

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Prince Milan leaves for the army June 30, and the next day Serbia is to be a state of siege. All Montenegrins between 17 and 60 have been summoned to arms.

Turkish troops on the Serbian frontier are to fight at the first signal.

Considerable convention news—speeches by McClelland, Belmont, Davis, Voorhees, Doolittle and Breckinridge.

Congressional news.

Centennial shooting festival.

Murphy, a banjoist, shot at Cheyenne.

Horace Fairbanks republican candidate for Governor of Vermont.

The House Committee on Territories has shelved the New Mexico admission bill until December.

Fire at Hunter's Point, \$100,000.

The House committee has struck the Wheeler survey item from the appropriation bill.

Six infants rescued from starvation in a New York baby boarding-house.

President MacMahon has pardoned or reduced sentences of eighty-five communists.

Miss Harriet Martineau, the English miller, dead.

Hot weather and suicides and mad dogs in New York.

Louise Hawthorne (Mrs. Geo. Norton), leading lady at Chicago, killed by falling out of a window in the Tremont House.

Archbishop of Cologne deposed.

National board of trade sitting.

Treasury appointments—another Secretary of the Treasury.

Ocean yacht race won by the America.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Livermore says that many girls say "Yes" to an offer of marriage when they know that they ought to say "No." There is not much complaint that they say "No" when they ought to say "Yes."—E. That rather goes to prove that the girls were made to say "Yes" rather than "No," and the men should rejoice accordingly, meantime pitying them when they say either "Yes" or "No" to their subsequent sorrow.

The San Quentin, Cal., convicts have the mumps and small-pox.

The Sacramento Bee of June 21 has the following:—"Governor HOODLUMS.—A troop of infantry recruits came through from the east by this morning's overland train, and numbered among its ranks some of the toughest customers that have yet entered the regular army. On the trip across the continent one of its principal amusements was stoning the Catholics at work on the line of the Pacific Railroad. On Monday, while coming through Weber Canyon, just beyond Ogden, this sport bore the legitimate fruit, and one of the Chinamen was killed with a piece of coal with which he was struck on the head. The officers in charge attempted to discover the party who cast the fatal weight, but no one would tell on the guilty person, and so the deed goes unpunished."

Mrs. Olive Logan Sykes will take care of her husband in Wales.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FINANCIAL DEAD-LOCK.

There is considerable and much concern over the very probable dead-lock between the two houses upon the appropriation bill, and the old English Commons threat to "stop the supplies" is very likely to become an actuality in these United States, and in the very last month or so of the first century of this great republic. It will not be anything to boast of, because it will almost amount to a closing up of the government shop, or a suspension of the government business. For a republic depends on appropriations of the needed as much as does a monarchy, or an empire. Neither can get along without money, and if Congress does not make the necessary appropriations before the end of this month of June, July will come in with no authority in the government officials to pay themselves, and no money designated as such pay. This will be a very serious matter, and will greatly inconvenience many people who are the servants of the government, or who depend upon them for pay.

There is a good deal of financial dead-lock already throughout the country, and if the Government comes to a stop, as come to a stop it must in many particular, unless Congress prevents it by appropriating in time, it will make the common dead-lock throughout the country so much the greater, and have more or less influence on the hard times in many other countries.

Speaking in general terms, the dead-lock in Congress happens in this way—the Democratic House goes for retrenchment, the Republican Senate is not so anxious for retrenchment, and the chief thing the two houses can agree upon is to differ. The Republicans blame the Democrats for their retrenchment policy, and the Democrats blame the Republicans for their extravagant expenditure and their opposition to retrenchment. Both parties are blamed by their opponents, and probably both parties are really blameable more or less. Both parties claim to be acting for the good of the country, but it is very likely that both parties really act quite as much with a view to their own aggrandizement respectively.

