PLANS TO KILL AND DESTROY.

The Dastardly Creed of the Anarchists Shown by Strong Testimony.

The anarchists' trial at Chicago elicits deep interest and draws large crowds. In the proceedings on the 24th, John Aschenbrenner, assistant foreman of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, testified that he was at his post at 5 o'clock the evening of May 3 and saw some men set up the "revenge" circular. Witness helped to make up the form. It was set up in two different galleys, one in English and the other in German. After locking up the form witness went home. On the morning of May 5 witness saw a revolver and belt belonging to the Lehr und Verein in Fischer's drawer. On the fourth he told Fischer to take them away. Fischer put the belt around his waist and the revolver in his pocket and was going down stairs when the detectives arrested him. George Munn, typesetter, set a portion

the circular.

Herman Pudewa, a compositor, also worked on the circular, and identified the manuscript as the handwriting of Spies. The witness explained that the circular was first headed "To Arms, Workingmen! To Arms!" but that someone in the office expressed the opinion that a single word should be substituted, and the word 'Re ' which was standing on a galley already set up was substituted.

A sensation was created among the anarchists by the appearance in the witness-box of Andrew C. Johnson, one of the Pinkerton detectives. Breathless attention was given as the witness commenced Spies regarded him with an expression of surprise and alarm and immediately began an earnest conversation with his attorney. Witness began his tes-timony by stating that he was a member American branch of the Interna tional Workingmen's union and belonged the armed section. He attended all their meetings from Feb. 22, 1882, to January, 1886. At the first meeting the wit ness attended. Parsons stated that it was called to give the merchant princes an opportunity to attend and hear the communists speak. He said: 'I want you all to unite and throw off the yoke. We need no president, no congressmen, no policemen, no judges. Let us rise and exterminate them." At a subsequent meeting, during the LaSalle strike, Fielden said was a blessing that something I been invented with which they could fight the militia, who were armed with Gatling guns. Parsons said at a meeting held April 22, referring to the board of trade opening: "What a splenoid opportunity there will be to blow up that den of robbers." Fielden said: "I want you to go to the lodging houses and get all the tramps to go with us. The more there are the merrier." The witness then related meetings he had attended. He heard Parsons say at one of them, "I lived on snowballs last winter, but by God I'll not live on them this winter." The next meeting was April 30, on Market Square. Fielden said: "I want all the workingmen to arm themselves and sweep the capitalists from off the earth.'

Parsons then said: "Every workingman Washington street with Spies. men passed by and Spies said a few dyna mite bombs would soon scatter them. The militia then passed, and he said: "Oh they are only boys; fifty men could rout them." At the Ogden grove picnic, June 7. 1885, Fielden said: "I want you to organize, and by organization I mean force. Learn how to make and use dynamite." The next meeting, August 19, 1885, at Grief's hall, Parsons talked about the street car employes. He said if one shot had been fired and Bonfield had got that shot the whole city would have been deluged with blood. At the next meeting, August 24—this was the meeting of the armed section of the socialists—Fielden and Parsons were present."

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

The Two Courses of Immediate Action that

Are Open to the Queen. London cablegram: Two courses of immediate action are open to the queen in view of the resignation yesterday of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. Her majesty may either summon Mr. Gladstone to advise her in this crisis as to the best way of proceeding, or she may act at once on her own initiative and call at once Lord Hartington or Mr. Salisbury. Mr. Gladstone's resignation will, of course, be accepted any way, and Lord Hartington would certainly decline to take the premiership. Both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington would advise the queen to call Lord Salisbury to form a cabinet, so that in any case this will be done. Lord Salisbury arrives today in London, having started to come as soon as Mr. Gladstone had taken decisive action. His lordship, however, will have no easy time, even under the most favorable circumstances possible, in getting logether a respectable ministry. It is positively stated that Earl Carnavon will not enter a tory cabinet. His attitude on the Irish question and the Parnell incident is a sufficient reason for an absence of an altogether harmonious relation with conserva- president to communicate information contive leaders, and his sympathies, if not his judgment, are rather with the home rulers. Indeed, the Gladstones regard Lord Carnarvon's partial estrangement from the unionist party with a good deal of satisfac-tion, and are hopeful of being able to con-vert him to their side of the Irish question. He would be a notable and valuable addito their ranks, especially in view of the falling off of so many prominent and

The Duke of Argyll, on the other hand, is almost certain to be included in Lord Salisury's cabinet, but it is impossible to tell the extent to which the other resident liberals will be willing to assist the conservative leaders until the latter are able to make definite proposals for the general con-duct of the government, and the treatment in particular of Ireland.

