

A DAY OF DISCUSSION.

The Congress of the United States Unusually Talkative Yesterday.

The Senate Consumes the Day on the Education Bill.

Which Finally Passes that Body by a Vote of 38 to 12.

Seventy-Seven Millions Appropriated for Eight Years.

The House Has Quite a Talk on the Wool Question.

A Motion to Restore the Duty of 1867 Fails by 119 to 120.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—After the transaction of unimportant business the senate resumed consideration of the education bill.

Mr. Brown (dem., Ga.) spoke in its support in answer to the opposing argument of Mr. Morgan (dem., Ala.).

Mr. Voorhes (dem., Ind.) followed Brown, strongly advocating the measure. He thought it was too late in the day to protest against national aid to state education since not only had hundreds of millions of acres of lands been given to separate states for education, but \$900,000 in cash had been expended by the national government in the establishment and support of freedmen's schools and \$400,000 for the education of Indian children.

At the conclusion of Voorhes' remarks, Hoar's first amendment was then taken up, providing that the amount to be distributed the first year be \$7,000,000 the second year \$10,000,000, third year, \$15,000,000, and then diminish at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year till the expiration of the 8th year, when the appropriation should cease. Agreed to, yeas 38, nays 2.

Another amendment of Hoar's was agreed to, providing that an equal opportunity of education be given to all the children of the state.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman (rep., O.), providing that the money shall be used only for common schools, not sectarian in character.

Mr. Morgan (dem., Ill.) inquired if this provision aimed at Catholics.

Mr. Sherman replied that it was not aimed at Catholics, Methodists or Presbyterians especially, but it was his idea that public money should be disbursed only for non-sectarian schools. He believed the intelligent Catholics of the country were coming to the conclusion that many of their ideas about common schools were erroneous.

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The amendment agreed to—yeas 32, nays 72.

The first of the amendments heretofore offered by Harrison was taken up. It provides that no state shall receive any benefits of the act until the governor of the state shall file with the secretary of the interior a statement showing the attendance at the schools and the expenditure therefor.

Mr. Williams (dem., Ala.) opposed the amendment.

Mr. Morgan said there was a provision in the constitution of Alabama that prohibited the state from using the principal of any money. It could only use the interest.

In reply to a suggestion from Mr. Logan (rep., Ill.) regarding new issues, Mr. Morgan said he didn't care for new issues; the old issues were good enough for him. He (Morgan) was not a presidential candidate.

Mr. Butler (dem., S. C.) suggested that it was not at all impossible that the secretary of the interior might use this money as a corruption fund. It had been done before and would be done again, if this bill passed; he didn't care if that officer was a democrat or republican.

Mr. Plumb (rep., Kas.) thought the danger greater that the governor might use the money for political purposes on his own account or for the benefit of his own political party.

Mr. Harrison (rep., Ind.) remarked that he had on another day, speaking for his party, said "We never trust men twice." Harrison said "That might be for the party of the senator, but he said on this side of the chamber we do trust men twice. If we didn't it might not be possible for us to be on friendly relations with some senators on the other side of the chamber."

Mr. Morgan added: "Nor your own party either."

Several senators protested against politics being brought into the discussion of this humanitarian question.

Mr. Harrison's amendment was finally agreed to.

The motion of Logan was agreed to, striking out the section which permitted states having less than 5 per cent of illiteracy to use money for normal schools or industrial education.

A number of amendments were offered by Harrison and agreed to.

The bill being completed as in committee of the whole, it was reported to the senate, read three times and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Blair, Brown, Colquitt, Conger, Cullum, Daves, Duff, Edmunds, Frye, Garland, George, Hampton, Harrison, Hoar, Jackson, Jones, Jones (Pa.), Kennon, Logan, McMillan, Anderson, Miller (N. Y.), Morrill, Pike, Platt, Pugh, Ransom, Riddick, Sawyer, Williams, Wilson, Call, Cameron—33.

Nays—Bayard, Butler, Coker, Groome, Harris, Hawley, Maxey, Mills (Cal.), Merzau, Pendleton, Saulsbury—11.

Adjourned, the chair first lying before the senate as the next business in order the bankruptcy bill.

The educational bill as passed appropriates \$77,000,000, to be distributed among the states in proportion to illiteracy on the basis of the census of 1880, the payment of the money to extend over a series of eight years.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Jordan (rep., Or.) the joint resolution was passed directing the secretary of the interior to deliver to the Cincinnati law library a complete set

of reports of the United States supreme court and circuit and district courts, two complete sets of the revised statutes and sundry other public documents.

