

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWELFTH YEAR.

OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1882.

2.

BOOSTING THE BILLS.

An Uncommonly Lively Day in the House of Representatives.

Several Important and Lucrative Measures Pushed Through.

A Benevolent Reference to Arthur's Administration by a Pennsylvanian.

Judge Bradley Refuses to Prolong the Life of the Assassin.

The Star Route Trials Reach a Small Pace.

CONGRESS.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Senator Harrison, from the committee on territories, reported a bill for reapportionment for members of the legislature of Montana, Senator Vest making a minority report.

The star route passenger bill passed. Senator Garland moved to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the whisky bond bill. The motion went over.

Senator Voorhees made a long speech in opposition to the national bank charter bill. Consideration of the bill by sections was then resumed. The remaining sections were agreed to substantially as reported until the 12th section was reached, to which Senator Coker offered an amendment, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits in silver and issue certificates therefor.

The senate at 5 p. m. went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Calkins moved to pass, under suspension of the rules, the bill amending section 127 of the revised statutes, so as to require officers to take testimony in election cases to forward at once to the clerk of the house committee on elections, who shall transmit and arrange the same prior to the organization of congress.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill abolishing tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes after January 1st, 1884. Mr. Dannel introduced a bill fixing the terms of internal revenue collection at four years.

Mr. Byrum referred to the bill as backed by the administration, but being asked if he spoke by authority, said, "No; God forbid that I should be the mouth piece of such an administration."

The house passed the following bills: To appropriate \$100,000 for payment of pensions and withdrawing trade dollars from circulation.

Mr. Davis (Ile.) introduced a bill requiring the secretary of war to receive reports from commanding officers in the late war, where reports were not made for publication in the appendix of the History of the War now being published.

The bill for an appropriation to enlarge the Philadelphia mint was defeated—45 yeas, 70 nays.

The pending revenue marine employees injured in the service and retiring officers on half pay at the age of 65 years, or after 40 years service, was defeated—68 to 95.

The bill collecting from ocean steamers 50 cents per head for each immigrant landed in the United States to create a fund for the protection of helpless immigrants, and to return to their own countries those likely to become public charges, passed—110 yeas, 16 nays.

The bill creating a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the spread of pneumonia among cattle and exportation of diseased cattle, passed.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 to enable the government to make an exhibit at the International Fish Exhibition, passed.

The bill requesting the secretary of the treasury to examine the claims of Oregon, Texas, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Washington and Idaho, for money expended in suppressing Indian outbreaks, and report the facts to congress, was debated, but no vote appearing on the vote, the house at 6:20 p. m. adjourned. A vote on the bill by taken to-morrow.

CAPITAL NOTES.

STAR ROUTE TRIALS.—WASHINGTON, June 19.—The star route cases opened this morning by recalling Wm. Norden, who identified certain maps, and Neph Johnson, a woman and sub-contractor, testified that the increase and expedition were demanded by the people living along the route, and recognized certain petitions as being signed by reputable citizens asking for such increase.

The star route cases closed for the day with the examination of W. B. Johnson, who identified one of the petitions presented in relation to route No. 4,119 as having been written by himself.

BRADLEY AND GUTEAU.—Justice Bradley has rendered a decision denying the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Guitau and affirming the judgment of the court below.

PREPARING TO HANG.—Guteau received the news of Judge Bradley's denial of the writ of habeas corpus with outward composure. He says President Arthur will not be compelled to pardon him. Preparations for hanging are going on, and as Guteau hears of them he says: "Don't be too sure of your piece." Guards say there is no fear of his suicide.

Freight Handlers' Strike.—National Associated Press.

New York, June 19.—The freight handlers' strike for twenty cents an hour is spreading, causing great an-

barassment along the river fronts and at the freight depots. The New York Central, where it began, on last Monday, it is now rumored will yield.

New York, June 19.—The strike among the freight handlers at the several railroad depots in this city is still spreading, and the men are thoroughly united and more determined than ever to remain on a strike until they gain their points. All work was suspended on the Erie road, the hands going out with the strikers. The Harlem River road depot on Hudson street presented a deserted appearance to-day, not a pound of freight being shipped. Butter, cheese and eggs, and other perishable freight which arrived from the country, was being handled by a few dozen Italians, but much will be destroyed before they can be gotten out. A meeting of agents of the lines to-day resolved to still refuse the increase demanded.

