

RECORD OF WRECKS
BY WHIRLING WATERS.

Beatrice, Nebraska, Invaded by Rushing Floods.

Railroad Tracks Washed Away and Lives Endangered.

Unparalleled Flood in the Southern Black Hills Country, and Tracks and Telegraph Poles Swept Away—One Town in Nebraska Flooded and Another Destroyed by a Tornado—Destructive Hailstorm in Chicago.

BEATRICE (Nebr.), June 7.—A repetition of the disastrous flood of four years ago was witnessed here to-day. Indian Creek rose six feet in less than an hour, when a score of dwellers on the bottoms were surrounded by the flood. They were rescued by boats. A bad washout occurred on the Union Pacific tracks and trains have been run on the B. and M. The Blue River rose rapidly and this evening stood within thirty-two inches of the high water mark. Two men and two women whose names could not be recalled attempted to cross Bear Creek and had a narrow escape. Their horses were drowned, the carriage swept away and the occupants only saved by clinging to trees along the bank. If more rain falls to-night, as seems probable, serious results will follow.

DAMAGE IN MINNESOTA.

Two Cloudbursts in Three Hours Flood the Country.

ST. PAUL, June 7.—Reports received in St. Paul up to 11 o'clock to-night indicate that the damage done by the great storm will fully reach \$300,000. The loss of human life is not yet known, but three people are known to have perished. These are C. W. Castleton of Ash Lake, E. W. Hunter of Adrian, and Moses Chadwick of Nobles County. There were at least 1,000 cattle, sheep, hogs and horses drowned in Southwestern Minnesota. The greatest casualties were at Luverne and on the Rock River. Two cloudbursts struck the latter place in three hours, and the river overflowed the country for miles. Many people were forced to take to trees or the roofs of their houses, and a rescuing party was sent out for them from Luverne. The current was so swift that the rescuers were overturned and the most of them rescued with great difficulty. The second party rescued twenty or thirty people who were in grave peril. Many business houses were flooded in Luverne. Across the border, in South Dakota, at least 10,000 acres of grain was ruined by flooding. Several houses and elevators were blown down at the town of Chapel, S. D.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOOD.

General Hovoc in the Southern Black Hills Country.

HOT SPRINGS (S. D.), June 7.—The southern Black Hills country was visited with a flood yesterday, the like of which has never been known. The Elk-horn track between Smithwick and Fairburn was so badly damaged that it is thought it will take a week to repair it. In some places the track has been swept off the roadbed and twisted up into fragments. The telegraph poles and wires are swept away for half a mile at a stretch in places and general havoc and ruin has been wrought all along the line of the road. The Cheyenne River is running over the top of the bridge at the railroad crossing and unless a transfer is made via Crawford to the B. and M. it will be several days before mail and passenger traffic is resumed. Superintendent Harris and men are working like Trojans to get things straightened out, but little can be done until the waters recede.

HEAVY HAILSTORM.

Much Damage Done by It in Chicago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, June 7.—There was a heavy hailstorm in Chicago this afternoon in the southeastern district much damage was done by wind and rain. In Hyde Park and Woodlawn all basements were flooded with water and many windows were broken by the hail. Many trees were blown down, signs were carried away and the roofs of the Waukegan Hotel, Sixty-fourth and Grace streets was partially destroyed by the wind. Two boats were capsized by a squall on the lake, one at Thirty-ninth street and the other at South Chicago. Eight people in all were thrown into the lake, but all were rescued alive except one Schittour, who was drowned and his body has not been recovered.

DANNEBROG FLOODED.

A Nebraska Town Flooded Out as the Result of a Cloudburst.

ST. PAUL (Nebr.), June 7.—As a sequel to Friday night's cloudburst the village of Dannebrog, nine miles west of here, was flooded last night. The town is on low lying ground and is intersected by a stream called Oak Creek. This began to rise in the early morning and by 9 o'clock seven feet of water was flowing through the streets. Many people were obliged to leave their homes, being warned in time to prevent loss of life. Sidewalks, fences and small outbuildings were set adrift by the torrent. No mail has reached St. Paul since Friday.

SWEEPED TO DEATH.

Four Boys Drowned Near Leavenworth by a Cloudburst.

