

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

ENGLAND AN EASY CONQUEST

Lord Hamilton Overestimates the Ocean Tonnage Required.

THE CHANNEL INVASION SCARE.

A Number of Interviews With High Authorities—An Enemy's Army Could Enter the British Isles With Ease.

Could an Enemy Reach England.

London, June 13.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE TRIBUNE.)—The channel invasion scare intensifies. No sooner has the possibility of a French expedition to the Channel been practically admitted than England's ability to guard a hole thirty-three feet in circumference, than Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, denounces the channel invasion scare by a privileged speech here before last, upon which half a dozen newspapers immediately founded stirring leaders. I called upon several naval and military authorities in the hopes of getting views upon the mooted questions which may be concisely expressed thus:

How many tons of shipping would be required to carry an army of 100,000 men from France to England?

How long would it take to collect the transport?

How much time would be occupied in putting the troops on board ship and taking them out again? How far available the steam navy of any continental power would be of use for the purpose?

Almost everyone visited seemed saturated with thoughts on the subject, but each one was unwilling to utter them. Admiral Sir John Hay was visited at his residence overlooking Pilepoint pier, to-day and was willing to talk but reservedly. He said: "I am not prepared to definitely state whether the tonnage mentioned by Lord George Hamilton for carrying 15,000 soldiers over the channel is really required. Lord George doubtless had data for what he said, which is more than I have, but I had in my younger days considerable experience in the transport service, and my own impression is that such soldiers could be transported with less tonnage than that he mentioned. As to a surprise invasion by sea I believe it could be made. It is quite feasible. That number of men from France could land on our shores and give us a little surprise, but what the result would be is more than I can anticipate. You newspaper men can prognosticate as much about that as any one, but I should think that with the number of men we have and the efficient state of our volunteer system you could give a good account of ourselves. Of course I would remain with the people who either have a spare ton of space in such an event, why should not foreign invaders be able to surprise this country? William the Conqueror landed 60,000 at Hastings and in those days it took two or three days to row across. Other countries besides our own have made considerable progress since then, it is true, but looking at the question all round I think in these days of modern appliances it could be accomplished. Much would depend upon the commander of the invading body, but I don't believe such a commander has yet arisen. The actual landing would be a great initiative and the ultimate progress of the undertaking would depend entirely upon that initiative."

Sir Henry Havelock Allenson, the famous general Havelock and now a retired general, when I visited him, said: "Lord George Hamilton is a friend of mine and an old comrade, but looking at this question from a purely technical point of view I must disagree with him. You remember I interrupted his speech at the house of commons last night to inquire how the problem would be effected. It was assuming that an invading force should arrive in sections and he replied that such a supposition would destroy the surprise. But a surprise could be effected in spite of our full knowledge of their plans. I am convinced that the thing is possible—in fact under certain conditions nothing could be easier. Mind, I don't say what would become of the invaders after they have landed. I say that France could place 100,000 troops on our southern coast within two days, and that Germany could do the same land half as many more men in the same time. Germany's advantage would consist in the large number of ocean steamers at her disposal and the superiority of her troops on the sea. Lord George Hamilton seems to think a foreign army could not depend on steamers and men-of-war, which, he points out, furnish inadequate accommodations for troops, but it must be remembered that each steamer can draw two transport vessels and a transport vessel of 1,000 tons could be towed by steamers, are utterly ignored in Lord Hamilton's calculation. Of course progress would be slow, but supposing a French expedition to leave simultaneously from Boulogne and Cherbourg, which latter harbor is admirably adapted to the purpose, I can see no reason why they might not land 40,000 men in England in six hours, and later be reinforced by a like number in another six hours and so on. It remains to consider what such a force could accomplish, having reached its destination. I will not deny that properly commanded and fully equipped an army of 120,000 strong might get to London. They might siege the surrounding heights and bombard the city. But now as to the probability of interfering with our food supply, or the might make such an attack as I have supposed."