Mr. Liederer (dem., N. J.) introduced a bill to enable the attorney general to collect statistics in relation to criminals and convict labor.

Mr. Keifer (rep., O.): To dispense with the use of models in the patent office.

Mr. Hopkins (dem., Pa.): Providing an indenture of apprenticeship in the District of Columbia and the territories.

Mr. Lovering (dem., Mass.), granting a pension of \$8 per month to all soldiers and sailors who served sixty days in the late war and honorably discharged soldiers.

Mr. Springer, a resolution calling for correspondence regarding the confiscation by the Italian government of the property of the American college in Italy, and asking the president whether the good offices of the government were desirable in the matter.

By Mr. King (dem., La.), to increase the efficiency of the river observations sign service; also to aid and support the common schools.

Mr. Randall (dem., Pa.), from the committee on rules, reported a resolution setting apart April 8th and May 13th for the consideration of bills reported by the committee on territories, not to include bills for the creation of new territories or the admission of new states. Adopted.

Mr. Stockalger (dem., Ind.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to make bills for the erection of public buildings, a continuing special order for April. There were fifty-four such bills before the house, and unless this was done, none of them could be passed.

Mr. Holman (dem., Ind.) opposed the motion. Only five of the thirteen appropriation bills were passed, not to mention the bills for the forfeiture of railroad land grants. After further discussion, the motion was agreed to—162 yeas to 77.

Mr. Morrison (dem., Ill.) called attention to the fact that when the tariff commission ended its eight months' exercises, it fixed the duty on wool, as it was in the law to-day. Its report was approved by the gentlemen on the other side, and the protective friends, few in number, on his, by the senate and by a conference. Presently these gentlemen would undo their work and restore the duty to the rate at which it stood before the passage of the tariff bill. What estimate was to be made on their professions, he asked.

Mr. White (rep., Va.) also opposed the motion, and favored a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits after January 1st, 1887 to five cents per gallon, and a change of the existing law so as to provide that the tax shall be paid within sixty days after the spirits have been put in bond.

Mr. Willis (dem., Ky.) and Mr. Kasson (rep., Ia.) favored the motion on the ground that the whisky industry was liable to a serious financial disturbance as long as the question remained in doubt. The last tax to be taken off, should be the tax on whisky.

Mr. Springer (dem., Ill.) introduced bills for the improvement of the Louisiana bayous, aggregating \$95,000. Referred to the committee of commerce. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY LAW. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A strong effort is being made by business organizations of this country to persuade congress to pass a national bankruptcy law. The bill now before congress for this purpose is the result of a good deal of careful study by men who have given the subject a great deal of thought, and have had long legal experience. A series of arguments in favor of the enactment of such a law have been presented to the members in pamphlet form.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING GRAB. The house committee on public buildings have reported bills for the erection of from thirty to forty public buildings in various parts of the country. There is the usual growl from those who ask and do not get the buildings. There are always four or five times as many applicants as can be given buildings. One of these unhappy individuals whose bill has not yet been reported said, in conversation with your correspondent, that he had made a careful study of the house calendar, and found of the thirty-one bills reported by the committee, only two were for republican districts. Fully four-fifths, he said, of those reported are for democratic districts.

NEWSPAPER TAX.

THE OPPRESSIVE POSTAGE RATES. WASHINGTON, April 7.—Joseph Medill, editor of The Chicago Tribune, and president of the Western Associated Press, made an argument today before the senate committee on postoffice and post roads, in favor of the reduction of the present pound rate of postage on newspapers issued from the offices of publication. The present law, he said, the occasion of laying the oppressive tax upon publishers. It was enacted in 1874 and fixed the rate of postage on papers issued from the office of publication at two cents per pound, which rate it made payable at the office of publication. Before the enactment of this law the postage on this class of mail matter was collected at the postoffice delivery from the subscriber, then the news agent, or whoever received the papers, the tax falling upon the purchaser, as it ought. But it was said a great many papers were not taken out of the postoffice, and in order to stop this loss the revenue law revising commission was enacted. The result has been that the publishers of the United States have been compelled to pay a tax amounting to \$1,500,000 per annum during the past ten years.