No new developments have taken place in the boiler-makers' strike, the strikers being as determined as ever to hold out all summer if necessary.

BRUTAL NEGROES.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. MOBILE, June 19.—At Chanchula yesterday a negro and wife beat a 3-year-old child to death and threw the body into the street.

GOOD INDIANS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. OCHILUNA, Mexico, June 19.—Twenty-seven Apache prisoners were taken out Saturday and shot.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—Daniel Lundy and wife, while hoeing corn, were killed by lightning and two children dangerously injured.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. RUTLAND, June 19.—The state fair will be held in Burlington September 12 to 16, in Howard park.

KILLED WITH HIS OWN GUN.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. GRAYSON, Ky., June 19.—Darrel Hooper shot dead John Chambliss Chambers with the latter's gun during a quarrel in a wheat field in Caldwell county.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN A. BROWN.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. LANCASTER, Pa., June 19.—Rev. John A. Brown, D. D., died of apoplexy in this city this afternoon, aged nearly 70 years. He was president of the Gettysburg college, of Gettysburg, Pa., and editor of The Evangelical Review, a journal he published in the interests of the general synod of the Lutheran church until within a year or two, and since he made Lancaster his home.

EXPLOSION.

NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION. ST. PAUL, June 19.—The heavy and boarding stable of Stephens & Sears, Fargo, D. T., was destroyed by fire last night, including several carriages and a number of horses. Loss, \$28,000 over and above insurance.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 19.—A 35,000 barrel oil tank was struck by lightning at Olean this morning and is now burning.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 19.—Beebe, Wallace & Co.'s woolen mill, South Hadley, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$19,000, insurance \$12,000.

TOO MUCH CHLOROFORM.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. PORTLAND, Oregon, June 19.—Jas. N. Brown, justice of the peace at Dallas, committed suicide this morning with chloroform. He was afflicted with asthma and used so much chloroform the doctors refused to prescribe more. By some means he obtained two vials. Both were found empty in his bed.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. PITTSBURG, June 19.—Arrangements are completed to extend the narrow gauge portion of the Pittsburgh and Western road to Atica, going two hundred miles through the oil regions.

BOTH SIDES FIRM.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—There is no change in the situation of the boiler-makers' strike. Both sides are firm.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—The iron and coal strike is unchanged.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—Jas. P. King, aged 33, a well known actor, died to-day.

CASH AND KIDS.

BOSTON, June 19.—A letter to The Journal from Moratown, Vt., the residence of the prolific Harriman family, reports that James Harriman, whose wife last week gave birth to four children, received yesterday a notice that he had been granted a pension with arrears of \$420. The pension, it seemed, was granted on the day of the children's birth. The new comers, who are now ten days old, are all living and well. Mrs. Harriman is but 30 years old. Sixteen months ago she produced twins, so that she has now six little ones to care for. Her grandmother had seventeen children and her mother also has a large family. This private affair of Mr. Harriman's has created great excitement in this community, and persons came many miles to view the "litter" of children. Enterprising showmen have already proposed to place the mother and children on exhibition, but the father declined to entertain the offer.

A ROW FOR \$1,000.

WINNEPEG, Man., June 19.—It has been arranged to have a regatta here on June 28, when Ross and Kennedy will row an exhibition game for \$1,000.

CYCLONIC CINDERS.

Waifs of the Wind Wafted From Various Parts of the Country.

The Atmospheric Agitation Covers a Vast Area.

A Furious Gale Reported in the Interior of Michigan.

The Lightning Lays Low Huge Tanks of Oil in the Bradford Fields.

Splinters From the Iowa Wrecked.

THE LATEST.

THE INJURED AT GRINNELL. CHICAGO, June 19.—A Marshall town, Iowa, special gives the following list of wounded by the storm at Grinnell:

Thomas Shackley, badly bruised. Mrs. Shackley, fatally injured. Mary Shackley, limb broken. Mrs. G. G. Griswold, badly cut on the head. Nathaniel Ellis, fatally injured. Mrs. Ellis, slightly injured. Wilson Ellis and wife, seriously hurt. Dora, Fanny and James Ellis, seriously injured.

