

A NEW ELECTION LAW.

DETAILS OF THE MEASURE BEING PERFECTED.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Submitted to the House—The Silver Measure Still Under Discussion in the Senate—Conference Report on the Dependent Pension Bill—A Record of Other Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Preparing a National Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The house caucus committee charged with the preparation of a national election bill on lines agreed upon by the last caucus has been industriously perfecting the details of the measure and has sent a rough draft to the printers. When the proofs are returned the committee will continue the work. The changes made already in the original Rowell bill are: A provision that in cases of conflict between returns sent in by the state election officers and by those of United States supervisors the latter are to constitute prima facie evidence of the right of the member to a seat, and a provision that the United States court within the election district shall appoint a board of three persons, representing both political parties, to canvass the returns of the supervisors.

Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chairman Cannon from the committee on appropriations yesterday submitted to the house a sundry civil appropriation bill. It recommends total appropriations of \$27,850,000, being \$13,298,000 less than regular estimates, and \$2,629,000 in excess of the appropriation carried by the last bill. The report states that the apparent excess is largely due to features not incorporated in the last sundry civil act, among which are the eleventh census, \$175,000; artificial limbs for disabled soldiers, \$279,000; homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, \$606,000; aid to state homes for soldiers, \$100,000 and a large number of appropriations for public buildings.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate on the 9th Mr. Call offered a resolution (referred to the committee on foreign relations) requesting the president to institute negotiations with Spain for such modifications of the treaty with that government as will enable American cattle to be shipped from the United States to Cuba. The senate silver bill was then taken up. Mr. Cockrell addressed the senate. After the close of Mr. Cockrell's speech the house silver bill was laid before the senate. Mr. Teller moved that the bill be printed and laid on the table. After a brief argument it was so ordered. Mr. Vest asked the senate to take up and consider the bill "to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries." Mr. Platt thought the senate should go on and dispose of the silver bill. He had been waiting to bring forward two bills which seemed to him not only of high importance, but of highest privilege, bills for the admission of two territories as states. He gave notice that henceforth the silver bill could not be laid aside except on a yeas and nays vote. Mr. Stewart asked unanimous consent that on Friday next at 3 o'clock the senate vote on the silver bill and amendments. In the house on motion of Mr. Comstock of Minnesota the title of the silver bill passed Saturday was amended so as to read as follows: "A bill directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes." Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs: That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform the house whether it is true that the Cunard steamship company Saturday last refused to obey the orders of officers of the United States to give return passage to certain immigrants landed at New York by the said company in violation of the contract labor laws of the United States and if so what steps, if any, have been taken to refuse entry to the steamships of said company until said company has complied with the laws of the United States and made due reparation for their refusal to obey the orders of the officials thereof.

In the house on the 11th on motion of Mr. Morrill the house silver bill was referred to the finance committee. Mr. Blair introduced (by request) a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on grounds of exhibitions for which appropriations are expended by the United States. Referred to the committee on education and labor. The following bills were passed: The senate bill granting to the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad company power to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway company all its railway property, rights and franchises in the territory of Oklahoma and in Indian Territory. The silver bill was taken up and unanimous consent was given that after 3 o'clock Friday next the debate shall be limited to five minutes by any senator on any question. In the house the senate bill amendatory of the internal revenue laws was passed. It authorizes the commissioner of internal revenue to formulate rules and regulations by which beer may be carried direct from the vats to the bottling department without passing through the intermediate process of being drawn into kegs. The senate bill was passed changing the present system of drawback on exported beer and fermented liquors and permitting their exportation in bond in the same manner as distilled spirits are now handled.

