THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1886. NUMBER 40.

ADIEU TO LORD ABERDEEN

Dublin Honors the Departure of the Beloved Irish Viceroy.

"COME BACK TO ERIN" THE CRY.

The Irish Classes Salute the English Masses—A Message to Victoria—The Royal Regatta—Other Foreign News.

Farewell to Erin.

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DUBLIN, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Only one year ago such a pageant as was seen here to-day, when the people bade farewell to the viceroy as he was leaving Dublin castle, would have been deemed utterly impossible ever to occur to a Scotch Presbyterian. Yet Dublin has been en fete to-day, on the nationalist as well as on the conservative side, at the departure of Lord Aberdeen. Even he looked astonished as he drove along the streets in a carriage, which was preceded by that of the lord mayor, a Parnellite M. P., and others containing the whole of the municipal council, while the once hated Dublin castle minions immediately followed, escorted by members of thirty-two trade unions and the corporations of tempestuous Cork and turbulent Sligo.

HE HAD WON ALL HEARTS.

It is proper to hail the demonstration as a remarkable proof of how every theory of home rule, as embodied in the viceroy, has assuaged the asperities, whether civil or religious, in the heads and hearts of Irishmen.

Well does the Freeman's Journal exclaim: "This evening's demonstration may be accepted by Lord Aberdeen as the outpouring of national friendship and gratitude personally. But it conveys also a lesson to the incoming viceroy and his government, which it will be well for them and for the country if they rightly interpret."

AN OLD EVENT REVIVED.

Irish-Americans will find in to-day's occasion a reviving of what they have heard or read concerning the demonstrations in Dublin when the bells joyfully rang out Lord Westmoreland at the close of the old year, and in January, 1795, rang in Lord Fitz William's new year. One Sir Thomas Esmond rode in the Fitz William procession of the last century. Another rode in the one of to-day.

IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

The holiday appearance in Dublin to-day outrivalled that of yesterday (bank holiday), which is a statutory holiday. Across Parliament street the common council had stretched a banner bearing the gallant inscription, "God bless the Countess of Aberdeen." This was in gold letters, on a green ground, ornamented with thistle, which blended with roses on the Aberdeen coat of arms. Banners and streamers were to be seen far and wide. Even in the humbler quarters

TABLE CLOTHS WERE WAVED

from sticks, "as flags of truce from the Irish masses to England's classes," said a bystander in my hearing. The shops on the line of march were all closed. There was not space for an infant's face at any window from which the procession was visible. There was a cavalry escort, of course, such as Castlereagh had, but there was also a citizen escort, to be counted by thousands, which that suicide did never have.

THE VICEROY LOOKED HAPPY,

for August is also his birthday and he is now entering his fortieth year. His wife smiled the smile of a true home ruler. She wore a pale blue Irish poplin gown, trimmed with Limerick lace, which also adorned her bonnet. Both the earl and countess seemed to be realizing the family motto, "Fortuna sequatur." Now ends the first administration of this century at Dublin castle that has officially recognized the national sentiment of the Irish people.

DANIEL O'CONNELL'S CHARIOT.

One of the great attractions of the procession was the chariot in which Daniel O'Connell was driven through the streets of Dublin when he was released from prison. When the procession arrived at the station a series of addresses were made. The lord mayor among other things, asked Lord Aberdeen to say to her majesty that what he had seen to-day in the streets of Dublin was nothing compared with the widespread spirit of rejoicing which would take place on the happy day, which it was hoped was not far away, when the queen might be pleased to come among her Irish subjects and restore them their ancient constitutional right of self-government and reopen to them the door of their own house on College Green. As the special steamer sailed out of the harbor of Kingstown the immense crowd gathered there saying "Come back to Erin."

The Royal Yacht Regatta.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—This, the first day of the royal yacht squadron regatta, was sunshiny, with at first gentle breezes at Cowes and then freshening. The prince of Wales, the princess and their daughters visited the squadron. The race was for her majesty's cup, value $500. The duke of Rutland's yacht Lufra, the prince of Wales' Alive, Lord Ravelstoke's Water Witch, Mr. Mulholland's Egeria, Lord F. Cecil's Sleuth Hound, and Sir Richard Sutton's Genesta were among the entries. The course was from Cowes to the Yarmouth flag boat and return. The race ended in almost a drift. The Genesta and Sleuth Hound just saved their time. All the others were disgusted, some hauling down their racing colors. The Genesta finished first, but, on time allowance, was beaten by the Sleuth Hound by 5 minutes and 15 seconds.

