GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Burlington & Missouri, Rio Grande and Union Pacific roads at Chicago are selling first-class limited tickets to San Francisco for \$40; second-class, \$20.

Samuel Brigham, cashier of the Wyndham Commercial National bank, has been held in \$15,000 on the charge of abstracting a \$5,000 note from the bank, of misapplying bank money and of embezzlement.

James K. Winters, a well known young man of Reading, Pa., was found io bed dead. He had suicided by fastening a rubber hose to a gas burner, firmly fixing the other end in his mouth then turning the

T. R. Hudd, democrat, has been elected to succeed the late Congressman Rankin,

Austria's action in increasing her military reserve has aroused the suspicion of the

The mineral exhibition of the New Orleans exposition is pronounced splendid by experts.

At Albany, N. Y.; the house passed a resolution instructing the attorney general of the state to take the necessary steps to set aside and ... unul the franchise of the Broadway surface road.

The Ohio senate committee investigating the October election at Cincinnati, had the poll book tally sheet of precinct "A, Fourth ward," photographed, and will not be able to return the original to Clerk Dalton, to be used by him in freeing himself in contempt before the house committee,

The New York Independent of the 25th published an article by Justin McCarthy, member of parliament, setting forth in intelligible form for American readers, what Mr. Parnell and his conferes include in their demand for home rule.

All railroad lines west of Pittsbc. g and Erie, for the month of January, 1866, show a deficiency in meeting an increased deficiency, as \$729,707, being an increased deficiency, as deficiency in meeting all liabilities of compared with the same month of 1885, of

The Dublin board of guardians has adopted a resolution declaring that only home rule, land reform and the stopping of evictions will satisfy the majority of the Irish people.

The case of the New England Iron company against the Metropolitan Elevated Railwey company for breach of contract involving about \$4,000,000, and which has been in litigation since 1878, has just been compromised for \$250,000.

The house committee on postoffices and postroads has completed the postoffice appropriation bill and reported it to the house. The bill appropriates for the postal service during the next fiscal year the sum of \$54,236,588, an increase of \$625,598 over the appropriation for the present hacal year and a decrease of \$659,579, as compared with the department's estimates. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year is \$47,142,252, and the estimated deficiency (indefinite) is \$7,443,914.

Hugh Cannon, son of George Q. Cannon, one of the assailants of United States Attorney Dickson, was fined \$35 in the Mormon police court at Salt Lake. In default of payment he said he would serve thirty. I tal deht principal and interest, \$1,828, live days in fail. The police agreed turn him loose, but to notify the United States marshal, so that he could arrest Cannon on warrant sworn out in the commissioner's court. After the marshal left, the prisoner was turned over to a deputy sheriff, who took him to the county house, where his brother Hugh paid his fine and the prisoner was let go without the knowledge or consent of the sheriff.

It is said at the wardepartment there are not likely to to be any appointments made to fill any existing vacancies in the army high or low, until the 16th of March, when General Pope goes on the retired list. Then the two major generals will be appointed and other consequent appointments be The president is disposed to give General Terry precedence as major general over General Howard, provided he can do so without doing any injustice to General Howard. He is receiving a great many applications from elergymen for the chaplaincies which he is going to fill, and there is also great pressure for the position of judge advocate with a major's rank and pay, which is open.

In the house on the 27th Representative Weaver discussed the silver question and predicted that the efforts of the money obligarchy assisted by the executive officers of the nation to double the people's burdens and cripple the business of the country by the suspension of silver coinage, would prove unsuccessful. Now that the attention of the people was attracted to the question he favored unlimited coinage and explained its benefits to the laboring The judge's speech was listened to with much attention.

It is reported that the judiciary committee of the senate voted to report adversely upon the nomination of Zachariah Montgomery of California as assistant district attorney-general for the interior department. The grounds for the committee's objections are said to be sentiments entertained by the nominee with respect to the public school system, which sentiments publicly expressed in a pamphlet issued by him several years ago.