In the senate on the 11th adverse reports were made from the finance committee on Mr. Stanford's bill for government loans on liens on real estate

and on the bill to abolish metal money. The bills were indefinitely postponed. The senate bill extending the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit and criminal courts to the great lakes and their connecting waters, was passed. The committee on finance reported back favorably with sundry amendments the house silver bill and gave notice that at the proper time it would be offered as a substitute for the senate bill. The senate silver bill was taken up and Mr. Eustis addressed the senate. He spoke in favor of unrestricted coinage and was followed by Senator Turpie on the same side. The bill then went over. The senate bill to prohibit the monopoly of the transportation of cattle to foreign countries, which was under discussion last Monday, was again taken up and was passed without further discussion. Mr. Vest having consented to the amendment inserting the words "not already contracted for in good faith by persons or parties having cattle for transportation at the date of such contract sufficient to occupy such storage room." The senate joint resolution in regard to the export trade in cattle was then up and Mr. Vest made a statement in explanation and advocacy of it after which it was adopted. It requests the president of the United States to cause correspondence and negotiations to be had with the authorities of Great Britain for the purpose of securing the abrogation or modification of the regulations now enforced, which require cattle imported into Great Britain from the United States to be slaughtered at the port of entry and prohibiting the same from being carried alive to other places in said kingdom. The senate bill to provide for the inspection of all live cattle and beef products intended for export to foreign countries was then taken up and passed. It requires the secretary of agriculture to cause to be made a careful inspection of all live cattle and beef products for export to foreign countries from the United States with a view to ascertaining whether such cattle products are free from disease and for this purpose he may appoint inspectors who shall be authorized to give an official certificate clearly stating the condition in which such animals and beef products were found, and no clearance shall be given any vessel having on board cattle or beef products for exportation to a foreign country unless the owner or shipper of such cattle has a certificate from the inspector stating that said cattle or beef products are sound and free from disease.

In the senate on the 12th Dawes presented the conference report on the dependent pension bill and, at the request of Cullom, proceeded to explain it. After considerable discussion the report was ordered printed with the bill, as agreed to by the conference. The senate silver bill was then taken up, and Everts addressed the senate upon it. He characterized the act of 1873 as a "murderous thrust" at silver. After a review of the international conferences on the question of silver (out of which nothing had come), he said now for the first time in the progress of the matter of redress, the question confronted the republican party, which had a majority in each house and the control of the executive power. It was for that party to determine that the interval of lassitude and delay should be no longer extended. In the house a vote was taken agreeing to the conference report on the anti-trust bill and results: 25 to 56. Stewart of Vermont raised the point of no quorum and the speaker being unable to count a quorum a call of the house was ordered. A quorum having appeared the conference report was rejected 12 to 115. Stewart then moved a further conference with instructions to the house conferees to recede from the house amendment. Stewart demanded the previous question on his motion. Agreed to. Yeas, 111, nays, 97. The motion was then agreed to. Yeas, 106; nays, 98. The house agreed to the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill. Henderson, of Iowa, from the committee on appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency bill appropriating \$3,708,000 for the payment of pensions, and \$3,076,000 for expenses of the eleventh census. The senate bill was passed granting the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad company power to convey to the Rock Island & Pacific railroad company its rights, property and franchise in the territory of Oklahoma and the Indian territory.

In the senate on the 13th the resolution offered the day before by Mr. Edmunds appointing Edward K. Valentine sergeant-at-arms of the senate was taken up and agreed to, an amendment offered by Mr. Harris substituting the name of Henry W. Wall of Tennessee having first been voted down. Mr. Paddock said he had received several telegrams from Montana in regard to the outrages by the Cheyenne Indians in that state and asked the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs whether any action was being taken by it in regard to the matter. The senate silver bill was then taken up and Mr. Morgan took the floor. Mr. Morgan's speech was mainly an argument for free coinage. The close of the general debate on the silver bill has been postponed until Monday at 3 o'clock. The house bill, as amended by the finance committee, was substituted for the senate bill. In the house the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Cannon said the appropriation carried by the measure was \$28,000,000—\$10,000,000 less than the regular estimates and \$13,000,000 less than the regular and special estimates. The sundry civil bill for the current year provided for the expenditure of \$25,000,000. The apparent excess in this bill was more than accounted for by certain extraordinary items. The fourteen regular appropriation bills reported to the house exceed by \$35,000,000 the appropriations for the current

