

THE FIRST NEBRASKA

Some Likelihood of an Epidemic of Pneumonia.

FRIENDS CALLED UPON TO HELP.

Precautions Necessary to Ward Off the Disease in the Matter of Proper Clothing—Articles of Apparel Should Go Forward at Once—The Hancock Delayed.

LINCOLN, July 26.—Special to the Omaha Bee: The military authorities of the state are in receipt of several telegraphic communications from Adjutant General Barry, who is now in San Francisco with Colonel Stark, awaiting the return of the First regiment. From information received at San Francisco it is learned that there is some likelihood of an epidemic of pneumonia on board the Hancock and steps have been taken by Adjutant General Barry toward supplying the returning soldiers with proper and suitable clothing when they arrive. To this end he has requested friends and relatives of the soldiers to send chest protectors and other articles of clothing to be delivered when the troops arrive, which, it is now expected, will not be before the first of next month. The following dispatch was received yesterday afternoon by Chief Clerk Ayers of the adjutant general's office:

"SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—I, J. Ayers, Adjutant General's Office, Lincoln, Neb.: I recommend and urge as a precaution against pneumonia that friends and relatives of each soldier of the First regiment Nebraska volunteers send at once by mail extra thick chest protectors, cut for front and back. See physicians for details of making them. The government does not furnish these. The best medical authorities here endorse. Request the press to give publicity in best position in newspapers and to call attention to the fact that town people should notify those in the country. Rush forward extract of orders relating to promotions in the First regiment.

(Official.)

"P. H. BARRY, Adjutant General."

The transport Hancock has been delayed a day or two on account of a break in the machinery, which, though not serious, necessitated a stop for repairs. It is estimated here that the regiment will not return to Nebraska until the latter part of August or the first part of September. The work of mustering out the troops will require about three weeks time and possibly more.

Chief Clerk Ayers has addressed letters to the postmasters of each town represented in the regiment requesting them to secure the publication of the dispatch received from Adjutant General Barry. The letter sent out by Mr. Ayers closed with the following:

"Too much cannot be done for the care and comfort of the boys who have fought so gallantly and bravely and who have not only won for themselves the distinction of being heroes, but have bestowed honor upon the great state of Nebraska and this republic, and found a warm place in the heart of every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen."

The parents of young Morrissey, who was captured with the Gilmore expedition at Baler, P. I., have been unable to get a reply to their numerous telegraphic inquiries regarding their son, and yesterday the following dispatch was sent to the war department:

"LINCOLN, July 25.—George D. Melklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, Washington: Has the war department any information of Morrissey, reported missing with the Gilmore expedition? His mother is deeply distressed. Governor Poynter inquired of you on the 20th inst., but received no reply. Please answer immediately.

"GILBERT, Lieut. Gov."

A LOSS OF TEN THOUSAND.

A Dismal Conflagration at O'Neill, Holt County.

O'NEILL, Neb., July 25.—There was a terrible conflagration at O'Neill yesterday. At 1 o'clock the fine ivory barn of B. A. Deyarman was discovered to be on fire. In an incredibly short space of time the entire building was a seething furnace. It was conceded at once that the building was doomed and all effort was directed to prevent the flames from spreading to adjacent buildings.

A terrific gale was blowing directly from the south and for a time it seemed that the entire northeast portion of the town could not possibly be saved. From the barn the fire spread to the blacksmith shop and plow works of Frank Bain, which were totally destroyed. From there it crossed the street to the north and caught in the Fallon livery barn and a vacant business building belonging to the State bank. Both buildings were destroyed, but the contents of the barn, which was under lease by C. O. Baker, were removed without loss. The total loss by fire is about \$10,000. The insurance will not exceed \$1,200.

Two Battleships Almost Ready.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The two big battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky are now so well along toward completion that the contractors have called for the eight-inch guns, as they are about ready to put on the upper turrets and mount the guns there. It is thought their first speed trial will occur in September.

Ready for His Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The president leaves for Lake Champlain at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, who were to have accompanied the president, will not go with him, but will join the presidential party later.

Two Deaths in Havana.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—General Brooke at Havana sends the following death report under date of yesterday: July 22, Santiago, George Allison, civilian employe; Arthur Hayes, post quartermaster sergeant, died 19th, yellow fever.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Item of Interest Gathered from Various Sources.

Charles Frohman has purchased Daly's theater, New York.

Nicholas Ruggenbach, of Switzerland, the builder of the Right railway, is dead.

The Politique Coloniale states that Russia and Japan are arming with a view to a possible conflict in Korea.

