

between the two governments that the convention shall not stand in the way of a more elaborate treaty, if one is desired, but he expresses the opinion that the new treaty will not be necessary.

CHEYENNE, July 23.—A cloud burst sixteen miles north of the city Tuesday on Crow creek with a heavy fall of hail. A wall of water six to eight feet high came down the creek but spent much of its force before reaching Cheyenne. Happening before dark, the people along the creek were informed in time to save their children and animals. On the flats in the city the water reached the doors. In many houses the inhabitants fled and stayed out all night watching the flood. Mines are flooded in the Silver Crown district enough to delay work in some of them several days. A large supply of groceries in camp were flooded and ruined. The gardens between Silver Crown and Cheyenne are destroyed, and 1,600 feet of heavy grading on the Cheyenne and Northern was washed out. Loss, \$3,000. Dater Bros. ranch lost in flames, etc., \$4,000. Four hundred feet of flume, twelve feet above the creek, were carried away by the flood.

The body of William Hardister, a cowboy, drowned with his horse while attempting to ford Green river, was found yesterday seven miles from Green river station.

A cloud burst near Laramie yesterday and flooded a large area. Robert Burhardt was caught in the storm and nearly drowned. A dog following his team was drowned. The water came down the hillsides eight feet high.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—Dispatches from St. John's, N. F., indicate great suffering among the poor on the New Foundland and Labrador coast. On the northern coast of New Foundland over 500 families are starving and in Labrador at least 1,000 families are in a terrible state of destitution. One hundred and twenty people have died so far. The thermometer on July 1 stood at zero. From Cape Boult, N. F., to Cape Mungford, Labrador, there is a solid barrier of ice and no fishing is possible; nor have crops been grown. A large number of starving fishermen from Indian Harbor and Sandwich Bay have just arrived, imploring relief from the government. Unless help is immediately offered, the probability is that thousands will die before another month. The government, it is believed, will send relief.

CHICAGO, July 23.—In the anarchists trial this morning W. H. Williamson, a reporter, testified that he knew the defendant and remembered the occasion of the opening of new board of trade and was present at the socialist procession that night. The procession carried red flags. He was present at the meeting afterward, when spies, Parsons and Fielden spoke from the window of the Arbeiter Zeitung office. Parsons criticised the action of the police that night and called them blood hounds and servants of the robber classes. He called on the mob to follow him in an attack upon Marshall Fields and other big dry goods establishments. Fielden said the same about it in advising the plundering of the rich and said the robbers should be killed. The witness stated that he was in the office of the Zeitung that evening with Parsons and others. They showed him a dynamite cartridge and said they had enough to blow up all the capitalist buildings in the city. He said they had bombs, dynamite rifles and revolvers, and stated it was their intention to use them when necessary.

COLUMBUS, Kan., July 24.—Hugh Galvin, postmaster, has been found guilty of having been associated in a conspiracy to blow up the county court house, to destroy the records of certain land frauds. His bondsmen have taken charge of the postoffice. Several other conspirators await trial.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The exodus of veterans and their families to San Francisco, where the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic assembles two weeks hence, has fairly begun and since Thursday night the streets which connect the depots on the east and west sides have been traversed by numerous delegations from various sections of the east. The Michigan delegation, 100 strong, left last night over the Milwaukee and St. Paul road. The New England delegation, 600 in number, arrived here this morning shortly after 7 o'clock and will leave at 5 this evening in a special train of twenty-seven cars, in three sections, over the Omaha Short line of the St. Paul road. During the past twenty-four hours eighteen carloads of delegates and friends from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Washington have started for the coast. The Illinois delegation will start at high noon tomorrow in a special train of thirteen hotel, sleeping and smoking cars, over the Burlington road, in charge of General Travelling and Passenger Agent Col. S. Reed.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Republican congressional convention of the Fourth district met at the north side Turner hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon and unanimously reelected Congressman George W. Adams. There had been more or less opposition to this course, but his opponents found it impossible to concentrate on any other candidate.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There is a rumor current here that if the Morrison "surplus" resolution should become a law the president will ask Morrison to become secretary of the treasury and insist on his acceptance of the place on the ground that when congress, by a very large majority, prescribes a policy for any department of the government, that policy so prescribed ought to be carried into effect by the author of it.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—J. N. Deer was today appointed postmaster of Massena, Iowa.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The president today signed the bill for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Dubuque.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Bayard says he is doing all in his power to protect our fishermen in Canadian waters. He has directed Minister Phelps to demand from the British government full satisfaction for all injuries sustained.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—No quorum was present at the meeting of the senate committee today, hence Morrison's surplus resolution was not considered.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In the senate today it was found that five members and five opposed the Morrison resolution, Senator Allison held the ground. As no conclusion could be reached Senator Sherman withdrew his amendment providing that a surplus of \$100,000 instead of \$100,000,000 be appropriated, and that whenever the surplus amount, bonds shall be