LEAVENWORTH (Kan.), June 7.—Mike and Dennis Desmond and Eugene and Danny Cummings were drowned here to-day by a cloudburst. Upon the appearance of the storm six small boys, the four named and two others, Mike Cummings and George Newsome, rushed to a culvert for shelter. In an incredibly short space of time the creek overflowed and four of the boys were carried off by the rush of water. The

body of Mike Desmond was recovered. The two other boys escaped. The alarm was given and the creek dragged, but nothing could be found of the three boys.

CHARITY WORK.

Conference of Charities and Corrections at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.), June 7.—Services in twenty-one of the churches of the city were conducted by delegates to the Charities and Corrections Conference. At each church there was a large attendance and the topics discussed were those bearing upon charity work and allied subjects. Among those who delivered addresses were Professor Francis Peabody of Harvard University, Dr. C. R. Henderson of Chicago University, Rabbi Louis Grossman of Detroit, Dr. D. J. Walk of Philadelphia, Rev. Father T. F. Slattery of Lansing, Professor H. W. Lewis of Washington and Secretary H. H. Hart of St. Paul.

A mass meeting was held in the evening in Lockerly Hall and 3,000 persons attended. The subject was "Social Settlements and the Labor Question." Addresses were made as follows: Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Hull House, Chicago, "What the Settlement We Ask Stands For"; Dean George Hodges, Chairman Council South End House, Boston, and Founder of Kingsley House, Pittsburg, "Religion in the Settlement"; John D. Flanagan, ex-President State Federation of Labor, Grand Rapids, "The Ideal of the Trade Union"; Mrs. Florence Kelly, State Factory Inspector, Chicago, "The Working Child"; Professor Graham Taylor, Warden Chicago Commons, Chicago, "The Settlement and the Labor Movement."

Destroyed by a Tornado. O'NEILL (Nebr.), June 7.—Word has reached here that Lynch, Boyd County, was destroyed by a tornado last night. No lives were lost. Lynch is a small village twenty miles north of here, off the railroad and without telegraphic communication. The condition was on roads makes it impossible to secure particulars.

WILL ADJOURN THIS WEEK.

CONGRESS WILL ACT SPEEDILY ON APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Lodge Will Try to Call Up the Immigration Bill for Action To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Unless all signs fail Congress will adjourn this week, and those in touch with the business of both houses appear to agree that that result may be secured by Wednesday. Still, conditions are such that a hitch may occur at any moment, which would protract the session for another week. This, however, while a possible contingency, is not expected.

The business of the Senate depends entirely upon the headway made with conference reports. Several of the appropriation bills are to be disposed of as follows: Indian bill, on which the conference agreed to in favorably at the Postoffice bill, the report on which was agreed to in the House on Saturday, and will be accepted by the Senate to-morrow; the naval bill, which will doubtless be disposed of speedily to-morrow morning; and the conference has already formulated a compromise which they believe will be acceptable to both houses; the sundry civil bill, upon which the House and Senate seem to be deadlocked over the appropriation for the public buildings inserted by the Senate and the District bill, numerous items of which are still in dispute.

It is confidently expected, however, that all of these will be out of the way within the next forty-eight hours. The House Saturday will be rushed through the Senate to-morrow with all possible speed, it being the intention of the committee to move to lay upon the table any amendments that may be offered, so that the bill will pass as a single bill. This motion may be laid on the table in the House, but the Senate has, under the rules to cut all debate, and it will be appealed to liberally when this measure comes up.

The immigration bill is the unfinished business, and Lodge will call it up to-morrow for consideration, in an opening presents itself. Hill, who is in charge of the contempt of court bill, a piece of legislation growing out of the Debs case, is also anxious for consideration and may lock horns with Lodge for the right of way. Gear will seek to fix a day during the next session when the Pacific Railroad funding Acts shall be taken up. In this he may succeed, as both friends and opponents believe that this subject should be settled one way or the other. All of these and other matters, which may come before the Senate will tend to make the next few days exceedingly busy ones, and if Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, carries out his viciously expressed intention of not reporting the adjournment resolution until all the appropriation bills have gone to the President, there may be ample time to discuss several things upon which Senators desire to speak. The course of business is therefore uncertain and the forecast is largely conjectural.

IN A CAVE OF GLOOM.

Sound Money Democrats of Minnesota in the Minority.