Sir Edward Hamley, M.P., of the Egyptian ministry, gives these views: "I had some difficulty in believing the first lord of the admiralty to be in earnest when he lightly disposed of the possibility of invasion by stating the amount of steam tonnage which the operation would require. What he said was equivalent to the assertion that an invading army could only cross the channel in steamships of the largest size, and that the whole of it must pass at one trip. What folly was it then that possessed our grandfathers when, on seeing a great army assembled at Boulogne for the invasion of England, they used such efforts by sea and land to meet the

enterprise which the first lord perceives to be impossible, and which was presumably ten times more impossible in the days before steam. Napoleon, writing to the admiral whom he had appointed to direct the operations, told him that the force he had assembled for the intended descent was 120,000 men with 300 guns and 10,000 horses. The flotilla prepared to convey them consisted of flat-bottomed vessels of three classes. The troops were practiced in embarking in this flotilla. The experiment, says Allison, proved that 100,000 men with 300 pieces of cannon and their whole caissons and equipment could find their places in less than half an hour. In the same letter Napoleon remarked: "Let us master the strait for six hours and we are the masters of the world." The ideas of Napoleon and of the people of England at that time, also of the Danes and Saxons, Julius Caesar and William the Conqueror, were evidently widely at variance with those of the first lord on the subject of the transport of armies across the channel. But we need not go so far back for examples. Many are now living, of whom I am one, who took part in the operations of the invading army of 55,000 men with 121 guns on the shore of the Crimea, the same army which a few days afterwards defeated the Russian at Alma. There is now a new circumstance greatly in favor of the invader—namely, the power of a fleet to insure an unopposed landing. When Abercromby's troops approached the shore in Aboukir bay they entered a tremendous sea of fire from the French field guns which sank many of their boats, but now every warship is an invulnerable fort and carries guns of irresistible power, so that the area of coast is kept absolutely clear for the landing, and as the first troops landed can either remain within that area or begin an advance, the same transports which conveyed them would be free to return and bring over the rest. This, while the steamers are not indispensable except to tow the transports, the flotilla need not necessarily be so large as it was able to convey the whole army at one trip.

The European situation to-day is practically this: Every continental power has thoroughly armed itself suspicious of each other, while at last England has a popular and political cause a possible French invasion, the home rulers saying that Ireland is ready to become a base of supplies for the French when the time comes.

London, June 13.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE TRIBUNE.)—Major General Sir Edward Buller, K. C. B., who is perhaps one of the best military authorities in England, speaking on the subject of Lord George Hamilton's calculations, said: "I cannot give you the detailed figures, but it seems that Lord George Hamilton must have been mistaken. It is difficult to imagine where he got his figures. It almost seems as if he calculated the tonnage per man as required for a long voyage. To my mind he underestimated France's transport capacity. There is the point on which his whole statement is based. Few people would doubt that France could carry more troops than England. Even on the figures mentioned by the first lord to carry 100,000 men, personally I think that an invasion would be possible—that is if France had control of the sea. The great question for England is the strength of her navy. If an enemy were to land the object for us would be to have strategic points of vantage and to force the invaders to meet us where we wished, and not where they wished. This difference between the army and navy departments is certainly unfortunate and should not exist in a great country like this. Lord Wolsley will certainly have some reply to make when an opportunity occurs."

Berlin, June 13.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE TRIBUNE.)—The latest report to-night of the condition of the emperor show a decided improvement. The artificial feeding to which his majesty at first manifested great aversion has become less distasteful, and the operation is now performed by Sir Morell Mackenzie without difficulty. It has been stated to-night that the emperor has again been able to take food without the employment of an instrument, but I have not yet been able to see anyone who could confirm this statement.

THE EMPEROR BETTER.

A Change For Good In His Condition.

Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett. Berlin, June 13.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE TRIBUNE.)—The latest report to-night of the condition of the emperor show a decided improvement. The artificial feeding to which his majesty at first manifested great aversion has become less distasteful, and the operation is now performed by Sir Morell Mackenzie without difficulty. It has been stated to-night that the emperor has again been able to take food without the employment of an instrument, but I have not yet been able to see anyone who could confirm this statement.

The international cycle race attracted a great concourse of spectators. Again Herr Lehr, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the winner of the emperor's prize, and now champion of Europe, fell in the race to-day, but was not much hurt. In the cycle race to-day for professionals, the American, Woodside, gained second, and Temple, another American, third prize. In another race to-day for professionals, the first prize was won by Temple, and the second by Allard, of England, and the third by Woodside.

