

THE OMAHA DAILY FREE PRESS.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1884.

NO. 11

NATIONAL AND POLITICAL.

Closing Proceedings Yesterday in Both Houses of Congress.

The Prohibitionists Meet at Pittsburg as if in Earnest.

The Indiana Englishes Endeavor to Explain Their Bribery.

Indiana's Candidates for President Looming up for Other Offices.

Gresham and Drummond Being Named for the Judiciary.

Various Political Matters of National and Political Importance.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mr. Slater from the committee on public lands, substituted a report to accompany the bill for the unincorporated lands granted the Northern Pacific railway. The report was not unanimous, and the minority would submit its views.

Mr. Morgan, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to the survivor of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Mr. Morgan said the committee was satisfied that if a valid claim existed against the government rising out of the massacre it was not their claim should be compensated with public lands but in money. Calendars.

Mr. Cameron (rep. Penn.) called up his resolution heretofore considered regarding the finance committee from further consideration of the bill for the retirement and recognition of the trade dollar.

On a motion to agree to the resolution, Mr. Morrill called for yeas and nays, which resulted: Yeas 21, nays 28, so the resolution was not agreed to.

The secretary of the senate was directed to ask the recall upon the house of the bill to grant the right of way to the Southern Kansas railway company through the Indian territory.

Mr. Cameron, (Penn.), introduced a joint resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase not to exceed ten million trade dollars, at face value, paying therefor standard silver dollars, providing the purchase be made prior to September 1st, 1884.

Mr. Coke, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably to be acted upon next session, the bill to provide for the improvement of the channel between Galveston, Texas, and the Gulf of Mexico. Adjourned.

HOUSE.
Mr. Washburn introduced the conference report on the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Paul. Agreed to.

Mr. King introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States.

In the contested election case of Fredericks Wilson, the bill to provide for the improvement of the channel between Galveston, Texas, and the Gulf of Mexico. Adjourned.

Mr. Randall introduced a joint resolution providing that all appropriations necessary for the operations of the government under the existing laws which shall remain unprovided for after June 30, 1884, shall be continued, and made available for the period of five years, and after that date, unless the regular appropriation bills now pending shall have been previously enacted. Passed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the fortification bill. After debate the committee rose. Resolutions presented a conference report on the bill to provide for the disposition of the Indian lands, and military reservations. Agreed to. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The opponents of the appropriation of \$250,000 for the Nicaragua concession are renewing their activity as the bill is taken up by the senate for conference. They now allege that the \$250,000 in point of fact is a corruption fund designed in indirect ways to secure a renewal of concessions which have expired under the new government. Friends of the appropriation say very emphatically that all of its opponents are interested either in river canal schemes or in new railway concessions across Guatemala, and that the government can now secure for \$250,000 something which it has been fifty years endeavoring to secure without success.

There will be much opposition to the sundry civil bill in the senate. It proposes some useful reforms, among them one forbidding the use of revenue cutters except for public use. There is one provision which it is claimed would have the effect to close the bureau of engraving and printing in the interests of private enterprise. This is being strongly opposed by the bureau of engraving and printing.

There is a very sharp difference of opinion in the cabinet on the Porter case. It is said that Frelinghuysen and Brewster are the only members who favor signing the bill, and that Chandler, Lincoln, Teller, and Gresham are especially hostile to it. The friendship of Brewster and Frelinghuysen to Porter is attributed to local influences, and the president is said to be in a quandary what to do. The last day for the consideration of the subject will be Wednesday.

On account of a misunderstanding of the operations of the newspaper law, the postmaster-general has found it necessary to issue the following additional circular:

The act approved June 9, 1884, provides that the rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent by others than publishers and news agents, shall be one cent for each four ounces, the fractional part thereof shall be fully prepaid by postage stamp affixed to each matter. This act in now enlarges the rights of publishers and news agents. All persons not of these classes are entitled to send through the mails, without regard to place of mailing, destination, or distance, newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, weighing not more than four ounces, by affixing thereto a one-cent postage stamp.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.
New York, June 30.—The county democracy resolved to fight to send 450 members the Chicago convention. They start Friday next, by the West, where the Palmer house will be their headquarters.

