

BY THE POPULAR VOTE.

UNITED STATES SENATORS MAY YET BE SO CHOSEN.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE HOUSE.

Tucker's Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Providing that Senators Shall Be Elected by a Direct Vote of the People Passed by a Vote of 137 to 49.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—There was a slim attendance of members in the speaker called the house to order today. Mr. Bowers demanded the regular order, which was the Tucker resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that senators shall be elected by direct vote of the people. Although a two-thirds vote is required for measures pending the constitution the pending resolution was passed—137 to 49—by a vote of 137 to 49.

THE SUGAR INQUIRY AGAIN.

Reporter Hood Examined at Length But All Points Brought Out Withheld.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—When the senate sugar investigating committee resumed its work today, only Messrs. Gray, Lindsay and Davis were present, but they had several witnesses before them and announced a determination to proceed with the work so long as there was any possibility of securing witnesses who could furnish any testimony.

Henry W. Rood, the New York Herald reporter who wrote the articles in that paper upon which the present branch of the inquiry is based, was examined at length as to the sources of his information. Special effort was made to get the best information at his command as to his statements that United States senators had been speculating in sugar stocks since the tariff bill was taken up in the senate, despite his denials. It is understood that he responded to this request as fully as he was able to do and expressed a willingness to aid the committee to the extent of his ability.

It was impossible to secure the details of the testimony. When Mr. Gray was asked for a statement as to the proceedings he replied that he could say nothing, and that it was the intention of the committee not to give out any information as to testimony until the present branch of the inquiry was completed because the publication of the facts elicited would interfere with the plans of the committee and prevent a complete inquiry.

Other witnesses were W. B. Wheeler, a New York broker, and A. M. Seip of this city. Wheeler stated that he had never placed any orders for senators for sugar stock and was unable to give any information. Seip had been represented in the newspapers as saying that he had come into possession of knowledge of the fact that a certain senator had placed orders for sugar stocks during the proceedings, and to have stated that they were placed with a man representing the firm of Seymour, Young & Co., New York brokers.

Senator Allen of Nebraska, who was a member of the sugar investigating committee, has made an additional report to the senate supplementing that of the committee. He holds that the testimony of Henry O. Charles and Theodore Havemeyer and John E. Peckles led no doubt of the fact that the sugar trust in 1892 contributed money to the Democratic party of New York state for campaign purposes, and at the same time and for the same purpose, contributed money to the Republican party in Massachusetts and that the money went into the general campaign fund of those states and was used as much for national as for state and local purposes. He believes that the American Sugar Refining company, the sugar trust, had been in the habit of contributing money to the national campaign funds of both the Democratic and Republican parties through its president, with the expectation, if not the implied promise, that whichever party succeeded to power the interests of the company should be "cared for" by it. He holds that a wisely drawn and judicious law looking to a prompt and efficient remedy for this growing evil should be passed by congress and approved by the president. He also holds that there should be a law to prevent speculation such as Senators John R. McPherson of New Jersey engaged in. He declares that the evidence does not show that the sugar trust had any direct influence in procuring the presentation to the senate of the committee amendment to the constitution which schedules, although that schedule insofar as it prescribes an ad valorem system of taxation is entirely satisfactory to the trust. There is nothing in the evidence to show that Secretary Carlisle had any improper interviews with any representative of the trust, or that Senator Jones of Arkansas was actuated by any but honorable motives. He is thoroughly convinced, however, that no senator or representative should ever permit himself to be approached upon any subject connected with legislation by those representing private or special interests, except on such occasions as such persons may be heard by a committee. In conclusion he calls for legislation to compel contumacious witnesses to testify.

To Work for the Single Tax Idea.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—N. O. Nelson, the manufacturer, was nominated for congressman in the Twelfth district by the Single Tax league. His candidacy will be made the occasion of a vigorous campaign for the advancement of the single tax doctrine.

THE VIGILANT'S DAY TO WIN.

Gould's Yacht Beats the Britannia in a Light Wind Race.

KINGSTOWN, July 23.—This was the Vigilant's day to defeat the Britannia, and she did it under conditions that had heretofore been considered unfavorable to her. She finished the fifty mile cruise 3 minutes 39 seconds ahead, not reckoning time allowance, which will reduce it about 1 minute 10 seconds.

The prize competed for was \$300 offered by the Royal Yacht club and the course the same as that sailed yesterday. A light breeze was blowing at the start and did not increase to any considerable extent during the continuance of the race, but at times died away so that the yacht could make no headway.

