

AN OBSTINATE BOULANGIST.

Ho Breaks Up a Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies.

PEACEFUL MEASURES EMPLOYED

The Presiding Officer Adjoins the Sitting Rather Than Use Force—Queen Victoria's Finances to Be Investigated.

Laguere as an Obstructionist.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. Paris, July 11.—New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.—Yesterday's sitting in the chamber was again an agitated nature in consequence of incidents provoked by the Boulangist group.

The sitting was much shorter than usual, Laguere having, as it were, refused himself to the tribune and stubbornly refused to budge an inch, despite the injunction of the president and the fact that the chamber passed the vote intended to demonstrate that the speaker was human, silence was divine. Laguere, being very human, the president put on his hat, which, of course, closed the sitting and afforded the Boulangists the satisfaction of feeling that if they can not put an end to parliamentarism, they at least are able to prevent the regular working of the chamber.

Under conditions very analogous to those of yesterday, Gambetta, when presiding over the chamber, ordered Baudry Dailion, who refused to leave his seat regardless of the vote of temporary exclusion, to be removed by force, and the obstinate deputy was even shut up for a few hours in the black hole destined for members whose conduct leaves no room for improvement.

Measures of so severe a character were not employed towards Laguere. The president of the chamber preferred to leave him in possession of the ground, rather than take the trouble of ousting him. M. Melne was probably of the opinion that scenes of tumult and violence had been sufficiently frequent in the legislative arena and that it was superfluous to afford the already jaded public the spectacle of a hand-to-hand struggle between two deputies.

The conference between the president and the Boulangist and Northern was held, and white-winged peace broods over the roads. The following resolution shows the sentiment which prevailed:

Resolved, That the lines interested in the St. Paul and Northern Pacific be requested to at once open negotiations through the northwestern division of the Western Union telegraph company, with a view to making such arrangements as will secure the most direct and shortest routes for the Canadian and lake routes; that in the opinion of this committee, by reason of lake and canal competition, regardless of intermediate rates.

In brief, the resolution is perfectly in accord with the Burlington and Northern position—that lake and rail and Canadian competition must be met by the joint executive committee for the resolution passed assurances were received from the central traffic and trunk line companies that they would co-operate in the movement.

This settlement of the northwestern situation takes away all danger to the situation from the point of view of the Burlington and Northern, and there is no reason to expect that additional expense to keep it from joining.

The southwestern situation, presenting the complications of the Alton's cut in the stock and water rates, is being handled by the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City to put in a low commodity tariff to the Missouri, was referred to a permanent committee, consisting of the presidents of the Kansas City lines, with full power to act. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The G. A. R. Rates. Chicago, July 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The trunk, central traffic and water rates, which have been absolutely refused to grant the rate of a cent a mile, asked by the Grand Army of Officers for veterans attending the Milwaukee encampment. The decision will either break up the movement or keep the members of veterans away.

Freight Rates Restored. New York, July 11.—A joint committee of eastern and western lines, including the New England railroads, had a meeting this morning at the office of the trunk lines. Freight rates were restored on everything except the rates on the New York and New England lines, which are to be reduced from 100 to 1000 pounds from Chicago to New York, and corresponding rates from other points of greater or less distance, the restoration to take place on the 23d of July. Rates on extra continue on the 29th instant, and lines, subject to ten days' notice of advance. It was rumored on Wall street just before these movements because of the opposition of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company. Within a year several efforts to raise funds for the purpose of giving legal assistance to tenants against continuing landlords.

Where Mrs. Tyler Will Be Buried. RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—Mrs. Tyler's remains will be interred in Hollywood cemetery, between the graves of her husband, ex-President Tyler, and her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Spencer. Among the honorary pall bearers were Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, Mayor H. Taylor Ellison, Speaker Caldwell, and other prominent citizens, and the judges of the city courts.

Gutaumaula's Minister. WASHINGTON, July 11.—The new Gutaumaula minister, Don Fernando Cruz, was formally presented to the president to-day. In his address the minister expressed feelings of warmest friendship for Gutaumaula towards the United States government.

Approve the Defense League. LONDON, July 11.—It is reported that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Merley have approved the Tenants' Defense League. The league is to raise funds for the purpose of giving legal assistance to tenants against continuing landlords.

HER MAJESTY'S WEALTH. The Possessions of the Queen to Be Inquired Into. Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, July 11.—New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.—It has been more than once intimated on the part of the government and sovereign that there has been no fear of producing an account of expenditures as regards the list. During the reign of her majesty it has been the custom to keep close and accurate accounts, and she has given her consent to the production of these accounts from her accession down to the present period. It will be known whether there has been any saving and whether there has been an excess of expenditures on various items in the civil list. The result of this disclosure, it is thought, will effectively silence that section of the radical party which has denounced the queen for hoarding large sums of money out of the civil list, and it is expected that it will prove that her majesty has rendered most generous assistance to all the members of her family who were in need of it.

