

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, - - - OREGON.

A Horse Thief's Fate.

A Coppens Cave (Texas) special says. Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night a band of eight masked men called at the house of T. O. Polk, seized him and carried him into the yard, where he was knocked down with a heavy club and revolver. After dragging the insensible man some distance, he took him to a tree, where the body was found next morning. Polk's neighbors suspected him of belonging to a band of horse-thieves who had been depredating Cayll county. No arrests have been made.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE, March 9.—Under the head of unfinished business the senate took up the resolutions reported by Edmunds from the judiciary committee. These resolutions, among other things, condemn the attorney general for refusing to transmit to the senate papers called for by the senate, and declare that refusal to be a violation by the attorney general of his official duty and subversive of the fundamental principles of the government and good administration. The resolutions also condemn the discharge by the governor of the Missouri of ex-union soldiers. The resolutions were read by the chief clerk after which Edmunds addressed the senate. In conclusion he said it did not seem to him that the senate could fail to get the papers on the ground that the statute on the subject had become obsolete, or gone into a state of "inconcurrence." [Laughter.] The president himself had sent to the senate 643 instances of obedience to that law. Edmunds therefore took it that the law was still in force. The committee on commerce reported the bill authorizing the Central Missouri railway to construct a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Alton, Ill. The bill was read the third time and passed. Pugh obtained the floor and the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE, March 9.—The house passed the bill requiring the Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents thereon. On behalf of the committee on labor, James called up the bill to prohibit any officer, servant or agent of the government to hire or contract out any labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the United States government. The bill was passed—yeas 249, nays 8. The Indian appropriation bill was then considered without final action.

SENATE, March 10.—The land grant forfeiture bill was taken up. An amendment offered by McMillan was rejected after some debate. The chair laid before the senate resolutions from the judiciary committee concerning the relations of the senate and president. Pugh said he had expressed his views fully in the report made from the judiciary committee by the minority and the main object he had now in addressing the senate was to reply to the senator from Vermont. It was to prevent, if it was in his power to do so, which he admitted was a difficult undertaking, the senator from changing the character of the question before the senate. There was no possibility of their discovering the whereabouts of their man, at the same time informing them he was not in the jail and telling them of the precautions taken for his safety. The mob still hung about the enclosure, refusing to disperse at the request of the chief, not believing his statement as to the whereabouts of Shaffer. Soon after midnight they made another demand for him. Deputy Sheriff Compton told the crowd that Shaffer was not in the jail, but he refused to take them in. Thereupon they attempted to break in and raid the jail. Shots were fired and the crowd fell back. Deputy Sheriff Compton, who was on the inside was shot, the bullet glancing off his head, inflicting only a slight wound, and his brother, also a deputy, was shot in the right hand. After several shots had been fired, the governor's guards, under command of Captain Parker, with loaded guns, arrived and scattered the mob. The officers displayed great nerve, and resisted all the overtures of the mob. As Shaffer's whereabouts are unknown, the rioters have dispersed, and no trouble is apprehended to-night.

HOUSE, March 10.—Rogers, of Arkansas, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported the bill requiring the Northern Pacific railroad company to pay the cost of surveying its land. Placed on the house calendar. The morning hour went into committee of the whole (Townshend in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill.

HOUSE, March 11.—In committee of the whole Weaver quoted from the report of the superintendent of Indian schools to show that at the Shiloh school there was no law available to protect the school from incursions of Indians or raids of cowboys. The cattlemen grazed their herds on the school lands and defiled any one who attempted to interfere with them. A race course had been laid out on the school farm and horse-racing and whisky selling had been introduced, and it was safe to say that more drunkenness could be seen at that school than at all the agencies in the Indian territory. If this was true of the school generally then he pronounced the industrial school a farce and a shame, and a blot upon our civilization. He then went on to advocate opening to settlement the Oklahoma and Cherokee strips and reservations to the southwest of Oklahoma. On motion of Morrow a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven members to join a similar committee on the part of the senate to accompany the remains of Senator J. F. Miller from Washington to California.

SENATE, March 11.—Hawley, from the committee on civil service reform, reported adversely the Vance bill for the repeal of the civil service law. Logan, from the minority of the committee on military affairs, submitted his views on the Fitz John Porter bill, which is the same as that presented by the minority in the last congress, with the addition of the Logan matter in reply to the grant article in the North American Review justifying the conduct of Porter. The bill for the forfeiture of a part of the land granted to the state of Iowa in the construction of railroads was debated and laid over. Senator Stanford introduced suitable resolutions regarding the death of Senator Miller, which were adopted and, after executive session, the senate adjourned.

