

MILWAUKEE ANARCHISTS GUILTY.

On the 4th, after having been out twenty-three hours, the jury in the trial of the anarchist leaders in Milwaukee, Frank Hirth, Carl Simon and Anton Palm, found them guilty of conspiring to burn the court house and destroying the records and inciting mobs to riot. For twenty hours the ballot stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. One of the jurors, who is alleged to be a socialist, voted for conviction after the first few ballots. The maximum sentence for riot or conspiring to riot is one year's imprisonment or a fine not exceeding \$500. Hirth is a cigar-maker and was manager of the co-operative factory started here after the great strike several years ago. Simon is a barber and a frantic anarchist. Palm is a hard wood finisher and has been in this country but a short time. Neither he nor Simon can speak English. The prisoners are all married and have large families.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, July 3.—Senator Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the naval appropriation bill with amendments, and stated that he hoped to have it taken up Tuesday next. The senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill. The first amendment that provoked discussion was that appropriating \$1,000,000 for improving New York harbor so as to secure a thirty foot channel at the Sandy Hook entrance of the harbor, upon such plan as the secretary of war may approve. The amendment was agreed to. After an executive session the senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE, July 3.—After routine business the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hammond in the chair, on the general deficiency bill. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in very interesting consideration of the bill. After contemplating eighty-six of the 119 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the house adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE, July 5.—Mr. Springer of Illinois offered a resolution in the house to-day calling on the president for copies of all correspondence between this government and the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica since 1876 in relation to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal by way of Lake Nicaragua. Referred. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hammond in the chair, on the general deficiency appropriation bill. A long and at times acrimonious discussion arose over an amendment offered by Mr. Cannon of Illinois, appropriating \$22,000 to refund to the Chicago and North Western railroad companies on account of alien bond and stockholders. The amendment was adopted. The clause ratifying and confirming the readjustment of salaries of postmasters heretofore made by the postmaster-general pursuant to the act of March 3, 1883, was referred to a committee on a point of order and an amendment offered by Mr. Burns of Missouri striking out the entire appropriation for readjustments (\$392,394) was adopted. Mr. Gibson of West Virginia caused something of a sensation by charging that Messrs. Townsend and Cannon, members of the appropriation committee, had gone to the senate after the action of the house in striking out the names of certain house employees from the legislative appropriation bill and procured the reinsertion of the names by the senate committee. After concluding the consideration of all but ten pages of the bill the committee rose and the house, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

SENATE, July 6.—The senate to-day took up the bill to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of land sales. Ingalls, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a substitute for this bill. It appropriates \$75,000 for the purpose and directs how the amount shall be distributed. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed. The senate then proceeded to consider amendments to the river and harbor bill. The first amendment that was questioned was an item appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Refuge. HOUSE, July 6.—The house went into committee of the whole, Hammond in the chair, on the general deficiency bill. The end of the bill having been reached, the committee, in accordance with previous arrangements, reverted to the paragraph relating to the state department. Cannon criticized the bill for its omission, which he declared was extraordinary. It omitted to appropriate for the salaries of ministers and charges d'affaires for 1885 and 1886, the deficiencies being \$38,825 for deficiencies amounting to \$53,000 for contingent expenses of consulates. This made an aggregate of \$90,000 and other minor items would increase the omission to \$100,000. Cannon offered an amendment appropriating \$97,508 for ministers and charges d'affaires. Agreed to. On motion of Belmont the appropriation to supply deficiencies in the contingent expenses of consulates for the year 1886 was increased from \$22,000 to \$40,000. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

SENATE, July 7.—The senate then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the river and harbor bill, the pending question being an amendment appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Refuge. Spooner offered an amendment as a substitute. It appropriates \$150,000 for the purpose of making free of toll the commerce through the canal. After a discussion the substitute for the amendment was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 16. The river and harbor bill was then temporarily laid aside and the chair laid before the senate the message of the president vetoing the bill authorizing the construction of railroads through Indian territory in northern Montana. The message was read and referred.

