

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, OREGON.

LIFE STUDIES.

BY LIGE BROWN.

The man who whistles is the silent partner of the gods.

The man who is chronically hard-up is generally down at the heel.

The man who chases bubbles will be sure to bark his shins, sooner or later.

The trouble with the administration has been explained. The President likes hard-boiled eggs.

It begins to look as though the book agent would have to go. Somebody has invented artificial eggs.

An eastern physician has published a work telling how to prevent scars. A treatise on minding one's own business, most likely.

The average length of life is said to be on the increase, but the man who is waiting for somebody's old shoes don't seem to find much comfort in the discovery.

"Colored jewels are to be all the rage this season," says a fashion item. What's the odds whether the cook is white or black so long as she understands her business.

"All men are ruled by trifles," says an essayist, but Bliggins affirms that any man who calls his wife a trifle don't know what he is talking about. She weighs over two hundred.

A scientist somewhere has been trying to prove that sunlight is blue. It will find the present an excellent time to push his theory. The holiday bills are beginning to come in.

If there is anywhere in life a silver-fringed, 18-karat, full-jeweled moment, it is the diamond-be-spangled instant when the young husband first discovers that his wife knows how to cook.

Dr. Mary Walker was forcibly ejected from one of the departments at Washington the other day, on account of impertinent conduct. If she wants to be treated as a gentleman she should behave as such.

The blissful elasticity of spirit which a self-made man is supposed to possess, is despondency itself compared to that ecstatic buoyancy of soul which permeates the being of the street arab who has learned to play a tune on the mouth organ. -Chicago Ledger.

Ahead of Time.

There is a little piece of household diplomacy which I have never been able to comprehend, and for which I have in vain sought a satisfactory explanation. I refer to the practice of keeping the family clock in such a condition that it indicates anywhere from fifteen minutes to an hour ahead of the correct time. If the object be to deceive anyone in the domestic circle into more hurried preparations in the morning, then there might be something in it if the person don't know the trick, but if it always happens that everybody concerned knows that the timepiece is incorrect, and governs himself accordingly, and so the little face goes on, from week to week, deluding no one unless to the incorrect visitor who call to spend the evening, and to whom the true state of affairs is probably not explained if he happens to belong to the genus "foe."

But there comes a time when the head of the household gets ashamed of himself of perpetuating the deceit, and in a spasm of virtuous remorse he turns back the hands to the proper hour, and wonders to what extent he is responsible for the falsehood he has all along been encouraging. But he will now make amends—from henceforth he will keep the clock right on the dot; and with this praiseworthy determination fixed upon, he retires for the night. A period of inanimation naturally ensues, from which he is at length half-roused by the clock striking six—the next morning. All forgetful of his great act the previous night, he drowsily mutters, "Well, that makes it five o'clock—I'll snooze a little longer." And he snoozes. Another warning from the clock—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven. He wakes in time to count the strokes—he rubs his eyes, and the true situation flashes through his mind, and he is clothed and down stairs before you could say "Jack Robison"—if you said it slow enough. But it is too late. The train that is to take the fishing party away is at this time pulling out of the depot, and the rest are wondering what has become of Brown.

Brown? Well, talk about being as mad as a hornet—it is nothing compared with his state of feeling. Talk about a woman being disappointed over the non-arrival of her new bonnet—well, that somewhat approaches Brown's condition. And how he seewly at the innocent little clock, as he places upon it the whole blame for spoiling his anticipated day of pleasure. But he will be revenged. He approaches the ticker with a determined look on his face, hurriedly grasps it—and turns the hands on again until they are as incorrect as before, and henceforth they stay in that condition.

Slight though the ticking of the clock may be, its sudden cessation has a wonderful influence upon the inmates of the room in which the timekeeper is located. A dim realization of something wrong steals over the senses—a feeling as if something of value had been lost, or a friend had gone away perhaps never to return, or as if some of the children were sick, and suddenly some one looks up and exclaims, "Why, the clock's stopped!" And immediately the ill-defined forebodings dissipate, the shadow of gloom melts away, and, as the winding-up process is completed, and the cheery tick-tick recommences, the family circle regains its wonted buoyancy of spirits and the members wonder what it was that made them feel so gloomy a few moments before. -Pittsburgh Chronicle-Herald.

Tidal observations on the eastern coast of America have acquired a new importance since the coast survey has confirmed by recent observations the older suggestion that there are tidal fluxes in the Gulf stream and variations in its velocity due to half-monthly changes in the relative sea levels of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

THE GOODWIFE KNEW IT.

Experience of a Drunkard Who One Day Broke the Enslaving Habit.

New York Sun.

There is a retired cobbler living in Angelica who deserves the respect of his countrymen for moral courage.

Ten years ago he was, and had been for a long time a confirmed inebriate—not a periodical spree, but a genuine soaker, warranted not to draw a sober breath from sun to sun.

Occasionally the fumes of the whiskey which whicched him would, clear away from his befogged brain, and at such times his mental equilibrium would wrestle with the problem of total or even partial abstinence, to be utterly wrecked at the sight of his haunts or the first faint call of his system for the stimulant which long use had rendered peremptory.

One day, however, a halt was called, and this is the way he tells of it: "I was on my way to the bar when I saw a small snake in my path. I kicked it with my boot and it turned to a bit of crooked twig which I snapped in my hand and threw away. I thought nothing more of the matter until I reached the bar, when directly before me a second snake twisted across the boards. With a quick spring I seized it, and it proved to be a whiplash. A sudden horrible fear made me faint and weak. I sat down on the lower rung of the ladder leading to the loft and wiped the cold sweat from my forehead.

"Snakes, by Jericho!" I exclaimed; "that means business."

"Then I stared straight ahead at a cornstalk, that soon began slowly to wriggle and curve. With bursting eyeballs and all the strength of mind I possessed I forced that corn-stalk back from the animal to the vegetable kingdom, and then I staggered feebly out into the open air. Healed against a fence, and, for fear I should see more of those horrible twisting things, I cling to a post and closed my eyes.

"Time is called, Jim," I said to myself, "whisky and you part company to-day; and soberer than I had been for many months, though with no more strength than a baby, I managed to get back to the house."

"There was a light, though! I didn't tell my wife, for I had made a good many promises that hadn't held water, and I thought I'd go it alone for awhile. I got up in the morning after a terrible night, with the thirst of a chased fox upon me. Water wouldn't quench it, and I tried milk. I crept into the milk room, slipped a straw into the edge of a cream-colored pan, and sucked out the milk until only the cream was left, lowered smooth, and unbroken to the bottom. Then I tackled another and another, until the fierce craving was somewhat dulled. It was a household mystery what became of the milk. No cat could lap it, my wife said, and leave the sides and cream untouched, and where did it go?

"Let them talk, for the struggle was too sore and fearful to be spoken of, and I went on drinking the milk."

"The road from my house to my shop lay by the grocery. When I left my gate in the morning I took the road, and on a dead run, as if pursued, I made the distance. I ran hard all the way home to dinner, and back after that meal, never, in fact, trusting myself to walk, or even to take the side-walks for months. The cure was slow. I kept all the brakes hard set yet. A single glass of hard cider would undo the work of all these years, but you can bet that glass doesn't touch my lips while the memory of those little crawling black reptiles stays with me."

"And did your wife finally learn what became of the milk?" he was asked.

"Yes," and his voice broke. "I told her on her death-bed."

"Jim, dear," she said, when I had finished, with her hand clasped in mine—"Jim, dear, I knew it all the time."

Life of a Business Swell.

Frank Burr, writing to the Boston Herald from New York, tells how the fast business swell leads a merry but transitory life:

He was dressed in the top of fashion and a valet stood by his side, while the porter blacked his boots in the entryway leading to the Hoffman house barroom. The young man threw the Irishman a half-dollar for the job, and then slipped to a table not far away, ordered a pint of champagne, drank it and sauntered out. "You have just seen a perfect type of the young New Yorker," said a friend who knew the fellow who was so well dressed and who gave the bootblack fifty cents for a shine. "He is a broker who is just blooming out for himself, and has made a fat deal. Money is no object to him just now, and he is hunting any new view or extravaganza he can find. His life will not be long. If he succeeds for any length of time, his dissipation will kill him, for, like most of his class, he burns the candle at both ends. He is only one of the many who help to make hotel life in New York needlessly expensive. Chance has brought him a fortune, and it is handed out as easily as it came. If the man who polished his boots got fifty cents, the boy who served his breakfast probably received a dollar. While his practice gets him well waited upon, it compels other people to be equally extravagant or be slighted. This lavish tipping of waiters has become so common here that many times and in many places they make themselves positively disagreeable to guests who do not feel with open hand. This one is but a fair type of the "swell" business man. He sits up all night, rises in time to get to his office and pitches into the excitement of the day only half rested. Wine takes the place of sleep in keeping him in condition to do business. The average length of such a life is only about ten years. Some may stand the whirl for fifteen, but the great majority have lost their vitality at ten, and either die, get broke or go out of the rush and hurly of the street."

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

House.—Bragg reported a bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Placed on the house calendar. It authorizes the president to appoint Fitz John Porter to a position of colonel in the army, and in his discretion, to place him on the retired list of that grade, providing Fitz John Porter shall receive no pay, compensation or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under this act. Harrison, from the committee on judiciary, reported back the bill to prevent claims of war taxes under the act of August 5, 1861, by the United States being set off against states having claims against the United States. In the morning hour, Nelson, of Minnesota, on behalf of the committee on Indian affairs, called up the bill authorizing the use of certain unexpended balances, amounting to \$12,000, for the relief of the Northern Cheyenne Indians in Montana. Nelson stated that the object of the bill was to relieve about 100 Cheyenne, Arapaho and Tongue rivers, who were in a destitute condition, with their annuities entirely exhausted. The house then proceeded to the senate resolution accepting the status of President James A. Garfield, presented by the senate of Ohio. The resolution was adopted.

SENATE.—Hawley, from the committee on military affairs, reported a joint resolution appointing Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, as one of the managers of the National Soldiers' Home in place of Gen. McCallum. Deussen, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be passed. Ingalls offered a resolution, which, without debate, was agreed to, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate as to what amount of silver bullion had been purchased for coinage since July 1, 1885, in what market the same has been purchased in each case, and from whom and the price paid; also, whether, in any instance, all bids have been rejected and if so, for what reasons and in what money or currency the payment for such silver bullion has been made. The presidential room bill was placed before the senate, but informally laid aside. Ingalls' resolution was placed before the senate, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to what proportion of the \$10,000,000 bond call for February 1st was held by the national banks, how much by each bank. Ingalls modified his resolution by withdrawing the clause requiring the naming of specific banks. He did this, he said, at the request of persons interested in some banks whose bonds had been called for redemption on the 1st of February and who feared that the publication of the fact might interfere with or impair their credit.

SENATE.—In the senate Senator DeWen, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably a bill prohibiting under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, the trespassing on Indian lands. Senator Van Wyck introduced a bill to prevent the demoralization of American coin. It is as follows: Section 1. Any promissory check, draft, bill of exchange, or any other contract requiring payment of money which shall be made in gold coin alone shall be void and of no effect. Section 2. In any prosecution of any such note, check, draft, bill of exchange, or any other contract or agreement requiring payment of money in gold coin, the full amount of such note, check, draft, bill of exchange, or other contract or agreement shall be deemed to be paid by the defendant as a part of the costs to be paid by the plaintiff. Section 3. Any person who shall demand or receive any such note, draft, bill of exchange, or other contract or agreement requiring payment of money in gold shall be guilty of misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or imprisonment in such proscription, note, draft, or bill of exchange, or contract of agreement.

HOUSE.—Bragg announced the death of his colleague, Rankin, and offered the customary resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house adjourned at 12:15. The speaker appointed Messrs. Bragg, Ganshick, Stone, and Giddens as a committee on the bill in honor of Rankin, and Johnson, of New York, as a committee on that part of the house to accompany the deceased to his home in Washington.

SENATE.—A joint resolution from the house of representatives was placed before the senate, appropriating money for the relief of the Northern Cheyenne Indians. Upon examination the spelling of some words in the bill was found to be wrong. DeWen said the misspelling was such as to render the intent of congress doubtful, and the matter went over so as to permit of correction. Among bills introduced were the following: By Morgan—Providing that the president may appoint any Indian, citizen or non-citizen, of any Indian tribe or nation, by Van Wyck—To increase the pension to widows and dependent relatives, and granting a pension to invalid and dependent soldiers and sailors. It provides, among other things, that the pension may be granted to a widow or child of a deceased soldier or sailor shall be increased from \$8 to \$12 per month. By Cullom—Increasing the pension for total disability and for total blindness to \$100 per month. By Bowen—Providing that no action shall be begun by the United States to cancel land patents after three years from the date of entry.

ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

Civil Service Commissioner Eaton Tenders His Resignation.

Dorman B. Eaton, civil service commissioner, sent the president the following letter tendering his resignation:

Sir:—I beg very respectfully to tender you my resignation of the office of civil service commissioner to take effect on the 9th day of March. My acceptance of the office as you are well aware, was under the impression that the government of my Indian friends, the declaration that I could not consent to hold it longer than my services might be useful in connection with an exposition of the annual report of the commission, the giving of any information to congress or to the public, or the performance of any other duty, and that the political question which seems to have been raised over my nomination, and which did not allow an earlier offer of my resignation, makes it proper for me to say that when you nominated me you well knew the fact that I was still an adherent of the republican party, as I had been from its origin in every sense; that I was a republican when appointed commissioner, either by President Grant or President Arthur. I have the honor of being your obedient servant, DORMAN B. EATON.

Maxwell Land Grant Case.

Judge Brewer, of the United States circuit court at Denver, filed an opinion in the Maxwell land grant case. The decision was for the defendants. Suit was brought by the government to cancel land patents claimed to have been obtained by Maxwell and others.

PRONISIENT MEN AND WOMEN.

M. Pestre's latest notion is the compulsory sterilization of all dogs.

Walker Blaine has returned to Augusta, where he is to pass some time.

Nilsen is coming to the United States. It is fair to presume that the gifted cantatrice's bank account needs extension.

Lady Benedict is to be married again to a man of 40 years. She is only 28, and Sir Julius was 75 when he made her his wife.

Mark Twain told a New York reporter that his new book, now in press, was the worst he had ever written, and would cap the climax for stupidity.

Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble attributes her attainment of her 75th year in full health and vigor to her life-long persistence in out-door exercises, especially on horseback, in all sorts of weather.

C. P. Huntington, the railroad magnate, has control east of the Mississippi river of 1,882 miles of road. He can travel from New York to San Francisco over a system of transportation largely controlled by himself.

Gertie Garrison, literary editor of the New York American Press association, is a blonde, and extremely handsome. Her hair is really golden, and her eyes like the bluest of June skies.

Miss Jules Favre, widow of the orator, has just founded a prize at the French academy, to be competed for by women of letters. It amounts to 1,500 francs, and is to be given every two years.

A movement is on foot in the house of lords at London, to present Earl Granville with a testimonial in honor of his thirty years' service as liberal leader. The sum of £1,000 has already been collected. The present bill is in the form of a picture of his wife and children.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Representative Taylor, of Tennessee, is another who wants the civil service law repealed.

Speaker Carlisle has changed his Kentucky residence from Covington to Newport, in another county.

Congressman Townsend, thinks Mr. Tilden's letter on the coast defenses will have great weight with congress.

Edmunds says whenever a majority of the women of the United States in any state desire the suffrage he will vote for it.

Senator Walbridge, Secretary Lamar's successor in congress, is one of the tallest and best looking men in Washington. He is said to be an effective speaker.

Congressman Foran, of Ohio, says he will not seek re-election at the end of his term, because it costs a congressman more than his salary to live in Washington, and he can't afford it.

A Washington dispatch says that ex-Gov. Campbell, of Iowa, is in that city to contest the seat for Gov. Weaver's seat in the house. Hon. Frank Hart is there also in connection with his contest. The house election committee has organized and ordered all the evidence in the various cases to be printed, and it will take some time to have this done.

Washington special: A gentleman who is in our city states that Congress man Springer, of Illinois, at the close of his present term, will decline a nomination and will, for the present, withdraw from politics. It is said to be his intention to remove from Illinois to New Mexico, where he already has large interests in mining and stock-raising, and where he has a strong grip on the politics of the territory.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

John Bigelow's declaration of the office of chief of the United States is now attributed to his wife, who thought the care of \$175,000,000 too great a responsibility.

Representative Lottitt, of California said to a Washington interviewer the other day: "My father was a blacksmith and so am I a blacksmith. I believe I would be better off as a blacksmith than as a congressman."

The president has consented to delay action in the case of Paymaster General Smith, U. S. N., until after the counsel of that officer had opportunity to prepare an argument in his behalf for the president's information.

Honors special: A private letter received from Washington says that an agreement has been reached by the leaders of both parties providing for the admission of Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory, and that the plan will be carried out in a few weeks.

Amos, comptroller of the currency, has notified the president that in view of his acceptance of the position of vice president of the National Bank of the Republic of New York, and for other reasons of a private nature, it will be impossible for him to resign his present office after the 31st inst.

The house committee on territories heard arguments from Messrs. Thompson and Johnson, prominent citizens of Dakota, in favor of the admission of the entire territory of Dakota as a state, and against a division. They said the interests of the entire state were identical, and that the state's resources should be kept together. They did not think the northern portion of the state should be cut off. Mr. Johnson said he had a south division, which was a political scheme gotten up by Judge Moody to send himself to the senate. If the state is divided at all it should be divided from east to west, and they claimed such was the sentiment of the people of Dakota, with the exception of Judge Moody and a few others.

THE TROUBLE OVER SAMOA.

Explanation of Germany's Alleged Annexation Scheme.

Capt. W. B. Churchward, late British consul at Samoa, on his way to London, said in explanation of the recent Samoan-German difficulty:

"Mullia Point, in the city of Apia, the seat of the Samoan government, many years ago came into the hands of Mr. Weber, the former German consul and head of the leading firm at Samoa. Notice was given the government to remove, and though Weber was offered a price, he refused to accept it and the Samoan king was compelled to remove his residence to another part of Apia. Weber's action was supported by the German consul, Steubel, at this place. The king hated the Samoan flag. Subsequently, upon an alleged insult to the German government by the Samoans, Consul Steubel forbade the king to display his flag anywhere within the municipality of Apia. He went personally to him and commanded him to pull it down. This the king refused to do. Steubel went on board the German gunboat Albatross, which happened to be in the harbor, and brought a party of armed soldiers ashore, forcibly and against the protests of the United States and British consuls, pulled down the flag."

Capt. Churchward concluded by stating that two of the Samoan high chiefs went to New Zealand to claim sympathy in their troubles, and from their story the reports of Germany's annexation of Samoa probably arose. Capt. Churchward's mission was to say his decision relative to his disturbance before the British foreign office. The vessel containing the German dispatches regarding this affair failed to connect at Honolulu with the steamer which brought Capt. Churchward here and will consequently be some time later in reaching Berlin.

THE CASE OF THE CHOCTAWS.

Judgment Allowed Them by the Court of Claims.

The court of claims has decided the case of the Choctaw nation against the United States and rendered judgment in favor of the nation for \$386,602. This case was sent to the court of claims by act of congress of March 3, 1881, providing "for the ascertainment of the amount due the Choctaw nation."

The claim resulted from violation by the United States of certain treaties entered into with the Choctaws in 1830, 1855 and 1866. The principal subject of contention resulted from the failure of the United States to secure to the Choctaws, in severalty, lands which the United States guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1830. They did not receive these lands, but they were sold by the United States in violation of the terms of the treaty and the amount received from the sale thereof paid into the treasury more than fifty years ago. In 1859 the senate of the United States, under the authority of the treaty of 1855, awarded the Choctaws, on account of these losses, \$2,987,000. This award was subsequently recognized by congress by an appropriation in part payment thereof, in 1861, of \$250,000. Since that time fourteen reports recognizing the validity and exclusiveness of that award have been made by committees of both houses. The court of claims now holds that the award of the senate in favor of the Choctaw nation availed itself of the provision of the act of 1881 and brought its suit under the terms of that act in the court of claims. The judgment is based upon considerations independent of the award of the senate. In announcing the decision, the court declared it to be the most important case it has ever been called upon to decide. The case will now go to the supreme court on appeal by both sides.

Money Was Their God.

St. Louis dispatch: Seven brothers, all raving maniacs, en route for the Jacksonville (Ill.) asylum, passed through this city yesterday. The commissioner in charge of the lunatics states that prior to the war a wealthy farmer by the name of Anson Arnold settled in Hickory county, Mo., with a large family. The requirement of money seemed to be their aim of life, and the whole family, seven sons and five daughters, deprived themselves of the necessities of life in order to gain it. About three years ago a stranger visited their home, and, after convincing them that they could in a short time likely increase their wealth, induced them to invest their all in a mine which proved to be a mythical silver mine in Nevada. After months of anxiety they learned that they had been imposed on, and all seven of the brothers, upon receipt of the news, became afflicted with a violent form of insanity, which is the cause of their present trip to Jacksonville.

International Metallic Men.

London dispatch: The annual meeting of the International Monetary Standard association was held today. Henry H. Gibbs, governor of the Bank of England, presided, and in his address admitted that the progress of bimetalism was slow in England, but said it was advancing in Germany. He said he believed the royal commission on the depressed condition of trade in Great Britain would report that the present condition of the silver question had an important bearing on the depression.

Henry R. Gronell, also of the Bank of England, expressed confidence that the United States congress would not alter the conditions of the Bland bill. Bimetallism, Mr. Gronell said, was of vital interest to trade and agriculture.

Thomas Sutherland and Samuel Montague, members of parliament, and other gentlemen who delivered addresses. The meeting resolved to form a gold and silver league on a popular basis.

ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

Last week Senator Voorhees introduced a bill to admit Washington territory as a state, and now he has introduced a bill to admit Montana as a state. The senator was asked if he intended to make the admission of Dakota conditional on the admission of Montana, as has been reported. He replied: "I can only speak for myself. I think the best arrangement we can make is to admit Dakota, Montana and Washington together. They must all come in, and they might as well come in now. I do not see how we can prevent Dakota's coming in. She has a voting population of 80,000 and is certainly entitled to admission. I thought at first I should propose a division of Dakota, but do not see how I can. The territory has an area equal to five times my own state and South Dakota will be almost as large as Ohio and Indiana. Montana has a voting population of 26,000 and Washington 40,000.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Barley, Rye, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Lard, Apples, Peaches, Beans, Navy, Potatoes, Green Apples, Peaches, Apples-Timothy, Apples-Blue Grass, HAY-Baled, per ton, HAY-In bulk, Hogs-Mixed packing, BEKVES-Butchers.

NEW YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Wheat-Ungraded red, CORN-50, 2, OATS-Mixed western, LARD, FLOUR-Choice winter, FLOUR-Spring extra, WHEAT-Per bushel, CORN-Per bushel, OATS-Per bushel, LARD.

CHICAGO.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes FLOUR-Choice winter, FLOUR-Spring extra, WHEAT-Per bushel, CORN-Per bushel, OATS-Per bushel, LARD.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT-No. 2 red, CORN-Per bushel, OATS-Per bushel, HOGS-Mixed packing, CATTLE-Stockers & feeders, SHEEP-Common to good.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT-Per bushel, CORN-Per bushel, OATS-Per bushel, CATTLE-Exports, HOGS-Good to choice, SHEEP-Common to good.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Jesse C. Wickensham and wife were murdered at their ranch near Cloverdale (Cal.). Suspicion rests upon their Chinese cook, who has disappeared.

The law and order league of Cincinnati has concluded an amicable arrangement by which no more Sunday theatrical performances will be given. They will now turn their attention to the concert saloons.

