WILL FORCE A VOTE

Republicans Propose to Pass the Tariff Bill Without Delay.

CONTINUOUS SESSION PROBABLE TODAY

Allison Fails in Having a Definite Time

Fixed for a Vote.

DEMOCRATS INTERPOSE MANY OBJECTIONS

They Show no Disposition to Reach an Amicable Agreement.

ALLISON THEN ANNOUNCES HIS PROGRAM

Chilton, Jones of Arkansas and Pettigrew Take Up Most of the Day in Attacks on

the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- Shortly before the senate adjourned today Senator Allison. in charge of the tariff bill, made a strong effort to have a time fixed for the final vote on the tariff conference report. Failing in thic, Mr. Allison gave notice that the session tomorrow would be protracted with a view to securing a vote. It was the first definite movement made thus far toward bringing the debate to a close. Mr. Allison's first proposition was for a vote at 5 o'clock tomorrow, but this was objected to by Mr. Pettus of Alabama. Then he proposed a vote some time before adjournment tomorrow, which was objected to by Mr. Mergan The suggestion of Saturday at 1 c'clock met with like objection from Mr. Morgan. The Alabama senator explained his the debate on the report would be exhausted tomorrow, so that it was needless to make an agreement in advance. Finding that there was no disposition to reach an agreement, Mr. Allison finally gave notice that hereafter, while the tariff bill was pending. senate would not adjourn at 5 o'clock

without a yea and nay vote.

The debate today was participated in by
Senators Chilton of Texas, Jones of Arkansao and Pettigrew of South Dakota in opposition, while Mr. Aldrich took frequent occriticism of these senators.

The credentials of the new senator from Tenressee, Thomas B. Turley, who succeeds the late Senator Harris, were presented to the senate by his associate. Mr. Bate, Mr. Turley was then escorted to the vice president's desk, where the oath of office was duly administered. TILLMAN AND SUGAR.

Mr. Tillman offered a resolution discharging the committee on contingent expenses from further consideration of the resolution for an investigation of alleged senatorial sugar epeculation. Before anything could be said Mr. Jones of Nevada presented a report from the committee on the same resolution. Mr. Tillman was quickly on his feet asking that the report be read. He did not want it sidetracked by any partiamentary device and wished to secure a direct the resolution. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, a member of the committee, suggested that the resolution should go to the calendar and be reached in its proper order. Mr. Tillman insisted on having it read. Mr. Gallinger objected, the presiding officer holding that a single objection was sufficient to prevent the reading. Then Mr. Tillman moved that the report be read. On a vive voce vote the motion was lost and the

solution went to the calendar. Mr. Allison asked that the tariff confer ence report be taken up, but was met with several measures which senators desired to have hurried through in anticipation of the adjournment of congress.

Mr. Allison would not yield and Mr. Allen finally made an issue by moving to take up the bill for a nonpartisan commission to in quire into questions affecting agriculture and labor. The motion was lost and without further delay the consideration of the tariff report proceeded. CHILTON CRITICISES.

Mr. Chilton of Texas took the foor for a speech against the bill as a whole, with an analytical criticism of the schedules in de-tail. Concerning sugar, he said it was so cunningly devised as to make it difficult to determine the benefits conferred. The main point was as to the loss suffered by the people, and after a calculation Mr. Chilton concluded that the Sugar trust would enabled to charge the people 1 cent more

for sugar than under the present law. He said the agricultural schedule ought to be taken as a "fraud schedule," as it was designed to be deceptive to the farmers.

In connection with Mr. Chilton's discussion of the agricultural schedule Mr. Tillman was drawn into a discussion of the export bounty on agricultural products. The South Carolina senator declared that the imposition of such a bounty was the most effective means of destroying the entire protective system, for if the farmer got one drop of blood in his mouth he would want to "swal-low the entire carcass." and it would end In a scramble, overturning the whole system. Proceeding, Mr. Chilton took up the democratic position on free raw material, urg-ing that raw wool and other raw products

were entitled to exactly the same considera-tion as manufactured woolen goods, but neither of them should be benefited as against the interests of the whole people. He did not believe the people of Texas could be helped by a protective system as a whole or in detail. A tariff on wool would, he believed, take more money out of their pockets than it would put in them, and the same was true of hides and lumber. Mr. Chilton said he would not hold out to his constituents the delusive hope that they were to receive a part of the benefits of protection. If they had reached the conclusion that it was time to join in the general scramble for protection, then they should send a re-

JONES TAKES THE FLOOR.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas followed in criticis-ing the bill. He asserted there had been no fair and free conference, but a mere outward formality of conference, which the senate out of self-respect ought to repudiate by rejecting the report. The senator referred to the full meeting of the conferees and related the futile efforts of the demo-cratic members to secure a hearing. Mr. mes asserted it was the first time in the history of the country that such arbitrary action had been taken by a conference com-

"Vote it down," suggested Mr. Allison. "The report is a mere recommendation to the senate. "Yes." declared Mr. Jones, "the senate

owes it to its dignity to reject the re-Mr. Aldrich, one of the republican con ferces, interrupted to state that the course of this conference committee was the same that every conference committee followed In the tariff contest of 1894 the democratic conferees were together six weeks, and the republican conferees were not invited in and knew nothing of what was going on. Mr. Aldrich declared that republican senators were responsible for the pending bill and it was not to be expected that amendments by democratic conferees would be engratted in the bill.