A Prominent Catholic Dies.

LONDON, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The intelligence has been received of the death of James Alipus Gould, Roman Catholic archbishop of Melbourne, seventy-four years old. He was appointed bishop in 1848, and archbishop in 1876. His quarrel with the parliament of Victoria about unsectarian school was memorable. He was regarded at the vatican as a skillful organizer, keen sighted administrator and strict disciplinarian of the clergy.

Orange Roughs Loose.

BELFAST, August 3.—There was more rioting here last evening. Crowds assembled on York street and awaited the return of the catholic excursionists, upon whom they made a fierce attack. The sufferers were chiefly women. A detachment of police charged the attacking party, who stoned and wrecked a number of houses. The mob rapidly increased and drove back the police. The latter then fired upon the mob, killing a young man and wounding seven others. A detachment of soldiers charged with bayonets and cleared the streets. The police suffered severely. Some shots were fired from the mob, but without fatal result.

The Ministerial Change.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The in-coming and out-going ministers have gone to Osborne castle to see the queen. The latter will surrender seals of office and the new ministers will be intrusted with them.

A FIEND AND A FOOL

Shoots Down an Anti-Saloon Minister in Cold Blood.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., August 3.—Rev. G. Chaddock, methodist pastor at this place, who has been a leader in the prosecution of the saloon cases was shot and instantly killed this evening while crossing Water street, at the corner of Fourth. There is no clue yet to the perpetrator of the dastardly crime, but there is no doubt but that it grew out of the war lately inaugurated against saloons here. Great excitement prevails.

Sorrows of the Saloons.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., August 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Judge Lewis adjourned court here this evening and took eight whisky cases out of about fifty on the docket under advisement. The remaining cases will be heard at Cherokee some time in the near future. Other injunctions will be made, including owners of buildings in which intoxicants are sold. There has been no difficulty to secure witnesses thus far, but to prove that any particular person is proprietor of a saloon by the fact of actual sales is difficult, and not clear in a number of cases. The decisions will probably not be rendered for some days yet in cases already heard.

Lacerated by a Mower.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—News has just been received that William Koetenbeitel, working on a farm near Ackley, met with a terrible accident yesterday. He stepped in front of a mower to fix something when the horses became frightened and ran away, the knives catching his feet. The left foot was cut to pieces and the right foot and both legs were badly lacerated. His recovery is doubtful. The horses ran up and down through a cornfield mowing it down until the mower was broken.

Five Children Drowned.

OTTUMWA, Ia., August 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Five children, Norris, Ossa and Charley Houck, aged eight, six and four respectively, and Eva Bots and Clarence Gillette, aged twelve, were drowned three miles above Keosauqua yesterday evening, in the Des Moines river, while bathing. Their bodies were recovered this morning. The entire population of that section turned out to assist in the search, and the vicinity is in deep mourning over the sad event.

Tale of the Empty Boat.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—John Barnett, living ten miles south of Okoboji lake, went there Sunday, hired a boat ostensibly for a ride and went out upon the water. The boat has since been found with some of his clothing in it, and it is supposed he committed suicide.

Fury of the Flames.

MARION, Ia., August 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Globe hotel and two adjacent buildings burned this morning; loss, $42,000; insured, $4,500. The cause of the fire is unknown. Many guests narrowly escaped being burned to death.

Fixing Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, August 3.—The general freight agents of the lines in the Chicago and Ohio river pool met to-day to consider the subject of north and south-bound rates. After considerable discussion a resolution was adopted that the rates and divisions on freight from Green line points destined to points in Chicago and Ohio river territory shall be made upon Ohio river basis and that the present rates be maintained until a new basis is submitted and approved. The commissioner was instructed to investigate the rate and divisions on provisions from Omaha and other Nebraska points issued by southern railroads wherein they accept less from Ohio river points than on business from Chicago proper, and that he insist that such a course upon the part of any of the roads be promptly discontinued.

California's New Senator.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 3.—Both houses of the legislature met at 1 o'clock this morning, and immediately proceeded to elect a senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John F. Miller, and since whose death has been filled by Senator George Hearst, who was appointed by Governor Stoneman. A. P. Williams who was nominated at the republican caucus a few hours before, was nominated and received a majority in both houses. The democrats nominated Senator Hearst. The vote of both houses stood, Williams, seventy; Hearst, twenty-four.