TILDEN AND THURMAN
and the anti-monopolists resolved to form a

national anti-monopolist league with branches in every city in the union. Theodore E. Tombs made a speech advocating the nomination of Tilden and Thurman, at the Chicago convention. The Jeffersonian democrat, of Brooklyn, will send fifty members to the democratic national convention at Chicago. They leave Saturday next; their headquarters will be at the Leland hotel.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 28.—Reports received at the prohibition headquarters indicate that the national convention which will assemble in this city the 23rd of July will be one of the largest temperance gatherings ever held in the world. Over 1,000 delegates are expected to be present. The convention will be held in Lafayette hall, where the first national republican convention was held. Arrangements are being made by a committee of 200 local prohibitionists. The expenses will be met by private subscriptions. The local leaders talk most extravagantly of the prospects of the party. Many firmly believe that the convention will name the next president of the United States. Secretary Swoger said in an interview to-day: "We content that

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

are already pronounced prohibition states, and that in calculations of the present dominant political parties they should be left out. By nominating such a man as Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey, I believe that New York, New Jersey, California, Kansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and some of the southern states will give their electoral votes to the prohibition party." The canvass for the nomination is quite animated. Clinton B. Stewart, of Ohio, is probably the leading candidate, and will come to the convention with a very strong support. In this locality however, Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey, is the leading favorite, and in Methodist circles is being strongly and effectively urged.

R. H. McDonald, president of the Pacific bank of California, is urged by the western and Pacific-slope prohibitionists, and will come into the convention with the unanimous support of the delegation from California.

THE ENGLISHES.
THE PATHER TESTIFYING FOR THE SON.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—W. H. English, of Indiana, appeared again to-day before the special house committee appointed to investigate the charges made against him for using improperly the privileges of the house floor while the Peell-English contested election case was pending. English said before the committee that he had never seen the Peell-English case, he called at the homes of Turner, Cook, Converse, and Lowry, members of the committee, and talked with them on the subject.

English, in the conversation, said he saw at one of the city hotels. He also had interviews regarding the case with other members of congress, including Scovinger, before the Peell-English case was heard. English requested him to see Cook and have him consider the case in favor of his son.

English did not think Cook was present when the report was made. In a conversation with a reporter, English said that he had not seen Cook, and that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

English said that he was not present when the report was made. English said that he was not present when the report was made.

rushed for him. A life convict named Stevens, who had been sent to the penitentiary for carrying off a woman, was shot by Stevens' wife and ammunition and fired upon the advancing convicts, six of whom he seriously wounded. When the ammunition was exhausted, Stevens clubbed five others with a rifle, and when assistance arrived was completely exhausted. Details of the affair were promptly reported to the governor, and the home secretary gave orders that Stevens be immediately released from prison and rewarded. When the good news was made known to Stevens he fainted.

MORROW.

To Be Brought Before the General Court Martial.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—Lieutenant Colonel Albert P. Morrow, of the Sixth United States cavalry, will be brought to trial before the general court martial appointed to assemble in the city of Washington, September 10th. The following is the detail of the court: Major General J. M. Schofield, Brigadier General W. B. Rochester, Brigadier General S. B. Holobird, Brigadier General Robert Murray, Brigadier General Newton, Colonel C. H. Smith, Nineteenth infantry, Colonel E. L. Ayers, Twenty-fifth infantry, Colonel M. P. Bradley, Thirtieth infantry, Colonel R. K. Ayres, Second artillery, Colonel E. S. Otis, Twentieth infantry, Colonel H. M. Black, Twenty-third infantry, with Major A. B. Gardner judge advocate.

CHEATS BY THE CHURCH.

How a Will's Terms are Said to Have Been Severed by a Priest.
Chicago, June 30.—Suit was brought to-day by Mrs. Annie L. Snaring against the Rev. Catholic church of this city. The complainant alleges that her uncle, Richard Lanning, died 20 years ago, leaving a bequest of a portion of his estate to her that Father Terry has concealed this will ever since, and that estate went to her as the uncle's heirs-at-law. She says Father Terry had recently told her of the bequest. Father Terry says when Lanning was 93 years old he attended the sick man, that there was a will then; that Lanning recovered and lived 13 years; that he (Father Terry) went elsewhere and does not know whether the will existed at the time of Lanning's death or not.

FINANCIALLY FINISHED.

A Bankrupt Book Firm.
Chicago, June 30.—Fairbanks, Palmer & Co., the book publishers, were closed by the sheriff to-day. The failure is due to the failure of G. W. Bond and Co., whose paper the firm held to the extent of \$42,000. Liabilities, \$40,000; and assets for nearly the full amount.

