THE TRIBUNE.

F. M. & E. M. KIMMELL, Pubs.

McCOOK, : : : : NEB

ALL OVER THE STATE.

Dr. Potter, president of Union college, N. Y., who was elected bishop of Nebraska, has notified Rev. James Paterson, secretary of the Episcopal council, that he has taken the matter under consideration.

Seven men were buried by the caving of a sand bank at Seventh and Castellar streets, Omaha, on the 28th. Two succeeded in extricating themselves, but the other five were dead when taken out. The names of four are Thomas Daugherty, Julius Schwenke, B. Brocknow and F. Saxe, the fifth being unknown. All were single men and foreigners.

Sneak thieves entered the residence of Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Lincoln, and succeeded in getting away with a gold watch and chain valued at about $40. The watch was wrapped up in a silk handkerchief, which had been placed in a reticule and was hanging against the wall.

Garret Harseem, of Wayne county, who attempted suicide a few days ago, is recovering, and bids fair to live to suicide another day.

Sam Stewart, of Beatrice, a worthless whelp, was arrested a few days ago for threatening to kill the wife who for months has supported him. He will rest three months in jail, and at the end of that time pay $50 if he wishes to enjoy liberty.

Two miles northwest of Nebraska City, two farmers named Upton, of Cass county, and Sharp, of Otoe, were going home with a load of lumber each. In going down a steep hill Uupton's team ran away, running into Sharp's wagon, upsetting the latter as it was crossing the Walnut creek bridge and throwing Sharp out. He was run over and instantly killed. The wagon and team was thrown from the bridge into the creek below.

The house of Mr. H. Coles, one mile south of Valley, was burglarized last Sunday night, and a valuable breech-loading shotgun and a lot of silverware taken. Two men were found in possession of the stolen property and pleaded guilty of the theft. They now languish in the Douglas county jail.

Wm. Kinkaid, a contractor on the B. & M., went to Omaha Saturday night with $1,600. He slept that night with Mike Linehan, and allowed him to put the money under the pillow. In the morning the money was missing. Linehan is under arrest on suspicion of having got away with the wealth.

Ten thousand dollars has been secured to enable Nebraska to make a first-class exhibit at the New Orleans exposition.

It has been ascertained that the name of the person who was found floating in the river near Omaha a few days ago was Oaks. His brother has written from Pennsylvania that he will come for the remains.

Burglars gained access to the safe in the hardware store of Merwin & Mathewson, Table Rock, drilling two holes, but they failed to open it. The only injury to the safe was caused by the drill striking the lock, preventing its being opened by proper persons.

A heavy storm is reported from the north part of Merrick county. All the windmills on Metcalf's ranche were blown down, and thirteen head of cattle in Miller's herd, and five belonging to J. M. Hober, were killed by lightning.

Reports from different parts of Merrick county as to the condition of the growing crops are very favorable. Small grain is not of so rank a growth as last year, but is filling out well and gives promise of an average yield.

The supreme court convened at Lincoln on the 1st. Two hundred and thirty cases are docketed, among which are some very important ones.

Oxford is now an incorporated town, and arrangements are being perfected by which everything will soon be running in good shape.

A man named Anderson, while crossing a bridge in Merrick county, was precipitated with his team into the water, the structure having given away. Both horses were drowned but Anderson was not much hurt.

A severe hail storm passed over the country southeast of Valentine, covering the ground to a considerable depth. No material damage to crops is reported.

Robbers entered the store of R. H. Hallet, Weeping Water, and carried away goods amounting to $50 and a gold and silver watch belonging to one of the clerks.

Nick Ruert, living near Grand Island, was held up by two men who rifled his pockets but failed to secure any wealth.

The population of Otoe county is 19,507—a gain of over 1,000 during the past year.

The Ogalalla Reflector says stock men from the western ranges are numerous. They are there to buy of the southern drives of cattle, of which there are now 35,000 head to select from.

Col. Peter Karberg, deputy secretary of state and editor of the Staats Anzieger, of Lincoln, breathed his last on the 2d, after three weeks suffering. In an encounter on June 4th he had a leg broken. Two weeks afterward pneumonia set in, resulting in death as above stated. The deceased was 44 years old and has been engaged in journalism since the war. He established the Anzieger in 1880. He leaves a wife and wo children.