Not a little comment has been excited by the fact that the crown prince attended the races and gave a luncheon to the king of Sweden and was a guest at a regimental dinner. He is not at Potsdam. The danger to his father, however, is not so imminent to-night as it was last night, which may be seen by the young man's recovery, and is not just as much surprised as the public by the sudden change in his condition and are of course more hopeful than they were yesterday. This, however, is not the only very sanguine expectations that the improvement will continue.

The League Council Meeting.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—The executive council of the Irish National League of America concluded its session to-day. The question of the advisability of holding a convention this year was referred to a sub-committee. A long set of resolutions were adopted reaffirming the league's policy, and promising the continued support. All the friends of Ireland are called upon to contribute to the fund for the support of the people in their struggle, and the officers of the different branches of the league to vigorously prosecute the work of extending the membership of the league to all parts of the world.

Buried in the Bank.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—A special to the Dispatch from Menominee, Wis., said a clay bank in the brick yard there caved in this morning, burying seven men. Two brothers named Jansen have been taken out dead and terribly mangled. Two of the others can only be found by a long search. The remainder escaped with broken arms and legs and internal injuries.

Managed to Kill Himself.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—This morning John McCulloch, a broom maker, shot his wife and then put the muzzle of the revolver in his temple and sent a bullet through his head, dying instantly. The woman received a painful wound in the head and was taken to city hospital. Mrs. McCulloch had refused to live with her husband.

Down With All On Board.

LEWISPORT, Ont., June 13.—Stephen Martin, living on the lake shore near Kingsbridge, found a bottle on the beach on Sunday last. Inside was a piece of bark signed by Captain McDunn and saying the schooner Tiffin, of Bay City, Mich., went down with all hands thirteen miles from Godrich. There was no date on the bark.

Another Victim of the Riot.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The Haymarket of May, 1886, has claimed another victim. Police Officer Timothy Sullivan, one of the detail on that memorable night, who received a bullet in the thigh, died to-night of blood-poisoning.

Sheridan's Condition.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—General Sheridan was sleeping naturally the greater part of the day. He has taken sufficient nourishment and has not been annoyed by a cough.

A South Omaha Fire.

At 2 o'clock this morning fire destroyed two frame residences in South Omaha, one block and a half west of Swift's packing house. One of the houses was the property of a man named Dunn.

THE BIG GUNS ON THE SCENE

Heroes of Many Battles Gathering in Chicago.

HALSTEAD SINGS FOR SHERMAN.

He Considers Gresham's Boom Busted By His Friends—Chairman Jones Says He Bears No Further Message From Blaine.

Forerunners of the Convention.

CHICAGO, June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—Among the guests at the Palmer are Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri, and John C. New of Indiana. Filley is an old and astute politician whose opinion, if sincerely spoken, is always valuable and interesting. He has no favorites just now. He says he is for the party first and that he wants to find out who would be the strongest candidate. He has begun to size them up and will not announce his decision until he has consulted with the leaders from the other states. He deprecates the discord in Indiana. New had a long consultation with Filley, but failed to make him believe that Harrison, if anybody from Indiana, should be nominated. When Tom Platt gets here and Filley will put their heads together and somebody will be hurt. It is surmised, but he does not say so, that Mr. Filley is of the opinion that an eastern man with ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, for vice president, would make an inimitable combination. He thinks Blaine is clear out of the fight.

Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, came in on an early train. "Ohio is undoubtedly for Sherman," reports to the contrary notwithstanding," said he. "There may be a crank in the delegation—there generally is one crank in a body of fifty—but I do not think there is more than one, if there is that. It will therefore stand by Sherman," with those who are at the front loyal to the choice of the state. Sherman has already a large vote assured—more than 800—and he will grow. Blaine is out of the race for good and all, but it is not to be denied that the Ohio delegation is composed of Blaine's friends, who would gladly be for him if he were in the field, but he isn't, and no one thinks so well as White-well and William Phelps. Charles Greiner Smith and other intimate friends of the plumed knight.

"Do you think the Blaine men are seeking to get the delegates on the ground com-paratively untrammelled to pledges?" "No, I do not. In fact they are utterly untrammelled. They do not know which way to turn."

"Are they likely to turn to Alger?" "Hardly, but Tom Platt of New York is doing the best he can for the New York delegation to Alger, and he may succeed, if Depey is not in the field. Depey could carry New York, but he might lose Kansas and Iowa. Harris will have a growing and a solid claim which is set up for him that he can carry a state which Blaine lost in 1876, and he will urge Phelps for second place because he is from New Jersey, another state lost by Blaine four years ago. It must not be overlooked that the delegates to the convention will be largely from the West. It will receive attention in the convention."

"And about Gresham?" "Oh, Gresham has been killed by the mere mention of his name. He is just like the one we started for Hristov in 1876. We ran it into the ground and broke it off."

Mr. Lane, assistant secretary to the national committee, was in Chicago to-day, and Blaine with great fervor. "At least 500 of the delegates are really for Blaine," said he, with enthusiasm. "The cheering of Sherman for him and the words may be set on fire. I don't know who could put the blaze out, once started." He said there were men in the delegation who would surely vote for the plumed knight in any event. He also said Chicago had killed Gresham by its prescriptive methods.

Mr. Palmer approved the nomination as a conspicuous figure about the Grand Pacific this forenoon. Referring to the Chicago Gresham organ, he said their conduct was not only a disgrace but a disgrace to the nomination of their favorite impossible. Allison men have been called in from Iowa for a conference to-day. Allison, however, said there were at least 700 delegates at heart for Blaine.

A most notable event of the day politically was the arrival of F. B. Jones, chairman of the republican national committee and recipient of the famous Florence letter to Blaine. This, however, is not the only one that he was the bearer of another epistle from the man across the water and that the new message would give Mr. Blaine's choice in the republican presidential nominee. Mr. Jones was seen by a representative of the Associated Press this evening and asked if such a letter. He replied, "No, sir, I have not seen it, and I have not received it. It has been received by me from Mr. Blaine since the Florence letter reached me."

"Do you think the situation calls for further expression from him at this time in case of a deadlock in the convention?" "No, I don't think so. The great majority of the delegates are for Blaine, and they may nominate a candidate at the convention. The talk of what should be done in the event of a deadlock need not be discussed."

"Has Mr. Blaine ever admitted to you that he would not accept the nomination if unanimously tendered to him?" "No, sir," said Mr. Jones, "he has not."

Chairman Jones said he would not accept the chairmanship of the national committee again. He intimated that Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, had been asked to accept it, but that Chairman Cooper, of the Pennsylvania state committee, was also a possibility.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Gossip From the Gathering Hosts at the Lake City.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The most remarkable feature of the political situation throughout the day was the strong unrecurrent for Blaine. There were many men from all parts of the country around the political headquarters who still think Blaine the coming man. They quoted speeches in which he said that no man had a right to refuse the call of his country if it came with unanimity, and concluded that Blaine would not be the first to violate his principle.

There was great activity at the Gresham headquarters to-day. The register was kept open and every Gresham man who dropped in put down his name. Many former residents of New York held a meeting in Gresham's rooms this afternoon for the purpose of booming the judge. They organized a committee to resist the New York delegation with hostility. They called upon all former New Yorkers, now residents of Chicago, to lend their active co-operation.

The names of those who shall make the nominating speeches was the subject of considerable inquiry to-day. General Alger will be nominated by Colonel Robert P. Frazer of Detroit, a lawyer and campaigner. General Harrison will be nominated by ex-Governor Albert G. Porter, of Indiana. Sherman's name will be presented by General Hastings, attorney general of Pennsylvania. Judge Gresham will probably be nominated by Leonard Swift, of Chicago.

The two most observed newcomers to-day were Murat Halstead of Cincinnati, and Chauncey I. Filley of St. Louis. Halstead was outspoken for Sherman. Filley was for the east and west. The democrats at the fourteen national committees were met to the city to-night. The committee will meet

THE PALATIAL COAST TRAIN.

Denver, June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—At 6 o'clock to-morrow morning the Pacific coast delegation on the way to the Chicago convention will arrive at Denver over the Union Pacific in a special train of nine sleepers and two dining cars, which it is reported is the handsomest train that ever crossed the continent. The party is in charge of Colonel J. V. Parker, Union Pacific general agent at Salt Lake, and Mr. W. B. Sanborn, of San Francisco. The delegation starting themselves and friends before departing with 500 white handkerchiefs, which is interpreted by the democrats to indicate a flag of truce. The delegation will be entertained in Denver to-morrow by the Union club and republicans generally, and spend the day in driving about the city and talking over political matters with the leaders.

The little or no railroads around Denver have been placed at so low a figure that there is nothing in it now, and each one of the democrats has a good chance to have, and the few additional to be obtained by a cut rate is not worth fishing for. The rate for the round trip is still maintained at \$10. The Union Pacific is in receipt of applications for space in several sleepers in addition to the ones provided by the democrats. The Union Pacific company is already promised eight coaches full for Friday night, and the Rio Grande started in this morning selling berths in the fourth and fifth cars so the indications are promising for an unusually large delegation from Colorado.

Laramie, Wyo., June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—The Pacific coast delegation to the Chicago convention, including all the California delegates and a majority of the Oregon and Nevada ones, en route east to-day. The democrats of the Pacific coast delegates and determined to set the solid vote for Blaine on the first ballot. De Young, of the Chronicle, says they have arranged to meet at the convention at 10 o'clock. They were given an immense reception at this point. Speeches were made by Chairman Hamman of the delegation and Corporal Tanner.

Whiskered Young Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—The convention of democratic clubs of the state met in regular session to-day with about eight hundred delegates in attendance. It was called to order by Stuart Brown, of Springfield, who delivered the address of welcome. Dewitt Cregier, of Chicago, was chosen chairman, Ralph E. Sprague, of Chester, secretary, and four assistants, and Seymour Jones, of Springfield, reading secretary. Chairman Cregier made a speech after which the roll of delegates was called and each delegate a member of the committee on credentials, on permanent officers of the state league, on resolutions, and on delegates-at-large to the national convention at Baltimore. A recess was then taken until afternoon.

In the afternoon the temporary organization was made permanent with two or three additional secretaries. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles declared by the national and state conventions and pledging the delegates to honorable means to secure the election of Cleveland and Thurman and the democratic candidates for the state offices. The committee on delegates to the national convention reported the following: J. W. Richards, J. A. King and C. D. Wells, Chicago; R. B. Sherwood of Elgin, E. S. Carter of Pittsburg, H. Schaldenman of Decatur, R. E. Kilburn of Danville, and Benjamin Burroughs of Edwardsville. The following were also named: Joseph M. Bannister, of Chicago, D. Compton of Wheaton, W. K. Kyle of Princeton, Ira P. Morris of Matkaski, M. Halstead of Rockford, Edward Ridgeway of Springfield, A. Hoffman of Mattoon and D. W. Andrews of Centralia. The report was adopted.

The committee on delegates to the state league recommended the adoption of the plan proposed by the state central committee and that the officers be F. H. Jones of Springfield, president; H. M. Stratton of Mount Vernon, treasurer; J. H. Farrell of Chicago, grand marshal, and a vice president for each county. The report was adopted. Delegates attacked vigorously by Mr. Eckles of La Salle, who insisted that Pickering was not a democrat. Amid the great confusion that ensued, Governor Palmer approved and business was suspended that he might address the convention. At the close of Governor Palmer's speech the delegates voted to adjourn to-morrow and the report was adopted. Delegates also reported from each district.

The convention was addressed by Hon. A. B. Stearns, of Chicago, who delivered a stirring and forceful address. He was followed by F. H. Jones, president of the state league, and then adjourned.

At night there was a parade of clubs, fireworks and several speeches.

They Want Protection.

PITTSBURGH, June 13.—At to-day's session of the Amalgamated association the following resolutions were submitted by the tariff committee and adopted:

Resolved, As representatives of the iron and steel workers of the United States, representing New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Alabama and other states, we are in favor of the sentiment, "America for Americans," native and naturalized.

Resolved, That in our judgment the citizens and industries in this country can not be protected in any better way than by imposing a protective tariff on the goods and manufactures of other countries that can be produced by our own people, in order that those who produce may be better able to do that, which as a result of the tariff, this government and they are justly entitled to an equitable share of the profits of their toil to maintain their families.

Resolved, That we are most emphatically opposed to any reduction of the present tariff and we hereby express our unqualified condemnation of the proposition of the McKinley bill, believing as we do that its adoption as a law would be detrimental to the interests of the American workmen, and we respectfully call upon our representatives in congress to vote against it.

The balance of the session was devoted to routine business.

Colorado for Depey.

DENVER, Colo., June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—The delegates from Colorado to the national convention at Chicago are rapidly assuming a Depey phase, and it is thought that the New Yorker will receive the entire six votes. Gresham has been popular in the west, and particularly in Colorado, but the real spirit of the Depey boom seems to have found favor here. Henry Wolcott, of Colorado, is a delegate, and he has been out-and-out Depey man, and will probably be instructed to cast the solid vote for him. Wolcott is very popular here, and has had a large following. He is the most prominent candidate for the seat in the senate now occupied by Hon. T. W. Bowen. The party in the state is broken by the fight between the democrats and the fight which has been concentrated against Mr. Wolcott that several bitter attacks on his personal reputation have been published in the east and west. The democrats of the state have refused the inspection of them and it is believed that they emanated from factious sources. The fight has been brought to bear on the national delegates and the six delegates are being persuaded daily to switch from Depey to some other candidate. It is probable, however, that Depey will gather the prize.

Republican Campaign Club.

McDONALD, June 13.—(Special to THE TRIBUNE.)—Pursuant to a call the local republicans of McDonal Junction and vicinity met at the city hall last Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a campaign club. A deep interest was manifested by all present, and harmony required suspension of the business of the club. Captain C. C. W. Hays, president; K. T. Lord and

To Boom "Little Breeces."

MANVELL, O., June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—The story circulated from Columbus yesterday that Senator Sherman had concluded to withdraw from the race is most emphatically denied here. Loud complaint is made by Sherman men on receiving the Fremont news in Chicago. It is said this is one of the means to be used to boom "Little Breeces" for something or other.

To Weaken the Sherman Boom.

NEW YORK, June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—A special from Columbus says that Foraker will not take second place and says he would not take first place. It is part of the programme to weaken the Sherman boom. There will be another gathering of Blaine men at Columbus Thursday night. Judge West will be one of the speakers.

Corn For the Convention.

SIoux CITY, Ia., June 13.—A special train of Pullman coaches will leave here Sunday night for the Chicago convention. It will be known as the Corn Palace City train, and will be hand-drawn by a team of horses owned by Sioux City people for the round trip.

California For Blaine.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A dispatch from Wamsutter, Wyo., states that the California delegates to the republican convention held a meeting there to-day and agreed to act as a unit for Blaine as first choice and to elect the Blaine vote for him unless they decide upon a more available man after their arrival at Chicago.

Democrats at Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 13.—(Special to THE TRIBUNE.)—The democratic convention for this judicial district was held here to-day and nominated for judge, Andrew Haworth, the republican Blaine as first choice and to elect the Blaine vote for him unless they decide upon a more available man after their arrival at Chicago.

THE KNIGHTS' CONCLAVE.

The Big Procession—A Ladies' Rank—Invitation From Omaha.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—This was the big day of the Knights of Pythias conclave. The parade was a grand success, over 15,000 knights participating. The brigades were arranged in the order of their age. The Indiana brigade, the oldest in the order, came first. The knights were reviewed by Supreme Chancellor Douglas from the grand stand erected for that purpose. At the session of the supreme lodge to-day numerous arguments were presented pro and con on the question of establishing a ladies' rank in the order. The majority favored such an innovation, and it is likely that legislation to that end will result at this meeting. The resolution providing for the erection of a pythian temple at Washington as a permanent headquarters, was adopted. The question of the delay of the Pennsylvania representatives was up for discussion again to-day. Among the chancellor's recommendations was that the local grand lodge be authorized to send a grand lodge of Pennsylvania Knights of Pythias.

To-night a grand concert was tendered by the board of trade of Omaha sent an invitation to the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias to hold a grand concert at the Masonic hall to-morrow night. The concert was immediately followed by one from Indianapolis.

THE HOG PRODUCT.

