

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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A GRAND FRENCH WEDDING.

Duc de Morney and Miss Gusman Blanc's Marriage in Paris.

Paris special: The Duc de Morney's wedding with Miss Gusman Blanc came off at the Church of the Madeleine to-day with splendid éclat. The weather was the ideal Parisian summer day of dazzling sun and cool northerly breeze. At noon the massive bronze doors of the Madeleine were thrown wide open and a crimson velvet carpet was spread from the granite steps and reached down to the boulevard. The vast church was filled to overflowing, hundreds of ladies standing on top of chairs to catch a glimpse of the bride. The toilets were beautiful, lavender pink, pale blue and white predominating. Thousands of people gathered on the sidewalks and in the balconies and windows facing the Madeleine. At 12:15 the nuptial cortege appeared. The Duc de Morney alighted from a coupe drawn by two superb bays. He looked very pale and serious. He was in evening dress, and wore a large cross and ribbon of the grand commander of the order of Charles III of Spain. His fiancée drove up in a large landau, with dark brown horses covered with white satin ribbons, and with coachman and footmen in brown, crimson and gold livery. She wore a white satin bridal dress with a very long train, very simple and entirely covered by her white tulle veil. She was attended by three bridesmaids. In the nave of the church six abbés in full canonicals performed the marriage service, Abbé Patte pronouncing the nuptial benediction. The music was very impressive, including the Deus Israel of Beethoven, the Otona Pietas of Haydn, and Gounod's Ave Marie. The organ was played by Theodore Dubouché. At 2 o'clock all left the church, the Duc and Duchess in Morney driving off in a coupe drawn by two superb bays. The wedding reception and breakfast were at the Grand Hotel.

The Duc's presents to the bride were equal to those of the famous duke of Buckingham. I will only mention four of them: A superb pair of diamonds, not mounted; that is to say, held together by a wire of gold so fine that when worn on the neck the diamonds only are visible, and have the appearance of hundreds of huge drops of dew. Another present was a magnificent diamond of diamonds worth at least \$20,000. Then a broad ribbon of diamonds; attached to a sort of gold chain-work, so as to tie and untie about the neck like an ordinary silk scarf. Then a fan of white feathers, literally powdered with thousands of small diamonds.

The flowers that the Duc sent to the bride during the thirty days preceding the wedding were superb, no two bouquets ever being the same. One day there would be a ship of carnations, filled with roses; another day, a South American hammock, made of twisted lilacs of the valley and filled with orchids; the next day a bicycle made of corn flowers surmounted by roses; then a balloon of lilies, with jasmine and pansies; in short, every floral originality that a vivid imagination could devise.

VETOING OF PENSION BILLS.

The Senate Committee Indulges in Criticism of the President.

Washington dispatch: A printed report, submitted by Senator Blair to the senate a few days ago from the committee on pensions, to accompany a senate bill granting a pension to Mary J. Nettage, and which was vetoed by the president, came from the government printing office to-day. The committee reports the veto message back to the senate, and recommends the passage of the bill, the president's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. The report is mainly devoted to a criticism of the president for his numerous vetoes of private pension bills, and a defense of the manner in which pension legislation is conducted. At the outset the committee says: "It is said that never since the foundation of the government has there been an executive veto of a private pension bill, save in a single instance, until the present session. How that may be is of no consequence, but so great has become the number of such vetoes interposed by the present executive, all within a few weeks past, and so extraordinary the reasons, some times radically expressed, and in nearly every instance severely implied, an action of the two houses of congress and their committees, upon whom has devolved the tedious and generally unappreciated labor of investigating these claims, accompanied in many cases by such ridicule and official disgust with the claims themselves, that your committee feel that they are justified in a brief review of the many circumstances involved. In doing this a strong effort will be made to restrain a not unusual indignation, which if permitted to assume proportions which the provocation justifies, would wholly destroy those respectful forms of expression which must be maintained in official intercourse between the different officers and departments of government. This becomes more necessary in proportion as it is rendered more difficult by reason of the unjust and unexampled style in which some of the messages of the president are expressed. It shall be the effort of the committee to get on in this difficult matter without violating the courtesies of official intercourse by imitating an example which, so far as we are aware, is without precedent, and which, so far as we are concerned, should remain so."

Of the president's criticism the report says: "Much criticism has been indulged in by the president of the methods of legislation pursued by the two houses of congress, and however uninformed he may be upon the subject, and however unintentionally, by reason of want of knowledge, he may have been pursued in like cases ever since congress and parliament have existed, and which have, in the past, become a safe, been safe from kingly and presidential interference, all the same the people have been misled by unwarranted statements of the president as to the manner in which legislation upon pension claims and the like is, and of necessity must be conducted."

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Rome, July 6.—The cholera returns to-day are as follows: Brindisi, 11 new cases, 7 deaths; Francavilla and Fontana, 83 cases, 33 deaths; Rapiano, 26 deaths. One case is reported at Venice. The *Popolo Romano* asserts that the official figures are lower than the actual figures.

A DEADLY GALE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 6.—News has just reached here of a terrible gale at Apalachicola on Wednesday, June 30, uprooting trees, unroofing houses and causing a loss of \$40,000. The telegraph wires were blown down and six persons, four white and two colored, who were caught in the bay during the storm, lost their lives.

The British holders of Mexican bonds of 1861 have resolved to accept nothing less than 30 per cent face or 20 per cent with interest of the value of the bonds.

A MURDERER HANGED.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2.—Frank Easton, colored, was hanged to-day at Salisbury in the presence of a large crowd for the murder of a white woman some weeks ago. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step. After the singing of a hymn and prayer he confessed the crime in a rambling speech and asked the crowd to execute him quickly. His neck was not broken by the fall and he struggled to death in eighteen minutes. The culprit showed no signs of fear.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, July 1.—The bill passed by the house some time ago for the relief of the survivors of the steamer "Jeannette," and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic seas, was reported by the committee, dissenting from the committee on naval affairs. The senate committee amended the bill so as to provide that the twelve months' pay of Henry K. Warren, of the crew, shall be paid to his child and not to his widow. Miller, from the committee on agriculture, reported, back without amendment, the house bill taxing oleomargarine and gave notice that he would call it up for action after the passage of the appropriation bills. Jones, of Arkansas, stated that Senators George, Gibson, Fair and himself, the minority of the committee, dissenting from the report of Riddleberger introduced a preamble and bill for a reduction, by 25 per cent, of the salaries of cabinet officers, senators and members. He made an address in its advocacy. Referred to the committee.

HOUSE, July 1.—The speaker laid before the house a message from the senate announcing that that body had passed, over the president's veto, the bill to quiet the title of settlers of the Des Moines river lands. The president's message having been read, Payson, of Illinois, presented the reason why the bill should be passed over the president's veto, which, he said, was based on a total misapprehension of the facts of the case and of the end sought to be accomplished by the measure. Oates, of Alabama, moved to refer the message to the committee on judiciary. Lost—yeas 101, nays 149—and the speaker announced that the question returned on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the objections of the president. The house rejected this question in the negative—yeas 161, nays 91—not the constitutional thirds vote in the affirmative. The house then went into committee of the whole, Reagan in the chair, on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The bill was passed and the house adjourned.

SENATE, July 2.—An amendment to the legislative appropriation bill for an additional clerk for the civil service commission was opposed by Vance, who remarked that if the commission was unable to do any more business it would be so much the better. Saulsbury looked upon the civil service commission from the beginning to the end as a useless piece of machinery. If he had his way he would repeal the law. The amendment was in favor of the law and called off the dogs. The discussion was in sympathy with a party opposed to pensioning union soldiers, and he did not propose that any union soldiers should be pensioned if he could avoid it. It was said that the president meant to do right. He would not consent to please a certain element in the country, but he would please honest, loyal people. McMillan, of Tennessee, said the president has signed more private pension bills than any other president in the same space of time. Jackson—And he has vetoed ten times more general than all other presidents put together.

TWENTY THOUSAND WORKINGMEN.

They Get Together and Say a Good Word in Behalf of Ireland.

New York, July 5.—A meeting attended by about 20,000 persons was held this afternoon in Union square, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. The gathering was to appeal to the workmen of Great Britain and Ireland to support candidates who are pledged to the cause of home rule. Among the organizations that attended in bodies were 1,000 members of the ale and porter brewers association, 600 members of the Shoemaker's progressive association, 3,000 men of Progressive assembly No. 2 of laborers, 200 of the association of woodcarvers, 2,000 of the United operators union, 1,000 of the United pressmen union, 1,300 of the tailors union, 4,000 of the iron workers, 1,000 of the longshoremen, 2,000 United brassworkers, 1,000 United tailors of children's clothing, 5,000 operative plasterers, 1,000 tin and slate roofers and 100 marble workers.

There was speaking from four stands—one of them in German. Grand Master Workman Powderly was to have delivered an address, but was forced to send a telegram of regret at his inability to do so. An appeal to the workmen of Great Britain and Ireland was adopted. It expressed intense interest in the home rule movement for Ireland; referred to the sympathy of the British working classes with the United States in its recent struggle for the happily restored good feeling between the north and the south; the result of home rule for the states; and calling for the voters of Great Britain to grant to Ireland the same autonomy as most certainly calculated to engineer the spirit of love and patriotic pride in the mother country and build up a community of feeling with the people of the United States, making a united English speaking nation with an untold power for good.

Among those who spoke was Henry George, who was received with great enthusiasm. He referred to the home rule in allaying sectional strife and animosity in this country. The people of the United States were believers in home rule because they had tried it. The autonomy of Ireland was desired as much for England's sake as for Ireland's. He paid warm tributes to Gladstone and Parnell. One stand was set apart for lady speakers. At this point Lillie Devereux Blake had charge. She held it was time for women to take part in national affairs and followed the suggestion with a brief address. Mrs. Della S. Parnell followed Mrs. Blake. The Irish leader's mother was greeted with cheers. She said her want of health prevented her speaking at length. Her feelings, she said, were strong as she stood before such a multitude. It recalled to her her ancestors who fought for Irish liberty and for humanity against the landlords who ruled over Ireland. In giving sympathy to Ireland she urged that her hearers should not neglect to send them what is more useful and practical—money. Malane Delacour and Margaret Moore also spoke briefly.

ROTS IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, July 5.—Shortly before midnight a party of roughs attacked the house of the conservative club, smashing the windows with stones. Members of the club replied by throwing bottles and firing pistols and guns from the windows, killing one of the attacking party and wounding twenty. The mob then tried to set fire to the house by applying a blazing match saturated with paraffine to the door, but the police arrived in time to save the building.

DISASTROUS SHAM BATTLE.

WALKERSBURG, IND., July 4.—In a sham battle yesterday George Warner had an eye shot out by coming in close proximity to a gun. A Russian by birth, he served in the United States army, and was a veteran of the Crimean war.

MORE PENSION BILLS VETOED.

The President Returns Another Batch Without His Signature.

Washington dispatch: The president today transmitted to the house messages announcing his disapproval of twenty private pension bills, and a bill providing for the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn. The last named bill is vetoed, the president says, because he is entirely satisfied that the building provided for is not immediately necessary, and he adds that not a little legislation has lately been perfected, and more will be necessary, to increase miscalculations in many of the public buildings now in progress of erection.

Lewis W. Scanlan filed his declaration for a pension in 1886, alleging that he contracted chronic diarrhoea in the Black Hawk war. The records show that he served from April 18, 1832, to May 28, 1832. In vetoing the bill for his relief the president says: "I am inclined to think it would have been a fortunate thing if, in this case, it could be demonstrated that a man could thrive so well with chronic diarrhoea for fifty-two years, as its existence in the case of this good old gentleman would prove. We should then, perhaps, have less of it in claims for pensions. The fact is, in this case there is no disability which can be traced to the forty days' military service fifty-four years ago, and I think little, if any, more infirmity than is usually found in men of the age of the claimant."

In vetoing the bill granting a pension to France Denning who claims that he contracted blindness, the result of rheumatism in military service, the president says that there seems to be no testimony showing the soldier's condition from the time of his discharge to 1880, a period of fifteen years. The president continues: "After nineteen years had elapsed since his discharge from the army a pension is claimed against him because he served in the army, of the incidence of rheumatism while in the service, coupled with the startling proposition that this rheumatism resulted just previous to his application in blindness. Upon medical examination it appeared that the blindness was caused by an affection of the optic nerve. I am satisfied that a fair examination of the facts in this case justifies the statement that the bill under consideration can rest only upon the ground that aid should be furnished to this ex-soldier because he served in the army, and because a long time thereafter he became blind, disabled and dependent. None of us are entitled to credit for the extreme tenderness and consideration toward those who fought their country's battles. These sentiments are common to all good citizens. They lead to most benevolent care on the part of the government and deeds of charity and mercy in private life. The blatant and noisy self-assertion of those who, from motives that may well be suspected, declare themselves, above all others, friends of soldiers cannot discredit nor belittle the calm, steady, and affectionate regard of a grateful nation. Legislation has been at the present session of congress perfected considerably, increasing the rate of pension in certain cases. Appropriations have also been made of large sums for the support of military widows, whose sick, disabled, or needy soldiers are cared for, and within a few days a liberal sum has been appropriated for enlargement and increased accommodation and convenience of these institutions."

All this is more than should be done, but with all this, and with the blunders of special acts which have been pushed, granting pensions in cases where, for my part, I am willing to confess that sympathy rather than judgment has often led to the discovery of relation between injury or death and military service. I am constrained by a sense of public duty to interpose against establishing the principle and setting a precedent which must result in unregulated, partial and unjust gifts of public money under pretext of indemnifying those who have served in the army. I am constrained by the house committee on invalid pensions considered the presidential veto messages at its meeting to-day. Representative Conger called up the bill for the relief of John Luce, whose claim is based on the loss of his eye in the service, and in the ward on the pommel of his saddle, but after discussion it was decided that the bill did not embody a case strong enough to pass over the veto, and it was dropped.

Probably all vetoed pension bills which originate in the senate, with one exception, will be reported to the committee on pensions with recommendations that they do pass, the president's veto notwithstanding. One exception will be covered by a new bill, the one vetoed being defective in consequence of clerical errors.

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN GIRLS.

Montreal dispatch: In relation to a memorial introduced the other day into the United States senate, from the National Christian Temperance union of Indiana, asking an investigation into the importation of young Canadian girls into Chicago for immoral purposes, Chief of Police Parady says that six years ago the importation of Canadian girls was attempted, but that the police stopped it. City detectives had no control in not used as a basis of supply. It is asserted, however, that such a traffic is carried on and that last week two gangs, one of eleven and one of twenty-five, were dispatched to Chicago. The victims were principally from the country, who had been hired as domestics. This nefarious trade is carried on in the most open manner in a den in the rear of one of the principal markets, no effort being made to conceal the business at all.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

A Measure Having in View the Granting of Additional Rights. Washington special: A few weeks ago Mr. McKee, of Arkansas, introduced a bill in the house entitled, "A bill to grant additional rights to certain homestead settlers on public lands." The bill was taken up in the public lands committee in the house to-day and a favorable report agreed upon. The object of the measure is to permit homestead settlers who have entered less than 100 acres of land to take up enough more to make the aggregate of the entry up to that amount with the understanding that the second entry must be contiguous to the first if possible. If not, he may enter so much of any other public land as may be subject to homestead entry in the same land district, or if he chooses, instead of doing this, he may relinquish the first land entered to the United States for cancellation and thereupon be entitled to enter lands under the homestead laws the same as if the second entry had not been made, provided the cultivation of the first entry to be considered as residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the land entered by additional or new entry and shall be deducted from the time of residence and cultivation required by law. It is also provided that if final proof of settlement and cultivation has been made for the first entry, when the additional or new entry is made no further proof shall be required and patent shall issue. A proviso is added that the benefits of the act shall not be extended to any person who, at the time of his other application under it, is owner of 160 acres of land. The bill will be reported to the house on the first opportunity and an effort will be made to pass it at the present session.