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A careful estimate made places the total number of tailors now on strike in Greater New York at nearly 10,000.

It is stated that the government has decided to proclaim a law introducing a purely Norwegian flag for consulates.

United States Ambassador Choate gave a reception at his residence in London to the Yale-Harvard athletic teams.

The battleship Suffren was launched at Brest on the 26th. It is the largest ship in the French navy, being of 12,500 tons displacement.

Gideon J. Tucker, ex-secretary of state of New York state, died on the 25th at his home in New York from a complication of diseases. He was 73 years of age.

The Bank of Spain will be authorized to raise its circulation to 2,500,000,000 pesetas. Loans to the treasury will be made at 2 1/2 per cent and private loans at 5 per cent.

Lacking but a few days of 106 years, Mrs. Catherine Dillon, the oldest woman in Bucks county, Pa., is dead. She was born in Ireland, July 27, 1793, and came to this country early in life.

Secretary C. T. Penwell of the Penwell (Ill.) Coal company, received instructions from his father to have all fires drawn from under the boilers at the shaft and close down the mine immediately.

There are no grounds for the report that there will be more trouble with the Indians about the Cass lake affair. The Bear Island and other Chipewas repudiate and ridicule Flat Mouth's position in the matter.

With regard to the case of alleged shoplifting at the Louvre and with which the name of Miss Hobbs, an American, was associated, the management of the Louvre has withdrawn the charge and explained that there had been a mistake.

Chick Davis, the negro murderer of William Grin, a respected farmer, was lynched at Wilmet, Ark. He was overtaken in a cornfield and snapped both barrels of his gun at the pursuing party and was then fired upon by them and instantly killed.

Official reports show that the condition of winter wheat in France is very good in nine departments of France, good in sixty-seven, fair in eight and bad in one department. Spring wheat is very good in four departments, good in thirty and fair in thirteen.

Jane Walker, a colored woman, was killed at Strong City, twenty miles west of Emporia, Kan. It is reported that John Gates, marshal at that place, tried to arrest her, but she resisted, chasing him some distance with a razor. Gates drew a gun and shot, killing her. The Walker woman had a bad name here, and is known in different parts of the state.

Friends of Agent Reed at Cheyenne River, S. D., have soured the secretary of the interior to see if the resignation of that official would be accepted. Inspector Tinker, who is making an investigation of affairs at the agency, has also communicated with the department asking if that official would be permitted to relinquish his commission.

Secretary Hitchcock has finally disposed of the Cass Lake (Minn.) controversy. He announced that the government would sell in parcels the north half of section 15, which comprises nearly the whole town of Cass Lake. The 500 or more intruders are located chiefly on this half section and on the northeastern part of section 16. They will have to remove from section 16 as soon as possible.

Comptroller of the Currency Dawes today gave out an abstract of a report of eighty-eight national banks in Nebraska, exclusive of Lincoln and Omaha, of their condition June 30. A comparison with the report of April 5 shows that loans and discounts advanced from \$14,075,350 to \$14,387,565; cash reserve from \$1,094,484 to \$1,272,922; gold holdings from \$694,527 to \$682,232, and total resources from \$24,377,152 to \$28,064,353. The individual deposits increased from \$14,039,044 to \$16,640,291 and the average reserve held from 29.17 to 40.23 per cent.

Late arrivals from St. Nicholas, Alaska, report that there are at St. Michael's about forty small river steamers for sale. They are the property of unsuccessful prospecting parties that wintered on the Koyukuk and other branches of the Yukon. In many instances their owners depend on their sale to secure means to obtain the passage home. The steamers are for sale at any price, but there is no demand for them, and none have thus far been reported sold. Several vessels are reported aground on the Koyukuk river. They will not be able to get away until the river rises.

Mayor Maybury of Detroit sent to the common council a message, in which he contended that the council has power under the older street railway ordinances to regulate rates of fare. Said ordinances provide that rates of fare shall "not be more than 5 cents."

It is stated that the Norwegian government has decided to proclaim a law introducing a purely Norwegian flag for consulates.

The French ministry decided to severely punish a certain prominent general of division who has indulged repeatedly in remarks incompatible with discipline.

Fines of \$1,000 each were paid at Jefferson City, Mo., by the Rochester German insurance company, the Hartford Fire insurance company and the Liverpool, London and Globe insurance company, and the companies can continue business in the state.

MR. ROOT INTRODUCED

New Secretary of War Appears at the Cabinet Meeting.