The Democratic House wishes to make a telling point before the country, in view of the presidential election, by pushing economy strongly in the various departments of the Government, and hence the

House holds with tenacity to a decided decrease in various appropriations. Without doubt there is a necessity for retrenchment for the expenses of the Government. But it is not so clear that the Democrats will make much by pushing economic reform to an extreme. Reform is intrinsically good, but only to a certain extent it is practically wise, or even safe. Reform and economy are always in opposition to many vested interests, and people do not give up comfortable berths nor long enjoyed privileges without a struggle, nor without much ill will towards their disturbers. It may be, therefore, that by pushing the retrenchment policy too vigorously the Democrats will find next November that it has not made so much capital for them as they expected it would. If a serious dead-lock ensues, and the Republicans succeed in causing the impression to prevail generally that the same is the result of the extremely rigid economic policy of the Democrats, it may go hard with that party in November.

In England the Gladstone ministry, because of its strenuous reform policy, lost its heavy majority, and was ultimately overthrown. The vested interests disturbed by its reforms went against it, and the reform policy became a losing one through being pushed so far and so vigorously.

On the other hand, although retrenchment is undoubtedly needed in the Government, the Republicans are not likely to be much in favor of it, because, as all the large increased expenses of the Government arose under the auspices of that party, very severe retrenchment would look like a condemnation of its own policy, and be a tacit acknowledgment of extravagance by that party, which self-condemnation is rather too much to expect in these days. It is too virtuous a thing for modern politicians in this country.

If the House and the Senate cannot compromise upon retrenchment, perhaps the next best thing for them to do is to compromise upon postponement of change on some such basis as that proposed—that the present appropriation figures be continued in operation until next session of Congress. Certainly that would be much better and far more creditable than anything like a dead-lock and a forced stoppage of government business would be.

By Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK, 27.—Horace Fairbanks, republican candidate for governor of Vermont. Other State officers were nominated by acclamation.

Centennial Shooting Festival—Prize Awarded.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—There was a slim attendance at the Centennial shooting festival today. The following among others were awarded silver medals: W. Eberhart, W. K. King and Jacoby, of San Francisco. Gold medals: F. Jacoby, A. Rahinger, and A. Wurker, of San Francisco.

The Murder of Curtis—And Yet Another From General Crook.

CHEYENNE, 27.—The following additional particulars of the murder of Albert Curtis, near Laramie city, on Saturday, have been received: After threatening Curtis and receiving the reward of \$10,000, the murderer knelt down, took deliberate aim, and fired, killing Curtis almost instantly. The murderer then shot at the revolver, and then swallowed a dose of powdered opium. By this time the house was surrounded by armed men, who watched him until he had fully recovered from the effects of the opium. Efforts to revive him were unsuccessful. He died at two o'clock next morning. The body was brought to Laramie city yesterday.

In the same city, yesterday, Ben Murphy, a banjoist, was found dead in his room. An investigation showed that he had been shot, and a man named Henry Laurie has been arrested and charged with the murder. Laurie has confessed the murder, giving as his reason that Murphy married and deserted his sister.

A wagon train from Crook's camp arrived at Fort Porter today, bringing the wounded to the late engagement. They endured the trip well and are likely to recover. Captain Henry, whose wound is in the face, will be able to leave Fort Russell in a few days. General Crook will make short excursions with the cavalry until the return of the train and infantry, when he will endeavor to strike the Sioux herd.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 27.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is certain that the Porte expects Serbia to take immediate action. The commander in chief of the Turkish army has been ordered to march to Belgrade and prepare for immediate hostilities.

Sculling Race for the Championship of the Thames.

Edward Tiddell, champion of Australia, to-day defeated Joseph E. Sander, champion of England, in a sculling race for the championship of the Thames and a thousand dollars.

Extradition—Aims for the Turks.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, The Hon. Mr. Child, Liberal, asked the government whether negotiations were in progress for amending the extradition treaty, so that the government would be afforded, during the present session, the opportunity to discuss the principle of an amendment to cover recent extradition cases. The speaker proceeded to reply, deprecated discussion of the extradition question at present.

In reply to a question by Miles William O'Reilly, Liberal member for Londonderry, Ireland, Sir Stafford Northcote stated that British ships had landed money, arms, and stores at Kioek for the Turks, or that they were playing arms or money to the Turks in Herzegovina. He said England had not directly or indirectly.

AUSTRIA.