A Dry Goods Failure.
MONTECAL, June 30.—H. H. Merrill, dry goods dealer, has assigned.

Sale of Washash Property in St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., June 30.—The Equitable building, in which all the Gould and Washash railroad general offices were located, was purchased to-day by the Equitable Life Insurance company, of New York, from the Mercantile Trust company of the same city. The price is stated to be between \$375,000 and \$400,000. The building was formerly owned by the Equitable Life Insurance company.

The Weather To-Day.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—For the upper Mississippi valley: Slightly cool and partly cloudy, with local showers; light, variable winds. For the Missouri valley: Generally fair weather, clearing in the southern portion; local rains, variable winds, probably shifting to north east and south east, a cooler weather in southern portion. Stationary barometer.

A Louisville & Nashville Resignation.
LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Mr. Bradford Dunham to-day resigned as general manager of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, the resignation to take effect July 1st. Mr. A. H. Harahan, general superintendent of the southern division, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Dunham.

The Cholera.
MARBLESVILLE, June 30.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship company will discontinue running vessels to London and Bombay for the present, owing to the outbreak of the cholera.

The Money We Make.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The coinage executed by the United States mint during June aggregated \$1,771,425, including 1,149,000 silver dollars, 208,448 dollars, 250 quarter dollars, and \$50,000 dimes.

Killed at a Picnic.
DEBUQUE, June 30.—At a Catholic picnic near Little Port, in Clayton county, on Sunday, a man named Sheels was killed by a man named Cowley.

THE RAILWAYS.
The Missouri Pacific.
GOULD'S PET PROPERTY IN A PURCHASE.
New York, June 23.—The Herald prints the following to-day: "The position of Mr. Gould's pet property, the Missouri Pacific railroad, is exciting a great deal of interest in financial circles. In view of the recent decision of the United States supreme court, it seems likely that the road will be taken from Mr. Gould and restored to the stockholders of old or creation, from whom it was captured by Mr. C. K. Garrison eight years ago. If the foreclosure under which Mr. Garrison obtained the property shall be declared."

VOID BECAUSE OF FRAUD.
The \$500,000 of securities issued upon the property by Mr. Gould will be worth only its weight as waste paper, while he and his directors will be liable for all the earnings of the road during the past eight years, including the dividends paid on the \$30,000,000 of stock. The opinion of the supreme court accompanying the decision, and written by Mr. Justice Blatchford, has very much depressed Mr. Gould and his friends. It was Judge J. F. Dillon, in the United States circuit court, who issued the decree of foreclosure. It was he who subsequently denied the appeal of the stockholders for a hearing, and it was he—now retired from the bench and acting as counsel for the Gould—who opposed the appeal which has just been decided by the supreme court. This decision places the securities issued upon the property of Mr. Gould on such a precarious footing

that speculators and investors alike have hastened to get rid of them. As for the stock, Mr. Gould is credited with holding, practically the whole of it. More than that, year ago he swore that he held nearly half of it, and it is supposed that in order to steady the stock market he has been constantly acquiring it ever since that time, and more particularly since the decision referred to was rendered last month. That nearly all the stock in his hands should be in various ways, and it is supposed that the price upon the next sale is \$100. The very next transaction was made at \$97 and the following one at \$95. The proceeding was

SO PALPABLY ANTI-FIDELIAL,
and showed so clearly that the stock was in the hands of one man, that persons carrying it on loans to Gould's brokers hastened to demand their money and surrender the dangerous collateral. Several of the most important

banks and bankers down-town now refuse to lend a dollar on Missouri Pacific securities; stock-commission houses refuse to buy or sell them on margins for customers, and the burden of carrying the vast mass of bonds as well as stocks is being rapidly concentrated upon the shoulders of Mr. Gould and his immediate agents."

A GERMAN CELEBRATION.
The Charming of the Children of Hamelin by the Pied Piper.
LONDON, June 30.—The citizens of Hamelin, Brunswick, Germany, celebrated with much pomp and parade the 100th anniversary of the Charming of the Children of Hamelin by the "Pied Piper," yesterday. Bands parading all morning and there was a general jubilation preceding the principal event of the day, which was the procession after the general assembly at two o'clock in front of the old house in which the Piper lived and who lured the children into a cave and disappeared with them out of view. Between the two o'clock parties refused him a reward of 1000 crowns for luring away the rats. Hundreds of children dressed in the costume of six centuries ago led the procession following the strains of the ancient pipe to the spot on Koppelberg whither the legend declares the pied charmer disappeared with those that followed him. The spectators were exceedingly merry. Behind the children followed chariots drawn by mottled horses after the style of the rude vehicles of the pied piper's time. Knights in armor, men in long hose and buff chauberts, women in graceful robes and finally all the handicraftsmen of that time wielding their respective tools, made up the most picturesque and interesting part of the day. The procession seldom rivalled in this generation for historic interest and picturesqueness.

