COTTON AND WHEAT PROSPECTS.

In Spite of the Dry Weather in the Early Spring the Crops Are a Little Further Advanced Than Usual---There Has Been Some Diminution of the Winter Wheat Area.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The consolidated return of reports of the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture for the month of June shows the State percentage of acreage of cotton, as compared with last year, to be as follows: Virginia, 107; North Carolina, 117; South Carolina, 111; Georgia, 113; Alabama, 112; Mississippi, 114: Louisiana, 109; Texas, 116; Arkansas, 130; Tennessee, 128; Indian Territory, 161; Missouri,

163; Oklahoma, 194. The general average is 116.2, being 1.3 per cent, increase over the May statement. The

cent. increase over the May statement. The average condition of the crop for June 1 was: Virginia, 91: North Carolina, 99: South Carolina, 97: Georgia, 98: Florida, 85: Alabama, 103: Mississippi, 104: Louisiana, 94: Texas, 92: Arkansas, 102: Tennessee, 118: Missouri, 92: general average, 97.2.

In the Atlantic States, in spite of the dry weather in early spring, the crop is a little earlier than usual. Poor stands, on account of drought, are reported from two counties in North Carolina and South Carolina and from seven counties in Georgia. But the plants are in fine condition as respects both cultivation and growth throughout this region. In Florida the crop is late and stands are poor on account of excessive out this region. In Florida the crop is late and stands are poor on account of excessive drought. From Alabama, Mississippi. Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Indian Territory the reports are unusually encouraging. The crop is not only early, but stands are good, the plant free from crass, and outlook promising for all crop. In a few localities, however, there are complaints of damage by out worms and lice.

In Texas the conditions have been less favorable than in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The cold, damp weather at seeding time not only makes the crops late, but has resulted in infesting many fields in a large area in the southwestern part of the

has resulted in intesting many netter at a large area in the southwestern part of the State with all manner of insects that damage the plant. A considerable improvement, however, has been made within the past month. First plantings seem to be doing much better than later ones. In many of the heavy producing counties the stands are good and indicate a close approximation to a full crop.

Acreage of wheat percentages of areas harvested last year have been obtained from a greatly enlarged list of-correspondents, inquiries being addressed in particular to 15,000 of the principal millers throughout the country, to whose careful comparison of present acreage with that of previous years many corrections of the preliminary estimate of December last are due. There has been some diminution of due. There has been some diminution of winter wheat area, owing to the total failure of the crop in some sections, the ground being plowed for spring wheat or oats. These returns, reduced to acres, give for the principal winter States: California, 3,011,-000; Kansas, 2,684.000; Ohio, 2,422.000; Indiana, 2,294.000; Illinois, 1,906.000; Missouri, 1,418.000; Pennsylvania, 239,000; Michigan, 1,202,000; total winter area, 22,794,000. Spring States: Minnesota, 3,200,000; North Dakota, 2,580,000; South Dakota, 2,463,000; Nebraska, 1,824,000; total spring area, 11,-825,000.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS MEET. Senator Gorman Takes Hold and the Silver Men Are Beaten.

The attempt to commit the Democratic party of Maryland to a free silver declaration was defeated by a vote of 871/4 to 291/4 in the State Convention at Baltimore. Senator Gorman presided as Temporary and Permanent Chairman.

After disposing of the money question, delegates to the National Democratic Con-

vention and Presidential electors were chosen. They will each have half a vote in the convention and are uninstructed

The money plank as finally adopted was:
"Believing that the true interests of the
people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be paid in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it pur ports to be worth, we demand the mainte-nance of the existing gold standard of value and, further, that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized Nations of the world; and we, therefore, resolutely oppose the free and well-times of company of silver at the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

CONVENTION HALL DEDICATED. Ten Thousand People Take Part in the Ceremonial at St. Louis.

The magnificent Auditorium at St. Louis, Mo., built for the Republican National Convention, was formally dedicated with enthusiastic ceremonies.

The interior of the building was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and a crowd of over ten thousand persons was in attendance. Speeches were made by Mayor Walbridge, on behalf of the city of St. Louis; President Samuel Kennard, of the Business Men's League, and ex-Governor E. O. Stanard. An elaborate programme of vocal and instrumental music was carried out.

mental music was carried out.

The occasion thoroughly tested the acoustic properties of the Auditorium, and they were pronounced perfect. The hall seats 14,125 persons, and the chairs are so arranged as to give a constant of the chairs are so arranged as to give a constant of the chairs. ranged as to give every occupant an unob-structed view of the chairman's desk.

