History of N. R. Railroad — History of Railroad

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1884. NO. 40

LIBERTINE LAIRD.

Such a Correspondent Sizes Up the Second District Congressman.

His Personal Immoralities and Guerrilla Political Methods.

His Subserviency to the Railroads and to Other Corporations.

The Strident Boom that is Walking the District for Gaslin.

The Judge's Magnificent Following from His Own District.

His Splendid and Fearless Judicial Record—All Things in His Favor.

CONGRESSMAN LAIRD.

WHY HE WILL GET LEFT.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

HASTINGS, August 3.—Shall James Laird be renominated for congress is a question that will be decided in the next ten days. In most of the counties of this district the primaries will be held next Saturday, and the county conventions a week later. Mr. Laird is just back from his first session of congress, and with very little to show as the result of his labors—for so smart a man as his friends claim him to be. The only two counties that have held conventions so far are both against him for blood. In the west

JUDGE GASLIN

will have the solid following from his judicial district. The news is fairly out that he will accept the nomination, and that is enough to make his friends round up the delegates in good style. Jim will be in luck if he gets a single maverick from west of Adams county.

GEORGE B. FRANCE

will have at least forty-one votes. These with Gaslin's strength will certainly control the convention, leaving Mr. Laird to hold the bag. The causes that make Mr. Laird a weak candidate, aside from his feeble congressional record, may be stated in brief:

His personal immoralities, his guerilla political methods, his subserviency to the corporations. Mr. Laird's life, both before and since his election, has been marked by gross immoralities such as ought to defeat any candidate for an important and honorable position. This fact is notorious and is the cause of the deep-seated hostility to Mr. Laird that almost universally exists among the best people where he is known. His

POLITICAL METHODS

are well illustrated by his course two years ago. In order to carry his own county he entered into a compact with the democratic candidate for the legislature, by which they were to help each other, and the candidate of his own party, who assisted Mr. Laird materially to procure his nomination, was deliberately stabbed in the back and defeated. Of a piece with this was his bargain with the democracy of Franklin county, which resulted in the defeat of the republican candidate for the legislature, Mr. DeClerk, one of the best men in the county. This is the kind of a republican and man Mr. Laird is. He does not hesitate to slaughter his best friend and most intimate political associate on the altar of his own wholly selfish ambition.

SUBSERVIENCY TO CORPORATIONS.

It is well known to the people of this district that Laird owes his nomination two years ago, to railroad influence. In congress, whenever he had an opportunity to make it effective, he cast his vote with the corporation interests. His close sympathy with the political managers of the railroads of Nebraska, and his dependence on them for support, is known to every man familiar with the political history of the state. Said a prominent railroad man the other day, in answer to a question as to Laird's chances, "It's up-hill work, but we'll pull him through again." Is it to be wondered at that the people of the Second district are preparing to repudiate the "gorgeous?" ADAMS.

THE BROOM FOR JUDGE GASLIN.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

MINDEN, August 4.—The boom for Judge Gaslin is assuming a formidable shape and is gathering strength as it moves from one end of the Second district to the other. Soldiers, citizens, everybody is falling into line and when the 20th of August comes Gaslin, from the present outlook, will have a walk away. Who is this man of whom everybody is talking at present?

Judge Gaslin is from Maine, a former townsman and classmate of James G. Blaine, the next president. Gaslin came to Nebraska 28

ONE OF ITS PIONEERS

and has been on the bench for ten years, and last fall the people said well done good and faithful servant, enter into the third term of office without opposition

Gaslin has presided for forty-nine murder trials, and his name has become a terror to the horse thief, the cow-boy and the murderer. He has presided in court when his life was in danger every moment, and where the United States troops were called out to protect justice.

He has made it possible for a person to travel from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains in perfect safety and security. With that far-seeing and determined spirit, a second James G. Blaine, Gaslin has stood at the judicial helm, when wave after wave of discord and danger broke at his feet, until now the ocean is calm and civilization is moving onward. It is but fitting and to the interests of Nebraska that

THE OTHER MAN FROM MAINE,

Gaslin, should represent Nebraska in the house while Blaine is president, and it is not necessary to say that Nebraska will get her share of the rights of states and her interests will be looked after and her soldiers will not be forgotten when Gaslin occupies, as he will, the chair of the misrepresentative,

HON. JAMES LAIRD,

of Stinkingwater notoriety; as THE BEE long ago let daylight through the cesspool of the little Frenchman I only need to say in passing that the citizens and soldiers have not forgotten the fact that Laird attempted and did outrage their pre-emption homestead and timber claim right, and it is properly known as the "Stinkingwater affair."

What has the Hon. James Laird done in congress? He voted for the restoration of Fitz John Porter. While the soldiers all concede Laird's right to vote as he pleases, they reserve the right to vote as they please, and good men have found excuses for Porter's conduct at second Bull Run, the soldier sees but one side and there is no convincing any soldier that Laird did the fair thing in voting in direct opposition to the wishes of his constituents.

