

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

**DES MOINES, 1.**—The Democratic platform adopted endorses the President and his Administration; favors an honest pension bill, but opposes special laws; calls on Congress to revise the tariff laws so as to meet the needs of revenue only; declares in favor of the payment of the public debt, favors the legislative adjustment of the labor question; denounces the new Congressional district law; demands an investigation and conviction in all cases of malfeasance in public office; favors the repeal of the prohibitory law and the enactment of local option extending to counties and cities, the license adopted to be not less than \$500. The convention then took a recess and upon re-assembling will nominate the State tickets.

The State Greenback convention is also in session here to-day, and has decided in favor of fusion with the Democrats.

**NEW ORLEANS, 1.**—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Meridian, Miss., says: A terrible tragedy occurred five miles south of Scooba, Kember County, Mississippi, yesterday. The families of Geo. M. Gullett and Barlow lived in the same house. The men were partners in farming, and while resting at noon Gullett fell asleep. An altercation occurred between Barlow and his wife and Mrs. Gullett, which aroused Gullett. He went into the room and asked what the matter was. Barlow began cursing him, saying that he had wanted to kill him for some time and would do it, at the same time seizing a gun. Gullett sprang to the bureau drawer for a pistol and shot Barlow in the neck. While he was in the act of firing Barlow dropped the gun and ran to the fence. Gullett picked up the gun and shot him dead. Turning he discovered Barlow's wife in the act of killing his wife with an axe, whereupon he fired the remaining charge at Mrs. Barlow, killing her instantly. Gullett surrendered to the authorities.

**DENVER, 1.**—An O'Quay special to the *Republican* says: An affray occurred in Red Mountain yesterday morning, which resulted disastrously to the participants. Jack O'Brien, spinner, while intoxicated, attempted to kick down the door of Meyer's saloon, when the latter struck him with a pick, crushing in his skull and inflicting a wound which will cause death. Meyers then escaped to the hills, where he was captured in a miner's cabin this afternoon. Shortly after he was captured he took a revolver he had secreted in his bed and blew out his brains. He leaves a wife and two children at Silverton.

**INDEPENDENCE, Cal., 1.**—Nearly the entire city was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss will be \$200,000. Insurance, \$40,000.

**NEW YORK, 1.**—The cases of the 16 boycotters charged with damaging the business of the widow Landgroff, the Bohemian baker, were called for trial to-day. One of them, Alfred Schillier, was not present, having gone to Baltimore for work. His bonds were declared forfeited and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. The cases of the others were set down for trial to-morrow. A. P. Thornton, once a well-to-do lawyer who figured prominently in the Roosevelt Senate investigating committee, was arraigned in court to-day, charged with swindling various business firms by means of bogus checks for sums varying from \$20 to \$100, and was remanded for examination.

**NEW LONDON, Conn., 2.**—The weather to-day is perfect for the Harvard-Yale university boat race, at 8 a. m. the weather was perfect, but the wind shifted to the southwest. It was very light. Visitors are pouring in from every direction.

**NORRISTOWN, N. J., 2.**—A terrible explosion took place this morning at 7:30 at the Atlantic Grant Powder Works situated between McCalessville and Drakesville, resulting in the loss of 10 lives and the injury of 10 or 12 others. The explosion took place in the mixing house. The cause as yet is unknown. The loss is not known at present, but will be very heavy. The concussion was felt distinctly for 20 miles around and the glass in houses five miles away was shattered.

**MONTREAL, 2.**—The Canadian independence debate was resumed in the Young Men's Reform Convention yesterday, and it was moved that the consideration of the question of Canada's independence be postponed until next year's convention. The motion was voted on and carried.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the convention is convinced that no settlement of the respective fishing rights of Canada and the United States will prove satisfactory unless the policy of England in negotiations is based on recommendations of the Canadian Government; protesting against the encroachment of the federal government upon the rights of the provinces, declaring that the right of Manitoba, under the British North America act, to charter railways within its boundaries should not be interfered with; also that this convention is strongly in favor of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. A motion to abolish the Senate was carried by a vote of 35 to 28, the negatives being in favor of reforming it. A resolution favoring the appointment of a board of arbitration was also passed.