Mr. Jones insisted that the course of the republican conferees had been exceptional and arbitrary. The senator turned his attention to the various schedules, comparing the rates in the opening statement by Mr. Aldrich, which rates were moderate and conservative. In particular he urged that each 362,999.

change in the rates on sugar had given ANDREE'S CHILLY JOURNEY added benefits to the trust.
At one stage Mr. Aldrich interrupted to may that the average of rates was below that of the law of 1890.

ALDRICH EXPLAINS. Referring to Mr. Jones' criticisms on the sugar schedule, he said that his own personal views were favorable to free sugar, as they had always been, and he would so vote if there was opportunity. But the demands for revenue made that out of the question. He insisted also that Mr. Jones' figures on the differentials of the sugar schedule were

erroneous. Mr. Jones maintained that there was about four times as much mergin to the sugar refinertes under the conference report as n the present law. This, he said, disclosed why there was so much anxiety in rushing the bill through the conference and house.

Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota announced

his purpose to vote against the conference report, although he expected that the bill in its present form, with all its iniquities, would become a law. Its iniquities would make it difficult to repeal, as the favors it gave brought it such tremendous strength that the republican party would be able to collect a fund of twenty, forty or fifty millions if they needed it in the future in order to carry an election. He stated in order to carry an election. He stated, however, that the contest of the future was not on the tariff, but between republican institutions and plutceracy. The senator closed with the statement that when he left the republican party he left it for good, "and the caucus dictation in behalf of this iniquitous bill" had amply justified his ac-

Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. Teller was about to begin a speech. He yielded to Mr. Allison, who made the first movement toward bringing the debate to a close. The house joint resolution was passed, requesting the president to make investigation as to the exclusion of American tobacco

from foreign countries under the Regie conract system. At 5 o'clock the senate held an executive ession and then adjourned.

DO NOT FAVOR INVESTIGATION. Scante Committee Reports on the Tillman Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 22.-Senator Jones of Nevada, chairman of the committee on contingent expenses, today submitted the report of that committee on the resolution introduced by Senator Tillman for an investigalast objection on the ground that he thought tion of the charges of speculating in sugar steeks, etc. The report takes a strong position against ordering the investigation and is a very exhaustive review of the procedure of the senate in the past in such matters.

The report takes the position that aside com the names of the newspaper men themelves, only the name of Senator Smith o New Jersey is mentioned in the newspapers making the charges on which the resolution was based. The position is taken that the newspaper men do not count "inasmuch as those gentlemen do not profess to write from knowledge and usually, if not always, decline to dislose the sources of their informa-

With reference to Senator Smith the report says: "Here is a newspaper charge made against a senator of the United States without any averment of personal knowledge on the part of the writer and without the slightest particle of evidence to sustain it—not even as much as would warrant a justice of the peace in summoning witnesses to de-termine the truth of a complaint by one citizen against another with reference to the most trifling incident of our everyday life. It is a bold and naked assertion of a man who does not profess or pretend to have any knowledge whatever of the alleged fact of which he writes. On the other hand, we have a definite, explicit and absolute denial of the charge from the senator affected-a denial publicly made from his place in the senate, upon the responsibility of his position as a senator of the United States.

As to the clause of the resolution which charges that brokers in New York knew in lyance as to what the finance committee would report as to the sugar schedule, the committee says it "can find in the newspaper clipping presented in support of the proposed inquiry nothing but definite allusions, insinuations, guesses and inferences drawn by correspondents from bearsay state ments and the hearsay sometimes several degrees removed. Many of their expressions indicate the flimsiness of the foundation on which they have erected this structure of

scandal." The attack of one of the correspondent s characterized as "a deliberate, unfair determination to if possible bring upon the members of the finance committee the con tempt of the country."

The report takes the position that the

distinct assertions of senators are not to be outwelghed by newspaper attacks instigated by men "willing to make statements to newspaper reporters with a view to publica-tion, and then like an assassin who uses the stiletto in the dark, skulk behind these cor-respondents and refuse to permit their names to be known for even the purpose of evi-

quiry be made whether the Sugar trust "has contributed to or controlled the election of a senator in this body at any time," the committee expresses the opinion "that the time to investigate a subject of that charac-ter will be when some evidence is offered to show cause for the inquiry" and adds that "upon the election of a senator, his political or other opponents are sufficiently active and alert in their own interest or in the interest of their party to make known to the senate any irregularity or cause for con-

that the men stand convicted of the charges if it does not officially disprove them. As to the imprisonment of newspaper correspondents, editors or publishers for making statements not warranted by the facts, the committee consider "that nothing but the imperilment of the gravest public should compel a resort to such an extrem-

In conclusion the committee recon that the resolution be indefinitely postponed. saying:

has come when the senate should emphatically declare by its action that it would not be accessory to attacks upon itself or its members from an irresponsible source. investigation of any charge affecting the integrity of the senate or its members should at any time be undertaken unless such charge be definite and specific and made by some known and responsible person not engaged professionally in sensational journal-

WASHINGTON, July 22.-Lieutenant John Little, Fourteenth infantry, has been detailed for a two years' course of instruction at the Fort Leavenworth school.
At the request of the officers concerned at the following transfers are made: Lieuten-ant Peter Murray, from the Fifth infantry to the Twenty-first infantry, company G: Lieu-tenant Edmund L. Butts, from the Twenty-

infantry to the Fifth infantry, company B. Leaves of absence: Lieutenant J. Harry Duval, Eighteenth infantry, one month; Cap-tain John McClellan, Fifth infantry, ex-tended one month; Captain Charles M. Candy, assistant surgeon, seventy days.