Mrs. G. W. Nichols, seriously, and two little daughters, slightly injured. Henry Pitman and two sons, badly hurt; his wife slightly, and his wife's sister seriously injured. A. Rheinfort and S. Stowe and wife, badly injured.

Mrs. Pierce was blown through a window and badly bruised. Mr. Clarendon, wife and child, seriously injured. Mrs. C. T. Taylor, not expected to live. Mr. Terry and wife hurt. Mr. Cullerson's son badly injured. The Mercer and wife badly bruised. A son of Mrs. Falefax not expected to live. Mr. Kendall's son badly bruised. John Curtis seriously injured. Mrs. W. A. Reed, of Des Moines, badly injured.

DES MOINES, June 19.—The State Leader special traces the storm of Saturday from its origin at or near Green county, to the southern part of Henry county, 100 miles distant. For nearly the whole of that distance the ground is strewn with wrecks of houses, barns, fences and churches.

The total loss of life will exceed 100, the wounded 250, and property destroyed \$100,000. These are all very low estimates. The total dead at Grinnell is 44, and ten or fifteen more will die. Many lives were lost north and south of Grinnell.

The cyclone seems to have passed in the southwestern township of Boone county; thence it passed nearly due east to Kelly, then to a point five miles south of Nevada; thence to a point ten miles north of Grinnell, and passing to the west of that town, made a swath of a mile or more in length through the residence portion of the city forming an angle, and utterly demolishing everything in its way. The width of the pathway was about two squares. At least sixty houses were destroyed in Grinnell. The course was changed at Grinnell to a southeasterly direction.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. DOVER, N. H., June 19.—One of the most terrific thunder storms ever known here passed over this city and other parts of Southern New Hampshire this afternoon, lasting three hours. The lightning was incessant, and struck many places.

CYCLONES IN MICHIGAN. DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—A cyclone swept through Bay, Tuscola and Honor counties yesterday at noon. The district devastated is remote from telegraph lines, but so far the story of devastation is a sad one. Many houses, barns and orchards were swept away.

At Thomas Joyce's house, in Bay county, a girl named Simpson was injured by being hurled against a fence, and Mrs. Dolos Gaster was badly hurt. A boy named Carroll had his skull broken. Miss McDonald of Gagetown was terribly mutilated. The track of the storm was 80 rods wide and 20 miles long.

THE OIL REGIONS FIRED. BRADFORD, Penn., June 19.—The storm which passed over the oil country was especially destructive to oil property. At Olean, N. Y., the lightning struck two iron tanks of oil, one containing 3,500 and the other 3,000 barrels of oil. These tanks, though apart, are surrounded on all sides by the city. Besides these, several other large tanks in the immediate vicinity were destroyed. In the Bradford fields, about fifteen derricks and 3,000 barrels of oil went up in smoke. In the Allegheny field, eleven rigs and about 4,000 barrels of oil went up as a sacrifice to the lightning. It is estimated that the storm has relieved the country of at least 75,000 barrels of cheap oil.

INDICATIONS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. WASHINGTON, June 20, 1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, south to east winds and lower barometer.

BURNED TO DEATH.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. CHICAGO, June 19.—Chas. Graft, a Gorham, was burned to death at the Pullman car-wheel works, by the falling of a ladle with a ton of molten iron.

WRECKED BY ICE.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 19.—The

American sailing schooner Massachusetts, on Friday night, collided with an iceberg 100 feet high off Cape Cod, and sank, and five men were drowned. The rest escaped with difficulty in a boat.

THE CHILIAN CAPITAL.

Its Palaces, Its Robes, Its Women and Its Dances. R. J. Munroe in Syracuse Journal.