KILLED BY A 15-YEAR-OLD BOY. The Lad Told Mr. Lindgard He Would Shoot if He Came Nearer and He Did.

Thomas Lindgard, a farmer living near Quay's Crossing, Canada, was shot and instantly killed by a lad of fifteen years named Prentiss, an inmate of the Bernards Home, Toronto. Prentiss was rabbit shooting on Lindgard's farm, and Lindgard ordered him off his property. The boy refusing to obey, Lindgard said if he did not he would put him off by force, and advanced toward Prentiss. The latter raised his gun and said.
"If you come another step I will shoot you

Lindgard continued to advance, when the boy fired, the charge taking effect in Lind-gard's neck, killing him almost instantly. Some farmers promptly arrested Prentiss.

A Criminal Beheaded.

A criminal name ! Oshlmann was beheaded at Brunswick, Germany, for the murder of his aunt and cousin. On his way to the place of execution Ochlmann attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself over the prison staircase, dragging with him the war-den who had him in charge. The warden was frightfully and fatally hurt.

The Theater Bonnet.

The Federation of Women's Clubs, ir session at Louisville, Kv., unanimously do clared against the bonnet or high hat in interior places of amusement.

Prominent People.

The new Shah of Persia is said to be a ratid Mostem.

Christian XI, of Denmark is the oldest King of Europe, being seventy-nine.

enty years old, has been in Congress since 1861. Emperor William has volunteered to act as

goddather of Count William Bismarck's new-born son. General Baratieri, the unsuccessful Italian

General in Africa, it is said, has practically lost his mind. Charlotte Bronte's husband, the Rev. Ar-thur Bell Nicholls, is still Dive, though he is in feeble health.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items. Mr. Aldrich, Republican contestant from he Ninth Alabama District, was seated

by the House. Senator Wojcott's resolution to investigate the Sherman statue award was defeated. Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle gave the text of his statement to the Senate Committee charged with the investigation of the sale of bonds of the United States in the years 1894-95-96.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of R. M. Bartleman, of Massachu-setts, to be Consul at Malaga, Spain.

Secretary Smith has appointed T. D Loach, of Texas, principal examiner and J. P. Wooten, of Georgia, Chief of Division in the Bureau of Pensions.

William Dubois was appointed head usher at the Executive Mansion in place of George Dexter, of Michigan, appointed a Postoffice Inspector. Mr. Dubois is a native of New

The President nominated G. F. Smithers. of Delaware, now Deputy Consul at Osaki and Hioga, Japan, to be Consul at Chung Kiang, China. The House, by a vote of 113 to 5, adopted the resolution giving to Martin (Pop., N. C.), the seat occupied by Lockhart (Dem.). Rinaker (Rep., Ill.) was given the seat of Downing (Dem.) by a vote of 167 to 51.

Domestic. RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Cinbs, Won, Lost, ct. Clubs, Won, Lost, ct. Cleveland 26 13 .667 Chicago. .22 23 .489
Baltimore.27 15 .643 Brooklyn.21 22 .488
Cincinnati27 18 .660 Pittsburg. 20 21 .488
Philadel. .26 19 .578 New York20 24 .455
Boston. ...23 18 .561 St. Louis.13 29 .310
W'shing'n21 20 .512 Louisville. 9 33 .214 The Legislature of Massachusetts ad-journed sine die.

A cyclone swept over a portion of Cocke County, Tennessee, and laid waste a tract of land three-quarters of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide. It carried fences, telephone poles and everyhing in its track.

The United States battleship Massachu-setts was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Unscrupulous specu ators circulated false reports in Wall street in the vain hope of causing a panic. Wall street, at the same time, was duped by a rumor that a warlike message on Cuba was to be issued by the President, and in two hours bears gathered in about \$500,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson have made the formal announcement in New York City of the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of the millionaire.