HOUSE, July 7.—The speaker laid before the house twenty-one veto messages transmitted by the president yesterday. The first message read was referred, without comment, to the committee on invalid pensions, but the disposition of the next message, vetoing the bill granting a pension to Erwin L. Harrington, consumed more time. It was finally referred to the committee on invalid pensions. In the debate Jackson, of Pennsylvania, attacked the veto policy of the president, who, he declared, was not actuated by any regard for the worth or merit of the private pension bills. His reasons for vetoing bills was not that they were unworthy. His reason was apparent on the face of the messages. He was in sympathy with a party opposed to pensioning union soldiers, and he did not propose that any union soldiers should be pensioned if he could avoid it. It was said that the president meant to do right. He did mean to do right to please a certain class in the country, but not to please honest, loyal people. McMillan, of Tennessee, said the president has signed more private pension bills than any other president in the same space of time. Jackson—"And he has vetoed ten times more good ones, than all other presidents put together."

SENATE, July 8.—After the presentations of the usual number of petitions, the senate proceeded to the business on the calendar. The resolutions for inquiry into the authority under which the so-called state legislature had been organized in the territory of Dakota were indefinitely postponed. The senate then resumed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to reduce the appropriation for the Kentucky river from \$250,000 to \$100,000. The amendment was lost—yeas 27, nays 26. The Hennepin canal clause was then taken up. Logan hoped the time would come when the people, whenever there was a necessity to give cheap transportation, would provide for it by canal or otherwise. He could not see why the pending proposition was not as proper on the river and harbor bill as in a separate measure.

HOUSE, July 8.—Frank Compton, of Maryland, submitted a series of resolutions expressing the regret with which the house has heard of the death of Hon. Wm. H. Cole, late representative from Maryland, and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven representatives and three senators to attend the funeral ceremonies. The house then, at 11:10, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

SENATE, July 9.—Hoar offered a resolution calling on the president for information as to the seizure or detention in any foreign ports of any American vessel, the pretenses or alleged causes therefor and what efforts have been made to provide redress for such seizure and prevent their recurrence. The senate then went into executive session. Immediately after the doors were closed an order was passed upon motion of Senator Ingalls, that the public should be excluded from the upper corridors, lobbies and committee rooms, which order was carried into effect at once. This resulted in the closing of the offices of the associated press and Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio telegraph companies and the ejection of all reporters from their quarters in the senate wing of the capitol. The adverse report upon the nomination of Solicitor General John Goode was then taken up. The nomination of Goode was rejected, there being four majority against him. The secret session then ended. The doors of the senate and the other doors were reopened and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, July 9.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, the speaker announced that the regular order was a vote on the demand for the previous question on the motion to refer to the committee on invalid pensions the message of the president granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley. The bill and message was referred. When the veto message bill granting a pension to Francis Deming was reached, the speaker demanded and the record was made for debate. After debate the message was referred without objection. The next and last veto message upon the speaker's table was then laid before the house. It was the message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Joseph Rominer, and on this message the speaker presented especially strong features, the republicans determined to make a fight over its reference. The bill was referred—yeas 120, nays 118. This cleared the speaker's table of vetoed messages. The house then resumed the consideration of the general deficiency bill and by a vote of yeas 124 and nays 86, confirmed the action of the committee of the whole in agreeing to the amendment making an appropriation to meet the Fox and Wisconsin river claim. Pending action the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

A DIFFICULTY IN ARKANSAS.

An Uprising of Colored Knights of Labor Feared.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8.—It was supposed that the trouble at the Tate plantation had ended and that the striking negro knights of labor had become pacified and would return to work, their master workmen having so advised. Just the reverse, however, seems now the condition of the affairs, and many believe that this county is on the verge of one of the bloodiest race conflicts since the war.