The Vigilant crossed the starting line 34 seconds ahead. At the conclusion of the first round of the course, which is nearly quadrangular, she was 4 minutes and 23 seconds in the lead, but in the second round the Britannia had reduced the advantage to 1 minute 17 seconds. This was as close as the yachts were at any time during the last round which was finished by the winning boat at 6:45:04, the Britannia coming up at 6:48:43.

A Town Terror Shot Dead.

PITTSBURG, Kan., July 23.—Sam Taylor of Litchfield, who had been drinking all the afternoon, secured a Winchester rifle last evening and terrorized the officers and citizens until he was killed by some one unknown. He was a native of Alabama, and was under a bond of \$3,000 for shooting two negroes and a white woman in that state some time ago, and would have left within a few days to put in an appearance for trial.

Third Kansas Republicans Open.

FREDONIA, Kan., July 23.—The Republicans of the Third congressional district opened the campaign with a rally here this afternoon and evening with S. S. Kirkpatrick, candidate for congress, John J. Ingalls, Major Morrill, Bernard Kelly, W. R. Campbell, department commander, Dick Blue and S. S. Benedict as speakers.

No Holiday for the President.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It was stated at the White house today that the President had no intention of visiting Atlantic City this season. He has contemplated visiting Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables as soon as public business will permit, but probably cannot go until after congress adjourns.

Federal Troops at Butte, Mont.

BUTTE, Mont., July 23.—At 11 o'clock today seven companies of infantry, numbering 420 men, arrived at the Union Pacific depot and went into camp. The striking American Railway union men were not in sight. Four Omaha companies were expected from the south to-night.

A Santa Fe Mail Car Burned.

LA JUNTA, Col., July 23.—A mail car on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe California express was burned at Timpus, twenty miles from here, yesterday. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks from the engine. Over 200 sacks of papers and twenty pouches of letters, all for California points, were consumed.

Two Small Boys Burned to Death.

DIGHTON, Kan., July 23.—The 8 and 10-year old sons of William Watson, living about ten miles northwest of here, were burned to death Thursday night while sleeping in a granary about ten rods from the dwelling. The origin of the fire is not known.

Chicago's Hotel Metropole Involved.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Following the issue of an attachment by Frederick M. Smith and company, game dealers, on the hotel Metropole, on Michigan boulevard, the hotel to-day confessed judgment on two notes, one for \$25,488 and the other for \$19,746.

Brazilian Senators in a Fight.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 23.—In the senate, Senator Coelho referred in an insulting manner to President Peixoto and Senator Senecia replied defending the president. Blows followed and the session was adjourned in an uproar.

For Dougherty Against Dockery.

LIBERTY, Mo., July 23.—The Liberty Tribune, the oldest paper in Clay county, the Democracy of which is unquestioned, came out strongly this week for John Dougherty for congress as against Dockery.

Even the Dakota Beaten.

KINGSTON, July 23.—The Lilith today beat the American built Dakota by a minute in the race of the ten raters. The Lilith, throughout most of the race, led the Dakota by nearly twenty minutes.

Struck Dead by Lightning.

GREAT BEND, Kan., July 23.—A son of Sig Jacoby of Albert was killed by lightning Thursday night. He was a nephew of C. Samuels, a leading dry goods merchant of this city.

Pacific Coast Lumber to Go to Egypt.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The engagement of a vessel to load lumber at Puget Sound for Alexandria, Egypt, the first instance of the kind, is reported.

Rumors of a War in the Far East.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch received here this evening from Shanghai says that a rumor is in circulation there that war has been declared between China and Japan.

Stealing From the Mails.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—J. A. Calvert, one of the oldest letter carriers in the service of the Kansas City postoffice, was placed under arrest today charged with stealing from the mails.

Kansas Bank Figures Called For.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 23.—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has issued a call to state and private banks, asking for a statement of their affairs at the close of business July 18.

Flames in an Indiana Town.

PERU, Ind., July 23.—Fire at Converse today destroyed nine business buildings, six dwellings and four barns.

SENT BACK TO CONFERENCE.

The House Refuses to Surrender Any of Its Bill—Johnson's Plain Talk.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—When the house met today, the galleries were crowded and the scene on the floor was an animated one in anticipation of the debate on the tariff conference report. While the journal was being read, Chairman Wilson entered the room. His head was bound with a white handkerchief and he was evidently suffering great pain. His appearance was the signal for a great demonstration on the Democratic side.

