THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA NEB., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1885. NO 7

OVER THE SEA.

England's New Ministers Assuming Control.

Faance Will Investigate the Proposed Chinese Treaty.

Spanish Citizens Give an Ovation to the Cabinet Officers Inspecting the Cholera District.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE PEERS.

LONDON, June 25.—Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir Evlyn Baring, and John Morley have been raised to the peerage.

THE MAHDI'S WHEREABOUTS.

CAIRO, June 25.—Another letter received from the Mahdi states he will arrive at Wady Halfa after the Romadan. The Mahdi has issued twelve commandments. He enjoins killing all foreigners unless they become Musselmen. The garrison at Kassala continues to receive supplies by raiding.

A CRANKY FRENCH MINISTER.

PARIS, June 25.—Admiral Galiber, minister of marine and colonies, threatens to resign. The reason given is that he differs from the other members of the government upon the subject of increasing the navy.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, June 25.—Rev. Lingi Bonoie, a priest, for a long time a captive in the camp of El Mahdi, escaped and arrived at Dongola and reports that the magnitude of revolt in Kordofau is much over-rated, and confirms the report that the forces of the Mahdi were repeatedly defeated by the garrison at Senaar. He states however, that famine and disease are ravaging and making waste of Kordofau.

RAVAGES OF DISEASE IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, June 25.—All accounts from Tonquin show the ravages of the disease among the French troops there is appalling. Three thousand invalided soldiers have been sent home. Three hundred more are down with the disease and await transportation. The deaths among the troops are from fifteen to twenty daily.

CHURCHILL ASSUMES CHARGE.

Churchill, the new secretary of state for India, arrived early this afternoon in in the India office. He is the first member of the new ministry to enter upon the duties of his office.

A SPECIAL ENVOY TO EGYPT.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, present member of parliament for Portsmouth, who, as it was announced yesterday was about to start for Cairo as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, will go to Egypt, it is now stated on a special mission. It is is not intended that he shall displace Sir Evelyn Baring, the present diplomatic agent and consul-general of Great Britain at Cairo.

NEW HONORS ACQUIRED.

The queen has conferred a peerage upon Mr. Richard Winn, parliamentary secretary to the treasury of the new ministry. His title is Baron Stoswald of Nostell. The Hon. Aretas Akers Douglas, M. P., for Kent will be the new conservative whip. He will also be the patronage secretary.

INSPECTING THE PLAGUE SPOTS.

MADRID, June 25.—Robeldo, minister of the interior, who started on a tour of inspection of the cholera infected districts was received at the railroad station in Murcia by immense crowds of people who manifested the greatest enthusiasm over the arrival of the distinguished official. A camp was established for the reception of cholera patients, and the quarters of the city inhabited by the poor classes visited and carefully inspected.

INTERPRETING THE NEW TREATY.

PARIS, June 25.—In the chamber of deputies to-day a committee was elected to examine the Franco-Chinese treaty submitted on Monday by M. De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs. This treaty defines the rights of France over Annam, fixes the boundary lines between China and the French dependencies, and determines the conditions upon which the commercial relations of France and China are to be maintained. The committee chosen is favorably disposed towards the treaty and its election only means that the chamber of deputies requires to havr explained some vaguely worded commerciel clauses.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

SCENES IN THE COMMONS AND WAYSIDE SKETCHED BY AN ARTIST.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Sun's cablegram from London says: Paddington and Windsor stations were crowded yesterday with people waiting to see the outgoing and incoming ministers depart for Windsor Castle to transfer the seals of office. All shades of politics were represented, as shown by the mingled hisses and applause with which each of the prominent officials were greeted. On the appearance of Gladstone, the cheers of his admirers fairly drowned the feeble hisses of the tories, but the hisses and groans predominated on the arrival of Childers, the retiring chancellor of the exchequer, and presumed author of the extra beer and spirit tax. Lord Salisbury was cheered and hissed with about equal vigor, and the pugnacious Lord Randolph Churchill was greeted with a genuine jingo roar of applause, with but few opposing voices. Gladstone seemed well pleased with his reception and bowed acknowledgements right and left. Lord Salisbury stood alone with sombre dignity, taking notice of his friends but scowling savagely at the hisses.

There was immense excitement and laughter in the house of commons this evening over the exchange of seats by which the conservatives took possession of the government benches and the whigs and radicals found accommodations on those of the opposition. The only members who did not cross the line were the Parnellites. They were invited by the conservatives to go with them so as to make a majority against the government at least look a little smaller and the result proved their shrewdness. By remaining on the opposition side they were enabled to take their choice of seats after the conservatives left and before the liberals arrived and they promptly monopolized the best portion below the gangway. Now they are chuckling at the liberals, who find themselves not only in the opposition half of the hall but in the back seats. Buckshot Forster alone, by early smartness, managed to secure a good seat equal and exactly opposite his former place. The house of lords not being in session, about thirty of the peers sat in the pews enjoying the fun.