Intelligence has arrived from the neighborhood of the late trouble that the striking negroes, reinforced by many sympathizers from the surrounding farms and plantations numbering fully 1,000 in all, have made complete control of the plantation and are ready to-day or to-morrow. They are fully armed, and will attempt to redress their fancied wrongs and grievances, directing their attention first to Sheriff Worthen, who recently advised the strikers. They will next advance on the farmers, with the intention of burning their crops, barns and houses. Others who have incurred the enmity of the negroes will be visited and treated in like manner.

The negroes have been openly buying arms and ammunition within the past few days and state that if they are opposed in their campaign of revenge the weapons will be freely used. Sheriff Worthen called a public meeting last night and stated these facts, at the same time requesting those who were willing to join his posse to hand him their names. About 100 men responded and were sworn in as special deputies.

At the first intimation of an outbreak among the blacks, the posse will proceed to the scene of trouble and attempt to quell the disturbance. The governor has been called upon to order out the militia but has refused to do so until some actual trouble shall have occurred. Some of the farmers in the vicinity of the Tate plantation have prepared to resist the negroes, while others have removed their families and valuables to places of safety.

THE APACHES SURROUNDED.

As Usual, They Are About to be Wiped Out of Existence.

Tombstone (A. T.) special: A courier arrived in Tombstone this evening who left direct from Lawton's command three days ago. Lawton was then about thirty miles south of the Camps Sonora. The command was in good condition and spirits and has plenty of provisions. It has followed the trail of the Indians steadily. The Indians are now broken up into small parties. Two or three are reported to have reunited about fifty miles south of Lawton's present position. Near the Las Delicias mine, the command found two Americans killed by Apaches. The Indians endured great hardships from lack of food and water. All the mountains of that section have been burned off and there is no grass. The rainy season was now set in and promises an earlier time. Lawton is pressing the Indians before him, thoroughly scouting the country. The Mexican troops have agreed to head them off in the south. The hostiles are thus inside of the triangle, two sides of which are composed of Mexican troops and the base of Lawton's command. The Indians will have to be killed or surrender shortly unless they succeed in eluding the troops and slipping around and back to the United States. Lawton's men are all anxious to distinguish themselves and get the honors. Being the fight between the Apaches and Mexicans, when the Peck girl was recaptured, the scout who talked with the captive says thirty-two Mexicans were engaged in the fight, and only five Apaches, three bucks and two squaws. The Mexicans ran away and left Lawton and his field, who were buried by Lawton when he came up next day.

PROTECTING THE INDIANS.

The Senate Bill Granting Right of Way Through Their Reservations Vetoed.

Washington special: The president today sent to the senate without his approval the bill granting to railroads right of way through the Indian reservation in Northern Montana. "The reservation referred to," the president says, "stretches across the extreme northern part of Montana, with British America for its northern boundary. It contains an area of over 30,000 square miles. It is dedicated to Indian occupancy by the treaty of October 17, 1855, and the act of congress of April 15, 1874. No railroads are within immediate approach to its boundaries, and only one, as shown by recent maps, is under construction in the neighborhood leading in its direction. The surrounding country is sparsely settled, and I have been unable to ascertain that the necessities of commerce or any public exigencies demand this legislation, which would affect so seriously the rights and interests of the Indians occupying the reservation. The bill is in the nature of a general right of way for railroads through this reservation. The Indian occupants have not given their consent, neither have they been consulted regarding it, nor is there any provision in the location or construction of railroads. If the United States must exercise its right of eminent domain over the Indian territories for the general welfare of the whole country, it should be done cautiously, with a due regard for the interests of the Indian and to no greater extent than the exigencies of the public service require."

The president then states that bills tending somewhat in the direction of this general character of legislation affecting rights of Indians reserved to them by treaty stipulations, have been presented to him during the present session of congress, and he receives his reluctant approval, though he is by no means certain that a mistake has not been made in passing such laws without providing for consent to such grants by Indian occupants, and otherwise more closely guarding their rights and interests. He hopes the president says, "that each of the bills as it received my approval would be the last of the kind presented."

