

# THE OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.  
UNION, - - - OREGON.

## GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The McCormick strike in Chicago opened as usual on Tuesday. There were large crowds of idle men about the works but the presence of the police prevented an outbreak. Five hundred or four men reported for work, an increase of 200 over Monday, and the manager expected that number to be increased to 800 Wednesday. The officers think the strike is practically ended.

During a heavy gale the entire roof of the Rockland county, N. Y., almshouse was blown off. The building, which is a large one, contained many inmates, but happily none were injured.

The drivers and conductors and other employees of the Dry Dock, East River & Battery Railroad company went on strike on account of the refusal of the company to accede to the demands of the men for a reduction in the hours of labor.

Lewis Prengrove, of Morrison county, Ill., turned out his relative, Alva Thomas, on a cold night in January. She walked three miles and was fatally frozen.

The federal court at Indianapolis has issued an order for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad company to appear before Judge Gresham, in Chicago, March 10, and show why a receiver should not be appointed.

William Heath, the well known stock broker, whose failure last October attracted so much attention, died at his home in New York city on the 2d.

The associated chambers of agriculture of Great Britain adopted a resolution favoring the imposition of import duties on foreign corn.

D. Henry Wheeler, a prominent citizen of Prosperity, N. C., was waylaid and murdered by George McNeary.

A special call for the ten thousand local auxiliaries of the National Women's Temperance union has been sent out, requesting them to observe April 11, as the Sabbath for the memorial services for the late John B. Gough, and using responsive readings to be prepared by Miss Willard for the occasion.

Twelve white men, identified as being in the mob which drove the Chinese out of Oregon City on the night of February 21, were arrested by the United States marshal and brought to Portland. All waived examination before the United States commissioner and were bound over to await the trial of the grand jury in \$3,000 each. Ten of the prisoners gave bonds and the remainder were confined in the county jail.

Diamonds valued at \$2,000 were seized at Chicago by United States treasury agents. They are owned by Jerry Monroe, an East State street saloon keeper, who, the officials charge, smuggled the same from England, aided by an English woman named Lloyd. No arrests were made.

Fully eight hundred men were at work in the McCormick reaper works on the 4th. The strike is considered at an end. The unemployed workmen held a meeting at which they prepared an address to McCormick, in which they stated that if the five non-union men now working in the foundry are placed in some department where they will not deprive the old hands of employment, a settlement is possible. The address says: "While we won't dispute with McCormick the right to hire and discharge whom he sees fit, we hold that no man shall be discharged during the working season without just cause."

Fred Douglass sent to the president his resignation of the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.

The regents of the Iowa university have entirely severed the connection of Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs from the institution. Last June he was removed from the collegiate chair of chemistry, and now he is dismissed from the medical school. The regents defend their conduct on the ground of Hinrichs creating trouble in the faculty.

Ex-Congressman Finney, of Chicago, was the orator at the Robert Emmett celebration at the New York Academy of Music. He predicts Parnell's success in his labors for home rule.

The wall of a house at Front and Norris streets, Philadelphia, that was being torn down, suddenly fell, burying several laborers. David Quinn was killed, and James Keegan was seriously injured, probably fatally.

About a year ago the typographical union announced a boycott against the Detroit Free Press because of the employment of non-union printers. This has not been enforced to any great extent. The Knights of Labor have taken up the fight and determined to boycott the newspaper.

The Iowa house decided to vote 51 to 49 to have a special committee appointed to hear the charge against Judge Hayes, with a view to his impeachment.

J. B. Smith, assistant postmaster of Nashville, Ark., is charged with embezzling \$1,200 of registered letters and is lodged in jail. He was formerly postmaster at Mineral Springs.

The round-house employees and switch tenders of the Jersey Central division of the Reading railroad, were made happy by the information that the company had reconsidered the determination to reduce wages.

Goodbody's tobacco factory, in Tallapoosa, Kings county, Ireland, burned, loss, \$200,000.

News was received at Tombstone, Arizona, that a band of thirty Apaches attacked a party of travelers fifteen miles southwest of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, killing one Mexican and an American named Zee. The Indians, who are believed to belong to George's band, then proceeded to William Brown's mine, where McKerton was killed last September, and killed Brown and his companion, James Moser. The band then started south, camped one mile south of San Pedro, where they stole eight horses belonging to the settlers and then went in the direction of Sierra Madre mountains.