Harrison, the boy preacher, is holding a series of meetings at Lincoln, and drawing large audiences.

The Ashland Gazette mentions that H. C. Sutton and wife, of Marshall, Michigan, are now visiting in Nebraska. They are the parents of the Sutton brothers living west of that place. They are well along in years—Mr. Sutton being 81 and Mrs. Sutton near 80 years of age, and are both hale and hearty. They have a family of three sons and eight daughters, also seventeen grand-sons, thirteen grand-daughters, and three great-grand-children. None in the family use tobacco or whisky.

In the Crete nurseries there are seven hundred cherry trees, planted in 1874 and 1875, which are now yielding fruit worth from $1.50 to $5 per tree. They are planted 200 trees to the acre, making $300 or $400 annual return per acre.

At Beatrice, Joseph Chrisman, convicted of bribing a witness, got thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of $500.

Captain Treloar, of the Omaha Athletic club, has given Max Meyer & Bro. an order for a handsome gold cup of the value of $200, which he intends to offer as a prize to the best amateur base ball club in the state. The Union Pacifics and similar organizations are barred, leaving the contest open to a large number of clubs.

Watson Pickrell, Frank Myers and Ed Austin left Beatrice recently with a drove of 3,000 sheep for Texas. They will drive the entire distance, and expect to be about three months on the trip.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. F. and A. M., will meet in special communication Tuesday, July 15, at Lincoln, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Nebraska state capitol. The lodges and Freemasons of Nebraska, with sojourning craftsmen, are invited to be present on this occasion and assist in the work. The orator of the day will be M. W. Robert W. Furnas, past grand master. Excursion rates can be obtained by writing to the committee of arrangements—A. G. Kendall, S. S. Royce and Wm L. Fairbrother, Lincoln.

At a recent meeting of the state board of agriculture, held at Omaha, Messrs. Daniels and Nye and others arranged for extensive cattle sales during the fair. President Dinsmore submitted a report of a conference with officials of the Iowa roads with regard to reduced freight and passenger rates. The C., B. & Q. offers to sell excursion tickets at one and one-fifth fares for the round trip. The C., R. I. & P. will sell excursion tickets at two cents per mile. The other roads, so far as heard from, will give same terms as the C., B. & Q. The C., B. & Q, will charge full freight rates to Omaha and return free under the usual conditions as to ownership. The secretary was authorized to open negotiations with John I. Case, owner of the famous trotter, Jay-Eye-See, with a view to bringing the horse to Omaha for a trial heat against time at the state fair. It was voted to allow all county societies such privileges as were granted last year.

The Crete nurseries embrace 120 acres and employ sixty hands at an average monthly expense for wages of $1,500.

C. L. Pierce, a line repairer of the Western Union telegraph company, was killed west of Millard on the 2d while helping to lift a handcar off the track. The engine struck him as he stood too near the rails. Pierce was 34 years of age and unmarried. Coroner Maul held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Two soldiers named Gardner and Warnsteff, from Fort Omaha, visited the city on the 1st. During the night, while walking back to the fort a severe wind and rain storm overtook them and they sought protection under a tree, which blew down. When found Gardner was still pinned to the ground by the tree, his chest and skull being frightfully mangled. He was alive when found, but died shortly after being taken to the hospital. Warnsteff was found against the fence, a few feet distance, where he had crawled after being struck down. Both of his legs were broken and his body was terribly bruised, but he was conscious and able to give an account of the accident. Warnsteff will recover.

The railroads in Thayer county are assessed $262,065 and the telegraph lines at $49,679.73.

The safe of the National Lumber company at Pawnee City was broken open by burglars. They were frightened away before reaching the money drawer, hence received no consideration for their trouble. In the last six or eight weeks four horses have been stolen frou Pawnee county. The thieves have not been captured nor the horses returned.

There will be no change in the corps of teachers in the public school of Pawnee City during the fall and winter term. The buard seem to be well pleased with the work of each individual teacher, and are opposed to making any change when all are giving good satisfaction.

