

conference to let the newspapers and the world perceive that every one was here with a duty to perform, and not for tumult and disorder.

A communication from the anti-monopolists of Oregon was read by D. C. Post, secretary of the conference, regretting that no delegate from that region was able to attend the conference, and hoping that the conference would be conducted in a manner that would strike terror to the hearts of the officers of greedy and soulless corporations. Letters of a similar nature were received from the central office of the People's body New York, C. C. Carter, head of the monopoly movement in New Jersey, and others, and read, drawing forth heavy rounds of applause.

Ending the arrival of the report of the committee on platform, Mrs. Marion Todd of California addressed the convention. She regretted the small attendance, as the greatness of the object of the conference called for a much larger representation from every state in the Union.

The Anti-Monopoly party would yet issue a new Declaration of Independence; one that could not be ignored, one that should be memorable for ever and ever. The lady's remarks were enthusiastically applauded. Anderson, of Michigan, moved that a vote of the convention be taken on the formation of a new party. Mr. Barnes, of Nebraska, was perfectly willing to put his own view in abeyance to the purpose of harmony, and moved that every subject be dropped save the question of the suppression of all kinds of monopoly. A dozen delegates jumping simultaneously to their feet and wrestling for a chance to speak on the tariff question, the chair announced that the five minute rule for speeches would be rigidly enforced. Mr. Wolff, of New York, amidst cries of "sit down!" "shut up!" and "time!" implored the convention to leave the tariff alone and confide itself to anti-monopoly; it was suicide to drag in any other question.

Wm. Dodge, of the District of Columbia, made a speech directed at the railroad companies of the country, claiming they had robbed the people of 200,000,000 acres of the public domain.

Ex Congressman Delamater, of Indiana, discussed the greenback question, and stated his belief that the country was ripe for the organization of a new party directed against monopolies. He declared that in a nation where the average salary of working people was \$390 a year, and another class had incomes ranging from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 annually, there was every prospect of a revolution.

Rev. Heber Newton and A. H. J. Dagarme, of New York, were admitted as delegates, after which the session adjourned to 2 o'clock.

The afternoon session was not entered upon till 3 o'clock.

Mr. Streeter, of Illinois, submitted the platform prepared by the committee, which advocated a postal telegraph system, the abolishment of the national banking system, the establishment of a graduated income tax and of the postal savings bank. It denounced gambling in the necessities of life, the protection of the patent laws, and confining the taxation power of Congress to the assessing of a tax for the necessary expenses of the government only. Discussion followed upon various provisions of the platform.

The following officers were elected: President, John F. Henry, New York; Secretary, D. F. Silver, Indiana; Assistant Secretary, N. B. Kellner, New York; Treasurer, Edwin Lee Brown, Illinois; vice-president from each State. Adjourned.

ST. PAUL, 6.—Governor Ramsey, head of the Utah Commission, who has just returned from Salt Lake, said to a Tribune correspondent to-day, in speaking of the work of the Commission: "The election to be held August 6th is really the whole matter. The election last November of a delegate to Congress did not touch the hearts of the people, nor especially awaken their interest, but the August polling is for members of the Legislature, probate judges, sheriffs, etc., officers which come directly home to local interests. Sec. 9 of the Edmunds bill, as you will see by reading it, defines the duties of the Commission, of which I am chairman, and in two places, by its wording, evidently contemplates legislative enactments which if passed and carried into effect would render the Commission needless. The question is, will the legislature pass such laws? Will they prohibit polygamists from

voting, from sitting upon juries? In cases where polygamy is the question in any way at issue? In short, will they enforce the same regulations against polygamists that the Commission are entrusted with carrying out? But that the future will have to decide. When it came to construction of law, as to what constituted polygamists persons, the Commission were compelled to give the language of the law its broadest sense, and regard as polygamists and consequently ineligible for registration and franchise, all who had ever practiced polygamy at all, every one who had lived and cohabited with more than one undivorced woman as his wife. If this construction had not been put upon the law, when the date for registration arrived, the polygamists would have put away all but one wife and appeared with a claim of monogamy.