On Monday the committee on royal grants will hold its first meeting, and all the bills will then be considered. It is understood, it is said, that the time has come when an end should be put to the extravagance of the attacks which have been made upon the sovereign's account. The supposed enormous wealth which she has acquired, the demands for the production of her accounts, and the various attacks, have been of the most offensive description, and it was probably felt

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A Motion to Instruct Them as to Their Duties Voted Down—The Bismarck Convention Resumes.

Political Ambition. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—This evening I discovered the extent of the political ambition of the delegates to the convention, in the way of increasing the legislative districts. Their ambition is not unreasonable. At present the constitution provides that there shall be ninety-nine members of the lower house of the upper house of the legislature. The limit is 100 representatives, and forty-eight senators. The convention is composed largely of young men, and it was believed that they would demand the full limit the constitution will allow. The committee on legislative and judicial appointments is ready to report that there shall be one senator for every 1,800 voters, and a member of the lower house for every 600 voters. This gives 40 senators and 120 representatives, considerably under the limit. There are fifty organized counties in South Dakota. Since there are twenty-five members to be elected from each county, the delegates in charge, they will have their report before the convention shortly, unless there is a split in the committee.

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Efforts were then made to instruct the committee as to what their action should be. Two resolutions were offered, both intended to prevent any action on the part of the delegates, and both were defeated. One proposed to tell the committee just what they could do to make the constitution conform to the requirements of the constitution, and the other directed the committee to indicate to the convention what changes they believed necessary in order to make the constitution conform to the law of congress. Both propositions were promptly voted down. There were some who were heard as they went, delegates talked of bridling the committee, and it soon became evident that no one or no element, even with the aid of intentions in view, could prevent the regular original order of proceeding being followed.

The delegates are not in a hurry in any event. There was one heated debate over a memorial directed to President Harrison, requesting that he have suspended all action on mineral lands until the claims of school claims in South Dakota till the state is admitted to the union. It was contended that there are many valuable school lands, and that until South Dakota becomes a state she has no way of defending her rights in the public domain. The memorial was adopted by a vote of 36 to 24. It will go to the president and, it is believed, will have the effect of suspending all action on mineral lands till probably the end of the year.

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The Newmarket Meeting. LONDON, July 11.—The Chesterfield stake for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Heaume, Loup second, Riveria third, was attended, especially by delegates of the constitutional convention. Among the speakers were Calvin Clough, of Watertown; Lee, of Sioux, and Wood, of Pennington. Clough was bitter in his denunciations of Sioux Falls, because of the attempt to break up the meeting Saturday night. It is said that the offer of rewards was false; that no attempt had been made to discover the miscreant, and that the city was responsible for the outrage. He declared his intention to speak during the campaign for prohibition an argument. Sioux Falls, however, thought Clough uttered said that prohibition could be enforced anywhere in the United States. Mr. Lee said that the Brownies would win 100,000 votes for prohibition. The others were interesting, but Clough created a sensation.

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His patriotic wall was greeted with a variety of responses. Some cheered Sullivan, and begged him to "knock the copper out." Others cried, "Hurray for the Nashville police." "Hit him with your club," etc. One youngster, who was hanging on the outside of the window, dashed his head behind the sill and informed the crowd that the cops have out their guns.

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HIS PROSECUTION ORDERED.

Young Calhoun Will Be Charged With Embezzlement.

HIS FATHER CAN NOT SAVE HIM.

The Amount of His Defalcation is Now Between Six and Seven Thousand Dollars—Spalding's Report.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, (THE OMAHA BEE.) 313 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11. The attorney general having examined the reports of Special Agent Spalding with reference to the embezzlement of John Calhoun, deputy collector of Omaha, today ordered his prosecution on the criminal charge of embezzlement. The special agent's report shows that for months prior to the turning over of the collector's office to Mr. Peters the deputy collector had been systematically pocketing moneys forwarded for stamps, making a list of the same. The total amount of the defalcation can not yet be ascertained, but so far as footed up amounts to between \$6,000 and \$7,000, with additions coming in every day to swell the total. The special agent's report also shows that Calhoun destroyed all letters containing vouchers which he received, simply making memoranda of the amounts for his own personal information, and that when confronted with the evidence of his guilt he confessed his crime and endeavored through his father to make restitution of the amount. He stated that he had received the defalcation and promised to see that the government should lose nothing, in the hope of preventing a criminal prosecution of his son.