SENATE, March 12.—On motion of Plumb, the senate resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit the lands granted to the state of Iowa in aid of railroads. Plumb opposed the amendment heretofore offered by Stoner, withholding from the operation of the act certain of the lands as to which suit is now pending in the United States supreme court. The bill itself, Plumb said, provided a perfectly impartial tribunal for the settlement of the rights of all claimants. The bill was passed. He heard the amendment might prove to be a Trojan horse. The amendment was rejected, and after considerable debate the bill was passed. Discussion then took place on resolutions reported from the judiciary committee on the relations between the president and senate as to the right of the senate to have papers and information relating to suspensions from office.

HOUSE, March 12.—Weaver, of Nebraska, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, Nearly every congress embraces one crank; and whereas, the present congress is no exception to the rule; and whereas, it should not be in the power of an idiot, insane man or crank to prevent the consideration of any measure; and whereas, the rules of the house require at least two members to object to the consideration of a bill. The reading of the resolutions was greeted with applause, but Springer objected to it on the ground that it was not respectful to the house. The house at its evening session, passed forty-five pension bills and at 10:10 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE, March 15.—Among the petitions presented and referred to committees were a number from local assemblies of the Knights of Labor throughout the country favoring the building of the Henderson canal. The resolution was agreed to appointing Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., of Washington, chaplain of the senate. After a brief discussion of the house bill increasing the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Hahn.

HOUSE, March 15.—Immediately after reading of the journal the house adjourned out of respect to the memory of Michael Hahn, of Louisiana.

MOB DISPERSED BY MILITIA.

The Tumult That a Desolation Proclaimed Caused in Des Moines.

Des Moines special to the Omaha Bee: Last night Special Policeman John Shaffer went to a little shanty at 306 East Seventh street, occupied by an old German shoemaker named Duerr and his wife, and attempted to search the house for liquors, under a search warrant. Suspecting that liquors were kept under a trap door in the floor, Shaffer was making for that when Mrs. Duerr sat down on it and refused to let him examine it. The old man told her in German to say that she did not understand English and to hold the fort. This she was doing, and Shaffer tried to remove her, but she resisted and her husband became enraged and struck at the officer, who warded off the blow, and when a second was struck, drew his billy with his left hand and knocked the old man down, inflicting a bloody wound on the head and knocking him senseless. Alarmed at the effect of the blow, Shaffer left, talking with him Joel Blair, a young man whom he had requested to assist on the seizure. Both Shaffer and Blair were soon after arrested by the police and locked up in the city jail. Shaffer will be held for assault with intent to commit great bodily injury and for a grave charge. If the old man dies, which however, seems improbable, as he was much better this forenoon.

The feeling among saloon men was very bitter during the day, and at 11 o'clock at night the vicinity of the court house was a scene of indescribable pandemonium. A mob of about 300 men had congregated in the yard. They were all friends of Duerr, he assaulted shoemaker, and were bent on wreaking summary vengeance on his assailant, Shaffer. It was the climax of an enraged condition of public feeling that grew stronger and more intense as the day advanced. In the meantime, in the view of the surroundings and the possibility of trouble in preserving the prisoner, Shaffer was removed beyond reach of the mob. Their clamorous calls for him grew louder and stronger, and the chief of police addressed them, counseling them to return to their homes, there was no possibility of their discovering the whereabouts of their man, at the same time informing them he was not in the jail and telling them of the precautions taken for his safety.

The mob still hung about the enclosure, refusing to disperse at the request of the chief, not believing his statement as to the whereabouts of Shaffer. Soon after midnight they made another demand for him. Deputy Sheriff Compton told the crowd that Shaffer was not in the jail, but he refused to take them in. Thereupon they attempted to break in and raid the jail. Shots were fired and the crowd fell back. Deputy Sheriff Compton, who was on the inside was shot, the bullet glancing off his head, inflicting only a slight wound, and his brother, also a deputy, was shot in the right hand. After several shots had been fired, the governor's guards, under command of Captain Parker, with loaded guns, arrived and scattered the mob. The officers displayed great nerve, and resisted all the overtures of the mob. As Shaffer's whereabouts are unknown, the rioters have dispersed, and no trouble is apprehended to-night.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The house committee on ways and means gave a hearing to representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers. The president of the association said that the agitation for a reduction in the iron and steel schedule had created great alarm among the workers in those materials throughout the country. If the iron and steel which was exported during the past year had been made in this country there would not have been so many idle hands around the mills, and the reduction in the rate of duty would only increase the number of idle hands. For this reason the Amalgamated association, which represents between 70,000 and 80,000 men, desired to enter its protest against the proposed legislation. Stewart, who had had thirty years experience as an iron worker, gave it as his opinion that a general reduction of wages invariably followed a general reduction of tariff duties.