Confirmations. WASHINGTON, July 22.- The senate today confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Michigan: Carl Pickert, at Carunna; S. C. Kirkbride, at Clare; A. N. Armstrong, at Cassopolis. Iowa: Frank Burns, Ida Grove; A. H. Holland, What Cheer. Washington: W. T. Cavanaugh, at Olympia. Oklahoma: G. G. Bogge, at Shawnee.

WASHINGTON, July 22. -It is understood at the capitol today that the president will sent in his currency commission message immediately after the tariff bill is signed

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, July 22.-Today's statement of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$234,665,095; gold reserve, \$143,-

Carrier Pigeon Message Sets All the Wise Ones Talking.

MANY VARYING OPINIONS EXPRESSED

Some Think the Pigeon Story is a Honx, While Others Believe it

May Be True_Experts Express Themselves.

STOCKHOLM, July 22.-The Aftenbladet, which has close relations with Herr Andree, says that Andree could not have disputched the pigeons recently caught in the neighborhood of Soevde, in Rifylke, and near Tromsce island, because it was arranged that his pigeons should be marked with the words Andree expedition A. D. 1897." Dr. Ekhola, who was associated

with Andree in the projected balloon expedition of last year, does not believe that the carrier pigeon caught on Tucsday in the neighborhood of Socyde in Rifylke with a silver ring on one of Itz fect and the message "North Pole 142 W. 47.62" on its wings is one of Andree's pigeens. He says Andree's pigeons do not wear silver ringo on their legs and they have Andree stamped on their wings. Moreover, he is confident Andree did not send such an obscure message.

A keen interest is felt in geographical

circles here as to the result of Andree's polar expedition, and this is greatly increased by the arrival of the pigeons at Soevde and at Tromson island, though there is some doubt as to whether either bird came from Andree It is a curious fact that the inscription "142 W 46.62" agrees exactly with the geographical location from which the London experts believe they might hear from Andrea at about this time. Scott Keltic, secretary of the Royal Geographical society, who is about leaving to attend the meetings of the British association at Toronto, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today: "I would not like to speak officially of this matter, but it is certain that if the wind were southerly when he ascended, Anwind were southerly when he ascended, Andree would cross the polar basin and come out near the eBring straits." The longitude mentioned, 142 west, means the coast of North America, and if such a wind prevailed, under the most favorable circumstances, Andree would arrive there. If the inscription means this, it seems also that

undree has passed right across the pole.
"The inscription is the only thing leading to the supposition that the pigeon may have come from Andree; but it cannot be doubted that he will first be heard of on the extreme orth of America or the Siberian coast. Sup posing him to have arrived at 142 west with a disabled balloon, he can easily ascend the MacKenzie Tiver and reach the Hudson bay settlement. Of course, if the balloon is not damaged there is no reason why he should until he reaches comfortable

There is no special anxiety felt here as to Andree's fate, because even if the balloon comes to grief Andree will be no worse off than Nansen after leaving the Fram. LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Copenhagen says a carrier pigeon has been caught in the vicinity of Tromsoe island, near the north point of Norway, with the following stamped on its wing: "North pole passed 15th."

quarters.

MELVILLE'S IDEAS. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Commodore Melville was not disposed to discredit the Mciville was not disposed to disposed to the specific standing the news from Andree, notwith-standing the absence of data as to the sender of the message on the pigeon's wing and of the message on the pigeon's wing and the date of the polar discovery. This omission, he said, might be accounted for by the known that any other party in the Arctic regions was equipped with carrier pigeons, a degree of probability was added the report that entitled it to consideration.

Commodore Melville, however, does not at-

tach much importance to the results to fol-low such an expedition as Andree's, even if it succeeded in crossing the pole. He is confident that it would not be possible for Andree to have alighted at the pole and then have resumed his flight, and thinks the best that he could have done would have been to cross the pole high in the air. His expedition, however, would solve the question as to the existence of the open polar sea which has been the subject of so much controveray between Arctic explorers, but be-yond being able to report upon that fact Andree probably would have little of value o contribute to the present store of knowl-dge of the far north. Assuming that this pigeon message is genuine and from Andree, there is grave reason to fear for the safety of the bold aeronaut. If, following the line of the meridian upon which he reported himself, he landed on the north coast of Alaska, not too far east of Point Barrow, he probably would fall in with some of the whalers who are still off the coast, or some of the few natives along the shore. But if the balloon once crossed the coast range and landed in the interior there would be ittle chance of the explorer reaching civlization again

GREELEY IS SKEPTICAL In reply to a telegraphic request. General W. Greeley, the arctic explorer, has sent the Associated press from Linden, Va following signed statement regarding the Antree expedition:

"It is possible that Prof. Andree may have reached the north pole or its vicinity. Telegraphic reports, 50 far as I have seen, state that he started with a south wind of twenty-two miles an hour. The chances of such a wind blowing six hundred miles straight to the north pole are, however, very small, as it would be an extraordinary meteorological phenomenon, such as has never accompanied any storm. My opinion on Andree's projected expedition and his probable return ware workers at the winth ware workers. return were expressed at the sixth inter-national geographical congress in July, 1895 n London, where I debated the subject publicity with Prof. Andree, and also discussed the chances with him privately, and he admitted the extreme hazard of the project, which I strongly opposed. I pointed out that should be even reach the pole be could hardly expect to find his south wind extending across the pole for a thousand miles, as a north wind. I urged that the chances of at-taining the north coart were infinitely small, as the observation at Lady Franklin bay. Grinnell-land and Point Barrow, Alaska, showed that the summer winds were almost constantly from the south, while strong north

winds were almost unknown. Andree said:
"Then I shall expect to land somewhere
on the Siberian coast."
"He also expressed again his determination to go and his confidence of returning safely. Prof. Edholme, who accompanied Andree in his unsuccessful attempt of last summer, declined to go this year on account of the dangers that I urged upon Andree the permeability of the balloon, which al-lows gas to escape constantly but which Andree claimed to have overcome. While I believe that Andree will never return yet experience teaches us that miraculous things occur daily. A. W. GREELY."

WEATHER BUREAU OPINIONS. Prof. Willis S. Moore, chief Weither bureau, was very much interested in the report cabled from Christiana, Norway, that a carrier pigeon arrived yesterday bearing this significant message stamped on its wings: "North Fole 142 W 7-62." Prof. Moore, although he believes sufficient time has elapsed for the receipt of such a message, is inclined to look upon the report as a canard. If the bird had been freed by Andree he thinks the ring on its foot would have been marked with his name and the message would have been signed. He also points out the fact that the message was not dated. Still, if it should prove to be true the news would be especially pleasant for Prof. Moore, who, on the day after Andree started, after careful examination of the chart of atmospheric conditions and presin the report cabled from Christiana, Nor the chart of atmospheric conditions and pres-sure in the arctic region for this month, predicted that Andree, if he reached the pole, the air currents would carry him out on almost the longitude indicated and land east to west.

OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1897.

magnetic pole is longitude 98 west and lat-itude 70% north. This would render the use

REID'S DINNER TO THE PRINCE.

Smartest Party of an Exceedingly

Smart Senson.

LONDON, July 23 .- (New York World Ca-

est party of the smartest season. It began

at 8:40 p. m. and the reception which followed is breaking up as I write this dispatch.

Fifty people were invited to the dinner and 200 to the reception. The prince of Wales arrived fully fifteen minutes before

he was expected, but everything was ready in his American host's house, No. 14 Carlton

House Terrace, to receive him as a prince should be received. Mr. Reid met him in the hall, and Mrs. Reid, in pink, with dia-monds and rubles, received his highness at the top of the beautiful staircase. The prince

ecided to prosecute editors of the news-

papers in the Poona district which have

en mest conspicuous in the publication of

editious articles of late, calculated to stir

up the natives against British rule. The

articles chiefly complained of are those that

have put a felse construction upon the ef-forts of the officials to check the spread of

the plague. These endeavors have been represented as made in utter defiance of the

native religious customs and prejudices, the saultary purpose of the regulations being ab-

solute, and it appears the customs willfully

ignored. The publications are believed to have been largely responsible for the recent

utbreaks in the Poona district and along the

Hoogly, including the disturbances in Cal-

There has been during the last ten days an diarming increase of deaths from cholers

bill is to untie the hands of the govern

ment. Hon. MacWorth Young, lieutenant governor of the Punjab, in the course of

it was not within the power of the legisla-

Catholic Cathedral.

to advices received by the Empress of India,

serious riot was feared at Toentin on the

20th ult. It was the anniversary of the

massacre of 1870, when the Roman Catholic

cathedral was destroyed in a riot, and as

the Reman Catholics had expressed the in

ention of consecrating their new cathedral

on that day, the natives had declared their

intention of destroying it. Two native Christians were killed a few days previously

simply because they were Catholics. In ex-pectation of trouble, H. M. S. Peacock and

Lady Brassey Seriously Hurt.

Brassey, wife of the governor of Victoria,

has met with a serious, accident. While

driving out today her horses, a spirited

Brassey was thrown out and severely in jured, two of her ribs being broken. I

February last Baron Brassey was thrown from his horse and was badly hurt.

Electrical Association Meeting.

of the Northwestern Electrical association

was nostly of an informal nature. The executive board was in private session for an hour and a half. This afternoon papers were read as follows: "Exploition of the Incandescent Arc Lamp," by O. M. Rau, Wisconsin; "Use of Oil in Transformers," by Prof. R. B. Owens, Nebraska; "The Modern Meter," by R. F. Schuchart, Wisconsin; "Practical Specifications for Engineering Materials," by John C. MoMinn, Illinois, This afternoon the fuests were taken up the river to Crab Hom springs, where a banquet was given them. Eleven launched took the party up the river.

Heavy Rain in Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 22—A rain of the proportions of a cloudburst has pre-valled here since 2 o'clock this morning and

valled here since 2 o'clock this morning a as a result a flood has been caused, what 8 o'clock gave indications of being greatest on record in Waterbury. T small streams, always routhlesome in tim of heavy rains, have the sand and the sands of dollars damages has been do the water is pouring in togrents through a streets. Cellars in the horthern part of city are flooded.