The Grand Army Encampment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Since early morning the streets of the city were thronged with people trying to secure a good place to see the grand parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, which takes place to-day. The start will be made from Vanness avenue in the upper part of the city and is timed for ten thirty. As early as nine o'clock both sides of the streets along which the procession will pass were filled with eager, happy crowds, ready to extend to the veterans the most joyous welcome. The weather is cool and clear.

Owing to the number of posts and the number taking part, the procession did not begin to move until 11 o'clock. The serried rank of men and their excellent marching presented an imposing appearance and elicited the wildest cheering and enthusiasm from the spectators, who lined the streets and filled the windows of the buildings. Never before have so many people been seen in San Francisco streets as were to-day. The greater number of them were, of course, Californians, but they all came to see the Grand Army of the Republic parade. The closest estimates place the number in line at 11,000.

More Appointments Announced.

LONDON, August 3.—It is believed that the queen will open parliament in person. The following additional appointments have been officially announced: Mr. Edward Clarke, Q. C., solicitor general; Arthur Bower Forwood, secretary to the admiralty; Ellis Ashmeade Bartlett, civil lord of the admiralty; Lord Harris, political secretary to the war office.

Another Dynamite Plot.

LONDON, August 3.—The police have, it is stated, been informed of the existence of extensive intrigues by Irish and Russian dynamiters against the English government. Detectives will be stationed at the different Russian ports, and all arrivals from Russia to Great Britain will be closely watched and vessels searched.

New Hampshire Weather.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 3.—A northwest wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour set in at nightfall yesterday. Snow began to fall at 2:30 this morning and at 5:30 the ground was covered to a depth of one and one-half inches. The wind is blowing eighty miles an hour and the windows are thickly covered with frost. The thermometer yesterday registered 85 degrees in the valley.

The Surplus Resolution.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The conferees on the Morrison surplus resolution have reached an agreement. The house conferees insisted on the abandonment of the paragraph providing for the redemption of the trade dollar, and on that point the senate conferees receded. The house conferees then conceded the remaining amendments made by the senate, but insisted on a change in the phraseology so as to confer on the president and not the secretary of the treasury the power to postpone instead of suspend calls.

Army of the Potomac.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac to-day elected General Martin T. McMahon, of New York, president. Saratoga was selected as the next place of meeting.

HURRYING TO THE FINISH

The Two Houses of Congress Reach Conclusions on Disputed Legislation.

CONFEREES SETTLING MATTERS.

Republican Senators Arraign Democratic Sham Economy—The River and Harbor Bill Changes—Other Business.

The Senate's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Mr. Hale, from the conference committee on the deficiency bill, submitted a report and proceeded to explain it. In regard to certain claims (for income tax paid by non resident aliens) which had been regularly estimated for, and which the house had partially and the senate entirely put in the bill, it has turned out in conference that there were objections to some of those put in by the senate, and he conferees recommended that these items be referred back to the secretary of the treasury with instructions to report the facts to congress at the next session.

Mr. Hoar asked how the appropriation bill this session compared with those of preceding sessions with regard to the omission by the house of representatives of items of appropriation absolutely necessary for the operations of the government, depending upon a republican senate to put them on.

Mr. Hale replied that in his opinion this practice of the house was becoming worse from year to year. The senate found bills sent over from the house fractional and incomplete. It would find, for example, a page of the regular estimates, one-third of the items of which had been left out, while there was no difference in point of merit between those omitted and those included. This did give rise to statements more or less derogatory in another branch of the government as to the extravagance of the senate, while the fact was the senate was very careful to put in nothing that was not necessary to the running of the government. There were impatient utterances at being charged with these increased appropriations, and he was bound to say for the committee on appropriations that the dealing with this subject it had not been treated as a party matter, the democratic members having manifested the same impatience as the republicans.

Mr. Edmunds read from book of estimates the items of deficiency estimated for by the heads of departments, aggregating more than $3,000,000, and said it was just as well known when the regular appropriation bills were passed last year that the sums appropriated were inadequate to the necessities of the government as it is to-day. But they were not increased because an opportunity was wanted to tell the dear people—the workingmen—how economical congress had been.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Allison also reported back the house joint resolution to continue the appropriations temporarily.