BILL SIGNED.

—The President has

approved the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; the act authorizing the Denison & Wichita Valley Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and five private pension bills. He has also vetoed one private pension bill.

## PENSION VETOS.

The House committee on invalid pensions has resolved to attempt to pass over the President's veto the bill granting a pension to Andrew J. Wilson, of New York, and Mr. Sawyer to-day reported the measure back to the House, giving notice that it would be taken up to-morrow.

It appears from the report of the committee that Wilson was drafted into the army notwithstanding his allegation that he was suffering from deafness and an eye complaint. In the service he contracted rheumatism and kidney diseases on which he based his application for a pension. His application was rejected by the Pension Bureau on the grounds that he was disabled before he was enlisted, which was also the reason for the veto. The committee take the position that under the circumstances the government is estopped from setting up the claim of prior disability.

Taubee, who is a member of the invalid pension committee, also reported back the bill granting a pension to C. W. Tiller, with the recommendation that it be passed over the President's veto.

This is the case of the Louisville policeman whose application for a pension as a dependent parent was denied by the Pension Bureau on the ground that the dependence of the claimant was not established.

## DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

The Marine Hospital Bureau has received information through the State Department that six deaths from cholera occurred at Dane, and four cases and two deaths at Flume yesterday.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has made a decision that wherever a laborer, workman or mechanic, employed in any of the Executive departments, are required to work more than eight hours a day, they be entitled to extra compensation for extra work, unless there is a contract with the head of the department to the contrary. The decision applies only to the class named, and not to clerks and other employees.

The President to-day returned to the House, without approval, the act granting a pension to Wm. Boone. It appears that Boone, who had never made an application for a pension to the pension office, enlisted in August, 1862, was in action in November of the same year, and was taken a prisoner and at once paroled. During his parole he took part in the Fourth of July celebration at Aurora, Illinois, in 1863, and was terribly injured by the discharge of a cannon, which he was assisting to manage. In reviewing the case, the President says he is unable to discover the relation between this accident and an accident in the military service, or any reason why if a pension be granted, as proposed by this bill, there should not also be a pension granted to any of the claimants who chanced to be injured at the same time. He says, further: "The disabled man and his wife and family in need, are objects which appeal to the sympathy and charitable feelings of any decent man, but it seems to me that it by no means follows that those entrusted with the people's business and the expenditure of the people's money are justified in so executing the pension laws as that they shall furnish means of relief in every case of distress or hardship."

The Civil Service Commission has adopted a resolution changing the present method of selecting the officers of the local examining boards. Under the new rule the boards of examiners at the various postoffices and custom houses throughout the country are required to meet on the first Thursday of July, each year, and elect a chairman and secretary. The officers elected are to be subject to the approval of the Commission. The resolution, a copy of which has been sent to all the local boards, emphasizes the existing rule requiring the names and standing of persons to be placed on the list of eligibles to be selected from.

A new system of obtaining proposals or supplying the miscellaneous items needed at the various public buildings situated at the different places throughout the country, has been inaugurated at the Treasury Department. Hitherto it has been the custom to receive bids from the residents of cities in which the buildings needing supplies are situated. This was found to work badly, especially in New York, where it was discovered that in some instances the government was compelled to pay more for the goods bought than they would pay in the open market. Now competition is thrown open, and a resident in Washington can make proposals upon goods for buildings, in New York or San Francisco or vice versa. A specific list has been prepared of items for which proposals are asked for different buildings, with a blank column opposite for the bidder's name and his offer. These can be obtained at the Treasury Department by any bona fide bidder.

**NEW YORK, 2.**—The convicted boycotters of Theiss, the proprietor of the Concert Garden, were arraigned in court to-day for sentence. Judge Barratt made some strong remarks to them on the crime of which they were convicted. He said this was a violation of the peace of a country that welcomed foreign-born citizens to its

shores and that offered freedom and the privilege of doing right. They had violated the public rights and opinions and their offense was not short of blackmail. The distribution of circulars before the places of business was a conspiracy and punishable as such. Their conduct, if unpunished, would lead to savagery. They may have been misled by bad advice, but their counsel should have rebuked them. They did not use the money for their own advantage, and this palliated their offense. We are told that it had been the custom to rob in this manner. He would not impose the full penalty of the law as they were workmen.