Chairman Creighton, of the Omaha board of public works, has handed in his resignation in consequence of disagreement with the city engineer.

James Wilson, a young negro arrested at Lincoln for stealing a gold watch and chain, was sentenced to the reform school by Judge Parker. His father and mother were both present and expressed the opinion that it was the best thing that could be done with him.

Charles Roll, living near Dorchester, fell from a tree while picking mulberries and received injuries which resulted in his death in a few days. He was 35 years old.

The Valentine reporter says the land office has been overrun with applications for timber culture and pre-emption entries since the bill to repeal these acts passed the house.

At Minden on the 4th a crowd was standing at a shooting gallery between two buildings. The gun was loaded and cocked, ready for shooting at the mark, and handed to Henry Youugson, who was going to shoot. Some one attracted Youngson's attention, and he turned around, and the gun accidently discharged. The ball took effect in the right breast of Pete Markson. He staggered, and with assistance walked to a drug store a block distant and expired in about twenty minutes.

A brakeman named Eli Waymeyer, employed in the B. & M. yards at Nebraska City, was instantly killed on the 3d of July. He was engaged in helping to make up a train, and it was while attempting to make a coupling between a coach on which there was a Miller coupler and another on which the old-fashioned coupling was still used, that the unfortunate man lost his life. The Miller coupler was too high to rightly meet the other when the cars came together, and slipping past, one above and the other below, Waymeyer was caught between the platforms of the coaches and the life squeezed out of him in a twinkling.

A SPLENDID OUTLOOK.

What is Reported Regarding the Crops in Iowa.

John R. Shaffer, secretary of the Iowa state agricultural society, gives to the public the full crop report of Iowa as follows: Winter wheat: Forty-two townships report an increase in area and seventy-four townships a decrease, or an average decrease in this crop of from 1883 of 9 per cent; condition, 94 per cent. The local area devoted to winter wheat is comparatively small. Spring wheat: Three hundred and nine townships report an increased area and 159 townships a decrease, an average increase for the state of 5 per cent., or 134,056 acres. Average condition of the crop, 93 per cent, or 7 per cent less than last year. Basing the estimate on these figures and with favorable circumstances until the crop is harvested, the product will reach in round numbers 31,000,000 bushels. Corn: The favorable season has given the farmers every opportunity to prepare the land and plant seed for a bountiful crop. There are very few complaints from ravages of cut worm or mice, or from defective seed, and this invariably from foreign seed. Even these damages have been met by replanting. The stand and color are the most excellent for several years. The weather is favorable for its growth, and with future prospects as bright as now, Iowa will reap the largest crop ever grown. Three hundred and forty-eight townships report an increase of area, and 207 a decrease. The increased area for the state is 4 per cent., or 280,000 acres. The average condition of the crop has never been excelled, being 112 per cent., or 30 per cent. better than last year. Favorable surroundings until the crop is gathered will give a product of nearly 300,000,000 bushels.

Anticipated Trouble With Lo.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Eastern Montana have telegraphed Secretary Teller urging the immediate removal of the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue and Rosebud, now numbering more than 900, without rations and starving and nothing to subsist on except range cattle, which they are killing in large numbers. The stockmen will make armed resistance if they are not moved, and the result will be serious trouble with Indians, who are independent and ugly. The Indians are renegades from Pine Ridge, and have no agency or agent there. The situation is serious.

His Skull Was Bullet Proof.

Alexander Mallory and Tony Smith quarreled at Nashville, Tenn., and went to an old house near the railroad crossing on Cherry street to fight it out. Mallory got the best of Smith, when the latter drew a knife and was about to cut him. Seeing this, Mallory drew a pistol and shot Smith in the center of the forehead. The ball glanced around the skull and came out opposite where it went in. Mallory was arrested. Smith is still alive.

Gypsy queens often live to be 100 years old, and they preserve their beauty to the last. Gypsy queens never lace.—[Philadelphia Call.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

An Opinion by the Attorney General Concerning the Fitz John Porter Bill.

The President Vetoes the Measure and Congress Sustains Him in the Act.

Anticipated Indian Troubles---Criminal, Accidental, Political and Other Matters.