ST. PAUL, June 7.—The sound money Democrats in the Minnesota State Convention Thursday to name eighteen delegates to the Chicago National Convention. Up to yesterday the gold standard men seemed to have a carry-over majority in the thirteen counties which held conventions on Saturday, however, changed the face of things. A count of noses to-day shows that of the delegates chosen 358 are for silver and 352 for gold. Of the 122 yet to be chosen it is claimed 65 will be for silver. This will give the silverites the four delegates at large. They will also have at least six of the Congressional delegates, leaving the sound money men only eight delegates from Minnesota.

Ohio Democrats for Silver.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A special from Cincinnati says: The elections of delegates show the Democratic State Convention will be overwhelmingly for silver.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS NEARING ITS CLOSE.

The Shortest "Long" Session for Thirty Years Past.

Reasons Why It Has Not Accomplished More.

Nearly Ten Thousand Bills Introduced During the Session, But Only a Few Became Laws, and a Number Will be Brought Up at the Next Session and Their Passage Urged—Resume of Work Done.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, now in its closing hours, enjoys the distinction of being the shortest "long" session for a period of thirty years.

A Senate passively indifferent in some instances, and in others actively hostile, with an Executive not in sympathy with the Republican party policies, are the reasons assigned by the House leaders for the paucity of national legislation. Of the measures which became laws the most important from an international standpoint was the bill creating the commission "to determine the true dividing line between Venezuela and British Guiana." Of scarcely less general interest were the bills prohibiting prize-fighting in the Territories; permitting appointments in the army and navy of former United States officers who served in the Rebellion, and making one year's residence in a Territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce there.

Excepting these, however, the remainder of the 225 bills and resolutions which received the President's approval were not of character to deserve extended mention. The more important were the bills incorporating the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution; opening the forest reservations in Colorado for the location of mining claims; regulating proof of death in pension cases; providing for a naval training school in San Francisco Harbor; making it unlawful to shoot at any railroad train or any person thereon or to throw missiles into such train, and repealing clause 6130 of the tariff law, providing for a rebate on alcohol used in the arts.

If the session, however, be conspicuous by reason of its limited number of important laws enacted, it resulted in the introduction of a larger number of bills in the House than during any similar period for a quarter of a century.

The total number of bills introduced during the entire last Congress was 3,987, of which 4,405 were introduced during the first session, which corresponds to the session now drawing to a close, and in which the number of bills introduced was 4,900. Of these 2,300 were favorably reported by the committees to whom they were referred and scores of them are likely to be brought to the attention of the House next winter.

The members will enjoy a degree of independence after the autumn recess, which they have been denied during the present year, and their influence will be exerted to call up and pass measures that are now regarded as personally and politically "unsafe." The Nicaragua canal bill is one of these measures. After many months of consideration in the committee it received a favorable report in the face of an absolute certainty that it would not be taken up during the present session. The bill to liquidate the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroad to the Government is another important measure which is also upon the calendar with a favorable report, but which for prudential reasons will continue to slumber there. Others are the service pension bill, reported by the committee on the Pacific coast, the Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma Statehood bills; the Pacific cable bill and the joint resolution conferring the rank of Lieutenant-General upon Major-General Miles.

The popular interest in the Cuban revolution was shown in the large number of resolutions, more than fifty in all, that were introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. After careful consideration a concurrent resolution was reported, for which the Senate substituted in conference the sympathy of the United States with the insurgents, recognizing their belligerency and calling upon the President to use his good offices to secure the independence of the island.

Measures for which there has been a widespread demand, and which have passed the House and will probably receive consideration from the Senate next session, include the bankruptcy bill, the McCall bill providing an educational test for immigrants, the labor commission and labor arbitration bills and the bill simplifying the rules of the Pension Office so as to facilitate the passage of private pension cases.

The early weeks of the session were a busy period for the Ways and Means Committee. Of the 187 measures referred to it thirty were acted upon. Two of the greatest importance were the bond and revenue bills. The bond bill passed the House, was sent to the Senate and returned with the addition of an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver. The revenue bill died in the Senate Committee on Finance.

Among other measures of importance which were reported by the committee were the bills providing for the killing of all the fur seals in Alaska waters, the filled cheese bill and the bill amending the law permitting a rebate on alcohol used in the arts.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions broke all previous records for work. Upwards of 2,840 bills were referred to it, of which 700 private bills were reported to the House. Among the measures reported in addition to those which passed the House were bills giving members of State militia a pensionable status; granting pensions to re-married war widows; broadening the scope of the law pensioning army nurses; increasing the pensions of those who lost limbs in the service and providing for the payment of pensions by check.

The Pensions Committee, which deals

with a different class of measures from those which are referred to the Invalid Pensions Committee, disposed of 240 of the 600 bills referred to them.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was notified early in the session that the public revenues were too inadequate to justify the passage of any measures looking to the erection of Federal buildings, and for this reason the committee, notwithstanding their approval of some of the measures providing for public buildings, pigeonholed them.

The Committees on Postoffices and Postroads, Railways and Canals, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Agriculture, Military, Public Lands, Patents, Judiciary and Commerce reported the ordinary number of measures, but with few exceptions they were not of unusual importance.

The results accomplished by the Senate during the session just closing are entirely out of proportion with the legislation that was introduced. Up to Saturday there had been a total of 3,264 bills more than were introduced in the last Congress. The same ratio of increase is found in the flood of memorials and petitions that have been lodged before the Senate. Out of this array of proposed legislation but little has been done. The Finance Committee, to which was referred 105 different measures, succeeded in getting through the Senate but three of any importance that have become laws—the "filled cheese" bill; the amendment to the administration features of the tariff Act permitting express companies to pay the duty on packages valued at not more than \$500 and deliver it to the residence of the importer direct, and the bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the tariff law. The Dingley bill came out of committee with a free coinage amendment, which failed in the Senate, and this effort to increase the revenues has ever since been hung in the air between the two houses. The bankruptcy and contempt of court bills, the two most important measures emanating from the Committee on Judiciary, were not even considered by the Senate.

The favorable report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections for an amendment for the election of Senator by a popular vote became the text for many speeches that never got beyond that indefinite stage.

From the Committee on Military came two great measures for the reorganization of the army, and a similar measure for the reorganization of the militia, neither of which has been considered. One important measure was, however, got through by the Committee on Territories, that relating to divorces in Territories, thus removing an evil that had for years cried aloud for radical legislation.

Of the many matters before the Naval Committee none were acted upon, but the committee during the session being convened in an investigation of the subject of the cost of armor plate and the advisability of the construction of a plant for its manufacture by the Government.

The Senate Committee on Pensions showed a better record for accomplished results. Senate pension bills aggregating 1,020 were referred to this committee. Similar bills aggregating 220 came over from the House. Two hundred and seventy Senate pension bills were passed by the Senate, of which the House passed but fifty. On the other hand, the Senate passed 110 of the House pension bills out of a total of 220 passed by the House. Out of all this proposed legislation, but 83 bills became laws, as follows: Senate bills, 11; House bills, 72.

The House will devote itself for the remainder of the session to disposing of conference reports, contested election cases and of other business under suspension of the rules. It will meet for an hour to-morrow morning in continuance of Saturday's session, in order to receive a report on the passage of bills under suspension, in accordance with the terms of the order of Friday last.

There are two election cases on the calendar, both of which will be vigorously contested on the floor—T. W. Aldrich (Rep.) vs. Oscar W. Underwood (Dem.) from the Ninth Alabama District, where the committee recommended the seating of Aldrich; and Jacob Yost (Rep.) vs. George Tucker (Dem.) from the Tenth Virginia District, where the committee recommended that Tucker retain his seat. Another case—that of T. T. Hopkins (Rep.) vs. Joseph M. Kendall (Dem.) from the Tenth Kentucky District—has not been reported. These are all that remain of the thirty-three contests filed with the Clerk of the House.

Speaker Reed is exceedingly anxious that the docket should be entirely cleared before the House adjourns and hopes to be able to accomplish it.

It has not been definitely decided what to do with the Senate bond bill, reported adversely by the Committee on Ways and Means. The leaders of the House think it should be disposed of and a vote is probable, although there is much opposition to action at this session.

DAWLEY TO BE RELEASED.

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE VISITS THE COMPETITOR PRISONERS.

He Will Request General Weyler to Remove Them to More Healthy Quarters.

HAVANA, June 7.—Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee to-day visited the men who were captured on the filibustering American schooner Competitor and who are now confined in the Cabanas Fort. Lee found the prisoners lodged in unhealthy quarters and will request Captain-General Weyler to order that they be given better accommodations. The Consul-General also saw Julio Sanquily, an American citizen who is under sentence of life imprisonment for conspiring against the peace of Spain and whose case on appeal is now before the court of cassation in Madrid.

It is said that General Lee as a special favor requested Captain-General Weyler to release Mr. Dawley, the correspondent of "Harper's Weekly," who was arrested a few days ago. The request was granted and it is expected that Dawley will be released from Moro Castle to-morrow.

CRETAN QUESTION CAUSING CONTROVERSY.

Unity of Purpose Cannot be Expected On It.

Germany Only Wishes That Order Shall be Maintained.

Russia Not Likely to Accede to the Dismemberment of the Sultan's Dominions—Grecian Fleet Preparing to Make an Appearance in Cretan Waters—The Empress Exceedingly Friendly Toward Mrs. Uhl.

BERLIN, June 7.—The concert of the powers relative to the situation in the island of Crete is causing as much controversy as did the now exploded error of the powers in regard to Armenia, and all semblance of unity of purpose is certain to disappear upon the slightest approach to a collision of interests. The Cologne "Gazette," in an exhaustive article on the subject, thoroughly covers the question. Francis Joseph's recent speech to the Austro-Hungarian delegations argued that the Emperor's declarations gave proof that the Dreibund powers were agreed upon a common policy toward Turkey; that the interests of Austria were also the interests of Germany, and that the Dreibund was destined to intervene in Turkey almost immediately. These arguments are boldly and unequivocally attacked by the Berlin representative of the Cologne "Gazette," in a communication wherein the writer pointedly declares that Germany will take no direct part in the events in the East and merely desires that order shall be maintained and the status quo maintained. The policy of Germany upon this question, the writer adds, is identical with that of the other powers, and above all, that of Russia.

The "Vossische Zeitung," in an article on the same subject, asserts that Russia is exerting the practical protectorate over the Turkish empire, and will not under any circumstances allow any power to interfere, nor will she accede to anything tending toward a separation or dismemberment of the Sultan's dominions. Pursuing the subject the "Vossische Zeitung" asks: "Will Russia so influence the negotiations of the powers as to cause delay, which will enable the Turkish troops in the island of Crete, which have now been increased to 18,000 men to overpower the Cretans and repeat the Armenian massacres?"

The King of Greece and the Grecian Ministry seem to rely on the wishings which their powers have sent to Canea and Retimo, to intervene in the event of a massacre of Cretans by the Turks; but at the same time the Grecian fleet is being mobilized and the ironclads Mydra, Spetzia, Psara and Georjos, the torpedo boats and the Greek torpedo boats are ready to make their appearance in Cretan waters without the sanction of Russia. If the unanimous voice of the Greek people shall compel the Government to act, the Cretan delegates who are now at Athens have presented an appeal to the Greek Government for a union of Crete with Greece, which was readily accepted by an assembly of Cretan deputies which was held at Vamoss on May 12th.

Official information has been received here that the Czar and Czarina will come to Berlin about the middle of August, and after completing their visit here proceed to Vienna.

The Emperor held in the Royal Opera-house on Wednesday a full dress rehearsal of court artists who are to appear at the German Embassy in Moscow on Monday, June 8th. The Emperor received at the entrance of the Royal Opera-house by Count von Hoehberg, the director of the institution. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Muck, conducted the concert part of the performance, and Stage Manager Grube and Herr Ludwig Barnay, the great German actor, directed the dramatic part. The Emperor expressed his entire satisfaction and pronounced the performance excellent.

Crown Prince William and his next younger brother, Prince Eitel Frederick, who have been home during the Whit Sunday holidays, returned to Ploon on Tuesday, where they will reside during their studies in the college at that place. The Princes bade farewell to their mother and their younger brothers and sister at the Wild Park Station, impetuously kissing and embracing their mother and affectionately taking leave of the younger members of the imperial family.

The Empress was exceedingly gracious and friendly toward Mrs. Uhl, wife of the United States Ambassador, upon the occasion of the lady's first audience with her majesty on May 30th. The Kaiserina conducted her conversation in English, and in every way made Mrs. Uhl feel at ease.

The Empress wore a pale rose and pink silk morning demi-train dress. Mrs. Uhl wore a dark heliotrope silk demi-train dress trimmed with cream

lace, a heliotrope chiffon and a bonnet of heliotrope. On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Uhl gave their first reception to the diplomatic corps, at their residence in Thiergarten Strasse.

