

THE WILL OF MR. TILDEN.

Relatives Liberally Remembered and a Good Deal for Public Benefit. New York dispatch: The will of the late Samuel J. Tilden was read at Greystones this afternoon by Lawyer James C. Carter...

LATER.—Hon. John Biglow was seen by a reporter at his home, No. 21 Gramercy Place, and from him was learned the following facts about the will:

Andrew H. Green and George W. Smith are named as executors and trustees. All of Tilden's kindred are generously provided for in this way: The whole estate is placed in the hands of the executors as trustees...

The state department has not received Minister Jackson's resignation, but it is learned from some outside source that Minister Jackson has for some time been anxious to be relieved...

THE NEWS IN BRIEF FORM.

Mary Carrier sues William Benson, a Detroit capitalist, for bastardy. An Irish loyalist delegation is coming over to explain their position.

Fowler Bros., of Chicago, lost \$13,845 in checks stolen from a messenger. A Fairchild, Wis., Methodist church was burned down by incendiaries.

The unionists are charged with the responsibility of the Belfast riots. The Irish Parliamentary Fund association has \$53,000 in a New York bank.

The Connecticut state democratic convention is booked for September 28th. "Buffalo Bill" is likely to win his suit for \$15,000,000 worth of Cleveland property.

Six lumber, hardware and furniture firms failed in Boston. Combined liabilities, \$500,000.

George Lester, of the well known minstrel company, is charged by his wife with absconding. Miss M. Cole, of Shenandoah, Ia., jumped between the cars of a moving train and was killed. Insane.

An effort is being made to boost pine lumber prices on the strength of the Wisconsin conflagrations. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., counsels the Irish to feed and clothe their families and pay the landlords afterwards.

Ex-Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, died suddenly at his home in Covington, Ky., aged 78 years. Zimmerman, Herman & Co.'s brewery at Woodstock, Ill., burned. Loss, \$70,000.

North Carolina republicans will do without a state convention this year. The boiler of a threshing exploded near Lake Mills, Wis., and killed Anthony Klein and his son, Joseph Lester and his boy and Joseph Haas. Two others were fatally scalded.

The state department has not received Minister Jackson's resignation, but it is learned from some outside source that Minister Jackson has for some time been anxious to be relieved...

THE EVIDENCE IS ALL IN.

The Defense Finish Taking Testimony in the Trial of the Anarchists.

In the anarchists' trial at Chicago on the 10th the defense called W. A. S. Graham, a reporter for the Times. Witness interviewed Gilmer near the office of the chief of police in the city hall May 5. Graham further testified that Gilmer told him that the man who threw the bomb also lit the fuse...

Judge Chester C. Cole, for eleven years a member of the supreme bench of Iowa, testified he had known Gilmer personally for a long number of years and his reputation was good. He said Gilmer had been at his house a number of times. The cross-examination only tended to confirm the statement that Gilmer had borne a good reputation. Edward R. Mason, clerk of the United States district court of Des Moines, Iowa, said Gilmer had always borne a good reputation.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the state court orders the police had received for the trouble expected on the following Saturday. May 1 called on comrades to destroy all rolls of membership and minute books, and to clean their breech-loaders and arm themselves.

There was lots of other matter of this kind read after which Detective Bonded was recalled. He had searched the Arbeiter Zeitung office and found a number of banners. These banners were brought into court and placed in evidence.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

As affecting many settlers in Nebraska and elsewhere, the following item will be of interest, since it is now a law: An act to protect homestead settlers within railway limits, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That all homestead settlers on public lands within the railway limits restricted to less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, who have heretofore made or hereafter make the additional entry allowed either by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, or the act approved, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, after having made final proof of settlement and cultivation under the original entry, shall be entitled to have the lands covered by the additional entry patented without any further cost or proof of settlement and cultivation.

Approved May 6, 1886.

A YOUTHFUL SLAYER.

A Boy Marries a Woman Twenty Years His Senior and Kills Her.

New Haven (Conn.) special: Robert Drakely, of Baltimore, 19 years old and said to be worth \$50,000, took up his residence in Woodbury, Litchfield county, six months ago. Five weeks ago he married Mrs. Warwick, of that place, who was twenty years his senior and was divorced from her first husband some years ago. The marriage was considered strange by the people of Woodbury, and they were not surprised when it was seen that Drakely and his wife lived unhappily together, with frequent quarrels. Last night, at 11 o'clock, Drakely shot his wife through the heart, killing her instantly. He then shot himself in the hand and foot, perhaps accidentally. He gave himself up without resistance to officers whom he met as they were going to the house to arrest him. He admitted the killing, but would make no statements of his reasons and expressed no feeling in the matter.