DEFEAT CERTAIN.

London dispatch: The last hope of the Gladstonians of the vote in the counties has failed. English counties are going unionist. The counties of Somerset, Warwick, Derby, Denbigh and Shropshire have returned conservatives. Scotland continues Gladstonian. Numerous county polls have not yet been taken, but it is impossible to reverse the defeat of the government. The unionists are confident of an ultimate strength of 370 against 300. A cabinet council will be held Tuesday to decide on the course to be pursued in view of the result of the elections.

RAILWAY WORKS TO CLOSE.

LONDON, July 6.—Boreg's railway works in Berlin, which are the oldest of the kind on the continent, having been founded in 1838, will shortly be closed owing to continued loss arising from low prices. The total number of persons who emigrated from Germany from January to May, both inclusive, is 23,977. This is a large decrease as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1885.

MAN AND WIFE KILLED.

MERIDIAN, MISS., July 1.—The families of George M. Gullet and Bartow lived in the same house south of Scooba, Kemper county. The men were partners in farming. While dressing at noon yesterday Gullet fell asleep. An altercation occurred between Bartow and his wife and Mrs. Gullet which aroused Gullet. He went into the room and asked what was the matter. Bartow began cursing him saying that he had wanted to kill him for some time and would do it right then, seizing a gun at the same time. Gullet sprang to a bureau drawer for a pistol and shot Bartow in the neck while he was in the act of firing. Bartow dropped the gun and ran to the fence. Gullet picked up the gun and shot him dead. Turning he discovered Bartow's wife in the act of killing his wife with an axe, whereupon he fired the remaining charge at Mrs. Bartow, killing her instantly. Gullet surrendered to the authorities.

MOSES DOW'S BEQUESTS.

Boston special: The will of Moses A. Dow gives to the Dow academy \$6,000 for a permanent fund; to the fund of the Winchester home for aged women at Charleston, \$100,000; \$35,000 in private bequests; and the balance of his estate as trustee for his widow. The will provides for the sale of the Waverly house lot for not less than \$390,000 and of the Waverly Magazine property to the highest bidder.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Prince Louis Napoleon is making a tour of Japan.

Emma Nevada is living quietly with her husband in Paris.

Ex-Mayor Jacob, of Louisville, Ky., is an applicant for the Persian mission.

Secretary Manning is reported to be much improved in health since his arrival at Hot Springs.

John I. Blair, the railroad millionaire, has given \$20,000 towards founding a professorship at Princeton college.

Ex-President Arthur has gone to New London, Conn., to pass the summer, hoping thereby to regain his health.

It is again announced that Miss Maud Banks, a daughter of General N. P. Banks, will go upon the stage next winter.

General Lew Wallace has settled himself permanently at literature as a profession, at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind.

Secretary Bayard is one of the best horsemen at the capital. He is frequently seen mounted upon a fine Kentucky thoroughbred.

Mme Modjeska is the wonder of timid women at Monterey, Cal., as she dives and swims in dazzling costume in the waves of Monterey bay.

Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish is generally pointed out to English ears and people as one of our finest American gentlemen—of the olden time.

Yessult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, will be taken care of by her friends in England, it is said. But O'Donovan's mind feels much easier.

Senator Stanford says that he has had to feed traps upon his ranch the past year at a cost of about \$200 a month, and all the time in need of good work hands.

Mr. John Russell Young is convalescing from an attack of illness at Hastings, England. He intends soon to go to Switzerland, where he will spend a month or two.

Aunt ex-President Hayes' children: Webb is a trunk-maker at Cleveland; Burdick is practicing law at Toledo; Rutherford is paying teller of a little savings bank at Fremont, and Fannie and Scott are at school.

THE SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT.

Official Estimates as to the Yield Not Likely to be Realized.