By premature explosion of 180 cans of dynamite at Lilly, Penn., Michael Scawneski was killed and five fellow workmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad were probably fatally

Captain John G. Bourke, of the Third Cavalry, United States Army, a well-known Indian fighter and frontier soldier, died in Philadelphia, Penn., at the Polyclinic Hospital, where he had been under treatment for several weeks for an abdominal trouble. He was about fifty years of age. Dwight Steere, a life convict for murder

and William Johnson, who had served eight terms for various crimes, secured a key and escaped from the State prison at Wethersfield, Conn. Two children, eight and eleven years old respectively, of Mail Clerk J. E. Jones. of North Vernen, Ind., were drowned in the

water works at that place. Four men and turee women of East Pittsburg went fishing on the Monongahela, got drunk and were run down by the packet James G. Blaine. Two of them—a man and

Ex-State Senator Tobias Lord, of Steap Falls, Me., shot and killed himself as he was being taken to an insane asylum. During a heavy electrical storm at Clear-field, Penn., Mrs. George Hess, of Stoneville,

woman, names unknown-were drowned.

was killed by lightning. Fred Bush, aged seventeen, and Fred Smarr, about the same age, were drowned in the Ohio River off Augusta, Ky., while

Thomas Thompson, of Jersey, N. J., while riding a bicy le rode over the precipice of the Gorge, on the Palisades, falling twenty feet. He received fatal injuries. The handsome bronze statue of B-njamin Franklin, presented to the printers of Chicago by Joseph Medill, and erected in Lin-

coln Park, Chicago, was unveiled. Charles P. Symonds, a prominent citizen of Salem, Mass., was found guilty in the United States Circuit Court of violating the contract alien labor laws by employing at Englishman and bringing him to this coun-The verdict carries with it a fine of

An eight-year-old son of Henry Acklen, of Racine, Wis., was torn to pieces by two bull-logs while returning from school.

A Long Island City jury found a verdict for \$5000 against Dr. Seigbert Balaban for naking a similar statement about a woman patient as did Dr. Playfair, the London

Turner and Dunlop, the Burden servants who were arrested in London with the family jewels in their possession, arrived in New York in charge of detectives.

Henry B. Hill, who for thirty years past was cashier of the Catskill (N. Y.) National Bank, died, aged seventy-nine. His sister, widow of Dr. A. Cooke Hull, who was a prominent New York physician, died the same morning.

Joseph Windrath, one of the slayers of Carey B. Birch, receiver and cashier of the West Chicago Street Railway Company, was hanged at the county jail at Chicago, Ill.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, transferred from the exempt schedule to the competitive list, subject to the rules of Civil Service examination, 140 city offices, with annual salaries aggregating \$318,000.

At Elisworth, Me., Burton E. Frazer, twenty-seven years old, died from an over-dose of morphine prepared by his friend James Clouch, and administered by Miss Nellie Newell, his sweetheart. Frazer had been suffering from acute rheumatism.

The Yale crew that is to race at Henley, England, left New Haven, Conn., and the students gave the oarsmen a rousing send-off. Equestrian statues of Generals Meade and Hancock were unveiled on the battlefield of cock were unveiled on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Penn. John Boylan, a lineman, was shocked to

death on an electric-light pole in Brooklyn. Antoine Nedou, aged sixty-seven, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Levy Paulin, were thrown from a buggy at Clinton, Mass., and killed.

Foreign Notes.

As a memorial of his coronation, the Czar of Russia has given \$75,000 to charities. Spanish Cabinet Ministers denied the re-port of negotiations with Cubans to restore General Weyler gave a dinner to

Macfarlane's column of Britishers had a sharp brush near Imguza, South Africa, with a force of Maiabeles. The latter were routed, with the loss of thirty killed. Two troopers were wounded. The Chambers of Commerce of the Empire decided to ask the British Government to

second any suggestion made by the Colonies for a closer commercial union. Two British officers were arrested at Metz on suspicion of being spies engaged in ob-

taining information regarding Germany' Discouraging reports of the condition of affairs in Cuba were published in Madrid.

Chambers of Commerce of the British Em pire convened in London to consider comercial union. The Egyptian cavalry occupied an abandoned camp of the Dervishes in the Soudan and captured a great quantity of stores.

The new Hungarian houses of Parliament were opened with great ceremony. Mots gathered in Barcelona, Spain, and

threatened to lynch the prisoners suspected of complicity in the Anarchist outrage by which eleven persons were killed; martial law was proclaimed by the authorities. The Egyptian mixed tribunal decided

against granting funds for the expenses of the Soudan expedition. Jules Francois Simon, the celebrated states

man, life member of the French Senate, member of the French Academy, and form-erly Prime Minister of France, died a few days and in Burden. days ago in Paris.

CORBIN

Thrown From a Carriage on His Estate at Newport, N. H.

FAMILY WITNESS THE ACCIDENT.

His Coachman Also Killed and His Grandson and Dr. Kunzier Seriously Injured --- Horses, Driven for the First Time Without Blinders, Become Frightened

--- Mr. Corbin's Career.