NEWS NOTES.

The coinage executed at the United States mint at Philadelphia during June aggregated $1,771,435, including 1,140,000 silver dollars, 200 half dollars, 200 quarter dollars and 250,200 dimes.

There is great consternation among the stockmen having ranches in the Indian territory The sheriff of the Cherokee nation, with a squad of Indians, has been taking down all the wire fencing that encloses larger tracts than fifty acres, that being the limit allowed by the act of the Cherokee council. The sheriff confiscates all the wire he takes down.

Lizzie Bradley, of White Cloud, Doniphan county, Kansas, who started to commit suicide by starvation, succeeded a few days ago. She wholly abstained from food for a period of fifty-three days, during which time she stubbornly refused to speak.

Heavy forest fires are raging in various parts of Maine.

The residence of Mrs. Patrick Murphy, of Brier Hill, Ohio, caught fire in the morning at 1 o'clock. Mr. Murphy and one child escaped. Three children, sleeping in the second story, aged 5, 7 and 9 years, were burned to death.

Allen Pinkerton, the famous detective, died at Chicago on the 1st.

Preparations are making on an extensive scale for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Lake Minnetonka, August 13th and 14th. General W. T. Sherman will preside. General Grant has signified his intention to be present.

The president has approved the joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the government.

Yarnell & Co., manufacturers of pickles, etc., St. Louis, have assigned. Reported liabilities, $62,000; assets, $53,000.

James G. Blaine delivered diplomas to the graduating class at the Hollowell classical and scientific academy at Augusta, accompanying the ceremony with a brief review of the history and progress of the institution. Blaine is one of its founders, and for many years president of the board of trustees.

C. H. Chappell, of the Chicago and Alton, who was offered the position of general manager of the Wabash railroad, declined to accept.

The receiver of the Newark savings institution began the payment of 60 per cent. dividend on the 1st.

As a train on the Cincinnati & Eastern road was crossing a trestle over a ravine east of Winchester, W. R. McGill, president of the road, fell from the door of the baggage car to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, and was instantly killed.

The 15-year-old boy sent to Philadelphia from Quincy, Ills., under the supposition that he might be Charlie Ross, was questioned by Mr. Ross, who positively said the lad was not his missing son.

Col. Robert M. Goodwin, confined in the state prison at Jeffersonville, Ind., committed suicide by taking poison. Goodwin was a dissipated man, and about five years ago relatives had him placed in an insane asylum as a restraining measure. He was released in May, 1880, and five days later, while intoxicated, killed his brother, Dr. John Goodwin, at Brookville.

The commencement dinner at Colby University was an elaborate affair. Blaine was given a most enthusiastic greeting. In the course of his remarks he said he had not heretofore been in favor of co-education, but evidence in the past few days had more than half convinced him of its wisdom.

President Arthur, his son and daughter, Mrs. Sheridan, General Rucker, Mrs. Davis and a party of friends, numbering about fifty, attended the afternoon performance of W. F. Cody's (Buffalo Bill's) troupe of Indians, Mexicans and cow-boys, who have been illustrating at Athletic park, Washington, life in the "Wild West."

The president has issued a proclamation warning all persons intending to take forcible possession of the Oklahoma lands, in the Indian territory, that the military forces of the United States will be used, if necessary, to remove all such intruders.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, reported to the senate, with amendments, the bill introduced by Senator Cullom to provide for the construction of the Michigan and Mississippi river canal.

Humphrey and Bill Best, brothers and notorious desperadoes, brutally killed an inoffensive colored man named Green Bailey, in Girard county, Kentucky.

The Northern Pacific sold 32,370 acres of land during the month of June, at an average of $5.90 per acre.

FOREIGN.

The house of lords has passed the conversion bill.

It is generally admitted that the worst of the cholera crisis at Toulon is over. One reature of the disease has been the shortness of time between the seizure and death. This would seem to indicate that the malady is Asiatic cholera.

Count Soderini and Miss Stone, of Philadelphia, were married at Rome on the 30th, Cardinal Jacobini, pontificial secretary of state, officiating.