Through the influence of Prince Bismarck, a German firm is said to have obtained an eighty-year monopoly of supplying rails for Japanese roads.

FIVE FIRST-CLASS WAR SHIPS.

For Which Contracts are to be Let at an Early Day.

Washington special: The secretary of the navy will probably authorize tomorrow the publication of advertisements for five new first-class ships of war. Four of these ships were appropriated for at the last session of congress, and the fifth is one of the new vessels provided for in the bill to increase the naval establishment, which became a law last week. The bill included in its provisions one double-bottomed protected cruiser of not less than 3,500 tons. Secretary Whitney had already determined in his own mind to adopt for this vessel the plans prepared by Mr. White, chief contractor of England, some time ago for the Spanish government before he was appointed to his present position. No vessel has as yet been constructed from these plans, but the vessel has been designated for some time as "Number 27" by naval men and is so known on both sides of the water. She is to be a twin screw vessel of 4,400 tons and 315 feet in length. She will be heavily armed and is expected to develop a speed of nineteen knots an hour and to be the fastest cruiser in the world. Secretary Whitney has determined not to wait longer in the experimental stage of naval construction and to take the very latest and best ideas that he could obtain abroad. The copy of the Naniwakanish, which is to be built as one of the other four vessels, will follow exactly the plans arranged by Armstrong & Co., and is expected to develop a speed of eighteen knots. The plans for the other three are as follows: One, a 4,000-ton ship; one, a 1,700-ton ship, and one an 870-ton gunboat. They were prepared at the navy department, and are ready within three months. They are to be armed with a full complement of steel breech-loading heavy guns and light machine guns. The other vessels, authorized in the bill, that has just become a law, will not be contracted for until the plans shall have been prepared, and this may occupy several months. There are also to be one torpedo boat, a dynamite-gun cruiser, and two armored cruisers of large tonnage. They will all doubtless be contracted for within the coming year. When they are completed we shall have substantially a new navy and they ought to be ready within three months. The Atlantic, which is just having her steam trials at New York may be considered the first of a fleet of eighteen new vessels counting in the five double barreled monitors which are now to be completed at last.

NOW FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

The Prosecution in the Case of the Anarchists Through With Testimony.

In the trial of the anarchists at Chicago, on the morning of the 31st, the court room was crowded as usual. The first part of the session was taken up in the reading of articles in the Arbeiter-Zeitung, which appeared before the massacre, urging workingmen to arm themselves and advocating the use of dynamite. The issue of April 2 referred to the street car strikes in New York and Brooklyn, in which it was stated that the month of May might bring about many things undreamed of that day, and the workingmen were called to buy arms as the 1st of May was coming. April 27 said that police and soldiers must be met with armies of workingmen, and whoever of these had not money to buy arms were called upon to sell their watches and chains and buy them. The issue of April 30 spoke of the secret orders the police had received for the trouble expected on the following Saturday. May 1 called on comrades to destroy all rolls of membership and minute books, and to clean their breech-loaders and arm themselves.

There was lots of other matter of this kind read after which Detective Bonded was recalled. He had searched the Arbeiter Zeitung office and found a number of banners. These banners were brought into court and placed in evidence. Most of them were red. The mottoes were peculiar and the writers had read them off. When called the witness said that he had found the banners in the Arbeiter Zeitung building in the small room that was used as a library. The prosecution then rested. Captain Black and the other attorneys for the defense said they would like the court to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty with respect to Oscar Neebe. There was no case against Neebe, and nothing in the evidence to show that he was in any way connected with the massacre on Haymarket square May 4.

The judge, after listening to the counsel for some time, said he was not inclined to interfere with the jury. He said that Mr. Solomon then made the opening statement for the defense. He presented his case in a clear and concise form. He claimed that the defendants were not on trial for being socialists or anarchists. They simply belonged to an organization which was opposed to the existing laws of society. They were charged with the murder of Officer Dugan, but the throwing of the bomb was not contemplated by them and they could not be held liable as conspirators. On this principle it might be held that they were accessories to the man who threw the bomb. If this principle could not be proved they could be held as accessories. Mr. Solomon said they expected to prove that Fielden fired no shots and never owned a pistol, that Neebe was in no way concerned, that Spies did not fire the fuse, that Gilmer fired the bomb. If this principle was proposed, he said, to show that Engel was at home on that night, and that none of the defendants knew anything about bomb throwing. The meeting at Haymarket square was a peaceable one and was held under the rights of American citizens to discuss copies of the day. The police went there with an express purpose of killing some of those men. The defense expects to show that the bomb thrower was a crank and was not acting under the advice of the defendants.

