THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA NEB., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1885. NO 8

IN NEW HANDS.

Victoria's Realm Under the Regime of Salisbury.

Some Pertinent Hints Thrown Out By a Russian Paper.

The New Premier Holds His First Reception—Cholera Continues Its Devastation—Notes.

BRITISH POLITICS.

A TORY JUBILEE AND THE MISSION OF WOLFF

Special Telegram to The BEE.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Sun's cablegram from London says:

Nearly 200 of the conservative members of the house of commons met this afternoon at the Carleton club to discuss the plans and prospects of the remainder of the session under the new government. It was a most enthusiastic assemblage, and there was very little to sustain the theory that the conservatives had accepted office with fear and trembling, expecting to form a gap in the government until November and then to be defeated at the polls. Speeches were energetic and aggressive, the speakers taking the ground that the conservatives had been opportunely thrust into power under circumstances which gave them a good fighting chance to make their tenure permanent and the feeling among the members seemed to be that the party had come to stay. The greatest enthusiasm of the occasion was evoked by the appearance of Lord Salisbury. The new premier was in high feather and he looked complacent and confident as he bowed his acknowledgments of the applause which seemed to be endless. He made only a short speech, but it was a sturdy and uncompromising avowal of conservative principles As far as he outlined his policy it was to proceed steadily forward in the path sanctioned by former conservative governments, to disregard the erratic course of the party lately in power, and to let the opposition waste its forces on unanswered attacks.

Gen. Stafford Northcote was received with a degree of enthusiasm second to that which had greeted the chief of the party. He said he had only come to say a few words of farewell to his colleagues in the house of commons and to encourage them to enter joyfully upon the coming struggle. His voice trembled as he spoke partly with emotion and partly from weakness caused by his late illness and his speech was abruptly broken off. A funny incident occurred as the conservatives were leaving the Carleton club. They came down the steps of the Pall Mall entrance in a bunch busily engaged in conversation and taking no notice of the people on the side walk. Gladstone happened to be passing. The formost group of tories almost tumbled over him. Then he was swept along in the outpouring throng of political enemies and the situation was comically mixed for a few moments. The ex-premier was the first to recover his self possession. He skillfully extricated himself from the crowd and lifting his hat stood at one side to let them pass by. Instantly the example caused every one of the conservatives to raise his hat in return, and his novel spectacle was presented of a procession of tories passing in review before the liberal leader in front of the national headquarters of toryism.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS

continues unfriendly to Lord Salisbury. The fact that the hostile comments are unchecked by the Russian government causes some concern in British official circles The St. Petersburg Novesti has adopted the plan of printing in paragraphs the most venomous things that Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill have ever said against Russia. These utterances are separated from their context, and under each is printed the name and present title of its author. The effect is to make it appear that the present premier and secretary for India are the bitterest of Russophobists, and the object, of course, is to further inflame the Russian war party, of which the Novesti is the mouthpiece.

THE MISSION TO EGYPT.

It turns out that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who is going to Egypt on a special mission, is instructed to report on the state of the administration and condition of Egypt. Lord Randolph Churchill, who is known to be in favor of the removal of Trevfik Pasha, incited the mission. It is reported that Lord Salisbury, at an interview with M. Waddington, explained that the mission is intended to facilitate the settlement of the Egyptian question and that he would be unable without a report independent of the papers left by the late goverment to state the course of the conservative policy.

A RUSSIAN OPINION.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The Journal De St. Petersburg in an editorial, expresses respect and sympathy for Gladstone. Referring to the new British cabinet the Journal says: "The conservatives have the good sense to consider the necessities of the situation. The Marquis of Sailsbury succeeds to the position already taken by Gladstone. The path to follow is already marked by the natural government of history. The sense of responsibility and knowledge of Europe possessed by the marquis of Salisbury will mould his acts according to the prevailing needs of the time, and the respective needs of the several peoples, and he will determine the relations between them on these grounds. Russia, with respect to her own interests and a few of her conciliatory policy, regards the calmness the occasion of a new ministry.

SALISBURY HOLDS A LEVEE.

The Marquis of Salisbury held an official reception to-day in the foreign office for diplomats accredited to the British courts. Among the distinguished ambassadors present were Baron De Staal, from Russia; Count Von Munster, from Germany; Count Niger, from Italy, and Muserius Pasha, from Turkey.

THE TIMES ON IRELAND.

LONDON, June 27.—The Times, editorially commenting on the proposal to abolish the Irish viceroyalty and Dublin castle, protests against the denunciation of the castle as a nest of alien sinecurists, but admits that the abolition of the viceroyalty and the question of local self-government are fair subjects for discussion. It advocates the presence of royalty, instead of viceroyalty.

