

SEVERE HAIL STORM

Topeka Riddled With Large Chunks of Ice.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Several Persons Were Seriously Hurt—Runaways Occurred in All Parts of the City.

Topeka, Kan., June 28.—The worst hail storm known in this section of Kansas struck this city shortly after 6 o'clock tonight. The shower of hail was terrific. Hailstones weighing 12 to 16 ounces stripped the trees of their foliage, smashed windows on every hand, including the finest plate-glass store fronts; cut down telegraph and telephone wires, riddled awnings, injured many persons and inflicted unprecedented damage throughout the city. So great was the weight of the falling hail that when it struck the asphalt pavement many of the hailstones rebounded to the height of 20 and 30 feet. Dogs were struck in the streets and instantly killed. Horses were knocked to their knees, to rise again and dash away in mad flight. Many runaways occurred throughout the city. When the fury of the storm passed, those who ventured out found dead birds everywhere, and on every hand was the scene of the wreckage of the storm.

The storm came from the southwest. Dense, greenish clouds gave warning of disaster, and as the day had been extremely hot and close, many foresaw a cyclone and sought shelter in their cellars. The storm came on with a heavy wind and terrific lightning, and then came rain, together with a deafening crash of hail that was paralyzing to the senses. So great was the damage to telegraph wires that the city was cut off from the outside world for several hours. Topeka tonight looks like a city that has withstood a siege of war. There are not a dozen buildings in town that are not almost windowless, and many roofs were caved in. The roofs of many structures, also, were pierced. The damage can be imagined when it is known that the hailstones ranged in size from that of a hen's egg to that of an ostrich egg, and that, 30 minutes after the storm one hailstone was picked up which measured 14 inches in circumference.

Surgeons are busy dressing the wounds of persons injured in the storm, and reports of injuries continue to be received. Many were hurt in the runaways on the streets.

The damage cannot be estimated, but will amount to thousands of dollars. Window glass is already at a premium here, and tonight three carloads were ordered from Kansas City. Street-car traffic is stopped, and electric lights are out, owing to demoralization of the electric light systems.

Cyclone in Another Section.

Kansas City, June 28.—A special to the Star from Salina, Kan., says: A terrible cyclone passed 15 miles north of this city last night. So far as heard three are dead and a number dangerously injured. The dead are:

Mrs. Anna Geesey, aged 34; Nola Geesey, 13; Ida Geesey, 9.

Four members of this family were also badly hurt. Mr. Geesey was away from home. The remainder of the family had retired, and when the storm struck they made for their cave. Before they had gotten out of the house the tornado had destroyed it.

The work of destruction was not known till this morning, when neighbors found the dead and injured members of the family lying about in the debris. The three dead were found 50 feet away, east of the house, and near them the body of a girl, alive, but buried to her waist in dirt.

There are rumors of other casualties, but particulars are meager.

Intense heat prevails in Central Kansas. At some points farmers are compelled to abandon their harvest work.

BOHANNON BOYS CAUGHT.

Leadville Crowd Wanted to Hang Them, but Were Driven Back.

Leadville, Colo., June 28.—Leo and Frank Bohannon, who escaped from the custody of the officers and shot and mortally wounded Deputy Fahey, were captured this afternoon, two miles below Granite by Deputy Sheriff McDonnell. The officer took the trail this morning and about two miles above the town of Granite he caught sight of the desperadoes. Returning to Granite, he secured the services of John Gilbert, a ranchman, E. Shanl, a deputy, and the trio soon caught up with the Bohannon boys. When they saw the officers they made an attempt to draw their guns, but the officers had the drop and they were quickly disarmed and shackled.

There was a very large crowd at the depot when the train arrived, bringing in the prisoners. A large force of deputies and policemen was on hand, as there had been rumors of trouble. The two men were quickly hustled into a carriage and none too soon, for the crowd made a rush and were only driven back after a sharp struggle. The jail is closely guarded tonight.