As soon as the reading of the journal had been completed Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, from the committee on rules offered the following resolution, under which the house was to be allowed to debate the conference report on the tariff bill:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order for the house to confer on the H. R. 4891 (the tariff bill) to make a report of disagreement to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross and ask a further conference with the senate on the disagreement vote of the two houses thereon; that two hours of debate shall be allowed upon said motion and then without other motion the vote shall be taken thereon. Should such motion prevail the speaker shall at once appoint the house conferees and the matter shall then, for the time being, pass from the consideration of the house.

Mr. Hopkins attempted to offer an amendment to extend the time to four hours, but objection was made and the previous question was ordered. This gave thirty minutes for debate.

Mr. Reed first offered a word of protest against cutting off debate in this summary manner. He thought there were members on the Democratic side who desired time to express their opinions of the senate amendments. With something of a twinkle in his eye, he yielded ten minutes to Mr. Johnson, the free trade single taxer from Ohio. Mr. Johnson immediately launched a protest against the special order because it gave the house no opportunity to vote separate instructions on the different schedules and especially on the subject of sugar. He denounced the discrimination in the sugar schedule in favor of the trust as criminal and declared amidst a burst of applause that if the sugar trust or any other trust was to legislate for the people, it made little difference whether that legislation was imposed upon them by the McKinley or the Gorman bill.

The order of the rules committee was adopted by the house and Chairman Wilson was recognized. There was a burst of applause from the Democrats as he arose with the tariff bill and disagreeing report in his hands. His head was bound with a silk handkerchief which completely enveloped his face, covering his eyes and falling to his mouth. He stood in the aisle with a hand on the desks at either side. He sent the report of disagreement to the speaker's desk and it was read, briefly stating the disagreement in toto. Mr. Wilson said that he desired to be complete in his statement, yet he recognized that there were limitations necessary. But he could say within the bounds of courtesy and propriety that if the senate conferees had met the house conferees in the spirit of doing good for the whole people, an agreement could have been reached in a day. But the senate conferees came fettered with certain obligations to their colleagues in the senate. They were against the principles of the house and in line with the demands of great corporate interests. This developed an irreconcilable difference. He said it in sadness that there appeared to be no reconciliation of the two positions. The main differences had been upon sugar, iron ore, coal, silver lead ore, some features of the woolen schedule, some of the iron and steel schedules and particularly steel rails and structural iron. But the great difference had been on sugar. The senate, he said, had adopted a sugar schedule which, whether true or not, had been construed by the public and press of the country as a concession to the Sugar trust. "If it is true," he said, "that the Sugar trust has grown so strong that it can say no tariff bill can pass until its interests are protected, then I hope this house will never adjourn."

Mr. Wilson was cut short by a burst of applause which lasted half a minute. Members threw documents in the air and the gallery joined in the demonstration.

"If it be true," Mr. Wilson continued, "I hope this house will never adjourn until refined sugar is placed on the free list."

The house bill, Mr. Wilson said, had not only been indorsed by the people, but the President of the United States had given his approval to the scheme of tariff reform created by the house. No man had been more intensely interested in this contest than the president. The letter from President Cleveland was then sent to the clerk's desk and read.

At 1:50 o'clock the motion to insist upon the house disagreement to the senate amendments was adopted without division and the bill was sent back to the conference, the speaker appointing the same conferees.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The New York Constitutional Convention Committee Opposes Any Changes.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—The committee on suffrage of the constitutional convention agreed to report adversely all the propositions to give women the right of suffrage, except that in regard to the voting of women on school questions. Mr. Tucker's amendment sending the question of woman suffrage to the people was also rejected.

Fence Has a Scheme.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A resolution resulting from the part taken by United States Courts in the recent strike has been introduced by Representative Pence, Populist, of Colorado. It is to direct the committee on judiciary "to report to the house a bill definitely fixing the power of local courts and judges thereof in the matter of punishment of persons charged with contempt of said court and giving to such persons the right of trial by jury."

An Indiana Town in Ashes.

PERU, Ind., July 20.—In the town of Permet, southeast of here, today, the business portion and a number of residences were destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy with small insurances.

FROM MR. CLEVELAND

HE URGES PROMPT ACTION ON THE TARIFF.

A Personal Letter to Chairman Wilson Read in the House—A Strong Commendation of His Bill and a Sharp at the Senate Measure—The Chicago Platform Recalled and Request that Its Pledges be Carried Out.