year. This excess was nearly all accounted for in three bills—pension bill, \$18,000,000; postoffice bill, \$12,000,000; naval bill, \$2,160,000. The other \$3,000,000 resulted from the expansion incident to the growth of the country. The only bill not reported to the house was the general deficiency bill, and this would be reported before the close of the fiscal year. There was pending the sundry civil and Indian bills. In the senate committee on appropriations are the agricultural, diplomatic and postoffice bills, and in the senate committee on commerce, the river and harbor bill. Pending in the senate is the legislative bill. The fortification bill has passed both houses. The District of Columbia, naval and pension bills are in conference. The army and military academy bills are in the hands of the president. This was a favorable showing compared with the condition of the bills two years ago.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The secretary of the treasury has asked for \$86,000 additional in the judicial appropriation bill.

A bill has been introduced to donate 80,000 acres of land in Louisiana in aid of the Louisiana state university.

The secretary of the interior has asked for an additional appropriation of \$60,000 to pay for the survey of public lands.

The house committee on post offices and post roads has reported favorably on the Bingham bill, prescribing severe penalties for robbing post offices.

The secretary of the treasury instructed the collector of the port at San Francisco to send back to China fifteen Chinamen who entered the United States.

Gen. W. B. Franklin, United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition, has made his report. He says the United States section received high praise and secured a number of prizes.

Senators Paddock and Manderson called upon President Harrison in the interest of General Hawkins, who asks a promotion to the commissary generalship to succeed General MacFieley, to be retired next month. They presented a lot of good papers in behalf of General Hawkins' claim.

Mr. Morse of Massachusetts has introduced in the house a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors upon which are located exhibition and exposition buildings for which appropriations are made by the government. The same bill was introduced in the senate by request of Mr. Blair.

There is a good deal of inquiry as to what has become of the bill to relieve the United States supreme court of its pressure of business by the creation of a number of circuit courts of high jurisdiction. This bill has passed the house and is now under consideration by the senate committee on judiciary, of which Mr. Edmunds is chairman.

Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill providing that all the funds or other property lately belonging to or in the possession of or claimed by the corporation of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, to which it shall appear there is no lawful private right, shall be devoted to the benefit of public common schools in Utah, the money to be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as shall seem to him to be most expedient.

The Wilson Liquor Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The house judiciary committee yesterday took up the Wilson original package bill and considered it for several hours without reaching any further conclusion than that on the motion of Colonel Oates of Alabama. It was referred to a subcommittee with instructions to report next Tuesday.

The Wilson bill will not be reported to the house as it stands. The members of the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the supreme court made a mistake in its decision, but they do not think the Wilson bill furnishes the remedy. In whatever form the bill will meet with strong opposition irrespective of party lines. This was developed upon the report from the committee on commerce on the Boutelle bill on the same subject, which was amended in the committee is practically identical with the Wilson measure. Those who manifest the most opposition take the ground that, as clearly set out in the decision of the supreme court in the Iowa case, the authority for the restriction must be deduced from that clause of the constitution which empowers congress to regulate commerce, and is in no way to be associated with the police powers of the several states. To do this under the power to regulate commerce is to declare affirmatively that it is injurious to the physical and moral well being of the community, but the dairymen are urging this same objection against the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, and they, too, since the decision of the supreme court, have come before congress asking that the same legislation be enacted for their benefit. In the state of New York oleomargarine is prohibited both as to the manufacture and sale, just as liquor is in the state of Iowa, and they argue that if federal control is to be exercised in one case it should be in the other. It is therefore evident, the objectors of the Wilson bill say, that what is now proposed is but a beginning.

Amendment to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senator Washburn proposed an amendment to the tariff bill, which was referred to the committee on finance, providing for the free importation until January 1, 1892, of all machinery imported for the purpose of manufacturing beet sugar, with a rebate of the duty paid on such machinery imported since January 1, 1890.

The valedictorian of the Union Law School at Chicago was a negro.

ALL FOR TEMPERANCE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION MEETING.

Is State and National Prohibition Desirable and Feasible?—The Battle of Omaha—Anxiety in Wyoming and Idaho Concerning Their Admission—Chairman Faithorn Reads the Riot Act to the Railroads—A Number of Them Fined.