PLAGUE SPOTS.

EXPERIMENTS OF DOCTORS IN THE CHOLERA DISTRICTS OF SPAIN.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Herald's cable from Velincla says: Scientific men outside of Spain will attach little value to the conclusions of the medical commission, which, as you know, confirm the Asiatic nature of the epidemic now raging in Spain and recommend further trial of Dr. Farren's inoculation system. The investigations of the committee were conducted in such a careless, unscientific way they prove nothing. Before forming an opinion regarding Farren's claim, it would be advisable to await the result of the first series of inquiries now being made by Dr. Gibere, representing the French, Dr. Van Emenger, representing Belgium and Dr. Rendon, ex-member of the royal commission. The first two gentlemen are hard at work in a room placed at their disposal by Dr. Farren, who returns Sunday from Madrid. To-day Dr. Gebere and Van Ermenger after, careful microscopic examination of the dejections taken from the sick bed of patients, for the first time discovered the bacillus of Koch and convinced themselves of the presence of real Asiatic cholera at Valencia. They have not yet made up their minds as to the merits of Dr. Farren's vaccination, nor do they admit that the statistics published have any scientific importance, depending as they do upon the reliability of officials who compile statistics and more upon whether most of persons when vaccinated belonged to rich, middle or poorer classes, whether habitually well or ill fed, clean or dirty, whether in good or bad health, when inoculated.

The Herald's correspondent knows that cholera statistics are deliberately falsified. The number of deaths and cases is still comparatively few, but in the neighboring villages the mortality is terrible. This is not surprising. Peasants herd together like swine. A whole family lives in one room, seldom paved, lighted by a few slits in the wall, maybe one large hole replacing a window. The food of peasants hereabouts is usually fish, a little rice and fruit, washed down by water from filthy streams. Yesterday your correspondent visited Graco. The harbor literally stinks, the road undrained and choked up with putrid refuse, in which children play barefooted with dogs and cats. As you walk along you are pestered by thousands of flies, which doctors here are convinced greatly aid in spreading the cholera. If they have time Drs. Gebere and Van Ermenger may make experiments to prove this. Among the places which suffered most severely is the little village of Torres, where, the other day, six out of tea members of a well-to-do family were carried of in a few hours.. Five other people on the same day sent for medical assistance and in the evening four were dead. Yet, with death so busy all around, in Valencia itself you may walk around for hours and see no signs of cholera. Now and then you meet a man or woman carrying home a tiny coffin, now and then you pass a procession of priests bearing relics of saints and followed by a crowd chanting the "Ora Pro Nobis," but this thing is exceptional. Life goes on as usual, shops, theatres and markets are as busy as ever, and the cholera seems to be a dream.

THE RECORD.

MADRID, June 25.—Official reports from the cholera districts of Spain are as follows: Madrid, 9 new cases, 8 deaths; Valencia City, 63 new cases, 25 deaths; Valencia province, excluding city, 544 new cases, 314 deaths; Murcia City, 106 new cases, 34 deaths; Murcia province, excluding city, 208 new cases, 87 deaths; Castellon De La Plano, 59 new cases, 30 deaths; Cion Pazuelos, 6 new cases, 4 deaths; Toledo City, 5 new cases, 2 deaths; Toledo province, excluding city, 15 new cases, 8 deaths.

VAGARIES OF THE BRAIN.

THE CALMS OF STORMS OF JOHN M'CULLOUGH'S MIND.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

NEW YORK, June 25.—John McCullough left his room in the Sturtevant house yesterday morning with the expressed intention of visiting his friends and his sister, Mrs. E. N. West, in Dunmore, Penn. He asked Leland for some money. That gentleman gave to the colored boy, Tecumseh Pierce, who accompanied McCullough, $5 in cash and $200 in checks of $25 each. The two then started for Jersey City, and the next news Leland had was the receipt of the following from the colored boy:

"Mr. McCullough is very bad, worse than ever. Shall I bring him back or go to Philadelphia?"

In a few minutes another telegram was received.

"McCullough seems perfectly lost and knows nothing. Am waiting in Jersey City station with him now."