Minister Foster has returned to Spain. He arrived in time to escape quarantine at the frontier.

Dr. Koch, chairman of the cholera commission at Berlin, is about to start for Paris and Toulon to offer his services to the French authorities to determine the character of the epidemic.

At Toulon, the captain and the entire crew, including a sick man, of the steamer Minstral, abandoned the vessal and took to the woods. Deaths from cholera are increasing.

In the Spanish chamber of deputies Naldoosera introduced a bill for the improvement of the affairs of Cuba. The principal clauses propose a reduction of the export and an increase in the import duties on sugar, and direct Spain to negotiate new treaties of commerce in Cuba's interest with foreign nations.

Advices from Toulon state that five cases of cholera have been cured by inhaling pure oxygen. The effect of this is immediate and consists in restoring warmth to the system, making the pulse normal. The Times, commenting on the cures, says: "Nervous people may henceforth trust in the existence of a cure for cholera. The Academy of Medicine ought to inquire into the oxygen treatment."

The port of Mangalia, on the Black sea, is closed to vessels from French Mediterranean ports. At Kirstend and Salina such vessels are subject to eight days quarantine.

The Paris prefect of police has ordered all persons from places where cholera is prevalent disinfected. Some Parisian journals assert that there were three cases of cholera in Paris on the 2d. Voltaire denies this, but admits that there are isolated cases every summer. It says the sanitary condition of Paris is good. Travelers who pass into Italy by the Mount Cenis tunnel are quarantined for five days at the frontier.

Minister Lowell will give his dinner on July 12 instead of July 4.

POLITICAL.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, in a column of double-leaded editorials, advocates the nomination of Gov. Hoadley for the presidency by the democrats.

A monster republican ratification meeting, under the auspices of the Lincoln club, the largest and most influential political organizaton in the state, was held in the Tabor opera house, Denver, on the evening of the 28th.

The Illinois democratic convention nominated Carter Harrison by acclamation for governor. The remainder of the ticket selected was as follows: Lieutenant governor, Henry Suter, of St. Clair; secretary of state, Michael J. Dougherty, of Knox; state treasurer, Alfred O. Rendorff, of Sangamon. A canvass of delegates to the national convention showed nearly a unanimous sentiment for Tilden, if it can be shown he would accept. After him the majority favor Cleveland, and under the unit rule he would probably get the vote of Illinois.

From Texas delegates to the Chicago convention it is learned that extensive correspondence between southern delegates has been carried on looking to concerted action on their part in presenting the names of southern men to fill the temporary and permanent chairmanships of the coming convention.

The Kentucky state prohibition convention met and adopted a platform and selected delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg. About one hundred persons were present.

Representatives of the different labor organizations of Chicago held a secret meeting and appointed a reception committee to go out and meet General Butler on his way to that city. Arrangements were also made for a monster demonstration on his arrival.

THE PORTER BILL VETOED.

In Doing Which the President Sets Forth Some of His Reasons.