THE DIAZ REGIME UNPOPULAR.

A correspondent at Brownville, Texas, says in an interview: Gen. Ignacio Martinez, director of the El Mundo, a revolutionary organ published here, said there is much dissatisfaction in Mexico, especially in Nuevo Leon and other border states, and he expects that within two months the country will be up in arms against Diaz, as every day his government grows more unpopular with the masses, and at an early day there must be a new regime in Mexico. Private advices from the country state that revolutionists have captured and hold Morales. A dispatch also says that a prominent lawyer from the City of Mexico is in Brownville to secure extradition of Martinez, in view of the attitude of the United States in the Cutting affair, and Martinez expresses the opinion that he may succeed.

IN THE WAY OF SPARKS.

General Sparks, the commissioner of the general land office, has recommended the dismissal of Mr. Seth W. Clark, the recorder of the land office. As Mr. Clark is a special appointee, his removal by recommendation will be referred to the president. The salary of the office is \$2,000. Mr. Clark has been in the office for the past twenty-one years and has held his present position since 1876.

TILDEN'S REMAINS LAID AWAY.

President Cleveland and Other Notables in Attendance at the Funeral.

Yonkers (N. Y.) dispatch: The sorrow that has shrouded the city for three days reached a climax to-day. Grief was marked on every hand. Public buildings were closed and badges of mourning were displayed on house fronts. Early trains poured hundreds of notable citizens into the town, and all bent their steps in one direction to pay the last honors to one who had been high among them. Residents joined in the pilgrimage and the hosts of mourners that found its way to Graystone filled to overflowing the ample mansion of the late statesman, Samuel J. Tilden. Long before the funeral service began the casket that was to contain Mr. Tilden's body reached the house. It is made in two parts; the interior is of copper, with a glass door its entire length. The interior is decorated with white tufted satin. The outer part is of red Spanish cedar and is plain ornamented with oxidized silver. The plate is of thick material and bears simply the name "Samuel J. Tilden."

At 8:30 the public were first admitted to the mansion. The remains were placed on a catafalque situated in the centre of the blue room. The drapery of the catafalque was black crape and cashmere. Meantime friends of the family began to arrive. The first train from New York to bring any number arrived at 7:15. From that time people came by the scores. Among the first to arrive at the house were Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Charles A. Dana, William H. Barnum, Samuel J. Randall, Treasurer Jordan and Collector Murphy. Andrew H. Green received all and ushered them into the parlor. When the people generally were admitted to view the remains they entered the east door, passed through the first parlor on the right to the blue room and thence through the hall to the west or rear entrance. A bouquet of calla lilies and white roses lay near the head of the casket and at the foot was placed a wreath of palm with smilax and Victoria regina. All the flowers came from Mr. Tilden's hot houses. The last named was from a plant of which there are but three in America, and which is now in the hands of the collector of the hot houses. The pall-bearers were Samuel J. Randall, John Biglow, Daniel Manning, Smith, M. Weed, Dr. George L. Miller, William Allen Butler, Daniel Magone, T. B. Trever, Dr. Charles E. Simmons, and Aaron J. Vanderpool.