The president has mitigated the sentence of dismissal from the army in the case of Lieutenant E. S. Avis, Fifth infantry, recently tried at Fort Keogh, and has directed that he be suspended from duty one year on half pay.

Thomas A. Edison has filed an application for a patent for his invention of telegraphing from a moving train. Last October Lucius J. Phelps, of New York, obtained quietly from the patent office and without any newspaper notice a patent for telegraphing from a train by induction. His mode was not quite the same as Mr. Edison's for the latter telegraphs from the roof of the car to wires upon a pole, while Mr. Phelps proposes to lay a wire along the track between two rails and telegraph from the bottom of the car. The principle, however, is the same, and is broadly covered by Mr. Phelps' patent.

Second Comptroller Maynard has settled an important question arising from the act of April 22, 1872, which directs that every volunteer soldier who enlisted for three years prior to July 22, 1861, under the president's proclamation of May 3, 1861, and orders of the war department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered into service for three years before August 6, 1861, and who was honorably discharged, shall be paid the full bounty of \$100, unless already paid. The second comptroller holds that said bounty is payable to heirs of every deceased soldier who if living, would be entitled thereto, whether he died before or after the passage.

A BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Representative Hatch Instructed by the Agricultural Committee to Report His Bill Favorably.

The committee on agriculture have instructed Representative Hatch to report favorably the bill prepared by him amending the act establishing a bureau of animal industry and providing means for the suppression of contagious diseases among cattle. The limit of twenty persons as the number of employees to be allowed in the bureau of animal industry is removed and the number is left discretionary with the commissioner of agriculture. The chief amendment to the bill is in section 3, which relates to the suppression of contagious and infectious diseases. This section is amended as follows: That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of said diseases and to certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each state and territory, and invite said authorities to co-operate in the execution and enforcement of this act. Whenever the plans and methods of the commissioner of agriculture shall be accepted by any state or territory in which pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious, infectious or communicable disease is declared to exist, and whenever the governor of a state or other properly constituted authorities signify their readiness to co-operate for the extinction of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease in conformity with the provisions of this act, the commissioner of agriculture is hereby authorized to expend so much of the money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in such investigations in pay for animals it is deemed necessary to slaughter, as hereinafter provided, and in such disinfection and other means of protection as may be necessary to extirpate disease, provided, that the commissioner of agriculture shall cause special investigations to be made as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and rinderpest in any part of the United States where he may have reason to suspect their existence, and upon discovery of any of these diseases, the commissioner of agriculture, with the consent, approval or co-operation of the governor or other properly constituted authority of the state where such disease may be found, shall cause the appraisal of the animals or animals infected with or that have been exposed to such disease, and, under the laws of the state providing for the condemnation of private property for public use, shall cause the same to be destroyed, and pay the owner not to exceed three-fourths of such amount as the appraisers may determine to have been the value of the animals exposed, or sold, or of any monies appropriated by congress for this purpose. Provided further, that he shall not pay more than one hundred and sixty dollars for any animal with a pedigree recorded or recognized in recognized herd books of breed to which it may belong, or more than \$50 for an animal pedigreed, and that in no case shall compensation be allowed for any animal slaughtered under the provisions of this act that may have contracted or have been exposed to such disease in a foreign country, nor shall compensation be allowed to the owner of an animal who, by reasonable diligence he could have prevented its animals from becoming exposed; and provided further, that whenever the state or territory in any section of which contagious or infectious disease exists which the commissioner of agriculture has declared to exist, and which is not authorized to declare in quarantine said state or territory, or such part of said state or territory as he may deem dangerous to the animal industries of the country and to regulate or prohibit the transportation of the said state, territory or district. The act is amended so as to transfer the duty of guarding these diseases in the District of Columbia from the district commissioner to the commissioner of agriculture. It is further amended so as to allow a day or time of inspection of places where cattle are kept in the District of Columbia and outside thereof, when several persons who endeavor to prevent such inspection, and a similar penalty is fixed for any person who knowingly conceals the existence of any such disease on his premises. The bill makes an appropriation of \$250,000 to carry its provisions into effect.

A PETRIFIED FEMALE "STIFF."

The Body of a Female Turned to Stone Discovered in Wyoming.

