

BRITISH CATTLE EXCLUSION

Debate on Diseases of Animals Bill in the House of Commons.

PLEAS MADE FOR THE CANADIAN BREEDERS

Motion to Exempt the Colonies from the Law Rejected by a Large Majority—Decrease in Live Meat Trade.

LONDON, June 2.—In discussing the diseases of animals bill, in the House of Commons today, Mr. J. M. White, liberal member for Farnham and a merchant of New York, moved an amendment leaving the exclusion of live cattle at the discretion of the privy council.

Mr. Henry Broadhurst, liberal member for Leicester, supported the motion, declaring the bill to be injurious to Canada and of no assistance to British farmers.

Mr. Walter Long, president of the Board of Agriculture, opposed the motion, claiming it only completed the work of the bill.

Mr. White's amendment was rejected—202 to 90.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, liberal member for the Poplar division of Tower Hamlets, who was under secretary of state for the colonies in the late government, moved to exempt the colonies from the operation of the bill, where it was shown they were free from cattle disease.

Mr. Buxton asserted that there was no pleuro-pneumonia there and pointed out that Canada was not included in the bill to prevent the export of infected cattle.

Howard Vincent, conservative member from Central Sheffield, expressed the hope that the government would not place the colonies on the same footing as foreign countries.

Mr. Long, in reply, said the government had no desire to injure Canadian trade and was acting with the strictest sense of duty.

He was sure the Canadian government was doing its best in the matter, but the Dominion was in a difficult position, being the only frontier of the British empire in which pleuro-pneumonia was admitted.

Canada contained pleuro-pneumonia was confined to the United States, and the United States was not included in the bill.

It is feared that William Hardican, a wealthy iron miner of Birmingham, Ala., is the author of the bill.

Mr. Hartigan came to St. Louis two days before the tornado to purchase a lot of farm machinery and some breeding stock for his place in Alabama.

He left the city at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and since then nothing has been seen of him.

CYCLONE IN EASTERN COLORADO

Some Damage to Property and a Few People Injured.

WYOMING, Colo., June 2.—News has just reached here of a cyclone, the force of which was so great that it caused considerable damage and injured a number of people at Lansing in eastern Arapahoe county.

The cyclone was reported to have struck Saturday afternoon. The postoffice and school house and several houses and farm buildings were blown down.

Phillips, the school teacher, was injured, but recovered. Postmaster Beck and his mother and Mrs. Morris received severe bruises.

At Joseph Phillips place two horses were killed, the cattle were scattered and buried to the earth and crushed to death.

Chickens were picked clean of feathers and their eyes put out by the dirt and sand driven by the cyclone.

The path of the cyclone was about 100 yards wide. It was reported to have struck at 4 o'clock.

SCOTLS SLAY A RENEGADE APACHE

Successors of Geronimo and the Terrible Southern Arizonians Dead.

DENVER, June 2.—General Wharton was notified today that Massia, the renegade Apache, had been slain in southern Arizona by Indian scouts. Massia killed three scouts before he was slain.

The passing of Massia will be hailed with delight by the inhabitants of southern Arizona, for he was a red-handed murderer, treacherous and powerful with the disorderly element of the San Carlos redskins.

He was one of Geronimo's chiefs and was the most powerful of his special authority among the renegades. His specialty was attacking remote ranches, slaughtering the white men and women and carrying off their children.

He was captured with Geronimo in 1886 and started for Vernon barracks, Florida, where by order of the president he was confined for four months.

ILLINOIS INSURANCE LAW UPHELD

Cincinnati Company Loses Its Suit for Reformation of Its Policy.

SPRINGFIELD, June 2.—In the state supreme court the case of the Union Insurance company of Cincinnati against the state superintendent of insurance of Illinois to recover \$5,000 paid by the company into the state treasury as tax on gross earnings was decided today.

The plan of the law was to require the company to pay the tax on its gross earnings in Illinois, and the company had refused to do so.

FIGHT AT ILLINOIS STEEL WORKS

One Man Fatally Wounded and Another Slightly.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Another riot occurred in front of the Illinois steel works at Ashland avenue and Thirty-second street today and two men were shot.

J. Sexton, laborer, employed at the works; will die; Martin, saloon keeper; slight chance of recovery.

Martin was shot by Sexton and the latter was shot by Policeman Connelly.

President Cleveland's Tin Wedding

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Ten years ago today President Cleveland was married in the white house. There was no formal celebration of the wedding, but Dr. Sunbush, minister who united the pair, called and paid his congratulations to the president and Mrs. Cleveland.

