should be postponed until after the election. Now four years more have rolled around, and our people are called again to take part in a presidential election, and the intelligent and patriotic Dakota people are again to be deprived of any participation. I ask you why this is so. Is not the answer obvious? [Cries of 'Yes.'] They are disfranchised and deprived of their appropriate influence in the Electoral college only because the prevailing sentiment in the Territory is Republican. [Cries of 'That is right' and 'That is the reason.'] The case of Washington Territory is more recent, but not less flagrant. If we appropriately express our sympathy with the cause of Irish home rule, shall we not also demand home rule for Dakota and Washington, and insist that their disfranchisement shall not be prolonged? [Applause.] There is a sense of justice, of fairness, that will assert itself against these attempts to coin party advantage out of public wrong. The day when men can be disfranchised or shorn of their political power for opinion's sake must have an end in our country. [Cheers.]

"I thank you again for your call, and if you will observe the arrangement which has been suggested, I will be glad to take each of you by the hand. I know that some of you are fasting, and, therefore, we will shorten these exercises, in order that you may obtain needed refreshment."

At the conclusion of the General's speech the usual hand-shaking took place. While this was going on the crowd was entertained by music by the bands and by three or four songs from the Loveday Male Quartet. The quartet consists of T. Loveday, John Wynant, Charles Adams and Nelson Richhart. The visitors left home at 7:20 in the morning, and had a very pleasant trip, with the exception of the delay at Anderson. The excursion was run under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, and was in charge of J. H. Brubaker, the president of that organization.

From Jennings County.

A delegation of Republicans from Jennings county will arrive this morning. It will be met at the depot by a local committee and escorted to the New Denison, preparatory to their reception by General Harrison.

Montgomery Republicans Coming.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, July 27.—Arrangements have been made for the Republicans of Montgomery county to visit General Harrison at Indianapolis on next Friday, Aug. 3. They will go over the Monon route and I., D. & S., via Roachdale, and the fare has been fixed at 75 cents for the round trip. It is proposed to make it the largest delegation that has yet entered Indianapolis on a like occasion. After the train has reached Indianapolis a procession will be formed in the following order.

Schweitzer's band, twenty-four pieces; voters of 1840; old soldiers; Rice's glee club; first voters' club; Allen colored cornet band; Lew Wallace Colored Republican Club; Montgomery county Republican clubs; citizens; Harrison and Morton Club of Crawfordville.

The train will leave here at 10 A. M., and is expected to reach its destination at 12:15 P. M. Gen. R. S. Foster and staff will have charge of the procession at Indianapolis.

THE PEOPLE FAVOR HARRISON.

Additional Evidence of the Strength of the Republican Candidate.

Major George W. Steele, Congressman from the Eleventh District, was in the city last night to call upon General Harrison. He returned to his home, in Marion, this morning, where he will be tendered an elaborate reception by his Grant county admirers. "You have good reports to make of the political field as you have seen it of late?" was asked of him at the New Denison last evening.

"I can say that everything is as hopeful as we could expect. This country is in an uproar over General Harrison, and certainly if public enthusiasm is to be taken as a criterion, we have every reason to believe that he will be elected. This does not apply to Indiana alone. I find it is true wherever I go. The people are perfectly satisfied with the choice made at Chicago, and that is a feature of the Republican party that I have not seen for years."

"You regard Harrison, then, as the strongest man the party could have nominated?"

"By all means, I do, and I think that is universally conceded. We had a long list to choose from, but fortunately the delegates saw the necessity of putting Harrison to the front. The Indiana people did good work in Chicago. They helped largely in Harrison's nomination, and yet they made no enemies by their action. The good work was started there, and if Indiana will but keep it up she is safe."

"Safe for the Republican party, you mean?"

"Yes, she will go for Harrison by a good majority if she works hard enough. It means hard labor, but the people seem to be willing to put their shoulders to the traces and pull. I have great faith in them. They know that upon them is a great responsibility, and that Harrison's success largely depends upon the enthusiasm manifested in this State. Indiana will of course be the center of the fire. She has always been a doubtful State, and her returns are the closest watched. Both parties will claim her this fall, but it is my honest opinion that the Republicans have the most ground for any such claims."

"What do you regard as Harrison's strongest hold upon the people?"