On the 2d of July the president returned the Fitz John Porter bill to congress with his objections. He takes the same view as the attorney general regarding the unconstitutionality of the bill and says: "There are other causes which deter me from giving this bill the sanction of my approval. The judgment of the court-martial by which, more than twenty years since, Gen. Fitz John Porter was tried and convicted, was pronounced by a tribunal composed of nine general officers of distinguished character and ability. Its investigation of the charges of which it found the accused guilty was thorongh and conscientious and its findings and sentence in due course of law approved by Abraham Lincoln, then president of the United States. Its legal competency; its jurisdiction of the accused and of the subjects of the accusation; the substantial regularity in all its proceedings, are matters which have never been brought in question. Its judgment, therefore, is final and conclusive in its character. The supreme court of the United States has recently declared that a court-martial such as this was 'Is the organism provided by justice in this class of cases. Its judgments, when approved, rest on the same basis and are surrounded by the considerations which give conclusiveness to the judgments of other tribunals, including as well the lowest as the highest. It follows accordingly that when a lawfully constituted court-martial has duly declared its findings and its sentence and been duly approved, neither the president nor congress has the power to set them aside. The existence of such power is not openly asserted nor perhaps it is not necessarily implied in the provisions of the bill which is before me. But when its enacting clauses are read in the light of a recital of its preamble, it will be seen that it seeks in effect a practical annulment of the findings and sentence of a competent court-martial. A conclusion at variance with these findings has been reached after an investigation by a board consisting of three officers of the army. This board was not created in pursuance of any statutory authority and was powerless to compel the attendance of witnesses or to pronounce judgment which could be lawfully enforced. The officers who composed it, in their report to the secretary of war, dated March 11, 1878, state that in their opinion justice requires * * * such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major General Fitz John Porter and to restore him to the position of which their sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from office. The provisions of the bill now under consideration are avowedly based on the assumption that the findings of the court-martial have been discovered to be erroneous, but it will be borne in mind that the investigation which is claimed to have resulted in this discovery was made many years after the event to which these findings related and under circumstances that made it impossible to reproduce the evidence on which they were based. It seems to me that the proposed legislation would establish a dangerous precedent, calculated to imperil in no small measure the binding force and effect of the judgments of various tribunals established under our constitution and laws. I have already, in the exercise of the pardoning power, with which the president is vested, remitted the penalty that made it impossible for Fitz John Porter to hold an office of trust or profit under the government of the United States. But I am unwilling to give my sanction to any legislation which shall practically annul and set at naught the solemn and deliberate conclusions of the tribunals by which he was convicted, and of the president by whom its findings were examined and approved.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 2, 1884.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY.

How a Penitentiary Convict Suppressed a Revolt.

While a gang of twenty-five convicts were at work at Plymouth, Mass., one of the number threw a large stone at the solitary warden, which struck him in the head, inflicting a stunning blow. The entire gang then rushed for him. A life convict, named Stevens, outstripped the others, seized the warden's rifle and ammunition and fired upon the advancing convicts, six of whom he seriously wounded. When the ammunition was exhausted, Stevens clubbed five others with the rifle, and when assistance arrived was completely exhausted. Details of the affair were promptly reported to the governor, and the home secretary gave orders that Stevens be immediately released from prison and rewarded. When the good news was made known to Stevens he fainted.

The Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of grain to June 28 is as follows: Wheat, 15,438,000 bushels; corn, 6,505,000; oats, 3,453,000; rye, 441,000; barley, 297,000. Wheat shows a decrease of over 1,000,000 bushels in the past week, and the supply is 6,000,000 less as compared with the supply at the same date a year ago.

A DAY IN CONGRESS.

The Fortification Bill Passes as It Came from the Committee.

The Message of President Arthur Vetoing the Fitz John Porter Bill.

The Attorney General's Opinion Regarding the Measure---Miscellaneous Washington Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

MONDAY, June 30.—Mr. Morgan, from the committee on public lands, reported adversely the bill to grant public land to the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Mr. Coke, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably, to be acted upon at the next session, the bill to provide for the improvement of the channel between Galveston harbor and the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Cameron (Penn.) introduced a joint resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase not to exceed ten million trade dollars, at their face value, paying therefor standard silver dollars, providing the purchase be made prior to September 1, 1884.

Mr. Morrill objected to present consideration and the matter went over.

HOUSE.

Mr. King introduced a bill appropriating $200,000 to prevent the introduction of cholera in the United States.

Mr. Randall introduced a joint resolution providing that all appropriations for the necessary operations of the government under the existing laws, which shall remain unprovided for after June 30, 1884, shall be continued and made available for a period of five days, from and after that date, unless the regular appropriation bills, now pending, shall have been previously enacted. Passed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the fortification bill. After some debate the committee rose.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 1.—Harrison, from the committee on military affairs, reported the house bill providing for the establishment of a branch soldiers' home west of the Mississippi. It was amended by substituting the senate bill for the same purpose already passed, and as so amended passed.

The house bill passed, granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of General James B. Steadman.

Butler called up his resolution directing an investigation into the condition of New York banks.

Morrill moved reference of the resolution to the committee on finance. Agreed to—yeas 39, nays 16.

Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed.

George renewed his efforts of yesterday to increase the appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi river, and moved the amount be increased from $1,250,000 to $2,250,000.