"He has introduced a magnificent soldiers' pension bill," say his friends. Yes, at the eleventh hour Laird did introduce a pension bill he well knew never would pass congress,

AS FOR POLITICAL CAPITAL

Laird's bill were it a law would bankrupt the government, and every bounty jumper and dead head soldier would feast on the bleeding dead carcass of the government. No soldier has been caught or will be caught by this chaff. Why did not Laird introduce this bill at the beginning of his career as a congressional career, so that the bill would have stood a ghost of a chance of passage? Oh James, this sop won't wash down. The soldiers of Nuckolls county have spoken in no uncertain voice when they spring the key note solid against Laird, and ask for a firm republican, a friend of the soldier and one that will vote the wishes of his constituents, instead of against them.

THAT MAN IS JUDGE GASLIN.

The fight has narrowed down between Laird and Gaslin. And while Laird is loosing strength every day, Gaslin is gaining it in no uncertain measure.

The friends of Laird are begging and threatening what they will do if Hon. James is not returned to congress, and they sweetly sing, Gaslin can do more good on the bench than in congress. Yes, he that has held the scales of justice equipoise between the high and the low, the rich and the poor, for ten years, will not fail to vote right in congress and look to the

INTERESTS OF HIS STATE,

and especially to his congressional district. And with the two men from Maine, one in the presidential chair and the other from Nebraska, our rights will not be neglected.

The above is the voice in rounded measures of the second congressional district.

PRIVATE SOLDIER.

BLAINE TO AN IRISHMAN.

Why Do the Irish-Americans Vote Just as the Tories Wish?—Blaine Puzzled.

In 1880, just before the election of Gen. Garfield, Mr. Blaine wrote the following letter to an Irish-American in Boston, in reply to some inquiries:

AUGUSTA, ME., October 27, 1880.—MY DEAR SIR:—I received your friendly letter with much pleasure. Let me say in reply that the course of yourself and other Irish voters is one of the most extraordinary anomalies in our political history. Never, probably since the execution of Robert Emmet has the feeling of Irishmen the world over been so bitter against England and Englishmen as at this hour. And yet the great mass of the Irish voters will Tuesday next vote precisely as Englishmen would have them vote—for the interests of England. Having seen Ireland reduced to misery and driven to despair by what they regard as the unjust policy of England, the Irishmen of America use their suffrages as though they were the agents and servants of the Englis tories. The free traders of England desire nothing so much as the defeat of Garfield and the election of Hancock. They wish to break down the protective tariff and cripple our manufactures, and nine-tenths of the Irish voters of the country responded with alacrity, "Yes, we will do your bidding and vote as you please, even though it reduce our own wages and take the bread from the mouths of our children." There are many able men and clever writers among the Irish in America, but I have never met one able enough and clever enough to explain this anomaly on any basis of logic and good sense. I am glad to see from your esteemed favor that the subject is beginning to trouble you. The more you think of it the more you will be troubled, I am sure. And you will be driven finally to the conclusion that the prosperity of the Irish in this country depends as largely as that of any other class upon the maintainance of the financial and industrial policy represented by the republican party. Very truly yours, J. G. BLAINE.

AS QUIET AS THE GRAVE.

A Quiet Election in Alabama—Almost an Unanimous Democratic Vote.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 4.—In the election throughout Alabama to-day there was no opposition whatever to the democrats on the state ticket, and very little of a party character in any of the county contests. In consequence there was no excitement except where candidates were running in counties that made no nominations, and these were many. Thus the local issues of democrats brought out a fair vote. The hottest fight was in Mobile between the democratic nominees and the independent ticket, and in Birmingham between the democrats and a combination between the republicans and greenbackers. Those two points were the battle grounds of the state. Not half a dozen republican legislative candidates were running in the state. The vote of this city was about 1,800, all democrats, and was no opposition.

MOBILE, August 4.—The independents obtained by the help of the colored voters a large majority over the regular democracy.

KENTUCKY KILLINGS.

A Number of Them at the Elections Yesterday.

MOREHEAD, Ky., August 4.—In an altercation between Wm. Trumbo and H. G. Price, the latter was slightly wounded, Simon Bradley was killed, Ed. Simmerman fatally wounded, John Martin and Allen Fulton were seriously hurt. Mr. Bradley, a prominent citizen, was trying to stop the fight when he was shot. A large crowd was standing around and others were accidentally shot. It is not known who did the shooting.

SOMERSET, Ky., August 4.—James Lay, 60 years old, and Bart Dalton, aged 50, met at the election to-day and renewed an old quarrel. Dalton was shot and killed. Lay was arrested.

ENTERPRISE, August 4.—In an election trouble R. M. Griffy shot two unknown men and received a shot in the head. All three were fatally wounded.