Dismiss Rutcliffe's Action

WHITE LAKE, N. Y., July 22.-In the matter of the action of Actor E. J. Rat-

for unlawfully debening Mrs. Ratcliffe, the judge, after listening to the testimony of the actor's wife, dismissed the case without costs. At the examination of Mrs. Ratcliffe Mr. DeLacy and Mr. Ratcliffe were present. Mrs. Ratcliffe said in answer to a question by the attorneys that she was not now and never had been detained or restrained of her liberty.

Pull Pins in a Coal Train

SARATOGA, N. Y. July 22 - Earthquake tremors were felt here about 2:29 o'clock

was nostly of an informal nature.

MELBOURNE, July 22.-Lady Thomas

Japanese gunboat went up to Taku.

team, took fright and ran away.

ture to raise the standard of morality.

Chinese Threaten to Destroy

today adopted the bill introduced

entta.

improving.

of the needle still more difficult.

the pole, Prof. Bigelow, the magnetic experi of the Weather Bureau, says that he would of the Weather Bureau, says that he would unquestionably use the navigator's sextant. The sun is always above the horizon at this time of year and there would be no difficulty in getting an observation. Of course at the pole there is no longitude but he could know his longitude until within a very short distance of the theoretical pole. The magnetic needle would be practically valueless at such latitude on account of the swaying of the balloon and the dip of the needle. The magnetic pole is longitude 98 west and lat-Governor of Iowa Will Not Ask for a Second Nomination.

PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES ARE TOO GREAT

His Broken Health Will Not Permit Him to Make the Active Canvass He Thinks Necessary to Party Success.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 22 .- (Special Telegram.) - Governor F. M. Drake tonight made sky, and the sun beat down with considerable Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) public a letter in which he declines to be a candidate for renomination for governor. blegram-Special Telegram.)-(Friday, 4 a. Governor Drake is a very sick man. His m.)-Whitelaw Reid's dinner to the prince fall on the state house steps, from the effects of Wales last night may be called the smartof which he now suffers, was due to weakners resulting from diabetes, with which he has been afflicted for eleven years. The letter, while new to the public, was not unexpected in the inner circle of republican politicians. It says:

ticlans. It says:

DES MOINES, Ia. July 22, 1897.—To the
Republicans of lowa: It is with great regret that I announce to you that I cannot
be a candidate for renomination. There is
no exertifice which I could make that I would
not in order to yield to the wishes of those
who insist on my being such candidate,
wishes expressed both in conventions and in
the multitude of letters I am receiving, but
it is impossible.

In Murch last, notwithstanding my desire.

wishes expressed both in conventions and in the multitude of letters I am receiving, but it is impossible.

In March last, notwithstanding my desire to return to private life, I yielded to the urgent sollcitation of many prominent republicans, and indicated a willingness to accept another nomination for the governor-ship. To that determination I would have adhered had it not been for the injury I received last week. I at first thought that injury was not serious, but I have now been contined to my bed for more than a week, and at a consultation of physicians which has been held, I was informed that the probabilities are against my leaving my room for weeks to come; and further, that it was doubtful, owing to an allment of long standing that is aggravated by the injury, whether I could take any part in the campaign except at the peril of my life. Under these circumstances only one thing remains for me to do. The republican party should have in that campaign a leader who can endure the fatigue of a vigorous and enorgetic canvass. You must therefore choose some other standard bearer. Whoseover he shall be, he will, if physical disability is to exclude me from active work in the campaign, bear with him every moment my ardent hope for his success and that of the party with which I have been proud to be identified during its entire existence and in whose every struggle for human freedom for manly good, for general suffrage, for free homesteads, for the upbuilding of home industries, for a sound currency, and for other beneficient measures, I have participated.

The belief that a magnificent victory and the party we the fell consoler measures. took Mrs. Reid to dinner. Nothing was said about American politics at the table. The prince was even quieter than usual. His conversation was made up of the smallest of English small talk. The dining room was hung for the occasion with rare tapestries and decorated with superb palms and exotics. On the table were only pink roses and their own foliage.
Only a few Americans were at the dinner. Ambassador Hay was absent, although he went to the reception. Just what the relaloos between the special ambassador and the regular one are probably is shown in this absence. He said he had a previous engagement. The Americans at the dinner were Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Benvinck, Ogden Mills and Miss Mills, Henry White, Creighton Webb, Erskine Hewitt, Mrs. William James, Miss Grenfell and Miss Hay. The absence of the princess of Wales was explained by the presence of the countess of Warwick, whom she has long regarded as her rival in the affections of England's future king.

EDWARD MARSHALL. PROSECUTE THE NATIVE EDITORS. Government at Bombay Gets After BOMBAY, July 22.-The government has

other beneficient measures, I have participated.

The belief that a magnificent victory awaits us this fall consoles me somewhat for the sorrow I experience in not being able to lead in the coming fight.

I cannot forget how kind and generous has been the support of the republican party which gave me two years ago the largest vote and one of the largest pluralities ever given a candiate for governor in lowa. Conscious of having been actuated by none but patriotic motives from the time, when in early manhood, I with so many others served my country in the battlefields of the urion, purposing to continue in that spirit until I shall lay down the honors and responsibilities of my present official position, and assuring my fellow citizens that I shall never desire to serve my party, my state and my country less willingly or less and ently with what of time and strength God in His goodness shall give me, I am very sincerely yours.

EPOSITORS GET A DIVIDEND.