Messrs. Plumb and Edmunds objected to its present consideration.

Mr. Allison asked that the objection be withdrawn.

Mr. Plumb declined to withdraw the objection and the joint resolution was finally placed on the calendar.

Mr. Allison, from the same committee, reported back the house adjournment resolution with an amendment changing the time from the 28th of July to 4 p. m. the 4th of August.

Mr. Hoar expressed his dissent to the passage of this or any other adjournment resolution until the senate had considered the bill reported by him from the judiciary committee on April 19 on "inquests under national authority." He referred to the massacres during the last few years in Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and other southern states, and stated that in every one of these cases, so far as was shown to the people of the north by the press, a negro and a republican was the victim, and a democrat and a white man the aggressor. If any of these outrages had been perpetrated on an American citizen in Mexico or Canada congress would not adjourn until it had made provision to put the nation in condition for war.

After Mr. Hoar's remarks had been severely criticised by a number of senators, Mr. Blair objected to further consideration of the adjournment resolution and it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Blair then called up the report of the committee on pensions in the case of the vetoed bill giving a pension to Mary J. Nottage, and proceeded to state the merits of the case.

The debate was interrupted to allow the conferees on the river and harbor bill to report an agreement.

Mr. Cullom expressed his disapproval of the conference report, particularly in regard to the way in which the Hennepin canal matter was treated. The secretary of war was instructed to have the canal surveyed. That was mere trifling with the subject. The government had been surveying that canal as long as he could recollect. In his candid opinion the Hennepin canal improvement was of more importance to the commerce of the country than all the other items in the bill except that for New York harbor.

The senate resumed the consideration of the vetoed bill granting a pension to Mary J. Nottage, the bill being on its passage notwithstanding the objection of the president. A vote was taken and resulted—yeas 26, nays 16—a party vote, except Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, who voted in the affirmative. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmation the bill was not passed.

The vetoed house bill granting a pension to Jacob Romiser was then taken up, and Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, explained that the president had acted under a misapprehension, he having been informed that no application had been made to the pension office, while in fact an application had been made. The bill was passed over the veto by a unanimous vote—yeas, 50; nays, none.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported the bill appropriating $50,000 for the compensation and expenses of the Mississippi river commission, and $20,000 for the Missouri river commission. Passed.

The senate then took up the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the reduction of the appropriation. After a long debate the report was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 14.

The senate then went into secret session. At 11 p. m. the doors were reopened and the senate adjourned.

The House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The speaker laid before the house the president's message announcing his approval of the oleomargarine bill, and it was further read and referred to the committee on ways and means; also the message from the president transmitting the papeas of the Cutting case, and it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Willis of Kentucky presented the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill, and it was read at length.

Mr. Springer criticised the bill as reported from the conference because it refused to accept the Illinois and Michigan canal and to make an appropriation for the Hennepin canal. He dwelt upon the importance of the proposed improvement, denying that it was a work of local interest and declaring it was as much a national work as improving the Mississippi. The conference committee had seen fit to neglect this important measure of improvement while it retained in the bill appropriations for creeks and bogs and small lakes. But as the bill provided for some improvements he would withdraw his opposition to its passage and let the men who had stricken out the Hennepin appropriation take the responsibility for their action.

Mr. Miller closed the discussion in a three-minute speech in favor of the report, and it was agreed to—yeas, 151; nays, 96.

Mr. Burnes of Missouri submitted the conference report upon the deficiency appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Morrison of Illinois submitted the conference report on the sundry civil bill. The reading of the report consumed nearly an hour, and as 5 o'clock was near at hand Mr. Holman of Indiana wished its consideration to go over until to-morrow, saying that the increased appropriation for the salaries of officers were unexampled.

Mr. Randall replied that most of the officers whose salaries were increased were in the land office. The report was then agreed to—yeas, 126; nays, 29—and the house adjourned.

MANY CHANGES MADE.

Revised Appropriations of the River and Harbor Conferees.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The changes made in the river and harbor bill, comparing the measure as reported by the conferees with the form in which it passed the senate, are as follows: Increase—Harbor at Wilmington, N. C., from $56,250 to $75,000; Red river, Ark., from $71,250 to $75,000; Mississippi river, from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio, from $1,687,500 to $2,000,000; for the examination and survey of the south passes, from $3,750 to $5,000; general surveys of the Mississippi river, $18,750 to $30,000; Sandy Bay harbor of refuge, Mass., $75,000 to $100,000; St. Marys river, Mich., $187,500 to $250,000; Foy lake channel, Mich., $112,500 to $150,000; James river, Va., $75,000 to $112,500; Arkansas river, Ark., $56,250 to $75,000; general surveys, $15,000 to $100,000.