called at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month. No vote was taken on this substitute and consideration will be had to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The committee on foreign affairs today agreed to report adversely on opening the L'Abra claim and in favor of opening the Vell claim against the government of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"An effort is to be made to break up the custom of running through congress during the last six days of the session all manner of schemes and jobs on bills," observed a western Democratic member to-day. "From time immemorial," he continued, "men in the house have held back measures of a questionable character till the last six days of the session of a congress, for the purpose of having them passed in the rush of the excitement, for then the rules may be suspended at any time and a bill put upon its passage. It is proposed now to clear up the appropriation bills and fix a day for adjournment only twenty-four or forty-eight hours ahead, instead of billing the date a week or two ahead, so as to give the six days. By this arrangement the date of adjournment will only be known a few hours in advance."

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Hon. William Hunter, second assistant secretary of state, died at his residence last night of old age and general debility. Mr. Hunter was eighty-one years old and has served continuously in the department of state for thirty-five years, having been appointed by President Andrew Jackson.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 20.—What is probably the final conference of the members of the present cabinet was held to-day at Gladstone's official residence. The street was crowded with people anxiously awaiting the result. It was decided that the resignations of the ministers be immediately tendered to the queen.

LONDON, July 21.—The queen's messenger arrived at Gladstone's official residence at 9 o'clock this afternoon, bearing a message from her majesty accepting the resignation of the members of the cabinet, tendered by Gladstone yesterday. A dispatch stated that Lord Salisbury left Delphie where he had been sojourning for several days en-route for London.

DUBLIN, July 23.—William O'Brien, in today's United Ireland, urges that the departure of Lord Aberdeen, Liberal, lord lieutenant of Ireland, should be made the occasion of a popular ovation. He also predicts, with the accession of the Tories to power, another campaign against landlordism.

LONDON, July 23.—The jury in the Dilke Crawford divorce case brought in a verdict finding Sir Charles Dilke guilty of adultery with Mrs. Crawford. The presiding judge granted a divorce to Mrs. Crawford.

LONDON, July 23.—The train conveying a party of colonial exhibition exhibitors to Portsmouth was derailed to-day and a dozen prominent members were seriously injured.

HAVRE, July 24.—A tremendous explosion occurred here at midnight. On the 19th instant a sloop laden with twenty-five tons of dynamite and powder left Honneur, bound to St. Petersburg. Having to complete her stores, she anchored in the turner roadside opposite the grand hotel Trascati. Between midnight and 1 a. m. the captain gave orders to clear and anchor, but owing to a strong wind the sloop was driven ashore among a row of piles some of which stove in her stern and put her in such a state as to lose all hope of getting her afloat again. It was therefore decided to unload her with all possible precaution, and a barge had already carried back to Hornfeur part of the cargo. Last night at 13 minutes to 12 a tremendous explosion took place breaking hundreds of windows, putting out the gas in all the streets of the lower part of the town and throwing fragments of all sorts as far as 500 yards from the spot. The anchor of the sloop penetrated the wall of a small mansion near the hotel Trascati, where there is not a pane of glass left unbroken. Had such an accident happened in the day time hundreds of promenaders and callers might have been injured. Fortunately it was pouring rain at the time and the pier was deserted, so that there is no loss of life to deplore.

—Gum is the quid of contentment to women.

WASHINGTON.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs submitted a report on the message of the president vetoing the bill granting right-of-way through reservations in northern Montana, recommending the passage of the bill notwithstanding the president's objections. He stated that the report was unanimous, and he would take an early occasion to call it up for action, and did not think it could take much time in debate.

Mr. Blair from the committee on pensions submitted a report on the veto message of the bill granting a pension to Mary J. Nottage which was recommended to the committee. Messrs. Withthorne and Wilson, of Maryland made a minority report.

The senate, by a vote of 23 to 13, has taken up the oleomargarine bill. A motion to refer it to the finance committee was defeated—15 to 20.

Mr. Miller advocated the bill.

Mr. Coke argued against it on the ground that the manufacture and use of oleomargarine were detrimental to the public health and should be discouraged or prohibited, the question belonged exclusively to the several states and congress had no power over it.

Mr. Palmer spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Miller said he would ask a vote upon it on Monday.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The senate took up the oleomargarine bill, and Mr. Vance took the floor in opposition to it. Messrs. Gray and Harris also spoke against the passage of the bill. Harris was in favor of an amendment making it unlawful to manufacture oleomargarine in the District of Columbia without being distinctly marked as such. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Edmunds addressed the senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. Vest opposed and Mr. Van Wyck advocated the bill.