He says in conclusion: "The bill now before me is much more general in its terms than those which have preceded it. It is not a bill to grant a right of way to the disposition of their lands. It invites a general invasion of the Indian country. I am impressed with the belief that the bill does not sufficiently guard against an invasion of their rights and a disturbance of the peace and quiet of the Indian reservation mentioned, nor am I satisfied that the legislation proposed is demanded by any exigency of public welfare."

THE SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT.

Official Estimates as to the Yield Not Likely to be Realized.

The following crop summary appears in this week's issue of the Chicago Farmers' Review: Detailed reports from the spring wheat growing states, together with actual results from winter wheat harvesting, indicate that the official estimates as to the probable total crop yield will not be realized. The actual injury to the crop in Minnesota is already serious, while the average of reports from Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Iowa indicate that many sections have felt the blight, and that the average yield has already been considerably lessened. Though an analysis of the probable crop yield has not been attempted by the Review, yet a study of the detailed reports, which have covered every county in the northwest, during the past three weeks, does not give promise to exceed sixty million bushels in excess of the final figures made by the government last year. Both oats and flax crops have suffered severely from the prolonged drought in the northwestern states, and the prospective yield of oats will be short an average yield per acre. Rains in Iowa, Indiana and portions of Illinois have delayed harvesting and caused some injury. In twenty-seven counties in Illinois, which return reports as to the actual results of the wheat harvest, the yield varied widely from five to eighteen bushels. Reports from eleven counties in Minnesota indicate that the present wheat outlook does not promise to exceed one-half of the government estimate. The full effects of the drought have been felt. In Faribault, Sherburne and Chippewa counties the outlook is declared to be unusually poor. Reports from Indiana show that the wheat harvest is of excellent quality, though the yield will fall short of an average crop. The need of rain for all growing crops is indicated throughout Wisconsin. In Dakota the need of rain is again beginning to be felt throughout the entire territory. In Hughes and Clay counties the drought is severe.

MR. MANNING'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington dispatch: There appears to be strong foundation for the belief that ex-Senator Joseph McDonald, of Indiana, will succeed Mr. Manning as secretary of the treasury. Mr. McDonald has been mentioned in connection with so many positions that were given to other gentlemen that the politicians at this point have grown skeptical of his receiving recognition from the administration.

The talk among the Indianians to-day, however, is that Mr. McDonald's reward has come at last. Several of these gentlemen boldly claim that within a fortnight after the adjournment of congress Mr. McDonald will be installed as Secretary Manning's successor. They say it is well understood at the white house that Mr. Manning will never again resume his duties at the treasury department, and that for this reason Mr. McDonald will take hold about the 1st of August. Mr. McDonald's appointment, the Indiana people say, will greatly strengthen the party in that state and insure Mr. Cleveland a solid delegation in his favor to the next presidential convention.

A FREAK OF LIGHTNING.

It Plays Havoc With Its Victim at High Altitude.

Denver special: George D. Edwards was struck by lightning Sunday while crossing Iron Hill. Though severely injured he recovered consciousness in fifteen minutes, and will probably get well. The lightning struck him on the left cheek, knocking him senseless, and passed across his breast to his right foot, then across, coming out of the left foot. A hole like a bullet hole was made in the foot. Edwards' clothing was torn to shreds and both boots knocked off. The ground where he stood was torn up. The course of the lightning over his body is marked by a red streak an inch wide. The worst injury is to his lung, the shock causing hemorrhage and serious loss of blood. His body was covered with blisters and burns. It is said to be the first known person being struck by lightning at this altitude (10,500 feet above the sea). Edwards' peculiar injuries are the subject of much interest among medical men.

THE CONDITION NOT IMPROVED.

The Crop Outlook in Western and Northwestern States.