COVERED WITH BOILING LARD

CHICAGO, ILL., July 25 .- In Armour's oleomargaring factory early this morning a large ank, one of six situated in the factory adjoining the packing house on Forty-third street and Packers' avenue, became over charged with steam and exploded with frightful force, sen ling its boiling contents over four men, while two others, at thirty yards distance, were injured by flying debris. Thomas Dolan died from the effects of his injuries and James Balley is not expected to live. The damage to the building is almost nothing.

The servants of Mr. Granstone are packing the furniture, books, and papers in his official residence in London. Ford Randolph Church-ill has been summoned home by telegraph. The new parliament will probably convene August 5. FRENCH POLITICAL MATTERS.

Pants, July 22 .- The republicans have organized a committee for the propagation of republican principles among the people of France and the extirpation of roylism. The committee has framed an appeal to French-

Several leading snarchists, including Rose Michel, have been committed for trial at the assizes for inciting pillage and riot during the strike at Decazeville. In consequence of this of the authorities the anarchists threaten hostile displays.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

4 Record of Proceedings in Both Branches SENATE, July 22.—The bill for a public building at Nebraska City, Neb., was passed. The senate then resumed the consideration of the Payne case, and Teller concluded his remarks commenced vesterday. He was followed by Sherman, Jewett occupying the chair. The chair announced the question to be on the adoption of the report of the majority of the committee. Hour moved as an amendment that the minority report calling for an investigation be adopted instead. In conclusion Frye The United States senate can engage n no bisher, no better, no more responsible duty than to put itself to a work the result of which might be a warning, and a terrible warning, extending from the east to the west and from the north to south, that of the "revenge" circular in the Arbeiter this corruption by great wealth must stop now and forever. A vote will be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

House, July 22 .- Hatch, of Missouri, rethat they be non-concurred in. It was referred to the committee of the whole, where it takes itspince at the foot of the calendar and where it can only be reached by laying aside the Morrison or Randall tariff bills and one or two internal revenue bills. rt again called up the special order and Hatch again raised the question of consideration, desiring to move to go into mmittee of the whole for the consideration of the oleomargarine bill. The house used to consider either the navy increase oil or the inter-state commerce bill and en went into committee of the whole on the revenue bills, the object being to reach the oleomargarine bill. The Morrison tariff II, the bill giving notice of the termination of the Hawaiian treaty and other bills relating to revenue were laid aside. The

tee . ose and the house adjourned. SENATE, July 23 .- After the transaction of some unimportant business in the shape of personal explanations the senate took up the Payne case and was addressed by Call in opposition to further investigation. Evarts closed the debate in an argument against further investigation. Hoar fol lowed Evarts in closing the debate and the senate proceeded to take a vote. The first vote was on the resolution of Messrs. Hoar and Frye, for further investigation, and it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 44. Logan announced that he had received a letter from Lieut. Gov. Kennedy, of Ohio, asking that his entire letter, from which Logan readex tracts yesterday, might be printed in The Record. Hoar and Edmunds insisted that it should be read and it was read by the The senate then resumed the conclerk. sideration of the sundry civil bill and had only got through three pages when recess was taken till 8 o'clock p. m.

House, July 23 .- The house went into committee of the whole on revinue measures, with a view to reaching the oleomargarine bill. The committee then proceeded must save a little of his wages and buy a Colt's revolver and a Winchester rifle. We will march to the board of trade building, and while the band is playing we will sing the 'Merseillaise.'' "May 30, Decoration day," proceeded the witness, "I was standing on the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street with Spies. Some police. slowly to set aside all revenue measures in Willis, of Kentucky, from the conference committee on the river and harbor bill, re ported disagreement and a further conference was ordered. Herbert, of Alabama, submitted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill it was agreed to.