Leland immediately went to Jersey City, but the party were gone. The telegraph operator said McCullough had been raging and tearing round the station for several hours, refusing to go to Dunmore or to return to New York. Finally five gentlemen, friends of the actor, had come in on their way to Philadelphia, and McCullough suddenly decided to go with them. They all started on the 3:35 train, and telegraphed Mrs. McCollough, who lives in Philadelphia, telling her to have friends on hand to take care of her husband. Up to a late hour last night Leland heard nothing from Philadelphia and could not tell whether the party had arrived or not. He also stated this was the last time he could do anything for McCullough, and he would be obliged to ask the actor to find accommodations elsewhere. Three eminent physicians of this city, all of whom have know McCollough for more than ten years, had told Leland that he should be placed in an asylum, and Leland thought he could no longer take the responsibility of having control of him. Leland also said in regard to the $10,000 note about which there had been so much publicity of late, that he and two of his clerks had seen the certified check which had been drawn to pay a note when it was due, but that McCollough had never presented it for payment, but had sent it to St. Louis for collection, in course of banking business.

SAFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25.—John McCullough arrived at the Broad Street station last evening at 6 o'clock, and was driven immediately to the Continental hotel. He registered, and putting out his hand to the clerk, Anderson, said, "How are you, old man; can you give me a room." Taking his key he immediately went up-stairs. He appeared calm and more rational than for some time past. After remaining in his room for some time, he came down to the hotel lobby, where he received several friends who called upon him. He did not visit the bar-room, and evidently had not been drinking. His eyes appeared dull and restless, and his face is thin and flat. Questioned by a reporter he returned the simplest replies. "I spent the afternoon in Brooklyn and came on this evening," he said.

"Do you expect to remain long?" was asked.

"No, I shall go away to-morrow,"

"Back to New York?"

"Yes, back to New York."

"Do you not intend to visit your sister?"

"Yes, I'm going to visit my sister," he said, "up at Dunmore, after I go to New York"

He spent the evening in the lobby of the hotel quietly walking up and down when not engaged with any of his friends. At 10 o'clock he returned to his room.

More Bad Crop Reports.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 25.—Special crop reports from Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee to the American Rural home of this city gathered by correspondents in every county show that the very best wheat producing areas do not produce more than bread and and seed in winter wheat. The first twenty-one days of June were exceedingly trying. Areas that were thought to be good for half a crop are now turning out largely cheats. All estimates of spring wheat yield at present are idle conjectures. The most conservative estimates point to ten per cent decrease as compared with 1884.

Corn is doing fairly. In no state, however, are the prospects above the average. West of the Missouri the whole season has been wet; east of the Missouri cold and dry. The oat crop is much larger than that of 1884, because large amounts of wheat lands were put into oats. On the whole, the season is an average one.

Won by Harvard.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—The Harvard-Columbia boat race was won by Harvard.

The race was between the freshmen crews of the two colleges. The crews took water simultaneously. Harvard rowing forty strokes to Columbia's thirty nine, keeping side by side for 100 yards when Harvard drew slowly ahead and continued to increase the lead to the finish, winning easily by ten lengths.

A LONE FISHERMAN.

Vice-President Hendricks Casts a Line for 1888.

He Baits His Hook With a Skeleton of Reform.

Bay State Shiners Take the First Nibble and are Pleased to Play on —The Sly Hoosier Speaks.

A BOSTON BANQUET.

THE VICE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

BOSTON, Mass., June 25.—The Bay State club tendered Vice President Hendricks a banquet to-night. Col. Taylor, president of the club, presented Hendricks, who was received with three cheers. After thanking the club for the honor conferred, referring to his reception at Yale and Harvard, touching upon the result in Indiana last fall and expressing the opinion toat since "the troubles in Massachusetts had passed," she would take her place beside Indiana as a democratic state, he took up the subject of civil service reform. He told how he received a letter from President Pierce appointing him commissioner general of the land office, of his acceptance of the position, of the important work in hand including the surveys beyond the Missouri river and Cala he then said:

"When I took charge of that office with 185 clerks I found the business four years behind. The patents that ought have gone to the people living upon the lands were four years behind date. I said at once. This will not do. The man who has purchased land of the government has a right at an early date to his patent that he can sell it so that he may obtain his rights whatever they may be. I said at once there must be a reform in this office. My ambition was connected with reform. I could not well afford to to take that appointment and go out of that office without having brought the work up to date. So I did commence the work of reform seriously and very earnestly, and very soon I became acquainted with all the clerks in the office, and very soon to know the clerks that would be able to help me with the work that had to be carried through, and very soon those that limped, or were unwilling or indifferent did step aside. The "hickory broom" of Jackson that represented democratic reform was the sentiment and emblem of the reform that I sought to bring about and in the stead of men who had to step out there came in young and earnest fellows that were willing to do the work, so that by one general order I required that the work should be 25 per cent. more than it had been before. These men came in and took their share readily and cheerfully and cordially, and when I left that office nearly four year afterwards, it was only four months behind in the delivery of the patents to the men that had bought the land. From four years it came down to four months and that was as close as it was practicable to bring the work. That, I thought, was reform.