Asparagus is the oldest known plant used for food.

St. Louis, June 28.—A terrific rain storm this morning did considerable damage in the southwest section of the city. The poor house was unroofed and the building otherwise damaged. The storm also struck the insane asylum, but not much damage was done.

A thoughtful New York contemporary announces that "boiled alligator flesh tastes very much like veal." Those who are in straightened circumstances and are unable to obtain veal will do well to remember this substitute.

McKINLEY AND LABOR UNIONS

The President Shows His Friendliness Toward Them.

New York, June 28.—A Washington dispatch to the Journal says: "I regard the organization of labor as the natural and legitimate effort to secure its rights," said President McKinley today.

This strong declaration in favor of organized labor was made in the course of a conversation with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, the secretary of the organization. Gompers and Morrison came to the White House at 4 o'clock. They were admitted at once and the meeting became so interesting that the president neglected his drive. For an hour, labor interests and labor legislation were discussed in all their various phases. The anti-pooling bill, to restrain the operation of pools and trusts, caused the labor people some anxiety. Gompers explained that the labor organizations were afraid that they themselves would be classed as trusts, and the penalties of the act applied to them, rather than to the large combinations usually known as trusts. He thought an amendment should be made specifically exempting labor unions. President McKinley agreed that labor unions should be protected, and spoke of measures in which he had taken an interest in former years. He did not, however, seem to think there was much danger of their being classed as trusts or subjected to penalties.

"Unless you believe as some people do," said Gompers, "that labor union are an evil, I think you will agree with me that their existence is being endangered by this bill."

"I do not desire to be classed with those who consider trade unions an evil," replied Mr. McKinley, and he emphasized it with the words at the beginning of this dispatch.

BURNED AND SANK.

Fate of the Lumber Schooner Appia and Amelia.

New York, June 28.—Fathoms deep in a bed off the treacherous Florida Keys lies the charred hulk of the American schooner Appia and Amelia, which burned to the water's edge and sank June 15. Her captain, W. C. Willard, and his crew of eight men, who barely escaped with their lives from the burning vessel, just arrived here on the Mallory liner Concho.

The Appia and Amelia sailed out of the port of Pascagoula, Miss., June 3, bound for this port. Lumber filled every available space below decks, and it was piled high on the decks. When the fire broke out near the after hatch, June 15, Captain Willard was determined to save his schooner if possible, and while three men were told to form a bucket brigade, the others with their felt hats soaked with water and drawn down over their faces, to protect them from the heat, made a bold dash at the smoking hatch, succeeding in tumbling the lumber overboard, while their mates kept them drenched with water drawn from the sea.

It was all in vain, however, for the flames crept along the deck beams and burst from the forward hatch. It was then apparent that the schooner was doomed, and the longboat was hastily provisioned. Without waiting even to secure the ship's papers, her skipper and crew piled into the boat and were soon afloat. They were picked up by a pilot boat and landed at Key West, where they obtained passage on the Concho.

To Spread the Gospel.

San Francisco, June 28.—The Morning Star, with its captain and crew of Christians, is ready to make another tour among the cannibal islands of the South seas. The vessel will be manned by men who will preach the gospel to the natives. Three young ladies will also go out as missionaries. They will make their future residence on some of the little islands, where they will continue their work for life.

The Morning Star is a barkentine-rigged vessel with auxiliary steam engine, and is owned and maintained by the American board of missions.

The ladies of the party are Miss Chapin, who will start a training school on Kosale, of the Caroline group, and Miss Beulah Logan, who has been attending school in Buffalo. Miss Logan will join her mother on the Caroline group, and take up kindergarten work among the natives.

Third-Class Wool.

Washington, June 28.—After a contest lasting throughout the day, the senate completed the paragraphs of the wool schedule relating to raw wool and advanced to the features relating to manufactured woolen goods. The day was devoted largely to a discussion of the effect of the rates on the price of wool, and the speeches were on technical lines in the main.