THE CHOLERA.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE DREADED PLAGUE.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Herald's Valencia cable says: The latest reports show that the cholera is still spreading, but with a tendency to be less virulent. The mortality in Port Graco and the neighboring township of Cabanese is alarming, and among the victims is the English sailor on board the British steamship Ross bound for Bilboa. A large proportion of the cases are dry cholera, with little or no diarrhoea. Yesterday 100 notabilities of Valencia were inoccolated in the presence of Dr. Ferranand the foreign delegates. The general impression is that the epidemic is a mild form of Asiatic cholera. Vessels arriving from the southern ports from infected places have been ordered off to quarantine.

The official reports from the various provinces of Spain show 454 new cases of cholera and 209 death yesterday.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CHOLERA RIOTERS RELEASED.

MADRID, June 26.—Those arrested during the cholera riots last Saturday have been released, in deference to popular feeling.

SALISBURY TO WOLSELEY.

LONDON, June 26.—Salisbury telegraphed Wolseley in Egypt that he is in full sympathy with his views regarding the withdrawal of the British troops from the Soudan.

WILLIAM IS ABLE TO WORK.

EMS, June 26.—The rumors circulated regarding the sickness of Emperor William of Germany are pronounced to be utterly baseless. The emperor transacts the usual business.

MINISTER FRANCIS WILL TARRY.

VIENNA, June 27.—Francis, United states minister, has been instructed to postpone his departure for America.

RUMORS ABOUT OLIVER PAINE.

CAIRO, June 27.—Lord Wolseley has received a report that Oliver Paine has died of fever. More credence is given in some quarters, however, to the recent statement that the mahdi had sent Paine to India and that he arrived at Pondicherry disguised as a catholic clergyman.

PLEADING FOR SPENCER.

AN INDICTED CHICAGO BANK WRECKER WANTS A CLEAR FIELD.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—A motion was made in Judge Moran's court this morning that will revive in many minds the bitter memories of the days of the great monetary panic. In August, 1877, when bank failures were of daily occurrence, the people were nevertheless thunderstruck to learn that the state savings institution which they even then regarded as infallible was dead broke and that the president, D. D, Spencer had sailed for Europe, presumably with all the cash that was left in the safes. The failure affected all classes, but especially the poor, and popular indignation and rage ran so high that if Spencer could have been caught he would infallibly have hanged to the nearest lamp post. He was immediately indicted, but concealed his whereabouts in Europe for years, until all thoughts of extradition were abandoned. Sometimes he was reported to be living in great style, and then again it was said that he was living in the greatest destitution and his family with him. However that may be he now hankers to come back to Chicago. Accordingly this morning judge Goudy receiver of the exploded institution and the attorney had an interview with States Attorney Grinnell, and the three had a long palaver at a sidebar with Judge Moran, the purport of which all four modestly declined to communicate to reporters. It was learned, nevertheless, that the motion was to dismiss the indictments against Spencer, so as to enable that worthy to return to Chicago without running any risk of continuing his journey to Joliet. The judge declined to take such step secretly and off handed, but promised that he would hear all that could be said in favor of it in open court next Tuesday morning.

LOOKING TO MANITOBA.

WALL STREET INFLUENCED BY A REPORTED PLAN OF THE BURLINGTON.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A story was published in the west some time ago that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was endeavoring to gain control of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road. The sharp advance in the price of Manitoba stock during the past few days has caused a renewal of that rumor, but an investigation fails to reveal anything which would indicate that the report is true. Vice President Kennedy of the Manitoba road, is now in Canada, but his private secretary said this morning that so far as any official action was concerned there was nothing in the story. He says that it is possible that the directors of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy are quietly picking up the stock or it may be that the advance is due to an effort on the part of somebody to squeeze the "shorts" in Manitoba stock. He does not credit the story. Peter Geddis, director of the Burlington & Quincy company said in regard to the rumor: "I really can no say that there is any foundation for the rumors, for I do not know. If I were forced to express an opinion I should say that the rumors were efforts of the owners to advertise the Manitoba property for sale. I have always understood that the stock was closely held and under such circumstances an advance or decline in the price at the stock exchange is a simple matter. I guess the whole thing is an advertisement."

Mexico's Great Poverty.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 26.—The recent and unexpected decrease in the funding of outstanding obligations against the government in the $25,000,000 issue of bonds has had the effect of making the money market tighter than ever. The national bank on Tuesday stopped all discount business, a step that has been generally followed by the brokers. Exchange, both foreign and domestic, has stiffened in price. The commercial outlook is yet more ominous and it is reported a number of houses reputed to be of good standing are on the very edge of bankruptcy. Mexico is in the lowest depths of poverty.