## Cattlemen in Convention.

There was a very full attendance at the meeting of the Colorado cattle growers' association at Denver on the 4th to consider the advisability of joining the international range association. Every point pertaining to the matter was carefully discussed and a series of resolutions were finally adopted ratifying the action of their delegates to the range convention, formally uniting with that body, endorsing the object and purpose of the range association and calling upon all state, territorial and local associations throughout the range country to unite in extending to the range association their most hearty support to enable it to accomplish the results for good as outlined in the circular which was recently issued by its officers. The action of the Colorado association was unanimous.

## SENATOR JOHN F. MILLER.

### His Death at Washington After a Prolonged Illness.

Senator John F. Miller, of California, died at his residence on Connecticut avenue, Washington, on the 7th, after a prolonged illness. While his condition has been regarded as precarious for many weeks past, his death was sudden and unexpected. His death was the result of a complication of diseases arising primarily from a severe wound in the eye received during the war, twenty-three years ago. The bullet remained in his head about twelve years before it could be extracted and the wound sapped his strength and rendered him an easy victim to disease. Loss of sleep debilitated his system and asthmatic symptoms kept him in constant pain. Bright's disease subsequently began its insidious work and then dropsical disorders were developed, but through all his illness the senator showed such nerve and courage that his physicians were encouraged to hope that he might recover. The senator remained quiet up to about 12 o'clock, when he became restless and asked for a doctor. A messenger was sent for Dr. Tape, but before he arrived Mr. Miller had passed away. He was conscious to the last, and took a sad farewell of his wife, who had been at his bedside all day. Mr. and Mrs. John Davis had called in a few minutes before and were also present when he died. The senator leaves a wife and one daughter. There is no legislation in existence in California. The next one to be decided in autumn will meet next January. Gov. Stoneham, who has the appointment of Gen. Miller's successor, is a democrat.

[John F. Miller was born in Indiana, in 1831. His parents being Virginians, he received an excellent education at South Bend, and was fitted for college at Chicago, but did not enter; commenced the study of law in 1849, and graduated at the New York State Law school in 1852; commenced practice at South Bend, soon went to California, where he practiced law for three years, when he returned to Indiana and resumed practice there; in 1869 he was a member of the state senate, but resigned to enter the army as colonel of the Twenty-ninth Indiana volunteers, and was soon placed in command of a brigade, serving under Sherman, Buell, Rosecrans and Grant, and receiving severe wounds in the battles of Stone River and Liberty Gap; promoted to brigadier general, in the battle of Nashville he commanded the left division of 8,000 men, and was brevetted a major general for conspicuous bravery; at the close of the war he was offered a high commission in the regular army, but declined it, and returned to California, where he was a collector of the port of San Francisco four years, declining a reappointment; he was a republican candidate for presidential elector in 1872, in 1874, and in 1880; he was a member of the California State Constitutional convention in 1879; was elected to the United States senate a republican, to succeed Newton Booth, anti-monopolist, and took his seat March 4, 1881. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1887.]

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The house committee of the judiciary has resolved to report the Lowell bankruptcy bill to the house one week from Thursday next. It is said the bill had been considerably amended, but the members were instructed to keep secret the details. There was considerable diversity of opinion among the committee as to the form of bill to be reported. The vote stood 8 to 7 in favor of reporting the Lowell bill, but at least one of the affirmative votes was cast solely from a desire to have the general subject in the house. The order to report the measure a week from next Thursday was prepared to prepare a substitute. It is understood that several of the minority are opposed to the enactment of any bankruptcy act, while others intend to report a substitute in the nature of the bill introduced by Sen. of Ohio. That they provide in substance that a debtor may assign an assignment of his effects in trust for all of his creditors, and may within a year petition the courts to be released. If the court is satisfied that no creditors have been preferred during the six months preceding the assignment, and otherwise convinced of the good faith of the debtor, he may make such assignment and discharge the debtor from further liability.

The house committee on commerce has agreed, by a vote of 9 to 4, to report favorably the Reagan inter-state commerce bill with amendments. An important amendment offered by Representative Weaver, of Nebraska, to prevent discrimination by roads running through Canada, providing that any railroad company receiving in the United States any goods for shipment through a foreign country to another point in the United States must post its rates where the goods are received for the portion of the road in a foreign country. Any attempt to give preference in a foreign country is prevented by a provision that goods reshipped must pay import duty upon re-entering the United States. There will be a minority report and a strong fight between the Reagan and Cullom bills.

## PARNELITES vs. TORIES.

### The Former Decide to Array Themselves Against the Latter.

London dispatch: The Parnellites have decided to array themselves against the Tories in their attempt to force the government to show their hand upon their policy during the debate which is expected to begin to-night on the civil service estimates. The conservatives have arranged to interrupt the government's proposition to go in committee on the civil service estimates by an amendment declaring that the house was unwilling to entertain estimates for civil establishments in Ireland before being placed in possession of the policy which the government intended to pursue for the restoration and maintenance of social order in that country. It was calculated that if this amendment was carried the government would be either blocked or compelled to divulge their intentions. Parnell has resolved to go to Gladstone's rescue. The Irish leaders are satisfied, in view of the premier's promise to state his Irish policy after March 22, at which date he is expected to be through with the government's financial business. He is entitled to be protected from disturbance on that issue until after the expiration of the time asked for. Accordingly, the Parnellites this afternoon resolved to oppose in a body the Holmes amendment. This will undoubtedly give the government all the votes necessary to defeat the amendment.

## The Powers Give Assent.

All the powers have given assent to the Roumelian agreement as modified by Russia. The original agreement stands, except that the clause relating to the military alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria has been eliminated and that the title of "Prince of Bulgaria" has been inserted in the place of "Prince Alexander." An agreement is being drafted soon to be submitted to a conference.

## THE EDUCATIONAL BILL A LAW.

### Text of the Important Measure Passed by the Senate.

The educational bill as it passed the senate provides that for eight years after the passage there shall be annually appropriated from the treasury the following sum in aid of common school education in the states and territories and District of Columbia and Alaska: First year, \$7,000,000; second year, \$10,000,000; third year, \$15,000,000; fourth year, \$14,000,000; fifth year, \$11,000,000; sixth year, \$9,000,000; seventh year, \$7,000,000; eighth year, \$5,000,000, making \$77,000,000; besides which there is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in the sparsely-settled districts, making the total fund \$79,000,000. Money is given to the several states and territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each, who, being the age of 10 years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States, according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1880 shall be obtained and then according to the latter figures. The states having separate schools for white and colored children the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored children between 10 and 21 years old in such states as to each other by the census. No state is to receive the benefit of the act until its governor shall file with the secretary of the interior a statement giving the full statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children, amount of money expended, etc., number of schools in operation and number and compensation of teachers, etc. No state or territory shall receive any year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for the common schools. If any state or territory declines to take its share of the national fund such share is to be distributed among the states accepting the benefits of the fund. If any state or territory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent appropriations. Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the states and territories shall be filed with the secretary of the interior. Any act or ordinance which is in violation of the act at the first session of its legislature after the passage of the act, shall receive its proper share of all previous appropriations. Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act. The bill now goes to the house of representatives for consideration.

## FOR RELIEF OF SETTLERS.

### Of Interest to Homesteaders as Pre-emptors of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that for the purpose of reimbursing persons, and the grantees, heirs and devisees of persons, who, under the homestead, pre-emption or other law, settled upon or purchased lands within the grant made by an act entitled "An act for a grant of lands to the state of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph," approved July 25, 1866, and to whom patents have been issued therefor, but against which persons, or their grantees, heirs, or devisees, decrees have been or may hereafter be rendered by the United States circuit court on account of the priority of said grant made in the act above entitled, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required for said purpose, is hereby appropriated. Provided, however, no part of said sum shall be paid to any one of said parties until he shall have filed with the secretary of the interior a copy of the said decree, duly certified, and also a certificate of the judge of said court, rendering the same to the effect that such a decree was rendered in a bona fide controversy between a plaintiff showing title under the grant made in said act and a defendant holding the patent or holding by deed under the patent, and to whom patents have been issued therefor, on the ground of the priority of the grant made by said act to the filing, settlement, or purchase by the defendant or his grantor; and said claimant shall also file with the said decree and certificate a bill of the costs in such case duly certified by the clerk and judge of said court. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to adjust the amount due to each have paid, not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per acre for the tract his title to which shall have fallen as aforesaid, and the costs appearing by the bill of costs. He shall then make a requisition upon the treasury for the sum found to be due to such claimant, or his heirs and devisees or assigns, and shall pay the same to him, taking such release, acquittance or discharge as shall forever bar any further claim against the United States on account of the failure of the title as aforesaid: Provided further, that when any person, his grantees, heirs, assigns, or devisees, shall prove to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior that his case is like the case of those described in the preceding paragraph of this act, except that he has not been sued and subjected to judgment as hereinbefore provided, and that he has in good faith paid to the person holding the prior title by the grant herein referred to the sum demanded of him, without litigation, such secretary shall pay to such person the sum as he has so paid, not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per acre, taking his release therefor as hereinbefore provided.

## REVOLTING BRUTALITY.

### A Hotbed of Corruption Unearthed in a Charitable Institution.

Harrisburg (Pa.) special: The investigation of the Mount Joy soldiers' orphan school by the state authorities resulted in some startling and revolting revelations. 273 pupils being compelled to sleep two and three in a bed calculated to hold a single person. Thirteen boys had sore eyes, eight campitch, four tetter, and at least half a dozen chronic sores, yet ninety-four of them were required to bathe, regardless of physical condition. In three tubs made by sawing molasses barrels in two and water changed but three while bathing the entire lot. Several boys were found who had not had a change of shirts or stockings for two months, and one had not had a clean shirt given him since the 14th of December. A little boy with a fractured arm had nothing done to it since it was set four weeks ago. One hundred and twenty boys have been whipped in one day for trifling offenses, and several had their backs cut open with the straps. Meat had been given to the pupils not more than taken a week, and in pieces about two inches square. When the beans were served, a day ago, one boy was severely flogged for taking more than two tablespoonful. Other inhuman acts were related by the boys, including the throwing of a butcherknife at one by a cook, the shooting of some boys, as related by them, moved the entire assembly to tears. The investigation will be resumed Monday when it is expected that the same story will be continued. Public indignation is at a high pitch since the inhuman treatment of these children has been made known.

## TERRY TO SUCCEED HANCOCK.

### A Nomination that, Though Not Unexpected, Causes Considerable Surprise.

Washington special: The nomination of Brigadier General Terry to be major general, vice Hancock, although not entirely unexpected, caused considerable surprise. Prior to the death of General Hancock there was a sharp contest between Howard and Terry for the vacancy that will occur on March 16, when Major General Pope will retire on account of age. Had General Hancock lived no vacancy would have followed that to be occasioned by Pope's retirement until after Terry reaches the age of 61. The promotion of Howard, therefore, to Pope's vacancy, Hancock and Schofield continuing as major generals, would have prevented Terry from reaching the higher grade. The death of Hancock a day after the death of Pope made it possible for one of the two vacancies, and his contest with Howard therefore was less aggressive than prior to Hancock's death, although he continued to compete for promotion over Howard, who stands on the army register as the senior brigadier general. Terry claims that he should stand ahead of Howard on the ground that his nomination was sent to the senate as brigadier general prior to that of Howard, but the latter's nomination was first confirmed by the senate, which placed him ahead of Terry. Howard ranks an brigadier in the regular establishment from December 21, 1861, and Terry from January 15, 1865.

At the close of the war both Howard and Terry were major generals of volunteers, Howard ranking as such from November 20, 1862, and Terry from April 29, 1865. According to the official register, therefore, Howard stands as senior of Terry. The president, however, is not obliged to promote to the grade of general an officer according to seniority, but is clothed with discretionary power to select the officer he deems best fitted and competent.

From intimations given out at the white house, it was generally believed that no one would be selected to succeed Hancock until the retirement of Pope, when the senior brigadiers, Howard and Terry, would be advanced. Which of them would be selected was a matter of speculation. Friends of Howard felt quite confident that he would be named as Hancock's successor, and the selection of Terry has caused them great disappointment, although it is believed that Howard will be selected to follow Pope on March 16th.

The action was made by the president without consulting General Sheridan. In conversation this morning with your correspondent Sheridan said he was not informed as to the president's intentions, that he had no personal preference, and that his advice or opinion had not been asked. While he was not advised as to the president's intentions General Sheridan was inclined to believe that both Terry and Howard would be selected to succeed Hancock and Pope.

The selection of Terry gives great satisfaction to the army with which he has always enjoyed a larger degree of popularity than Howard. A story was recently published to the effect that sectarian influences were operating to prevent Howard's selection, and this report induced some of Howard's ministerial friends to make a special appeal to the president in his behalf. There is, however, the very highest authority for the statement that no sectarian influences were used with the president in this connection and that had such influences been attempted they would have received no countenance.