"I want to tell you another thing, gentlemen. When you men give your vote at an election and pay your tax-gatherer you want to understand the particular point at which civil service reform can be brought about. I will tell you. It is not with the president in detail; it is with the bureau officer that has to do directly with the work and with the clerks who perform the work. I am not personally very much acquainted with the bureau officers employed by the secretaries at Washington. I know some of them in the interior department. I know the commirsioner of the land office; I know the commissioner of Indian affairs, I know by reputation the excellent gentleman who is in the office of patents. I believe they, by their own judgment and force will bring about civil service reform in their departments. I think I am right in saying that I know they have already taken steps in that direction; that the people will not be sold off by them (applause). That is my own history about civil service reform. It may be of no account, but it is mine and that will stand inspection whenever and wherever it shall be and it will fill all the bureaus in Washington City with capital men at the head and tell them that the work devolves upon them and holds them responsible. That will bring about certain and prompt reform. I think we are going through all right. It was a good while that the democrats were kept out—a quarter of a century. The sentiment of the country had been enforced with cruel proscription. The democrats shall now share in the honors of the public offices of the country. It was a cruel proscription, such as I never advocated toward the opposite party for I know there are honest men among them, and I would not to-day if I could do it, take the charge of this entire government away from the opposite side. They pay their taxes, they contribute to the support of the country. They help to fight the battles when horrid war comes upon us, and it is but fair that they should share in the honors. But it is not fair, and never has been fair that they should clutch them all and say to the young men of the democracy: "You are not to be trusted. You shall not share in them."

Hendricks closed by saying that "after the next national election, in which he proposed to have no personal interest—[cries of "head of the ticket next time!"]—he wanted to come back and meet the Bay State club bringing good news from Indiana to Massachusetts."

VOTING OUT MONEY.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE MAKES THE REGULAR REQUESTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—In the senate this morning what is known as the soaked canned goods bill passed. It provides that when goods are soaked before being canned they shall so be marked upon the label. The bill amending the law relating to persons to be confined in the industrial school for girls passed. The house amendments to the general appropriation bill were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the governor for signature. The truck store bill was called up on special order and passed, 34 to 10. Rinehart changed his vote to the affirmative, when the bill passed so that he could move for a reconsideration of the vote to-morrow.

The tax levy bill, as amended by the house, was read. It proposed a reduction of the amount to be raised to $1,000,000, making total of $5,000,000, but the senate would not concur and a conference committee was appointed. A bill appropriating $5,000 to the Illinois exhibit at New Orleans was passed, as was also the Bakewell bill, giving him back forty acres of land he had given to the normal school at Normal. The rider put on by the senate, providing that no part of the general appropriation should be paid to the institution until the trustees had deeded back the land was knocked off by the house. An effort was made to call up the trades assembly convict labor bill and a long wrangle ensued. The democrats were nearly unanimously in sup- of it, but there were not sufficient number to suspend the rules though enough to hold the senate in session. At 10 p. m. they were still trying to get the bill up.

The house proceedings opened in great confusion. Snider's senate bill for gradual abolition of the convict contract system was sent to third reading. The senate bill providing for town officers to hold office for two instead of one year was killed. Ray's senate bill regulating the granting of continuances of criminal cases passed. Morris' senate bill appropriating $25,500 for rebuilding levees at Shawneetown, passed. Funk's senate bill appropriating $18,500 per annum for the Normal school at Normal, passed. Hamilton's senate bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of Thomas A. Ragsdale for work done on the Jacksonville asylum, passed. Gilham's senate bill appropriating money for the running expenses of the state board of agriculture, passed. The senate general levy bill passed with an amendment reducing the sum to be levied for general purposes from two million per annum to one million and a half. Clough's senate bill appropriating $5,000 for the support of a day school for the education of deaf and dumb children in Chicago, passed. The senate resolution to purchase copies of Haines' treatise on township organization, was adopted. Shumaker's senate bill appropriating $5,000 to complete the artesian well at the Joliet penitentiary, passed. Gilham's senate bill for appointment by the governor of these commissioners to investigate the alleged reports of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals, passed.