In addition, all the items of appropriation which were contained in the bill reported to the senate by the senate committee, which amount to not more than $20,000 each, and which by the senate amendments are reduced 25 per cent, are restored to their original amount.

The decreases are as follows: Sturgeon Bay canal, from $112,500 to $5,000; Portage Lake canal, $302,500 to $10,000; Hennepin canal, $225,000 to $15,000. With respect to each of these three projects the secretary of war is authorized and directed to appoint a board of three engineers from the United States army, who shall examine the canals and their relation to commerce and consider their value and all other matters connected with their usefulness for navigation, and who shall give information as to the expediency of the the work and desirability of the improvement. The secretary is required to transmit the reports of these boards to congress, at its next meeting, together with his views and those of the chief of engineers thereon. The provisions for New York harbor and the Potomac flats remain as they passed the senate, the New York harbor appropriation being $370,000 and the Potomac flats $375,000. The bill appropriates $14,473,900, which is $668,300 less than the house bill and $357,507 more than the senate bill.

Why They Were Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Several reports from the senate committee on postoffices and postroads upon a nomination referred to that committee have been made public. They are devoted chiefly to the vindications of the records of the suspended predecessors of the nominees. Stephen A. Marine, postmaster at Vinton, Ia., had, the report says, an excellent war record and made an efficient postmaster, against whom no charges other than offensive partisanship were made. The first man nominated to supercede him proved to have such an unsavory record that he was requested to resign. The next designation was a person so objectionable that he was rejected by the senate. The third and present designation, the report says, seems to be of good character and his confirmation is therefore recommended.

Preparing For Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The sundry civil bill, which has been regarded as the main obstacle in the way of a speedy adjournment of congress, was agreed upon by the conferees to-day.

The cabinet was in session about three hours to-day, arranging affairs of the departments in anticipation of a speedy adjournment of congress. The Cutting and Rasures cases were also considered.

There is no prospect that any of the appropriation bills will be sent to the president to-night.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Thomss Cooper, to be collector of internal revenue of the eighth district of Illinois; James Hollman, to be agent for the Indians at Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska.

The Irish National League.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—After all the fuss made by the quarrel over the reception of the delegation from Ireland to the coming convention of the National Land league in Chicago, it is asserted that there seems to be a great deal of doubt as to whether there will be any Irish delegation to receive. Notice of the selection of such delegation has not been received from Ireland, although it has been expected for some time in this city. Prominent officers of the league say there is reason to believe that the row between the municipal council of this city and President Egan, and the prospect of a row at the convention in Chicago, has been the subject of a caucus by Parnell and his colleagues, the result of which was, they resolved to avoid possible emparrassing entanglements by not sending any delegation at all. Another reason for the belief that no delegation is coming is that Parnell probably considered it necessary to have every nationalist member of parliament on hand when the new parliament meets. If any delegation were coming it should have started by this time. Michael Davitt, as is known, is on the way, but then he has a lecture tour in view. General Kernan, the head of the league in New York state, and officially in charge of the arrangements for the reception of the expected delegation, admitted to-day that he had no news of his guests, but said he was expecting information as to them rom President Egan at any moment.

The Fire Record.

SCOTTVILLE, Mich., August 3.—Sunday morning, Pardee, Cook & Co.'s saw-mill at Gun Lake was entirely burned, with 350,000 feet of lumber and seven cars, owned by the Flint, Pierre & Marquette railway, and also an adjoining store and contents. The loss is $8,000; insurance, $2,000.

BALDWIN, Mich., August 3.—The court house, jail and several stores, saloons and the Exchange hotel burned yesterday. The loss amounts to $30,000; insurance, $16,000.

PITTSBURG, August 3.—A Tyrone, Pa., special says: The lumber in the yards of John Irwin & Bros. at Cowersville, Clearfield county, was discovered on fire to-day, and it was entirely consumed. Over 1,500,000 feet of pine lumber was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of a tramp.