The Colored N. G. Reunion.

KANSAS CITY, August 4.—The inaugural meeting of the colored national guards' reunion was held to-night at Kumpfs hall. An address of welcome was made by J. Dallas, editor of the Gate City; response by Mayor Albert Burgess, of St. Louis. Addresses were were also made by Mayor Talbott and ex-Congressman Van Horne. Through a combination of untoward circumstances the session does not give promise of success. The attendance is smaller than at any previous reunion, not justifying the establishing of a camp to-morrow. The programme otherwise, however, will be carried out as projected.

The Iron Worker's Convention.

PITTSBURG, August 4.—Nearly all the delegates to the national convention of the Amalgamated association, which begins here to-morrow, have arrived. The convention will be in session three or four days and every state in the Union in which iron or steel are manufactured will be represented.

The Elba iron works closed down to-day, all departments except the bolt factory, on account of slack orders and unsatisfactory prices.

July's Fires.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Commercial Bulletin of August 5 estimates the fire losses for July in the United States and Canada at $8,800,000, the heaviest July loss since the Portland fire in July 1866. By thirteen fires alone, $3,250,000 worth of property was destroyed. The aggregate fire loss since January was $62,0.0, an increase of about $10,000,000 over the corresponding seven months of 1883, a year of extraordinary fire waste.

Imitation Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A case of sudden death from a disease resembling yellow fever was investigated by the health officials Saturday. The victim was a sailor on the steamer Acapulco, which had come direct from Panama. After a thorough investigation, the health authorities say the case was one of chagres fever. Orders have been issued to bury the body at once.

The Clearing Houses.

BOSTON, August 4.—Dispatches from the leading clearing houses of the United States show that the clearances for the week ending August 2 were $744,032,494, a decrease of 6.1 per cent. compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

FLAMING FERRY-SLIPS.

Sweeping Fire in Jersey City Depots and Ferry-Houses.

The Damaged Property that of the Pennsylvania Central.

A Number of Piers Destroyed Together With Much Freight.

The Disastrous Blaze Caused By an Explosion of Gas.

The Fire Department Unable to Successfully Fight the Fire:

The Flames Under Control at a Late Hour This Morning.

A DISASTROUS BLAZE.

AT THE JERSEY FERRY SLIPS.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Pennsylvania Central railroad depot at Jersey City is ablaze, and just now seems doomed.

THE BLAZE SPREADING.

NEW YORK, August 4.—11:45 P. M.—The fire at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Jersey City is spreading, and the heat is so great that the firemen and employes are prevented from saving anything on shore while tug boats cannot get near enough to tow out the ferry boats and freight boats, and these must go in the general destruction of the depot. The piers are also burning, and this involves the loss of all the freight and cars upon them. The wind is light, but sufficient to give the fire a northerly direction. The loss will be very heavy.

THE DEPOT AND FERRY HOUSE DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, August 5,—1:30 A. M.—The Pennsylvania railroad depot and ferry houses are destroyed. The flames, however, burn furiously yet, and have attacked the Adams express pier. That portion nearest the shore is on fire. The firemen are laboring hard to save it, but fear the shed which covers it will carry the flames throughout its length and breadth. The entire fire department of Jersey City is at work pouring water upon the flames while the river boats are contributing a number of heavy streams. The Pennsylvania railway depot and ferry house being of wood and stocked with every sort of combustible material, the flames made sure and rapid work, mocking the company's fire department, an organization of employes, and defying the labors of the city fire department, while there was a stick of wood to feed the flames.

CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION.

1 A. M.—The fire was caused by an explosion of gas in the ferry entrance. The flames spread rapidly to the ferry slips and the railroad depot. Taylor's hotel is saved thus far by the favoring wind. The Brooklyn annex slips and four ferry slips of the railroad and ferry offices, with the waiting rooms, were burned. The flames are advancing up n the main depot.

The explosion of gas is said to have been caused by a leaky main. It blew up the flooring and overthrew the ticket boxes by the entrance to the Pennsylvania ferry house, at the foot of Exchange place, Jersey City.

Robert M. Jones, night ticket taker and Wm. C. Backus were selling and receiving tickets at the time; both were

BLOWN OUT OF THEIR POSITIONS

and slightly hurt. An unknown lady and gentleman were passing through the entrance at the time. The woman was pinned down by an overturned box and badly burned before being rescued and taken charge of by friends.

The force of the explosion was such as to blow the glass from the roof and sides of a 50x100 waiting-room beyond the entrance.

The flames shot up in all directions. The alarm was promptly responded to by the city fire department and the fire-boats of New York City and the Pennsylvania railroad.

A strong southerly wind was blowing at the time and carried the fire to all portions of the waiting room, and the five slips of the ferry and the immense railroad waiting room. The entire structure was frame, single story, with the exception of a few offices above the ferry entrance.