Cleveland on Tariff Action.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Soon after the house began the discussion of the tariff conference committee's report today, Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee arose and amid intense interest announced that he had received a letter from President Cleveland which the latter had permitted to be made public.

The letter was then sent to the desk and read amid profound silence. It was in the president's vigorous style and was a stirring tribute to the Wilson bill and a direct blow at any surrender to the senate bill. It was as follows:

(PERSONAL.) EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894.—To the Hon. William L. Wilson, My Dear Sir: The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that you will again be called upon to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform.

My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so long worked for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith principles. I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuance of Democratic existence.

I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best, if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people.

To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well defined lines of principle, will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principle may be surrendered. In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your leadership of the house of representatives upon the bill now pending. Every true Democrat and every sincere Democrat knows that this bill in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perdition and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. We are as certain to-day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials.

In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that the Democrats are willing to depart from this the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of the corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle? It is quite apparent that this question of free raw materials does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar.

Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference that have assumed in connection with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of

trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations, which, in formulating the tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts and while I am decidedly opposed to granting to them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good should come, but it seems to me that we may not forget that our aim is the completion of the tariff and in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle. With all this at stake there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem.

Without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions.

In the conclusion of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered, the people are not to be neglected. They know that the general result, so far as they are concerned, will be to place home necessities and comforts more easily within their reach and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

We all know that a tariff covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of necessity be largely the result of honorable adjustment and compromise. I expect very few of us can say, when our measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren.

I think that there is a general agreement that this is a party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation, that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well being.

The Democracy of the land pleads most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principle.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Before the vote was taken on Mr. Wilson's motion to insist on the agreement, while Messrs. Wheeler and Grow were talking, the house broke up into groups and discussed the letter. The full effect of the president's action, it was not attempted at the time to measure. On the senate side it was still said that the senate bill would pass or none. This dictum being repeated on the house side, it was responded that if the senate should not yield no bill should pass. Indeed, the sentiment was strong that the president would veto the senate bill if it did pass, as not being a sufficiently satisfactory redemption of the pledges made to the people.

Many of the Democrats in the house did not hesitate to say that even if the results of the present fight were a failure of legislation the party would yet be stronger than by a surrender to recant senators and that entering the campaign on the basis of an honest redemption of all pledges it would be so received by the people.

DEBS DECLINES BAIL.

He and His Companions Evidently Prefer to Remain in Confinement.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Rodgers and Kelher were brought from the county jail yesterday afternoon to Commissioner Hoyne's office by United States Marshal Arnold for the purpose of consulting with their attorneys, who again insisted on their giving bail, but the prisoners declined. Debs' wife and sister called in to see the prisoner. In a conversation, Mr. Debs said: "We are getting along very nicely, and like it because we meet so many classes of society. I think the strike will ultimately have a beneficial effect upon the country. Because of my situation now I don't wish to discuss the outlook of the strike. I have received letters of congratulation and contribution, one containing a check for \$500."

REGULARS LEAVE CHICAGO.

The Ninth Regiment Goes to Sackett's Harbor, the Others to Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The federal troops moved out of the city today. At noon the Ninth regiment from Madison barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., left on a special train over the Lake Shore road.

All of the other troops marched to Fort Sheridan and will reach there to-morrow. The troops going to Fort Sheridan include the Fifteenth regiment and the details from Forts Riley, Brady, Leavenworth and Niobrara.

Lexington's Bridge.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—By unanimous consent bills were passed by the house authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo., also a resolution calling on the secretary of war for a report on the government improvement at Sagatuck harbor, Mich.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Devotes a Day to Its Wants.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In the senate yesterday the house joint resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of state to accept from G. E. Watts, E. A., a painting entitled "Love and Life," exhibited by him at the world's fair.

Mr. Carey called up the senate bill to reserve for ten years in each of the several states 1,000,000 acres of arid lands, to be reclaimed and sold in small tracts to actual settlers, and it was passed. The bill applies to the same states as the desert land law and also to Montana and Kansas and to the states that may be formed out of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah when admitted.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. A petition from citizens of various counties in Pennsylvania protesting against the violation of the American principle of separation of church and state, involved in the appropriations for sectarian schools in the Indian appropriation bill, was presented by Mr. Quay, who also moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed for two weeks, so that the Order of Patriotic Sons of America might be heard upon it. The motion was lost.