When I left we had received returns from all the polling places and had appointed judges, three to each precinct; in all 24 counties, or between 500 and 600 in all. The next legislature must be elected by monogamists and none of the members can, under the law, be polygamists, under the above construction of the meaning of the word in the Edmunds bill. We have personally been treated very civilly by Gentiles and Mormons, though, of course, subject to much criticism, the latter claiming the law as an infringement upon their territorial and personal rights and that we had not enforced the law properly, and extremists of the former class averring that the law was of no use, not stringent enough. Moderate men say, have patience, let the territory have a chance, by its legislature, to enact the needed laws. If you don't the Mormons will have a real grievance to lay before the liberal minds of the country. I do not wish to be quoted as giving any opinion in the matter. I merely say that the August election is the important one.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Secretary Lincoln, accompanied by General Crook called at the Department of the Interior this afternoon and held a long conference with Secretary Teller in regard to the disposition of Apache captives. At the conclusion of the conference, Secretary Teller informed a representative of the Associated Press that he had declined to receive the captives on San Carlos reservation and be responsible for their good behavior; that a proposition was made to turn over to the War Department the police control of the reservation, and held that the department was responsible for the good behavior of the Indians, leaving the agent responsible only for financial matters pertaining to the agency. After discussing this proposition, it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance for the present. Another conference will be held for the purpose of deciding on the disposition of the Indians.

Gen. Crook was present at a cabinet meeting to-day, from which it was inferred that the Indian question was under consideration as a result of the conference with Sec'y. Teller to-day.

Chief Moses agrees to surrender the reservation in Washington Territory and settle with his people on Colville reservation adjoining.

Chief Tomaskat, who represents the Indians now on the Colville reservation, was present at the conference, and agreed to receive Moses and his people. Chief Tomaskat requested Secretary Teller to erect upon the Colville reservation a sawmill, grist mill and schoolhouse, and furnish a physician for the Indians, and Chief Moses gave notice that he would expect compensation for relinquishing the reservation.

Washington, 6.—The President returned from New York last night on the late train and went directly to the Soldiers' Home, where Secretary Lincoln and General Crook are now in consultation with him concerning the disposition to make of captive Apaches.

All check stamps forwarded for redemption, and all correspondence relating thereto, should be addressed to the commissioner of internal revenue.

Chicago, 6.—Mr. A. D. Edgar, general eastern agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, received a letter yesterday from Mr. G. K. Barnes, general passenger agent of this road, informing him that the contract between the National Park improvement company and stage line has been signed, and will go into effect July 15th. It is expected that the National Park branch of the Northern Pacific will be completed to a

point fifteen miles south of Livingston on the same date, and by August 1st thirty miles will be finished, clear to the northern boundary of the park. In the meantime the stage line will connect at the terminus of the park branch, and carry passengers by Concord coaches to the Mammoth Hot Springs. From this point tourists may take Concord coaches or whichever way preferred in visiting different points of interest in the park. They will also be supplied with broncho, saddle horses, etc. The Mammoth Springs Hotel will be ready July 15th to receive visitors. There will be no other hotel in the park, but as a substitute hotels will be erected at all points of interest and restaurants will be run in connection therewith. Mr. Barnes advises tourists to go in parties of five or six persons, as they will be better cared for than if they went in larger numbers. The tourist season will close about September 15th, as after that date it will be unsafe for parties to go into the park on account of probable snowstorms. Mr. Barnes also states that dining cars are now run on the Pacific express as far as Billings, and in about ten days they will run to Bozeman, and possibly to Helena. Sleeping cars commenced to run through to Helena yesterday.

CAIRO, Ills., 6.—Nelson Howard (colored), who killed John Kane on the Fourth, at Mound City, was taken out of jail by a mob and hanged at 2 o'clock this morning.

Chicago, 6.—In the lard investigation before the board of trade committee, in which McGeogh charges Fowler Bros. with the adulteration of prime steam lard, the case of the defense was concluded this afternoon with the testimony of Professor Belfield, of the Rush Medical College, who exhibited a series of magnified photographs of lard and tallow, showing their difference in crystallization, together with specimens of adulterated lard. The prosecution then put on the stand William Martin, formerly foreman of Fowler Bros., who corroborated the statements made by other witnesses to the effect that tallow and beef bones, mixed with hog fat, were put into the rendering tanks, and the product was put in tierces and labelled "prime steam lard." He knew positively, because he had entire charge of the rendering, that in December last between 5,000 and 6,000 tierces of this stuff were made by Fowler Bros. and labelled prime steam lard. This evidence contradicted that given by Prof. Rose, chemist for Fowler Bros.