The funeral left Yonkers at 11:15. At all the stations along the railroad crowds assembled to witness its passage. As the train drew near various places the men raised their hats and remained uncovered until the train passed by the station. At New Lebanon it was heavily draped. It was precisely 3:45 p. m. when the train rolled up to the station. Nearly all the citizens turned out to pay homage to the distinguished dead. Around the station the people gathered in large numbers and awaited with solemn demeanor the removal of the remains to the little Congressional church opposite the old Tilden homestead. Business was almost wholly neglected. A deathlike stillness prevailed while the bier was being carried to the plain hearse in waiting. Conveyances were also in waiting for relatives and friends. In a few minutes after the arrival of the body the cortege was on its way to the church. At the church the Rev. Mr. Burrell, the officiating minister, read the prayer, and the Rev. W. J. Tucker, officiated. After the services the remains were allowed to lie in state for one hour and all who wished to view the remains were allowed to do so. Fully 5,000 people took a last look at their distinguished leader. The casket was then closed, and carried to the hearse, and the mournful procession moved off toward the village graveyard, about a quarter of a mile beyond the village. When the procession reached the grave it was just 5:40. Members of the family assembled at the head of the grave, and with their bodies ranged upon the casket, as the Rev. Mr. Burrell offered a prayer. Twenty minutes later the casket was lowered into the grave. The marble slab was then placed over the tomb and the family sadly retraced their steps. The villagers who had crowded about the grave then drew near, and after glancing at the place in which the remains repose, sorrowfully dispersed. This ended the sad rite over all that was mortal of him whom New York is proud to claim as one of the most distinguished of her sons.

AS TO THAT MAN CUTTING.

He is Still Held in Mexico, but an Amicable Settlement is Expected.

El Paso (Tex.) special: Excitement here over the Cutting case has received a quietus by the absence of any war news from Washington or the City of Mexico. Things have about resumed their normal condition and none of the noisy crowds and sidewalk gatherings that characterized the past few days, at which the wildest possible rumors were seriously discussed, took place, and except for the extra policemen which have been put on by the city council to prevent any rash outbreak El Paso was like herself to-day for the first time since the imprisonment of Cutting.

On the other side of the river the same state of tranquillity prevails. However, in spite of all these indications of peace, it is evident that people here do not trust too much to appearance, as it is generally admitted that only by a miracle can war be avoided, though it may take some time before the end of peace is reached, in consequence of the delay in the coming of the men who have organized itself in the use of the repeating rifle with which it has been armed, and a great many citizens are getting things in shape for a hasty move.

Business which was being seriously affected has been restored to its normal condition. Cutting has apparently been satisfied by this general confidence and is quietly awaiting developments in his cell in the Paso del Norte jail. Judge Zubia, before whom Cutting was tried, left this evening on the Mexican Central train for Chihuahua, it is supposed to assist the supreme court in examining the papers and in viewing the Cutting case which will be before it tomorrow. It is positively known that the judge was summoned to Chihuahua by the governor of the state.

The report that 800 Mexican troops were on the way to Paso del Norte turns out to be an unfounded rumor.

LORD CHURCHILL'S IRISH BILL.

Dublin dispatch: The Irish Times, conservative, states that it is reliably informed that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a bill intended to solve the Irish problem. The full text of the bill, the paper says, will not be completed before next February. "But," adds the paper, "so far as it has gone it has been submitted to the marquis of Salisbury, the marquis of Hartington and others, and is broad enough to satisfy all moderate Irishmen."

A PRESENT TO THE SPEAKER.

As a recognition of the courtesy and impartial and uniform consideration shown by Speaker Carlisle toward the minority of the house, a number of prominent republican representatives united in purchasing at a cost of about \$600 an elegant table service, which was then presented to the speaker.

THE EXPECTED YIELD OF CORN.

But Little Improvement Over the Situation Since the Last Report.

Its weekly report on the condition of the corn of the west the Cincinnati Price-Current says: "The portion of the corn belt has had beneficial rains the past week, and the position of the crop as a whole is but little if any less promising than a week ago. In some of the northern counties of Ohio the crop is quite backward, and has suffered from dry weather; rains in various localities have given relief during the week; other portions of the state generally promising well. Recent rains in Indiana have been helpful, and although the average condition of the crop is not high, it is little below an average. In Illinois the situation has not improved during the week, excepting in limited areas, and the general position is poor, indicating that an approach to an average crop cannot be reached under any circumstances. In Iowa no important relief has been given by rains during the week, although reported from various portions of the state, and the general situation is much less favorable than a week ago. The crop cannot be considered as capable of exceeding three-fourths of an average production for the state, and without an important change in the near future the outcome will be even less favorable. Some further rains have fallen in Missouri, giving needed relief, and a portion of the state will yield well, but an average production can hardly be realized. Recent rains in Kansas have greatly improved the condition of corn, and a fair yield is now expected in a considerable portion of the state, but the average may be regarded as not promising over three-fourths of a good yield. In Nebraska rains have been less general, and the crop is seriously impaired, so that the outlook is not for more than three-fourths of an average production at best. Michigan and Kentucky afford a fair promise, but Tennessee is poor. The promise of corn as a whole justifies an expectation of 1,500,000,000 to 1,600,000,000 bushels."