"His ability and unassailable public and private character. Purity in a candidate is a rare thing, and when it is found you may count upon it that you have a man worthy for any office in the gift of the people. Such a man is the worst dreaded by political foes, and such a man is Benjamin Harrison. State pride should weigh with us to some extent, but I say recognize integrity and moral purity first."

"How will he be received by the laboring men?"

"I have talked with the leading laboring men of the country, and they tell me that Harrison will lose no votes among them. It is a well-known fact that he is a friend to their interests. That is conceded by men who are not so blind to principle as to be led by party and not truth. As to the Chinese question, that has been settled to the satisfaction of the Pacific slope, and certainly it is not for the East to further discuss it."

"What do you consider the weakest point in Cleveland's administration?"

"That is a question which one in my position may find some difficulty in answering. But I am free to say that Cleveland's worst move has been the declaration of his free-trade views. They cannot be mistaken, and they make possible the sharp line of demarkation between the two parties on the issue upon which this campaign is to be won. I refer to the tariff question."

Major Steele has been talked of for Governor, but he said last night that his name was not up as a candidate. "Albert G. Porter is the man," he continued, "who will fill that place best, and he is the strongest man to help Harrison. I appreciate the attention shown me in naming me as a possible nominee, but my name will not come before the convention. I shall only be too glad to see Porter win."

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W. H. Brown, of Warsaw, has made a careful study of the political field in his county, paying considerable attention to the labor question. He is the proprietor of one of the lake resorts at that place and has a number of employes under his charge. "Kosciusko county has always been Republican," he said, "and she will hardly lose that title this year. We will give 1,200 majority to that man. [(Pointing to General Harrison, who was shaking the hands of the visitors in University Park.) Everything is in a state such as I have never known before in Warsaw. We stand just exactly four to one in favor of the Republicans, and men are coming over to us so rapidly that I honestly believe by November Democrats will be scarce up our way. I am getting so accustomed to hearing Republican doctrines taught that when I go into a Democratic town I am at a loss to know how to act. The working men are called the unknown factor in this compaign by the Democrats, and I don't blame them for so naming them, for next November it will plainly be shown that they are unknown to them. The laboring men of Warsaw will go in a body for Harrison. There is not a particle of doubt about it. I find all over the State that men want to be educated on the questions that today are drawing the line of demarkation between the two parties. They are beginning to see the necessity of a free ballot and a fair count. Give us that and on our platform I regard the chances of a Republican victory as the best we have had for years."

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A. C. Manwaring, of Mentone, is the candidate for Representative from Kosciusko county this fall. He considers his election a sure thing, as the hitherto good majority is now on the increase. "Our strength this year," he remarked, "lies in our unity. I never have seen the Republican party move along so harmoniously as it does right now. We are proud of Harrison for the sake of the State, but we want to see him succeed Cleveland because we believe he would be a more capable executive. There can be no comparison between the two, in my mind. The contrast is well enough marked. They have no qualities in common, except that they are candidates for the same office, and if the Republican party lets its candidate with such a clean record as Gen. Harrison has be outstripped by a man who sent a substitute to the civil war, then it need never put up another nominee. The platform is everything that any good, law-abiding citizen could wish. Free whisky and monopoly, which the Democrats claim they can read in every line, is absurd."

"Do you regard Harrison the strongest man the party could have nominated?" he was asked.

"By all means. The affairs of our party were in a peculiar condition. Blaine is to-day no doubt a popular man, but he couldn't have carried the election. In case of his nomination, however, Harrison would no doubt have been second. But with Blaine out of the question, everybody saw right away that a doubtful State must still head the ticket, and with one accord it was Ben Harrison, of Indiana. It was not policy so much as it was popularity that secured the nomination. We have a man who marched right to the front in time of danger, and through it all he has said to the common private, as he has done since to the laborer, I am on a level with you and we are brothers. That is a sentiment that has never yet found a place in Cleveland's heart, and I repeat, that if he is reelected I shall lose considerable faith in the Republican party."