The steamboats Richard Stockton, the Pennsylvania railroad Newburg excursion steamer, and the Thomas P. Way, of Steel & Condit's Bay Ridge line, were lying at the dock adjoining the most southerly of the five slips, with two ferry boats laid up for the night. They were pulled into the stream by tugs uninjured.

The cars in the depot and on the Adams express pier north of the ferry slips were pulled out of danger.

The fire has now consumed five slips and the sheds connecting them, the ferry and railroad offices and the waiting rooms with their contents. The main depot has brick walls and iron and glass roof and will probably be saved.

RAILROAD PASSENGERS

are landed at Washington street, three blocks west of the ferry, and trains will start from the same point. It is understood that the ferry boats will land and receive passengers at Harsimus Cove freight yard, where the company have several floating bridges. The teams can be transported until the ferry slips are rebuilt.

LATEST.

The fire will be confined to the present limits. The shed on the Adams Express dock is slightly damaged. About one hundred feet of the main depot is destroyed; the remainder is intact.

Dr. D. H. Vehslange, of No. 313, East Eighth street, New York, is the man who was in the ferry entrance when the explosion occurred. He was struck by timbers and glass and badly injured. His lady friend was seriously burned. They were taken to Christ's hospital.

Henry Thorps of Marion, employed on the Brooklyn annex, had an artery of the right arm severed by the breaking glass. So far as known

NO LIVES WERE LOST.

Several hundred guests of Taylor's hotel were greatly alarmed, but were quieted down when shown there was no danger.

The occupants of the small stores of Exchange Place moved their effects into the street, and are now returning. Garden truckmen and abattoir butchers are using the Chambers street ferry.

FIRED BY LIGHTNING.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—A fire broke out in the engine room of the Baldwin locomotive works, Broad and Hamilton streets, to-night and destroyed the machine and tool shops and a large number of valuable patterns. The total loss is estimated at $150,000.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by lightning as the engines had been shut down for some time before the discovery. Part of the boiler house was subsequently distroyed by falling walls.

Dayton's Soldiers' Home.

DAYTON, O., August 4.—The congressional investigation of the Soldiers' home is now in progress here. The committee consists of Generals Rosecrans and Slocum and Representatives Murray, Steele and Cutchen. A number of witnesses have been examined and considerable important testimony has been taken up.

The Massachusetts Greenbackers.

BOSTON August 4.—The executive committee of the state greenback committee met to-day and decided to call a state convention for September 4th, at 11 o'clock, at Melnoin. Secretary Hutchinson said that General Butler had told the committee who apprised him of his nomination, that he accepted the same. The people might put any construction they pleased on the general's letter of acceptance, and unless he died before election, the national party would put in nomination a straight ticket of electors.

GREELY'S GREETING.

The Magnificent Demonstration at Portsmouth in Honor of the Returned Arctics.

PORTSMOUTH, August 4.—The city is thronged and public and private buildings are decorated and "Welcome to our Arctic Heroes," placarded on bunting everywhere. The harbor is filled with crafts laden with people. At 11:20 amid considerable enthusiasm Commander Schley, Lieutenant Emery and Commander Coffin disembarked. Following these were other officers of the Greely expedition and sailors of the Thetis, Bear and Alert. They were enthusiastically greeted as they landed. The crowd pressed forward to shake hands and a roar of welcome went up when at 11 o'clock, Greely was discovered with comrades coming toward the landing in the admiral's barge. Greely was clothed in white with slouched hat and wearing spectacles. As he and companions alighted, all crowded to welcome him. Greely leaned upon Lieutenant Powell and languidly lifted his hat. His every movement indicated weakness. His comrades received much attention. All were placed in coaches and driven to the Rockingham house, it having been decided they should not appear in the procession. At the hotel crowds gathered to catch a glimpse of them. Lieutenant Greely said to the associated press representatives that he felt very well this morning and he looked it. He expressed himself much moved by the cordiality of the reception. Mrs. Greely joined her husband at the hotel. At 12:20 the procession began to march. Applause greeted the sailors of the relief squadron. An ovation continued through the entire route. Commander Schley, Lieutenant Greely and Commander Coffin were received with tremendous applause. So were Secretary Chandler, General Hazen, Commodore Wells, acting Admiral Luce. As the head of the procession neared Rockingham house, where Greely and the survivors were waiting to review, the pressure of the crowd became so great that the column was delayed several minutes. Lieut. Greeley and comrades were seated on a balcony. Cheer after cheer greeted him. As the crews of Thetis, Bear and Alert passed, Greeley bowed and seemed to look his gratitude to the men who so recently rescued him from an Arctic grave. The scene was affecting.