A FAIR FIELD OF CORN.

The Drought Has Not Done as Much Damage as at First Supposed.

The Chicago Times publishes a very full report of the corn situation, covering the states of Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakota, Tennessee and Kentucky. The report brings out these facts: That up to the fourth day of July the general corn prospect of the country east of the Missouri river was exceptionally good. West of that river the corn situation, comprising the states of Kansas and Nebraska, had been reduced more or less by dry weather. The corn season so far had been a very peculiar one, starting out, as it did, under the most favorable circumstances the month of June dry and cool, with just enough moisture to keep corn growing and put fields in condition for usual cultivation until July 1. But ever since that date the corn crop has been subjected, with the exception of some limited areas in Ohio and Indiana, to such extremes of dry weather and heat the general prospects to-day point to a crop reduced in quantity and quality.

Rains during the last ten days have been copious in Kansas and Nebraska and a further reduction to the crop from drought has been stopped, but the season is now so far advanced that no amount of rain can bring the corn crop up to the condition of July 1, 1880, and frost before the second week in September would cause more than the usual destruction to the crop.

Intimately connected to the corn crop is the grass crop and the Times report shows that the crop was a fair one in many localities but as a whole a little below the yield of the grass crop of 1855. Grass was secured in exceptionally fine condition. The quality of the hay this season is unsurpassed.

The oat crop, owing to the corn and pasturing situation, has not and will not move very freely under existing circumstances. The report also brings out the fact that the winter wheat crop in quality is excellent, threshing out a little better than was expected before the harvest. The movement from the threshing machines never was so large as it has been during the last forty days, and a much larger percentage of the crop than usual will have been marketed before the opening of 1887.

RUNNING THE RAPIDS.

Another Barrel-Boat Successfully Skims Niagara's Whirlpool.

Buffalo (N. Y.) dispatch: The turbulent waters of the Niagara whirlpool rapids were again navigated in a casket to-day, the perilous feat being successfully accomplished by two men. The daring voyagers were William Potts and George Hazlett, two coopers, who are employed in the same shop with Graham, who made the initial trip three weeks ago. The barrel-boat was ten feet long, conical in form, built of the best local staves and was supplied with a steel rudder, screw wheel and turret with glass-covered peepholes. About three hundred pounds of sand ballast were piled on a right side up most of the time. The two men lay back to back while passing the more turbulent waters clinging to handles made fast to the sides of the cask. Each man likewise kept on his own side of the cask by means of a canvas sling made fast to staples.

The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing on the Canada side at 4:25 p. m. A rowboat towed the cask to a point just above the cantilever bridge where it was turned adrift in middle stream. The craft was submerged about half the time while passing through the rapids, but while descending the outer circle of the whirlpool its occupants thrust their heads through the opening and Potts calmly smoked a cigar. A successful landing was made at Queenstown, on the Canadian side, five miles from the starting place. The voyage occupied fifty-five minutes. The feat was witnessed by no less than 15,000 spectators.

COBB AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Chicago dispatch: Congressman Cobb of Indiana, prominent at this time from his recent fight with James Laird, the representative from Nebraska, about the 16th inst. His call to the city came about in this wise: His wife and daughter have been in Chicago for the last six weeks. They lodged in the home of Dr. M. Fenney, at the corner of Oak and North Clark streets, where Miss Cobb, who is the victim of some severe nervous disorder, underwent treatment at the hands of the woman physician. Several weeks passed and no note was made of the fact that the items of board, lodging and medical attendance were running up to a good score until within a day or two, when Mrs. Cobb suddenly announced her intention to remove to the home of friends at No. 174 La Salle avenue. Dr. Fenney then presented her bill, but Mrs. Cobb was not prepared to settle, whereupon restraint was laid upon her baggage. The congressman's wife at once repaired to Justice Kersten's court where, with the assistance of a constable, and a writ of replevin, she obtained power to remove her luggage. Dr. Miller qualified upon the bond of Mrs. Cobb to the amount of \$4,000. The case was set for the 16th inst., and Mrs. Cobb wired her husband the facts.

THE NAVY'S WAR STRENGTH.

New York special: Commodore Chandler, of the navy yard, takes a happy view of the probability of a naval or military conflict between the United States and Mexico.