A Strike Stops Building.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—In consequence of the decision of the Bricklayers' union not to work where non-union hod-carriers are employed, the contractors have everywhere stopped work. This throws out the entire brick-laying force of the city, and indirectly stops work for all other branches of the building trade. The only outlook at present for relief is importing workmen from other points. There are predictions that this course will be pursued, as the contractors are firm in their determination not to yield.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Exports of domestic cottons during the past week were 6,791 packages, making for the expired portion of the year a total of 145,218, against 131,064 for the same time last year; 97,555 in 1884, and 98,763 in 1883, and 99,309 in 1882. In the cotton goods department there was a very good business. Inquiry for nominal stocks and higher values have quickened the demand, with very good results.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Local rains, slightly warmer.

Dr. Hamilton Warren, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, Room 6, Crounse block corner 16th and Capitol avenue Day and night calls promptly attented to

FREE CUTTING OR FIGHT

That is the Substance of Resolutions of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

BAYARD AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

The President Requested to Renew His Demand For the Release of the Imprisoned Editor—It Means Business.

Mexico Must Come to Time.

WASHINTON, August 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Evidently the president and the state department are anxious for the democratic house to endorse at least one of their actions, and taking the Cutting Mexico case as one likely to be the easiest endorsed, Mr. Bayard has gone to the trouble himself of writing out the endorsement which he wants from the house. There is much comment here to-night over the fact that Secretary Bayard wrote out the endorsement of his own action in the Cutting case and added the proviso that the house recommended that the president renew his demand for Cutting's release. Very few members of the foreign affairs committee know Secretary Bayard's handwriting, and hence they did not recognize that the resolutions as offered by Mr. Crain of Texas were really a state department document, but such is the fact.

WHAT THE RESOLUTIONS ARE.

The house committee on foreign affairs at a called meeting to-day took up and considered the resolutions introduced by Representatives Belmont, Crain and Lanham in relation to the Cutting case, also the correspondence on that subject furnished by the secretary of state. Representative Lanham appeared before the committee in support of his resolution, and finally the following preamble and resolutions, drawn up by Representative Crain, were adopted:

WHEREAS, A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, is deprived of his liberty by the Mexican officials at Paso del Norte, in the republic of Mexico; and,

WHEREAS, The government of Mexico refuses to release Cutting upon demand of the president of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The government of Mexico alleges as a reason for its refusal to comply with such demand that the said Cutting is guilty of violating a Mexican law upon American soil:

WHEREAS, The house of representatives, while appreciating the disposition shown by the government of Mexico to carry out international obligations, can never assent to the doctrine that citizens of the United States may be prosecuted in a foreign country for acts done wholly upon American soil; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That the house of representatives approves of the action of the president of the United States in demanding the release of said A. K. Cutting.

Resolved, 2. That the president of the United States be and is hereby requested to renew the demand for the release of said A. K. Cutting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and will be laid before the house by Chairman Belmont and immediate action requested.

TEXANS AROUSED.

They Will Have Hot Times on the Border Lines.

EL PASO, Tex., August 3.—Monday evening a mass meeting was held here for the purpose of endorsing the stand taken by Governor Ireland in the matter of the Mexican persecution of American citizens on the border. Resolutions were passed to which many objected as being too radical and incendiary. The conservative element, composed of bankers, merchants and lawyers published a card this evening protested against so much of the resolutions as reflect upon our general government for seeming inaction, etc. The card further expresses perfect confidence in the intention and ability of the government to protect its citizens abroad, but at the same time urges upon the administration the necessity of immediate action in present cases and pledges hearty support in demanding and enforcing even by arms a proper respect for our citizens and flag." Cutting, it is thought, will be sentenced and taken to Chihuahua penitentiary to-morrow. He is down hearted.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Base Ball Record.

AT WASHINGTON—

Kansas City	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—6
Washingtons	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Base hits—Kansas City 14, Washington 4. Errors—Kansas City 4, Washington 3. Umpire—Gaffney.

AT PHILADELPHIA—

Philadelphia	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0—8
Detroit	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—7

Pitchers—Casey and Smith. First base hits—Philadelphia 9, Detroit 8. Errors—Philadelphia 6, Detroit 16. Umpire—Fulmer.

AT NEW YORK—

Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1—6
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3—7

First base hits—Chicago 8, New York 9. Errors—Chicago 5, New York 7. Umpire—Elliot.