The judge then sentenced Paul Weltzig and Henry Hildorf to two years and ten months' hard labor; Michael Strop and Julius Rosenberg to one year and six months' imprisonment. Daniel Danenhausner, the most violent of any of the boycotters, got three years and eight months in the State prison.

**INDIANAPOLIS Ind., 2.**—The executive committee of the Brotherhood of Postal Clerks held a secret meeting here to-day. About 30 delegates, representing all the divisions of the Order, were present. A telegram was sent to Postmaster General Vilas, asking whether he would receive a committee of clerks, but no answer was received. Another meeting was held in the evening, and it was decided, notwithstanding Mr. Vilas' failure to answer the inquiry, to send a committee of two to Washington for the purpose indicated. Final action of the brotherhood will depend upon the reply the Postmaster-General makes to this committee. The committee will be in Washington sometime next week.

**CINCINNATI, 2.**—Wm. Hanes, widely known throughout the country as inventor and manufacturer of dynamite bombs, is lying very ill at his home in Covington, Ky., and his death is momentarily expected. It is said that he has some \$40,000 worth of bombs hidden on the banks of the Mississippi, between Vicksburg and Memphis. He has furnished them to the several foreign governments and was negotiating with Greece during the recent war excitement there. Lately he said that Hon. John F. Carlisle had informed him that he had about succeeded in getting the government to purchase his patent for \$150,000.

**HALIFAX, 2.**—A telegram from Shelburn, N. S., to-night states that the Dominion cruiser *Terror* this afternoon formally seized the Portland fishing schooner *City Point* which was forcibly detained at Shelburn yesterday for an alleged violation of the fisheries treaty. The vessel is to be taken into wharf at once but the authorities will await instructions from Ottawa before stripping her.

Consul-General Phelan did not receive official intelligence of the seizure of the Portland fishing schooner *City Point* at Shelburn until a late hour this evening. The United States Consul at that point telegraphed that the vessel had been seized by the captain of the cruiser *Terror*, and stated that he would send full particulars by mail. Earlier in the day, before the news of this vessel's seizure came to hand, Consul-General Phelan received a telegram stating that her detention, which was reported last night, was caused by her captain allowing the men to land with their clothing before he had reported to the custom authorities. The instructions upon which Capt. Quigley of the cruiser acted in taking possession of the *City Point*, reached Shelburn from Ottawa this afternoon. Captain Quigley immediately ordered the schooner to be taken in beside one of the town wharves. She will remain in the dock there until further advice is received from Ottawa as to whether she will be stopped or not.

**DETROIT, Mich., 2.**—When the second reading of the Home Rule bill was defeated in Parliament it was promised that a thousand dollars would be sent as campaign expenses for each Irish member voting for it. The following cable was sent from here to-day:

"Parnell:

"Five thousand pounds more transmitted. Your trustees of the League in America keep more than good their engagements."

(Signed) "CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer."

This makes £17,000 or \$85,000 sent by O'Reilly within a week or a thousand dollars for each Irish member who voted with Parnell for the second reading.

The following cable message was received in this city to-day:

"Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Detroit:

"Assure American friends of the deepest thanks for the magnificent contribution of twelve thousand pounds received."

(Signed)

**RICHMOND, 2.**—A heavy rainfall in the past 48 hours has caused a damaging rise in all the streams in this section of the State. The James River at this point is ten feet above high water mark and all the wharves in the lower part of the city (Rocketts) are submerged, the water being about two feet deep in lower Main Street and still rising. The people living in that vicinity are moving out and the merchants are removing their goods to places of safety.

**CHICAGO, 2.**—It is expected that Miss Cleveland will arrive in Chicago within the next few weeks to enter upon her duties as editor of *Literary Life*. The negotiations which resulted in her undertaking the work were carried on principally by letter. In her reply to the first letter, in which the subject was

broached, Miss Cleveland says: "I quite agree with your idea, and could not fail to have much enthusiasm in the concentration of my energies towards its realization. While, however, my possible embarkation in such an enterprise as the literary management of such a periodical, would necessarily involve the sacrifice of other plans and interests. With my idea of the position you propose to me, I could admit no conflicting or dividing interest to interfere with the work."