The city of Santiago is laid out in squares in the checkerboard style, but there are large and fine plazas which diversify the monotony. The houses are nearly all one-storied and spread over a great deal of ground; the walls of these are immensely thick on account of earthquakes, which are very frequent and at times severe. In the center of each house is a patio or court, and around this on the inside is a veranda, upon which the different rooms open. The interior courts in some of the houses are very beautiful, being filled with its many fountains and rare flowers. There are nearly a dozen private residences in the city that cost over \$1,000,000 each, and scores of houses that \$400,000 and \$500,000 have been expended in their structure alone. It is indeed a city of palaces. Its population numbers a little over 200,000, but it has scarcely as many and many appear to be more comfortable in South America. Mingled with its great wealth there is an antiseptic in the old city where every one knows every one else. Nearly all of the rich have their quints, which is a comfortable, commodious house in the country, within easy access of the town. It is generally finely laid out in grounds and rambles with several acres of forest trees which are as beautiful as in any other part of the world. In January, the mid-summer month here in the southern hemisphere, all society people leave the city to remain at their quints, some of the seaside resorts. At this season, when the autumn leaves are falling, nearly all the people have returned from their summer rambles. A Chilean's idea of earthly paradise is to have an elegant home in Santiago and to be able to get away to some other part of the world in a few days. He is fond of display and ostentation when he can afford it, and extremely punctilious in matters of form. He is intensely proud and looks with haughty disdain on foreigners. He believes the true aristocracy of the world flows in the veins of the Chilean descended from Northern Spain.

The Grand Hotel is a remarkably fine building, having a dining room which, in elegance, I have seen equalled by few. It is situated on the stately balcony that opens from my room and gazes far away to the peaks of the Andes, rising 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. Their summits are covered with perpetual snow, which reflects the beautiful colors of the descending sun, or I have only to drop my eyes to see the sea, the sky and the clouds, which form a picture as beautiful as any I have seen. The sea is as blue as the sky, and the picture of gold can make it. Just beyond is the combasia, a large open square planted with beautiful flowers, and held as a garden ground, as it is the site of the old Jesuit church, which was burned on that awful morning of December 8, 1833. It was a great feat of day, and the church was demolished by an assembly almost entirely women and young girls, when some of the draperies with which the edifice was decorated caught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly no human hand could stay them. The doors opened inward, and the crowd in their efforts to push out, pressed against the doors, and many were crushed to death without aid or open them. Smoke and flames rushed out the high windows, mingled with the agonizing cries of burning humanity. There seemed no way of escape for a human soul, a few women only were drawn out by the lasses which had been let down from a hole in the roof, but the number was small, for those below, in their efforts to escape, would clutch the arms and legs of those who stood, till by their weight they dragged them to pieces. Two thousand human beings perished on that awful day, and when the walls gave way it revealed the horrible spectacle of women and children standing up tightly wedged together and hands outstretched to heaven in supplication, faces and upper part of their bodies charred and hideous, and the lower part, from their waists downward, entirely untouched. The ladies of Santiago are a prettier than those of most South American cities. As a rule, they dress in very good taste, and do not spoil their appearance with a colorfast mixture of inharmomious colors. They are accomplished and good musicians, very many of them receiving their education in France and other foreign countries. In the morning you see them returning from church with a simple mantle for a head-dress and veiled in black—fair affairs in disguise. All are carrying a prayer book and many a small piece of wool work or mat, on which they kneel in the center of the church. In the afternoon all society drives out to Cousin park in elegant attire, and the mans and black robes are discarded for a hat a la mode, Paris and an opera cloak. You will not meet in your drives in Central park or the Bois de Boulogne more tastefully dressed, lady-like and elegant women.

I looked in upon a grand soiree given at our hotel the night of festival-day. It was a kind of musical conversation and balls all mixed up together. The far Santiago maidens sang, danced, flirted and talked with the confidante, grace, and faultlessness with which a waltz and polka was danced. There was one especially noticed which seemed built for waltzing like a Baltimore clipper for running close to the wind; an unusually arched instep to an exquisite foot gave her the mark of high breeding, yet she waltzed too well for a lady—all but well enough for a premiere danseuse. Some of the present women make a very nice kind of lace, varying in color and design. Some are very fine for trimming gowns, and others are for trimming

for personal adornment. It does not differ much in appearance from the tortoise lace which has been so fashionable in Paris. It was so cheap I almost wonder it is not generally brought from out the country. These come in all sizes, styles, and we saw the wool from the fleeces of their own sheep into bright-colored ponchos. This poncho, which is very generally worn by the native men, is a kind of shawl, rug, or blanket, with a hole in the center, through which the head is run. It is very simple and convenient; it keeps you cool in warm weather and protects you in cold the fleeces are waterproof. Sometimes they are woven from the hair of the guanaco skin, and are of a yellowish brown color. It gives the man the brave and gallant appearance of a New York peasant man with a shawl on his shoulders.