At the afternoon session of the senate the bill appropriating $500 to pay George S. Simpson a balance on the contract with the states' attorney failed to pass, also did one to pay Henry Burill and William H. Grandner $340 on account of damages to a canal boat. Baker asked unanimously consent to have the senate bill taxing telegraph companies 3 per cent on their gross earnings, read a second time. He sought to have the rules suspended but was not recognized by the chair. The following senate bills were passed, providing the ordinary expenses of Joliet prison, for the ordinary expenses of the Elgin asylum; the militia bill (the bill provides for $80,000 per annum for ordinary expenses. The term of service is reduced from five to three years and the maximum number of men to four thousand. It also appropriates $85,000 to buy uniforms for militia). A perfect bedlam of noise was aroused when the clerk began reading the Evans senate bill to authorize the governor to appoint a state agent to prosecute the claims against the United States for expenses incurred in organizing, etc., troops for service during the late war, and to provide compensation therefor. The democrats vehemently objected and the bill was not read. The secretary of the senate announced that that body had refused to concur with the house in the adoption by the latter of an amendment to the general tax levy for general purposes from $2,000,000 per year to $1,500,000. The house refused to recede from its its amendment and it was decided to appoint a conference committee of three. They were named: Kimbrough, Whitemore and Spafford. The passage of senate bills was continued with little interruption and the following were disposed of: For the ordinary expenses of the normal school at Carbondale, an appropriation of $11,000; repairing the executive mansion and grounds and building a kitchen; making appropriation for the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville; for ordinary and other expenses of the asylum for the feeble minded at Lincoln; appropriating $1,500 to reimburse the county of Hardin for loss and damage to the court house and records by fire; appropriating $21,300 for repairs and improvements in Joliet prison; appropriating $20,000 to the Chicago eye and ear infirmary; appropriating $11,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of a detached hospital for the asylum for feeble minded at Lincoln; appropriating $2,000 per annum to aid the Illinois horticultural society; appropriating $55,900 per annum for ordinary expenses of the soldiers' orphans' home at Bloomington; for the ordinary expenses of the Anna asylum; making an appropriation for the blind asylum at Jacksonville, with a house amendment adding $3,000 for a pipe organ; for the ordinary expenses of the Chester penitentiary; and ror the expenses of Champaign university.

Pollock attempted to call up the senate bogus butter bill, but a perfect storm of objections drowned his voice. When the noise subsided he moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the bill and his motion was carried. After intense confusion and several dilatory motions and considerable excitement the main question was reached and the bill ordered read. Then it was discovered that the bill was missing. In disgust the house adjourned at 8 o'clock, soon after which the bogus butter bill was found.

MEXICAN FINANCES.

THE CRISIS OF THE COUP D' ETAL LOOKED TO WITH HOPE.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 25.—There was a protracted meeting last night of the directors of the national bank of Mexico at which Senior Dublan, the minister of finance, was present and was interrogated as to whether any arrangement could be made by the government whereby the bank might be exempt from the operation of the law decreed on Monday last. The minister of finance replied that nothing could be done, as the law had been decreed by a full cabinet presided over by the president of the republic.

The National bank is badly embarrassed, and it is predicted that it cannot survive this shock. The London bank is quite unaffected by the law. There is talk that the National bank, the Central railroad, and the National railroad will join in a common protest to the government, but not until their attorneys meet can it be decided upon what grounds this can be accomplished. The National bank's capital is largely held in France, where it is backed by the Franco-Egyptian bank, and to-day rumors have been current that the French government might make a diplomatic protest in behalf of the bank.

The question has also been raised regarding the attitude of the United States government, should the American railroads be seriously embarrassed. Minister Jackson is in Toluca, where his wife is ill, and could not be interviewed by interested Americans. The large German mercantile houses here have bought up the custom house certificates at discount and the point has been raised in German circles that the home government is likely to make a diplomatic inquiry why these certificates have been discredited.

Regarding the question of possible interference by the United States government, it is said in legal circles here that the Mexican railroads are Mexican corporations under the terms of their respective concessions and cannot appeal to Washington.

It is reported that the government will, in a few days, publish the new scheme for adjustment of the English debt, and it is expected that a favored result will follow on the London market. The immediate effect of the financial coup d'etat must be beneficial. The government will have more ready money at command now that thirty-three per cent of the revenues have been released from the burdens of subsidies. A few years ago the government had but little money and could not pay its employes and business here was greatly depressed. The merchants now look for improved trade and are likely to order more extensively.

Killed on a Trestle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—A freight train on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield road last night at North Salem knocked an unknown woman and her two children, aged three and 12 years, off a twenty-foot trestle killing them all. They were evidently tramps.

Commencement at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 25.—To-day was commencement day proper at the university of Michigan. The commencement oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, president of Vassar college. After the address, degrees were conferred upon 348 graduates.

The Tokio Ashore.

YOKAHOMA, June 25.—The American steamer, City of Tokio, Capt. Maury, from San Francisco June 23, is ashore near this port. She is leaking and her cargo has been partly jetsomed. Assistance has been sent to her.

Died from Whiskey and Morphine.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—George W. Richards, special examiner in the pension office here, dropped dead in a physician's office today. Heavy and long continued drinking, aided by a large dose of morphine, was the cause.

GONE GLIMMERING.

The Vigor of the New Administration Not to Be Found.

Nothing Done at the Meeting of the Cabinet.