In a subsequent letter Miss Cleveland says: "Your letter has been carefully considered by me. While I may not be possessed of that energy and enterprise which is characteristic of the West, yet, should I go to reside there, there is no telling what personal contact with your people may result in. Chicago seems to me to have as high a destiny as the Western metropolis of art as it is now the metropolis of commerce. I have often wondered why Chicago and the West did not support a dozen at least of high class monthlies. I have heard so much of Chicago, its architecture, its boulevards, its parks, etc., that I am most anxious to meet its enterprising people. If I assume the editorial management of your magazine, I must have absolute control of its literary department, and I must resign all other work, for I do not agree with your idea that I could, while editing the same, still pursue my present plans and studies. I could reserve nothing of energy in other directions. To build any expectation on that ground would be vain."

**DENVER, Col., 2.**—A special train bearing 400 delegates to the annual convention of the American Association of Civil Engineers arrived in Denver this morning. They were much fatigued after the journey. The meeting, which was to have been called to order this morning, was postponed until this afternoon, the proceedings of which were only those attendant on organization. This evening the association assembled in the Tabor Grand Opera House, and were welcomed by Gov. Eaton on behalf of the State, and the Mayor on behalf of the city, after which Henry Flad, of St. Louis, the president of the Association, delivered the annual address. After adjournment the Union was tendered an informal reception at the Windsor Hotel.

After a trial lasting a week, Victor A. Elliott, in the District Court this afternoon sentenced Andrew Greene, colored, to be hung July 27th for murdering J. C. Whitnah, a street car driver, on May 19th, while attempting to rob the money box on the car. John Witters, also colored, Greene's accomplice in the crime, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

**CITY OF MEXICO VIA GALVESTON, 2.**—*El Patrio* the Liberal Government organ announces that for two weeks past printed documents have been in circulation in this capital calling upon the people to take arms and overthrow the present administration and named General Negrete as Commander-in-Chief of the proposed revolutionary army. General Negrete has himself issued a circular, dated La Barca, to the same effect. The government authorities say General Negrete is harmlessly insane on the subject of revolutions and that this is one of his periodical attacks. Several similar reports of outbreaks have been circulated recently, but they have been entirely without foundation.

**ST. LOUIS, 3.**—O'Donovan Rossa will arrive in this city from New York this evening. He will be met at the railway station by a committee of prominent Irish citizens who will escort him to the hotel and from there to a special meeting of the Irish Land League, at which subscriptions for the Irish Parliamentary Fund will be solicited, after speeches by the guests of the League and local orators. Extensive preparations have been made for the meeting and it is expected that a large amount of money will be raised.

**LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., 3.**—Bowdoin College defeated the University of Pennsylvania in the one mile and a half rowing match on the lake here this morning, by three lengths.

**NEW YORK, 3.**—This morning five boycotters who were sentenced yesterday for blackmailing Theiss, of concert hall fame, were removed to the State prison to serve out their respective terms.

**NEW YORK, 3.**—The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor finished their labors here to-day and the members left for home. Afterwards Powderly said: It is the intention of the Board to address a letter to Superintendent Murray and request him to furnish information about the action of Capt. McCullough. We have learned that Cooper Union Hall has been frequently rented to secret societies without the presence of policemen. We wish to know, therefore, whether Captain McCullough received orders from higher authority to have policemen present. I see by the papers that Captain McCullough classes the Knights of Labor with Anarchists and Communists. I have never, at any time expressed, nor will there be found in any of my public speeches or letters, or in those of the order, anything that could be construed as favoring of the doctrines of either the Anarchists or Communists. I consider this interference in our meeting, and the remarks of Captain McCullough a direct insult, first to the workmen of New York and second, to the workmen of the United States. This makes the matter of national importance, and this must be righted at once.