St. Paul dispatch: The Pioneer Press will print to-morrow reports on the condition of the crop from every important wheat growing county in Minnesota and Dakota, and about one hundred counties in Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska. These reports show the crop to be in much worse condition than in June, 1885. The dry weather in May, which became quite a severe drought in June, had a more serious effect on small grain than was at first supposed and the injury caused then is just now becoming painfully apparent. There had been very little rain in the first week of June and no general rain since seeding time. The sections not affected by the drought are the Red River valley from Wahpeton to Grand Forks, and the Northern Pacific country from Brainerd to Bismarck. In Minnesota and Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel the weather has been very dry, the drought being severest in the extreme southern counties of Minnesota and Dakota, extending well down into northern Iowa. In southern Minnesota and Dakota wheat was sown in most counties in dust, and rains since then have been light and not frequent enough to give the ground a good soaking. During the stooled period in May, the weather was very dry. The intensely hot weather the past ten days has added materially to the injury, as the ground was in no condition to stand any serious drought. The result is that along the Wisconsin & St. Peter road through Minnesota and along the southern division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the crops are literally drying up, and unless rains come very soon light crops of all kinds of grains are the most that can be expected in those sections. It is doubtful even whether the crops can be benefited now to any extent if rain should come. The stooled period is long since past and the crops may now be taken to be at the best stage to be obtained. More rain will simply prevent them from getting backeted, but will not improve their condition. The rains of Saturday night extended over those sections only where it was least needed. From Cummings, on the Manitoba road, south along the Northern Pacific line north of Grand Forks, there was no rain, and Great Devil's Lake country is still suffering from drought. Not a drop of rain fell south of the Minnesota river, and all that suburned region is still parched and dry.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

A Measure Having in View the Granting of Additional Rights.

Washington special: A few weeks ago Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, introduced a bill in the house entitled, "A bill to grant additional rights to certain homestead settlers on public lands." The bill was taken up in the public lands committee in the house to-day and a favorable report agreed upon. The object of the measure is to permit homestead settlers who have entered less than 160 acres of land to take up enough more to make the aggregate of the entry up to that amount with the understanding that the second entry must be contiguous to the first if possible. If not, he may enter so much of any other public land that may be subject to homestead entry in the same land district, or, if he chooses, instead of doing this, he may relinquish the first land entered to the United States for cancellation and thereupon be entitled to enter lands under the second law. The benefits of the bill rendered entry had not been made, residence and cultivation of the first entry to be considered as residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the land entered by additional or new entry and the benefits of the second law. It is also provided that if final proof of settlement and cultivation has been made for the first entry, when the additional or new entry is made no further proof shall be required and patent shall issue. A provision is also made that the benefits of the bill shall not be extended to any person who, at the time of his other application under it, is owner of 160 acres of land. The bill will be reported to the house on the first opportunity and an effort will be made to pass it at the present session.

A BIG FIRE IN DENVER.

DENVER, Col., July 6.—At 1:15 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Academy of Music, and before the fire department could get to work the flames were leaping through the roof and had reached the top of the building in a few minutes the building was a mass of flames. The heat was so intolerable that the firemen were soon driven from the front of the building.

It then became evident that the Academy was doomed and the firemen devoted themselves to saving the *Rocky Mountain News* building and the *Rocky Mountain Advertiser*, which were adjoining and were then on fire. The flames spread so rapidly and the heat became so intense that in less than fifteen minutes the discovery of the fire the wires of the Western union telegraph company, whose office is in the block directly across the alley from the Academy, were melted and all the service destroyed. The operators managed to save the Wheatstons' last year valuable instruments, but service relays were destroyed.

The fire was the quickest ever witnessed in Denver, the ground floor of the academy was occupied by business houses in which several men were sleeping at the time of the fire, all of whom were rescued by the firemen.

Enright, an old rosbout who worked in the building for 12 last night in an intoxicated condition, and was forgotten until too late, and perished in the flames.

The cause of the fire is unknown. As near as can be learned the losses are as follows: Hughes on the Academy, \$100,000; Music, \$125,000; the *Rocky Mountain News*, \$25,000; John Kineary's saloon, \$5,000; Solomon, clothing, \$2,000; Lazarus, tailor, \$5,000; Good, block, \$10,000; Joseph Deskesy, \$2,500; McCintock, \$12,500; small losses estimated at \$5,000. The total insurance is \$65,000.

IMPORTATIONS OF CANADIAN GIRLS.