The paragraph appropriating \$1,005,000 for educating the Indians provoked the criticism of Mr. Platt of Connecticut against the policy of giving aid to Indian contract denominational schools. He favored the abolishment of all sectarian schools and the establishment of government schools in their stead.

Mr. Call said that the government recognized no sect, but finding that various charitable organizations had established themselves on the Indian reservations, had made contracts with them to save the expense of erecting schools, without considering whether they were Episcopal or Methodist, or Congregational or Catholic.

Mr. Gallinger (Republican) of New Hampshire protested against government aid to sectarian schools, especially when one church received so much more than the others. There was already a gathering storm in this country against appropriating money for sectarian purposes, and that storm would break before long on the people and the congress of the United States.

Mr. Call agreed that government schools should supersede sectarian schools whenever it was possible to do so, but if a government school were set down beside a sectarian school there was nothing to compel the children to attend it. The committee amendment was then agreed to.

MRS. CLEVELAND NOT AFRAID.

She Denies a Story That She Feared Her Children Would Be Kidnapped.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 20.—Mrs. Cleveland denies the published story that she asked for police protection, fearing that the children may be kidnapped. She says she has no fears for their safety, and she has personally requested that a special, appointed by the selectmen of Bourne to watch the locality, be recalled, if his services concern her welfare. Many tramps have been seen in the vicinity, but so far they have proved inoffensive.

Coinage of Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, by direction of the secretary of the treasury, issued orders to mint authorities at San Francisco and New Orleans to begin at once the coinage of silver dollars and during the present month to coin up to the ordinary capacities of the mints. The silver to be first coined will be blanks and ingots, of which there is sufficient to coin about \$1,500,000 at these two mints and at Philadelphia.

A New Sleeping Car Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—The secretary of state today licensed the incorporation of the Continental Palace Car company, located at East St. Louis. It is proposed to manufacture, sell and operate palace sleeping, dining and buffet cars and other apparatus in connection therewith. The capital stock is \$5,000,000.

President Carnot's Final Burial.

PARIS, July 20.—The final interment of the body of the late President Carnot took place today at the Pantheon where it had been resting temporarily in a vault. The body was placed besides that of his grandfather, Lazare Carnot, the "organizer of victory."

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA	
Butter—Creamery print.....	15 @ 18
Butter—Choice country.....	11 @ 12
Eggs—Fresh.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Honey—1 or B.....	12 @ 15
Country—Old hens per B.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Cheese—Neb. & Ia. full cream.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Chickens—Spring, per B.....	10 @ 12
Lemons.....	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2
Oranges—Florida.....	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Potatoes.....	6 @ 7 1/2
Beans—Navy.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Beans—Per bu.....	1 50 @ 1 60
Beans—Wax, per bu.....	1 10 @ 1 20
Hay—Upland, per ton.....	1 50 @ 1 60
Onions—Per B.....	1 1/2 @ 2
Apples—Southern, per bbl.....	2 25 @ 3 00
Hogs—Mixed packing.....	4 25 @ 5 00
Hogs—Heavy weights.....	5 00 @ 5 50
Beef—Prime steers.....	4 25 @ 4 50
Beef—Stockers and feeders.....	3 50 @ 4 00
Steers—Fair to good.....	3 00 @ 3 20
Cows—Fair to good.....	2 00 @ 2 50
Sheep—Lamb.....	2 75 @ 3 00
Sheep—Choice natives.....	2 50 @ 3 00
NEW YORK	
Wheat—No. 2, red winter.....	58 @ 58 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	47 @ 47 1/2
Oats—Mixed western.....	45 @ 45 1/2
Barley—No. 2.....	31 @ 31 1/2
Lard.....	7 25 @ 7 50
CHICAGO	
Wheat—No. 2, spring.....	55 @ 57
Corn—Per bu.....	42 @ 43
Oats—Per bu.....	35 @ 36
Pork.....	12 01 @ 12 23
Lard.....	6 83 @ 6 85
Hogs—Packers and mixed.....	4 10 @ 4 25
Cattle—Com. steers to export.....	1 10 @ 1 15
Sheep—Lamb.....	4 5 @ 4 50
ST. LOUIS	
Wheat—No. 2 red, cash.....	51 @ 51 1/2
Corn—Per bu.....	40 @ 40 1/2
Oats—Per bu.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing.....	4 91 @ 5 10
Cattle—Native steers.....	4 00 @ 4 50
KANSAS CITY	
Wheat—No. 2 red, cash.....	46 @ 46 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	28 @ 28 1/2