NEWPORT, N. H., June 6 .- Austin Corbin, the multi-millionaire, the master spirit of the intricate Long Island Railway system, chief owner of Manhattan Beach and leader in the restoration of the Long Island wilderness to beauty and attractiveness, was killed at his country house, two miles from this village, Thursday afternoon by being thrown from his carriage. The accident occured at 8 o'clock. His fortune is estimated at \$40,-

Mr. Corbin, with his wife and daughter Annie, left their New York City mansion last week and took up their summer life on the fine New Hampshire farm known as "Cor-bin's Wonderland," with its fish and game bin's Wonderland," with its hish and game parks and other attractions.

The accident took place at 3 o'clock yester-day afternoon. Mr. Corbin had made prep-arations for a fishing trip to the pond in his famous Blue Mountain Park, and the party, consisting of himself, his grandson, Corbin STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Delegates Chosen and the Financial Planks Adopted.

Conventions to take action in regard to the coming nominating conventions met in various States and took action as follows:

LEXINGTON, Ky .: The Kentucky Democratic State Convention was in session two cratic State Convention was in session two days. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported complete reorganization of county committees, as well as State organization, silver men being put in charge, with Major P. P. Johnston. of Lexington, Chairman of both State, Executive and Central Committees. This removes State headquarters away from Louisville to Lexington. A long discussion followed the return of the majority report, declaring for the free coinage of silver and nominating Senator Blackburn for the Presidency. The majority report was adopted—yeas, 678; nays, 214. Blackburn for the Presidency. The majority report was adopted—yeas, 678; nays, 214. Blackburn, Hardin, Rhea and Ellis were elected delegates-at-large. Next to Blackburn, the delegates' choice for President is is Bland, of Missouri.

Staunton, Va.: Virginia Democrats met at Staunton and sent to the National Democratic Convention twenty-four delegates instructed to yoth for free and unlimited columnia.

cratic Convention twenty-four delegates in-structed to vote for free and unlimited colu-age of silver. The unit rule was adopted. The money plank approved by the conven-tion, which was written by Senator Daniel, is as follows: We hereby instruct all of the delegates from Virginia to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago to vote tor a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for candidates for President and Vice-President who openly advo dent and Vice-President who open; a avocate that principle. The convention was composed of \$71 gold standard men and 1276 silverites. Resolutions favoring free silver were adopted. The minority report was voted down—1276 to \$71.

JAMESTOWN, North Dakota: The Democratic State Convention adopted a free silver



AUSTIN CORBIN, PRESIDENT LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. (Who was killed in a runaway accident on his farm in Newport, N. H.) platform. The following delegates to the Chicago Convention were elected: State Senator Rich Williams, of Grand Forks; J. J. Hill, of Burleigh; R. Hartman, of Cass: Eaton, of Ramsey; Wilson, of Pombina. The delegates were instructed to vote for free

the free coinage of both silver and gold in a

ratio of 16 to 1, without asking the consen-

of any other Nations, and further demanded that no bonds shall be issued under any cir-

cumstances hereafter. Luther C. Bateman

Closing Days of Congress.

The Sepate passed the Filled Cheese bill

Senator Cullom introduced a bill for a

The United States Millers' League, at

The House Committee on Ways and Means,

In reporting a bill for the construction of

the Nicaragua Canal, Senator Morgan asked that December 14 next be fixed for consider-

The bills lately before Congress for the

erection in Washington of monuments and statues to distinguished men provided for an

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was passed over the President's veto, was signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and sent to the State Department for

The project for a pan-American Congress was given definite form in a resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Smith (Mich.) authorizing the President to call such a con-

The final conference report on the General

Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to by the House. The Senate amendments to the bill to retire Commander Quackenbush were

The Senate rejected the nomination of William H. Fowle, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Virginia.

The two Senators from Virginia were no

consulted about the appointment, besides which there were charges to the effect that

Mr. Fowle would not make a satisfactory of-

In the House Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, called up his bill to create an industrial commission of twelve

nemoers, three representatives each of labor, agriculture, manu'acture and business, salaried at \$5000, each group to have a legal adviser at \$5000, the duties of the commission to be to investigate questions.

pertaining to immigration. It was passed

Senator Morrill, Chairman of the Finance

Committee, reported a joint resolution to authorize a scientific investigation of the fur

authorize a scientific investigation of the fur-seal fisheries, and it was considered and passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to expend \$5000 for the employ-ment of persons to conduct a scientific inves-tigation in the fiscal years 1896 and 1897 as to the fur-seal herds on the Pribilof and other islands and in Bering Sea.

The Senate adopted the conference report

on the Indian Appropriation bill. The controversy had been on the proposition to impose citizenship on the Indians of the five civilized tribes. When the Indian bill shall become a law, those Indians will have become their tribal relations and will have become

schools up to the first day of July, 1898.

The President's Family Go to Gray Gables.

Ruth, Esther, and Marion, and her maid, left

Reward for Lynchers.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, has offered

reward of \$500 each for the first ten of the

lynchers of Jesse Slayton and Will Miles ar-

rested, thus covering the total amount, \$5000, authorized by the statute to be paid

Mrs. Cleveland and her three little girls,

members, three representatives each

without opposition.

expenditure of over \$1,500,000.

peace monument at Appomattox, Va.

was nominated for Governor.

without amendment.

ing the bill.

record.

ference.

ficial.

Edgell, and Dr. Paul Kunzier, started from

A pair of horses which Mr. Corbin had re-cently purchased were harnessed to a light, two-seated open carriage. They were driven for the first time by Coachman John S. coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and to vote for a candidate for President who would stand on that plat-

Stokes.

The horses were driven without blinders for the first time. About half way down the driveway from the house Mr. Corbin raised a sun umbrella, which frightened the horses to a sun. Coachman Stokes was not able to hold them, and at the end of the driveto noid them, and at the end of the drive-way, where there is an abrupt turn, the car-riage was dashed out of the road. It struck a tree and threw the occupants out, down a steep embankment, about eight feet high, against a stone wall.

When the injured men had been removed to the house, Mr. Corbin's condition was seen to be very serious, his right leg had been broken, both above and below the knee, and crushed in a terrible manner. A large scalp wound, about four inches long, was cut to the bone on his forehead, and there was another cut nearly as long and deep on the right side of the head. His lip and chin

Cleveland, Ohio, appealed to Congress to pass the Reciprocity bill. were also badly torn.

Dr. Cilley, of Boston, reached Newport at 8 o'clock p. m., and everything was done to alleviate Mr. Ccrbin's sufferings until death released him at 9.45 p. m. by a vote of 13 to 2, decided to report adversely the Anti-Bond bill passed by the John S. Stokes, the coachman, sustained a double fracture of the right leg and a frac-ture of the base of the skull. He lived about Senate.

Mr. Corbin's grandson had a double frac-ture of the right leg, and Dr. Kunzier's left arm was broken near the wrist and his ankle sprained.

Sketch of His Career.

Austin Corbin was at different stages of his life successful as a lawyer, banker and railroad man, but it was as the latter he be-

came most famous.

He was born in Newport, N. H., on July
11, 1827. His father was well to do, and he
received a common school and academy education. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf.
After that, he went to Harvard Law
School, and was admitted to the New Hamp-

school, and was admirted to the New Lang-shire bar. He was soon taken into partner-snip by Governor Metcalf and practiced successfully until October, 1851. In that year he gave up his practice in Newport, and moved to Davenport, Ia., where he soon became known as a successful lawyer. In 1854 he became a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin. The firm

dealt largely in Western mortgages and made money rapidly.

When the National Banking law was passed he saw its advantages and at once or-ganized the First National Bank of Daven-port. It began business June 29, 1863, and

was the first National bank opened for business in the country.
In 1865 he sold out his business interests in Davenport, and came to New York City. Here he established the Corbin Banking Company.

He became interested in railroads, and was within a few years known as a large holder of stock in good properties.

In 1873, while staying with one of his children, who was ill at Coney Island, he conceived the idea of making it the great metrepolitan watering place. He bought the west half of the island, built railroads to it and hotels and resorts on it. Its success was nstantaneous, and he made millions out of the scheme.

He next bought up all the rivals roads on Long Island and consolidated them into one system, which gave him a monopoly of the transportation business of the entire island. transportation business of the entire island. He became even better known by the prominent part he took in the re-organization of the Reading system, and New Jersey Central Railway. He took the latter out of the hands of a receiver and made it a divident paying property within three years. Besides the immediate members of his family Mr. Corbin is survived by grand-children, who will almost certainly share in the enormous wealth he leaves.

mous wealth he leaves.

Mr. Corbin established a game preserve called Bine Mountain Forest, near Newport, N. H., which has become famous. It con-N. h., which has become famous. It contains nearly 30,000 acres, and in it are elk; deer, buffaio, wild boar, and other kinds of big game. He also had a farm of about 7.00 acres on Long Island.

In 1833, at Davenport, Mr. Corbin married Hannah M. Wheeler, a daughter of Simon Wheeler, of Newport, N. H., his native

town.

town.

His eldest daughter, Mary, married Rene Cheronnet Champollion. She died in Paris four years ago, leaving a son, Andre, now in this country. Champollion is also dead. Isabella Corbin is the wife of George S. Edgell, Mr. Corbin's partner. Another daughter is unmarried, and Austin Corbin,

VETOED BY CLEVELAND.

The President Disapproved the General Deficiency Measure.

ANOTHER BILL QUICKLY PASSED.

The House Sustained the Veto by 172 to 40--- The French Spoliation and Other Claims Objectionable .-- Those Items Cut Out and the Measure Put Through Without Any Delay.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President sent to the House of Representatives Saturday afternoon a message vetoing the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. He replied briefly to the criticisms of his exercise of the veto power, and said he had hurried the preparation of the message in order that Congress might take action in the matter without delay. The ground for the veto was the provision for the payment of the French spoliation claims. The President's veto was based upon two

grounds—first, that the bill was, in many of its features, far removed from a legitimate deficiency bill, and, second, that the specific deficiency bill, and, second, that the specific claims to which he referred were not just and equitable claims against the United States; that their payment would amount to the giving of gratulties, and that they would be payments of grace, and not of right.

In his veto the President says:

"This bill is in many of its features far removed from a legitimate deficiency bill, and it contains a number of appropriations

it contains a number of appropriations which seem to me to be exceedingly ques-

"The bill appropriates \$1,027,314.09 for a partial payment upon claims which originat-ed in depreciations upon our commerce by ed in depreciations upon our commerce by French cruisers and vessels during the closing year of the last century. They have become quite familiar to those having Congressional experience, as they have been pressed for recognition and payment, with occasional intervals of repose, for nearly one hundred years.

occasional intervals of repose, for nearly one hundred years.

"I do not understand it to be asserted that there exists any legal liability against the Government on account of its relations to these claims. At the term of the Supreme Court just finished the Chief Justice, in an opinion concerning them and the action of Congress in appropriating for their payment, said: "We think that payments thus prescribed to be made were purposely brought within the catagory of payments by way of gratuity—payments of grace and not of

right.

"If injustice has been done in the refusal of these claims, it began early in the present century, and may be charged against men then in public life more conversant than we can be with the facts involved and whose benefit and sense of right ought to be secured. honesty and sense of right ought to be secure from suspicion.
"I think it will be found that in all bills proposed for the payment of these claims the sum to be appropriated for that purpose did not exceed \$5,000,000. It is now estimated that those already passed upon, with those still pending for examination in the Court of Claims, may amount to \$25,000,000. This indicates either that the actual sufferers, or those nearer to them in time and blood than those nearer to them in time and blood than
the present claimants, underestimated their
losses, or that there has been a great development in the manner of their presentation.
"The appropriations to indemnify against
insurance losses rest upon weaker grounds,
it seems to me, than those of owners, but in
the light of all the facts and circumstances
surrounding these spoliation claims, as they
are called, none of them, in my opinion,
should be paid by the Government."

THE HOUSE SUSTAINS THE VETO.

A New Bill. With the Objectionable Features Left Out, Immediately Passed.

Washington, June 8.—Speaker Reed, immediately after it was received, laid before the House the President's veto of the General Deficiency bill, and it was read. From the applause which swept over the hall at form.
LEWISTON, Me.: The Maine Populists met
in State Convention. After indoising the
Omaha platform, the resolutions demanded the close of the reading it was apparent that the message met nearly general approval. The Committee on Appropriations had full knowledge of the intention of the President.

and had already prepared a deficiency bill excluding the claims objected to by Mr. Cleveland, and also the war claims under the Bowman act. Representative Cannon, of Illinois, heartily supported the veto, and gave the advocates of war claims to understand very clearly that although their claims had not been objected to by the President they would not be included in the new deficiency bill. He also announced that if the Senate again

He also announced that if the Senate again fastened them on the bill he would hold Congress in session a month, if necessary, before he would let the measure go to the President with these claims included.

"If Congress," said he, "refuses to pass a bill appropriating for the ordinary expenses of the Government without 700 claims fastened on by the Sangte there is nothing but ened on by the Senate, there is nothing but a healthy, wholesome public sentiment to fall

back upon. The vote was then taken on passing the bill over the President's veto. feated by a vote of 40 to 149.

Mr. Cannon then moved to suspend the rules and pass his new General Deficiency bill. The men interested in the discarded claims filibustered all they could, but the bill was passed by a vote of 172 to 43. The new bill appropriates, in round numbers, \$2,000,000 less than the one vetoed.

ANARCHIST BOMBS.

Six Persons Killed and Twenty-four Hurt in Barcelona, Spain. The Anarchists have resumed their activity

in Barcelona, Spain, and much fear is entertained that they will inaugurate another reign of terror similar to that which pre vailed in 1892 and 1893.

During a religious procession on the feast of Corpus Christi a bomb was thrown in a dust heap near the cathedral. The bomb exploded when the processionists were enter-ing the Church of Santa Maria and the peo-

ple were panic stricken by the explosion and its effects. Six persons were killed by the explosion and twenty-four wounded. The Captain-General of the province of Barcelona acted as standard bearer in the procession, while the "Til Governor and the city Alcaide held the streamers of the banner. It is thought that the designers of the outrage contemplated killing these officials.

Two dynamite cartridges exploded outside of a house occupied by a priest at Orendain, Sebastain, province of Guipuzcoa, n. The house and other buildings were badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

Anthrax Epidemic in the South Reports from Tensas, La., say that the anthrax is affecting all kinds of domestic animals from poultry up to horses, and that three colored men have died of the disease. One man knew of 250 mules that had died. The deer in the forest are said to be dying

with every symptom of this complaint.

Utah Democrats for Free Coinage. The Democrats of Utah in convention at Salt Lake City adopted a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the divorce of Church and S ate, and

olected delegates to the Chicago Convention

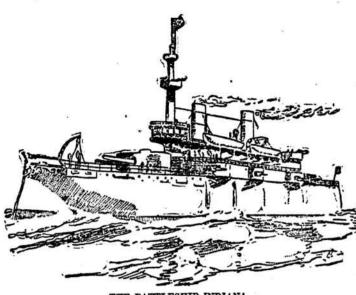
instructed to vote for these principles.

their tribal relations and will have become citizens of the United States. The confer-rees reached an agreement on the school question. The Senate refused to recede from its amendment continuing the contract Showing the Crown Regalia. The Austro-Hungary crown regalia was displayed at Bulapest in connection with the celebration in honor of the one thouthe celebration in honor of the founting of the Hungarian kingdom. The regalia was viewed by 600,000 persons, while 500,000 others were unable to gain a limission to the helitation for the the statement of the Washington by a sp cial car for the President's summer cottage, "Gray Oables," at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. building in which the emblems of royalty

were displayed.

Violent hurricanes, accompanied by rain, have prevailed throughout Germany, causing great damage to property. The telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated, and communication by wire, particularly through the telephone, was suspended. CUR NAVY'S GREATEST FIGHTER,

The United States Battleship Indians, Now Lying in the Harber of New York and Awaiting Further Orders From the Navy Department.



THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

This is the greatest fighter of the new navy so far completed. She arrived at the Port of New York from Hampton Roads a few days since. She has been in commission about five months.

MEN CHOSEN FOR THE WORK.

Complete Commission Stands Politically: Republicans, 11; Democrats, 4---All Interests Are Protected .-- Seth Low, General Tracy, John F. Dillon and Comptroller Fitch Named for New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.-Governor Morton sesterday named the nine Commissioners who, with the six designated by law, will draft a charter for Greater New York. They Seth Low, President of Columbia College

and formerly Mayor of Brooklyn.

Navy during President Harrison's adminis John F. Dillon, former Judge of the United

General Benjamin F. Tracy, once Judge of

the Court of Appeals and Secretary of the



He heads the list of Greater City Commissioners.)

Ashbel P. Fitch, lawyer, Comptroller of the City of New York and formerly a mem-ber of Congress. General Stewart L. Woodford, lawyer and

Gerrett J. Garretson, County Judge of

Queens County.

Governor Morton Names the Greater

New York Commission.

| Comparison of consolidation of the problems of consolidation of the problems of consolidation of consolidation of consolidation of consolidation of the problems of consolidation of the problems of consolidation of the problems of consolidation of consolidation of the problems of consolidation, are considered peculiarly fitted to assist in make ingredient of the problems of consolidation, are considered peculiarly fitted to assist in make ingredient of the problems of consolidation, are considered peculiarly fitted to assist in make ingredient of the new city. Extrude Dillon is a recognized authority and writer of text books on municipal law writer of text books on municipal office. came from San Francisco nine or ten year ago, and studied law with Evarts, Choate



(A member of the Greater New York Com-

Beaman. Notwithstanding the legal leaning of the Commissioners, counsel—probably two or three—will be appointed to assist in the preparation of the charter.

All of the gentlemen appointed by the Governor have been ardent advocates of consolidation, although Mr. Low was opposed to the present law, as he thought consolidation ought not to be effected until a charter was prepared. Mr. Low and General Tracy, who are credited to New York City by the Governor, have always been looked on as Brooklyn men. Beaman. Notwithstanding the legal leaning

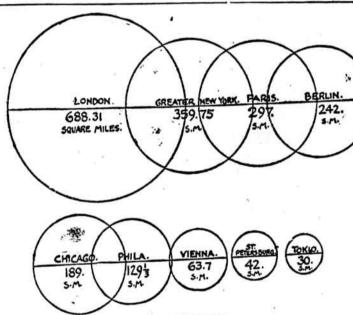
Duties of the Commission.

Under the terms of the Greater New York act, this Commission must prepare a charter for the greater city, and submit it to the Legislature by February 1, 1897, and shall cease to exist on March 1 of the same year. The Commission has power to make complete investigation of the municipal corporation once Lieutenant-Governor.

Silas B. Dutcher, banker, former State
Superintendent of Public Works.
William C. De Witt, lawyer, formerly Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn.

George M. Pinney, Jr., District Attorney of Richmond County.

Georgett J. Geo deem necessary for the prosecution of the work. The charter which the Commission is



COMPARATIVE AREA OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The first four represent New York and the next three Brooklyn. Richmond and Queens Counties each have one representative. The six members named in the Greater New York Andrew H. Green, President of the old Greater New York Cor assion, formerly Comptroller of the city of New York.

Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney-General of the State. William L. Strong, Mayor of New York.

Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor of Brooklyn. Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island There are four Democrats on the Commission. They are Mayor Gleason, Mr. Green, Comptroller Fitch and Mr. De Witt. Of the eleven Republicans District Attorney Pinney, of Richmond County; County Judge Garretson, of Queens, State Engineer

Garre:son, of Queens, State Adams and Attorney-General are organization men, and General Tracy, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Dutcher and General Woodford are counted as friendly to the or-



ANDREW H. GREEN. (Originator of the project and President of the old Commission.)

Mr. Low are considered as anti-organization Republicans. The appointment of Mr. Low is said to have been made without the approval of the organization. There is no Tam-many man on the Commission. Mr. Fitch is not a member of the Tammany Hall organi-

Nine of the Commissioners are lawyers.

Messrs. Green, Fitch and De Witt, by their

charged with framing must be one of unicharged with framing must be one of and-formity, drawn upon the principle of uniform taxation for the entire consolidated terri-tory. The expenses of the Commission are limited to \$25,000, which shall be raised by the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

HANGED IN LONDON. Three Murderers Die on the Gallows in

Newgate Prison. William Seaman, Henry Fowler and Albert Millsom, who were convicted of murder after trial in London, England, were hanged together in Newgate Prison. The execution

hanging was over.
William Seaman battered to death an old
Jew John Levy, in his house in Whitechapel
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday April 4, and afterward murdered Levy April 4, and afterward murdered Levys housekeeper by cutting her throat. Henry Fowler and Albert Millsom broke into Mus-well Lodge, in the northwestern district of London, on the night of February 13, and murdered its owner, Mr. Henry Smith, a re

tired engineer. Swept by a Tornado.

A small manufacturing town of Wyet City, Ala., was moved down like grass by tornado. Thirteen houses were razed, man barns and outbuildings swept away, tree oarns and outominates such away, they uprooted and fences and other obstruction lifted into the air and set down hundreds of yards away. Perhaps eighty persons resided in the track of the storm, but by miracle only two were killed outright, and these were struck by lightning.

Alaska Democrats. The steamship Willava, from Alaska, bring

the news that the Democratic Territoria Convention was held at Juneau on June 1 to Convention was need at Juneau on June 1 to select six delegates to the Chicago Convention. The delegates were instructed to vot as a unit on all questions, in accordance with the will of the majority.

of the death sentence was private. Crowds gathered in the streets and in the low-class saloons in the neighborhood of the prison to watch for the signal of the black flag. There was some cheering in the crowd when the black flag was hoisted as the signal that the

canization. Mayors Strong and Wurs or and

zation.

Justice Pipe, of Colorado, has rendered decision that the recent State law prohibiting ambling is unconstitutional.