The following crop summary appears in this week's issue of the Chicago Farmers' Review: Detailed reports from the spring wheat growing states, together with actual results from winter wheat harvesting, indicate that the official estimates as to the probable total crop yield will not be realized. The actual injury to the crop in Minnesota is already serious, while the average of reports from Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Iowa indicate that many sections have felt the blight, and that the average yield has already been considerably lessened. Though an analysis of the probable crop yield has not been attempted by the Review, yet a study of the detailed reports, which have covered every county in the northwest, during the past three weeks, does not give promise to exceed sixty million bushels in excess of the final figures made by the government last year. Both oats and flax crops have suffered severely from the prolonged drought in the northwestern states, and the prospective yield of oats will be short an average yield per acre. Rains in Iowa, Indiana and Illinois have delayed the harvest and caused some injury. In twenty-seven counties in Illinois, which return reports as to the actual results of the wheat harvest, the yield varied widely from five to eighteen bushels. Reports from eleven counties in Minnesota indicate that the present wheat outlook does not promise to exceed one-half to three-fourths of an average where the full effects of the drought have been felt. In Farquhar, Sherburne and Chippewa counties the outlook is declared to be unusually poor. Reports from Illinois show that the wheat harvest is of excellent quality, though the yield will fall short of an average crop. The need of rain for all growing crops is indicated throughout Wisconsin. In Dakota the need of rain is again beginning to be felt throughout the entire territory. In Hughes and Clay counties the drought is severe.

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HENRY WARD IN ENGLAND.

London special: The Chronicle and the News are the only papers that pay any attention to Mr. Beecher. The Chronicle says: "The proceedings were hardly as decorous as is desirable in a place of worship when divine service is being conducted, many of the reverend gentleman's illustrations being received by the closely packed congregation with loud laughter. There was nothing, however, in the text or the treatment to provoke hilarity. Mr. Beecher is a venerable looking gentleman. In his opening prayer his voice was almost inaudible."

THE NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM.

L. N. Minnie, of Port Huron, Mich., was burned to death. Detectives have run down a Canadian counterfeit named Rogers. Senator Manning has returned to Washington greatly improved in health. New York City proposes to extend her limits so as to take in three or four counties. The Gorman Bundesrath has refused to grant \$750,000 to the proposed exhibition because manufacturers do not support the project. The New York weekly statement of the associated banks shows a reserve decrease of \$3,335,990. The banks now hold \$11,021,000. John C. Doelbower, for twenty years editor of the LaFayette (Ind.) Dispatch, and well known democratic politician, died on the 4th. Fourteen persons were killed by the railway accident at Wurzburg, Germany. Ten of them were mangled beyond the possibility of recognition. The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for the month of June, 1885, are: \$2,064,000; 1885, \$1,865,449; increase, \$198,551. Hugo Michael, a farmer's son, ran away from his home near Appleton, Wis., last his way in the woods of Taylor county, and starved to death. His body was found. Admiral Baldwin's villa at Newport, R. I., was robbed of all the silverware. The villa was robbed last summer of several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, some of which was found buried in the vicinity. The headquarters of the national legislative committee of the Knights of Labor in Washington is being flooded with petitions from local assemblies to be presented to congress urging action upon the measures named in the recent list submitted by the national committee. The workmen's party at Brussels, Belgium, publish a manifesto stating that the great workmen's demonstration in Brussels would take place on August 15. If it is prohibited the workmen will reply by a strike all over the country. "We want universal suffrage," concluded the manifesto, "and will have it."

MERIDIAN, MISS., JULY 1.—

The families of George M. Gullet and Bartow lived in the same house south of Scooba, Kemper county. The men were partners in farming. While dressing at noon yesterday Gullet fell asleep. An altercation occurred between Bartow and his wife and Mrs. Gullet which aroused Gullet. He went into the room and asked what was the matter. Bartow began cursing him saying that he had wanted to kill him for some time and would do it right then, seizing a gun at the same time. Gullet sprang to a bureau drawer for a pistol and shot Bartow in the neck while he was in the act of firing. Bartow dropped the gun and ran to the fence. Gullet picked up the gun and shot him dead. Turning he discovered Bartow's wife in the act of killing his wife with an axe, whereupon he fired the remaining charge at Mrs. Bartow, killing her instantly. Gullet surrendered to the authorities.