THE BURLINGTON POOLS WITH THE TRIPARTITE. CHICAGO, April 7.—A meeting of the managers of roads parties to the tripartite agreement, forming the Western Trunk Line association, was held to-day for the purpose of consulting upon plans for harmonizing the differences between the association and the Burlington road. The session was secret, but it is understood matters progressed to the extent of rendering the formation of a pool between the association and the Burlington road probable. It is understood that Manager Potter, of the Burlington, has issued orders stopping the issuance of passes to shippers for the purpose of influencing business, and that the tripartite meeting to-day took a like action.

STRIKING MINERS BECOMING DESPERATE. INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—A large number of coal miners of western Indiana have been on a strike for nearly two months. The strike has proceeded peacefully until recently, but is now assuming a threatening aspect. The miners in Vigo are threatened with death unless they stop work.

if was cut down so much money was put into the pockets of Britishers in Australia? The gentleman made a mistake about the fibre of wool. Australia produced the finest, but the United States produced the most elastic fibre. If the tariff could be maintained at what it was in 1867, this country in a few years could maintain its wool industry without a tariff. Without it, our wool would be driven from the market. Over \$15,000,000 was lost the past year owing to the reduction of the duty. It did not affect the price of clothing. The motion was lost—yeas 119; nays 120.

On Converse's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill restoring the duty of 1867 on wool, the following northwestern representatives voted yeas: Anderson, Cannon, Collier, Edwood, Funnston, Henderson (Ill.), Hanback, Hitt, Hepburn, Kasson, Morrill (Kas.), Payson, Peters, Perkins, Rowell, Weller, Wilson (La.), Ryan.

The nay vote of the northwestern members was: Adams (Ill.), Henderson (La.), Morrison, Moulton, Murphy, Nease, Riggs, Springer, Struble.

Those absent or not voting were: Messrs. Dunham, Finerty, George R. Davis, Worthington, Townsend, Thomas, McCook, Cook (Ia.).

Mr. Thompson (dem., Ky.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it unwise and inexpedient for the present congress to abolish or reduce the tax on spirits distilled from grain.

In a brief debate, which followed, Messrs. York (N. C.) and Cox (dem., N. C.) opposed the motion and advocated the entire repeal of the internal revenue laws.

Mr. White (rep., Va.) also opposed the motion, and favored a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits after January 1st, 1887 to five cents per gallon, and a change of the existing law so as to provide that the tax shall be paid within sixty days after the spirits have been put in bond.

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FOREIGN FRAGMENTS.

Cambridge Wins the Annual Boat Race With Oxford.

Nubar Pasha Withdraws His Various Resignations.

A Number of British Generals Assemble at Cairo.

Reported Closing of Many American Schools at Armenia.

Bismarck's Health Impels His Release of Prussian Affairs.

The Franchise Bill Passes a Second Reading in the House of Commons.

OVER THE OCEAN.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RACE. LONDON, April 7.—The annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge University crews occurred this morning. The course was the regular Thames course, four miles and two furlongs, from Putney to Mortlake. The weather was very unpropitious, the air filled with drizzling rain, a heavy mist overhung the river, while the water was decidedly choppy. There were but few spectators. The Cambridge crew was the favorite from the start, and won an easy victory.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN. CAIRO, April 7.—Nubar Pasha has withdrawn his resignation of the presidency of the Egyptian ministry and other offices held by him. His differences with Clifford Lloyd, under secretary of the interior, have been referred to the British government.

TONGKIN AFFAIRS. PARIS, April 7.—Advices from Tongkin state the French will attack Huhgong April 11th.

THE CONQUERERS AT CAIRO. CAIRO, April 7.—Gen. Graham reached this city to-day. General Stephenson, commander-in-chief, will to-morrow review troops returned from Suakin. Major Hunter has returned to Aden, having visited Berber, Harrara, and Zeila, points in Somali territory, south of the Gulf of Aden. There has been some doubt as to the American feeling of tribes inhabiting that section, but Hunter reports them well disposed towards the Egyptian government, although agitated over the condition of affairs in Soudan. There will be no danger of trouble, he believes, so long as the British gunboat is allowed to remain in the vicinity. There are 800 French men of war lying in the Gulf of Aden.

CLOSING AMERICAN SCHOOLS IN ARMENIA. LONDON, April 7.—In the house of commons afternoon, the under foreign secretary said the government had no precise information regarding American schools in Armenia, but it was aware that American missionaries had been attacked near Bitlis, and had been prevented from opening a school at Irysh Soo, and that the schools at Van had been closed. He said the American government had thanked the British charge d'affaires for the aid he had rendered General Wallace at Constantinople in the matter, and also stated that the British ambassador of Turkey had expressed upon the porte the necessity of ameliorating the condition of affairs in Kurdistan and East Anatolia.