JOHN R. G. PITKIN. John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, arrived here to-day and had an interview with the president. He is a well-known politician. Mr. Pitkin's commission as minister to the Argentine Republic was made out by Secretary Blaine before the latter left for Harbinger, and has been in the hands of the president's table ever since, it is assumed that his business here has something to do with that appointment, but if so he declines to confess. All of Mr. Pitkin's friends, however, believe that he will be the next minister to the Argentine Republic. It is known that Mr. Pitkin will decline to serve on the ground of the congress of American nations, because he feels that he cannot afford to give up his time.

ATTENDING TO NEBRASKA'S INTERESTS. Senator Paddock has been in the city hard at work through the intense heat, since Monday. His secretary, who is now occupied in looking after the claims of Nebraska for offices, and the senator has cleared the way for a good deal of future work, besides securing a number of appointments which will be immediately made. He has had three interviews with President Harrison in which he has made known his views on the non-recognition of Nebraska for important positions, and in which he has presented facts and figures showing his claims against the state and the wrongs which he has suffered. The president intimated that there was no intention to disregard the state and that on matters which he brought around, Nebraska would receive her full share of recognition. Senator Paddock has had several interviews with Secretary Noble with reference to the offices in Nebraska, and also with regard to an amendment to the arbitrary rulings of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a general explication of patents in cases suspended by the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office. Several appointments may be looked for within a few days, and it is believed that the expressed wishes of the delegation.

ALLISON DEPARTS. Senator Allison, before he left here the other day, had a long interview with the president, and he was about to wed. He added also that he had no intention of marrying.

MISCELLANEOUS. The secretary of the interior has appointed Hon. W. J. Pennington, of Missouri, and Hon. A. B. Hall, of Tennessee, special agents of the land office. These, with the previous appointments of Hon. C. Yutzig, make three officials of this class which are now credited to the state.

Hon. J. L. Cassin, of Lincoln, was to-day selected Attorney General Miller on behalf of the department of justice to perform an important and special service for the government, and will depart by telegraph to report at once at Washington.

Hon. N. C. Griggs, of Beatrice, is in the city. Mr. William L. McCague returned home last evening after a visit of two days at the capital.

Mr. John Hyde, of the literary department of the B. & M. railroad, has been spending several days at the national capital.

William H. Ames, of Timbony, a special examiner in the patent office, has resigned.

Nebraska and Iowa Penitentiaries. MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Penitentiary granted Nebraska: Original invalid—James Trout, Increase—William H. Hoyt, George S. Kilgore, William G. Smith, Albert Moore. Original widows, etc.—Minors of William A. Jameson, Mary Elmore, former widow of William Jameson.

Iowa: Original invalid—James Carothers, Andrew Conley, Thomas F. Argent, Michael Conroy, John W. Jones, Timothy H. McGee, Luther D. Brown, Jesse H. Middleton, Thomas Slater. Restoration and Increase—William H. Ames, Timothy H. McGee, James W. Williams, S. Silverthorn, William E. Holland, Russell R. Haick, Isaiah Floyd, LeBlanc—P. M. Jenks. Original widows, etc.—Amerin S., father of Amerin J. Mason.

The NOT A MERE RUMOR. The English Syndicate Still Negotiating for Minnesota Mills. MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The Northwestern Miller to-day says editorially in regard to the current rumor that an English syndicate was figuring to purchase several of the large mills in Minneapolis and combine them into one corporation, that it was not entirely unfounded in fact. The original scheme was supposed to have been dropped, but either the same parties or others connected with the scheme reappeared, and the negotiations which have been going on ever since, and which may possibly culminate in the transfer of several mills from their present owners to outside purchasers, are probably a trade agreement to speculate on the effect of this proposed movement on the general milling business of the country. It may not be carried out, although the probabilities are otherwise. A large number of millers think that it will be an unfortunate thing for the trade at large, and there is some talk of other combinations being made to compete with it.

Killed by Falling Walls. MOBILE, Ill., July 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—While workmen were engaged in tearing down an old brick building here this morning the walls fell and buried a number of men in the ruins. Several men were badly hurt, and Henry J. Lager, of Rock Island, was instantly killed.

The Pittsburg Strike. PITTSBURG, July 11.—Strikers intimidated a number of non-union men who went to Homestead to-day to work in the Carnegie steel plant, and nearly all of them ran away. All is quiet to-night. No further attempts have been made to bring non-union men to the steel works.

WAR AGAINST RAILROADS.

The G. A. R. Issues an Indignant Protest Against Partiality.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The G. A. R. circular protesting against the partiality of the department commanders of the