Quay made a strong effort to have the ad valorem rates on third-class wool adopted, but he was defeated, 19 to 41. The committee rates were then agreed to, viz: Four cents per pound on third-class wool valued at 10 cents or less per pound, and 7 cents per pound on third-class wool valued above 7 cents per pound. The schedule was completed up to paragraph 364, relating to cloths, knit fabrics, etc.

New York, June 28.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says: A dispatch from Piacetas insists that the backbone of the revolution in the Santa Clara district is broken. It also declares that a majority of the Monegasco insurgent forces are without arms; that all lack munitions, and are suffering from scurvy and smallpox. Their food supplies are said to be fast diminishing on account of the activity of the Spanish columns engaged in the destruction of the crops.

CORBETT'S CLAIM.

Further Consideration Has Been Postponed Until Next Session.

Washington, June 28.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today considered the report prepared by Senator Hear in the case of Hon. H. W. Corbett, recommending that Corbett be seated as senator from Oregon. The committee declined to act upon the report, but ordered that it be printed for the use of the committee, together with any views which might be submitted by the members opposing Corbett.

The result of this proceeding will be to postpone further consideration of the Corbett claim until the next session.

The Union Pacific Question.

Washington, June 25.—The senate committee on Pacific railroads today agreed to report favorably a resolution introduced by Senator Harris, of Kansas, expressing the sense of the senate that the United States should redeem the Union Pacific from prior liens and take steps to foreclose the government mortgage.

The resolution was amended by the addition of a provision at the instance of Senator Morgan, requesting that the president suspend proceedings to carry into effect an agreement alleged to have been made to sell the interest of the United States in the Union Pacific railroad and in the sinking fund until the further action of congress had reference thereto.

The action of the committee was unanimous.

THE HOUSE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Speaker Reed Will Name the Heads of the Committees.

New York, June 28.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: Speaker Reed will name his committee the day the present session closes.

The new list of the most important chairmanships of committees is given below:

Accounts, B. B. O'Dell, New York; agriculture, J. W. Wadsworth, New York; appropriations, J. G. Cannon, Illinois; banking and currency, J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; claims, C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania; District of Columbia, J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin; coinage, weights and measures, C. W. Stone, Pennsylvania; education, G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania; elections, No. 1, L. W. Royce, Indiana; elections, No. 2, G. W. Prince, Illinois; election of president, vice-president and representatives, W. C. Arnold, Pennsylvania; enrolled bills, A. L. Hager, Iowa; foreign affairs, R. H. Hitt, Illinois; immigration, R. Bartholomew, Missouri; Indian affairs, J. Sherman, New York; interstate, W. P. Heppburn, Iowa; invalid pensions, Wilfred S. Kerr, Ohio; judiciary, D. B. Henderson, Iowa; labor, J. J. Gardner, New Jersey; manufactures, G. W. Farris, Indiana; merchant marine and fisheries, Seno E. Payne, New York; military, J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; militia, B. F. Marsh, Illinois; mines and mining, R. G. Cousins, Iowa; naval affairs, C. A. Boutelle, Maine; Pacific railroads, H. H. Powers, Vermont; patents, Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania; pensions, H. C. Loudenlager, New Jersey; postoffices and postroads, Eugene F. Loud, California; public buildings and grounds, David B. Mercer, Nebraska; public lands, John F. Lacy, Iowa; railways and canals, C. A. Chickering, New York; territories, W. S. Knox, Massachusetts; rivers and harbors, W. B. Hooker, New York; war claims, E. M. Mahone, Pennsylvania.

Believed to Have Starved to Death.

San Francisco, June 28.—Fortune de Conte, an artist, highly educated, once patronized by New York's aristocracy, erstwhile dean of the art department of the university of Southern California, and for some months past an earnest worker here, is dead. Paralysis is given as the cause of death, but it is believed he was a victim of starvation.