HE IS GIVEN CORDIAL GREETING.

Gen. Alger Bids Adieu, Shaking Hands With the President and Each Member of the Cabinet—The Alaskan Boundary Line Dispute the Main Topic Discussed.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The features of the cabinet meeting yesterday were the farewell of Secretary Alger and the presentation of his successor, Mr. Root. Half an hour after the cabinet had assembled Mr. Root appeared at the White House. He was immediately admitted and was formally presented to those of his new colleagues whom he had not met.

His greetings were pleasant and cordial. He remained but a few minutes, leaving shortly after noon to catch the 12:45 train for New York. When he left the White House he said he would return and assume charge of the war department August 1.

Shortly after Mr. Root had left General Alger made his adieu. He shook hands with the president and each member of the cabinet. In saying farewell there were many kindly expressions of regret and exchanges of well wishes. The cabinet remained in session about three quarters of an hour after General Alger's departure.

There was a general cleaning up of little odds and ends preparatory to the president's departure today.

The main topic discussed was the Alaskan boundary line dispute. Secretary Hay explained the status of the direct negotiations, now in progress between himself and Mr. Tower, the British charge, and said he was not without hope that this vexed problem would be solved by direct negotiation. Great Britain now seems willing to consider the proposal of the United States to give Canada the privilege of a port of entry into the Dominion while retaining absolute sovereignty over the Lynn canal, and it is around this sort of a proposition that the hope of a settlement now hovers.

The speeches of Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper came up incidentally, but no serious attention was given them. Settlement by direct negotiation will be the easiest as well as the most satisfactory method of disposing of this troublesome question, and such a settlement, from the facts developed at the cabinet meeting, is regarded as by no means out of the realm of probability.

THE CROPS IN NEBRASKA.

What the Weather Bureau Has to Say of the Situation.

LINCOLN, July 26.—The weather crop bureau has issued the following statement of the condition of Nebraska crops:

The past week has been dry, with temperatures generally slightly below the normal. The average daily deficiency in temperature has been nearly 2 degrees. The maximum temperature for the week has ranged from 88 degrees to 95 degrees.

The rainfall of the week has been confined to a few scattered showers on the 22d and 23d. In almost the entire state no rain fell during the week.

The past week has been an excellent one for harvesting, haying and threshing. Wheat and oats are about all cut in the southern counties and threshing is in progress. Harvesting has commenced in northern counties. Oats are not as good a crop as was expected a few weeks ago.

Corn has grown well, is tasseling and shooting, and continues in fine condition. However, rain would be very beneficial to corn in all parts of the state. In a few localities corn is now suffering from drought.

THE CENSUS OF CUBA.

Supervisors for the Work to Be Named Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The supervisors who are to have charge of taking the census in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii will be named soon. Director Merriam and war department officials are now corresponding on this question. The last census taken in Hawaii was in charge of W. C. Wheeler, of Honolulu, and his name, with several others, is being considered for the supervisors of the coming census. Seven districts are to be organized in Cuba, and the president, it is understood, already has selected the men who will have charge of them.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Outlook is that It is Trending Toward Settlement.

LONDON, July 26.—Despite disquieting reports it is believed at the British foreign office that the Alaskan boundary dispute is trending toward a settlement. The United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, has forwarded to Washington important detailed dispatches embodying Canada's position with reference to the Lynn canal strip. Sir Julian Pauncefote's return, it is expected, will advance matters, owing to his knowledge of both the American and Canadian positions.

Eastbound Alaska Rates Tumble.

CHICAGO, July 26.—It is now certain that the application of reduced basing rates on eastbound business from Alaska through the Missouri river gateways will become general. Announcement was made today by the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific roads that they had authorized their connections to make a \$4.50 rate from North Pacific points to Chicago via the Missouri river. As three roads have so declared themselves it is but a question of hours until their action is met by all the roads competing for the business.

FRENCH PEOPLE NOT PLEASED.

They Believe the Reciprocity Arrangement Fatal to Their Interests.

PARIS, July 26.—The Republic Francaise, referring to the reciprocity treaty between France and the United States at Washington, says:

"Washington dispatches announce the consummation of the Franco-American treaty. An enormous blunder against which we endeavored to put the government on its guard has then been consummated and M. Miller and Delcasse have betrayed French industry and agriculture to the United States and in these two branches of our national production ruins will be heaped on ruins. True, the treaty has not yet been ratified and we affirm that it will not be without discussion. Industrial and agricultural associations on every side are becoming agitated and manifold protests are being made and when the chamber reassembles the government will find itself face to face with an opposition formidable and which will energetically lay bare the fatal consequences of the convention, whose cruelty betrays French interests."

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The signing of the Franco-American treaty is accepted in official quarters, government and diplomatic, as not only a desirable trade arrangement, but also another evidence of the friendly political ties between the two countries. Expressions to this effect were exchanged during the latter days of the negotiations between those highest in authority on both sides, and it is understood that President McKinley in particular was desirous that there should be no failure in a negotiation which promised to establish another friendly bond between the two countries. In a personal way, it is regarded as a noteworthy achievement of the French ambassador who, in his comparatively brief service here has made a reciprocity agreement, a reciprocity treaty and has acted as a peacemaker between the United States and Spain.

The officials on both sides are refraining from any expressions of triumph over the results, as they say each side has secured a fair equivalent for what it has given and that the trade of both countries will be much benefitted. The shipments of the United States to France are considerably more than those coming from France. Last year our exports to France exceeded 500,000,000 francs, while the trade from France amounted to about 250,000,000 francs. More than half of this traffic will be influenced by the rates established in the new treaty. In the case of the French shipments, goods worth 50,000,000 francs are on the free list, while another 50,000,000 francs of goods are not influenced by the treaty, leaving shipments valued at 150,000,000 francs to be directly affected by the new rates. The value of American goods affected would be even greater than this, owing to the larger amount of American exports.

NO PREACHER, NO PRAYER.

Simple but Impressive Ceremony Held Over the Body of Ingersoll.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The funeral of the late Robert G. Ingersoll took place yesterday afternoon from Wall-ston, Dobbs' Ferry, where he died Friday last.

No clergyman was present to conduct the services, there was no music and there were no pallbearers. The body lay on a cot in the room where he died. It was enshrouded in white and just one red rose was placed on the breast. About the cot were banks of floral tributes sent by friends and thousands of bunches of blossoms.

The services were held at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Ingersoll sat beside her dead husband and beside her sat her daughters, Mrs. Walston H. Brown and Miss Maud Ingersoll. They were very much agitated and wept almost continuously. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Farrell were present and Charles Broadway Rouse, Colonel Ingersoll's oldest friend, occupied a chair by the side of the bier. There were some forty others present and they remained standing throughout.

The silence was broken by Dr. John Clark Kidpath, who, in a voice full of emotion, said:

"My friends, it is my very sad duty to read in the presence of the dead the last poem written by Colonel Ingersoll, entitled 'Declaration of the Free.' This poem Colonel Ingersoll had altered in some of its parts only a few hours before he was stricken down."

Major O. J. Smyth, who resides in Dobbs' Ferry and who was a close personal friend of Colonel Ingersoll, then, without preliminary words, read another extract from Colonel Ingersoll's writings, entitled 'My Religion.'

Dr. John Elliott of New York read the funeral oration delivered by Colonel Ingersoll over his brother's dead body. This concluded the short and simple services. All except the immediate friends then took a parting look at the dead and passed out.

After they had gone Mr. Rouse arose from his chair and, as he is totally blind, passed his hand over the face of his departed friend and said: "Perhaps he is better now. No one can understand it."

Mrs. Ingersoll said to him: "The colonel wanted you to put your hand on his heart," and suiting the action to the word, she directed his hand to the left breast of the deceased. Mr. Rouse asked what she was going to do with the body.

"I can't give him up," she said, "I can't put him in the ground. I can't bear to think of it. We're going to bring him back home."

Roads Stand by Rates.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At a meeting here of the western lines interested in the transportation of troops to the Pacific coast, it was decided to stand by the rates already tendered the government, notwithstanding the aggressive course pursued by the quartermaster general at Washington. This decision was possible because the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern roads have agreed to adhere to the rate made by competitors throughout the west.

WOMAN ONLY SURVIVED

Some Details of the Loss of the Bens Expedition.

TERRORS OF THE FROZEN NORTH.

Not a Party of Seventeen Who Left Port Townsend June 11, 1898, Only One, a Woman, is Left, and She Had a Very Close Call—Names of Some of the Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The steamer Bertha arrived yesterday from St. Michael, via Unalaska, with ninety-seven passengers and about \$1,000,000 in gold, \$750,000 of which is in charge of Purser Keyes. The largest amount brought down by one person is \$75,000. The purser says that there is wealth in the Cape Nome district and declares that there is no truth in the stories of failure to find gold which have been published.