DEPOSITORS GET A DIVIDEND. Payment to Creditors of the

in the Bombay presidency and some recur-rence of the bubonic plague. On the other hand, as a result of the plentiful rainfall, the Sioux City Savings Bank. SIOUX CITY, July 22 .- (Special Telegram.) -Depositors of the failed Sioux City Savings bank got a part of their deposits today. hose who entered into an agreement with attorneys got 25 per cent of their deposits by Mr. Chalmers on July 8, repealing the cantonments act of 1895, which, it is said, had repealed a similar act of 1889. The object a part of the money on hand having been garnisheed by the attorneys to meet their claim for fees, and others got 30 per cent of their deposits. The receiver has about \$34,000 to pay out on this dividend, and it of this action is to restore to the governor general in council power to make rules for checking the epread of certain contagious diseases in cantonments and to give him the is expected that as much more will be secured to apply on deposits in the future.

E. P. Stone, the defaulting cashier, was same control in respect of these diseases that he has in the case of other infections and contagious disorders. The effect of the

seen a few days ago in Montreal, Canada. PEDDLER IS SHOT AND ROBBED.

Phree Men Arrested and May Be Tried the debate on Mr. Chalmer's bill, said that the repeal of the cantonments act of 1889 for Murder. BOONE, Ia., July 22.—(Special Telegram.) had proved very disastrous to the British troops in India. Experience had shown that -Yesterday afternoon a Hebrew peddler was shot and robbed in the streets of Beaver, seventeen miles west of here, by three men named Joe Fay, Charles Sanders and Fred Childs, who live at Grand Junction. The two first named have served terms in the penitentiary. A posse turned out and ar-rested the robbers, who were lodged in jail at Boone by Sheriff Defor. The man VANCOUVER, B. C., July 22 .- According was shot through the neck and may die.

He was also robbed of \$10. Effort to Start a Silver Daily. SIOUX CITY, July 22 .- (Special Telegram. The meeting of the free silverites to raise funds for starting a free silver democratic daily paper here was well attended by the old democratic leaders. Many plans here were discussed, but no definite plan agreed upon, except that an effort should be made o see how many persons will take stock in t company, and how many subscribers can be obtained for a newspaper. There is talk f an effort being made to get J. S. Murphy, late of the Dubuque Telegraph, to take the

editor's chair. CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE JUBILEE Ten Thousand Join in the Parade at

Salt Lake. SALT LAKE, July 22.-Ten thousand school children laid floral offerings at the base of the Brigham Young monument today and then marched in the parade. The day opened cloudy, and by 11 o'clock a slight rain was falling, but the program was carried out without interruption. This was Children's day, and at an early hour juvenile Sait Lake was in abundant evidence on all sides. Besides the children of the city schools, the adjoining counties furnished many. Each school was accompanied by a teacher and the pupils all carried banners and Chinese parasols. The parade was in ten divisions under command of Grand Marshal Nat M. Brigham. Several new floats were added to those which took part in the parade yesterday. The procession moved from the Brig nam Young monument through the principa streets, returning to the monument, after which the children assembled in the taber-nacle and listened to music by Prof. Barrett's chorus of 1,000 voices.

LYNCHED ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Man of Bad Reputation, MADISONVILLE, Ky., July 22.—The body f Eph Brinkley, who lives several miles from this city, was found daugling from a lim near his home today. He had been lynched during the early morning by a mob of about forty citizens, who determined to put an end to his existence, on general principles. Several weeks ago Thomas Croulleas, a well-to-do citizen of the neighborhood, was assassinated. Brinkley was suspected on account of his evil reputation, but no evidence could be found to connect him with the crime. It is supposed that because of his general bad character, and to prevent a recurrence of such killings as that of Croulleas, Brinkley was lynched. lines are hauling West Virginia coal. Last night at Gloucester, O., the pins were pulled on a coal train by unauthorized persons. Some of the cars ran back, colliding with a locomotive.

President Andrews Resigns.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—President E. E. Andrews of Brown university today sent a letter to the faculty resigning his office. The letter was in response to a communication sent to President Andrews by the special committee appointed by the trustees and officers in June, who at that time called him to account for his silver utterances.

York.

At Boulogne—Sailed—Manitoba, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Penniand, for Philade.phia; Catalonia, Boston.

At New York—Sailed—Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg. E. E Andrews of Brown university today

bim evenually near Point Barrow on the north coast of Alaska.

With regard to Andree's means of locating DRAKE FORMALLY DECLINES Other Conditions Favorable to Op-Other Conditions Favorable to Oppressive Warmth.

Hour. Hour, Deg. 5 a. m..... 63 Hour. 6 a. m 64 7 n. m 60 S n. m 70 9 n. m..... 78 10 n. m..... 77 6 p. m..... 89
7 p. m.... 88
8 p. m.... 84
9 p. m.... 82 11 n. m 80 12 m....... 82

The thermometer touched 90 degrees yesterday afternoon, and the day might have been uncomfortable warm had it not been for the light northwest wind which prevailed till noon, and the brisk east wind which filled in the afternoon. It was a clear force. At Kansas City the maximum tem-perature was 96 degrees, and at St. Louis it was 92. It was also 96 at North Platte.