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H. S. Biggs has practiced law in Warsaw for a quarter of a century, and reports that no candidate has ever secured the hold upon the people of that city as has General Harrison. "The majority in 1884," he continued, "was 833, but this fall I think you can count on 1,200, I know it will not fall below 1,000. You will perceive by glancing at our delegation to-day that a large majority of them are laboring men; men who depend upon small wages, for the most part, to support themselves and their families. You may tell a man to theorize for a lifetime upon the doctrines of free trade and protection, and he soon finds out that all the reasoning in the world won't feed his family. They are thoroughly convinced up in Kosciusko that the past four years have not added to their comfort, and hence you find them everywhere becoming educated upon the tariff question. In almost every case the arguments convince them that a high protective tariff is the safest defense to their own interests. The change that was promised us in 1884 has never come, and this fact alone is losing votes for the Democratic party to-day. They made prodigious promises, but they have proved nothing but air castles."

"The opinion is, then, that Cleveland's administration has been a failure?"

"A most decided fizzle. For some reason, and I can't for the life of me explain it, men wanted a change. And they got it, but it was a leap from a cold frying-pan into the fire. All Republicans were turned out and then the one great man of the Democratic party, Cleveland, began an executive career that has been a disgrace to himself, to his party, and to this Nation."

"Will this general opinion hurt him politically."

"It can't help but hurt him. Men are leaving him every day, and I have the first Republican to see who will not stand by Harrison. This morning, just before I came to your city, I went over to a prominent man's residence there in Warsaw to get him to come over with us. He has been a stanch Democrat all his life, and has declared in favor of Harrison. He is here today, and there are a number who are just in his position. I can construe this immense flocking over of Democrats only in one way, and that is, that any man of brains can readily see the difference between the two men. I have never seen a time in all my life when the nominee on the presidential ticket was being deserted by as many of his own party as is Cleveland to-day. That is the biggest argument we have that his election will not meet with the general approbation, even in the Democratic party, that was predicted in 1884."

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Capt. C. W. Chapman, of Warsaw, said: "There is not a single thing out of joint with us, and that is a thing we haven't said for years. All the Republicans will stand by Harrison; I do not know of a single one who is dissatisfied. But I can name any amount of Democrats who say they will not vote to re-elect Cleveland. Some are up here with us to-day, and it will do them good to meet Harrison. It will give them a chance to see that little G. A. R. badge on his coat, which Cleveland can't wear. To use a slang phrase, our Kosciusko Republicans have had "off" spells from time to time, but this year they are certainly "on," for they are solid for their man. There is no doubt in my mind but what we can carry this State. His soldier record will do more for him than anything else, unless it is the purity of his life. He was the strongest man we could have nominated, I think, and I do not have any fears for his defeat."

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Louis Ripple, candidate for sheriff of the county, remarked that his hopes were built higher this year than they had ever been before. The Republican party throughout the city of Warsaw and surrounding country is in a more harmonious condition than has marked it since 1880. "We will give you a big majority," he continued, "and we will aim to contribute to Indiana's restitution in the list of Republican States. Much depends upon her in this election, and her returns will be watched all over the country, as people will first look to see how Harrison's own State stands toward him. It will be a disgrace to us if our electors must cast their votes for Cleveland. Every man who has any love for his family and for home protection must stand by our flag, for I consider the followers of the bandanna as certainly a little blind to the wants of the American people. Another four years such as we have gone through, however, will convince them that a restoration of the Republican party is the safest policy for our country."

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J. E. Stevenson, sheriff of Koscinsko county, was one of the wisitors. He has been a thorough Republican for all his life, and spoke in the most glowing terms of General Harrison. "I regard him as a man of extraordinary ability," he said, "and by far the best man we could put forward. We were not in the same fix as the convention at St. Louis was, with only one man to nominate. We had an abundance of material to choose from, and I rejoice that Indiana drew first place. There is no truer friend to the party than is our nominee. A pure man, a gallant soldier and a patriotic statesman tells the whole story. It embraces a record that no Democrat can produce. Its equal is not to be found in the party. There is not a single action of his that indicates that he is hostile to the interests of the laboring men of this country. On the other hand he has proved himself their firm friend in every case. He will secure their vote for this very reason."

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Wm. B. Wood, clerk of Kosciusko county, was well pleased with the attention shown the visitors by the people of this city. He said: "It is a grand thing for this State to claim General Harrison, but that fact won't secure his election. We don't want him elected on account of State pride. It is his interest in American labor and his public career that will give him the inside track on Cleveland. I have never seen a campaign in which so many Democrats are leaving their party as in this. They assign but one reason, and that is a dissatisfaction with the man they put in in 1884. The pension vetoes, free-trade messages, return of rebel flags, and a hundred other things that have happened in the last four years, are enough to turn any man, it seems to me. The State will show up all right in the end. There is no doubt of it."

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Clinton Lowe, county and ward committeeman from the Fourteenth ward, has returned from a visit into Shelby and Hancock counties, and says that in all localities the indications are most favorable toward Harrison. He was entertained by his brother-in-law, in Shelby county, who cultivates 1,100 acres of land, and among all of his farm hands but one or two will vote for Cleveland. In 1884 the majority of these same men would have rebelled against any accusation that they could ever support a Republican nominee. The same state of affairs prevails throughout Hancock county also. In Greenfield several prominent Democrats have come over, and from all appearances the very home of the Hancock county "objector" will poll a large vote for Harrison.

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N. E. Black, of Los Angeles, Cal., is in the city. He is a former resident of Indianapolis, having gone to the slope about nine months ago. He says that Republicans in Indiana need have no fear for the extreme West this year. He predicts that California will certainly give Harrison and Morton 10,000 majority, and says that the Democratic claim that the Chinese question is going to cut any considerable figure in the present campaign is all nonsense. There is another and a greater question now before the people of the Pacific States—and that is protection against free trade. The news of General Harrison's nomination was hailed with delight by all the Hoosiers who live in Los Angeles. Mr. Black is highly pleased with southern California, and will return in about two months.

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"Yes," said Capt. A. S. Miller, the Kosciusko county recorder, "Harrison is all right. I only wish every man, Democrat and Republican, in America could meet him. There is a magnetism about his manner, a power in that face of his that burns right through a man, and says to him that back of it all is true gold. There is none so despicable as can accuse him of any political fraud. His record is one that is seldom found in a man who appears as a candidate for a public office."

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Chas. F. Griffin, Secretary of State, returned yesterday from a trip through Lake and Porter counties. He reports the political outlook as a most hopeful one, especially in Lake. Everybody is well pleased with General Harrison, and he is growing in popularity.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Considers the Fisheries Treaty and the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Cullom's resolution as to the Canadian Pacific railway went over till Monday next without action.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that as soon as the sundry civil appropriation bill should be disposed of he would insist on getting the fisheries treaty out of the way, and he hoped to do so early next week.

The Senate then proceeded to consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. Saulsbury in favor of its ratification.

At the close of Mr. Saulsbury's speech the fisheries treaty went over without action, and the Senate proceeded to consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

An amendment to strike out of the item for the bureau of engraving and printing the proviso that there shall not be any increase in the number of steam plate-printing machines in that bureau was opposed by Mr. Blair, who, in the course of his remarks, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an editorial in the New York Mail and Express, stating that "the first and most effectual step to the abolition of the flourishing business of counterfeiting national bank notes would be the abolition of the now wretchedly managed bureau of engraving and printing, which has become a scandal to the government." That, said Mr. Blair, is not the accusation of the Knights of Labor, or of any labor organization; but it is a charge from a reputable public journal in its editorial columns.

The discussion was continued by Senators Hawley, Blair and Beck, the latter being in favor of the amendment. On the vote Mr. Beck called for a division, but as there was no quorum present, he withdrew the call and let the matter go by default. So the amendment was rejected and the proviso retained.

Among other amendments reported and agreed to were the following: Increasing the appropriation for repairs of light-houses, etc., from $300,000 to $325,000; increasing the appropriation for salaries of light-house-keepers from $585,000 to $600,000; inserting an item of $450,000 for expenses of collecting revenue from customs for 1889, in addition to the permanent appropriation; inserting an item of $8,000 for a fish-culture station at Neosho, Mo., and of $5,000 for the maintenance of the same; inserting an item of $100,000 for the survey and relocation of the boundary line between the United States ahd Mexico, west of the Rio Grande. Adjourned.

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mr. Matson, of Indiana, asked consent that the order assigning tonight's session to the consideration of private pension bills be so modified as to admit of consideration of general pension legislation, but objection was made.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the army appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee of the whole—Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, in the chair—on the private calendar.

The House at its evening session passed thirty-six private pension bills, and at 10:30 adjourned.

The committee remained in session all the afternoon, considering a dozen private war claim bills which were subsequently passed by the House.

On motion of Mr. Crain, of Texas, a bill was passed authorizing the Brazos River Channel and Dock Company to improve the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas.

On motion of Mr. Hovey, of Indiana, a bill was passed for the erection of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind., at an ultimate cost of $100,000.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for consideration of private pension bills.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

For Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair weather, preceded by local rains in southern Indiana and Illinois; stationary, followed on Saturday night by slightly warmer, variable winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M...	29.99	74	84	N'west	Lt. rain.	0.02
2 P. M...	29.97	84	60	Swest	Fair.	.....
7 P.M...	29.99	81	70	East.	Fair.	0.07

Maximum thermometer, 85; minimum thermometer, 71.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on July 27, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	75	0.17
Mean	78	0.07
Departure from normal	*3	—0.10
Total excess or deficiency since July 1	—56	—1.31
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—525	—4.76

*Plus.

General Observations.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 7 P. M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp.	Max	Min	Precipitat'n	Weath'r
New York city	30.02	68	80	66	.08	Rain.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.08	68	76	58	.....	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.08	66	72	58	.....	Clear.
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.00	72	78	68	.14	Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.00	76	82	66	.....	Clear.
Parkersb'g, W.Va	30.00	76	88	64	.01	Cloudy
Washington, D.C.	30.00	72	82	66	.....	Cloudy
Lynchburg, Va.	29.98	78	92	64	.....	Fair.
Charlotte, N. C.	29.98	82	92	68	.....	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	80	88	74	.....	Cloudy
Atlanta, Ga.	30.04	72	92	68	.24	Fair.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.00	80	90	74	.....	Clear.
Titusville, Fla.	30.02	82	86	.....	.....	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	30.00	78	88	76	.32	Fair.
Montgomery, Ala	30.00	84	96	70	T	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.94	90	96	76	.....	Fair.
New Orleans, La.	60.00	80	94	76	.04	Cloudy
Shreveport, La.	29.94	82	94	76	.....	Fair.
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.96	92	96	70	.....	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	29.96	90	94	74	.....	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	84	88	80	.....	Clear.
Palestine, Tex.	29.98	84	90	72	.....	Clear.
Abilene, Tex.	29.88	92	94	74	.....	Clear.
Ft. Elliott, Tex.	29.82	90	94	64	.....	Clear.
San Antonio, Tex	29.96	86	.....	72	.....	Fair.
Brownsville, Tex	29.98	80	94	76	.....	Cloudy
El Paso, Tex.	29.78	86	92	.....	.....	Fair.
Ft. Davis, Tex.	29.94	74	82	.....	.....	Cloudy
Chattan'oga, Tenn	29.98	82	90	68	T	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.98	84	96	72	.14	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	29.96	84	92	70	.....	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	29.98	76	88	72	.02	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.00	80	86	70	.....	.....
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	78	88	72	.32	Cloudy
Cleveland, O.	30.08	72	74	64	.....	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.08	70	76	66	T	Clear.
Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich	30.08	72	78	62	.....	Cloudy
Marquette, Mich.	30.14	60	60	52	.....	Fair.
S.Ste.Marie, Mich	30.10	68	78	50	.....	Fair.
Chicago, Ill.	30.02	74	76	70	.....	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	86	90	72	.....	Fair.
Springfield, Ill.	29.98	82	86	68	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.08	66	74	64	.....	Fair.
La Crosse, Wis.	30.04	78	82	66	.....	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.00	76	82	60	.....	Fair.
Moorehead, Minn	29.90	74	82	58	.36	Fair.
St. Vincent, Minn	29.96	66	76	54	.18	Cloudy
Keokuk, Ia.	29.92	82	86	70	.....	Cloudy
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	82	86	68	.....	Cloudy
Dubuque, Ia.	30.00	82	90	68	.....	Cloudy
Des Moines, Ia.	29.96	84	90	72	.....	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.96	84	88	72	T	Cloudy
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	84	90	70	.....	Fair.
Kansas City, Mo.	29.98	82	94	74	.....	Cloudy
Ft. Sill, Ind. T.	29.90	88	98	68	.....	Clear.
Dodge City, Kan	29.90	90	100	70	.....	Clear.
Concordia, Kan.	29.94	80	92	70	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	30.00	80	90	72	.08	Cloudy
North Platte, Neb	29.94	82	86	64	.....	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	29.92	84	88	68	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.84	92	94	66	.....	Clear.
Huron, D. T.	29.90	86	90	66	T	Clear.
Bismarck, D. T.	29.90	84	86	62	.....	Clear.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	29.86	84	86	64	.....	Clear.
Min'edosa, N.W.T	29.76	76	76	54	.10	Clear.
P. Arthur's L'd'g	30.08	62	70	48	.....	Cloudy
Ft.As'nab'ne M.T	29.86	82	84	.....	.....	Clear.
Ft. Custer, M. T.	29.86	84	84	.....	.....	Clear.
Helena, M. T.	29.96	66	78	.....	.20	Rain.
Boise City, I. T.	29.70	90	92	52	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne, Wy. T.	29.90	74	84	54	T	Clear.
Ft. Washakie, Wy	29.78	82	90	50	.....	Fair.
Denver, Col.	29.76	86	90	58	.....	Fair.
Pueblo, Col.	29.76	90	92	60	.....	Fair.
Montrose, Col.	29.64	90	94	58	.....	Fair.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.92	70	80	62	.12	Fair.
Salt Lake City	29.90	92	96	64	.....	Fair.

T—Traces of precipitation.

Mrs. Cignarale's Sentence Commuted.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Shortly after noon today, a dispatch from Governor Hill commuting the sentence of Chiara Cignarale, the Italian woman who assassinated her husband, to imprisonment for life, was received by Wm. F. Howe, the woman's counsel.

A THOUSAND PEOPLE KILLED

A Volcanic Eruption Causes a Frightful Loss of Life in a Japanese Village.

The Recent Disturbances in Seoul, Corea, Originated in Lying Reports Started by Chinese Agents—Other News by Cable.

A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Appalling Result of a Volcanic Eruption in the Interior of Japan.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—A volcanic eruption at Bandaisan, fifty leagues from Yokohama, has destroyed several villages and killed 1,000 persons, including 100 visitors at the thermal springs. A fresh crater has formed, and the eruption is still active.

THE TROUBLE AT SEOUL.

Later Reports Show that It Was Caused by Lying Rumors Started by Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—She steamship City of Pekin arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama yesterday. From Japanese papers of July 10 particulars of an emeute in Seoul, the capital of Corea, on June 20, are given. The emeute had its origin in the revival of the absurd rumors directed against foreigners, and which had weight, owing to the dense ignorance of the people of Japan. The Gazette says: "Some evil disposed Chinese spread the report that American missionaries in the country had purchased a number of Corean children, and, after killing them, had boiled the remains down for medicines. This aroused popular feeling and caused the authorities to take steps to preserve the lives of the missionaries, who were all called in from the country and placed in safety. The people next seized nine Corean officials who were said to have been parties to the sale of the children to missionaries and put them to death by decapitation in the public streets. In the meantime, the foreign residents at Seoul telegraphed to Chemulpo, to the commanders of the American, French, Russian, Japanese and Chinese men-of war for assistance. There was one American man-of-war, the Essex, the Palos having just left; one Frenchman, the Aspic; one Russian cruiser, two Japanese and one Chinese war vessel in port at the time. At 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th inst., the Essex, the Aspic and Russian vessels sent about thirty men each, who started in separate bodies to Seoul to protect their nationalities there. Prior to this, the Corean authorities sent small bodies of troops to guard the foreign consulates. No further details respecting the trouble are known."

The Juniata, the United States man-of-war which left Chemulpo hurriedly June 21, to proceed to the scene of the Corean troubles, went ashore near Gough island, and at last accounts was firmly imbedded in the mud. The North China Daily News says the vessel cannot be released before spring sets in. The North China Daily News is authority for the statement that the Juniata got safely off the mud bank with the tide on the night of June 22, and proceeded again to sea.

IRISHMEN'S RIGHTS.

Debate Concerning the Recent Arrest of Member of Parliament O'Kelly.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Sexton asked the government whether, seeing that no Irish member could be summoned in England for offenses committed in Ireland, but must be arrested under a warrant, it would legislate to relieve Irish members from this special penalty. [Parnellite cheers.]

Mr. Matthews denied that any special penalty attached to the proceedings against the Irish members. The warrants issued by Irish magistrates, he said, could be executed in England if backed by English magistrates, but there was great difficulty in issuing a summons in England, which was beyond the jurisdiction of Irish magistrates.

Mr. Anderson, member from Naimspiece, then demanded to know whether, before his arrest, any intimation was given Mr. E. O'Kelly to the effect that the crown intended to prosecute him, and whether it was not the uniform practice in crown prosecutions in England to communicate before the issue of the warrant with persons whom the crown intended to prosecute.

Mr. Balfour replied that no such practice exists.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt asked whether summons issued in Ireland, having legal stringency in England, would not enable the person summoned to go to Ireland to defend himself without being taken there under arrest.

Mr. Sexton also asked whether, in the event of future complaints being made against Parnellites engaged in duties in the English Parliament, the government would proceed by summons instead of smuggling men off in the dark. [Parnellite cries of "Hear," "Hear."]

Mr. Balfour replied that this was a matter that must be decided by the legal advisers of the crown. If Irish members hastened to obey a summons to a court of law there would be no difficulty in agreeing to Mr. Sexton's suggestion, but his experience was directly to the contrary.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Emperor William Completes His Visit to Stockholm, and Will Continue His Tour.

STOCKHOLM, July 27.—Emperor William, accompanied by King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustof, of Sweden, Prince Henry, of Prussia, and Count Herbert Bismarck, drove to a number of points of interest this morning. They inspected the Katharina elevator, the National Museum and the telephone station. On returning from their drive the party took luncheon at the castle. They afterwards visited the Riddarsholm Kyrka, where the ashes of a long line of Swedish monarchs are deposited.

In the afternoon the royal party proceeded in the royal yacht to Drottingholm, where dinner was served. The party returned to Stockholm at 7 o'clock, and soon afterward visited the yacht Hohenzollern. The German squadron will sail at 3 A. M. to-morrow. The Hohenzollern will sail later, and will overtake the squadron. Emperor William has asked King Oscar to be godfather of his last born.

Boulanger's Unique Escort.

PARIS, July 27.—General Boulanger rode out in a carriage to-day for the first time since his duel with M. Flouquet. He drove through the Bois de Boulogne, followed by sixteen carriages filled with newspaper reporters and admirers, who shouted "A bas Flouquet," "A bas Ferry," and "Vive Boulanger" until they were hoarse. The General's carriage was escorted back to Paris by an immence crowd of howling gamins.

Illness of the Pope.

ROME, July 27.—The Pope is suffering from a liver complaint, and is losing strength. He has been ordered to take mineral water before breakfast. He continues to work and to receive visitors.

Foreign Notes.

Prof. Hermann Bonitz, the German philologist, is dead.

Mr. O'Donnell proposes to move for a new trial against the London Times.

After a heated debate, the Paris municipal council, by a vote of 4 to 20, has rejected a proposal to grant 5,000 francs to aid the navies' strike.

Herr Hartung, a well-known Berlin engineer, has been expelled from Switzerland by order of the Bundesrath on suspicion of being a Socialist and a conspirator.

Nine emigration agents have been arrested at Cracow for inciting natives of that district to emigrate to America. Bonds representing 1,000,000 florins were found in their possession. Other agents have been arrested.

Mme. De Varney, the American lady who was recently arrested and imprisoned at Paris on the false charge of being a pickpocket, will be liberated to-morrow, at the request of Mr. McLane, the United States minister.

The Riforma declares that the statements made before the American committee inquiring into the immigration question are exagerated, but that if America's measures be confined to a remedy for excessive immigration the agents of Italy will not offer objection.

It is said the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have had the legality of their marriage established in England. They went before the registrar at the Vestry Hall, Mount Saint, Grosvenor square, London, and had their marriage duly recorded.

Murdered by Her Brother-in-Law.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—Jacob Moore, a carpenter, aged fifty-two years, who boarded with his brother's family, shot and killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Moore, this afternoon. He had not been paying for his board for eighteen months past, and when asked by Mrs. Moore to pay he became enraged and shot her in the back of the head. She died twenty minutes later. He then shot at Alice, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Moore, but missed her, and then shot himself in the side. He was removed to the hospital, where his wound was found to be not serious.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A. Klespar, of Ferndale, Cal., cut his wife's throat yesterday morning, and then took poison himself. Both are dead.

A partial test of the Standard Oil Company's pipe-line, which has been completed between Lima, O., and South Chicago, has been made with satisfactory results.