## A CONVICT'S DEATH.

### Mrs. Anna Taylor Ends Her Life Sentence in the Anamosa Penitentiary.

Mrs. Anna Taylor, a convict serving a life sentence in the Anamosa penitentiary died on the evening of Sunday, February 14. She was sentenced for the crime of murder. The crime was committed in Clinton county. John S. Taylor, who is also serving a life sentence, became enamored of her. She returned his passion. They had clandestine meetings but became impatient of the restraint imposed upon them by Taylor's wife. They resolved to get rid of the wife, and planned to kill her by poison. Anna bought the poison and Taylor administered it. The wife died suddenly and in terrible agony, reproaching her husband for his perfidy. The day the wife was consigned to the earth Taylor married Anna. Suspicion pointed to their crime and they were soon afterward arrested, were both convicted and sent to the penitentiary for life. Mrs. Taylor was first sent to the Ft. Madison penitentiary, where she served two years. Then she was transferred to the Anamosa penitentiary, and had been there three years when she died. She was a victim of consumption. Towards the last she became petulant in temper and was very troublesome. She protested her innocence to the last. An abhorrence to being buried in the convict's cemetery filled her mind continually. Every cent of money she could obtain by making fancy work and selling it was jealously hoarded to buy a lot in Riverside cemetery and to pay the expenses of a civilian's funeral. At the time of her death she had gathered enough money for the purpose. Warden Martin directed that her wishes should be carefully carried out. The funeral was held Monday afternoon, Feb. 15th, at 3 o'clock. The body was enclosed in a handsome coffin and the melancholy wailing plumes of the hearse waved above it in a blustering wind as the little cortege moved to the city of forgetfulness, where, as are neither palaces nor prisons. She was 33 years old when she completed the journey of life.

## Dement Politically Dead.

Washington special: The democratic members of the committee on public lands of the senate gave the president an opportunity to withdraw the nomination of Dement as surveyor general of Utah before it is rejected, so as to save the young man from disgrace, but the president declined to do so. He said that Dement had made his bed and must lie in it. There will be no tears shed at the white house at Dement's rejection. He came here originally as a candidate for the mission to Italy and then reduced his aspirations to cover any thing he might do. He was appointed by the senate through the influence of Senator Logan and Commissioner Sparks. Logan promised that the young man should be confirmed, but it is understood that he will go back on that promise.

## Grain in Sight and Store.

The number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada on March 6, and the amount of increase or decrease compared with the previous week, posted on Chicago's exchange, was as follows:

Wheat.....	51,273,180	Increase.....	875,923
Corn.....	12,910,403	Increase.....	1,245,980
Oats.....	2,023,559	Increase.....	234,562
Rye.....	707,543	Increase.....	10,781
Barley.....	1,245,379	Increase.....	101,448

The amount in Chicago elevators on the date named was:

Wheat.....	14,266,236
Corn.....	3,328,423
Oats.....	429,443
Rye.....	24,707
Barley.....	14,356

## THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

### A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE, March 2.—The committee on pensions reported with amendment the house bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. The amendment provides an increase of the pensions of minor children from \$2 per month, the amount fixed by the house, to \$4 per month. Van Wyck said he would ask an early consideration of the bill and would ask the senate to increase the minor children's pensions to \$5 per month instead of \$4, as recommended by the committee. He would also ask that insane and helpless children should receive the same pension given to minor over 18 years of age, so long as disability or insanity should continue. The bill was placed on the calendar. The educational bill was then considered. Logan introduced amendments the substance of measures heretofore introduced by him, one providing an appropriation \$10,000,000 the first year, \$17,000,000 the second year, \$20,000,000 the third year, \$18,000,000 the fourth year, \$15,000,000 the fifth year, \$14,000,000 the sixth year, \$12,000,000 the seventh year, \$10,000,000 the eighth year, \$8,000,000 the ninth year, \$6,000,000 the tenth year, when the appropriations under this act shall close; also, an amendment providing a special fund of \$2,000,000 to aid in building school houses in sparsely populated districts, not more than \$100 on any one house, nor more than one-half the cost of the school in the case.