The Foreign Office has issued a communication to the press in regard to the malpractices indulged in by American meat importers in Belgium and Holland, who are alleged to be tampering with the cans and sending to Germany under forged declarations meats which have not been certified by the American inspectors. As a consequence of this practice restrictions have been ordered which affect all American exporters of meats.

The "Deutsche Feischer Zeitung" makes a vicious attack upon the American lard product, which the paper asserts is refined chiefly with cottonseed oil.

The series of trotting races on the Berlin West End course has ended in discord, which was wholly due to the jealousy of the Berlin horsemen of the American trainers and their horses. Through the intrigues of a German trainer named Treubzer the American driver Tappan was ruled off the course for a year, it being alleged that he pulled his horse. The injustice of this action on the part of the management was so flagrant that several Berlin newspapers have taken up Tappan's case, and violently denounce the racing authorities for the manner in which he has been treated.

Baron von Heikling, the German Ambassador to China, and his wife, sailed from Hamburg for New York on June 4th on board the steamer Augusta Victoria, en route for China.

The King of Saxony is seriously ill with renal calculus. Violent hurricanes, accompanied by rain, have prevailed throughout Germany within the last two days, causing great damage to property. The telegraph and telephone wires have been prostrated and communication by wire, particularly through the telephone, is suspended.

SANGERFEST AT PITTSBURG.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE SANGERBUND.

Nearly Three Thousand Voices Will Be Gathered From Various Cities to Take Part.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—At 8 o'clock to-morrow evening in Exposition Music Hall in this city the twenty-eighth sangerfest of the North American Sangerbund will officially open by President Cleveland pressing a button in the White House, which will illuminate an immense lyre at the rear of the stage in the hall. The current will travel through a coil of wire 16,000 feet in length attached to the lyre in the hall and this coil will be clipped into small pieces, mounted on dainty cards with appropriate inscriptions and presented to visitors.

The exercises will consist of a reception to the visitors given by the societies of the two cities, nearly 1,000 of these two gentlemen left this city to do anything which would prevent every delegate from having his vote recorded and announced by the Chairman before McKinley's nomination is made unanimous.

Mr. Filley also took occasion to talk about Mr. Platt and insisted that the New York leader would only make an honorable fight in opposition to McKinley. Apropos of Mr. Filley's leadership, it will be recalled that he defeated the aspirations of Hon. R. C. Kerens, Missouri's National Committeeman, and Congressman Nathan Frank, to control the State convention. Last evening these two gentlemen left this city together for Canton, O. A telegram from Major McKinley was the cause of this trip—a telegram asking Mr. Kerens to come for a conference. Messrs. Kerens and Frank arrived in Canton at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They will remain until 9 p. m., returning to St. Louis via Chicago.

The brief telegraphic message gave no hint of the object of the conference just at this stage of the campaign, but it prompted much speculation among those who understand the bitterness of the local struggle.

Among the arrivals this evening was W. B. Galtree of Columbus, Ohio, who will decorate the McKinley headquarters at the Southern Hotel and superintend the distribution of badges, lithographs and literature. To-morrow there will be distributed in this city 10,000 lithographs of McKinley, and a badge will be given out, which is a ribbon bearing McKinley's picture and the words, "Patriotism, Protection and Progress. Our Nation's Choice."

The gavel which will be used in calling the convention to order was made from the building in which Missouri's ordinance of secession was passed. The gavel is now in the hands of Lee D. Bell of Neosho, Mo. On the 26th of May he wrote to Chairman Carter, tendering him the use of the gavel on occasion of the convention. Mr. Carter answered promptly accepting the offer. The gavel is the work of James Moore, an ex-Confederate soldier and a Republican.

The matter of accommodating the negro delegates at the hotels has begun to assume troublesome importance. There are sixty-six of these, including contestants in the Business Men's League, desiring to carry out every promise made in securing the convention, felt called upon last night to issue a general circular, from which the following is taken: "We ask that all public places of entertainment, hotels, boarding-houses and hotels, at least for convention week, accord to the reputable colored men who will come there representing their section and their people in the Republican party such treatment as any reputable and respectable person would receive. It is not believed that a great many would want to accept the privilege, but it will be very humiliating if one of them, with their colleagues and friends or alone, should present himself in any public place and be refused admittance or service. It is hoped that all city endeavor to meet the situation as justice and propriety requires."

A number of enterprising local negroes have rented the old Calumet Club on Locust and Thirteenth streets and fitted it up to entertain the colored delegates.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A Farmer's Wife and Son Burned Up in His House.