Papers found among his effects indicate that he was a member of the famous Orleans family and that his name was Sante Salm de Conte. His father was Carlos de Conte, at one time ambassador to England, and who died about 30 years ago.

Three in One Day.

Seattle, June 28.—There were three violent deaths in Seattle and immediate vicinity today.

A Chinaman, who was a prisoner in the county jail, borrowed a razor from the jailor, so that he might shave himself, but slashed his throat with it and died instantly.

The second case was that of a 4-year-old boy, who fell into Cedar river, at Maple Valley, and drowned.

The third was that of an old man named Skinner, whose body was picked up on the tideflats this afternoon. He had probably fallen through the trestle at night. He had a sister living in Milwaukee.

Storms in Missouri.

Kansas City, June 28.—A passenger train on the M., K. & T. road near Montrose ran into box cars that had been blown from a sliding, and killed an unknown man who had sought shelter in the cars. Mrs. Rickabaugh was instantly killed by lightning near Albany while sitting at her window. Albert Rouser, a farmer, was also killed by lightning near St. Charles.

Dauntless Filibusters Released.

Key West, Fla., June 28.—The crew and Cubans who were arrested on board the Dauntless, were today discharged on the ground that there was no evidence to show they were a military organization or intended to commit acts hostile to Spain.

A Jailful of Italian Strikers.

Trenton, N. J., June 28.—One hundred striking Italians at Morristown were arrested today, and placed in the lockup.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States—Oregon.

Marshallfield is to have a new water system, to be completed in about three months.

Miss Edna Southwick, living near Milton, was kicked by a horse and died from the effects in a few hours.

A cloudburst ruined the Harris grade on the road leading from Sherman county to the free bridge on the Deschutes.

The Bandon lighthouse is being re-erected on the outside, to afford the building better protection from the heavy weather.

Joseph Smith was struck by a log and instantly killed at Hartley & Anderson's logging camp, in Clatsop county.

A special train of 1 cars have arrived loaded with fat hogs from Nebraska, on the way to Troutdale. Only a few months ago stock hogs were being shipped from Oregon to be fed.

Crook county has shipped not less than 100,000 sheep, and between 8,000 and 10,000 cattle this spring. It is said that the increase for the year would counterbalance the export.

One wool-buying firm of Dallas has bought and shipped 25,000 pounds of wool, and has about 8,000 pounds more to come in. The firm paid from 12 to 13 cents, the latter price now ruling.

It is reported that 10,000 head of horses have been bought in the section of country between Umatilla and Castle Rock, in Washington, by the Linton cannery, at an average of \$1.50 per head.

Sheriff Agee is constructing at Roseburg two new fruit dryers, making five in all, with a capacity of 800 bushels a day. All the trees seem to be well filled, and it is estimated that the amount of dried prunes in that vicinity will not fall below 400,000 pounds.

Miss Harriet Shrum Carothers, of Albany, a graduate of the Oregon blind school, a few days ago received a check from Augusta, Me., of \$100 as the first prize for the most words made from a long word or sentence. Miss Carothers spent a week in preparing the long list of about 1700 words.

Captain Phil Shannon, of Wapinitia, states that he was with a party crossing the mountains during one of the Indian wars, and the roads being bad two cannon the party had with them were cached. One of the cannon was brought to the country by General John C. Fremont. Captain Shannon says he could easily find them.

Washington.

Frank Shipman was drowned in the Skagit river near Mount Vernon.

There is now roughly estimated to be 12,000,000 feet of logs in Shelton bay.

Another large cannery may be built by an English company at Blaine this fall.

The manufacture of jute bags at the penitentiary approaches the 8,000 mark daily.

The wool clip in Kittitas county this year will aggregate about 600,000 pounds.

The state fair commissioners met in Yakima and decided not to hold a fair this year.

Mark Conkling, aged 19, was drowned while bathing in Green lake, near Seattle.

During one of the cold nights recently a band of sheep in Yakima county "piled up," resulting in a loss of 108 head.

The state has leased from Thurston county a room in the courthouse, to be used as headquarters for the bureau of labor.

The new state law making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday, so far as negotiable paper is concerned, is now in effect.

The dryhouse of the Lamont Shingle Company, near Laurel, in Whatcom county, burned, together with 400,000 shingles.

The O. R. & N. Company has begun suit against the officials of Whitman county to recover the overplus of taxes paid this year under protest.

Mason county has a cherry tree which measures fully 10 feet in circumference, while the diameter of the space covered by the limbs is 66 feet.

The supreme court has instructed the superior court of Pierce county to declare Angelo V. Faucett, the duly-elected mayor of the city of Tacoma.

Mr. Carpenter, a farmer living 12 miles south of Pomeroy, near the mountains, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a shot gun.

The courthouse in Colfax has become so filled with bedbugs that the officers took a half-holiday recently while the janitors fumigated the building by burning sulphur.

During the past month about 2,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Prosser to Nebraska.

Over 10,000 cayuses are being pastured on the Yakima reservation. Six hundred head were sold the other day for \$1 per head. Thousands more can be had at that figure or less.

Two new shingle mills are under construction at Porter, Chehalis county. The Olympia Shingle Company, operating at that place, has just completed a new dryhouse of modern design.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

Considerable activity has been noted in July wheat during the past week, owing to the fear of manipulation by the elevator men. Stocks of wheat in Chicago are now down to 3,000,000 bushels, and this is firmly held by men who believe in higher prices for spot wheat during the next 30 days. There has been little doing in other options, although September wheat has gained two cents. The news has been somewhat conflicting in many respects, reports of harvesting from the Southwest tending to somewhat dishearten holders, while the news in other respects was bullish in tone, and indicated a good demand for cash wheat. Receipts have fallen off sharply in the Northwest, and everything indicates that from now on until the next crop moves, but little will be received. Foreign crop news has been bullish in tone, European advices confirming the reported damage to the Roumanian and Bulgarian crop of 25 per cent. Conditions of India have improved but little. Russian reports continue to speak of damage to wheat in certain sections, while in France there has been only a slight improvement. Exports have shown a moderate decrease under those of the previous week. Bradstreet's reports them at 2,156,000 bushels, while ocean passage decreased 1,440,000 bushels. Our visible supply decreased 1,879,000 bushels, and is now down to 18,794,000 bushels, the smallest in many years. Were there any speculation we would see higher prices at once, but the market is in a rut and so narrow that it is at present controlled by a few professionals who are scalping for small profits. While the present dullness lasts, we hardly look for a bull market, but our supplies are getting so low that the short side is very dangerous to be on, and we advise our friends to buy wheat on the little breaks at present, and be satisfied with small profits until speculation revives, or there is a material change in the situation.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 87@88c; Valley, 69c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.60@3.75; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$18@19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$16.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@13.50; clover, \$11.50@12.50; California wheat, \$10@12; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—12 1/2 @ 18c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 80@85c; fair to good, 25c; dairy, 20@25c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2; Young America, 12 1/2; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3 per dozen; broilers, \$2@3; geese, \$2.50@4.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, \$1.00@1.10 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, 90c@ \$1; yellow, \$1.50 per cental.

Hops—7 1/2 @ 7c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c; mohair, 19@20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2 1/2; dressed mutton, 4 1/2 @ 5c; spring lambs, 6@7 per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4; light and feeders, \$3.50@3; dressed, \$3@4.75 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows \$2.50@3; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 3 1/2 @ 4c; small, 4 1/2 @ 5c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 17c; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9 1/2c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14@15c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11@13c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.50; ducks, \$4@5.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$25 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$20; feed \$21@22.

Corn—Whole, \$20; cracked, per ton, \$20; feed meal, \$20 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$19; whole, \$18.50.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6 1/2c; cows, 6c; mutton sheep, 3 1/2c; pork, 6 1/2c; veal, small, 6@7.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3@4c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@11c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@12c; Oregon, 10@12c per pound.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.50@20.50; California bran, \$13@14.50 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, \$8@11; wheat and oat, \$7@10; oat, \$6@8.50 river barley, \$5@6; best barley, \$6.50@8; alfalfa, \$5@9 clover, \$6@8.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 50@90c.