AT BOSTON—

Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	0—8
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0—8

Umpire called the game at the end of the ninth inning, as the St. Louis club was anxious to catch a train. Pitchers—Steinmeyer and Kirby. First base hits—Boston 10, St. Louis 11. Errors—Boston 13, St. Louis 16. Umpire—Egan.

AT PITTSBURG—

Pittsburg	4	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0—18
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base hits—Pittsburg 19, Brooklyn 4. Errors—Brooklyn 4. Umpire—Kelly.

AT LOUISVILLE—

Louisville	2	1	6	3	1	2	0	0	0—15
Athletics	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2—7

Pitchers—Bierbauer and Strauss. First base hits—Louisville 18, Athletic 10. Errors Louisville 4, Athletic 5. Umpire—Bradley.

AT CINCINNATI—

Baltimore	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—5
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3 *—6

First base hits— Cincinnati 7, Baltimore 7. Errors—Cincinnati 7, Baltimore 1. Umpire—Snyder.

AT ST. LOUIS—

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	4—15
Metropolitans	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

First base hits—St. Louis 21, Metropolitans 8. Errors—St. Louis 2, Metropolitans 7. Umpire—Valentine.

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, August 3.—At Washington Park the weather was agreeable, track fast and attendance large.

Mile: Orvid won, Miss Cleveland second, Apalachicoio Third. Time—1:46¼. Mutuals paid $47.50.

Three-quarters mile: Nodesby won, Guenn second, Finality third. Time—1:15¼. Mutuals paid $15.50.

Woodlawn stakes one and one-half miles: Montana Regent won, Ed Corrigan second. Time—2:35½. Jim Gray finished first but was disqualified. Mutuals paid $7.

One and one-quarter miles: Topsy won, Taxgatherer second, Bootblack third. Time—2:05¼. Mutuals paid $47.50.

Mile; Eloise won. Bennette second, Mamie Hunt third. Time—1:42¾. Mutuals paid the field $16.70.

Hops Hop Up.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y. August 3.—The utterly ruined condition of the hop crop throughout New York state by lice has created a sudden advance. Growers in this vicinity have repeatedly refused 35 cents for those picked in 1885, and yesterday a grower of Minden sold last year's crop at 40 cents, which is the highest price paid here in three years.

Snow in New York.

ROME, N. Y., August 3.—At 4:45 o'clock this morning snow began falling here, the fall lasting about five minutes. The weather is extremely cold for the season of the year.

WHERE THE BOMB CAME FROM.

The Defense in the Anarchist Case Trying to Controvert the State.

CHICAGO, August 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The defense in the anarchist cases has been slow in presenting its testimony, and what it has offered has not changed the leading facts brought out by the prosecution. The strong case made by the state has been made stronger, if anything, in many respects, since the defense began to offer its testimony. The witnesses for the defense, as a rule, have sustained the view taken by the prosecution, that the meeting was a turbulent one and that the speakers were urging the re-enactment of the scenes at McCormick's of the day preceding. No witness has yet appeared to declare that the police made any hostile movement until after the bomb was hurled. The point of difference between the witnesses for the state and defense is as to the pistol firing by the crowd into the ranks of the police. The witnesses for the defense, as a rule, declare they saw no firing by the crowd. The other point of dispute is as to the place from which the bomb was thrown. The state witnesses all join in declaring that it came from the alley which was partially shielded by the speaker's wagon. The bomb struck the ground immediately in front of the opening of the alley, which would appear to sustain the view taken by the state. The witnesses for the defense contend that it was thrown from a point twenty feet south of the alley, which would have compelled it to describe a large circuit in the air over the heads of the police before it struck the ground. The defense is using all its efforts to break down the testimony of Gilmer, who gave such damaging testimony against Spies.

The witness, Friedrich Liebel, first took the witness chair to-day and was subjected to a cross-examination. The witness said that the bomb was thrown from behind some boxes about twenty feet south of the alley. The bomb went in a northwesterly direction and landed about even with the mouth of the alley. He did not see any one in the crowd fire at the police. The witness said he was a socialist, had attended many socialistic meetings and had spoken at a number af them. A number of witnesses were then introduced by the defense who testified that the reputation of Gilmer (who swore he saw Spies light the bomb and Schnaubelt throw it) for truth and veracity was bad. The testimony did not have much weight, as it was all hearsay testimony.