The government will soon publish a report of the special commission on adjustment of the English debt, advocating the recognition of the debt and the payment of the first year of one-half of one per cent interest, and each subsequent year until the maximum of the interest shall be reached one-quarter of one per cent. It is said that if this plan is followed the interior debt can be placed on the London market. This is the financial scheme the government is stated to have been holding in reserve.

Infants Elope and Marry.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 26.—Quite a sensation was created here this morning by the announcement that Willie Gibson, 19 years old, had silently slipped away to Beloit with Miss Cora L. Eaton, 16 years old, child of C. B. Eaton, a well known business man, and had been united in marriage in that city. As both parties are mere children, the marriage has caused considerable comment. Just what steps the Eatons will take is not known at present. The couple are at the boy's parents here.

Using Paupers Against his Company.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26.—It transpires that Frank Askerly recently sent to the state prison from Poughkeepsie for forgery while acting as agent in this city for the mutual trust fund life association of New York, placed insurance to the amount of $22,000 on several persons, mostly city paupers afflicted with disease. The company threatened actions against the examining physician and they are believed to be implicated in the transaction.

The Fatal Results of a Charivari

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Journal's special from Paw Paw, Ill., says: Young Nettleton, who shot at a charivari party north of this place, Tuesday night, has been removed to the county jail at Dixon through fear of mob violence. White, one of the victims, died last night. A hackman and another of those wounded among the charivari party is still in a precarious condition.

Eastern Passenger Men.

NEW YORK, June 27.—All the eastern roads were represented at the meeting of the trunk line executive committee, passenger department, in Commissioner Fink's office today. Rules of arbitration were argued on, except one clause. The plan proposed was recommended for adoption and the meeting of the executive committee has been fixed for the first week in July.

The G. A. R. Reunion.

PORTLAND, Me., June 26.—The encampment of the G. A. R. is gradually breaking up. Early this morning started for home. The principal event to-day is the grand excursion to and clam-bake at Little Chebeague Island.

A LONG LANE TURNS.

After 171 Days the Illinois Legislature Adjourns.

Many Bills Rushed Into Laws Amid Great Confusion.

The Most Sensational Session on Record Ends With a Love Feast—The Last Day.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

CLOSE OF THE TERMS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—In the house this morning the conference committee reported in favor of levying a tax for general purposes of $2,000,000 for the first year, and $1,500,000 for the second year, and the tax levy bill as thus amended passed. The following senate bills were passed: the deficiency bill, for running the state government to July 1, 1885; to refund certain illegal taxes (applies only to Springfield); appropriation for erecting certain buildings at Chester penitentiary; appropriation for expenses of Jacksonville asylum; providing for publishing the geological survey; appropriating $23,000 to rebuild the burned portion of Kankakee asylum; appropriating $17,000 additional for protection against fire in the Jacksonville asylum; appropriating $40,000 for two years' running expenses of the Illinois & Michigan canal; ordering the state board of education to turn over to Champaign university certain property now at the normal and appropriating $17,000 for salaries, expenses, etc.; appropriating $142,000 for rebuilding the normal school at Carbondale; $165,000, for expenses of the Pontiac reform school; $8,000, to encourage silk culture, failed to pass. This ended the appropriation bills. A scene of tumult followed for fifteen minutes, during which the speaker declared the house adjourned, but when order was restored said it was a mistake.

In the house there was a bedlam of noise and confusion all afternoon, or until Speaker Haines retired in disgust and Fuller took charge of the gavel. After this a large number of bills were passed as follows: Enabling school districts acting under special charter to hold elections for the election of school directors and members of the board of education at the time provided for the election of school directors under the school laws of this state; providing that the state shall pay the costs of prosecutions for crimes committed in Chester penitentiary; changing the time for holding the circuit court in the first judicial circuit and making terms in Sangammon county; directing the commissioners to pay certain parties $34,095 due them out of the revenue of the Illinois & Michigan canal; providing that the state shall pay the cost for prosecuting crimes committed in Joliet penitentiary; to render effective the constitutional amendment adopted by the people for completing the capitol; the senate bill to enable cities and villages to contract for a supply of water for public use and to levy and collect a tax to pay for the water so supplied; authorizing fire insurance companies to insure against lightning, wind-storms tornadoes and cyclones; to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers; providing that all coal mined shall be weighed by a check weighman appointed by and under the direction of a mine inspector; that a man shall be a legal voter to vote at a primary election; extending the term of mine inspectors from one to two years and providing better facilities for escapement shafts in mines; providing that the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county shall hold office until November 1886; to protect cemeteries and provide for their regulation; to encourage the propagation and cultivation and to secure the protection of fishes in all the waters of this state; for the appointment of humane officers by the governor in the town of Lake and cities of East St. Louis and Peoria; regarding fire escapes; regulating the renting and sale of school lands; changing the time for holding county court in Cass county; authorizing circuit courts to certify indictments down to county courts, even after a warrant is issued and has been served; authorizing the county judge to receive pleas of guilty in vacation; that when a fraudulent tax title is bought the real owner shall buy it paying the principal and only reasonable interest; allowing counties under township organization to adopt the cash or labor system of working roads; providing that payments of interest in school funds loaned shall be made annually instead of semi-annually.