Onions—New red, 60@70c; do new silverskin, 80@90c per cental.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 25@35c per small box; do large box, 50@55c Royal apricots, 20@40c common cherries, 25@30c; Royal Anne cherries, 45@50c per box; currants, \$1.00@2.00 per chest; peaches, 25@50c; pears, 20@30c; cherry plums, 20@40c per box.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 16c; do seconds, 15@15 1/2c; fancy dairy, 14 1/2c; good to choice, 13@14c per pound.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7@7 1/2c per pound.

FROM SPANISH SOURCES.

An Engagement in Which Cubans Were Reported Defeated.

Havana, June 28.—Colonel Guerneras, with a column of troops and acting in conjunction with the local guerrilla force and garrison of Madruga, has been engaged with an insurgent force under the leadership of Aranguren, which was entrenched in the Sierra de Grille, near Madruga, in this province. The Spanish troops, the official report says, successfully dislodged the insurgents from all the positions occupied by the latter, until the enemy reached Abro del Cafe, where the insurgents made a determined stand. Eventually the insurgents were also dislodged from that place, and the Spanish troops destroyed the enemy's camp. The fighting, the official report adds, lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 7 o'clock at night. The insurgents, in retreating, left 10 men killed on the field, and the government lost one lieutenant and 15 soldiers killed, and had one major, one captain and 134 soldiers wounded.

Dinner to the Poor.

London, June 28.—The Princess of Wales' jubilee dinner to the poor was very successful. About 3000 denizens of the slums were sumptuously entertained at the various centers. The princess, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, and Prince Charles of Denmark, visited the principal halls. The places visited by the royal party were the People's Palace, in the East End, Center hall, in Holburn, and the Western schoolhouse. At the People's Palace the royal visitors were received by the lord mayor and the lady mayoress.

The children at the People's Palaces were all cripples. They were wheeled in bath chairs, limped on crutches, or were carried into the banquet hall. At the Central hall, Holburn, 17,000 people, young and old, partook of the banquet served. The members of the royal party shook hands with and spoke encouraging words to many ragged wails. The same scenes were enacted at Clerkenwell.

At the People's Palace the princess herself made the first block of ice cream with a patent freezer, to the delight of the children.

The Tariff Bill.

Washington, June 28.—The senate today completed the wool, the silk and the tobacco schedules of the tariff bill, and, with this accomplished, the tariff leaders had the satisfaction of knowing that all the schedules of the bill and the free list had been gone over once. There now remains only to go through the bill a second time, passing on the items passed over. These are very numerous and important, including hides, gloves, coal, tea and sugar. After that, the internal revenue features will be all that remains. Progress was rapid today, although every paragraph relating to carpets was stubbornly contested. The consideration of the silk schedule led to a strong contest against the proposed duties on silk fabrics. Senators Teller and Mantle joined with the Democrats in opposition. The paragraph was passed by a majority of two. The tobacco schedule went through with little friction, after the committee had advanced the duty slightly on wrapper and leaf tobacco.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

Castroville, Cal., June 28.—A fatal shooting affray took place today on the place of W. R. Coburn, was killed 14 miles from here, W. H. Coburn was killed and Deputy Sheriff Storey was fatally wounded. Sheriff Pardee and a posse were in pursuit of G. W. Coburn, son of the deceased, who escaped from jail at Lockport a year ago. It was discovered that the escape was in hiding at his father's place, and a posse was formed to capture him, but the father appeared on the scene, and was about to shoot Parsons, when two of the posse fired at him. Young Coburn then used his gun on Storey, who will die. Young Coburn escaped in the confusion which followed, but his capture is only a matter of a few hours.

England Hears the News.