Chili is a long, narrow strip of land extending in length over 2,000 miles, and averaging in width about 100 miles; in some places it is not over forty miles wide. This topography gives to the country a great variety of climate. The average temperature of Santiago is about 68 degrees. In the day time you must carry a sun umbrella to be comfortable, but at night you must sleep under a blanket. The nights of Chili are chilly. When you are down in the southern part of the country you get a great deal of weather. Sometimes there are eighteen or twenty kinds of weather in one day. Coming up the southern coast at times you get eight or ten kinds of weather served up in less than an hour. It was the same just around by Cape Horn, where a little of it went a long way. The products of the country consist principally of copper and silver ore, although some gold is found. There are a few coal mines, which supply in full part all the fuel used in smelting. The government of the country is representative. The president is elected by vote, and is supported by a responsible ministry. There is a legislature composed of a congress of two houses, and courts of justice, civil and criminal. The fire department of the city is the most brilliant affair. When an alarm sounds every member of each company hastens to his home, decks himself in his full fire uniform, and goes to the place of fire, where he usually arrives about the time of the engine, which has been dragged along by a crowd of boys. When the fire is over he rides in a carriage to the engine house for roll call, when every absent member is fined. It makes no particular difference whether he has been to the fire or not so long as he appears at the time in full regalia.

Never leave Chili without seeing the cooco dance. Each country has its peculiar dance, and in more ways than one is characteristic of the race and amusement appreciated by its people. A conscientious sense of duty has always led me in each country to gain admission to each, and it was this that led me to see the Hango dance, which is danced in the capital, and the far more Japanese girls of Yokohama, but it was reserved for me to see in Chili a dance radically different from all others. A Chilean gentleman volunteered to take us to a house where we could see it best performed. The music consisted of a single harp, well played by a Chilean, who accompanied the strange air with a crowd-like voice having a sort of falsetto which seemed at times so high it would break through the top of his head. A girl with the knuckles of her hand kept time also on the drum of the harp, while each one present danced to the music. The dance itself is simple, a girl starting out alone swings her handkerchief at some man, who responds by coming on the floor and following her about, watching her movements closely and imitating them, even each movement of the handkerchief, which plays an important part in the dance. Sometimes she swings it over her shoulder, sometimes over her head, and by each movement she invites or repels him, the whole idea of the dance being that the man is making overtures to her while she acts the part of the coquette. They never touch each other during all the movements, and therein consists one of the skillful charms of the dance, for at times the man passes under his arms and at others swings the handkerchief just over his head, but all the time their graceful swaying movements are together and yet apart. Now there are expressions of superabounding joy and pleasure, and now the pantomime of wrath and indignation. How beautifully the hands seem to sympathize and join in the dance—their arms when they sway, more in curves of perfect harmony, while through all unceasingly the harp's thumping and the clapping of hands of the interested lookers-on kept stately pace. Now there are intervals wherein the dancers rest, and the parched throat and lacerated knuckles of the accompanying girl are relieved by cooling draughts. It lasted over an hour and finally closed by the worried maiden falling into the arms of her long-wedded partner.

Killed Under a Misapprehension. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. BOSTON, June 19.—Dr. Jarvis Gay, of Norwood, a veterinary surgeon, aged 80, was called at 1:30 a. m. to attend a sick horse at Canton. He stopped on the way at the house of George W. Edmunds to inquire about the road. Edmunds recently moved, and had often been robbed by burglars. Seeing Dr. Gay enter the gate, he ordered him to stop and tell his business. Dr. Gay being hard of hearing, continued to approach, and Edmunds shot him. Edmunds did not dare to leave the house during the night. This morning he found the doctor's body lying in the road, and his horse killed by a bullet.