At this point Governor Oglesby entered and on invitation made a few remarks. The house concurred in the senate resolution to print the drainage law as passed this session.

The usual complimentary resolutions were introduced and at 7:50 p. m. the house adjourned sine die.

The senate reported the passage of a joint resolution providing for submitting to the people the question of contract convict labor and the house concurred. In the senate this morning when the journal was read a motion was made to correct it in regard to adjournment, it being claimed that the roll call was correct and that the senate was not adjourned, and also asked that the record show that the convict labor bill was advanced to a third reading and made special order for this morning. The chair held that the journal could not be corrected except by unanimous consent. A protest was entered and a number of long speeches made on the subject, but the journal was not changed and the convict labor bill defeated. Mason offered a joint resolution providing that the question be submitted to the people to change the constitution prohibiting the letting of convict labor to contractors, and also that no convicts shall be engaged on the manufacture of goods for sale which are being manufactured by any other citizens in the state. A vote was taken on this, and that part restricting the employment of convicts was defeated by a vote of 29 to 30. The resolution was then adopted, almost unanimously. The bill empowering park commissioners to make special assessments on contiguous property for improvement of streets leading to the parks, passed. The appropriation of $2,500 to G. W. Hill for injuries received in the discharge of his duties, passed.

A number o small appropriation bills which had passed the senate and been amended by the house were read and the amendments concurred in. Senator Merritt called up the bill providing that the appellate court dicisions and opinions in all cases shall be reduced to writing and it passed. The committee on contingent expenses of the senate reported in regard to giving additional pay to certain employes of the senate but certain members not having their friends provided for opposed the report. After a wrangle lasting over an hour the whole matter was tabled and no person gets extra pay. One resolution which was voted down provided for paying every employe $1 per day extra from the beginning of the season to the present time. The house bill providing that guardians of children shall file with the courts an itemized statement of all accounts affecting the estates of ward was passed as was also the co-extension election bill providing that in corporated towns or incorporated villages whose limits are co-extensive with the limits of a town or organized town where the number of voters at the last preceding general election exceeded 800, the county board may require one or more additional ballot boxes and places for the reception of votes to be provided, which place shall be selected with reference to the convenience of the electors of the town.

At 4.30 o'clock the senate took recess till 8 p. m. At the evening session a number of house amendments to senate bills were concurred in. The bill for the protection of fish and game passed. It provides for the appointment of wardens throughout the state. The bill to abolish the law requiring the publication of railroad schedules of rates passed. The senate then went into executive session on the nomination of B. F. Funk, as trustee of the institution for the blind at Jacksonville. Resuming regular session Governor Oglesby was called upon to address the senate, which he did, complimenting the members highly on the work they had accomplished during the past six months. Senator Merritt offered a complimentary resolution to Campbell president pro tem, to which Campbell responded. Senator Rinehart offered a resolution complimenting J. C. Smith for courteous and fair treatment while presiding, Smith responding in a feeling manner. Seantor Duncan offered a complimentary resolution to Secretary Watson, his assistants and other officers of the senate and at 9:30 the senate of the thirty-fourth general assembly was adjourned without day it having been in session 171 days.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

GEN. GRANT RELATES HOW THE FAMOUS SENTENCE WAS WRITTEN.

MT. MCGREGOR, June 26.—Gen. Grant said to his wife this morning when she entered the sick room to inquire as to his condition, "I have had a very good night. I slept three hours continuously." After the general dozed off at 10:30 last night he slept and rested well until 7:30 this morning, sleeping in all eight hours.

The conversation upon the cottage piazza this evening turned upon the memorable utterance that have come with spontaneity. The general was present. Dr. Newman said all the great masters had been thoughts that had before been hammered out. "But," interposed Col. Fred Grant, "I think there are some immortal expressions gone into history that seem to have come with spontaneity."

"No, I think they were sequences," urged Newman, and he added: "You have seen that recent bit of unwritten history that tells of the general's first letter of acceptance, and in which it was stated that the letter had been written but not signed when Gen. Rawlins took it from the table, read and approved it; and that then General Grant added the words, 'Let us have peace,' and signed his name. That seemed like a sequence."

Thereupon General Grant arose from his chair, entered the cottage, and wrote the following, which he handed to Dr. Newman on his return to the veranda: "Let us have peace was not thought of up to the minute when it was written. It came naturally, a fitting close to what had been written before."

Friday Frolics.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 26.—At Marianna, Lee county, to-day, Rufus Doritch, colored, was hanged for the murder of a negro last winter.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 26.—Jordan Taylor, colored, was hanged at Hopkinsville, Ky., at 12:30 to-day in the presence of 5,000 or 6,000 people, mostly colored. He mounted the gallows with a firm step. After religious exercises the trap was sprung, and in nine minutes he was pronounced dead.

FORT SMITH, Ark, June 26.—James Arcine and William Parchmeal, full-blooded Cherokee Indians, were hanged here this afternoon for the murder of Henry Fiegal, an old Swede thirteen years ago. On the trial each denied his guilt and endeavored to saddle the crime on the other, but on the scaffold to-day both confessed. Arcine was only twelve years old when the crime was committed. They died without a struggle.

SYLVANIA, Ga., June 26.—Robert McCoy, colored, was hanged to-day for murdering James Edgar, white, a constable, a year ago. Two thousand people witnessed the execution, the gallows being erected in an open field. McCoy's speech and religious exercises were similar to those usually incident to such occasions. His neck was broken and death was apparently painless.

Justifiable Homicide.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 26.—The murder case jury in the Johnson-Henry murder case returned a verdict this morning of "not guilty." The announcement of the verdict caused a tremendous demonstration of approval by the large crowd in the court house. The case had been in progress two weeks and attracted wide-spread attention. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, was the leading counsel for the defence. Captain Johnson, formerly of Indiana, was arraigned for killing Major Henry in Greene county, Tenn., Sept. 23d, 1884. Henry seduced Johnson's wife more than a year before and Mrs. Johnson committed suicide in Indiana.

New York Crumbs.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Business failures during the last seven days, 205, against 226 last week and 207 the week previous to last.

Judges Benedict and Brown sitting en banc in the United States circuit court, handed down a decision this morning confirming the decision of the court below, denying Fish, of the late Marine bank, a new trial.

The directors of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western railway company, declared a dividend of 2 per cent for the current quarter.

Affairs in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, June 25—A committee composed of the directors of the national bank, waited on the government yesterday in reference to the application of the new law, so far as that institution was concerned. The committee was informed that the provisions of the recent decree was applicable to the national bank. The government has sold $4,000,000 worth of nickel for $800,000. The nickel is already on the way to England.

The Chicago Courts.

CHICAGO, June 26.—A judgment for $26,000 in favor of the Corn Exchange National bank of this city was entered to-day against the Consumers' Gas company, organized here about two years ago, and which has had large patronage.

A jury was finally obtained at noon to-day to try the five Italians charged with the murder of Carusso, a fellow-countryman. The case has been on trial four days.

Hendricks Continues His Junket.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 26.—Vice President Hendricks arrived here to-day as the guest of James W. Hull. He lunched with William R. Plunket and afterwards drove around the country. This evening he dined at Hull's residence and afterwards held an informal reception at the business men's rooms. He leaves to-morrow afternoon for Atlantic City.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The upper Mississippi valley: Local rains, winds generally southerly, slight changes in the temperature.

The Missouri valley: Fair weather, followed followed by local rains, variable winds generally southerly, slightly warmer in the extreme southern portion, stationary temperature, elsewhere followed by lightly cooler weather.

Blood and Budge.

DOUGLAS, Ill., June 26.—Luther K. Bruce, a leading druggist, shot and killed J. C. Lentz, a prominent merchant and justice of the peace here, yesterday. The affair grew out of an attempt to suppress the liquor traffic, Lentz being a strong temperance man and Bruce an active supporter of the whisky cause.

Commercial Travelers Travel.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26.—The commercial travelers' protective association of the United States, in session here to-day, changed the location of the general offices from Cincinnati to Chicago.

POP GUNS NO MORE.

Steps Taken to Make the Navy an Instrument of War.

The Men and Armament to Be at Once Overhauled.

Boomers Must Await Cession.—Indian Alarm in Kansas—The Cheyenne Case.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GENERAL EVENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—In the closing days of its last session congress authorized the president in his discretion to appoint a commission to negotiate for the cession to the United States of the so called Oklahoma country. The commission has not yet been appointed, and it is understood that no action will be taken in regard to its authorized appointment until after the August elections shall have been held by the five civilized nations of Indian territory Meanwhile it is learned that the president and all members of the cabinet are in accord in maintaining that no white settlement shall be permitted on the Oklahoma lands under any circumstances without the consent of the Indians under terms of the treaty of 1866, and that the whole force of the government shall be employed if necessary to carry out the guarantees of that instrument.