Montreal dispatch: In relation to a memorial introduced the other day into the United States senate, from the National Christian Temperance union of Indiana, asking an investigation into the importation of young Canadian girls into Chicago for immoral purposes, Chief of Police Parady says that six years ago the importation of Canadian girls was attempted, but that the police stopped it. City detectives say that Montreal is not used as a base of supply. It is asserted, however, that such a traffic is carried on and that last week two gangs, one of eleven and one of twenty-five, were dispatched to Chicago. The victims were principally from the country, who had hired as domestics. This nefarious trade is carried on in the most open manner, a den in the rear of one of the principal markets, no effort being made to conceal the business at all.

AN ENTIRE HAMLET DESTROYED.

A Spencer (Wis.) special says: The entire hamlet of Romeo was burned at 1 o'clock this afternoon, including a saw mill, five million feet of lumber, stores, boarding house and the dwellings of Wm. Van Hoosier. Loss \$150,000, insurance \$50,000. Further particulars cannot be obtained.

MORE PENSION BILLS VETOED.

The President Returns Another Batch Without His Signature.

Washington dispatch: The president today transmitted to the house messages announcing his disapproval of twenty private pension bills, and a bill providing for the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn. The last named bill is vetoed, the president says, because he is entirely satisfied that the building provided for is not immediately necessary, and he adds that not a little legislation has lately been proffered, and more will be necessary, to increase misallocations in many of the public buildings now in progress of erection.

Lewis W. Scanlan filed his declaration for a pension in 1886, alleging that he contracted chronic diarrhea in the Black Hawk war. The records show that he served from April 18, 1832, to May 28, 1832. In vetoing the bill for his relief the president says: "I am inclined to think it would have been a fortunate thing if, in this case, it could be demonstrated that a man could thrive so well with chronic diarrhea for fifty-two years, as his existence in the case of this good old gentleman would prove. We should then, perhaps, have less of it in claims for pensions. The fact is, in this case there is no disability which can be traced to the forty days' military service fifty-four years ago, and I think little, if any, more infirmity than is usually found in men of the age of the claimant."

In vetoing the bill granting a pension to Francis Deming, who claims that he contracted blindness, the result of rheumatism incurred in the service, the president says that there seems to be no testimony showing the soldier's condition from the time of his discharge to 1880, a period of fifteen years. The president continues: "After nineteen years had elapsed since his discharge from the army a pension is claimed for him upon the very shadowy allegation of the incurable rheumatism while in the service, coupled with the startling proposition that his rheumatism resulted just previous to his application in blindness. Upon medical examination it appeared that his blindness was caused by amaurosis of the optic nerve. I am satisfied that a fair examination of the facts in this case justifies the statement that the bill under consideration can rest only upon the ground that aid should be furnished to this ex-soldier because he served in the army, and because a long time thereafter he became blind, disabled and dependent. None of us are entitled to credit for the extreme tenderness and consideration toward those who fought their country's battles. These are sentiments common to all good citizens. They lead to most benevolent acts on the part of the government and deeds of charity and mercy in private life. The blatant and noisy self-assertion of those who, from motives that may well be suspected, declare themselves, above all others, friends of soldiers cannot discredit or belittle the calm, steady, and affectionate regard of a grateful nation. Legislation has been at the present session of congress perfected considerably, increasing the rate of pension in certain cases. Appropriations have also been made of large sums for the support of the national homes, where sick, disabled, or needy soldiers are cared for, and within a few days a liberal sum has been appropriated for enlargement and increase of accommodation and convenience of these institutions.

All this is more than should be done, but with all this, and with the blunders of special acts which have been pushed, granting pensions in cases where, for my part, I am willing to confess that sympathy rather than judgment has often led to the discovery of relation between injury or death in military service, I am constrained by sense of public duty to interpose against establishing the principle and setting a precedent which must result in unregulated, partial and unjust gifts of public money under pretext of indemnifying those who suffered in military service as an incident of military service.