The motion was not agreed to, and after a long debate the bill passed as originally passed by the house. It appropriated $12,086,200, the senate committee added $1,268,000, and the senate itself made a further addition of $230,500, making the amount of the bill, as it now stands, $13,554,700.

HOUSE.

Randall submitted a report of the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill, announcing their inability to agree.

Townshend, from the committee on conference on the postoffice appropriation bill, reported a failure to agree.

The house, on motion of Horr, receded from the disagreement.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the fortification appropriation bill.

Hewitt (N. Y.) preferred the minority report. He thought the majority bill unnecessarily liberal for the wants of the people.

Ellis advocated the majority bill. He had heard more errors stated in the course of this discussion than he had ever before in debate. Many who had spoken had proved their utter and absolute ignorance of the subject. The defenceless condition of the country was conceded.

Without final action the house adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.—Van Wyck, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably the joint resolution prohibiting the secretary of the interior from certifying or patenting any lands to railroad corporations until congress shall have acted upon any bill, or report from committee favoring the forfeiture of such lands.

Garland, from the committee on judiciary, reported, with amendments, the house bill relating to the taxation of Pacific railroad lands. The amendments are a substitute for the provisions of the house bill and those of the bill reported at this session by Garland from the committee on judiciary. It is proposed to amend the title so as to read "An act declaring certain lands subject to taxation"

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was then proceeded with. Mr. Beck moved to include the Cincinnati and Louisville expositions in the clause providing for participation by the government in the New Orleans exposition. Agreed to. The amount appropriated to enable the government to participate in the New Orleans exposition was, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition made, $250,000 instead of $500,000. The bill then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In pursuance to an agreement yesterday the house proceeded to vote upon the motion to substitute the minority fortification bill for the bill reported by the majority of the committee on appropriations. The motion was agreed to—yeas 150, nays 91.

The bill, as amended by the adoption of the substitute, was then passed—yeas 193, nays 46. It appropriates $595,000.

The committee on elections decided to reconsider their action in the contested election case of Fredericks vs. Wilson, of Iowa, and the latter gentleman will retain his seat.

The senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Reading of the message of the president vetoing the Fitz John Porter bill was received with applause on the republican side and hisses on the democratic side.

The speaker announced that immediate action on the veto would be in order.

General Slocum moved the bill be passed, the objection of the president to the contrary notwithstanding, and his motion demanded the previous question. Under the constitution a yea and nay vote was necessary, and it was taken as follows: Yeas 168, nays 78. Announcement of the vote was greeted with continued cheering by the friends of the measure, and with hisses by its opponents. Adjourned.

The message will be laid before the senate to-morrow.

SENATE.

Thursday, July 3.—After reading the journal the chair laid before the senate the Fitz John Porter veto message, which was read, the question being, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the president?" The yeas and nays were taken without debate and resulted in a tie vote—yeas 27, nay 27. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the bill failed to pass.

The anti-Chinese bill was called up by Miller, of California.

Mr. Platte moved to strike out the clause excluding Chinese who are subjects of governments other than that of China.

Mr. Platte's motion was not agreed to, and the bill, coming at once to a vote, was passed without amendment—yeas 40, nays 12.

The fortification bill was passed by the senate, without debate, precisely as it came from the senate appropriations committee. The most important change made by the committee is an increase of $200,000 in the house item for the armament of seacoast fortifications.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hammond submitted the report of the select committee appointed to inquire whether any ex-members have violated the privileges of the house. The committee find no custom or usage which would justify them in the conclusion that the conduct of William H. English, in the contested election case of English vs. Peel, was a breach of the privileges of the house, and recommed, that the whole matter be laid on the table.

Mr. O'Neill (Mo.) from the committee on labor, reported two joint resolutions, which were placed upon the house calendar, proposing constitutional amendments, conferring on congress the power to limit the hours of labor in textile and other manufacturing establishments, and prohibiting states from hiring convict labor.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, June 5.—Mr. Allison presented the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The house agrees on all accept three points, the most important being one relating to the reduction of internal revenue and customs collectors. The senate further insisted on the remaining amendment and ordered a new conference.