The "Butler house force" of the senate employes, consisting of three messengers—salaries $1,440 each—two janitors—at $900, and several laborers—$720, will be dropped from the pay rolls of the sergeant-at-arms at the end of the present month. These men are nearly all republicans. At the same time one assistant doorkeeper of the senate at $1,800; two messengers at $1,440 each, and one employe of the folding room will be dropped. Of these, two are democrats, one is a republican, and the politics of the other is unknown.

The school proposed by Commodore Schley for the instruction of seamen in the improved armament of modern vessels will open at the navy yard in this city on the 1st of July. A class of twenty sailors has been selected. Commodore Schley hopes to open with a class of twenty members at Newport on August 1st. Only sailors enlisted in continuous service are admitted to the school. "These men," said Commodore Schley to-day, "are to go on vessels at the end of a year's instruction and act as teachers of other men who may be on board. Our sailors have not kept up with the advance in gun machinery. The government is to blame for this, for since the war no attempt at improvement in guns has been made until within the past year. Now we have no improved guns nor men to handle them if they should be obtained. The ball of the war fired at a modern vessel is like a pea snapped at a window pane. We expect to secure new guns and will have men to handle them."

A number of the plans and specifications for the new naval vessels provided for at the last session of congress have been received at the navy department. In the circular calling for plans and proposals, Secretary Whitney specified that they should be submitted by July 15. The circular called for plans for four vessels. The bureau of construction and the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department will submit plans for them all, the former for hulls and the latter for machinery and engines. It is not know that an other source will offer plans for the entire number. Several plans for single vessel will be submitted by naval officers and it is expected plans will be received from ship builders. Naval Contractor Mintonye, of the Brooklyn yards, will furnish plans for for three vessles. The first is to cost about $1,500,000, to be 356 feet by forty-eight; to run eighteen knots per hour; her armament to consist of twenty-seven guns, and she is to carry about four hundred men and officers. The second vessel will be 305 by forty-six feet and her battery will consist of eighteen guns. The third vessel will be 225 by thirty-six feet, carrying an armament of fourteen guns. The vessels are modeled after the English cruisers. The enterprising but imaginative individual has also been submitting propositions. One of the officers plans a vessel that will float on "top of water, beneath it, and in mid-air. Its sails will be wings and it will make greater speed than any bird or any thing man has invented." Others are submitting similar impracticable schemes for parts of vessels. Secretary Whitney is not desirous of experimenting with new schemes. He rather favors the adoption of models of the best cruisers built by foreign powers, with such improvements as can be added by American ship-builders.

Senator Ingalls to-day received a telegram from the governor of Kansas saying an incursion by the Cheyennes similar to that of 1878 is apprehended, and great uneasiness prevails in the western part of Kansas which has been rapidly settled this season and the newcomers are in a very defenseless condition. The governor therefore expresses an earnest desire that the secretary of war should station troops on the southwest border of the state to guard against attacks from the Indians. Endicott; being out of the city, Ingalls called upon the president and was assured that the matter had been the subject of earnest consideration by the cabinet and active measures were now being taken.

Gen. Augur has reported to the war department that he has sixteen companies, ten of cavalry and six of infantry, at Fort Reno, I. T. The last company arrived at the fort today. The general apprehends no immediate outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians. They have been informed of the proposed appointment of a commission to investigate their troubles, and express a willingness to await the result.

The president to-day appointed the following collectors of customs: T. M. Favre, district of Pearl river, Miss.; Jos. B. O'Brien, district of Natchez, Miss.; John E. Grady, district of Apalachicola, Florida.

The commissioner of the land office has declined to accede to the request of the Oregon & California railroad company for the issue of patents on 325,000 acres of the land already selected by the company, and allow selections to be made for the million acres more under the lapsed grant of that company.

Gen. Frank Armstroug, of New Orleans, was to-day appointed by the secretary of the interior an Indian inspector, to succeed Inspector Newell, suspended.

Chief Signal Officer Hazen has issued an order, extending to a day and a half in advance, the weather predictions, which now only cover a day. The change will take effect on July 1.

Attorney General Garland says he will reduce the force of examiners in the department of justice considerably, as he finds there is not sufficient work to justify the employment of the entire force.

The stationery for the use of the interior department during the next fiscal year will cost $47,891, a reduction of over $10,000, compared with this year. Supplying gold pens is regarded by Secretary Lamar as extravagance, and will be discontinued.

The district commissioners were informed by Assistant Secretary Fairchild of the treasury that the pauper woman, Bridget Malia, who was to have been sent here from Pittsburg to test the question as to who is responsible for alien paupers, has been sent to Ireland.