The Deadly Plague.
MARBLESVILLE, June 30.—Five deaths from cholera last night. Capt. Bellot of the navy, whose wife was seized with cholera, committed suicide last night. A cholera epidemic was not brought to France by any transport with troops for the east.

Madrid, June 30.—Minister Foster has returned to Spain in time to escape the quarantine at Frontier.

Troublesome Western Railroads.
NEW YORK, June 30.—The officials of the Denver & Rio Grande refuse to state whether the Denver & Rio Grande will be sold or not. The Denver & Rio Grande navigation and Northern Pacific negotiations stand as follows: Oregon navigation made a proposition to the Northern Pacific to lease the latter to guarantee the Oregon navigation 6 per cent on stock for two years, 7 per cent for three years, and 5 per cent thereafter. These terms have not yet been agreed upon by the Northern Pacific directors but will be considered this week.

Down With the Fences.
CHEROKEE, June 30.—There is great excitement among the farmers having ranches in Indian territory. The sheriff of Cherokee nation, with a squad of Indians, have been taking down all wire fencing that encloses the farms. The sheriff says that he is taking down all wire fences, and is taking it down clean as he comes east. Thousands of miles of fencing have already been removed. The Indians seem to mean business.

Demise of the Distinguished Advocate.
New York, June 28.—William A. Beach, the distinguished advocate, died this afternoon of heart disease at his house in Tarrytown. He had been suffering from the disease severely of late, but no immediate fatal termination was looked for.

Mr. Beach was born in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, December 13, 1820. His earliest legal practice was confined to Saratoga and in the spring of 1851 he removed to Troy, where he remained until 1871. Among the important cases in which he engaged was the defense of the state agent and others, who were arrested in connection with the seizure of Commodore Vanderbilt. He was opposed to O'Connor in the Jumel litigation, and was engaged for the people on the second trial of E. B. Stokes for the murder of James McKim. He assisted Frank Walworth, who was a grandson of Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga Springs, and who killed his father, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, at the Strawn house, in the Tilton against Beach case he was leading counsel for the plaintiff.

A Pontifical Marriage.
ROME, June 30.—Count Soderin and Miss Storer, of Philadelphia, were married to-day. Cardinal Soderin, the pontifical secretary of state, officiating.

The "Vote of Censure" Laid Aside.
LONDON, June 30.—In the commons Gladstone moved the vote of censure of the government on the Egyptian policy given precedence over all other business. Defeated, 190 to 140.

The German Navy.
BERLIN, June 30.—It is announced that the next session of the government will submit to the Reichstag a scheme greatly enlarging the navy.

More Orange Outrages.
St. Johns, N. F., June 30.—At Queenland harbor four southern vessels took refuge from the southwest gale, and the floating field ice. Tuesday last the Orangemen attacked the crews when on shore, mistaking the vessels for pirates, and pursued them with large boats, smashing the companion doors, skylights, cabin stoves and furniture, breaking the bulwarks and forcing the vessels to push out into the storm.

A Cuban Conflagration.
HAVANA, June 30.—A fire at Manzanos yesterday destroyed three warehouses, 1,700 logs of sugar in the buildings burned, and loss reported is \$1450,000; partially insured.

OUR SPECIAL MARKETS.

The "Bee's" Daily Reports from Chicago as to Grain and Stock.

The Fine Weather Has a Depressing Effect on Cereal Prices.

Wheat Drops Several Cents--Heavy Deliveries.

Corn Follows the Leading Grain in Price and Course.

Hogs Show but Little Favorable Change--Other Market Matter.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

RATHER LEVELY.
CHICAGO, June 30.—The markets sold down to-day, cash and No. 2 spring wheat touching 83 1/2 under the influence of the fine weather for growing crops and the increased receipts. Trading was on a fairly active scale, but there was the usual great scarcity of new orders.