## FOREIGN.

**LONDON, 1.**—John Bright addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Birmingham to-night. Upon rising to speak he was cheered for several minutes. He said he had believed that his time was coming to retire. For 20 years he had served Birmingham, but in the face of a question of the greatest magnitude he considered it his duty to remain at the front. He claimed that he, more than any other man, had implored the successive governments to deal with Ireland. Who had so long and pertinaciously shown England the sores of Ireland? It was because his sympathy was undiminished, nay, more powerful than ever, that he was unable to accept the proposals of the government. Could anybody suppose that he would have estranged himself from the long political and personal friendship with Gladstone if he could have seen any way to support the bills? In the great speeches of the Premier and others, they had introduced a great deal of ancient history and many old stories about Ireland. But the history of nearly every country was a dismal story. The old story of Ireland had nothing to do with the question. [Cheers.] It was unbecoming in the Premier to make a long speech telling what had happened in Ireland a century ago. [Cheers.] Going back would show the enormous progress of Ireland during the past 50 and even 20 years. The whole tone of Parliament toward Ireland had altered. The church had been disestablished, the land laws had been reformed, the arrears act had been passed, and other legislation had been enacted, ending last year with the widest household suffrage. Could any government in the same length of time have done more for any people? After adding data to prove that the Irish malady is not political but altogether economic, Mr. Bright proceeded. He said he was entirely against anything in any shape called a Parliament at Dublin. [Cheers.] He was also opposed to the monstrous proposition to purchase estates. But for the bill to revolutionize Ireland, nobody would have dreamed of so extravagant a proposition.

In regard to the land purchase scheme it made the economic scheme necessary. While the economic proposals were condemned, the political bills proposed would create a government in Ireland which would be untrustworthy as regards the first duties of Government, namely, the preservation of property and the security of public order. The legislation Mr. Gladstone proposed was only a step forward in the march through rapine to the break up of the kingdom [cheers] and the astounding proposal was that this conspiracy be dignified by the name, form and power of Parliament. They were told that the land bill was dead. The country had a right to complain of the singular want of frankness on the part of the Premier. He was concealing from the public that definite, open declaration he ought to make. [Prolonged cheers.] Probably the Premier's refusal to openly adhere to the land bill might lose the election, while to abandon it might shake the allegiance of some of his colleagues. [Cheers.] Therefore there was a variation in the language and terms that was unbecoming to a Minister speaking to a great nation on so alarming a project. His constituencies might be certain that if they gave the Premier a majority large enough to enable him to go on with the government bill, it was Gladstone's intention also to thrust the land purchase bill through Parliament. The absurdities of that scheme had been amply exposed. He reminded his auditors that among the complaints made by Ireland was one concerning the great evil of absenteeism. This land bill would make the English Treasury a universal absentee landlord over all the land of Ireland, and an absentee whose rents it would be most difficult to collect. [Cheers.] It might be found, when the landlords were gone, that the happy time of conspiracy had come; that the garrison of England had been driven out, and the new Irish nation left to its growing calamities would not think of paying rents. The teaching of the Parnellite conspiracy [groans and hisses] during the last seven years was against paying rent.

Could it be supposed that the lesson learned through these years could be immediately unlearned or that the general demoralization which had occurred over three parts of Ireland would cease? Or would the people not say "you have got free from the burdens of the local proprietors of the soil, will you pay rents now to a foreign government, sending a collector in a foreign garb?" [Cries of "Hear! hear!"] Referring to the government bill, Bright said he concurred with Gladstone that if the bill passed it would be absolutely impossible for the Parnellites to remain at Westminster. The proposal that 300 members sit in Dublin as well as in Westminster was especially monstrous. Under such an arrangement what would happen? They knew that about half the Irish members now in Parliament had their expenses mainly paid across the Atlantic [hisses] with the donations of the avowed enemies of England. But with 300 sitting in Dublin, and 100 more at Westminster, it would be necessary that the charitable donations of America become perpetual. [Laughter.] Gladstone had suggested as an alternative the occasional presence of the Irish members—a sort of intermittent Irish fever in Parliament. The proposal was so astonishing and so ludicrous that he thought that the great Premier, amid the difficulties of