The house committee on invalid pensions considered the presidential veto messages at its meeting to-day. Representative Conger called up the bill for the relief of John Luce, whose claim is based on injuries received from being thrown forward on the prommel of his saddle, but after discussion it was decided that the bill did not embody a case strong enough to pass over the veto, and it was dropped.

Probably all vetoed pension bills which originated in the senate, with one exception, will be reported from the committee on pensions with recommendations that they do pass, the president's veto notwithstanding. One exception will be covered by a new bill, the one vetoed being defective in consequence of clerical errors.

THE GRAND OLD MAN'S SCHEME.

Evidently a Majority of the People of England are Not Favorable to It.

London Dispatch: Up to 10 o'clock tonight the totals of members elected were 152 conservatives, 30 unionists, 59 Gladstonians, and 29 Parnellites. The conservatives have gained seventeen seats, the unionists one seat, and the Gladstonians nine seats. The Tories unexpectedly won in Leith, Lincolnshire, where the Gladstonian candidate, owing to sudden illness, failed to qualify.

During a fracas at the polling station in St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin, Messrs. Dudgeon, James and Sullivan, solicitors and agents of the conservative candidate, were ejected by the sheriff's orders. Dudgeon will sue the sheriff for assault.

Gladstone has written a letter, in which he says it is impossible for British legislation to proceed until the Irish question is settled.

The issue is becoming definite. The position to-night presages a crushing defeat for Gladstone unless he obtains a larger county vote than in November. The burghs are declaring against home rule. The most ominous is the revolt of Glasgow radicals. Of seven contests in Glasgow the unionists carried four. Of twenty-one London polls declared to-night the unionists secured fifteen and Gladstone six. The polling was close. The conservative candidate won in Central Finsbury by only five majority. Samuel Gladstonian was defeated in East Hill by thirty-seven majority. Among the eminent Gladstonians defeated are Solicitor General Davy, Advocate General Mellor Hibbert, secretary of admiralty and Prof. Thorold Rogers. The London labor candidates, Creamer and Howell, are elected by a fair majority. Sir John Lubbock's re-election is assured by a poll of 400 ahead of Harrison. Sir Thomas Brassy has been nominated Gladstonian candidate for St. Andrew's district.

A CRANK AFTER CLEVELAND.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—A special to the Times from Washington says: "Between 5 and 7 o'clock this evening a German crank called at the White house and asked to see the president and gave the doorkeeper his residence as No. 130 New York avenue, this city. He was told that the president did not receive callers to-day, but would do so to-morrow. Receiving this answer the man proceeded down the pathway, and about half way from the street fell on his knees and commenced crying that the evil one was trying to shoot him. After a tussle with him the police officers succeeded in taking him to the lock up. Upon being searched a large box of letters was found upon his person. If he had succeeded in seeing the president it is likely that there would have been trouble."

THEY CLAIM UNJUST TREATMENT.

Postal Clerks Not Pleased with the Action of Mr. Vilas.