WHEAT.
opened with the closing figures of Saturday fairly sustained, except in near deliveries. Fairly transactions made the best figures of the morning session. Heavy offerings of July, which were in such quantity as to force sales on a declining market, caused a steady drop of about 1/4, the lowest quotation of the morning being current about ten o'clock. The general disposition was to close out small holdings and get even on the market before delivery day. It may be stated with considerable certainty that the deliveries of wheat to-morrow will be very heavy. On the afternoon board prices were again depressed; July close at 83 1/2, August at 85, and September at 87 1/2.

CORN.
followed about the same course, and was subjected to the same influences. The market opened weaker, rallied a little, then became weak again, and declined about 1/4 for July, 1/2 for August and September. On the afternoon board the market continued weak, June and July closing 61, August 62 1/2, September 63 1/2.

OATS.
ruled lower, closing at 30 for July, 26 1/2 for August, 25 1/2 for September.

PORK.
was very dull, showing little change, closing at 14 1/2 for June and July, 15 for August, 17 for September.

LEAD.
weaker with the latest quotations 7 1/2 for June and July.

CATTLE.
The large percentage of fresh arrivals were Texans. There was a fair demand for best corn-fed and grass-fed calves, about the same as last week. Steers were again lower, selling at 64 to 65, showing a depreciation of 20 to 25 cents during the past ten or hundred days. About 2,500 Texas on sale, most of which arrived late Saturday afternoon.

They sold at 3 90 to 5 30, largely at 4 to 4 80. The demand was strong and prices fully 40 to 50 cents higher than last week. There were a few excellent droves, and they made equally as high figures as grass-fed ones. Some Texas steers sold at 7 00 to 7 50. There were no buyers or feeders on sale, and scarcely any hogs. Common and low grades of butchers' stock continued to sell at very low prices; good stock at 13 to 14, some at 15. Choice light, 18 to 21 00; Texas hogs, 10 to 10 50; hams, 12 to 13 00.

HOGS.
There was a fair, steady demand for best heavy from packers and shippers and these were sold at steady prices, namely: 7 00 to 7 50. Light were rather neglected, the few sales made, however, show little or no change as compared with Saturday, the range showing a 40 to 50 cent advance. Choice light, 18 to 21 00; Texas hogs, 10 to 10 50; hams, 12 to 13 00.

THE RAILWAYS.
The Missouri Pacific.
GOULD'S PET PROPERTY IN A PURCHASE.
New York, June 23.—The Herald prints the following to-day: "The position of Mr. Gould's pet property, the Missouri Pacific railroad, is exciting a great deal of interest in financial circles. In view of the recent decision of the United States supreme court, it seems likely that the road will be taken from Mr. Gould and restored to the stockholders of old or creation, from whom it was captured by Mr. C. K. Garrison eight years ago. If the foreclosure under which Mr. Garrison obtained the property shall be declared."

VOID BECAUSE OF FRAUD.
The \$500,000 of securities issued upon the property by Mr. Gould will be worth only its weight as waste paper, while he and his directors will be liable for all the earnings of the road during the past eight years, including the dividends paid on the \$30,000,000 of stock. The opinion of the supreme court accompanying the decision, and written by Mr. Justice Blatchford, has very much depressed Mr. Gould and his friends. It was Judge J. F. Dillon, in the United States circuit court, who issued the decree of foreclosure. It was he who subsequently denied the appeal of the stockholders for a hearing, and it was he—now retired from the bench and acting as counsel for the Gould—who opposed the appeal which has just been decided by the supreme court. This decision places the securities issued upon the property of Mr. Gould on such a precarious footing

that speculators and investors alike have hastened to get rid of them. As for the stock, Mr. Gould is credited with holding, practically the whole of it. More than that, year ago he swore that he held nearly half of it, and it is supposed that in order to steady the stock market he has been constantly acquiring it ever since that time, and more particularly since the decision referred to was rendered last month. That nearly all the stock in his hands should be in various ways, and it is supposed that the price upon the next sale is \$100. The very next transaction was made at \$97 and the following one at \$95. The proceeding was

SO PALPABLY ANTI-FIDELIAL,
and showed so clearly that the stock was in the hands of one man, that persons carrying it on loans to Gould's brokers hastened to demand their money and surrender the dangerous collateral. Several of the most important

banks and bankers down-town now refuse to lend a dollar on Missouri Pacific securities; stock-commission houses refuse to buy or sell them on margins for customers, and the burden of carrying the vast mass of bonds as well as stocks is being rapidly concentrated upon the shoulders of Mr. Gould and his immediate agents."

A GERMAN CELEBRATION.
The Charming of the Children of Hamelin by the Pied Piper.
LONDON, June 30.—The citizens of Hamelin, Brunswick, Germany, celebrated with much pomp and parade the 100th anniversary of the Charming of the Children of Hamelin by the "Pied Piper," yesterday. Bands parading all morning and there was a general jubilation preceding the principal event of the day, which was the procession after the general assembly at two o'clock in front of the old house in which the Piper lived and who lured the children into a cave and disappeared with them out of view. Between the two o'clock parties refused him a reward of 1000 crowns for luring away the rats. Hundreds of children dressed in the costume of six centuries ago led the procession following the strains of the ancient pipe to the spot on Koppelberg whither the legend declares the pied charmer disappeared with those that followed him. The spectators were exceedingly merry. Behind the children followed chariots drawn by mottled horses after the style of the rude vehicles of the pied piper's time. Knights in armor, men in long hose and buff chauberts, women in graceful robes and finally all the handicraftsmen of that time wielding their respective tools, made up the most picturesque and interesting part of the day. The procession seldom rivalled in this generation for historic interest and picturesqueness.

The Deadly Plague.
MARBLESVILLE, June 30.—Five deaths from cholera last night. Capt. Bellot of the navy, whose wife was seized with cholera, committed suicide last night. A cholera epidemic was not brought to France by any transport with troops for the east.

Madrid, June 30.—Minister Foster has returned to Spain in time to escape the quarantine at Frontier.

Troublesome Western Railroads.
NEW YORK, June 30.—The officials of the Denver & Rio Grande refuse to state whether the Denver & Rio Grande will be sold or not. The Denver & Rio Grande navigation and Northern Pacific negotiations stand as follows: Oregon navigation made a proposition to the Northern Pacific to lease the latter to guarantee the Oregon navigation 6 per cent on stock for two years, 7 per cent for three years, and 5 per cent thereafter. These terms have not yet been agreed upon by the Northern Pacific directors but will be considered this week.

Down With the Fences.
CHEROKEE, June 30.—There is great excitement among the farmers having ranches in Indian territory. The sheriff of Cherokee nation, with a squad of Indians, have been taking down all wire fencing that encloses the farms. The sheriff says that he is taking down all wire fences, and is taking it down clean as he comes east. Thousands of miles of fencing have already been removed. The Indians seem to mean business.

Demise of the Distinguished Advocate.
New York, June 28.—William A. Beach, the distinguished advocate, died this afternoon of heart disease at his house in Tarrytown. He had been suffering from the disease severely of late, but no immediate fatal termination was looked for.

Mr. Beach was born in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, December 13, 1820. His earliest legal practice was confined to Saratoga and in the spring of 1851 he removed to Troy, where he remained until 1871. Among the important cases in which he engaged was the defense of the state agent and others, who were arrested in connection with the seizure of Commodore Vanderbilt. He was opposed to O'Connor in the Jumel litigation, and was engaged for the people on the second trial of E. B. Stokes for the murder of James McKim. He assisted Frank Walworth, who was a grandson of Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga Springs, and who killed his father, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, at the Strawn house, in the Tilton against Beach case he was leading counsel for the plaintiff.

A Pontifical Marriage.
ROME, June 30.—Count Soderin and Miss Storer, of Philadelphia, were married to-day. Cardinal Soderin, the pontifical secretary of state, officiating.

The "Vote of Censure" Laid Aside.
LONDON, June 30.—In the commons Gladstone moved the vote of censure of the government on the Egyptian policy given precedence over all other business. Defeated, 190 to 140.

The German Navy.
BERLIN, June 30.—It is announced that the next session of the government will submit to the Reichstag a scheme greatly enlarging the navy.

More Orange Outrages.
St. Johns, N. F., June 30.—At Queenland harbor four southern vessels took refuge from the southwest gale, and the floating field ice. Tuesday last the Orangemen attacked the crews when on shore, mistaking the vessels for pirates, and pursued them with large boats, smashing the companion doors, skylights, cabin stoves and furniture, breaking the bulwarks and forcing the vessels to push out into the storm.

A Cuban Conflagration.
HAVANA, June 30.—A fire at Manzanos yesterday destroyed three warehouses, 1,700 logs of sugar in the buildings burned, and loss reported is \$1450,000; partially insured.</