, England, and other countries are rapidly extending their canal systems; and that in the extent of our water routes this country is relatively far behind Europe. Thus, France is engaged on four great waterways, for which \$20,000,000 have been appropriated, and which will cost much more; Germany and Russia are constructing a canal from the Baltic to the North Sea; England is making canals from London to Liverpool and Bristol, and from Manchester to Liverpool; while Canada is spending \$1,000,000 to improve the Welland Canal.—Christian Union, New York.