Commanders Schley and Coffin and Lieutenant Emery raised their hats as they passed the hero. After the procession Greeley and party were driven to the grand stand, where they again reviewed the procession and received the plaudits of the multitude. Among the prominent men on the stand were Secretary Chandler, General Hazen, Governor Hale, Mayor Lathrop, of Dover, the mayor of Newburyport, Samuel J. Randall, Congressman Robinson of New York, the officers of the relief expedition and North Atlantic squadron, and members of the city governments of many New England cities. The procession was dismissed at 2 o'clock. Shortly after, the invited guests were entertained at dinner by the city of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, August 4.—The meeting of citizens this evening to extend an official welcome to Greely and his companions was largely attended and enthusiastic. On the stage were the officers of the North Atlantic squadron Arctic relief fleet; in the front seats sat the crews of the Thetis, Bear and Alert. The sailors were enthusiastically received while entering the hall, also the officers who followed. Secretary Chandler, General Hazen, Admiral Luce, General Butler, Congressmen Randall and Robinson, and Governor Hale, of New Hampshire, and Senator Hale, of Maine, occupied seats on the platform. The meeting was called to order by Rev. W. A. McGuetry, Rev. W. H. Alder made prayer, followed by an address of welcome by the mayor of the city of Portsmouth.

Secretary Chandler was made chairman. Coming forward he was warmly applauded, and when he referred to the efforts of Randall in the house of representatives and Senator Hale in behalf of the Greely relief bill, as well as the noble work of Commanders Schley and Coffin and Lieutenant Emery, the audience became almost wild with enthusiasm. Chandler told the story of the organization and object of the Greely expedition.

Chandler then related the history of the successful effort of Commander Schley and comrades to rescue Greely, and paid a deserved tribute to all concerned, dwelling mournfully on the suffering and fortitude of those who perished, and expressing the satisfaction of the nation in the surpassing success of Greely and his rescued comrades.

The governor, Senator Hale and Congressman Randall followed with short addresses.

Secretary Chandler here announced that it was impossible for Lieutenant Greely and party to be present owing to the fatigue incident to to-day's ceremonies. He then introduced G. A. Nesmith, brother of Mrs. Greely, who with much emotion thanked Secretary Chandler and Commanders Schley and Coffin and Lieutenant Emery for their work of the rescue.

General Butler was introduced amid tremendous applause. He spoke feelingly of his early acquaintance with Greely, whom he described as a sad-eyed student of exploration and travel. He said the thanks of the nation were due to Queen Victoria for the gift of the Alert. As to Polar explorations, General Butler said he thought Americans would never rest until the north pole was reached. He thought a party ought to be sent to the Arctic to stay, and advance slowly, establishing supply depots as they moved. The north pole belonged to the United States. He said, and he predicted their territory would soon embrace the entire western hemisphere poles and all. In closing he said all Americans needed to enable them to realize all their possibilities was a thorough knowledge of the principles of their government.

The meeting closed about midnight.

The Tumbled Hotel.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The dead body of Addie Fletcher, colored, head chambermaid, was recovered from the ruins of the United States hotel this morning. It is believed but one victim remains to be found. This is Henry Holt, colored. The main part of the hotel, that fronting on the avenue, is intact, but under guardianship of the police. As large a force of laborers can be advantageously employed are at work removing the debris. The large cracks in the rear walls of that portion of the building which remains standing makes the work of the laborers one of danger.

Two Deaths at the Kentucky Polls.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 5.—At the court house to-day, while the election was progressing a dispute between George Stewart, democrat and J. Geers, republican, resulted in Geers shooting Stewart through the head, killing him instantly. Another row occurred between Jack Cleary and Dick Murphy. Cleary was disemboweled, and has since died. Cleary and Murphy had an old grudge and were both drunk.

The Cholera's Course.

TOULON, August 4, 6:30 p. m.—No deaths from cholera here to-day. Total number of cases now under treatment, 109. There was one death to-day at Lesseyne, and two at Montfort-sur-argnes.

MARSEILLES, August 4, 7 p. m.—There have been seven deaths from cholera since eleven this morning. Only three cases were admitted into the Pharo hospital to-day. Sixty cases are being treated there now; ten were discharged to-day.

Italian Cheap Labor.

BOSTON, August 4.—Thirteen lasters left Walker, Strong & Carroll's factory, at East Weymouth, this morning, refusing to last shoes for Italians who had been secured to fill the places of striking stitchers.

"Fire Him Out."

This is a common remark when roughs and rowdys insult public decency by their unseemly ways. Dyspepsia is a horrid bore. Fire it out with *Burdock Blood Bitters*. You can do it.

JABBERING JOHNNIES.

Johnny Bull and Johnny Crapeau Now Doing Considerable Talking.

And Which May Eventually Result in a Clash of Arms.

Paris Papers Especially Warming Up Against England.

"England Has Not Yet Evicted Europe from Egypt."

French Constitutional Convention Opens Lively at Versailles.