National Prohibitionists.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Rev. Dr. Deems was made president of the national temperance congress which convened here yesterday and began its work by discussing the question, "Is State and National Prohibition Desirable and Feasible?" He held it to be desirable, and instanced the condition of Maine now and before its temperance legislation. Robert Graham, who was introduced as a representative of the church movement in behalf of temperance, took the ground that national or state prohibition was neither desirable or feasible. The total prohibition of the sale or manufacture of wines and fermented or distilled liquors, he said, would be an extreme law and should have an impregnable basis. Prohibition he asserted was not effective. In spite of it, the sale of liquor goes on practically openly in Portland, Bangor and other towns in Maine and in New Hampshire, Vermont and Iowa. He was in favor of a high license.

The next topic taken up was "The Battle of Omaha." The opening address being made by Prof. Cornwall of Aberdeen, South Dakota. These referred to the pending struggle in behalf of the prohibition amendment in Nebraska. The speaker said the struggle was sure of the success that they ought to have in Nebraska. The result depends upon the city of Omaha. They needed assistance in their battle against the saloon power. If prohibition lost the fight in Nebraska Iowa would be wrested from them, but if successful he could force the entire northwest from liquor. The day was given up to the discussion of papers on kindred topics.

At the evening session Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby denounced prohibition as untimely and impracticable at the present time. He favored high license. He urged unity of action in the temperance cause on the part of prohibitionists, instead of civil at workers who differed from their views, and in conclusion said that if prohibition could be adopted by force in New York city, the floodgates of vice would be thrown open.

Wyoming and Idaho Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—There is a good deal of anxiety felt in Wyoming and Idaho as to the condition of the bills admitting those two territories to statehood, and inquiries are coming here constantly as to the prospects of their passage. The bills have passed the house of representatives and have been reported favorably from the committee on territories in the senate. I asked Senator Platt, the chairman of this committee, to-day when he intended to call them up and whether he thought there was a prospect of their early passage. "I propose to get these bills up at the first possible moment," replied Senator Platt, "and I am going to try to have this silver debate shut off so that we can get at some other legislation. The senate is wasting its time listening to speeches that are not intended to convince anybody and that nobody wants to hear, and I think it is about time to quit and take in something else, but there is no danger of the bills failing, because we on this side of the senate are determined that they shall pass before congress adjourns."

Senator Allison, as chairman of the committee on appropriations and a member of the committee on finance, as well as the leading man of the republican steering committee, which makes out the programmes for legislation, knows more about the condition and prospects of business than any other man in the senate, and I asked him about the Wyoming and Idaho bills. "They are all right," he replied. "We will not adjourn without passing them, and I shall not allow them to be interfered with by the appropriation or tariff bills."

Reading the Riot Act.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Some time ago the interstate commerce commission decided that lines situated as are the Alton, St. Paul and Kansas City roads, ending at the Missouri river, could legally shrink their local rates to meet the proportions of through rates quoted by competitors between the same points. For instance, a rate from Denver via the Rock Island to Chicago might be \$1, while the rate to the Missouri river and from the Missouri river to Chicago might each be 60 cents.

Manifestly the lines ending at the Missouri river must charge the proportions of the through rate instead of the local rate or get none of the business. The lines ending at the river have consequently been shrinking their local rates in accordance with the views of the interstate commerce commission, but the rules of the Western Freight association have not been changed to meet this situation and Chairman Faithorn was compelled to fine the St. Paul \$100 on eighteen different complaints brought against it by the Northwestern because of this shrinkage of local rates.

Chairman Faithorn's decision is the most important in many respects he has ever made. He was undoubtedly compelled to make it under the rules, but it may bring on a serious conflict. About 5 per cent of all business from the west is through business. Under Chairman Faithorn's ruling the Alton, St. Paul, Wabash, Illinois Central and Kansas City roads would have to aban-

don all participation in the freight business originated by the competing lines.

They will not do this, and systems like the Northwestern, Rock Island and Burlington, which have lines west of the Missouri, will fight equally as hard before they will allow competitors to take at the river traffic originating on their own line west of the river.