Another Victory for Harvard.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 26.—The Harvard-Yale boat race was won by Harvard. Never before in the history of Yale-Harvard aquatics has the interest manifested previous to the race been wrought to such a high state of excitement. The largest crowd ever gathered here witnessed the race to-day. As the time for the contest approached the excitement became intense, as it was reported that Captain Flanders, of Yale, was ill and could not row. It was, however, decided that it would be better for him to row than change the stroke. This changed betting from even money to $100 to $80 in the Harvards' favor. Both crews appeared at about 11:15 and at 11:25 word was given, Yale taking water very quickly and obtained a lead of about two feet, but at fifty yards from the start Harvard had drawn up even and was beginning to draw ahead. At 300 yards Harvard showed clear water between herself and Yale. And Yale never got near her again. At this time both crews were pulling forty strokes. At the end of first mile Harvard led by two lengths and at two miles by five lengths, having made the two miles in 10 minutes 21¼ seconds. From this time to the finish Harvard steadily increased the lead, finally winning easily by fifteen lengths.

Official time—Harvard, 25 minutes 15½ seconds; Yale, 26 minutes 30 seconds. At the finish the Harvard crew appeared fresh and in fine condition while in the Yale boat two of the men appeared blown and a third rowed in a rather listless style.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The result of the Harvard Yale race was received in Chicago via the Associated Press leased wires at exactly 10:51 a. m. or (allowing for difference in time between New London and Chicago) 30 seconds after the Harvard's boat crossed the line.

The Yale oarsman after the race explained the Yales disastrous defeat by saying that Yale was out-rowed, and that the Yales paid too much attention to the inside of the boat. Certain it is that the result is a great surprise to Yale as she considered her crew sure winners. Many prominent Yale men have freely expressed the opinion that the result of this race will break up the Bob Cook and Louis Hull regime. It is now stated that two days ago Cook and Flanders had a serious misunderstanding and Cook's language was so strong that it broke Flanders up so badly that tears sprang to his eyes. The record of the Yale-Harvard series now stands Harvard six, Yale 4, while the Yale crew of 1884 holds the best time record. The captain of the crew declined to talk about the race further thru to say that it was fairly won.

LITIGATION FOR LIBEL.

Fred Nye of the Republican Sues James Creighton for $10,000 Damages.

After two weeks preparation, Fred Nye, of the Republican, gnally filed his complaint in the district court yesterday, against Mr. James Creighton, chairman of the board of public works. This is a suit for $10,000 damages, which plaintiff claims, on account of a communication that defendant had published in the BEE of June 11th. Mr. Nye in his petition sets up that he in no way has been the tool or agent of currupt corporations or men, and especially he has not been influenced in his editorial work by the Union Pacific railway. He has conducted himself toward that corporation in an independent manner, and has always advocated what he conscientiously believed to be for the public good. In his position he has been responsible for the editorial policy of his paper with reference to paving contracts entered into by the board of public works, and has supported views worthy of a reputable citizen and editor, and was in no sense the tool of any corporation. He also further states that defendant well know these facts. After quoting from Mr. Creighton's article, plaintiff winds up his petition as follows:

By means of this libel the plaintiff has been greatly injured in his profession and business, and brought into public scandal, infamy and disgrace, and is suspected to have been guilty of the misconduct mentioned, and has also been deprived of great gains and profits which would otherwise have arisen to him in his profession and business.

The plaintiff places his damages at $10,000, for which amount he asks judgment.

More About the Fire.

The fire in Mr. Goodman's cellar yesterday afternoon was not quite so extensive in its damaging results as at first estimated, though the loss can hardly be estimated as yet. It may not be over $3,000, and it may reach $10,000. The oils and varnishes damaged are very expensive goods, and it will require several days to ascertain exactly the full extent. Mr. Goodman carries $200 insurance in each of the following companies: National of Hartford, Oriental Northern of London, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance company of North America, Home of New York, Hartford Fire, American of Pennsylvania, Girard, Westchester, Home Mutual, Rochester German, German of Peoria, American of Boston, City of London, German of New York, Niagara, Phoenix of Hartford, Traders', Lion of Connecticut, California, Springfield, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Fireman's Fund, Lancashire, Underwriter.

A Mysterious Move.

Last Wednesday morning Frank Fielder a harness dealer at Grand Island, took an affectionate farewell of his family and went away, saying that they would never seem him back there any more. The First National bank at Grand Island and other creditors at once levied on his stock of goods and were preparing to close them out at auction, but yesterday morning Mr. Fielding returned, repented, squared everything up, and resumed business. This sort of action on his part has been construed as being somewhat mysterious.

Diverting Passenger Traffic.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—The Southwestern Traffic association has affected an arrangement with the Santa Fe and the Southern Kansas roads whereby a large amount of business which has heretofore gone by the way of these lines will hereafter go via Kansas City over the lines of the Southwestern association.

After Recognition.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., June 26.—At the preliminary business meeting of a sanitary and christian commission here this afternoon, a committee was chosen to secure recognition from the government of the work done by the commission during the war.