Details of the loss of the Bens expedition are told by passengers. Out of a party of seventeen people who left Port Townsend June 11, 1898, for Kotzebue sound to prospect for gold only one survives and that is Mrs. H. W. Bens of Clay City, Ky. For twelve weeks she watched over her sick husband with no one to aid her, and when he died she was left entirely alone in the bleak wilderness. After walking nine miles she found a cabin in which three fishermen were wintering. She became sick and scurvy, was tenderly cared for and finally reached St. Michael and took passage for San Francisco on the Bertha. She will go to Bay City, Mich., where she has a mother, brother and sister.

It was not until Mrs. Bens reached Nulato on her way south that she heard that the members of the party, which had been left behind on the steamer Elk, had all died during the winter and spring from scurvy and that all had been buried on a small island. These unfortunates were as follows: Captain Smith, First Mate Frank Johnson, Carl Plummer, a young man from Port Townsend; John Morrison, Duluth; Peter Johnson, Johnson house of Seattle; James Hutton, E. Cowder, Bay City, Mich.; Daniel McCall of Illinois, Captain Hibbard and six men, from the steamer Eckert.

Mrs. Bens described her terrible experience as follows:

"We arrived in Seattle in October, 1897, from the east, and after building a little boat named Elk No. 1, started for Kotzebue, reaching there July 14, 1898. We anchored several miles up the Selawick river. In August Andrew Moore, Frank Bowen, Andrew Laird, Noble, and three others, went back, their prospecting having shown little or nothing. Dr. Better of Trenton, N. J., then joined the party, and with the others remained on the ship during the winter. Of their sad fate I have only recently been told. Mr. Bens built a boat and he and I went some eighty miles up the Tagragawick river in search of gold. Here we found seven men, including Captain Hibbard from the steamer Eckert.

We erected a cabin and Mr. Bens went back to the Elk for provisions. He was caught in a storm and for sixty hours was without food and shelter. This led to the sickness which caused his death.

"Captain Hibbard and his men joined the others on the Elk and I went with my husband to the Hoosier river, a tributary of the Koyukuk. There we pitched our tent and there, after nearly three months' suffering from scurvy, Mr. Bens breathed his last. He was buried by the three fishermen whose cabin I succeeded in reaching. They are Charles Grant of Maine and Johnson and Hansen of Seattle. They made a rude bier of furs and saplings and on it carved a rude square and compass, a Maltese cross, and his initials, so the remains might be identified if ever found."

WORK AT THE HAGUE.

Committee Meet to Hear Report on the Arbitration Scheme.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—The third committee met yesterday to hear the report on the arbitration scheme proposed by Chevalier Dea Champes, the Belgian delegate, which the committee approved and the plenary conference adopted without modification. The committee also approved the final act and then proceeded to consider the preamble and appendices of the convention and declarations.

The question whether governments not represented at the conference, may, by accepting the terms of the arbitration board, secure the advantages thereof without first obtaining the consent of all the signatory powers, occasioned a long discussion. It is said the vatican has such a right and the Transvaal has not. The conference arose without deciding the question.

OREGON TROOPS OFFENDED.

Form of Discharges Not According to Their Likings.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The members of the Second Oregon have objected to the form of discharges, because it does not contain the word "honorable." It is said at the War department that there are three forms, "honorable," "without honor," and "dishonorable." If none of the words are used the discharge is considered in law and by the War department as honorable. It seems that in the blanks used the word honorable has been left out, but there is no objection to having it written in if the men desire.

Gen. Wheeler Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The United States transport Tartar has sailed for Manila with a portion of the Nineteenth infantry and a number of recruits for the army in the Philippines. General Joe Wheeler was also on board. He is under order to report to General Otis for duty.

The Plans of the Battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri have been amended to increase their speed from sixteen to eighteen knots.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Quotations From Chicago, Kansas City and South Omaha.