Departure Fixed—War Manifestation—Summons to Arms, etc.

VIENNA, 27.—A dispatch from Belgrade states that the departure of Prince Milan for the army is fixed for the 30th. The same day war manifests will be issued, and on July 1st a state of siege will be proclaimed throughout Serbia.

TURKEY.

To be Ready for the Great Signal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27.—The Turkish troops on the Serbian frontier and the Flotilla in the Danube, have received orders to be ready to commence hostilities at the first signal.

GERMANY.

Bank Statement.

Berlin, 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 9,933,000 marks.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

National Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—Every seat and standing place in the Convention Hall are filled.

President McClelland called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Father Brady.

A resolution was offered by Gov. Woodson, of Mo., that the convention do not proceed to call for the report of the committee on resolutions, and be being discussed.

11:29 a.m., Kelly, of New York, presented to the convention a list of the names of prominent men of New York opposed to the nomination of Gov. Tilden, but the chair ruled it out of order.

Young, of Ga., offered a resolution that the convention endorse the reform inaugurated by the House of Representatives in cutting down the appropriations, approving their investigations of fraud, and congratulating the country upon bringing public criminals to justice.

The chair decided that the resolution must go to the committee on platform.

Cox, of New York, offered a resolution, that the will of the people for retrenchment be expressed in the appropriation bills, and ought to be successful, was referred to the platform committee.

Cox, of New York, presented a memorial of the Working Men's Central Union, expressing their views, and asked that it be made a part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Eaton, of Kansas, moved that it be printed in the proceedings and referred to the platform committee; adopted.

12 m.—Pending the recess of the Convention, all the delegates and visitors remained in their seats.

McLane, of Maryland, inquired the order of business.

Chair.—The report of the committee on resolutions is not yet made.

McLane moved that the Convention then proceed at once to ballot. (Applause.) There should be no attempt by the Convention to hasten the committee on resolutions, or bring any pressure upon them, but the Convention had the duty to nominate their candidates as early as possible, and he thought they should lose no time in fulfilling that duty.

Woodson, of Mo., offered an amendment, that the Convention will not ballot until after the action on the report of the committee on resolutions. He urged that no candidates should be elected until the platform is adopted. (Applause.)

He suggested the possibility of two reports from the committee. He hoped the report would be harmony, and that it must be harmony upon the principle of success.

Abbott, of Mass., moved to amend the amendment by a substitute ordering the roll of States to be called for the nominations, and then proceed to ballot.

Wallace moved to lay this whole subject on the table.

McLane accepted Abbott's amendment, which was again read. Loud cries of "no!" greeted the proposition that the roll of States be called by the chairman of any delegation shall alone be accepted.

Wallace asked what would be the result of the motion to table failed.

The chair replied that the Convention would then come to vote on the amendments.

The chair then announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report.

The request for a call of the States was withdrawn without taking a vote.

The chair recognized Meredith, chairman of the committee on platform, who said they had agreed to the resolutions, but had referred them to the committee on division, and are to meet again at one o'clock.

McLane moved a recess until two p.m., carried.

After the President left the chair, Pryor was loudly called for and the band played "Dixie" at which time the cheering was renewed for some time, when the band resumed "Dixie" and then followed it with "Yankee Doodle," which was received with cheers. Pryor failing to come forward, ex-Senator Doolittle took the platform, and was greeted with applause.

He said he had been in the since he came here to keep cool inside as well as out. He did not think it was proper, during the recess of the convention, to speak at any considerable length, especially not to express any personal preference as to candidates.

He believed the great responsibility rested on the Convention to select such measures and present such a platform and candidates as shall make victory certain. The republican party is a great party and he had fought with it and against it; knew it inside and out, and he claimed that for fifteen years he had been a member of the party not only during the war but after the war had ended by reconstruction of the south in order to give unlimited control of both Houses of Congress. He saw in the Senate a gentleman, Stockton, of N. J., now on the floor of the Convention, driven from his seat by the speaker, and he said that the republican party had usurped power, trampled the Constitution under foot, robbed ten millions of dollars of the people, and elected them to the rule of military dictators. 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