The members of the cabinet did not take part in the wedding, but they were present at the dinner given at the White House on Thursday for their summer home at Gray Gardens.

Nominations by President Cleveland. WASHINGTON, June 2.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: William Churchill of New York to be consul general of the United States to Apia, Davis N. Burles of New York to be consul general of the United States at Tangier, Morocco.

RELIEF OF VICTIMS AT ST. LOUIS

Police of the City Are Asked to Contribute One Day's Pay.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The work of relief and restoration goes on today in the midst of falling rain, which has been falling the past week. Contributions are coming in liberally and all the destitute are being cared for.

Chief Harrison has issued a written request to the captains of the various police companies to contribute one day's pay. It is estimated that the police companies will swell the relief fund at least \$1,200.

Ten district assessors and fifteen clerks left the office of A. H. Frederick, president of the board of assessors, today to make an official estimate of the losses caused by the storm. Mr. Frederick expects to have a complete report of their work a week hence.

Today nearly 700 families containing from four to ten persons, were supplied with the necessities of life. The majority of the people were well cared for, but before the day had passed the supplies were exhausted.

The following corrected list of casualties has been given out: Identified, 99; unidentified dead, 2; missing, 26; fatally injured, 7; total, 134.

The following is a list of the transient people who were injured and supposed to have been killed in East St. Louis: Florence Deming, Dexter, Mo.; Thomas Meisinger, St. Louis; William Clark, James Hill, St. Louis; George Sharp and Earnest Bell, Denver, Colo.; William North, Peterboro, Ont.; L. Caroline Meyers, South Brooklyn, N. Y.; O. W. Egan, St. Louis; H. H. Roberts, New Orleans, La.; B. A. Critchman, Homestead, Pa.; William Hoffa, Newark, N. J.; B. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; Phoebe Clarke, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph J. Francis, Frank Taylor, Martin Grove, Ill.; Richard Maston, Granite City, Ill.; William Hill, Lancaster, Pa.; Walter Glascock, Morse, Kan.; Charles Gilman, St. Louis; William Martin, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Garner, Lincoln, Neb.; Frank McConkey, Lawrence, Kan.

The Merchants' Exchange relief committee, the Business Men's league, the Commercial club and many other organizations are doing their best to relieve the sufferers.

St. Louis concur in the announcements heretofore made that St. Louis does not need to apply for outside aid.

It is understood that the St. Louis relief committee will receive and distribute any contributions which people outside may send.

The committee is also receiving appeals for outside aid.

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DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR

The democrats who voted to pass the bill over the veto were: Bankhead of Alabama, Berry of Kentucky, Buck of Louisiana, Cachelings of Mississippi, Clarke of Alabama, Cobb of Missouri, Cooper of Florida, Cramer of Texas, Cummins of Iowa, Denny of Mississippi, Dinwiddie of Arkansas, Elliott of Virginia, Elliott of Illinois, Groves of Ohio, Hays of Massachusetts, Kendall of Kentucky, Kyle of Mississippi, Lattimer of South Carolina, Lester of Georgia, Little of Arkansas, McCreary of Kentucky, McMillin of Tennessee, McRae of Arkansas, Meyer of Louisiana, Money of Mississippi, Orin of Louisiana, Owens of Kentucky, Price of Louisiana, Spooner of Illinois, South of South Carolina, Talbot of South Carolina, Terry of Arkansas, Turner of Georgia, Tyler of Virginia, Underwood of Alabama, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Mississippi, Willson of South Carolina.

The republicans who voted against passing the bill over the veto were: Aldrich of New York, Anderson of Tennessee, Andrews of Nebraska, Baker of New Hampshire, Brown of Tennessee, Callender of Kansas, Campbell of Illinois, Chandler of Tennessee, Hager of Iowa, Hainer of Nebraska, Hepburn of Iowa, Leitch of Indiana, Linney of North Carolina, Long of Kansas, McCall of Tennessee, McPherson of New Jersey, Pearson of North Carolina, Pitney of New Jersey, Soran of Pennsylvania, Suttle of North Carolina, Shafroth of Colorado, Stewart of Illinois, Tamm of Nebraska, Tracwell of Indiana, Updegraff of Iowa.

ROUTINE OF THE MORNING

A rule from the committee on rules for meetings of the house at 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than the senate, was adopted.

The session was opened by Mr. Dingley calling attention to the fact that several appropriation bills were yet in arrears.

Mr. Babcock, chairman of the District of Columbia committee, reported an agreement with the city of Washington to pay \$100,000 to the district for the government.

The report of the committee on rivers and harbors recommending the passage of the bill over the president's veto was read.