Rapid City (Dak.) special: Messrs. Lafayette Spake and Al Simpson, of Wyoming, have on exhibition in the Grant building, next to the Bon Ton restaurant, a genuine curiosity in the shape of a petrified human being. The body is evidently that of a female, and was found by Spake in a cave in the bad lands of Dakota, fifty-eight miles southeast of Rapid City, near the Big Cheyenne river. There is no doubt of the genuineness of the "stiff," which is that of an old-fashioned being about three feet and a half high, in a hunched and sitting posture. The arms and body are very long, while the legs are short, especially from the knee to the hip. The head is small, and judging by its shape the creature, when alive, possessed a very small amount of brain power. The eyes are gone, but the place in which they were in a good state of preservation. The mouth is slightly open and the teeth are yet in the jaws. Just how old the being was at death or how long the body had been where it was found can only be mere matters of speculation. When found, about half of the body was imbedded in the earth, and this (the lower portion) is completely petrified. The upper portion of the body looks something like a mummy. Spake and Simpson, who are cowboys, exhibited the "find" in Rapid City and other towns in the Black Hills, realizing a good income from the admission fees. They are now on their way east with the curiosity.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Bill Repealing the Law Considered by a House Committee.

The session of the house committee on civil service reform on the 10th was principally consumed in a discussion of the report prepared by Mr. Pulitser adverse to the repeal of the civil service law. Stone, of Missouri, will file the minority report, which was agreed to by all the other members, and was subsequently laid before the house. It is as follows: Your committee find that this bill, instead of either improving or enlarging the scope of the present law, simply provides for unconditional and absolute repeal. It is upon the table for the following further reasons: First—The principle of divorcing the subordinate offices of the government from politics and elections and making the term of office dependent, not upon party service, but upon moral and good behavior, is a good one and as far as this principle is sustained by the present law, the committee there should be no change.

Second—The present law has not been on the statute books long enough to have had a full and complete trial. If for a week or more than this, the committee will oppose any measure providing for an absolute repeal.

Third—No reason or information has been presented to this committee justifying an unconditional repeal of the present law. It may perhaps need improvement, but the remedy is amendment, not total repeal.

THE GREAT LABOR STRIKE.

An Address by H. M. Hoxie, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific.

St. Louis, March 8.—H. M. Hoxie, first vice president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, furnished the associated press with the following statement regarding the strike existing on that road. It is as follows:

To the employees of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, I send and operate lines: That any man who is in the present condition of affairs, whereby some 10,000 men have been thrown out of employment, the operation of about 5,000 miles of railway stopped and the traffic of four states, affecting over 4,000,000 people partially paralyzed, desires you to read this carefully considered following paper, which abundant evidence can be produced and which cannot be controverted. On the 15th of March, 1888, the strike then pending over this system was settled by the voluntary mediation of the executive of Kansas and Missouri, and a circular issued which was sufficiently satisfactory to cause an entire resumption of work. During the sixty days subsequent to the strike, the committee representing employees at different points, and also labor organizations to which they were met and all grievances candidly discussed. Satisfactory agreements were then entered into in May, 1888. It seemed that perfect harmony existed between all co-laborers of these companies. Any infractions of this spirit or letters of understandings or agreements made by the company, and its employees, were rectified and corrected, and brought to the attention of the proper authorities. This apparent harmony and good understanding continued until the September following, when this company was notified by the Knights of Labor that they would perform any work for, nor interpose any business with the Wabash Railway, with which that organization had difficulties pending. The executive committee of the Knights of Labor stated at that time that the cause of grievance of any nature existed against the Missouri Pacific railroad and its associated companies, but that to force the Wabash, which was in the hands of the United States court, it became necessary to have the Missouri Pacific Railroad on account of supposed identity of the stockholders' interests. In order that there might be no possible cause for destroying the good feeling existing between this company and its employees, the order referred to was acquiesced in until the Wabash difficulties were adjusted. On December 16, 1888, the United States court took possession of the Texas & Pacific in the hands of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and the Missouri Pacific management ceased to have any control over them. Messrs. Brown and Sheldon, the co-executive of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, appointed their own employees and made such arrangements with their employees as they deemed proper and fit, and as to which the management of the Missouri Pacific had no voice or control. It is impossible to state the exact date when the Texas & Pacific Railroad was struck, giving as a reason that one C. A. Hall, of the car department of that road in Dallas, Texas, was discharged without any cause. On Thursday, the 4th inst., the Knights of Labor ordered a boycott of Texas & Pacific cars and traffic over these roads and such arrangements were thereupon made as not to particularly affect the employees of the Texas & Pacific, but to cause the cessation of relations with our employees. At 10 a. m. on Saturday the 6th inst., without previous notice all of the shippers, most of the yardmen and many of the trackmen stopped their work and refused to continue the same. The employees of this company, merely stating to their several foremen that they had received orders requiring this from the executive officers of the Knights of Labor and alleging as their only cause the discharge of an employee by the receivers of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, an action in the hands of the United States court. Since the commencement of this strike, at many points the local committees of the Knights of Labor forced the company to discontinue relations with our employees. 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