Washington special: The Chief Clerk C. C. Meade, and the secretary Roche Robb, of the Grand lodge of the brotherhood of railway postal clerks, have prepared a statement for the public in answer to the postmaster-general's statement, in which they in substance say that the postal clerks expected very generally on the incoming of the present administration to be removed; that in such anticipation some resigned and others got their houses ready to go. The postmaster-general by his circular of April 30, 1885, gave them to understand expressly that there should be no removals without cause, and none for merely political reasons; that efficient and valuable men would not be disturbed so long as they rendered faithful services; that they accepted this assurance in good faith and so continued in the service, rendering faithful and zealous services; that soon, however, their faith was shaken by repeated and frequent removals of good men without cause; that by reason of such removals increased work was imposed upon them; that they were required, in addition to their regular and onerous duties, to teach the new men; that these new men were often promoted over them; that in some instances these new men were given leave of absence and devoted their time to political work without complaint or rebuke, while old clerks were being removed for alleged political work done years before; that they felt they were being imposed upon by having additional duties and work put upon them, and by favoritism shown in many ways to the new appointees; that they had a pride in the efficiency of the service, and found that these things tended to destroy that efficiency; that they objected to removals being made upon secret charges unknown to them, to which they had no opportunity of replying, or of being heard thereon; that their organization was founded upon these things, looking to the good and efficiency of the public service, and to prevent, if possible, its destruction by constant and frequent removals without cause; that under the professions and promises of the postmaster-general, the public would infer that the removals were made upon good and sufficient cause, and having no stigma upon the persons removed, and unjustly so; that the essence of their protest was the injustice of those removed, and they only asked that the cause of removal should be made known; that while as public servants they recognized their duties to the public and faithfully and zealously performed them, for proof of which they point with pride to the service itself, they felt that as men and citizens they were entitled at least to fair and just consideration by the postmaster-general; that what they did was not in any spirit of insubordination or obstruction, but on the contrary, it was in the highest interests of the postal service, on behalf of the public and in their own interests as men and citizens, wishing the good opinion of the public and the maintenance of the efficiency of the postal service; that they intended to wait upon the postmaster-general and submit these things to his consideration, when he hurriedly removed a large number of the clerks without a hearing, which they say he did to prevent his being confronted with his record on the subject.

THE SITUATION IN UTAH.

A Very Important Bill Affecting Affairs in That Territory.

Washington special: Senator Cullom has reported from the committee on territories a very important bill affecting the situation in Utah. Last year Governor Murray vetoed all the appropriation bills passed by the Mormon legislature on the ground that they refused to recognize the legal officers of the territory, but authorized the disbursement of the appropriations by Mormon officials elected by the legislature, who under the law had no right to disburse money. The legislature adjourned without providing funds to support the territorial government, and the president sent a message to congress recommending that some measure be adopted to relieve the embarrassment. Since that letter was sent in the supreme court of Utah has unanimously sustained Governor Murray's vetoes, in a test case, and has refused to recognize the Mormon officials.

The Cullom bill appropriates the sums provided in the bills vetoed by Governor Murray, but directs their disbursement by the legally constituted officials. It contains several important qualifications, however, which are intended to strike Mormonism in certain places where it is very strong; for example, the public school system of the territory is taken from the control of the church and placed in the hands of trustees, to be appointed by the governor, and the university of Deseret is a Mormon institution and supported by public taxation, is treated in the same manner. The bill also provides for the payment by the territory into the treasury of the United States of money which has been advanced by the United States to pay the cost of trials under the anti-polygamy act. The Mormon legislature has refused for several years to appropriate money for this use and the territory is now indebted to the general government to the amount of \$28,000 in round numbers on this account.

An attempt will be made to secure the passage of the bill before adjournment, as there are no funds in the Utah territory since the 1st of July for the support of the courts and other official machinery of the territory and none can otherwise be provided except upon such terms as the Mormon legislature may dictate.

THE VANDERBILTS GREAT WEALTH.

New York Special: Albertine Gregory completed a tedious week's job last night. He has cut July coupons from the \$50,000,000 of United States bonds owned by the Vanderbilts. It was an irksome task because of the monotony, and also by reason of the heat, for it had to be done in the confined space of the Vanderbilt vault on Forty-second street, opposite the Grand Central depot. Gregory is a book-keeper in the office of Chauncey M. Depew, and he was detailed by Depew for the labor. A new hand is put at it every time, and the assignment is not made until the work is to begin. Last January a man from the freight department of the Central railroad was sent at it. Gregory has no special choice, but was simply told to go to the safe deposit office and report to President Thomas L. James for duty. He did so, and there found Cornelius Vanderbilt, who unlocked his personal safe, took out the millions of bonds, and told him to sever them on a large scale across the river from Paducah, Ky., to-day, when the girl fell out of the boat. Wheels attempted to rescue her and both were drowned.

PLEASURE SEEKERS DROWNED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—Dr. J. A. Wheelers and a little girl named Ada Rolph were rowing on a lake across the river from Paducah, Ky., to-day, when the girl fell out of the boat. Wheels attempted to rescue her and both were drowned.