The reading of the report was followed by a question whether debate is necessary. Mr. Dingley moved the passage of the bill, saying that the committee was of the opinion that the president's message covered every possible objection.

Many members have asked me for time to debate this matter," he said, and to urge the passage of the bill.

Without expressing my opinion on the question whether there should be debate and to test the opinion of the house on the question whether debate is necessary, I will demand the previous question."

Instantly Mr. Dockery was on his feet, demanding recognition, but the speaker told him that no recognition would be given.

Members were shouting "Vote, vote," but the voice of Mr. Dockery pierced the uproar, shouting, "The gentleman agreed that the bill should be passed without debate. This is unfair, unjust, unmanly."

The house demanded the previous question—178 to 69. The yeas and nays were taken and the bill passed.

Under the rule the vote on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays.

"Is there no rule by which we can have debates?" asked Mr. Dockery.

"No," said the speaker, "the contrary," said Speaker Reed, "and the house has no order."

"To still debate," responded Mr. Dockery.

WITH A WIDE MARGIN.

The bill was passed by a vote of 220 to 60, a wide margin over the necessary two-thirds.

Among the announcements made for absent members was one that Mr. Crisp, democrat of Georgia, would have voted to pass the bill over the veto if he had been present.

An effort was made by Mr. Hooker to secure the printing of 10,000 copies of the river and harbor veto and the committee's report, but it was defeated.

The river and harbor bill having been disposed of, Mr. Long called up the contested election case from the Eighth New York district, the majority report of the committee being to sustain Walsh, democrat, the sitting member, and sea; Mitchell, republican.

The debate consisted largely of the discussion of technicalities, although there were incidental attacks upon the defenses of Tammany Hall.

On a rising vote the resolution to seat Mr. Mitchell was adopted—138 to 32. On the roll call the vote was 162 to 39.

Mr. Mitchell took the oath of office as soon as the vote had been announced.

Chairman Bostelle of the naval committee made a partial report on the naval bill.

A further conference on the battle ships was ordered. The fortifications bill was reported from conference by Mr. Harney, republican of Nebraska.

The adoption of the report was prevented by Mr. Keim, republican of Nebraska, who made the point of no quorum, and the house, at 5:40 p. m., adjourned.

OVER THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

House Passes the River and Harbor Bill a Second Time.

DEMOCRAT FROM NEW YORK IS UNSEATED

John Murray Mitchell, Republican, Takes the Place Now Occupied by John J. Walsh—Large Majority on Each Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The house devoted itself today to passing the river and harbor bill over the president's veto and to unseating by a vote of 162 to 39, John J. Walsh, the democratic member from the Eighth New York district, whose place will be filled by John Murray Mitchell, republican. Both of these actions were foregone conclusions, so much so that they excited comparatively little interest, although there was a full house to vote on the river and harbor bill. It was passed by 220 to 60, a wide margin over the necessary two-thirds.

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ORDER HAS GROWN IN NUMBERS

Travelers' Protective Association Has Over Eleven Thousand Members.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 2.—The travelers' protective association of America assembled here in its seventh annual convention today. The address of John F. Lee, national president, showed that the organization has grown in numbers and extent of territory, now comprising thirty-two state divisions, its municipal past organizations and 11,690 active members.

The cash balance shows a handsome increase and the per capita expense of conducting the affairs of the organization has been reduced to \$1.15 per member. The indemnities paid during the year for accidental injury and death amount to \$4.41 per capita, while the collections for social insurance to retain the heretofore per capita, showing a wide margin.

In concluding, Mr. Lee said: "Our members assembled here today have passed through a year of commercial trials and hardships. We have been compelled to sell twice the quantity of goods which we sold two or even five years ago in order to make the aggregate sales in dollars and cents, owing to the enormous declines of values in nearly all lines of goods. Owing to the great reductions of values of agricultural products and the consequent depression of the purchasing power of the people, expenses have been but little reduced while margins of profits have been but little better. We have found employment hard to get and our members are finding their burdens growing almost intolerable. We are gathered here of all political creeds, and all agree that it is imperative that the electric lights and the gas be turned off and that a change must come. Whether God in His mercy and wisdom may have the power to restore the commercial conditions to their former activity and prosperity, but we are all agreed that it is imperative that the electric lights and the gas be turned off and that a change must come. Whether God in His mercy and wisdom may have the power to restore the commercial conditions to their former activity and prosperity, but we are all agreed that it is imperative that the electric lights and the gas be turned off and that a change must come. Whether God in His mercy and wisdom may have the power to restore the commercial conditions to their former activity and prosperity, but we are all agreed that it is imperative that the electric lights and the gas be turned off and that a change must come. 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