Dry Goods Men Stiffen the Federal Spine—Keiley's Case—Matters in South America—Notes.

AT WASHINGTON.

MERCHANTS WANT PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A committee of importers of New York and Philadelphia waited on Secretary Manning to-day and presented a memorial in regard to under-valuations and appraisement of which the following is a copy: "Having seen the report of a meeting of importers of foreign dry good of which Mr. DeForrest was chairman and that said meeting appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and state their objections to the proceedings of the New York custom house in relation to under-valuations and reappraisements, and as the undersigned consider that the above committee do not represent the class of merchants who suffer most by the sistem of under-valuations; but on the contrary, is mainly composed of gentlemen who are representatives here of foreign manufacturers, and act as consignees of foreign firms and not as owners of merchandise they import, therefore we respectfully call your attention to this fact and the undersigned as importers of merchandise actually purchased in the open markets abroad and invoiced at the prices of purchase, desire to be heard in our own behalf. We earnestly advocate the present system of reappraisements and reforms so recently adopted by the government, and we most heartily approve of the efforts of the government in its attempt to protect honest importers and their legitimate business. Should you desire to hear us on this matter we will appoint a committee to give you all the information needed."

The paper is signed by Marshall, Field & company; John V. Farwell & company; H. B. Claflin & company; E. S. Jeffray & company; Bates, Reed & Cooley; Lord & Taylor; Lee, Tweedy & company; Peffs, Wells & company, and Hernan & company.

Mr. Constable, of Arnold, Constable & company, says they are in accordance with the paper but don't think it will do any good. The committee were informed that it was not necessary for them to present any oral arguments to the department on this subject, but that they could submit their views in writing with the assurance that they would receive due consideration.

The commissioner of the general land office has directed the registers and receivers at district land offices not to furnish blank forms for homestead applications except upon personal application by actual entry men. An abuse has grown up in local land offices, through the indiscriminate distribution of these blanks to attorneys.

The cabinet meeting to-day was short and unimportant. Secretary Endicott was the only absentee. Contrary to expectation, the case of Minister Keiley was not mentioned. It is understood that no action will be taken in the matter till the wishes of the Austrian government are officially communicated.

The secretary of the treasury has been informed that the recent investigation of the condition of the sub-treasury at New Orleans, shows that the total defalcation of runaway clerk Audemorie amounts to little over $25,000.

James L. Stanton, general agent of the department of justice, has tendered his resignation to take effect on June 30.

A report has been received at the navy department from Admiral Jouett announcing the failure by the parties interested to settle the disputes in the United States of Columbia. He says the political differences between the two parties are of such a nature that a peaceful settlement is quite impossible at this time. The hostilities are likely to continue indefinitely. The government troops, he reports, are marching on Barranquilla. The revolutionary leaders, the admiral says, are leaders of the liberal party in Columbia. Troubles on the isthmus; Admiral Jouett thinks, results from local politics, and from the fact that many depraved characters congregate there. He anticipates hard fighting in Columbia.

The Hon. S. H. Buck, director-general of the North, Central and South American exposition, has established here at Washington a bureau of information, for the press, public and foreign legations in regard to the plans, purposes and progress of the new world's fair to be opened at New Orleans in the fall. Alexander D. Anderson, a writer and authority upon Spanish-American subjects, will be the special commissioner in charge of the Washington headquarters.

The president to-day appointed the following postmasters: Ed. Mullen, Putnam, Conn; James H. Moore, Monongahela City, Pa.; Edward H. Krier, Plum Creek, Neb.; Samuel B. Evans, Ottumwa, Iowa, vice A. H. Hamilton, suspended; M. Glennon, Norfolk, Va., vice J. W. Long, suspended; V. E. Brown, Portage, Wis., vice C. E. Dow suspended; John F. Wedon, Marine City, Mich.; Edward Duffy, Ann Arbor, Mich., vice J. C. Knowlton, suspended; Wm. F. Roe, Vallejo, Cala., vice F. A. Leech, suspended; J. K. Thorne, Piqua, Ohio, vice Leroy Jordan, suspended. All of the above suspensions were made for partisanship.

Secretary Manning is non-committal on the case of Bichard, director of the mint, who has been requested to resign but fails to do so. It is predicted that if he does not resign he will be removed and the reasons therefore will be given the senate when the nomination of his successor comes up for consideration. Burchard refuses to say anything about his future course, or whether or not he will resign.

THE DYING HERO.

GRANT CONTINUES TO SLEEP, WRITE AND SINK.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., June 25.—Dr. Shrady to-day telegraphed to the Medical Record, for its Saturday issue, the following official bulletin of Gen. Grant's condition:

"The progress of the disease from which Gen. Grant is suffering is, barring accidental complications, slow. Comparing the condition of the patient with what it was a month ago, the changes which have taken place can be appreciated. Taking this period of time into consideration, it can be said that the swelling under the angle of the lower jaw on the right side has increased and has become harder and more deeply fixed. It has shown a tendency to progress in a direction downward and forward upon the right side of the neck. The infiltration extending to neighboring glandular structures. The lancinating pains in those parts, although fortunately not frequent nor severe, have a significance which can not be ignored, the ulceration on the right side of the base of the tongue has become deeper and more irregular, although its superficial area has not perceptibly increased. This is the seat of the pain in swallowing and when certain examinations of the throat are made. The destructive process on the right side of the uvula is apparently quiescent, although a portion of the margin of the palatal curtain is showing a tendency to break down. The voice has been reduced to a whisper, due partly to the inflammatory involvement of the vocal cords and partly to the nervous atony of the latter. There is some improvement of general strength and some loss of in weight, although the appetite is unchanged and the usual amount of nourishment is taken.

"The removal to Mount McGregor has so far proved beneficial. It has enabled the patient to recover lost ground and thus in a measure has counterbalanced the effects of his local malady."

MOUNT MCGREGOR, June 25.—The general slept from about 10:30 last night, with slight breaks, until 2 o'clock this morning, when Dr. Shrady attended him, after which he slept until 8 o'clock, sleeping in all eight hours since retiring twelve hours before.

The day has been spent by Gen. Grant practically out of doors with his family, upon the piazza. The general to-day conversed much in writing, not a little having reference to himself and his treatment. He said that within two weeks he had increased his food two eggs per day, with 50 per cent. more beef per day. He is aware that his weight is decreasing and has only on that account taken some interest in the plan to renew his strength. He does not, however, force food upon himself as a medicine. He craves it now, whereas he, in the early part of his convalescence, accepted it as a duty imposed by his physicians. This morning, for instance, the general received food between 5 and 8 o'clock and at 9 o'clock he again felt a desire to eat and he again partook of beef, eggs and milk. On the point of his continued suffering the general expressed himself to-day. He said he felt that he was tiding along about the same to-day as yesterday, but that time went slowly and wearily. The patient also watches the progress of his illness and notes the changes in treatment and conditions.

A TRAGEDY ON A TRAIN.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AND INSANITY ON A CENTRAL PACIFIC TRAIN.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

BATH, N. Y., June 25.—Mrs. C. M. Rowell, of Oakland, Cal., arrived in this city a few days ago on a visit to relatives, after a trip which was attended with many exciting incidents. The wife and thirteen-year-old daughter of Dr. Francis Pinkham, of Sacramento, and Miss Eunice Johnston, a teacher in the San Francisco schools, were passengers on the train with Mrs. Rowell. Mrs. Pinkham and daughter occupied a seat in a Pullman car adjoining a partition forming the rear apartment. Mrs. Rowell and Miss Johnston sat near them. Suddenly there was a noise which, Mrs. Rowell says, sounded like the falling of a window sash. She looked quickly around and saw Mrs. Pinkham's daughter who was fainting, jump from the seat and fall with a shriek on the floor. The other passengers rushed in excitement to the spot. The girl was dead. An examination showed that a bullet had entered her breast and lodged in her heart. There was a hole through the partition opposite to where Mrs. Pinkham had been sitting, which had been made by the bullet. No one was found in the apartment in the rear of the car and the train was stopped and backed to a small village which it was passing when the shooting occurred. It was learned there that a man had jumped from the rear of the train soon after it passed the station but no trace of him could be found, and no passenger with a ticket for any station east of there was missing. Dr. Pinkham was notified by wire of the tragedy, and Mrs. Pinkham left the train to return home on the next train with the dead body of her child. The mystery of the shooting was not explained. Miss Johnston, the San Francisco young lady, was so overcome by the tragedy that she became insane, and became so violent that it required four men to remove her from the train at Reno, Nev., where she was to be cared for until the arrival of her friends from San Francisco, in reply to a telegram. Mrs. Rowell proceeded on her journey alone. The day after Miss Johnson was taken from the train, and as it was approaching Salt Lake City, a bullet crashed through the window at which Mrs. Rowell was sitting, not more than three inches above her head, and imbedded itself in the window casing on the opposite side of the car. The pieces of glass broken by the bullet were thrown in Mrs. Rowell's face. From Salt Lake City she changed to the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. When the train reached Gunnison River in the evening that day, it was brought to stop by the bridge across the river having been washed out. The train was ordered back to Salt Lake where the passengers changed to the U. P. railroad and came east without further excitement or mishaps.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The upper Mississippi valley: Fair weather, followed in the northern portion by local rains, southerly winds, slightly warmer, falling barometer.

The Missouri valley: Fair weather, followed in the northern portion by local rains, winds becoming variable, slightly warmer, followed in the northern portion by slightly cooler weather.

Best Gasoline Stoves at Bonner's.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS OF DRY GOODS.

The auction and private closing-out sale at Bushman's will continue but a short time longer as Mr. Bushman is about ready to close out the balance of his stock to dealers. We have told the public from the beginning that this closing out sale at *cost and less*, was true in every word and meant just what was said, and if there is any lady or gentleman in Omaha who still doubts the truth of this assertion, we would advise them to see Mr. Bushman personally and there is not the least doubt but they will soon be convinced that every word said here is absolutely true. Consequently any one in need of anything in their store should not fail to get it at once, and enough to last for some time to come. Such opportunities without the least tint of humbug connected with them are very rare indeed.

Dr. Hamilton Warren, Physician and Surgeon, 619 N. 16th street near Webster. Day and night calls promptly attended to

Bids will be received for stands in Hascall's Park on the occasion of the A. O. H. picnic, July 4, up to noon on Saturday, the 27th inst. The committee reserves the right to reject any bid they please.

RICHARD O'KEEFE, Chairman.

Best assortment of baby buggies at J. Bonner's.

Special ATTENTION *given to piano tuning* and repairing. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention; all work warranted. Leave orders at EDHOLM & ERICKSON'S, opp. P. O.

We are closing out.
L. B. WILLIAMS & SON.

MASONIC.—The Free Masons of Omaha will meet this Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of installing the office-bearers of Capitol, Covert and Saint John's Lodges.

WM. R. BOWEN,
Master Capitol Lodge No. 3.
FREDERICK B. LOWE,
Master Covert Lodge No. 11.
JEROME K. COULTER,
Master St. John's Lodge No. 25.

Remnants of carpets at your own price at L. B WILLIAMS & SON.

Attention A. O. H.

Division No. 2, A. O. H., will meet at their hall Friday evening, June 26, for business of special importance. A full attendance desired. By order of the President.

SHAKING OUT.

Chicago Speculators Punch the Country On Wheat.

The Cereal Forced Down to a Fair Buying Point.

Good Cattle Touch High Water Mark While Grassers and Texans Remain Slow.

PITS AND PENS.

WHEAT AND ITS OUTLOOK.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—There was a fair degree of activity in the grain pits to-day, and wheat as usual enlisting the greatest share of attention. The opening in wheat was a shade firmer, due to the showing that the amount on passage to England and the continent had decreased somewhat more than two million bushels during the week. There were numerous orders to sell long wheat, however, and under this pressure prices fell off to the lowest point of the week, but buying was good all the while and there was rather a sharp reaction towards the opening figures. During the latter part of the day there was only light trading, but prices remained moderately firm and the closing figures were about the same as yesterday. Reports from the wheat growing districts were conflicting, but were generally of an unfavorable tenor, and the prediction was made that that the yield in Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas and Missouri, would even be less than the last monthly bulletins indicated. A report was also circulated that wheat prospects in certain portions of the Red river valley were not so promising as had recently been reported. The market moved on, however, without any special feature. The export clearings were fair. Receipts here continue free, and were estimated up to the full average for to-morrow.

CORN.

The corn market was rather quiet on the speculative account, but speculative offerings were not large, and the market ruled firm and closed a shade higher.

OATS.

The market ruled slightly easier, with only limited trading.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions ruled quiet and prices show very little change.

THE RULING RATES.

The range of prices for the day was:

Wheat—June, 87⅜@87⅝c, closed, 87⅜c; July, 88@88⅝c, closed, 88⅝c; August, 91⅛@90⅝c, closed, 90⅝c; September, 92⅛@92⅝c, closed, 92⅝c.

Corn—June, 47⅛@47⅝c, closed, 47⅝c; July, 46⅞@47⅛c, closed, 47⅛c; August, 46⅞@47⅛c, closed, 47c.

Oats—July, 32⅛@32⅜c, closed, 32⅛c; August, 27⅞@27⅞c.

On the afternoon board wheat was quiet unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged, oats quiet and unchanged, pork 5c higher, and lard 2½c higher.

CATTLE.

Among the fresh receipts were sixty-five to seventy cars of Texans and a liberal supply of glucose and distillery fed stock. Trade was fairly active and values about 10c lower on the ordinary run of fat cattle. The condition of the market was about like this: The better quality for the same prices as yesterday. A few loads of fine and finished corn-fed steers sold at $6.00@6.10; good to choice corn-fed beeves, 1,300 to 1,400 pound averages, sold at $5.25@5.95, and scarcely anything sold below $5.00; light handy Nebraska steers were again at the head of the list, outselling heavier and unfinished natives of Illinois or Iowa. Grass