Chairman Faithorn likewise fined the Burlington \$100 for a wrong classification, the Kansas City road \$100 for the illegal paying of drayage and the Burlington & Northwestern \$100 for an unauthorized quotation of a reduced rate.

Souvenirs From an Office Seeker.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Each member of the senate has received a souvenir in the form of a photo of a man dressed in a suit of store clothes with a nicely polished silk hat upon his head and an umbrella under his arm, gazing at a knot-hole in the "dim and distant far away." On the back of this photograph is the following inscription: "Peter West, attorney-at-law, Reno, Nev.; graduated from Iowa state university; candidate for United States district judge to fill vacancy in Nevada; age forty-nine; height 5 feet 10; weight 195 pounds; May 20, 1890." These letters are accompanied by a letter from Mr. West, in which he invites the senators to whom they have been addressed to co-operate in securing him an appointment as United States judge, and he encloses the photographs in order that they may see what sort of a looking man they are assisting. This is a novel way of seeking office, but it is not proving any more effective than the orthodox plan.

The Book Trust.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—Tremendous opposition has sprung up here against the American book company, the school book trust recently formed. Six months ago Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., the Cincinnati publishers, entered into a contract with the St. Paul board of education to supply the 30,000 children of this city with books, and for several days an agent of the company has been here seeking to have the contract transferred to the American, the Cincinnati firm having become a part of the latter. Outside firms not in the trust have made lower bids and the board of education claims the right to place the contract elsewhere. It is declared that the American book company is not a genuine concern, but merely a combine whose capital stock is \$5,000, of which less than one-third is paid up. The St. Paul book and stationery company which became a member of the trust and has the contract for supplying the state of Minnesota with books, is trying to draw out of the concern as the state made its contract with D. D. Merrill, its manager, individually, and will not permit an assignment to the American.

Cheyennes on the Rampage.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—There is great commotion among the Cheyenne Indians along the Tongue river in Montana, and General Ruger telegraphed from St. Paul to Fort Keogh ordering a detachment of one troop of the Eighth cavalry and three companies of the Twenty-second infantry to proceed to Sweeney creek, the center of the trouble.

Governor Toole of Montana received a dispatch at Helena, signed by ten prominent citizens of Miles City, requesting that he send 1,000 stands of arms and 10,000 rounds of ammunition to that point at once. In reply arms and ammunition were sent tonight in charge of Col. C. O. Curtis.

The Cheyennes have left their regular camps and are gathering in small ones of from fifteen to twenty-five and are firing at settlers' houses and making the most threatening demonstrations. Ranchmen have been bringing their families into the settlement all day.

Cattle are being shot down by the Indians through pure malice, as no parts of the animals are used for beef. Eighteen cattle were shot in one bunch on Otter creek.

A Big Failure in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Robert Warren was badly squeezed on the board of trade to-day. When the clearing house hour came for checks on margins he failed to come to time and announcement was made on the board at once of the fact. Within ten minutes more than a hundred traders and commission men had crowded into the office of the company and were yelling for a statement. Mr. Warren was not in, however, and his clerks were posted to tell all comers that they were at liberty to save themselves the best they could. No settlements were offered in the office and no satisfaction could be had from any of the clerks as to the causes that led up to or the amount of the failure. The check asked for was \$5,000, but that does not represent anything more than the amount which the company could not raise at 11 o'clock. The failure is a big one. For weeks the firm has been buying largely of wheat and provisions, especially ribs, and yesterday sold 2,000,000 bushels in a freight, losing a big chunk of money. It began buying at 85 cents, still kept buying up to 95 cents, held on past the turn and sold too late or too early at 88 or 90 cents on a falling market. Most of the provision business was on London and Glasgow contracts and the wheat was bought and sold here.

Train Robbery in Arkansas.

TEXARKANA, Ark., June 12.—The Texas & Pacific train which left here at midnight was robbed at Four Mile Junction. The switch was thrown open and the train wrecked. An unknown man who was stealing a ride was killed. Express Messenger Newlin resisted the robbers and was shot in the right hand and ear. The robbers then went through the express safe and made their escape. The amount of money and valuables taken has not yet been learned. A posse of men has gone in pursuit.