SENATE, July 24 .- The resolution offered yesterday by Senator Edmunds instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the violation of rights of Amerian fishing and merchant vessels in Canadian waters was taken up and adopted The senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendment to strike out the item of \$97, 000 for a postoffice at Denver, Colo., was disagreed to, and a provision added by congress extending the limit of cost. An item of \$15,000 was inserted for a salmon hatchery on the Oregon river, and an item of \$7,400 was inserted for additional elerical force at the sub-treasury in New York The sundry civil bill was then passed and

the deficiency bill was taken up. House, July 24.-Immediately after the reading of the journal the house went into committee of the whole-Mr. Crisp in the chair, on the bill for the increase of the navy. An amendment was adopted insert ing the provision for a dynamite gun cruiser. Mr. Boutelle moved to strike out the clause which authorizes the secretary of the navy in certain emergencies to import the armorfor the new cruisers. Agreed to, 101 to 67. Mr. Brady of Virginia of fered an amendment providing that one of the new vessels shall be built at the Norfolk navy. Rejected. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. Ballentine's amendment was rejected with out division and the other amendments were voted on in bulk, being rejected. Herbert then offered as a substitute for the bill the proposition agreed to by the com-mittee on naval affairs, and which was recently published, and it was agreed to-yeas 117, nay 104. The bill as then

amended was passed.
Senate, July 26.—Ingalls offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the cerning the alleged detention of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, by the Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte; also whether any additional United States troops have been recently ordered to Fort Bliss. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. An item was inserted to pay Edwin B. Smith \$2,000 for legal services rendered the government in the Guiteau case. The bill was then reported back to the senate and all the amendments were concurred in the bill passed. On motion of Mahone, the senate proceeded to the consideration of public building bills, when the following was passed: The house bill increasing to \$160,-000 the limit of the cost of the public building at La Crosse, Wis. On motion of Sewell, the bill was passed appropriating \$250,000 for the establishment of a military post at or near Denver. Col.

House, July 26,-Holman, from the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, reported disagreement. Holman stated that the real point of difference was the senate amendment providing for senators' clerks. The other points of difference were more formal than real. Henley, from the committee on public lands, reported back the senate bill forfeiting certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railway company. The committee recommends at futed the provisions of the house bill on the same subject. Payson entered upon an exhaustive view of the case, but, pending the conclusion of his remarks, the house

SENATE, July 27 .- Allison, from the committee on finance, reported back the house joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the treasury on the public flebt with an amendment. Beck, a member of the committee, stated that this was the report of a majority of the committee, but the minority adhered to the house resolution. Placed on the calendar. After several reports on vetoed pension bills the senate went into secret session and soon adjourned.

House, July 27 .- Willis, of Kentucky rom the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill, reported continued disagreement. He then offered a resolution declaring it to be the ense of the house that the item making an appropriation for the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship canal should be stricken from the senate amendment and instructing the conferees accordingly.

Agreed to-100 to 63. Hiscock, of New ork, offered a resolution directing the onferces to insist upon striking out the mate amendment providing for the im provement of the Mississippi river from he head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river. Adopted-yeas 144, nays 85, McMillen offered a resolution instructing the conferces to insist on striking out of the senate amendment the item approprinting \$375,000 for the improvement of he Potomac river. Agreed to-107 to 75. A further conference was then ordered, The house then resumed the consideration f the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill. The question recurred upon the house subported back from the committee on agri-culture, the oleomargarine bill, with senate agreed to—yeas 74, nays 65. The senate amendments, and with a recommendation bill as thus amended was passed-year 185, nays 48-and a request for a conference was made.