Confirmation of Land Entries.

The bill to confirm entries of lands heretofore made under the land laws of the United States, reported by Senator Van Wyck, from the squate committee on public lands, provides that any entry heretofore made in conformity with the rules, regulations and decisions of the general land office at the time, shall be adjudged in the same manner as though said rules, regulations and decisions had not been re versed or modified, provided that such entry must have been made in good faith and no charges of fraud bave been made against the same. Senator Van Wyck says the purpose of the bill is to quiet the apprehension of settlers, who fear some of the rulings of Commissioner Sparks may have the effect of cancelling claims which were taken in good faith under the laws as reported by former commissioners. He prooned, therefore, to crystalize certain well recognized principles of practice into the

Hazen Begins a Libel Suit.

General Hazen, chief signal service officer, is now suing George Jones, proprietor of the New York Times, to recover \$100,000 damages for an alleged libel, it being charged that the newspaper published a libelous statement concerning plaintiff's character as signal service officer, and also concern-ing his connection with the recent Arcic

REFUSE TO STEP DOWN.

A Member of the Board of Pension Examiners at Fon Du Lac Holds to

Fon Du Lac (Wis.) dispatch: A political sensation was occasioned here to-day by Dr. Byron Holmes appearing before the board of pension examiners and demanding the chair of Dr. T. T. Mayham on the claim of having been appointed Mayham's successor. Mayham declined to give way to Holmes, as he had received no notice of his removal, though having been requested to resign by the commissioner of pensions. The Hon. James Coleman, who arrived here to day from Washington, states that he obtained information while there to the effect that Owen A. Wells, collector of internal revenue for this district, and Postmas-ter Smead, of this city, had written to Commissioner Black stating that an anti-Bragg club had been organized here, and that Mayham was a prominent and influ-ential member thereof, that Dr. Bowers, a member of the pensions board, addressed a communication to Commissioner Black stating that in his opinion Dr. Mayham was not competent as a physician and surgeon to serve on the board; that Bragg brought these points to bear against May ham, and the issuing of a commission to Holmes as Mayham's successor followed. The parties mentioned are reticent about either confirming or denying the report brought from Washington. The general feeling among democrats is strongly in sympathy with Mayham, who has served several terms as mayor and is a prominent democrat. The matter is likely to be made a conspicuous issue against Brag; in the next campaign if he seeks re-election.

NO DANGER OF CHOLERA.

Dr. Hamilton Satisfied With the Preeautionary Measures Adopted.

Chicago dispatch: The surgeon-general of the United States marine hospital is in the city. In an interview concerning the prospects of a cholera epidemic this season in the United States he said: "It seems probable in view of the precautions we have taken and shall take that America will escape the plague. The appropriation at our command will enable us to take substantially the same precautions that did so good service last year. We shall station inspectors at all the European and Asiatic consulate ports, with in-structions to watch all passengers booked for America. There is a balance of \$279,000 at the command of the president, to be in an emergency, and this amount will, I think, suffice for all needed precautionary measures, such as temporary quarantine stations, etc. The best preventive of cholera is cleanliness, individual and municipal. But even this will be of no avnil unless there is also a thorough sys-tem of inspection of emigrants at foreign ports. Can cholera be cured? I refer you to the mortality reports in countries where the disease has raged. The death rate among the rich is 50 per cent; in the hospitals, 65 per cent. Modern scientists say the disease is due to the presence of a certain germ, which may be carried from place to place, and in favorable circumstances is capable of self-propagation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement, issued on the 1st, for the month of February: Interest bearing debt, principal and interest \$1.261.222 506.64. Debt on which interest has consecsince maturity, total, \$4,465,849.27. Debt bearing no interest, \$562,645,715.77. Tomonth, \$2,702,153,31 Cash in the pubhe treasury available for rejuction of the public debt, 8223.955.748.94. Reserve and, \$100,000,000, Total cash in the treasury as shown by the treasurer's general account, \$494,489,748,985.52.