Port Hope, Canada, 6.—Two freight trains collided on the grand trunk, a short distance east of Port Hope, to-day. Both locomotives and 12 cars were completely destroyed. All the train hands escaped uninjured, except brakeman Porter, who is probably fatally injured. Loss \$200,000.

New York, 6.—Business failures throughout the country, the past seven days as reported, number 180, which is considerably below the average of the past ten weeks. There have been few important failures anywhere, and none in New York City to specially note. New England States, 10; Western 50; Middle 18; Southern 24; Pacific and Territories 14; New York City 7; Canada 16.

Boston, 6.—A special from South Roylton, Vt., says: There is great excitement at the Ely mine. A hundred miners are engaged in a riot on account of back pay. They forced F. M. Cozine, superintendent of the mine to leave the town, escorting him with a mob through West Fairlee. Cozine's team was stopped by the leader of the mob who, armed with revolvers and clubs, compelled him to wait till three derisive cheers were given. The foreman rode out of town, and the mob threatened to burn all the property if their wages were not paid to-night, including an elegant residence of Ely Goddard. Wives of the miners collected bushels of stones in anticipation of a row. The miners are said to have possession of all the mine explosives.

Helena, Mont., 6.—News has been received from the north that the troops under command of Lieut. Ilges, of Fort Assiniboine, out on a scout to drive back the British-Creos, met the enemy this side of the line, on Tuesday, and were defeated by the Indians, who greatly outnumbered the troops. No particulars of the engagement have been learned, but the report is that a courier was sent in all haste to Fort Assiniboine for reinforcements. The report of Ilges' repulse is doubted here, as he is an officer

who ever with a small command will make a determined stand.

Ogden, 6.—A Helena dispatch says. Report of Ilges' engagement is sensational. We are reliably informed that Ilges' command has not met the Indians.

El Paso, Texas, 6.—Joseph Brewster, the soldier guilty of rape on Miss Davis at Fort Davis a year ago, at Yeleta this afternoon made no confession, but delivered a speech of 20 minutes length, during which he took two big drinks of whiskey, his religious adviser taking the bottle from him once. The knot was tied in a bungling way, and after the fall Brewster writhed and twisted terribly. Then the ropes slipped and he was hauled up from the trap and upon the platform, and the rope replaced. The man was then rebunged and after being cut down was placed in a redwood coffin and given in charge of the attending Catholic priest.

Calcutta, 5.—Five hundred houses have fallen at Surat and many villages destroyed by the floods. Thousands of people are homeless.

New York, 6.—It is rumored that John A. Knox, of Texas Siftings, and David B. Sheehan, sculpturer, had a hostile meeting on Long Island, and that the former has received a flesh wound.

Omaha, 6.—Twelve soldiers confined in the guardhouse at Fort Omaha, en route to Fort Leavenworth to the military prison, tore up the floor and tunneled out last night. Three were recaptured, the others are at large. Their sentences were from 2 to 15 years.

Chicago, 6.—An Otsego, Lake Michigan, special says: Alexander Perry, 50 years old, attempted to enter the house of Amos Bidwell while the young wife of the latter was alone. He had visited her in the day, but had left, after making improper overtures to her. When observed approaching a second time he was warned by Mrs. Bidwell, and failing to regard it, she shot and killed him with a Winchester rifle.

New York, 6.—It is reported this morning that the duel alleged to have been fought between John Armory Knox and D. B. Sheehan yesterday, which resulted in the wounding of Knox, is a hoax, and that the principles never left the city.

Many are of the opinion that the whole thing is a practical joke, originated by Knox in his own interest, and it is certain he had no intention of fighting. Neither of the men have shown themselves since the first reported breach between them, and nothing definite is known in regard to their movements.

Huntsville, Tex., 6.—At 9 o'clock this morning, seven miles south of Huntsville, J. K. Kelly's saw mill was blown up, with fearful destruction of life. Dick Grant, colored fireman, and assistant, John Barkfall, convict, also convicts Slade and Jordan were instantly killed. Four other convicts named Nicholas, Sevaritz, Franklin and Calhoun are seriously wounded. Proprietor Kelley's partner, Harry Miner, and a man named Harrington were severely wounded. Cause of the accident, carelessness of the engineer.