According to the Chicago weather office this ection will have continued fair weather oday, with increased cloudiness in the

DAMAGE DONE BY A CLOUDBURST

western part of the state and possible

Rapidly Rising Water Destroys Prop-erty and Perhaps Lives. YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 22.—At 7 o'clock onight a terrific cloudburst struck this town flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property both in the city and along the railway lines. Many people are supposed to be drowned. The entire country east and west for twenty miles was flooded and the damage will be enormous, the rail-

roads being the heaviest losers.

The Erie railroad west of Warren, fourteen miles, and north of Sharon for the same distance, was entirely flooded out, and orders were issued to discontinue all trains. Many residences were flooded out and the occu-pants were taken away by the police and fire departments. The Mahoning valley elec-tric lines were flooded out and all the bridges washed away. The Catholic church at Niles was struck by lightning at the same hour and nearly destroyed by fire, while business houses and manufacturing concerns were flooded out. Henry Myers, a tailor, while standing at his residence on Mill street, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. He leaves a family. On every railroad leading into the city comes reports of extensive washouts and bridges swept away and railroad officials say the loss will be the heaviest they have ever known.

Along Clab creek, running into the city rom the east, along the Erie and Lake Shore railroads, and emptying into the Ma-honing river, near the Lake Shore depot, a cloudburst occurred about ten miles out and the water did not begin to rise much n the city until after 9 o'clock. At about 10 o'clock the water come down the valley into the city and formed into a flood, sweeping everything that was not tied down be-fore it. The bed of the creek was not more than twenty feet wide, and the flood spread than twenty feet wide, and the flood spread members of the Grand Army of the Repub-members of the Grand Army of the Repubing everything that was not tied down beout to a width of about 2,000 feet. It rose quickly and in less than thirty minutes the water was up to the second story of all the dwelling houses in the flooded districts and was still rising. It is a certainty at 11 o'clock that none of the people escaped from the houses. The whole district was covered with darkness, except on small places where a lone electric light shone. Firemen, police and others were gotten out quickly, but were sowerless to rescue anybody, as not a boat of any kind was to be had in that portion of the city. Nine families were taken out of second story windows within a half hour, and many people were picked up clinging to debris. At midnight the water commenced to recede rapidly and the creek will likely

Take Him from Train and String Him Up.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22 .- Oscar Williams, he negro who committed an assault on the daughter of a Henry county farmer last week and was transferred to the Macon jail for safekeeping, was taken from the Central railway train, on which he was being brought to Atlanta, at Griffin, this morning, and lynched. Williams was pursued through four counties by hundreds of armed and infuriated men immediately after the commission of his crime, but managed to escape. He was finally captured by a farmer at Barnesville and hurried off to Macon, where it was thought he would be safe. Excitement in the case was supposed to have subsided until last night, when rumors reached Macon that an effort would be made by a mob from the neighborhood of the crime to take the negro out of jail and the police reserves and the milita were called out to protect him. To make sure of his safety, however, the officials decided to remove the prisoner to Atlanta. They started with him on the Central train, leaving Macon at 4:20 o'clock. At Griffin, forty miles from Atlanta, near the scene of Williams' crime, a mob boarded the train and took the negro from his guards and hung him in the principal business street of the town within 600 yards of the depot. His body was riddled with 500 bullets.

TAKE A SHOT AT AN ENGINEER. Striking Miners Assault Him for

Hauling Coal. PITTSBURG, July 22 .- Andrew Dougherty, an engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio road, asserts he had a rough experience with several striking Italian miners of the Beadling mines near Bridgeville last night. He had been visiting his sick father. When he started to the station on his way home he says he met several Italian strikers, who saw he wore an engineer's badge and began to abuse him for hauling coal mined by non-strikers. Dougherty says he did not deny this, but as he wanted to avoid trouble he moved away. He was followed by sev-eral of the men, two of whom were armed with shotguns. In the dispute that followed one of the Italians fired two shots at Dougherty, a number of the buckshot taking ef-fect in his leg, which he says were removed by Dr. Bryant, a Glenwood physician. Dougherty was compeled to return to the residence of his friends. He came to Pittsburg today and reported the matter to the

THURSTON RIFLES FEEL CONFIDENT. Prospects of Winning the Galveston

Cup Again Are Good SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The Thurston Rifles have not been touched yet. The Seeley Rifles of Galveston rubbed them hard. The betting is now against the Thurstons, but this is accounted for by the other companies having considerable financial backing. The Thurstons were visited in quarters yesterday by their sponsor, Miss Maverick, the chaperone, Mrs. Woodhuli, and their tweive maids, who were entertained at dinner by the boys.

Indianapolis Democrats.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—The demperatic convention for the nomination of municipal ticket was held today, resulting as follows: For mayor, Thomas Taggart; for city clerk, Charles Stuckmeyer; for police justice, Charles E. Cox. The platform declared for the free and unlimited colonage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Taggart stands squarely on the Chicago platform, Samuel E. Morse, late consul general to Paris and proprietor of the Sentinel, was chairman of the resolutions committee.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, July 22. Bremen-Arrived-Saale, from

BLACK JACK LOGAN

IMPOSING MONUMENT ON THE LAKE FRONT

Represents Logan as He Appeared on the Field at Atlanta.

CHICAGO MAKIS THE DAY A HOLIDAY

Great Throng Watches the Parade and Hears Eulogistic Addresses.