Gladstone Moving to Relieve Gordon—200,000 Reformers Assemble in London.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

France and England Warming Up.

PARIS, August 4.—One section of the press demands the recall of Waddington, the French ambassador at London, as the author of the Anglo-French agreement which was defeated in the Egyptian conference. It is reported Waddington offers to resign. The Figaro, referring to the subject, says: "Waddington's successor must display greater energy against the spread of English power; French and English interests are now completely opposed and a conflict is inevitable in the near future." The rupture of the conference, the paper says, is a grave enough event, but it hopes it will not have to announce that the latent conflict has passed into open hostilities.

La Republique Francaise maintains that although the agreement has elapsed, England has admitted the claims of France. "France," the paper says, "must vindicate her rights. England has not yet evicted Europe from Egypt. England's asserted freedom and power of action are a delusion."

Revising the French Constitution.

PARIS, August 4.—The opening session of the congress composed of the two houses of parliament which assembled at Versailles today to undertake a revision of the constitution was exceedingly uproarious, and broke up in great disorder. After a stormy tumult, Leroyer's proposal to adopt the standing orders of the assembly of 1871 was agreed to. Both right and left took part in the interruptions. As soon as this matter was disposed of Minister Ferry ascended the tribune to introduce the scheme of revision. Andrieux and others at once protested that Ferry was out of order. It was contended the committees ought to be elected first. As Andrieux was ascending the tribune the members formed a semi-circle around him and a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. The president thereupon put his hat on and suspended the sitting.

Relieving Gordon.

LONDON, August 4.—Gladstone stated in the commons to-day that he would ask the house to-morrow for a vote of credit for an expedition to relieve General Gordon. He will at the same time make a statement of the steps the government proposes to take in consequence of the failure of the Egyptian conference.

200,000 English Reformers

LONDON, April 4.—Two hundred thousand people assembled to-day on the grounds where the reform demonstration took place. The meeting comprised nine divisions. There was excellent order. Weather fine.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Saddlebags and Sulky

AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, August 4.—Mile and a furlong—Albia, 1st, Nettie 2d, Cardinal McCloskey 3d; time 1:57½.

Mile and half and furlong—W. R. Woodward won, Powhattan 2d, Manitoba 3d; time 2:52½.

Three-quarter mile—Galaxy won, Maggie Raysure 2d, Minnie Meton 3d; time 1:16½.

Steeple chase—all ages; over a fractional course—Rickett won, Miss Moulsey 2d, Abraham 3d; time 4:34.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Three-fourths mile—4-year olds—Whisperine won, Actor 2d, Maria 2d; time, 1:19¾.

Five-eights mile—heats—2-year olds—Germania won, Lady Craft 2d, Vaulter 3d; best time, 1:04.

Mile and a quarter—All ages—Centreville won, Sullivan 2d, Chantilly 3d; time, 2:11½.

Mile and sixteenth—selling all ages—Ergot won, Manitou 2d, Startle 3d; time, 1:51½.

Three-fourths mile—3-year olds—Avery won, Sawyer 2d, Conkling 3d; time, 1:15¾.

AT BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON BEACH, August 4.—Track heavy. Three-fourths mile—non-winners—Australiana won, Medusa 2d, Retert 3d; time, 1:29.

Three-fourths mile—non-winners—Tony Foster won, Hostage 2d, Columbia 3d; time, 1:21.

Culver railroad stakes—mile and a half—Charlie B won, Dizzy Blonde 2d, Brunswick 3d; time, 2:46¾.

Mile and furlong—selling allowances—Tenstrike won, Erin Burk 2d, Ghost 3d; time, 1:59½.

All ages—mile and a furlong—Arsenic won, Frank E 2d, Lena 3d; time, 2:01¾.

Maidens—seven furlongs—Carlisle won, Will Davis 2d, Florence J 3d; time 1:34¾.

Base Ball.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Chicago—Chicagos, 9; Clevelands, 2.

At Pittsburg—Alleghenys, 2; Brooklyns, 4.

At Washington—Unions, Baltimore, 7; Nationals, 2.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukees, 10; Stillwaters, 2.

At Evansville—Evansville, 4; Muskegons, 5.

At Philadelphia—No game; rain.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 7; Toledo, 11.

At Terre Haute—Saginaws, 6; Terre Haute, 0.

At Quincy—Quincy, 12; Minneapolis, 13.

Detroit—Detroit, 9, Buffalo, 18.

The Oar.

TEEMER AND ROSS MATCHED AGAIN.

BOSTON, August 4.—A five mile sculling match for $1,000 a side has been arranged between Teemer and Ross. The time of the race is yet in abeyance.