An angry debate occurred between Mr. Ingalls of Kansas and Mr. Miller of New York. Mr. Ingalls charged Mr. Miller with having a personal interest in the passage of the bill, which Mr. Miller indignantly denied.

Mr. Butler then closed the debate in opposition to the bill and the senate adjourned without action.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The chair presented the resolution of the constitutional convention of South Dakota, praying for the admission of South Dakota as a state, and for a territorial government for north Dakota. Referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Miller presented a memorial of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States referring to the recent outrages and massacres perpetrated on Chinamen on the Pacific coast, with a letter from the branch of the alliance in China setting forth the injurious effect of these outrages on Americans and Christians in the Chinese empire. He thoroughly indignant and the sentiments embodied in the memorial and letter. The memorial was read in full and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The oleomargarine bill was taken up and consideration resumed, and the debate was continued. After having spoken against the bill, Mr. Ingalls offered an amendment to reduce the tax on oleomargarine from 5 to 2 cents. Agreed to.

An amendment was adopted to insert the word "knowingly" in connection with the sale of oleomargarine. The motion to strike out the minimum penalty being the words "not less than \$100" and the words "less than six months" was adopted. The bill as amended was then passed. Ayes, 37; nays, 24.

The section as to penalties, as amended, reads as follows:

Every person who knowingly sells, or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages, as above described, or packs in any package any oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any packages or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than \$1,000 and be imprisoned not more than two years.

The senate resolved to insist on its amendments and ask the house for a conference.

Mr. Allison called up the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Pugh moved that the bill be laid aside until the Payne case could be disposed of. It was ordered that the reports be printed in the Record and the senate then adjourned until 8 p. m.

At the evening session Mr. Allison called up the sundry civil appropriation bill. The first amendment that was questioned was that striking out the item of \$105,000 for the Brooklyn, N. Y., postoffice. It was finally agreed to. Other amendments, including an item of \$36,000 for the inauguration of the Barthold statue in New York harbor, were agreed to. After disposing of seventy-six pages of the bill, out of 106, the senate at 11 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The reports concerning the Payne election bribery came up, and Mr. Pugh addressed the senate in support of his report. He said Mr. Payne was not connected in the slightest manner with anything wrong or immoral in his election.

Mr. Hoar thought the charges should be inquired into.

Mr. Logan took the floor in support of the report signed by Messrs. Everts, Teller and himself against any investigation.

Mr. Teller briefly addressed the senate in the same direction.

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill for the repeal of the tenure of office act.

Mr. Teller gave notice that he would conclude his remarks on the Payne case on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The oleomargarine bill was reported back with senate amendments.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the revenue bills in order to reach the oleomargarine bill.

The bill giving notice of the termination of the Hawaiian treaty was laid over.

The house then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—After the transaction of some unimportant business in the shape of personal explanations the senate took up the Payne case and was addressed by Mr. Call in opposition to further investigation.

Mr. Everts closed the debate in an argument against further investigation.

Mr. Hoar followed Everts in closing the debate.

The senate proceeded to take the vote. The first vote was on the resolution of Messrs. Hoar and Frye for a further investigation, and it was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 44.

The resolutions opposing investigation were adopted—yeas, 44; nays, 17.

The senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, and had only got through three pages when a recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

The senate at its evening session resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Upon motion of Mr. Allison an

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 27.

LIVE STOCK.

Export steers.....	6 00 @ 5 02 1/2
Common to good steers.....	4 35 @ 4 55
Inferior to good cows.....	2 00 @ 3 80
HOGS—Rough packing.....	3 75 @ 4 20
.....	4 90 @ 4 95
Packing and shipping.....	5 40 @ 5 20
Light.....	4 50 @ 5 95
Skips.....	2 75 @ 4 80

SHEEP—

Inferior to fair 100 pounds	2 00 @ 4 37 1/2
Medium to extra.....	1 75 @ 3 48
Lambs.....	4 25 @ 5 25

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 18
Good to choice dairy.....	10 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh.....	11 @ 12
FLOUR—Winter.....	4 25 @ 4 60
Spring.....	3 50 @ 4 10
Patents.....	4 75 @ 5 15
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	77 @ 77 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	58 1/2 @ 54
Barley, No. 2.....	67 @ 67 1/2
FLAX—Good.....	1 17 @ 1 17 1/2
POTATOES.....	60 @ 60
PORK—Mess.....	9 65 @ 9 80
LARD—Steam.....	6 00 @ 6 63 1/2

KANSAS CITY, July 27.

CATTLE—

Export steers.....	4 00 @ 4 50
Fair to good.....	4 00 @ 4 50
Common to medium.....	3 69 @ 3 93
Stockers and feeders.....	3 40 @ 3 73
Cows.....	1 75 @ 3 00

HOGS—

Good to choice.....	4 70 @ 4 50
Common to medium.....	4 40 @ 5 05

SHEEP—

Good to choice.....	2 25 @ 3 50
Common to medium.....	1 50 @ 3 40

ST. PAUL, July 27.