FOOT AND MOUTH. IT IS ALSO announced that there are less than 50 cases of foot and mouth disease in the United Kingdom.

THE BRITISH FRANCHISE. LONDON, April 7.—In the commons the franchise bill passed a second reading by 290 to 210.

OVERWORKED BISMARCK. BERLIN, April 7.—It is generally announced that Prince Bismarck, on the advice of his physicians, renounces the control of affairs of the Prussian government, but retains the direction of imperial affairs.

CORRUPT COPS.

How the New York Police Played into the Hands of Lottery Swindlers.

NEW YORK, April 7.—In the legislative inquiry into the management of the police department to-day, Anthony Comstock told what he knew about the efforts of the police to aid policy and lottery dealers in escaping. Whenever they became aware that warrants were issued, Superintendent Walling, he said, issued orders forbidding any member of the force executing a warrant sued out by witnesses. The superintendent went farther, by appearing before the legislative committee, with other heads of the police department, to secure the defeat of the bill directed against policy dealers and gamblers, and they succeeded. Witnesses related some incidents of his raids on several occasions when he swore out warrants for the arrest of violators of the law. The policemen beat him there by warning violators of the coming raid.

Flats on Fire. NEW YORK, April 7.—A fire is raging in St. George's apartment house, a seven-story building occupied by fourteen families. The loss will exceed \$150,000.

The Latest Gould Cut. ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A general order has been issued by the executive committee of the Gould and Wash systems, proclaiming a reduction of ten per cent in the salaries of all officers and employees receiving \$100 and over per month. Engineers and trainmen not included. The reduction is made for the months of April, May, June, or longer if necessary. It is understood the main cause of the reduction is in the serious damage by

WYOMING STOCK GROWERS.

Annual Meeting of the Association at Cheyenne—The Proceedings Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. CHEYENNE, April 8.—The annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association began to-day with an attendance of 600, including the delegation of 150 who came up from Colorado by special train.

Mayor Carey, president of the association, delivered the opening speech, which was followed by the secretary's report. He detailed the points of the association for the past year and discussed in an interesting manner many matters of interest to stockmen in general, including the questions of transportation, pleuro-pneumonia, fencing of land, use of government land, and others.

The afternoon was given up to a general discussion of the annual diseases of the sheep, which was participated in by many members, and several of the Chicago committee men.

President Carey detailed the doings of the committee which went to Washington in the interests of the bill, and told of the cases of pleuro-pneumonia which they found there.

The general sentiment of the association is strongly in favor of the bill, and resolutions that they be passed with instructions that they be forwarded to the representatives in congress of the cattle-growing states.

The treasurer stated that the year's expenses had been \$29,000, and the deficit will be made up by membership fees. Some sixty new members were admitted. A large committee was appointed to arrange the round-up districts, and they are in session this evening.

REGULAR PRESS DISPATCHES. CHEYENNE, April 6.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association was held here to-day. The association is one of the largest in the world, representing about 2,000,000 head of stock and \$100,000,000 of invested capital. A delegation of 125 was present from the Colorado association. The meeting was the largest ever held in the territory. Secretary Sturgis submitted a report in which the questions of contagious diseases, national organization of cattle breeders, the using of government lands for grazing purposes, transportation, and others on a local interest were ably considered. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been actually demonstrated that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in certain Atlantic states which demands national legislation for its suppression, and

WHEREAS, A committee sent to Washington City the National Cattle Breeders' convention held at Chicago in November, 1883, prepared a careful and conservative bill, covering the necessary measure, which bill has passed the approval of representatives, and is now before the senate; and

WHEREAS, Certain commission firms and cattle dealers of the Union stock yards of Chicago have seen fit to oppose the legislation, and send a committee with legal counsel to Washington to lobby for the defeat of this bill; and

WHEREAS, Members of said firms have repeatedly stated in published interviews in the Chicago press, that they opposed the bill because its object was to quarantine the State of Texas under the plea of existing contagious disease, and prevent the bringing of Texas cattle to the Chicago market in the summer; therefore

Resolved, We hereby desire to express our most emphatic language that this association of cattle growers, representing \$200,000,000 invested in breeding cattle, approves, endorses and supports in the fullest measure of its ability, that they regard these measures as absolutely vitally important to the permanent security of their business; that as producers and contributors to the taxable wealth of the country in one of the largest industries of the United States, they demand from congress such measures of protection as it has heretofore granted other great producing industries;

Resolved, That we regard the interests of the commission firm of the Union Stock yards as those of brokers only, limited to the commission which they receive for selling stock; that the vast interest represented and centering in the yards is not the property of these men, but the property of those who produced it; that the firms referred to would not suffer by its entire destruction, except in consequent loss of business to themselves.