Franz Steiner, a machinist, was near the wagon during the time that Parsons and Fielden were speaking. When Captain Ward ordered the crowd to disperse, Fielden said: "We are peaceable." On cross-examination Steiner testified that when the police came up Fielden cried out: "Stand!" Witness said he attended the meeting of metal workers on the night preceding the Haymarket meeting, when somebody exhibited and circulated the "revenge" circular. He saw Fielden and Spies on the speakers' wagon, but could not swear he saw Schnaubelt. The court then adjourned until 2 p. m.

This afternoon the testimony furnished by the defense was mainly intended to prove that no shots were fired at the Haymarket meeting except by the police, and that the reputation of Witness Gilmer, who testified for the prosecution in a manner most seriously implicating Spies, was such that his oath was of no consequence.

Joseph Cutscher, a shoemaker, who was shot at the meeting, saw no revolvers except in the hands of the police and was confident that no shots had been fired except by them. The witness saw that he had been taken to the police station after the riot and detained there two weeks, during which time he told the officers the same story he now told in court. The defense plainly intended this to show that the prosecution had found Cutscher's remembrance of the incidents at the Haymarket not suited to its use since he had not been called as a witness for the state. The other testimony of the witness resulting from the cross-examination did not affect either side of the case.

John O. Brixey, a compositor on a morning paper, had known Harry L. Gilmer, the witness of the state above referred to, since 1880, and lived in his neighborhood for some time. He did not think that he would believe Gilmer, under oath owing to his general reputaton among his associates and from witness knowledge of him. The cross-examination was materially successful in its attempt to show that witness' opinion concerning Gilmer's reputation had been largely formed since the latter's appearance as a witness for the state.

John Garrick, formerly chief deputy sheriff of Cook county, gave Gilmer a very bad reputation. On account of his reputation witness had obliged Gilmer to vacate the witness' premises, of which Gilmer was tenant, at the end of thirty days. Witness appeared to have considerable feeling in the matter and suffered considerably at the hands of Mr. Walker during the cross-examination. Witness' discomfort arose from his attempts to evade the necessity of particularizing in the matter of Gilmer's associates. These he at first claimed to know only by general reputation and not by name. He was forced, however, to admit he knew the names of several dissolute persons of both sexes who he alleged were associates of Gilmer, and left the stand considerably confused.

The state having charged that Spies had gone unitvited to the meeting of the lumber shovers held on the Black road May 3, and had there incited the men to the acts of violence which followed, the defense brought forward William Arban, formerly a compositor on the Arbeiter Zeitung, to show that Spies went to the meeting upon invitation, though he at first declined on account of the pressure of business. Witness said the invitation was extended to Spies at the meeting of the Telegraphic union, at which he was present as was also Spies, on the evening of May 2. Witness' testimony regarding the Haymarket meeting, at which he was present, supported the testimony of the other witnesses for the defense and did not suffer at the hands of the prosecution in cross-examination, except that witness admitted there was a crowd between him and the police at the time he claimed to see the revolvers of the latter.

William D. Gleason, a shoemaker, and a member and officer of a number of trade and labor societies, gave about the same testimony as the preceding witness regarding the incidents of the riot. He was rigidly cross-examined by the state's attorney, who drew from him the fact that soon after the arrest of defendants he had called upon him (Grinnell) at the state's attorney's office for permission to visit Neebe.

"Did not I tell you," said the state's attorney, "that you yourself were suspected; that the grand jury had your name and address, and that you had better leave the building at once?"

Witness admitted this, and though he said he thought the state's attorney was joking he acknowledged he had taken his advice and left the building. Witness also admitted to the state's attorney that he had been a member of a revolutionary organization at his native place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Two other witnesses of small importance gave corroborating testimony as to the incidents of the riot.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mrs. A. C. Harolw of Avoca was in the city yesterday.

S. B. Parker an experienced and expert stenographer who has been with General Passenger agent Morse for some time has resigned his position. He went to St. Louis last night but will return to Omaha shortly.

Colonel Francis Colton, formerly general passenger agent of the Union Pacific is in the city. He has large landed interests in Nebaska, and expresses himself as being highly pleased with the growth of Gmaha and the state. He is now a capitalist at leisure anc resides in Washington.

Among the prominent Omahans who were passengers on outgoing trains last night were L. M. Bennett, head of the Pullman Palace Car company for the Pacific division, bound for Denver, J. W. Morse general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, whose destination is Kansas city and M. H. Goble of the Pacific hotel company ticketted westward.

POLITICAL POTTER'S