CATTLE—

Choice steers.....	3 65 @ 3 70
Butchers' good steers.....	3 35 @ 3 50
Minnesota steers.....	3 20 @ 3 00

HOGS—

Butchers' stock.....	4 25 @ 4 35
----------------------	-------------

SHEEP—

Choice.....	3 25 @ 3 50
-------------	-------------

FLOUR—

Patents.....	4 50 @ 4 75
Best low grades.....	3 75 @ 4 00
Bucketwheat.....	4 00 @ 5 00

GRAIN—

Wheat, No. 2.....	73 @ 74
Wheat, No. 3.....	67 @ 68
Oats, No. 2.....	27 @ 28
Rye, No. 2.....	53 @ 54
Barley, No. 1.....	60 @ 60
.....	60 @ 60

amendments to the bill for Utah. The senate reports from the house were brought in. Mr. Davison reported on the bill to amend the commercial intercourse. Mr. Randall moved to reduce the appropriation for the armament of fortifications from \$500,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. Reed suggested that there should be discussion over a proposition to vote a want of confidence in another department of the government.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, reported favorably on the bill to reduce the tax on spirits distilled from apples or peaches from 50 to 30 cents per gallon.

Pending the vote on the demand of the previous question the house took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of business reported from the committee on printing.

At this evening's session the house passed two dozen bills for the printing of public documents, and, at 12:30, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The fortification appropriation bill was called up. Mr. Randall's amendment to reduce the appropriation from \$500,000 to \$100,000 for the armament of the seacoast defenses was withdrawn. He offered another which provides that guns, projectiles, etc., shall be of American manufacture. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. Cobb, from the conference committee on the bill repealing the timber culture, protection and desert land bill, reported a complete disagreement. A further conference was ordered.

Mr. Morrison offered a concurrent resolution for final adjournment on July 28. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

After an evening session the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Randall moved to amend by striking out the Hennepin canal clause.

Messrs. Cannon, Gravenor, Murphy, Springer and Henderson briefly opposed the motion, which was rejected—93 to 19.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment having the effect of taking the charge of the Mississippi river improvement out of the hands of the Mississippi river commission. Lost—53 to 106.

The committee rose and Mr. Morrison reported back the concurrent resolution fixing July 28 as the day for final adjournment, but, pending action the house took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of bridge bills.

At the evening session the following bills were passed: Authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at Nebraska City; also across the Ohio river at Cairo. The house then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The concurrent resolution to adjourn July 28 passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. The bill was sent to a conference committee, the senate amendments having been concurred in.

The house voted to consider the inter-state commerce bill instead of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill.

The bill was debated until adjournment but without action. The pending question is on the motion to substitute the Reagan for the Culion bill.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The bill for a public building at Nebraska City was passed.

Consideration of the Payne case was then resumed, and Mr. Teller concluded his remarks.

Mr. Sherman calling Mr. Sewell to the chair, took the floor in favor of an investigation.

Mr. Eustis followed Mr. Sherman in favor of the majority report.

The chair announced the question to be on the adoption of the report, but without coming to a vote the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Morrison, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution ordering a session for to-morrow night for consideration of public building bills.

Mr. Henley moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee on rules to report it back so amended as to provide that the evening session shall be for consideration of forfeiture bills.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 122; nays, 93.

The house then went into committee of the whole on revenue measures with a view to reaching the oleomargarine bill.

The senate amendments to the bill were concurred in.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, from the conference committee on the river and harbor bill, reported disagreement and a further conference was ordered.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, submitted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

The house then took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for consideration of pension bills.

The house at its evening session passed a number of pension bills, among them the senate bill granting a pension of \$100 per month to the widow of General Stanard and adjourned.

Killed by a Falling Bridge.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 24.—Word was received here this morning that Thomas Graham, of Holmeville, was killed yesterday afternoon. He was crossing a bridge with a steam thrasher when the structure gave way, burying him in the creek below, the machine and bridge falling on him, breaking his neck. He was twenty-five years old and leaves a wife and two children. The sad accident has completely prostrated his young wife.

A Neat Distinction.

New York Herald: I went to the senate restaurant to get a bit of luncheon this afternoon. A distinguished patron of the place, seated at the same table, called the waiter and said: "Bring me a glass of whiskey."

"Sorry, sir, but we haven't any," explained the ebony gentleman. "We have some fine brandy, however."

"No, I want whiskey. Why don't you keep it?"

"Because the restaurant is run on temperance principles."

The would-be tippler left in a sober but dazed condition.

A policeman discovered a