HOUSE, March 2.—The committee on invalid pensions reported the bill extending until July 1, 1888, the time within which applications for arrears of pensions may be filed, extending the provisions of the arrears act to special pensioners, and providing that in applications for pensions the person on whose account the pensions claimed shall be presumed prima facie to have been sound and free from disease at the date of entering the service. The speaker laid before the house the proposed bill and resolution calling for information concerning the circulation of the standard silver dollar and the policy to be pursued as to the payment of silver. Referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. After the reading of the bill, Messrs. Cannon, Wilson, Hammond and others addressed the house, but no final action was taken.

HOUSE, March 3.—The speaker laid before the house the message of the president on the Chinese question troubles and it was read by the clerk. It was then referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The ways and means committee reported bills extending the provisions of the act for the Pacific Railroad company and to determine whether, by reason of any violation of the provisions of that act, the corporate rights, powers and franchises of the company have become forfeited. Morrow arose and said: The melancholy duty devolves on me to announce the death of Senator John F. Miller, of California, who died in this city to-day, after a prolonged illness. Congress will undoubtedly set apart some day hereafter for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments entertained for the character and great public services of Senator Miller. I offer the following resolutions: That the house has received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Senator John F. Miller. That out of respect for his memory, this house do now adjourn.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

O'Donovan Rossa's notoriety as a dynamiter having subsided, he has taken to poetry.

Mrs. Don Cameron and Mrs. Eugene Hale are considered the best dinner-party givers in Washington.

Mme. Bernhardt is knitting a long purse—and expects to make 1,000,000 francs in her American tour.

Mrs. Baird, of Philadelphia, has a fortune of \$2,000,000 made by her late locomotive-building husband.

Allan G. Thurman is in robust health. He wears his shirt cap and carries a large red handkerchief as gracefully as of old.

Bismarck's wife is described as a tall, aristocratic-looking woman with decided but pleasing features, and of elegant but simple taste in dress.

Henry Watkinson having progressed well on the convalescent list, is in receipt of friendly warnings against eating another Jacksonian dinner at Columbus.

Dr. Busch, Bismarck's Boswell, says Bismarck is so fond of his own friends that he never deserts it to enjoy the hospitality of others. His own hospitality is undoubtedly generous.

Gen. Sherman says he has no idea of abandoning St. Louis as his permanent residence, but Mrs. Sherman and himself will perhaps reside in New York City for the next two years.

Prof. Max Muller dares to say that there are long passages even in Homer which seem to him extremely tedious, and that not a few of Goethe's writings seem to him not worth a second reading.

The democrats of Burlington county, N. J., are trying to get Piets Lorillard interested in politics, and there appears a probability that in the not distant future the son of the great turman may come out as a candidate for congress.

Mr. Arnold Morley, the new whip of the liberals in the house of commons, is a young and singularly handsome man. He is a lawyer, and has worked as diligently at that profession as though he was poor and friendless instead of the son of a man whose income is \$1,000,000 a year.

## A Rich Vein of Coal Struck.

A Bloomington (Ill.) special says: The Co-Operative Coal company this morning struck a four foot vein of coal at a depth of 289 feet. They celebrated the event by whistle blowing and firing of cannons. The shaft was started some months ago by dissatisfied miners, who left the other shaft here. They were aided by one or two farmers on whose land the shaft was sunk, west of the city. They have spent \$15,000 and blasted through fifty feet of rock before striking the vein. The coal is of good quality and those interested are jubilant. This gives Bloomington two shafts.

## Ten Thousand Short.

When Cashier Bonessman was restored to his position in the United States treasury in this city, says a San Francisco dispatch, some weeks ago he refused to become responsible until the cash was counted. When counted a shortage of \$10,000 was discovered. The treasury department at Washington was immediately notified, and a special agent is now on his way to San Francisco to investigate the matter.

HOUSE, March 5.—After the call of the committees for the reports of a private nature, the house went into committee of the whole on the urgent deficiency bill. Burns took up and explained the provisions of the bill. The total amount carried by the bill was \$634,452. After debate on the various provisions of the bill the committee arose and the bill was passed—yeas 229, nays 20. The house then went into committee of the whole on the rental calendar. The committee soon arose and the house, after passing two private bills, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills. At this evening session the house passed thirty pension bills and adjourned.

SENATE, March 6.—The senate was not in session, having adjourned from Friday until Monday.