The Price Current's Review of the Week and Situation.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—The Price Current to-morrow will say: "The week's packing in the west has been 215,000 hogs, compared with 205,000 the preceding week, and 235,000 for the corresponding time last year, making a total of 2,405,000 since March 1 against 2,440,000 a year ago. In the provision market liberal calls of hogs and continued moderate calls for the product from consuming depots have given courage to operators, who have been disposed to turn their influence toward dealers and to bid for the weaker lots and to ready tired holding interest, under which values have settled rather sharply the latter part of the week, yesterday's market being at Chicago with some recovery of the close of the day from the lowest point. There is considerable prevalence of the belief that values in existing lots will be maintained in the west in strong hands with lessened hog supplies and more liberal exports, under stimulus of reduced prices, and that the market will give an upward course to values to be maintained for a considerable time."

TRIED TO DIE.

An Omaha Man Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt on His Life.

STOCK CITY, Ia., June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—John G. Roads, of Omaha, a traveling man for the Des Moines tank line company, attempted to commit suicide here to-day at noon. He was found lying in some shrubbery near the packing houses bleeding freely from gashes made in his chest by a broken bottle. When officers came he freely told his story. He refuses to say anything, but is evidently demoralized.

A Heavy Rain at Dunlap.

DUNLAP, Ia., June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—Last evening a terrific rain-storm struck Dunlap between 10 and 11 o'clock, doing much damage. The short time in which it fell, being near the stream, which runs through town, were driven to their neighbors or the upper stories of their houses, the first floors and cellars being filled with mud and debris. All the sidewalks and most of the bridges in that part of town were washed away. As near as can be ascertained this morning, the storm is only local, not over a mile or two wide, and not doing very much damage to crops.

Death of a Pioneer Preacher.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—Rev. Samuel McCamp, a pioneer preacher in northern Iowa, died suddenly at his home in West Bend yesterday morning from apoplexy. He settled in that part of the state in 1855, organizing the first Protestant congregation in Palo Alto county. His remains were taken to Algona for interment.

Finished Their Speeches.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—The railroad traffic managers concluded their hearing before the commissioners this evening. Their talk was largely informal, but they do not know how it was received. The commissioners resume to-morrow their work of completing the freight schedule.

Steamship Arrivals.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—(Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE.)—Arrived—The Baltimore from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13.—Arrived—The Lahn from New York for Bremen.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived—The Belgeland from Antwerp.

BREMEN, June 13.—Arrived—The Weser from Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN, June 13.—Arrived—The Barrowmore from Baltimore.

Major James Wilson, commissary of subsistence, will proceed from Chicago to Monticello, Ia., on public business connected with the subsistence department, and upon completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Senator Paddock to-day received notice from the pension office that the pension claims of George W. Moody of Brock, Neb., and Amos G. Evans of Dawson, Neb., in which he has been interested himself for some time past, had been allowed by the department.

The secretary of the treasury to-day awarded the contract for the flooring and the work of the federal building at Council Bluffs to Cudell & Lehman, of Chicago, for the sum of \$10,000.

PERCY S. HEATZ.

A WEEK OF POLITICAL WORRY

Anxious Days and Sleepless Nights For Republican Aspirants.

ECHOES FROM THE CORRIDORS.

Denew Not Considered a Possibility at the Capital—Blaine's Sherman Letter the Emanation of a Newspaper Fakir.

McKinley Says It's Sherman.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—(The Daily News.)—McKinley says it's Sherman. He said that he had received a letter from Sherman, dated June 13, 1888, in which Sherman said that he was going to Chicago for Sherman, and I am for Sherman first, last and all the time, and don't you get it into your head that I have any fear of being struck myself. We are going to nominate Sherman or a lot of us will be very sadly disappointed. It is a mistake to suppose that there are some men in the Ohio delegation who are getting so much of the talk as Mr. Blaine. He is a very good man, but he is not a candidate for personal ends. Blaine is surely out of the question."

As the senators and representatives and a few straggling delegates who are lingering here on their way to the convention met in the corridors of the capitol during the day, they exchanged opinions on the outlook and made appointments to meet in Chicago. Much was said about the probability of a deadlock which would result in the selection of Mr. Blaine. "It was noticed that the feeling that this thing may occur has greatly diminished during the last forty-eight hours. It is the general belief that a large majority of the republicans are opposed to the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and that being on their guard they will suffer no complication which will make it possible for Blaine to be elected. It is a whirlwind to make the convention of its feet. The Florence and Paris letters and the report circulated to-day to the effect that Mr. Blaine had written a letter to Sherman