Resolved, In answer to the suggestion intended to injure Texas interests, that the members of this association are the largest customers in Texas cattle in the west, and hope and expect to remain so. This association knows of no cattle disease in any part of Texas which could justify the application of quarantine measures to that state.

Resolved, That in view of the above facts this association regards the action of the commission firms as originating in a selfish, narrow view of their own interests, as highly injurious to the vast cattle-producing industry of the plains, and deserving our unqualified censure.

Further, That earnestly approving of, and desiring the immediate passage of said national industry bill, it is our duty to appoint a committee to voice those opinions and urge every honest means to secure this end.

Mexico Rebels Against a Stamp Act. CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—All the stores in the republic are closed to-day in protest against the stamp act. Efforts at a compromise between the merchants and the president have failed. The latter insists on collecting the tax at all hazards. Minister Morgan is unable to protect the property of Americans against the enforcement of the decree.

All business is suspended. No stores will be open to-morrow unless the police open them. There is great anxiety, and a riot is feared.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MINISTER HUNT. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The funeral of the late minister Hunt takes place to-morrow with military honors. The pall bearers are Chief Justice Waite, Admiral Porter, Rear Admiral Rodgers, Ex-Secretary Blaine, Senator Gisson, Judge Bancroft Davis, Judge Peabody, of New York and Ex-Postmaster General James.

An Illinois Murderer's Predicament. JACKSONVILLE, April 7.—David Wells, of Scott county, who killed Constable Coats at Glasgow on the 22nd ult., was surrendered to the authorities of that county by his father and brother this morning for a reward of \$1,000 offered for his capture, and will use the money in his defense. He was brought here, as the jail at Glasgow is not thought

to be a safe place for him. A telephone message reports a mob of 200 on their way here for the purpose of lynching him. Owing to the report that the crowd were on the way from Winchester the prisoner Wells was hastily placed on a train and sent to Springfield for safe keeping in the Sangamon county jail.

A SHOCKING SHOCK.

Beginning of the Trial of an Apparition Real Bad Woman.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. CHICAGO, April 7.—The celebrated case of Mrs. Anna Schock came up for trial before Judge Williamson in the criminal court to-day, and it is expected will last three days. Mrs. Schock was the matron of the Woman's Industrial Home at LaGrange. The humane society officers visited the "home" in December last, and found a cow in the kitchen, where thirteen children were huddled about a broken stove. The snow was flying through the broken window. The beds were filthy, and the little ones were in a most deplorable condition.

THE IOWA IDEA. Dubuque Repudiates Prohibition by Electing Every Democratic Candidate—Other Elections.

Dubuque, April 7.—The city election resulted in the election of every man on the democratic ticket, including all the aldermen. The majorities are greater than ever given before at any election. Fred O'Donnell, for mayor, has 1,063 majority. The balance of the ticket presses this majority closely. The democrats carry every ward in the city, including those which were heretofore republican. The German wards especially gave heavy democratic majorities. The prohibition question played an important part in the election.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—Mayor Buckley, republican, was re-elected to-day.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 7.—The city election to-day resulted in the choice of three democrats and five republican aldermen. The republicans elect the mayor, clerk and marshal. This is a victory for high license. An appropriation of \$15,000 for paving the public square was carried by a large majority.

The Denver & Rio Grande. DENVER, April 7.—At the meeting of the Denver & Rio Grande railway stockholders to-day, the annual report was submitted, showing a surplus of \$150,000 over their fixed charges. Resolutions were passed expressing a desire for harmonious relations with the Coal and Iron Company restored, and requesting the trustees to take such measures as are deemed best for the interests of the company, towards the action of Colonel Dodge in assuming to be manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Western. The old board of directors were elected except Colonel Dodge, whose place was filled by D. H. Moffatt, of Denver.

One Murderer to Hang. ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Wm. Brown, a negro, who confessed to having murdered a peddler named Lavidge, and chopped his body to pieces in the little town of Cahokia, Ill., six weeks ago, which created a great sensation in that neighborhood, was arraigned before the circuit court at Belleville, Ill., to-day, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to hang May 30th.