Work Mapped Out in Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The silver debate, which has been prolonged for so many weeks, comes to an end to-day. By an agreement reached last Friday general debate on the bill ends at 3 o'clock, and then debate continues under the five-minute rule until a vote is reached. The pending measure is the house bill as amended in the senate committee on finance. It will then go into conference, the chief point of difference between the two houses being the proposition to make the silver certificates legal tender and to make them redeemable in bullion at the option of the secretary of the treasury on demand of the owner. The matter is not likely to be disposed of finally for some time. Following the silver bill, Senator Platt, the chairman of the committee on territories, has arranged to call up the bill for the admission of Wyoming into the union, and after that the Idaho admission bill.

Senator Allison, the chairman of the committee on appropriations, has promised that he will not antagonize these bills with any of the appropriation bills.

It is the intention of the democrats to offer an omnibus bill (including Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico) as a substitute to the Wyoming bill, and the debate will be on that measure. Senator Platt has said that he will present the report of the committee in favor of the bills and make no further argument. In this event the debate on the two bills is likely to be brief and they may be disposed of by Thursday.

Senator Frye, the chairman of the committee on commerce, will have the river and harbor appropriation bill before the senate by that time, and he has the assurance that Senators Allison and Aldrich, of the committee on finance, will not call up the tariff bill (which will by that time have been reported) until the river and harbor bill is out of the way.

Senator Morrill's agricultural college bill is down for consideration Thursday. It may be crowded out by some other measure. The legislative appropriation bill is on the calendar and likely to be called up at any odd minute.

Before the end of the week the house will probably have passed the new federal election bill agreed upon by the republican caucus. The bill will probably be introduced in the house on Monday and after the committee on the election of president and vice-president has made report on it the house will take it up for consideration. The consideration of the bill may run into the following week.

The consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill will take the place on Monday of general suspension business, which the rules of the house provide shall occur on that day.

Tuesday the contested election case of Chalmers (republican) against Morgan (democrat) from Mississippi will be taken up and speedily disposed of, as the election committee has decided in favor of Morgan, the sitting member.

The national bankruptcy bill will also be taken up during the week.

Will Examine the Books.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—W. M. Thompson, the bookkeeper of the office of the commissioner of railroads, started west yesterday to make the annual examination of the books and accounts of the subsidized Pacific railroads, in order to ascertain the amounts due the United States for the last year under the Thurman act. He was accompanied by the assistant bookkeeper, F. E. Storm, and George W. Evans, the disbursing clerk of the interior department, who has been detailed to assist in the examination. They will stop in Chicago and Omaha and look into the affairs of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad and the Union Pacific railway companies, after which they will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to examine the books of the Central Pacific railroad company. They will be absent about five weeks.

The commissioner of railroads will make an inspection of the Northern Pacific road, leaving this city about August 1. Mr. Hassan, the chief engineer, who is now in the northwest on official business, will accompany him.

The Iowa Crops.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 16.—The weekly bulletin of the Iowa weather service and crop report bureau issued to-day says: A marked improvement is noted in the condition of grass and small grain. Corn is also well advanced in growth and general condition, except in localities where an excess of precipitation washed it out or prevented timely cultivation. A special effort was made to secure data as to the amount and present condition of wheat and the result shows a small increase in the acreage of recent years. The increase is estimated on the basis of reports received by Secretary Shaffer to be 2 per cent of winter and 1.5 per cent of spring wheat. The condition of this crop promises an average yield in nearly all parts of the state. There are no depredations of insect enemies reported and the cool weather favored a healthy growth of the plant. The present outlook is good. Clover is making a heavy yield and pastures are in fine condition. The fruit crop will be good.

Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, June 16.—The first of the cases of cholera at Puebla de Regal manifested themselves a month ago, after extensive excavations had been made for the purpose of paving the streets. Nine deaths from the disease have occurred, and on Saturday there were seven fresh cases. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of the town have fled. Seven deaths and seven fresh cases are reported at Montichelvo, a village near Puebla de Regal.