It is not so certain that Gen. Howard will get one of the major generalships. An army officer of high rank said that it is definitely known that President Cleveland does not intend to act in the matter of appointment to the rank of major general and brigadier general consequent on the death of Maj. Gen. Hancock until after the mansion of the Miller tamily in this city March 16th, on which date Maj. Gen. John Pope will be retired under the law of July 1882, on reaching 64 years of age. There is a growing feeling in the service that

A substitute for Rengan's bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway company, was reported back to the house. The changes of interest made in the original bill by the committee are as follows: The requirement that the railway shall transport vessels of 4,000 tons burden, instead of 3,000 tons, before the liability of the government begins; a provis-ion that the obligation of the government shall cease unless the company shall keep the road in good repair, which shall be evidenced by its safely transporting a vessel, which, with its cargo, shall weigh not less than 4,000 tons; an amendment making lawful currency of the United States or its equivalent, and in case of Mexican vessels transported, then Mexican silver dollars, civable for tolls, the original bill provided for payment in gold, a provision for trial before United States courts of controversies arising in this country between the company and its stockholders or the United States, excluding questions arising in Mexico or affecting the company's territorial rights.

Reddington's Removal.

New York disputch: In an interview to day, Thomas Reddington, who was sent to Boston to examine the books of the Paci-fic roads, says he does not know why he country apprentice to the only plasterer is Boston to examine the books of the Paciwas removed from the commissioner of railroad office, and adds: "I charge solemnly, and shall before long do so house when a boy except for two weeks, under oath, if the inquiry that I hope to In 1850, when the movers and reapers secure is granted me, that I was offered and unequivocal bribes of money while in Boston engaged in this investigation. I have been told by a politician since my return that if I had taken what was offered me, I would not have been re-I do know that the railroad in fluences in the cabinet arrayed themselves against me. Of the subsidy that the Pacific roads have been paying to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, the Union and Central Pacific contribute the largest part amount paid from 1878 to June 1885, by these two companies, was over \$3,500. I mean direct loss to the company and this amount over and above certain credits due the steamship company for freight actually carried. This has been going on despite the Thurman act of 1878. The report will speak for itself and cannot be pigeon-hold if the public ever gets to see

The Whisky Men Agree.

The Western Export association, after a two days' session at Peoria, Ill., adjourned, having settled all difficulties and the running capacity remains the same—28 per cent. The price for goods remains the same. The meeting was harmonious, and the members feel good over its success.

CARRYING THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Dissenting Report to that of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan, on behalf of the minority of the house committee on postoffice and post roads, has submmitted a report dissenting from the views of the majority in reporting favorably the bill to compel American steamers to carry United States mails. The report states that under the Dingley bill American vessels were to be consulted like other foreign rivals as to the performance of service and the compensation paid therefor, and not forced to carry the mails on such terms as the postmaster general might see fit to impose. The postmaster general had wholly negelected and refused, not only to contract with any American steamship for carrying the foreign mails, as he was authorized to do by set of March 3, 1885, but declined to use the appropriation therein made for the purpose named. As a result of this action everal American steamship companies have declined to carry the mails. It was now proposed to punish the American

tenuships for refusal to carry the mails. By virtue of section 4009 of the Revised Statutes the postmaster general was retricted in the matter of compensation to e allowed to American steamships. If the bill of the majority were to become a law, American steamships would be denied learance and the right to carry the American flag unless they consented to carry the mails for a sum not exceeding sea and in-land postage, whatever might be the distance and expense. Sea and inland post-age was the same whether the mails were carried 500 or 5,000 miles, and the post-master general might allow the same compensation for transporting the mails from Key West to Havann as from San Fran-cisco to China. The postmaster general ould not exceed sea and inland postage in fixing the maximum amount, but his deision was unrestrained in fixing the mini num amount. The minority could not be lieve that congress ought to confer on the postmaster general such an authority lower or strike so deadly a blow at our

seeble and struggling marine. The report then goes on in a comparison of the amounts paid by the United States for carrying foreign mails with those paid for the transportation of mails by rail-ways, star routes and coasting steamers. Referring to the argument submitted by the majority that sea and inland postage will ield a greater revenue to American steam hips than the tariff for cargoes of like amount and weight, the minority dismisses the aubject with a declination to enter into controversy with anyone who places the mportant United States mails on the same ooting with common freight in the hold of ship. Afterciting interesting tables showng the large amount of money expended by oreign nations in carrying mails, the re-ort states that the United States paid in 825 for foreign mail service only \$326,735 d which \$278,000 was paid to foreign nes, leaving less than \$50,000 for Ameri can vessels. The report says that it is needless to enlarge upon the advantages which necessarily follow in a commercial sense to those countries establishing and maintaining regular communication. was not necessary to subsidize lines, but only to allow them such compensation as was just and reasonable. The bill of the majority did not do this, but it empowered the postmaster general to force American vessels to carry the mails at a loss or surrender the advantage of sailing under the American flag. The country was not pre-pared nor could it afford to place the destiny of its merchant marine in the keeping of any one man.

INVENTOR EDISON TAKES A WIFE. Pen Picture of the Pretty Girl Whom He Captured.

Cleveland (O.) dispatch: The announcement that Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, was soon to marry Miss Mina Miller of this city created no little surprise and comment here among all classes. The prominence of the bride's father, and the still more celebrated name of Mr. Edison made the marriage one of unusual interest. the mansion of the Miller family in this city to-day. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. E. K. Young, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Akron, asthe president intends adopting the rule of promoting to higher ranks those officers who were prominent during the war and are soon to be retired for age.

sisted by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent of Plainfield, N. J. Only the immediate friends of the family were present on account of the failing health of Mrs. Miller, nother of the bride. Mr. Edison and his bride will travel by special car to Jackson ville, Fla., whence they will proceed to Ft Meyers, Fla., where he has built a band some villa to be used as his winter home Here they will remain un' I the close o April, when they will return to Ohio for a brief visit. In May, Mr. and Mrs. Edison will go to Llewellyn park, N. J., where the inventor has fitted up a palatial home of rare elegance and beauty, costing, it is said, chout \$150,000.

Miss Miller is the second daughter of Lewis Miller, the inventor. She will be twenty years of age in March nexts Miller is of medium height, with a well developed figure, brown hair, blue eyes, very large and expressive, and has a beautiful peach-like complexion. Shegraduated from the Akron high school a couple of year ago, and spent the following summer in Eu She is an excellent musician, and of late has acquired a taste for painting and other arts. Although she has no less than ten brothers and sisters she is the first child in the family to be led to the hyme-neal altar. Her older sister, Miss Jennie Miller, has been engaged to be married for

Mr. Miller's fortune as the present time is estimated at \$2,500,000. In less than thirty years he has amassed this enormous He was born in 1833, in Starl the entire country. He was a poor lad his parents being farmers from Pennsylva nia. He never saw the inside of a school were first introduced, young Miller some experiments in the business. Having a little money, he took it to Canton and became a partner of Ephraim Ball, then just starting in the reaper and mower busi-

About 1853 he started an independent concern in Akron, under the firm name of Aultman, Milier & Co., and in a short time the Buckeye resper and mower and the Miller patent binder became known all over the world. As a politician Mr. Miller has been democrat, republican and greenby turns. He gave every year a part of his income to the church, and rose to be one of the foremost Methodists in the United States. In connection with Dr. Vincent he established the assembly and summer school known as the Chautauqua circle, at Lake Chautauqua.

There is little romance connected with engagement of Mr. Miller's daughter. Mr. Edison paid his first visit to Chau lauqua last year and delivered a lecture. While there he was the guest of Mr. Miller, who, as president of the assembly, enter tains many prominent visitors in his summer cottage. It was here (last summer) that Mr. Edison met the charming daughter, of the Ohio millionaire. She at once captivated the inventor, and they became

INDIAN LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Text of the Dawes Hill that Recently Passed the Senate.

Senator Dawes' bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws over the Indians and for other purposes, which passed the senate recently, provides that in all cases where any bands or tribes of Indians may be locked up on a reservation created for their use, the president is authorized to cause a patent to issue for each of the said reservations in favor of the Indians occu pying the same for the period of twentyfive years, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the tribes or bands to which it issues. At the expiration of that period the United States will convey the lands by patent in fee and free of all charge or in-The president may withhold umbrance. the issuance of the patent as he may deem best for the interest of the Indians. The trust created in the original patent is to remain in full force until the patent in fee is issued. The president is authorized when ever, in his opinion, any reservation is suitable, to cause it to be surveyed to lot lands in severalty to the Indians located thereon in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, one quarter of a section; to each single person ver 18 years of age, one eighth of ction; to each orphan child under 18 years of age, one-eighth of a section; and o each other person under 18 years now diving or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the president directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section. use there is not sufficient land on a par icular reservation suitable for agricultural surposes to allot to each individual of the asses named, the agricultural lands are y be alloted to each of the classes pro Any Indian not residing upon a estruction, or for whose tribe no reserva ion has been provided, may make settle nent upon any surveyed or unsurveyed ands of the United States not otherwis oppropriated, and such Indians shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office, to have the same alloted as provided in the bill for Indians residing apon reservations. When, in opinion of the president, it shall be for the best inter st of the Indians, the secretary of the inerior may negotiate with the Indians for he purchase and release of such portion of their reservation not alloted as the tribs may consent to sell, subject to the ratification of congress; the purchase oney to be paid in twenty-five years rom date of sale, and in the meantime to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent rannum, the money to be expended for e purpose of educating and preparing the ad an for self-support.

The provisions of the bill do not apply reservations of the Chreokees reeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Semio'es in the Indian territory, nor to any e reservations of the Seneca nation in New York.

CAPT. CRAWFORD'S SLAYERS.

The Soldiers of His Command and the Indian Scouts Firmly Convinced that the Mexicans Planued the Attack With the Object of Plunder.

Tueson (Arizona) dispatch: Advices inst

eccived from Long's Ranch says: Your correspondent has just returned from Lieut. Maus' camp. Had a long interview with the Indian scouts through an interpreter, and also met Lieut. Shipp. They are all positive in the conviction and state: There is no possibility for doubt that the attack on Crawford's command was arranged beforehand, the Mexican captain firing the shot at Crawford as a signal which was at once taken up by the Mexican troops. The Mexicans previously had a long talk with Crawford and Horne, the interpreter, and knew perfectly well who Crawford was. Had it not been that the Chiliantian scout 'Dutchy,' promptly blew the Mexican commander's brains out and disconcerted the Mexicans, and that the marksmanship of the Apachescouts proved superior to the Mexicans, not one of our people would have escaped death." my the motive of the Mexicans was plunder, coupled with race batred, which is very strong among the half savage branches of the Mexican population. Two Mexicans who came into the camp to-day from Corrilltas, Mexico, state that Perez's Mexican troops knew where Crawford's forces were: that an American told him two days before

that he was on Crawford's trail and not hostile Indians. El Paso (Texas) dispatch: Major-General Vego, a distinguished officer of the Mexican army, arrived here this morning from the City of Mexico en route to the scene of the recent killing of the late Capt. Crawford near the boundary line of Senora and Arizona. He goes under directions from the Mexican war department, with instructions to rigidly inquire into all the details and particulars that led to the unfortunate attack by the Mexican soldiery apon the American troops. Should Gen. Vego find that the attack was wanton and malicious upon the part of the officers commanding the Mexican forces, it is gen erally believed they will be court-martialed and shot. Many of the leading Mexican papers regard the killing of Capt, Crawford unfortunate, and denounce the conduct of Maj. Santa Anna Perez, the officer in command of the Mexican troops.

Railroad Building in Wyoming.

A Cheyenne special says: The railroad county bond bill passed one house of the legislature and will undoubtedly pass the other and be signed by the governor in a few days. It grants a subsidy equal to \$400,000 in this county to a road building 100 miles north and south, providing the company making application to file a bond for 15 per cent of the full amount on the subsidy asked by it for the faithful completion of the work. After the application is made by the company the people vote on the question of granting it. The Union Pacific, Northwestern, and Burlington and Missouri roads are all supposed to be after the subsidy. The bill lengthening the time of residence in Wyoming to exercise suffrage to six months was signed by the governor, The central point of interest in Wyoming now is Fort Fetterman, on the Platte river, where it is expected the Northwestern ex tension will reach in six months. Six wholesale houses of this city are establishing branch houses there.

Pacific Railroad Debts.

Charles Francia Adams, president of the Union Pacific railway, and ex-Sonator Me-Donald attorney for the Central Pacific railroad company, appeared before the house committee on Pacific railroads and expressed their views at length upon the general subject of the indebtedness of the Pacific railway. Adams declared that the present management of the Union Pacific company was endeavoring to fulfill the com-pany's obligations to the government in good faith, and that the road was not nanipulated for speculative purposes. A large proportion of the stock, he said, was held by trust companies, estates and widows. The unaided branch lines constituted the main source of revenue, and without them the road could not be operated at a profit.

Defense Against Contagion.

Dr. John H. Rouch, secretary of the Illinois state board of health, presents as the results of his recent inspection of marine quarantine stations, a report on "Coast Defenses Against Asiatic Cholera," which subject he considers of the greatest importance to the people of Illinois and the United States. He deprecates the past and pros-pective expenditure of \$75,000,000 for contingent defense of our sea coast against foreign armed enemies, and disregard of the assaults of foreign contagion, which is not a contingency but which has been an actual recurring event.

Murdered by Her Husband.

Last Thursday morning Mrs. Pat Smith, who lives at Stone City, four miles west of Anamosa, Iowa, was found dead in her bed. Coroner Dr. J. D. Paul, of Onslow, was summoned, who empanelled E. J. Wood, Dr. Adair and J. F. Esau as jurors, and held an inquest, returning a verdict that she came to her death at the hand of person. Her husband was arrested and is now in jail at Answagg.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE, Feb. 23 .- Among bills reported lavorably from the committees and placed on the calendar was one by Van Wyck, from the committee on public lands, to confirm entries of public lands made under the public land laws of the United States. Among the bills introduced and approprintely referred was one by Edmunds to facilitate the administration of the laws in Alaska. Hoar called up the bill appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington City to the memory of Gen. Grant. Passed. Among bills introduced was one by Senator Van Wyck authorizing the use of the proceeds of the sinking fund created by the Thurman act in the construction of branch railroad and telegraph lines. It creates a board to consist of the secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior and presidents of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, which shall convert into money the securities now on deposit in the treasury as a sinking fund to pay the material indebtedness of these companies, and use the same to construct branch railroad and telegraph lines to connect with lines of said companies. It provides in detail for the manner of construction, rates to be charged, and for other matters connected with the construction and operation of such roads and lines.

House, Feb. 23 .- Weber, of New York, from the committee on railways and canals. reported the bill providing for permanent improvement of the Erie and Oswego cauals and to secure the freedom of the same to the commerce of the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole. Tucker, from the committee on judiciary, reported the bill providing that no person shall be held to answer for any crime whereo' the punishment may be the loss of life or liberty, except on presentment of an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or unvallorces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or publicdanger. Placed on the house calendar. Ellsbury, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported the bill granting pensions to all invalid soldiers or their widows or children who are dependent on their daily labor for support. Referred to

the committee of the whole, SENATE, Feb. 24.-In the senate Van Wyck called up and the senate without debate, passed the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas. It apropriates \$250,000 to be expended for the urpose of reimbursing persons and their gal representatives who, under the land iws, settled upon or purchased land within the grant made to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas railroad, to whom patents have been issued for hand, but against which persons decrees have been rendered by the circuit court on account of priority of the grant to the railroad. persons entitled to the benefits of the act are to be reimbursed at the rate of \$3.50 per acre. The education bill was taken up and discussed, but without action the sen-

House, Feb. 24 .- Payson, from the committee on public lands, reported the senate bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river land, in Iowa. He gave the history of the case from the time the grant of land was made to the state of Iowa and stated that 270,000 acres were involved in By a misconstruction of the Grand burgh act, the state of Iowa had sold cer-tain lands to which it was not entitled and had granted certain other lands to the Des Moines River Railroad and Navigation company. This state of affairs had given rise to much litigation and the purpose of the bill was simply to allow parties who had made pre-emption and homestead filings on these lands to have the question judicially determined as to whether the land was public land. After considerable debate the bill was passed without division. The house passed the bill to annex the orthern part of the territory of Idado to Washington territory. The house commit tee on rules agreed to report back Hanback's resolution providing for an investi-gation of the Pan-Electric telephone mat ter. The committee has not yet framed the resolution, but has agreed that the investigation committee shall consist of nine

SENATE, Feb. 25.—Bills were introduced: By Edmunds-Providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the president to make a proclamation in certain cases. The bill gives the president the power to retaliate whenever products are unjustly discriminated against in loreiga countries. Edmunds thought it clear that it was time to introduce this bill again.
By Logan (by request)—A bill to regulate ommerce among the several states, and to codify the laws relating to things of exchange and other commercial paper. The senate, on motion of Dawes, resumed consideration of the bill to provide an alotment of land in severalty to Indians. Passed. The educational bill was then considered until the senate adjourned.

House, Feb. 25 .- The committee on commerce reported the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship railway. Referred to the committee of the whole. The committee on public lands reported the bill to forfest the lands granted to the state of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin state line. Placed on the house calendor.
The pension appropriation bill was then considered. Townshend, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, explained its provisons. It appropriated, he said, \$75,754, 200, or about \$15,000,000 more than was earried by law for the current year. This increase was occasioned by the accelerated work that was being done in the pension office, and for this work the commissioner of pensions and his employes deserve commendation. No money paid out of the national treasury accomplished more general good than the money expended by this bill. No better use could be made of the vast surplus in the treasury than to pay it out on claims for pensions and other just dues to soldiers. Without reaching conclusion the house adjourned

SENATE, Feb. 26 .- The education bill was taken up. Allison made a formal presentation of the amendment suggested by him yesterday to the effect that where separate white and colored schools exist, the money should be paid out for the support of such white and colored schools in proportion to the illiteracy the white and colored persons aforesaid bear to each other as shown by the census. Allison said the amendment placed the bill strictly on a basis of illiteracy. He inquired whether the democratic senators, whose race had oppressed the colored race for two hundred would be willing to take from one-third to one-half the money of the bill? Wasit possible that the white race, with the advantage of race and color, would not consent that the poverty-stricken colored schools should not have as much of this money as their illiteracy entitled them to. with all the money voted by the bill, there would be many children who would get no education at all; and since there was to be a scramble for this money as well as for the noney raised for education by taxation in the several states, Mr. Allison insisted that as to that scramble we should see to it that the people who are illit rate, and whom we propose to aid, should have their share of this money. Miller, of New York, spoke in favor of the bill, and after executive session, the senate adjourned.

House, Feb. 26 .- Morrison, from the ommittee on rules, reported a substitute for the Hanback and Pulitzer resolutions, lirecting an inquiry into the Pan-Electric elephone matter. After a brief but excited lebate, during which Gibson bitterly critiused Pulitzer, whom he accused of shrinking behind the columns of his newspaper to attack men instead of attacking them on the floor of the house, the resolution re-ported from the committee on rules was dopted. After a long debate the Pan-Electric resolution was adopted without division. Burnes, of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported the immediate deficiency bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

House, Feb. 27.-Immediately upon assembling, the house, under the previous order, went into committee of the wholefor general debate on the state of the union. Mr. Chandler submitted an argument against the suspension of silver coinage and contended that there was no sound basis for the prediction made by the "gold bugs" that the continued coinage of silver would have the effect of driving gold out of the country. Mr. Lanham spoke in support of the bill previously introduced by him to lisapprove an act of the legislature in New Mexico to prevent the introduction of dis-cased cattle into the territory, arguing that it was unconstitutional in that if interfered with inter-state commerce. Mr. Weaver of Nebraska discussed the silver quest on and predicted that the effort of the money oligarchy, assisted by the executive officers of the nation, to double the people's burden and cripple the business of the country by the suspension of silver coinage would prove unsuccessful, now that the attention of the people was attracted to the question. He layored unlimited coinage, and asserted that if the whole yield was coined annually it would be twenty years before the per-capita circulation of the United States would be equal to that of France, and this circulation he said had been made without taking into account the increase of population of the country.

SENATE, March 1.—The house committee n public lands voted to report adversely the report of Surveyor General Dewitt, of Utab. The minority report of the senate adiciary committee on the Duskin case is three or four times as long as the majority report. It embodies no resolutions asked that the report be printed and placed on the calendar. It was not read in the senate. The report says that when Presiabout 95 per cent of the offices filled by republicans, appointed as a reward for party services. The party to whom the president owed his nomination and election ms been exiled from all participation in the civil administration of the government for nearly a quarter of a century. The friends and supporters of the president made application for a redistribution of public No other president has ever been subjected to such a severe trial or has met with such grave difficulties and no other had such an abundant supply of valid reasons and causes arging him to the free exercise of the power of removal from fedral office, and no other ever resisted with more firmness the just claims of his supporters or used his power of removal more conscientionsly, cautiously and sparingly. Notwithstanding these facts, the 650 nomnations sent to the senate in suspension ases had been allowed to remain before he committees without consideration and

House, March 1 .- Brumm asked unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a memorial signed by J. P. Brigham and others asking for the impeachment of Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, for high crimes and misdemeanors in the execution of the silver law. Eldridge moved to suspend the rules and pass the Mexican pension bill, with a proviso excepting from its provisions persons politically disabled. Afterdebate, and pending action upon the motion, the house adjourned.

CHICAGO LABOR DIFFICULTIES. McCormick's Reaper Works Resume Operations.

The McCormick reaper works at Chicago resumed work March 1st, 150 men reporting for duty. Great crowds were in the vicinity of the works early in the morning. and to their presence is ascribed to the fact that a larger number did not apply for work through fear of intimidation. A large force of police were on hand to preserve order, and arrested three or four men who

were noisy and aggressive.

When the great bell sounded at the works not to exceed 150 men had entered the yards. Large numbers of working men had appeared carrying their dinner pails, but were taken in charge by strikers. A great many were prevailed upon to remain out. Great crowds of strikers line! Blue Island avenue facing the works, with the evident intention of intimidating any men expect-ing to go to work, and finally the police ordered them back. They were to move at first, but when the order to disperse came a second time and the officers advanced, they turned and ran across the prairies, scattering in The dispersal of the crowds all directions. restored confidence to the minds of the wavering ones, who had been prevented from entering at first, and they started hurriedly for the works. In five minutes, according to Mr. McCormick's count, 350 men were at work in the various departments. Superintendent Averill says a number of men refrained from returning owing to having received threatening notes last night. He expects the work operation in a day or two. Mr. McCormick opened the yards in person and declared he would not shut down now if he only had a

dozen men to work.

The police arrested twenty men for creating a disturbance, one of whom was makuse their revolvers and shoot any one en-They were taken to the tering the yards. police station and arraigned for carrying concealed weapons. They were fined \$5 and costs each. Revolvers were found on their persons.