> House, July 28.—The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Cobb, Van Eaton and Payson as conferees on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill. Holman from the conference committee on the legis. lative, executive and judicial bill, reported continued disagreement. Holman said a substantial agreement had been reached on the clause increasing the appropriation for internal revenue employes and making an appropriation for the collection of statisties in regard to marriage and divorce. This narrowed the disagreement down to the one item of senstors' clerks, and upon this the senate was firm. He moved that he house recede from its disagreement to the amendment. After delate the motion was agreed to -yeas 143, nays 92. A further conference was ordered on the remaining points of difference. The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and so continued until adjournment.

> SENATE, July 28 .- The senate then took up the fortification bill. The bill, as it came from the house, appropriates \$620,-000. The senate adds \$6,010,000 to that amount in accordance with recommendaions of the ordnance and gun foundry boards regarding the manufacture of heavy cons. The consideration of the bill was in terrupted and Allison, from the conference ommittee on the legislative appropriation sill, submitted a report, which was agreed o. Dolph opposed the amendment authorizing a contract with the South Boston iron works for the construction of cast-iron mortars to the amount of \$60,000. The amendment was further defended by Plumb. and finally agreed to. Plumb offered as amendment appropriating \$200,000 to enable the secretary of the navy to provide additional tools and machinery for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance at the Washington navy yard. Adopted The bill was then reported to the senate the various amendments agreed to and the bill passed.

NEWS NOTES IN BRIEF.

Cholera returns from Italy continue

Twenty citizens of Darbyville, O., are on rfal for murder. An attack on the Panama canal scheme

published in Paris. Much excitement exists at Franklin, O.

over the murder of Mamie Holweger. Arainstorm in Western Pennsylvania

worked damage estimated at \$350,000. A Comanche county, Tex., mob lynched

the negro boy who outraged and murdered Mrs. Stephens.

Simon Hancock shot and killed Mrs. James Bass and her unborn babe, near Gresham, Ky.

Hubert O. Thompson, leader of the New York county democracy, is dead; cause erebral apoplexy. Wheatland, a Pennsylvania village, is

clessed with a female crank who claims to be "Jesus Christ." General James H. Van Allen, of New York, committed suicide by jumping over-

board from the steamer Umbria. Gus Zills and Jack Gilmore, of New Haven, fought an eighteen round prize

light, which was declared a draw. Col. W. H. Bolton and John T. Stewart Thicago postoffice employees, are in the ig for embezzlement of public money.

At Montreal on the 27th, the palling was conferred upon Archbishop Fabre, by Cardinal Tascherau amid great pomp and splendor.

It is said it was a "dummy" and not Brodie that jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, the real Brodie being in the water eady to be picked up.

In the secret session of the senate on the 27th the nomination of Postmaster Rastell, of De Kalb, Ill., was summarily and ununimously rejected. His offense was the writing and publishing of an obituary of General Grant, in which the hero was alluded to as a tyrant and compared with Julius Casar.

THE HERO ONE YEAR DEAD.

New York special: A great many people death, and the number of visitors to his tomb was large. There was also a quiet and laid a beautiful floral tribute upon the casket. Col. Fred Grant visited the tomb about noon and entered alone. After remaining a few moments he came out bearing a branch of ivy which he had plucked one of the numerous collections of plants and flowers which had been sent to he tomb by persons in different parts of the country. A young man and wife, evidently recently married, asked the colonel the country. for a leaf of the ivy, and he gave them a spray. After he had departed some choice cut flowers arrived from Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Dr. Newman. They were placed on the casket.

S. P. Rounds, public printer at Washington, has purchased the plant of The Omaha Republican for \$100,000, and will take possession in October. His son-in-law, O. H. Rothacker, is to be chief editor. EXCITEMENT ON THE BORDER.

exanc Want Revenge for Indignities Heaped on Americans by Mexicans.

Fort Worth (Tex.) special: The most intense excitement prevails all through Texas over the illegal detention of Editor Cutting, of El Paso, in a noisome dungeon in Paso del Norte, by the Mexican authorlties of the state of Chihuahua, despite the repeated demands for his release by the United States minister at the City of Mexico, and Consul Brigham at El Paso. All the native hatred against Mexicans is greasers in all things is the only topic of amenting the inactivity of the state department at Washington in not immediately enforcing its demands, and now massed across the river from El Paso has aroused indignation to the highest pitch, and a stsong war feelments on the border, of the stealing and murders committed by marauding bands. The killing of Capt. Crawford is denounced as an assassination by the troops of an insolent neighbor republic, and that no atone ment has been demanded by our govern ment is denounced in unmeasured terms.

Just why, cannot be stated, but this por-Texas is anxious for war Mexico. Let Cutting continue to be held after the demand for his release, and the ogan, "Remember Goliah; remember the Alamo. would create such enthusiasm as never did before and Texas would go to the front with alacrity. Advices from the nilitary headquarters at San Antonio state there is considerable bustle and activity there and although no information can be gleaned from army officials it is currently reported that Gen. Stanley is preparing to forward troops to the border imnediately upon receipt of orders.

The outrage on Editor Cutting is but one of the long list of similar indignities which are daily growing worse. Affairs in Chihuaoun are actually in such a state that nine enths of the Americans there are claiming to be British subjects, in order to be assured of protection. Americans are not allowed to go into the country armed. Passengers are searched at the Mexican Central depot in crossing the Rio Grande, and every pistol found is confiscated. British subjects, and those from any European nation, as well as Mexicans, can cary arms at pleasure. This is a humiliation that subjects the American government to ridicule and sharp criticism that she, of all other nations, is powerless to protect her own citizens in a neighboring republic, and hey must seek it by claiming they are British subjects. People are becoming more indignant hourly, and but one opin-ion prevails—that the Mexican government should at once be taught that it cannot treat American citizens with indignity.

BILLS MUST BE SCRUTINIZED.

The President Will Ignore Precedent and Stay Away From Adjournment.

Washington special: It was learned from excellent authority to-day, and is vouched for by the Critic, that President Cleveland will undoubtedly change the custom, long practiced by his predecessors, of visiting the president's room adjoining the enate chamber, accompanied by his cabinet, during the expiring hours of the session of congress, and attach his approval or state his objections to appropriation bills and other measures rushed through, as is ustomary on the eve of adjournment. The executive department being a coordinate branch of the great government the people President Cleveland maintains that his constitutional duties as such executive are clearly defined, and in order to properly discharge the same he must have time to duly examine and consider all measures requiring his approval to become laws, and that such proper scruting as is required for a faithful discharge of the trusts confided to the execuive branch of the government cannot be iven amid the rush of hasty legislation round out during the last few hours of the lose of the session. Entertaining these iews, Cleveland will remain at the executive mansion and receive the congressional enactments in the usual regular course and take time to give them careful consideration. Congress, of course, will have to con inue its session till the executive returns the measures with his approval or accompanied with his objections. Therefore the date of adjournment cannot be definitely fixed by a previous joint resolution of con Adjournment must wait the pres dent's return of the bills submitted to him A few days of careful consideration and crutiny of the numerous acts of legisla tion will, it is claimed, be time well oc cupied by the executive department in the exercise of its constitutional obligations and duty. Congress will, it is nevertheless asserted, adjourn at noon on next Monday

Porter's Balloon Adventure.

"I suppose you never heard of Fitz John Porter's balloon ride," said an old army officer the othe day. "Well," he continued, "It was one of the most romantic events in the life of that gallaut soldier. He was with McClelian in the peninsular campaign, and was distin guished for his intelligent activity. Porter conceived the idea that balloons could be made very useful in reconnollering, and at his request Gen. McClellan obtained the necessary equipment for this service. The balloons and the apparatus for the manufacture of the gas were precured without much difficulty, but an aeronaut was not so easy to obtain. Some of the officers of the engineer corps agreed to make the first trip in the balloon which was to afford a view of the confederate operations, Porter watched their preparations with keen interest. Just as they had everything ready, he stepped into the basket of the clumsy gas bag to see that everything had been properly prepared. While he was examining the machine it slipped from the grip of the men who held it and shot like an arrow up into the air carrying Porter as its lone passenger. He had never been in a balloom before and knew nothng whatever about managing one. A stiff proeze was blowing, and the great bulb flew like a bird away from the astouished camp became a mere speck in the sky, and remembered the anniversary of Gen. Grant's then faded completely from sight. Not a man who watched it disappear expected that he would ever see Porter alive again. He started on his wild night at 7 o'clock in the morning observance of the day by the G. A. R. and U.S. Grant post of Brooklyn. The latter great commotion over the probable death of its favorite officer. When night came and nothing had been seen of the balloon it the general conviction that Porter had either been killed by a fall from his balloon or had been captured by the confederates. About daybreak next morning a picket challenged a man coming toward the federal line and a moment later recognized Gen. Porter. His balloon had carried him clean over the confederate army. He was fired at a dozen times by the confederate artillery. At night the wind changed and brought blm back, and when he saw that he was over his own army he let out the gas gradually and safely descended, after being twenty hours in the air with the vision of a horrible death constantly before him. After this strange adventure, no more experi-ments with balloons were made in McClellan's army."-Atlanta Constitution.

THE Lyons Mirror understands that all the employes at the Mission scchool for the Omaha Indians are off visiting during the vacation except Miss Fetter, and she is roing.

I am prepared to pay that price in coin which it demands—patience and work. There are few good things they will not Omaha Indians are off visiting during the

HOW ABOUT THE HARVEST.

Reports from Fields of the Northwest a Little

Minneapolis special says: Reports from the harvest fields of the northwest are a little more encouraging, although generally varying and far from satisfactory. One thing may be set down as certain; the crop in Minnesota and Dakota will be very "spotted," strips of good and bad running through all sections. This Inct is more noticeable this year than ever before. In some counties, even some town aroused. The treachery and perfidy of the ships, one-half the crop is excellent, heads well filled, plumpy and sound in every way, conversation. The press of the state is while the other half is thin, poorly filled and will make very light yield. The weather of the past ten days has been very favora ble, and has retrieved in a measure the the news that Mexican troops are damage done earlier in the season. Light rains have fallen in some sections, and the nights have been cool. Many fields that were supposed to be very bacly ing is apparent. Cattlemen, cowhoys and injured have come out wonderfully frontiers men all tell of Mexican encroachduring the past ten days, and reports during the past ten days, and reports are continually growing better. Mr. E. P. Bacon, a grain of Milwaukee, who is well known as perfectly reliable and conserva-tive, has just returned from an extensive trip through Southern Minnesota and Dakota and a portion of the James river He went out prepared by reports valley. he had heard to find less than half a crop, but was agreeably surprised at every place he visited. Around Aberdeen, who crop was reported to be in very bad condition, many fields would not be cut, h found the farmers considerably elated over the way the crop was turning out. A drive of some fifteen miles around that vicinity convinced him that the damage there had beer greatly over-estimated. He says the same is true in Southern Minnesota, while the crop will be light in some places, on the whole it looks better than has bee reported The rain of Sunday night was general throughout Dakota and greatly benefited the crops, which show decided improve Special reports from all points on ment. the Winona and St. Peter road, received from the officials of that company gentlemen of this city, are more en-couraging than they have been for weeks. At Huron and Watertown the rains came too late to save the crop and the yield in those sections will be less than half an average. At other points, however, a decided improvement is noted, harvest is well under way and nearly all that section is from ten days to two weeks early than ast year. Crops all along the Northern Pacific, through Minnesota and Dakota, where they have been supposed to be very little injured, are now showing up than was expected. It is reported that J T. Odell, assistant general manager of th id, who has just returned from a trip to Pacific coast, says the damage east of alley City is fully 25 per cent, while west of there it will be greater. It is barely pos-sible, however, that Mr. Odell did not have the opportunity of judging the condition of the crop from the windows of his flying special train. Private reports to elevator en in this city do not place the damage at thy such figures. Harvest will begin in torthern Minnesota and Dakota the last week in July. Some fields have already seen cut and a great many reports say har in two instants. vest will begin Monday. If the weather continues dry and favorable, harvest will be at least two weeks earlier than last year. Corn has not suffered from dry weather, as the cool nights have prevented any damage on that account. The crop is looking well in southern Minnesota and Dakota and promises a large yield. In northern Iowa drouth is quite severe; the corn is re-ported to be in bad shape. Little rain has

be put down as a failure in that state.

in the present congress.

nearest friend."

with tri-colored sails.

tions through the county.

their pocketbooks and wept.

heir disposal for the occasion.

for young fops."

aw in Baltimore,

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Geo. W. Childs prides himself on his two

Cant. Ericsson of Monsterfame, although

that she proposes to visit it on pleasure

Secretary Fairchild and Comptroller

Maynard frequently ride the waves of the

Potomac together in a cockle-shell boat

Flora Fairbanks, of Tennessee, has estab-

lished in Nashville a new hospital which

promises to be a model for all such institu-

Miss Alice R. Jordan has made quite a

hit in an argument before the Yale law

school. Several old lawyers looked into

All the members of Garibaldi's family

united lately on the Island of Caprera to

do honor to the general's memory. The

Henry Watterson is fretting and scolding

over the character of the American diplo-

matic service. He says "it is either a hos-

pital for decayed gentlemen or a nursery

The only member of Gen. Lee's staff who

vas present at the surrender of Appomat-

tox was Col. Charles Marshall, a nephew of

the celebrated Chief Justice Marshall, and

a near relative of the famous Kentucky

orator of that name, who is now practicing

MISS CLEVELAND AS EDITOR.

says: Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, who

is at her summer resort near this village,

has made her final arrangements as editor

of Literary Life, Chicago. Miss Cleveland

publisher, that the magazine shall succeed

solely upon its literary merit and not upon

the name of any individual. She said last

evening: "At present I can only have

sine, and I feel most keenly how wholly valueless to the enterprise is anything,

however, I do not despair. Indeed of this

comes has been fully counted, and I think

A dispatch from Holland Patent, N. Y.,

bent. She will receive a warm welcome.

each day in gymnastic exercises.

with her patronage this summer.

THE senate passed Senator Van Wyck's

bill making an additional appropriation of \$25,000 for a public building at Nebraska. City, now in course of construction. This makes the limit of the cost \$100,000. The secretary of the treasury sent a communifallen in that section for several weeks and the plant is curling up and making no progress whatever. The protracted drouth cation to the senate recommending this appropriation, that provision can be made in Wisconsin has caused great damage to the crop there. The plant is stunted and and shriveled and unless a soaking rain for additional accommodations which will be required by the increase of public busiomes in the next few days the crop may

ness at Nebraska City. REPRESENTATIVE CHANDLER, from the committee on banking and currency, reported recommending the passage of Representative Fredricks' bill to authorize the Com-Senator Blair has a record of 447 bills mercial National bank of Marshalltown, Ia., to change its location to Omaha and its name to the State National Bank of Omaha. The report states that the bill dogs, one a Scotch terrier and the other a was submitted to the acting comptroller of the currency, and he wrote that he saw no objection to the bill becoming a law. This over 80 years of age, spends two hours special bill is necessary, because under the general act passed this session national Mrs. President Cleveland will make the banks are only authorized to move thirty fortune of any hotel she chooses to honor miles, and this proposed jump is over one

hondred miles. Miss Ellen Terry is so fond of America INDIAN COMMISSIONER ATKINS On the 22d appeared before the special committee investigating all alleged irregularities in the One of Mr. Tilden's most frequent visitors departments of post traders and explained at Greystone is ex-Comptroller Andrew H. various matters tending to show that he Green, frequently spoken of as "Tilden's

has done nothing wrong in the matter. A commission, consisting of Hon. John V. Wright, of Tednessee, Bishop H. P. Whipple, of Minnesota, and Charles V. Larrabee, of the Indian office, has been appointed by the secretary of the interior, under the provisions contained in the Indian appropriation act approved May 15, 1886, to negotiate - ith certain tribes and bands of Indians in the state of Minnesota, northern Montana Dakota, Washington and Idaho territories, for a reduction of the existing reservations and for a settlement of other land matters. By the act of May 15 an agreement entered into by the commission with the Indians cannot take effect until ratified by congress. According to instructions furnished the commissioners Italian government placed a steamboat at the full consent of the Indians must be made prerequisite to all negotiations, and a fair and just compensation must be given for every right transferred to the govern-

PUBLIC PRINTER ROUNDS has asked the president to accept his resignation not later than Sept. 15. Gen. Rogers, of Syracuse, is said to be the man selected as his Successor.

TROUBLE FOR SALISBURY.

DUBLIN, July 22 .- United Ireland, Mr. Parnell's organ, commenting on the political situation, says: "The marquis of Salisbury will be compelled ere long to produce his menacles. During the past year the Irish people have submitted to the bitterest privations and extortions patiently. The judicial rents are becoming daily more impossible for the tenantry to pay and more unbearable. It is absolutely hopeless to expect any redress from an English parliament. It is not in human nature for the Irish tenantry to longer will take charge of the magazine with the refrain from helping themselves. Landlords August number. She intends, as does the will fight for their rents with fire, sword or crowbar, thus obliging Lord Salisbury to pray parliament to assist the landlords by some newfaugled coercion act. Then will come the

anxiety. I realize the responsibility of the position I have assumed toward the maga-In the anarchist trial at Chicago, the prosecution placed on the stand a German carpenter named William Seliger, who gave startling details as to the manufacture of bombs however speciously set forth, excepting solid, intrinsic literary merit. Of this, in his dwelling in Sedgwick street, and plainly unfolded to the public the plot to murder policemen at the Haymarket. Some loaded I am very sure, for the price at which it bombs were exhibited in the court-room, but an agreement was reached that they should be taken to the lake shore and emptied. At his own request, Seliger has of late beer locked up in the Chicago avenue station, to escape assassination.

WANTED MONEY AND FAME.

And Hence He Jumped From the Brooklyn Bridge, Falling 120 Feet. Brooklyn dispatch: Shortly after 2

clock a lumber wagon was noticed passing over Brooklyn bridge with two men in it. Something in the air of one of the men attracted the notice of Police Officer Lally of the bridge squad, and he watched the wagon as it went on. When about 100 feet east of the New York tower, and near the third lamp-post, one of the men stood up and took his coat off, and carelessly said to the driver, "Well, here goes for luck." He stepped from the wagon to the rail, and without hesitating a second, jumped off. The man fell down straight to the water, 120 feet below, striking in a sunch, but with his feet first. He sank from sight and reappeared a moment later with both hands at his chest as if in pain. A skiff which was hovering near with some men in it rapidly came up and took the man in. The boat was pulled to the foot of Dover street and landed. Dock Officer

Lally, of the bridge police, who was patroling the south roadway and saw Brodie jump, hurried around to the Dover street. lock and greeting him on landing with the information that he was his prisoner. Steve asked him the charge and Lally told him "attempt at suicide." Steve laughed and said: "I guess I'm a pretty healthy-looking suicide, ain't I? Anyhow I'm just s hundred richer than before I made the

When told that he was fifteen seconds in the air he said it seemed more like fifteen hours, but he felt all right, except that he had some little trouble in drawing a full breadth. As soon as clothes could be pro--house and committed on the charge of attempted suicide. To a reporter he stated that he had thought for two years past that he could make the jump, and when he met a sporting man on the train, coming rom the races one day last week, who ofered to bet him \$100 that he could not do the took him up. He practiced jumping rom all the high places along the river, and then took the lay of the land before making the attempt. He said he was perfeetly willing to do it again for same amount, but thought he would now have sufficient fame to live on without ever working himself. Dr. White of the Chamber street hospital examined Brodie at the station house, and he procounced him free from injuries except a light contusion on the right shoulder and another on the right nipple. These, he said, might have been caused by climbing nto the boat. During the examination Brodie shricked as if suffering agony. His grimaces were terrible to witness. the doctors said were simulated and that Brodie was more than balf drunk. He continually cried for whisky from the time he was brought to the station until taken to the tombs. He was so drunk as not to be able to recognize persons whom he had known for years. "Just before I struck water I felt bully," said Brodie, "and I am all right. Where's that whisky?" When he struck water his legs were outstretched, and if he had not protected himself with a

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

ot of underwear he would have been split