SOUTH OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 27.—Cattle—Fat cattle were in good demand and the market was active at prices that were at the least a little stronger, and it might be safe to call it 5@10c higher on the best kinds. One good bunch of cattle sold up to \$5.95, the top so far this season. Even the medium kinds of cattle were fully steady and the offerings of all kinds changed hands at an early hour. The market as a whole was in a good, healthy condition. Hogs.—The decline which set in yesterday was continued today, and the market went off another 5@7 1/2c under the influence of the lower reports from eastern markets. The trade was a little slow to open on account of the backwardness of sellers to make the concession demanded, but when the trading was once under way the market was reasonably active and the bulk of the hogs changed hands in fairly good season. Sheep—Prime native wethers, \$4.25@4.50; good to choice grass wethers, \$4.15@4.30; fair to good grass wethers, \$3.75@4.10; good to choice grass ewes, \$3.50@3.75; good to choice spring lambs, \$5.00@5.50; common spring lambs, \$4.00@4.25; feeder wethers, \$3.50@3.85.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 70 1/2@71 1/2; No. 3 spring, 66 1/2@68; No. 2 red, 72@73 1/2; Corn—No. 2, 32 1/2@33 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 33@33 1/2; Oats—No. 2, 24@24 1/2; No. 2 white, 24@26; No. 2 white, 22 1/2@26; Rye—No. 2, 51 1/2@52; Barley—No. 2, 32@40; Seeds—No. 1 flaxseed, 97 1/2; northwest, 99; prime timothy, \$2.40; Provisions—Mess pork, per bbl., \$8.65@8.70; Lard, per 100 lbs., \$5.27 1/2@5.37 1/2; Short ribs sides (loose), \$4.95@5.15; Dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$5.37 1/2@5.50; Short clear sides (boxed), \$5.25@5.35.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—Cattle—Excellent demand at strong to 10c higher prices; heavy weight steers, \$5.25@5.70; light weights, \$4.85@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.00@4.55; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.15; canners, \$2.50@3.00; western steers, \$4.00@5.45; Texans, \$3.10@4.60. Hogs—Market slow; rulling prices 10c lower; heavy, \$4.35@4.45; mixed, \$4.30@4.40; light, \$4.30@4.42 1/2; pigs, \$4.15@4.35. Sheep—Market active; spring lambs, \$5.00@6.00; muttons, \$4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.25; culls, \$2.00@3.50; Texans, \$4.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Cattle—There was a good slaughtering demand for choice cattle from local packers and eastern shippers at strong prices. Good to fancy grades brought \$5.25@5.90; common lots, \$4.25@5.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.75; cows, heifers and bulls, \$2.00@5.10; western feeders, \$4.50@5.65; Texas steers, \$3.60@5.20; calves, \$3.25@6.50. Hogs—Trade in hogs was slow and prices suffered a further break of 5c. Fair to choice lots, \$4.40@4.50; heavy packers, \$4.05@4.37 1/2; mixed, \$4.25@4.60; butchers, \$4.20@4.50; lights, \$4.35@4.65; pigs, \$3.75@4.65. Sheep—The market for sheep was fairly active at about former prices. Poor to prime sheep, \$3.00@5.55; rams, \$2.50@3.00; ewes, \$3.75@5.50; yearlings, \$1.50@5.50; lambs, \$4.00@6.65, a few fancy lots bringing \$6.90, the highest price paid for some time.

FEDERATION OF COLORED MEN.

Extraordinary Session Called to Meet at Cleveland August 10.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—A call was issued yesterday for an extraordinary session of the National Federation of Colored Men of the United States to meet in Cleveland, O., August 10, to consider questions of vital importance, pertaining to the colored race. The call, which is signed by Rev. William Gray, president; James A. Ross, secretary; and John G. Jones, attorney, says:

"We invite the co-operation, aid and influence of all who are lovers of the common brotherhood of man, as the national federation was organized to advance and protect the welfare and rights of the colored race of people of this country. We, therefore, invite every state in the union to send properly accredited delegates from their county and state organizations that are recognized by this national federation; each society and association will be entitled to three delegates upon their affiliation with the national federation. Our patriotic women of this country will be admitted as delegates if properly elected. Let the loyal colored men and women of this country attend this meeting to be held in Cleveland, O., August 10. This will be one of the greatest meetings ever held in this country since the emancipation of the negro."

OFF FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

President and Mrs. McKinley Start for Rest and Recuperation.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President McKinley was very busy prior to his departure yesterday afternoon for Lake Champlain. He was obliged to deny himself to the public and saw only his cabinet officers and others who had urgent public business. Semi-official denials were given out for the stories that the president was to transfer Colonel Clay H. Evans, commissioner of pensions, because of alleged protests against his administration of the pension office. The party left Washington at 3 o'clock on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Chinese Woman Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—Chinatown has another murder. The supposed wife of Lem Sang, a Chinese laundryman, was brutally murdered in a room occupied by the pair in Stockton street. The mutilated body was found by the police when they broke in the door, hacked almost to pieces, lying in a pool of blood and presenting a most ghastly sight. Who killed the woman can only be conjectured from circumstances surrounding the mysterious murder, and suspicion points strongly toward Lem Sang, who has not yet been found.