On Thursday night, at Pawnee City, Fremont Emmons stabbed Bertha Schultz to the heart because she refused to marry him. The girl died in twenty minutes. Emmons is under arrest.

H. U. McElroy, chief clerk of the freight department of the Mexican Central railroad, was arrested at Vera Cruz, on Wednesday night, charged with being a defaulter. The amount is not known.

At Louisville, Ky., H. E. Turner, a merchant, shot himself in the side, with suicidal intent. He died last night. He left a note asking that his body be taken to Madisonville, and that his life insurence be paid to his wife, who is at Madisonville.

The Cincinnati National Bank, Frank Alter, president, has gone into voluntary liquidation on account of dullness of business. A few months ago its capital was scaled down by the government inspector below its original half million dollars.

In Halifax county, near Meadsville, Va., on Wednesday, Bruce Younger, colored, committed an assault upon Mrs. Robert Dodge, who was in a delicate condition. He was arrested and sent to jail at Halifax Court house. On Thursday night a party of men too Younger out to a neighboring wood and hanged him to a tree.

A reporter who formerly occupied a position on the staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, while standing at the Santa Fe depot in Los Angeles, on Thursday, saw a man and woman on a northbound train whom he identified as editor Henry W. Moore and Mrs. John W. Norton, the runaway couple from St. Louis and Topeka.

Dr. Frederick P. Perpente, it is said, has committed suicide at Rayhead, N. J. Dr. Perpente and A. P. Crilley, a young lawyer, have been fugitives from justice for several days, they being held responsible for the death of Miss Andora Troxell, of Allentown, Pa., who died in Philadelphia, July 17, from the effects of a criminal operation.

A rather curious disposition has been made of the ashes of Edward E. Munch, who was incinerated at the Fresh Pond crematorium, on Long island, on July 10. His ashes, weighing about five pounds, were, in accordance with his wishes and those of his wife, scattered over one of the flower beds on the lawn in front of the retort house, where they are still plainly discernible.

On Thursday evening a boy playing in Cahokia creek, East St. Louis, discovered the bodies of two children floating near. He brought the remains ashore and notified the coroner. The children were about six months old, and appeared to be twins. They were a boy and girl. The girl's throat had been cut, but there were no marks of violence on the boy. The case is supposed to be double infanticide, and the police are at work.

Prizes for Patriarchs Militant.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The Patriarchs Militant of the Odd-fellows have in their programme set aside two days for sight-seeing and pleasure here. To-day the entire body went to Coney Island and spent the afternoon there. This evening all went, either in carriages or by the cable roads, to the Zoological Garden, where music and fire-works were furnished for their enjoyment. To-morrow, also, will be spent in recreation. The following prizes will be awarded to-morrow: To the Chicago battalion, a $250 P. M. banner, for the largest battalion; to Commander Crobel, Chicago Battalion A, $300 diamond jewel for best drill; to the Chicago battalion was also awarded a stand of colors and two prize flags, valued at $800. The $2,000 cash prize and $400 flag went to the Marion, Ind., Canton for the best drilled canton. The second prize for the second best drilled canton, $800 cash and a $350 banner, went to Excelsior No. 7, of Chicago. The prize for the canton coming the greatest distance, $200 cash, went to Canton Atkans, Paducah, Ky. For the largest canton, a $400 banner, went to Excelsior, No. 7, of Chicago.

The Knights of Labor Miners.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—The Miners' National District 135, K. of L., will meet at Cleveland on Aug. 8. There are now 68,000 miners and mine laborers in this organization, and the membership is rapidly increasing. At the meeting in Cleveland it will be proposed to raise a large fund to be used in sustaining men when they are called out on a strike. Master Workman Lewis, one of the shrewdest and most conservative of labor leaders, says he has seen the folly of asking men to strike and go hungry. It is now the purpose of the officials, when a strike is ordered in the future, for reasons that are just, that the men be paid enough to keep them comfortable while they remain idle. The per capita tax has been 15 cents per quarter, and the plan now is to increase it to $1.50, which, based on present membership, would amount to $388,000 in one year. "The miners must stand together," remarked an officer of the organization, this afternoon; "rates of mining have been fixed for the various districts throughout the United States, by the joint convention of operators and miners, and it is now essential that the rates be sustained. A reduction in one district is followed by corresponding reductions in other districts.'

War on Immigrant Rates.

NEW YORK, July 27.—What looks like the for