Distillery Explosion.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., June 26.—The boiler in the distillery of Matinglo & Moore exploded to-day. Three colored work hands were killed and another fatally wounded. The building and machinery are a total wreck.

Apache Chasing in Mexico.

HERMOSILLO, Mex., June 26.—News is received that a band of Apaches passed near Guasavas on the 19th instant going toward the Sierra Madres. American troops and scouts were closely pursuing them.

SPLIT.

Chicago Markets Divide Between Grain and Live Stock.

The Cereals Without Strength While Stock Booms.

Glucose Cattle Touch High Water Market and Others Share the Appreciation.

IN LINES OF TRADE.

THE DAY IN WHEAT.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—The wheat market opened steady this morning, but the fine weather caused a selling movement which became very general during the first half of the session; and August dropped from 90⅝c to 89⅞c. After the price had gone under 90c the feeling became very beardish, and some large "short" lives were thrown out. There were more buying orders from the outside, however, at the reduced figures, and the price was carried up to 90½c, and the last trading of the day was at 90⅜c, with a somewhat better feeling in the pits. A statement was made that twenty-two boat loads had been taken at New York for export. The report was not entirely credited, but it had an effect in causing the market to remain firm. The statement of Statistician Talmadge reducing his estimate of the crop from 361,000,000 bushels to 331,000,000 bushels was accepted by the bulls as corroborating in a measure their views as to the certainty of a short crop, but the statement did not appear to have any very marked effect upon the course of trading. Liverpool was quoted quiet but steady, with the price of English wheat a turn dearer. The receipts here continue fair and the shipments light.

CORN.

The receipts of corn were large and estimated to be large again to-morrow, which caused an easier feeling and the market closed ⅛c lower.

OATS.

The market was dull and easy, with prices ⅛@¼c lower, due to liberal receipts.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions ruled quiet but steady, mess pork ranging 5 @10c higher; lard, steady and unchanged.

THE DAY'S RANGE.

The range of prices was:

Wheat—June, 87@87⅜c, closed 87⅜c; July, 87⅞@88⅛c closed 88⅛c; August, 89⅞@90⅜c. closed 90⅛c; September, 91⅞@92⅜c, closed 92⅛c.

Corn—June, 47⅛@47⅜c, closed 47⅛@47⅛c; July, 46⅞@47c. closed 46⅞@47c; August, 46⅞@47c, closed 46⅞c.

On the afternoon board wheat was quiet and unchanged, corn steady at ⅛c higher, oats ⅛c higher, pork 2½c higher, and lard unchanged.

CATTLE.

There was a "booming" market on fat cattle, with a substantial advance on all sorts. Best 1,400 to 1,500 corn-fed sold at $5 90@6 10, and nice handy little cattle at $5 75@6 10, and along there. Stillers sold up to $6 00 and Glucose at $5 80. In a general way, fat cattle are 30@40c higher than a week ago. Texans were rather scarce, but prices underwent little or no change. Low grade native butchers' stock and cow stock is hard to get rid of and prices continue to gradually work downward. Stockers and feeders were dull and lower. The supply was light and the demand also, scarcely sufficient business to make a market. The glucose cattle from Iowa City sold up to $5.80, the highest for the season so far. Shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,700 pounds, $5 75@6 20; 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, $5 30@5.90; 950 to 1,200 pounds, $5.00@5 70; slopped steers, $4.40@6.00; through Texas cattle steady, 750 to 1,050 pounds, $3,50@4 00; 750 to 900 pounds, $3.00@3,60; 600 to 700 pounds, $2.75@3.40.

HOGS.

Receipts were liberal and in ordinary times would have sent prices down with a whirl. But it would seem that these are not ordinary times, as the demand was active and prices a strong 5c higher, the market closing steady with about all sold. Rough and common sold at $4.03@4 05; fair to good, $4 07½@4.10; best heavy, $4.15@4 20; packing and shipping, 250 to 340 pounds, $4 10@4.25; light weights, 130 to 170 pounds, $4.20@4.45; 180 to 210 pounds, $4 05@4 20.

Canadians Discuss the Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Can., June 26.—In the house of commons to-day several members spoke in regard to the fisheries agreement entered into by the United States and Great Britain in which they took the ground that the United States had much the best of it. Mitchell said the Canadian government should have acted sooner; that the accession of the democratic party in the United States had impaired the chances of reciprocity. Sir John MacDonald said he believed the present American government was favorable to extended trade relations with Canada, but that the republican party were still in the majority in the United States senate, so the matter was a very delicate one, as the assent of both houses of congress was necessary. Blake concurred in this view and said it was unfortunate that Mitchell had used language calculated to arouse the antagonism of the party that were in the majority in the senate. The matter then dropped.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 26.—The general sentiment of the fish