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The Murderer of Martha Whittle Nailed in the Detroit Court.

A Bloody Border Ruffian Fight in Indian Territory.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS.

COWBOYS AND REDSKINS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—An affray took place between Indians and cowboys on the border of Indian territory. The latter numbered 30, and charge of 200 head of cattle belonging to Col. Alex. Pitt, of Howard county, this state, and were grazing them on land belonging to the Indians. The cowboys were ordered off, and failing to go, a fight ensued in which four of them were slain.

THE HILLMAN CASE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 19.—In the \$25,000 life insurance case on trial in the United States circuit court here, Mrs. Hillman, the alleged widow, was on the stand the most of the day. She testified in substance that the dead body was that of her husband, but she was induced to give an order for the policies and a release to the companies by the misrepresentations of John H. Brown, who told her it was not her husband he had killed, and that it was Hillman who was killed. The case developed new intricacies, contradictions and villainies as it proceeded, and attracts much public attention and interest. Representatives of the heaviest insurance companies in the country are here watching the trial.

PERHAPS 'TIS BEST. DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—A special from Battle Creek, Mich., says Stephen Tarbell, the man who was captured near that place, for illicit intimacy with Webster's wife, is worse to-day and tomorrow. Webster was arrested and jailed at Marshall, Mich., to prevent his neighbors from lynching him, and his bail has been fixed at \$50,000. Tarbell's ante mortem statement was taken to-day. He says Mrs. Webster solicited criminal intercourse.

PROBES SAILED. In the trial of Hugh Peoples this afternoon for the murder of Martha Whittle in January, 1879, a sensation was produced in court by Frank Dorice, a witness who testified he and Peoples carried Martha's dead body from Dr. Hollywood's house and dumped it in the Detroit river through a hole cut in the ice. He gave all the details and the cross-examination up to adjournment of court failed to shake his testimony, which will be resumed to-morrow. Peoples is the man who sued The Detroit Evening News for \$30,000 damages for libel in charging him with the murder of Martha Whittle, the verdict being in favor of the paper, he being arrested for murder at the close of the trial.

WINNEPEG, June 19.—An ex-railroad conductor was murdered last night at Portage, 100 miles east of here. His wife is supposed to be the guilty party. The tragedy occurred in his own house. There were two severe cuts on his head, and an axe was found in the house colored with blood. Bischof (the name of the victim) and his wife are reported as having drunk heavily and suspicion rests on her and it is supposed she had an accomplice a male neighbor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. A REMORSE. LONDON, June 19.—It is rumored on the stock exchange that Bright and Chamberlain have resigned their positions in the cabinet.

RUSSIAN REPRESSION. ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Count Folsters, minister of the interior, will shortly issue a manifesto at which firm measures are necessary to preserve order.

THE LIMIT OF THE DISCUSSION.

LONDON, June 19.—In the house of commons this evening Gladstone, in answer to a question, said the proposed conference would be limited to discussion of the Egyptian question, and would not include the subject of navigation of the Suez canal in its deliberations.

THE FORTÉ OBJECTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—Said Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, has informed the ambassadors of foreign powers that the ports at all maintained his objections to holding a conference.

BEY OBEDY.

ALEXANDRIA, June 19.—Dorvich Pasha, in announcing to consuls that the state of Egypt was satisfactory, said that Arabi Bey was paying strict obedience to the commands of the khedive.

ARABI BEY, Pasha Pasha, and Ahammed Rashid Pasha have arrived here from Cairo, and have placed before the khedive the list of the proposed reforms.

HERR RITTER. BUDAPEST, June 19.—Said Ritter, minister of the interior, has resigned his office.

MARINE.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, June 19.—Arrived: Gen. Werder from Bremen, Spain from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, June 19.—Arrived: Gellert from New York.

HAVRE, June 19.—Arrived: St. Laurent from New York.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Arrived: City of Paris, and Britannia from New York, Parisian from Montreal.

QUEBEC, June 19.—Sailed: Albatross.

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