Alex. T. Stewart, Jr.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Judge Hilton executor of the A. T. Stewart estate, filed in the United States circuit court to-day an answer in the suit of Alex. T. Stewart, at Vermont, who claims to be the legal heir of A. T. Stewart, and who charges that Hilton, taking advantage of his imbecility, bribed him to sign a release from any claim he might have to estate. Judge Hilton asserts that the claimant was perfectly responsible when he signed the release, and received $24 000 for so doing, and offers that if the $24,000 be paid back by the claimant he will regard the release as not having been signed.

Southwestern Crops.

SEDALIA, Mo., August 4.—The Bazoo will to-morrow publish carefully prepared reports of the grain crops in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and Indian Territory. The reports show an increase of acreage in Missouri of 20 per cent. and an increase of yield, in most crops, of 15 per cent; live stock increase, 24 per cent. Kansas, increase of acreage, 18 per cent; yield, 12 per cent; stock, 25 per cent. Texas, increase of acreage, 10 per cent; yield, 2 per cent; live stock, 32 per cent. Nebraska, increase of acreage, 14 per cent; yield, 30 per cent; live stock, 40 per cent. Indian Territory, 10 per cent. less acreage and yield; live stock, 50 per cent increase. In Kansas, Missouri, and some parts of Texas the crops have been injured by heavy rains, while in the territory and part of Texas, the drought has proven detrimental, but the promise is altogether for the largest yield ever recorded.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Major Benyard's Annual Report Upon the Work Laid Out.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Major Benyard, in charge of the river and harbor improvements at Chicago, has made his annual report upon the work as follows:

Survey Hennepin and enlargement Illinois and Michigan canals: amount available, $9,010.

Illinois river improvement: amount available, $116,135; amount asked, $350,000.

Chicago harbor—Formation harbor: amount available, $107,101; amount asked, $225,000.

Calumet harbor—Provide entrance to Calumet river and port of South Chicago: amount available, $20,000; amount asked, $21,400.

Calumet river—Dredging: amount available, $50,000; amount asked, $100,000.

The project now in the course of execution for the improvement of the Illinois river, Benyard says, contemplates the construction of a lock and dam at each of the sites selected, Lagrange and Kampsville, and the dredging of the channel from the state lock at Copperas creek to the mouth of the river. He further says that as the amount appropriated July 5th will be insufficient to continue the work at both points, it is proposed to discontinue the work for a season at Kampsville to allow the coffer dam at that point to remain flooded, and concentrate the force at Lagrange. The funds will be applied to raising the lock walls to their required height and in purchasing material for and constructing gates, valves and other fixtures. The funds now available will complete the walls and gates of the Lagrange lock, and be exhausted at the close of the present fiscal year. Should additional appropriations be made, the plant will be transferred to Kampsville for operation at that point. Sufficient funds should be appropriated, Benyard continues, so there shall be no delay in completing the work in order to open the river to navigation throughout the boating season. Stone and other material required have to be obtained a season in advance, and due provision should be made therefor; otherwise delay only add to the expense of the work.

TELEGRAPHERS' REUNION.

Interesting Gathering of Veterans to Take Place at St. Louis.

Globe Democrat.

The fourth annual reunion of old-time telegraphers and the United States telegraph corps, which takes place in this city August 20 and 21, will bring together some of the best known telegraphers in the country. Letters have been received from veterans in the service from all sections stating that their presence might be counted upon. Mr. C. C. Hine, now editor of the Insurance Monitor, New York, City, writes: "I had charge of the first instrument in St. Louis when there was only one wire between that city and the east, the 'O'Reilly line,' and assisted in laying the first cable that was put across the Mississippi. I opened the first office in Peru, Ottawa and some of the small towns between Chicago and St. Louis. I think I wrote the first article calling attention to the disturbance of telegraphy by the aurora borealis, and published it in St. Louis in 1848. I have in my possession a picture of the original corps of the St. Louis office, as it was constituted in 1849, only one member of which survives in St. Louis, F. M. Colburn, ticket agent of the Vandalia railroad."

The above is only one of many similar letters and gives an idea of what material the reunion will be composed. The two societies will unite in an excursion on the river August 20, after the adjournment of the Old Timers' business meeting. The Laclede hotel will be the headquarters of the members. The officers for 1884 of the Old Timers' association are president, George M. Dugan, of Jackson, Tennessee; vice-president, E. Rosewater, Omaha, Nebraska; secretary and treasurer, S. B. Fairchild, St. Louis, Missouri. United States military telegraph corps: President, W. R. Plum, Chicago; vice-president, General J. R. Gilmore, New York; secretary and treasurer, J. E. Pettill, Chicago.

The Thames Disaster.

LONDON, August 4.—Particulars of the collision and sinking of the steamer Dione, in the Thames Saturday night, state that there were a great many pleasure passengers on board. It was a clear moonlight night. The collision occurred about midnight with the large iron steamer Camden, just off Gravesend. The Dione's port side was stove in, the vessel keeled over and sank in two minutes.