Washington, 6.—The attorney general has received a telegram from Henry Guthridge, United States attorney, dated Mineola, Texas saying that Charles Haughn, late county judge of Marion County, Texas, and principal witness in the Marion County election cases, was murdered on the 3d instant, as supposed, by parties indicated in the United States court. The attorney general has instructed Guthridge to examine carefully, and report fully upon the circumstances of the murder.

New York, 6.—Cases of sunstroke and prostration to-day, 23; three fatal.

Albert Daggett, anti-Grant leader in Brooklyn, is prostrated by heat in that city. Three physicians attend him. His condition is critical.

Honesdale, Pa., 6.—A telegram from Grimley says the aeronaut who started from here July 4th, at three o'clock says: I landed on the Catskill Mountains in the midst of a severe hurricane, and had a terrible time.

Albany, 6.—A heavy storm of wind, hail and rain passed over the country eight miles south of here yesterday. Trees, houses and barns were blown down. Much damage is done to crops.

Burlington, Vt., 6.—Gov. Barstow has just called out four companies to quiet the insurrection at Ely. The information on which the Governor's summons is based is to the effect that 800 strikers, nearly all

armed, and possessing 150 kegs of gunpowder belonging to the mining company, threatened to destroy the town of Ely, and have already committed acts of violence. The sheriff and posse are unable to cope with them. The governor will go with the companies and Col. Greenleaf, of the First Regiment, is in command. The Governor also telegraphed the treasurer of the mining company that they must be prepared to pay the men at once.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 5.—Denmark has imposed a quarantine upon vessels arriving at Danish ports from Egypt.

The Parnell memorial fund has reached \$17,065.

Sir Wm. Gull, M.D., in a communication to Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, states that in his opinion the cholera in Egypt will subside without spreading to Europe.

At a banquet to Henry Irving last night, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge took the chair.

The Canadian rifle team has arrived in London and commenced practising at 800 yards.

Government regulations are about to be issued providing for the inspection of vessels from Egypt arriving at British ports, with a view to prevent the introduction of cholera.

The Brooke spinning mill at Mossley is burned; 27,000 spindles and a large stock of cotton were destroyed; loss £25,000.

The India government has decided to grant the Ameer of Afghanistan a large annual subsidy.

During the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, there were 116 deaths at Damietta, 47 at Mansurah, 6 at Sherbit, and 10 at Samanah.

A fire in Frederichstadt, Russia, on the river Duno, has destroyed fifty buildings including the post-office.

In Commons last night, Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Wm. O'Brien, member from Mallow, as to whether, in view of the recent action of the Immigration Commissioners at New York, the deportation of paupers from Ireland to the United States would be stopped, said that, in view of the action of the Commissioners, orders would be given to suspend grants of money in cases where it is supposed that former inmates of the workhouse are among those desiring to emigrate.

Ten thousand iron workers in Staffordshire, who are on a strike, with banners marched to Dudleyport, Tipton and Maxley, and entered the iron works at these places, and quenched the fires in the furnaces, thus stopping work. A force of police on hand were powerless to prevent the action.

The American rifleman will be allowed to use the screw wing gauge only in the International Match at Wimbledon.

There were 112 deaths at Damietta Tuesday, and three at Samnoid the same day. The sanitary cordon around Damietta stretches in a circle of 15 miles' circumference. Two recent cases at Alexandria reported as cholera were really gastric fever.

It is now estimated that 150 persons were drowned by the sinking of the *Daphne*.

LONDON, 6.—Striking ironworkers at Wednesbury, county of Staffordshire, entered the foundries there last night and damaged machinery, and forced the employees to quit work.

The American rifle team has been offered the use of tents during their stay at Wimbledon, but declined, preferring private lodgings.

The Times correspondent at Dublin revives the report that James Carey, the informer, has left Ireland in disguise.

Calcutta, 6.—Heavy floods have prevailed in Surat, causing great damage to property and sometimes of life. The water is now diminishing.

London, 6.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says: A prisoner named Neilson, who was charged with committing arson here, has confessed that he set fire to the Victoria Docks London, in 1881, with a view to obtaining plunder. The opinion heretofore entertained regarding the origin of the fire was that it was the work of a Fenian.

Berlin, 6.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Ricksdorf, near Berlin. The wife of a small shopkeeper cut the throats of her two children, fired the house, and then cut her own throat.