HOUSE, March 6.—Immediately upon assembling the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union for general debate. Mr. Millard addressed the committee on the silver question. Mr. Rowell submitted an argument in opposition to the suspension of silver coinage and in favor of the double standard of value. Neither business honesty nor commercial necessity required a suspension of silver coinage. Such suspension would result in a great shrinkage of values. It would be the interest of the strong against the weak, and amount to a crime. Other speeches in opposition to the suspension of silver coinage were made by Messrs. Peelle of Arkansas, Le Fevre of Ohio, Glass of Tennessee, and Toole of Montana. The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, March 6.—Senator Plumb introduced a bill to amend section 5192 of the revised statutes so as to include the cities of Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Indianapolis among them whose national bank transactions may consist in part of balancing an association by another. Among the petitions presented were a large number from local assemblies of Knights of Labor favoring the building of the Hennepin canal. Plumb, in presenting some of these petitions, said they all seemed to emanate from some central source, as they were handsomely printed, and while greatly respecting the bodies that sent the petitions, he presumed there must be some private interest behind this movement in the interest of the Hennepin canal. Vance offered a resolution directing the committee on civil service reforms to report forthwith the bill before them providing for the repeal of the civil service laws. The resolution, at Vance's request, was for the present laid on the table. Stanford announced the death of Miller, of California, and, out of respect to the memory of the deceased senator, moved an adjournment.

HOUSE, March 8.—Hendley offered for reference a resolution for the appointment of a subcommittee to inquire into the alleged evasions of the Thurman act by the Union Pacific Railroad company and to determine whether, by reason of any violation of the provisions of that act, the corporate rights, powers and franchises of the company have become forfeited. Morrow arose and said: The melancholy duty devolves on me to announce the death of Senator John F. Miller, of California, who died in this city to-day, after a prolonged illness. Congress will undoubtedly set apart some day hereafter for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments entertained for the character and great public services of Senator Miller. I offer the following resolutions: That the house has received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Senator John F. Miller. That out of respect for his memory, this house do now adjourn.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

O'Donovan Rossa's notoriety as a dynamiter having subsided, he has taken to poetry.

Mrs. Don Cameron and Mrs. Eugene Hale are considered the best dinner-party givers in Washington.

Mme. Bernhardt is knitting a long purse—and expects to make 1,000,000 francs in her American tour.

Mrs. Baird, of Philadelphia, has a fortune of \$2,000,000 made by her late locomotive-building husband.

Allan G. Thurman is in robust health. He wears his shirt cap and carries a large red handkerchief as gracefully as of old.

Bismarck's wife is described as a tall, aristocratic-looking woman with decided but pleasing features, and of elegant but simple taste in dress.

Henry Watkinson having progressed well on the convalescent list, is in receipt of friendly warnings against eating another Jacksonian dinner at Columbus.

Dr. Busch, Bismarck's Boswell, says Bismarck is so fond of his own friends that he never deserts it to enjoy the hospitality of others. His own hospitality is undoubtedly generous.

Gen. Sherman says he has no idea of abandoning St. Louis as his permanent residence, but Mrs. Sherman and himself will perhaps reside in New York City for the next two years.

Prof. Max Muller dares to say that there are long passages even in Homer which seem to him extremely tedious, and that not a few of Goethe's writings seem to him not worth a second reading.

The democrats of Burlington county, N. J., are trying to get Piets Lorillard interested in politics, and there appears a probability that in the not distant future the son of the great turman may come out as a candidate for congress.

Mr. Arnold Morley, the new whip of the liberals in the house of commons, is a young and singularly handsome man. He is a lawyer, and has worked as diligently at that profession as though he was poor and friendless instead of the son of a man whose income is \$1,000,000 a year.

## A Rich Vein of Coal Struck.

A Bloomington (Ill.) special says: The Co-Operative Coal company this morning struck a four foot vein of coal at a depth of 289 feet. They celebrated the event by whistle blowing and firing of cannons. The shaft was started some months ago by dissatisfied miners, who left the other shaft here. They were aided by one or two farmers on whose land the shaft was sunk, west of the city. They have spent \$15,000 and blasted through fifty feet of rock before striking the vein. The coal is of good quality and those interested are jubilant. This gives Bloomington two shafts.

## Ten Thousand Short.

When Cashier Bonessman was restored to his position in the United States treasury in this city, says a San Francisco dispatch, some weeks ago he refused to become responsible until the cash was counted. When counted a shortage of \$10,000 was discovered. The treasury department at Washington was immediately notified, and a special agent is now on his way to San Francisco to investigate the matter.