St. Paul's Move for High License. ST. PAUL, April 7.—Twenty-five hundred citizens attended a high license meeting at Market Hall this evening. The meeting was addressed by Bishop Ireland, General Gordon Cole, and Dr. Thomas. All took the ground of high license and against prohibition. Resolutions favoring a \$500 license was passed and a committee appointed to select a citizens' ticket for the coming municipal election.

More Burlington Stock. BOSTON, April 7.—The directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway company have voted to give the stockholders of record April 10th the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par to the amount of ten per cent of their holdings. The right is to subscribe for 69,578 shares. Subscriptions must be made on or before May 20th. The new stock is issued to pay for construction and equipment and to build branches already authorized.

From Canada to the States. QUEBEC, April 7.—The provincial deficit for the past fiscal year is now stated to be \$487,000. The proportions of the exodus from this neighborhood to the States is becoming alarming. From one parish in Montserrat, last week, 325 persons left, 200 of whom never intend returning to Canada.

Closed by the Sheriff. CHICAGO, April 7.—The Garden City Warehouse company was closed by the sheriff this afternoon on judgments aggregating \$30,000, entered by confession to-day.

A Fatal Fire. DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—A fire at Dear Lake, Macatawa county, Saturday night, destroyed eight buildings. Two children of W. R. Hopkins perished in the flames. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

West Virginia for Blaine. POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., April 7.—A republican mass convention to-night declared in favor of Blaine and Lincoln. West Virginia will send a Blaine delegation to Chicago.

Cambrack Recaptured. DALLAS, Texas, April 7.—Cambrack, the noted cotton swindler, who recently escaped after being arrested at Guaymas, Mexico, has been recaptured.

Paper Mill Burned. CHICAGO, April 7.—The Journal's Ottumwa (Ill.) special says: Clark's paper mill at Marseilles burned last night. Loss \$60,000; fully insured.

Iowa Prohibition Making Democrats. KEOKUK, Iowa, April 7.—Judge Jagger, a democrat, was elected mayor to-day. Four democrats and two republicans were sent to the council. The prohibition laws figured in the election.

TRAFFIC'S TUSSE.

Yesterday the Piercest Day of All on Chicago's 'Change.

Prices Fluctuating Wildly and Breaking Badly.

May Wheat, as Predicted, Finally Touches 80 Cents.

The Demand for Cattle Brisk and Prices Very Firm.

A Dressed Beef Operator Takes a Train Load.

Several Thousand Nebraska Sheep Sold at \$5.50 to \$5.90.

CHICAGO'S MARKETS.

THE STORMIEST DAY OF ALL. Special Dispatch to THE BEE. CHICAGO, April 7.—To-day was the stormiest of all the fierce seasons which have lately been the rule on the board. To-day the feeling of uncertainty at the opening was very great, and that, accompanied by depressing cables early, caused prices to fluctuate wildly and to break badly. The prediction of a great many bears that May wheat would touch 80c was verified early in the session, 82 1/2c June and July advancing to 85c.

Lard was fairly active and easier early, but closed moderately strong. May closed at \$8.37 1/2, June \$8.87 1/2, July \$8.85 1/2. On call sales were 1,750 tierces; July advancing 2 1/2c.

The cattle demand is brisk and prices are firm, with here and there a slight advance on anything that exactly suited the buyer. So eager were buyers to get their orders filled that about all were sold before noon. In one instance one of the dressed beef operators took a whole train of fifteen or sixteen car loads. The bulk of receipts were fat cattle, leaving only a small per cent of butchers' stock and feeders, both of which sold quick at strong previous prices. Corn fed Texans, \$5 to \$5.50; 1,350 to 1,500 export grades, \$6.20 to \$6.60; good to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,350; \$5.70 to \$6.15; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.15 to \$5.60.

Sheep—425 Nebraskas, averaging 1 1/8, at \$5.50; 649 do, averaging 1 1/4, at \$5.70; 184 do, averaging 1 1/2, at \$5.75; 1,063 do, averaging 1 3/4, at \$5.90.

SHARON'S SHAME.

Miss Hill's Superstition in Placing Sharon's Underclothes in a Newly-Made Grave.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—In the Sharon divorce trial to-day Geo. Dudley Gillard, employed at the Masonic cemetery, testified that a