When questioned by a reporter he pleaded ignorance of preparations being made to ship ammunition from this city to San Antonio, Texas. If it is true, he remarked, that a number of gun carriages is to be forwarded to-morrow, I know nothing of it. I do not attach any importance to the shipment, for it is a frequent occurrence. The report that arms are to be shipped from Rock Island, I feel certain is untrue. There is neither cannon nor ammunition there. We fell easy over here on the possibility of war with Mexico. It would be a one-sided combat and no honors or credit could be claimed by this country. We are a trifle too large for them and I dare say they know it.

"In the event of war is this country prepared?" "Decidedly. Within a fortnight after the declaration of war we could have at least a dozen war ships in the harbor of Vera Cruz and a good sized flotilla about the Gulf of Mexico. The Navy Department has a fleet within easy call. The fleet is composed of the flagship Tennessee, first rate; Brooklyn, second rate; and Tawara, Alliance, Enterprise, Mystic and the new Atlanta. All of these can be gotten in readiness in short notice. The new cruiser Boston, building at Chester, could, in an emergency, be ordered to sea in a month's time.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The receipts of the governments since July 1 have nearly been \$4,000,000 in excess of the receipts during the same period of last year. The increase was about \$2,000,000 from customs and about \$1,800,000 from internal revenue. These figures are said to be indicative of the good state of business throughout the country.

The commissioner of the general land office has approved for patent about 3,600 pre-emption and commuted homestead entries, 2,000 of which were in the Fargo, Dak., land district. Since last January the board of review of the general land office has examined and disposed of over 14,000 cases.

M. Domingo Gana, the new Chilean minister, accompanied by M. Manuel Freire, the new secretary of the Chilean legation, was presented to the president by the secretary of war at the cabinet meeting on the 12th. The minister was in full court costume.

Maj. S. W. Clark, whose removal as recorder of the general land office was recommended by Commissioner Sparks, has been suspended by the president.

A HINT AT BLOODSHED.

El Paso (Tex.) special: Excitement over the Cutting imbroglio is much intensified to-day. Rumors of every kind are heard but upon investigation prove to be false. A passenger on the train from Chihuahua city this morning says that it is known positively that Gov. Macey has ordered the Paso del Norte authorities in case of attack from Texas to cut off the prisoner's head and deliver it to the Americans. The statement is given for what it is worth. Eight hundred Mexican troops are said to have left Lugo for Paso del Norte Sunday night. It is asserted that a second demand has been made that American officials be notified to leave Mexico. Large crowds gather at every street corner and the arrival of a company of the Tenth United States infantry at Ft. Bliss which was assigned here two months ago has caused a rumor to the effect that eight car loads of United States soldiers were on the spot. The bad effect of these difficulties upon business is at last becoming very apparent, and everything looks like war from a Mexican standpoint. They have just called Cutting before the court in Paso del Norte, and Consul Brigham is in attendance.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF UTAH.

Salt Lake special: A petition signed by men who represent \$115,000,000 was forwarded from here to-night, asking the president to reappoint Mr. Dement surveyor general. If the appointment is not consistent the petition asks that Dement be continued for the present in office. The petition is predicated on the mastery ability displayed by Mr. Dement in the management of his office and because of the business now pending in said office. The petitioners are indignant at the removal of Mr. Dement and because of the money he advanced to carry on the office. Through such advance Dickson was able to collect in forfeited bonds and to pay into the treasury \$25,000 on Cannon's bonds.

HURRICANE IN FLANGE.

Nancy, Aug. 11.—A hurricane swept over this town to-day, doing immense damage. The wind swept the vines, uprooted trees and leveled houses. One soldier was killed and many persons injured.

Railroad Promotions.

Several important changes and promotions in connection with the management of the C., R. I. & P. Railroad have been announced. On the 13th inst. Mr. E. St. John entered upon the duties of Assistant General Manager, to which position he had recently been appointed. This deserved promotion is in the line of faithful service since 1863, when Mr. St. John became connected with the general ticket and passenger department of the road, coming up through several grades until January 1, 1870, when he was appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent, which position he continued to hold until appointed to the high and responsible position upon which he has just entered. Mr. St. John has thousands of friends in Iowa and throughout the west who will join in congratulating him. E. A. Holbrook, late Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent, has been promoted to the position of Chief of that department, being now General Ticket and Passenger Agent and succeeding Mr. St. John in that position. George H. Smith, who was chief clerk in the general office, has been promoted to Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

Advice to Spring Poets.