Mr. Logan submitted the report of the conference committee on the fortification bill, to which the senate agreed.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the house bill to prohibit the importation of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. During the reading of the report on the bill the senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

Mr. Ranney, from the committee on elections, submitted a unanimous report confirming the right of Martin Maginis to a seat as delegate from Montana. Agreed to.

A number of roll calls were taken without extricating the house from its deadlock and then recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

After recess the conference report on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was submitted. Of 167 amendments placed on the bill by the senate the conference committee has reached agreement on all except three. One of these is that appropriating $250,000 for the Nicaraguan project.

Mr. Washburn moved that the house recede from its disagreement to $250,000. The amendment was lost—yeas 81, nays 93.

Mr. Washburn then moved recession from the disagreement to the other matter in dispute. Agreed to—yeas 111, nays 76.

This leaves the $250,000 clause as the only point of difference.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

The president returned the Fitz John Porter bill to congress, with his objections. He takes the same view as the attorney-general regarding the unconstitutionality of the bill.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

Attorney-General Brewster submitted to the president, in compliance with the latter's request, a long and carefully prepared opinion upon the bill for the restoration of Fitz John Porter to the army, in which he expresses the opinion that the bill is clearly unconstitutional. He says, in part:

The bill is imposing, or attempting to impose, upon the president a duty to appoint a person designated therein without any support in the constitution. It is an assumption of implied power, which is not based upon any expressed power, and clearly invades the constitutional rights of the president; congress has no right to enact as a law that which will be ineffectual. It cannot enact, advise or counsel. It must make laws that are rules of action, not expressions of will that may or may not be followed. If this bill be an injunction commanding the president to appoint, it is an usurpation, and if it be only counsel, it is without the essential element of law, and congress can enact nothing but that which is to have full vigor and effect of law; but again, the bill is subject to objection upon the ground that congress thereby, in effect, creates an office only upon the condition that it is to be asked by the particular individual named. If this principle were adopted generally in the creation of offices it would obviously result in constraining the appointing power to accept the conditions imposed and fill the offices with individuals designated by congress, thus frustrating the design of the constitution, which is that officers must be alone selected according to the judgment and will of the person and body in whom the powers of nomination, advice and appointment are vested.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Representative Belmont has been authorized by the house committee on foreign affairs to report the following resolution as a substitute for Representative Maybury's joint resolution, introduced some time since, directing the president to open negotiations for the renewal of the Canadian reciprocity treaty of 1854: That in the opinion of the house committee closer commercial relations with the other states on the American continent, would be of mutual advantage, and should the executive see fit to consider the proposition for freer commerce with the dominion of Canada, such negotiations would be viewed with favor.

The Crop Outlook in Montana.

A telegram says that the crop prospects in Montana are sufficient to wake the highest enthusiasm. They never looked better. Rain has been abundant and well distributed. There is but a small acreage this year, only about enough for home consumption. The increase in the acreage of corn and flax seed is 50 per cent. Corn stands five feet on an average, and flax is strong and vigorous. Oats and barley are very promising. Rye is ready to cut. The yield of everything is much larger per acre than last year. Reports from Fargo say the crops in the Red river valley are in fine condition and 10 per cent. better than the same time last year. The acreage is 10 per cent. greater.

SLEW HER FATHER.

The Antics of a Desperate Colored Damsel in Georgia.

James Burgis, a negro of Franklin county, Georgia, has two grown daughters. While the girls were preparing to go to church a dispute arose between them about the ownership of some article of wearing apparel. Their noisy demonstrations attracted the attention of their father, who, after investigation, decided that Lula, aged 17, was the one in fault. He took her aside for punishment, and was flogging her when Martha, her sister, caught him by the arm and pulled him away. Lula, finding herself released, grew furious, and, grasping an ax, slipped up to her father, who had his back toward her, and buried the ax in his head. He died three hours afterward. At the inquest the murderess sat stolidly by, looking at the dead body of her father without a quiver. The colored people were worked up to a great degree of excitement, and if they could have had their own way would have made short work of the girl. She is now in jail.

True love is so warm that ice cream will not throw a chill over it.—[Philadelphia Chronicle.