In the lower house of the German handtag resolutions were introduced expressing satisfaction that the imperial speech promised measures for protection for German interests in the east Prussia.

It is rumored Germany is endeavoring to negotiate an allotment of the Samoan islands between herself, England and the United States.

Huron (Dak.) parties claim an agreement has been reached by which Dakota, Montana and Washington will be admitted to statehood.

Civil Service Commissioner Dorman B. Eaton has sent to the president a letter tendering his resignation.

The damage to the Florida orange crop during the late frost is estimated at \$1,100,000.

The board of directors of the St. Paul (Minn.) Trust company in making an examination of the matters pertaining to the estate of the late W. L. Culbertson, discovered a shortage in accounts which has been traced to C. S. Fess, treasurer and secretary. He has been arrested for embezzlement. When arrested he was getting ready to leave the city. The shortage is said to be \$10,000.

Germany has expressed herself in favor of the coinage of silver of a full value.

Recluse's bill in the chamber of deputies to pardon all political prisoners is dying. President Grevy a great deal of trouble. A special from Henderson, Ky., says: At 2 o'clock this morning a mob took Calvin Simpson, the mulatto murderer of Mrs. Graves, from jail and hung him to a tree about a mile from here, after which they riddled his body with bullets. The mob told him to say his prayers, which he did. They then asked him why he killed Mrs. Graves. He replied that the Lord asked him to do so. They then said: "Go you to the Lord," and strung him up and left him hanging.

The examination of Deputy Marshal Collins at Salt Lake for shooting McMartin, the tilting office watchman, was concluded on the 25th after four days. This is the case that has so much excited attention in the latter part of November last. The commissioner d'elchagoff Golta, saying no doubt a plot had existed to assassinate or do him great bodily harm.

Alexander Steele, a bachelor 50 years old, who has a farm on St. Vrain creek, Colorado, committed suicide, it is supposed, by shooting himself through the chest. He was a consumptive and had suffered greatly from hemorrhages, and to his despair over his condition his suicide is attributed.

Senator Platt has reported favorably from the committee on territories the bill for the admission of the territory of Washington, together with what is known as the "Blandville of Idaho."

The senate committee on public buildings decided to report favorably bills making appropriations for public buildings at Sioux City, Ia., (\$100,000), and Oshkosh, Wis., (\$100,000).

MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

Their Supplemental Report Transmitted by the Secretary of War.

The secretary of war has transmitted to the house of representatives the supplemental report of the Missouri river commission. It says during the past year the river has been surveyed from Fort Benton to Traver's point, a distance of 240 miles. Work on the Missouri river from Sioux City to Fort Benson has been confined to the upper portion of the river, with a view either to increase the depth over the rapids in that portion of the river by damming the water back or to sweep away the shoals of sand by concentrating the current. These operations so far have been successful, but the work has been suspended owing to the exhaustion of the appropriations.

Operations for the improvement of the Missouri river from its mouth to Sioux City has been confined to the construction of revetment for the protecting of caving banks in the vicinity of St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri. This work will be continued until the stone covering is deemed essential to protect the revetment from ice and flood. It is estimated that the amount available after completing the work now in progress is not larger than should be retained to meet the emergencies which may occur at any time, and that general reclamation of work is therefore impossible until congress in its next session appropriate. In this connection, it says, not more than six months' work can be done on the Missouri river each year, and that work should be begun by April 1. Moreover, it requires considerable time to get the plant in working order, preliminary arrangements, and engage skilled men, etc. As the appropriation for the current fiscal year would not be available until July 1, it is recommended that 50 per cent of the amount asked for the coming fiscal year be appropriated and made immediately available. The total amount asked for the next fiscal year is \$1,325,000. The amount available on November 30, 1885, for continuing the improvements of the Missouri river was \$776,752.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Greek government, in reply to the note of the marquis of Salisbury, says that the representations of England infringe on international and diplomatic observance and declares Greece reserves perfect freedom of action. The answer further says that Greece has not declared war nor has she given cause for England to interfere regarding her attitude.

A dispatch