Those saved rushed on deck, jumped overhalf dressed and were rescued by tugs. The scenes were heartrending. Ladies implored men to save their children. Many women were carrying infants. One mother placed her infant on a floating crate. The crate floated off, but was found later off Thames Haven, the infant alive. The captain of the Dione was saved, but was badly hurt.

Death of a Pittsburg Veteran.

PITTSBURG, August 4.—Lewis Petersen, Sr., one of Pittsburg's earliest and most prominent business men, died this morning in his ninety-third year. Mr. Petersen was one of the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Daily Advocate, the first daily published here. He formed the first board of trade, manufactured the first cotton, and was largely interested in the iron industry of this city. He joined the Masonic order in Philadelphia in 1812, and came to Pittsburg the year following.

Affairs in Egypt.

LONDON, August 4.—According to the latest advices the Mahdi is now fighting the negro tribes around Geb El Gadir who refused to join him. It is asserted he dispatched a force to Khartoum under orders to take Gordon alive or dead. He ordered the wells between Koseko and Berber filled up. The Sultan of Zanzibar sent a message to Gordon inviting him to Zanzibar.

General Logan in New York.

NEW YORK, August 4.—General Logan arrived in New York to-day in company with A. B. Hill, his private secretary, and W. B. Crooks, of Philadelphia. He has taken rooms at the Fifth Avenue hotel, and refuses to talk with representatives of the press. He says he came to the city entirely upon private business, and that the visit has no political significance.

Wholesale Lynching.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A special dispatch reports the lynching of ten negros in Northhampton county, Va., by a gang of Italians. The story is improbable and unconfirmed. The place is remote from telegraph.

BALTIMORE August 4.—The story of the lynching in Northampton county is absolutely false.

Tenement Fire Traps.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Twenty-three occupants of a tenement house on Charlton street were endangered by fire this morning, but narrowly escaped in their night clothes by ladders from the street and by fleeing to the roof. Nearly all were slightly burned, but no lives were lost.

Three Cents a Mile.

ST. PAUL, August 4.—The Omaha road has issued a circular stating that the passenger rates over its road in Iowa have been reduced to three cents per mile, to conform to the new law.

VALUES VS. VERTEBRÆ.

Very Little Strength Shown in the Chicago Markets Yesterday.

Texas Cattle Plenty but Comparatively Cheaper than Natives.

Hogs Drop 10 to 20c from Some-What Heavy Shipments.

Only a Fair Degree of Activity in Grain Markets.

Although Wheat Makes a Gain of One-Fourth of a Cent.

Corn Gains an Eighth—Oats Quiet—Pork Nominal—Lard Easier.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, August 4.—There was a fair demand for fat natives, such as would suit the dressed or the shipping export trade, and prices on these sorts, so long as the demand lasted, were fully as strong as on Saturday. Toward the close, and after urgent orders had been filled, there was an easier feeling. The best made 6 50 to 6 75; and second class 5 50 to 6 30; and other sorts of native steers from those figures to 4 90 to 5 25. The supply of common natives, including cows and bulls was rather light, and there was barely sufficient business to make a market. There was but a slight show, however, for these sorts to make any better prices than formerly, for Texans are plenty and yet comparatively cheaper than common natives. There were about 2,000 Texans, and they sold a shade higher at 3 00@3 90. About all the Texans were sold. Good to common shipping; 1200 to 3,000 pounds, 6 00@6 50; common to medium, 1000 to 1200 pounds, 4 20@5 60; range cattle, 5@25c higher; grass Texans, 700 to 850 pounds, 3 20@3 75; Texans, 900 to 1000 pound, 3 90@4 40; corn fed, 5 00@5 70.

HOGS.

Under the somewhat unexpected heavy receipts, prices dropped 10 to 20c, an average of a strong 15c on all sorts; but at decline there was an active demand, the idea gaining ground that the big run of the week would be to-day. Sales were at 5 60 to 5 80 for assorted light, and 5 60 to 5 80 for assorted heavy, the bulk of the packers' hogs selling at about 5 65 to 5 70; light, 150 to 200 pounds, 5 30 to 5 80.

GRAIN.

Trading was accompanied by only a fair degree of activity to-day, but values were generally firm. Wheat was quiet but steady; outside orders were few and fluctuations too limited to stimulate local trading. The market opened steady, declined about ⅛c, eased off ¼c, then became stronger and closed on the regular board ⅛c higher than Saturday. On the afternoon board prices were again firm, August closing at 82⅛, September at 83½c, October at 84½c.

A moderate business was transacted in corn. The opening was firm, but prices receded ⅛c. Later, under a good speculative demand, the market became stronger, prices advancing ¾ to ⅞c, and closed 1½ higher for August, ⅞c higher for September, and ⅛c higher for October than Saturday. On the afternoon board the market