CORYDON (Ind.), June 7.—The house of George Craydens, a farmer living near Ramsey, Harrison County, seven miles from here, was totally destroyed by fire Friday night and Craydens' wife and a son 13 years old were burned to death.

Mr. Craydens was absent from home at the time. Upon returning home at midnight he discovered the bodies of his wife and child in the ruins. Everything indicates that a double murder had been committed by tramp and the house set on fire to cover up all traces of the murder.

A DAY OF REST FOR THE POLITICIANS.

Presidential Boomers Keep to Their Rooms.

Filley the Leader De Facto of the Missouri Republicans.

He Says Courtesy and Fairness to Delegates Demands That McKinley Should Not be Nominated on the First Ballot, But All Should be Allowed to Record Their Preferences Before His Nomination is Declared Unanimous.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—By common consent the advance guards of the several Presidential booms made this a day of rest from the arduous tasks imposed by politics. At the hotels these gentlemen were "out" to all callers. Hon. Chauncey I. Filley took a party through the show part of the city and eventually brought them up at the "Mosque," as his Beaumont street residence is known.

If there have been doubts as to the leader de facto of Missouri Republicans it has been dispelled by the demands for counsel and advice made upon Mr. Filley by the prominent Republicans already here. When the claims were made yesterday by Major McKinley's friends that their candidate would be nominated by acclamation on the first ballot, Mr. Filley promptly objected.

"It is not good politics," said he, "for McKinley to be nominated on the first ballot. There is reason for it. No club should be used. No forcing is needed. A free, fair fight is the thing. We don't want any bad blood left. To rule out every other candidate would be a discourteous act, which no friend of McKinley should countenance. Perhaps an informal ballot should be provided for first, to be followed by a formal ballot later. But certainly the roll must be called through to the end. There will be delegates here to discharge their instructions for other candidates. It would neither be courteous nor right to do anything which would prevent every delegate from having his vote recorded and announced by the Chairman before McKinley's nomination is made unanimous."

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Among the arrivals this evening was W. B. Galtree of Columbus, Ohio, who will decorate the McKinley headquarters at the Southern Hotel and superintend the distribution of badges, lithographs and literature. To-morrow there will be distributed in this city 10,000 lithographs of McKinley, and a badge will be given out, which is a ribbon bearing McKinley's picture and the words, "Patriotism, Protection and Progress. Our Nation's Choice."

The gavel which will be used in calling the convention to order was made from the building in which Missouri's ordinance of secession was passed. The gavel is now in the hands of Lee D. Bell of Neosho, Mo. On the 26th of May he wrote to Chairman Carter, tendering him the use of the gavel on occasion of the convention. Mr. Carter answered promptly accepting the offer. The gavel is the work of James Moore, an ex-Confederate soldier and a Republican.

The matter of accommodating the negro delegates at the hotels has begun to assume troublesome importance. There are sixty-six of these, including contestants in the Business Men's League, desiring to carry out every promise made in securing the convention, felt called upon last night to issue a general circular, from which the following is taken: "We ask that all public places of entertainment, hotels, boarding-houses and hotels, at least for convention week, accord to the reputable colored men who will come there representing their section and their people in the Republican party such treatment as any reputable and respectable person would receive. It is not believed that a great many would want to accept the privilege, but it will be very humiliating if one of them, with their colleagues and friends or alone, should present himself in any public place and be refused admittance or service. It is hoped that all city endeavor to meet the situation as justice and propriety requires."

A number of enterprising local negroes have rented the old Calumet Club on Locust and Thirteenth streets and fitted it up to entertain the colored delegates.

A FLAT DENIAL.

The United Press Not Responsible for a Libelous Report.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The management of the United Press has noticed that the Chicago Associated Press newspapers which have been sued for libel by Tindal Palmer and have printed retractions invariably refer to the alleged libel as having been furnished by the United Press.

The item to which Mr. Palmer takes exception was originally printed in the Philadelphia "Times," a reliable newspaper, from which it was taken and used by both the United Press and the Associated Press, the "Times" at the time being a member of the Philadelphia Associated Press. The United Press had nothing to do with originating the objectionable report, simply acting as a common carrier. It was the way in which the story itself and the persistent attempts of certain newspapers to create the impression that it was intentionally and deliberately misleading.

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