Cartoonists seem to be an exception in the operation of the great economical law of supply and demand, for the demand for them is much greater than the supply. There is not a man in the country capable of drawing a first-class caricature but is under a long engagement at a salary which makes other cartoonists write with envy. The Nast gets \$10,000 a year from the Harper's and works when he pleases. Keppler and Schwarzwald are becoming millionaires by their profits of their ownership of Peck and Gillam, Zimmerman and Hamilton are doing almost as well with the Judge. After numerous trials of French caricaturists the New York Telegram at last secured Baron de Grimm, who is a success, and whom it pays \$10,000 a year. Matt Morgan is under contract at \$15,000 a year to paint battle pictures. It would seem wise for some gentlemen who are starting as Spring poets to try what they can do with the pencil.—National Tribune.

CATTLE ON THE RANGES.

The Condition of Stock on the Feeding Grounds of the West.

Chicago special: John N. Simpson, president of the live stock association of Texas, is at the Palmer, having just traveled over the cattle country from the coast to Wyoming. He was asked last night about the condition of things in that section. "There has been an unprecedented drought," he replied, "all the way from the gulf to British America west of the Mississippi, and the effect in some sections, especially in the southwest, is that there will be no cattle from that region this year—I mean from Texas, New Mexico and parts of Arizona. Farther north the cattle are getting fat and are being marketed from Montana now. My observation in Wyoming was that there was good fat cattle. That the cattle were fat and looking well. There is plenty of grass now, but it will be short there next winter. A revolution is going on in the beef business. There will be a change from shipment of live stock to a shipment of dressed beef, and in my opinion it will come from the Missouri river points—Kansas City and Omaha and also St. Paul. Eventually meat will be dressed there and shipped east and the stock-yards business of Chicago will be affected very much. But I do not know that it will hurt the large slaughter houses here. They are supplied by a large district of country—the Armour, Swift, Morris and Hammond draw their supplies from it and are not dependent on the west. In truth, they are almost independent of the range district."

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Times says: About 7 o'clock yesterday morning John Powers, a wealthy cattleman, killed himself by jumping from a fourth story window of the St. James hotel. Mr. Powers arrived in the city Sunday and registered at the St. James, giving his residence as Moberia, Texas. He had been drinking heavily, and at once placed himself under the care of a physician. Monday afternoon he had recovered somewhat, but his physician ordered him not to drink anything. Monday night, it is said, Mr. Powers disobeyed his physician, hired a car and took it to the town. Yesterday morning he was in a bad condition again, and was locked in his room. About 7:30 o'clock he called to a chambermaid who was passing along to unlock the door. She did not do it, and a few minutes later a porter who was standing in the basement area in the rear of the hotel saw Mr. Porter climb out of his window and attempt to grasp the water-pipe which ran within a few feet of the window. He failed to catch the spout and fell to the pavement a distance of sixty feet, striking on his head and shoulder. He was dead when picked up. His body removed to Carli's undertaking where it was embalmed. It will be shipped to Texas to-day.

Mr. Powers was estimated by those who knew him in this city to have been worth from \$300,000 to \$350,000. He had a wife and family in Moberia.

COMMENTS OF A DIPLOMAT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 11.—The public sentiment here in regard to the Cuttings case is still aroused, owing largely to the threats of war from the state of Texas. In an interview to-day a European diplomat said: "The United States and Mexico certainly should be able to settle the case in dispute, even if they have to resort to friendly arbitration. It is certain that the state of Chihuahua has a good right to her peculiar code as a province, from which country she has taken her example. It is not likely that the United States, in a case of similar kind with France, would make a peremptory demand for the release of her citizens. The United States' view of this case will not be the view of European countries.

FOUR TRAMPS KILLED.

Red Wing (Minn.) dispatch: Sheldon & Co.'s elevator at Eggleston, eight miles from here, burned last night. The burning debris fell upon a railroad track. A freight train was thrown from the track after the engine passed and catching fire seventeen cars loaded with merchandise, machinery and ties were burned. Of nine tramps in box cars four were burned to death, three seriously injured and two escaped unhurt. The only name of one burned ascertained was B. W. Martin of Illinois. The injured are James Cummings, New York; P. Thompson, Chicago; Adam Young, Germany. Loss on the elevator and contents is \$3,500. The loss to the railroad is unknown.