ORATORS EXTOL THE SOLDIER'S VIRTUES

Judge Blodgett, Governor Tanner and George R. Peck Tell of Lessons of Patriotism that Spring from the Event.

CHICAGO, July 22 .- Today the center of the west was a little mound in the Lake Front park. Past its base for hour after hour swept rank after rank of the men who had been the defenders of their country throughout the days which are at once the brightest and darkest in its history-rank after rank of the fighting men of today-and rank after rank of the boys who are to be the soldiers of the future.

From 3 o'clock until 6 the broad expanse of Michigan avenue was swept from curb to curb by a marching host. From end to end it was a glittering vision of weapons of war, tossing plumes and vanguards, and throughout its length a vast concourse of people packed the sidewalk, filled the windows and scaled the roofs to see, as the soldiers marched, how Illinois kept faith with the memory of John A. Logan.

In front of the little hillock upon whose summit stands the inspiring and lifelike statue of Logan as he appeared while rallying the broken ranks of the army of the Tennessee, thirty-three years ago today, was erected a large stand and upon it were seated his wife, his children, his grandchildren and his brothers. In the absence of President McKinley, who was unavoidably detained in Washington, Secretary of War Alger represented the government. Old friends and comrades of Logan were there in lic and Loyal Legicu, all gathered in great numbers to do him honor. No finer weather could have been found

in the month of July. The sun shone warmly, but its rays were tempered by a strong breeze from the west which kept the marchers comfortable, though it was hard on the old color bearers of the Grand Army, as it tossed their flags with a vigor that was at times too much for their ancient hands and failing grips.

CROWDS SEE THE PARADE. Reviewing stands were creeted at frequent intervals along the avenue, all of them filled to overflowing; an enormous crowd, which taxed the police to the utmost, was in the be back in its natural course by morning.

streets, and from the windows above, out of nearly every one of which floated the mational colors in one shape or another, were thousands of regulators who were thousands of spectators who cheered and applauded the troops as they marched a great parade in honor of the greatest volun-teer soldier of the west. At 1 o'clock the reviewing stand was filled with distinguished guests and prominent citizens of the city, Besides the members of General Logan's immediate family, the reviewers included: Gov-ernor Tanner of Illinois, Governor Holcomb of Nebraska, Governor Drake of Iowa, Governor James A. Mount of Indiana, Governor Atkinson of West Virginia, Governor Scofield of Wisconsin Secretary of War R. A. Alger and Mrs. Alger, ex-Senator D. M. Sabin of Minnesota, Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Lord Breadalbane of England and Governor Barnes of Oklahoma. The two brothers of General Logan-Thomas M. Logan of Murphysboro, Ill., John A. Logan's birthplace, and James V. Logan of Olney, III -occupied places of honor.

President McKinley sent the following nessage to Secretary Alger: "Please convey to Mrs. Logan and also to the committee in charge of the ceremonies my profound regret that I cannot be present to do honor to the memory of the gallant volunteer soldier of two wars and distinguished statesman, my personal friend, whose life and work today receives its crowning honor. General Logan's achievements form a part of the most brilliant rec-ord of the reunited nation and will live for-

ever in its history.
"WILLIAM M'KINLEY." TENDERED TO THE STATE. The boom of cannon on board the revenue cutters Gresbam. Fessenden and Calumet, anchored in the bay, announced the hour of 1. Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards arose, and in an eloquent prayer opened the ceremonies. Henry W. Blodgett, chairman of the presentation committee, on behalf of the missioners, presented the monument to the

Judge Blodgett said:

missioners, presented the monument to the state.

Judge Blodgett said:

On the 10th day of February, 1887, the legislature of Illinois passed an act making an appropriation for the erection of amonument to the memory of the distinguished citizen and soldier of our state. Major General John A. Logan. The act constituted Henry W. Blodgett, William C. Goudy, Robert T. Lincoin, John M. Palmer, Milton Hay, Richard S. Tuthill, William H. Harper, Melville Fuller, John R. Walsh, O'iver A. Harker, William S. Morris and George W. Smith, commissioners, to erect such monument, and provided that the site for the same should be selected by the widow of General Logan in the city of Chicago, or elsewhere in the state of Illinois, and authorized the fixing of such site in any public park or boulevard.

As the first step in the duty before them, the commissioners decided that the monument should be a bronze equestrian statue of General Logan; and after careful inquiry and examination of the work of several other sculptors, Augustus St. Gaudens of the city of New York was selected as the artist to design and execure the monument in Jackson park, in the south part of the city of New York was selected as the artist to design and execure the monument in Jackson park, in the south part of the city of New York was selected as the place for holding the World's fair of 1892, and it became impossible to proceed with the erection of the monument in that park until after the close of the fair and the removal of the fair buildings and structures. Criticism was also made upon the procriety of locating the monument in the procriety of locating the monument in the procriety of locating the monument in the south park and the Board of Commissioners of the south park and the procriety and the removal to a point on the east side of Michigan avenue, opposite the terminus of Eldridge court, where it has been erected and is now ready for unveiling.

Most of the present generation of Illinois knew Logan, and have a distinct memory of his form and feat

There amidst the rattle of artillery "Lit-tle Jack III" tugged at the silken cord, the veils fell from the statue and the thousands applauded. Again the artillery salute rent the air as the United States band struck LESSON OF THE HOUR.

Governor John R. Tanner, in a short speech, accepted the monument on behalf of Illinois, saying in part: