THE OREGON SCOUT.

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A MESSAGE AND REPORT.

The President Sends to Congress the Civil Service Annual.

The president sent to congress on the 25th the third annual report of the civil service commission, together with the following message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 25 .- To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of the civil service commission for the year ended on the 16th day of January last. The exhibit thus made of the operations of the commission and the account thus presented of the results following the execution of the rivil service law cannot fail to demonstrate its usefulness and strongthen the conviction that this scheme for reform in the methods of administrating the government is no longer an experiment. Wherever this reform has gained a fo thold it has steadily advanced in the esteem of those charged with public administrative duties, while the people who desire good government have constantly been confirmed in their high estimate of its high value and efficiency. With the benefits it has already secured to the public service plainly apparent and with its promise of increased usefulness easily appreciated, this cause is commended to the liberal care and jealous protection of congress. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The report says the whole number of persons examined under the commission during the year has been 7,602. Of whom 6.872 were males and 730 were females. The whole number thus examined since the act was passed has been 17,401 of those examined, less than two-thirds suc reeded. The whole number of appointments made during the past year from those examined has been 1,876, each for a probationary period of six months. If to those we add 2,360, the number made during the previous eighteen months under the rules, it shows that 4,176 have the rules, it shows that 4,176 have been appointed in two years. Every one of the examinations have been open to all alike, without regard to political or religious opinions. About 2,000 republicans and 2,000 democrats, have secured places in the public service under the civil service The report states that political assessments have been in a considerable measure suppressed. Solicitation and pressure for appoint a ents have been greatly Members of congress have been from such approvance. The report limited. releived from such annoyance. concludes with the statement that the con mission has had at all times the cordial support of the president and his cabinet.

CRAWFORD WAS ASSASSINATED.

Lleut. Maus Says the Mexicans Killed His Commander.

Tucson (Ariz.) dispatch: Lieut. Maus has made a supplemental report in reference to the murder of Capt. Crawford by Mexican troops, which has been sent to Washington. The report contains his own statement, Lieut, Shipp's, Mr. Horn's and that of the hospital-steward, all of the white men present at the time. The attack occurred at daylight. Capt. Crawford wore his undress uniform ; Maus wore a long United States uniform. Lieut. Maus says he was within ten yards of the Mexicaus when talking. Horn says that while the Mexicans were talking they were sending men quietly around to occupy the hills. where scouls had fortunately gathered. While talking to Horn one of the Mexicans suddenly raised his gun and shot him in the arm. The hospital steward says that while he had his back turned a Mexican fired two shots at him at close range. The Mexicans refused to answer any of their cries until the sconts killed four of the Mexicana be fore Maus could restrain them, from the top of the hill. The Mexicans condescended to respond to Horn, who went out alone to talk to them. One of the Mexicans said to him: "If you Americans haven't had enough we will give you another fight." The story that the Mexicans had been following the track of the Chiricahnas is false. Their trail cam in from the south and the Mexican trail from the north, and Maus marched back over the Mexican trail, so that he can prove beyond contradiction that the Mexican story is false. Mans showed a letter to Crawford in Spanish from the president of Sahuariha telling Crawford where In-dian trails had last been seen, etc., and yet after all that they kept Maus a prisoner in their camp until six government mules had been paid as ransom. Lieut. Maus, in his statement, says: "Crawford was assassi-nated."

POLITICAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Senator Sawyer, at the age of seventees. surchased from his father for f 100 the fres dom then generally given young men of twenty-one.

Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is not yet forty-nine years old, but his heavy hair and beard are snowy white a famoy infirmity.

It takes the greater part of the time of two clerks, one a stenographer, to answer General Logan's letters, which come from all parts of the country.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is depicted as one of the happy looking senators. It was of him, when a representative, that another member, who was witty when drunk, re-marked: "I'dgiven great deal to be aswise as Allison looks.

At the Rhode Island republican state convention, George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, was nominated for governor; Evsus Darling, of Pawtucket, for lieutengovernor, and Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, for secretary of state.

Senator Frye has received a letter from a prominent member of the Canadian parliament asking that the Dominion he included in the bill for the congress of nations. It states that should the English government refuse consent, then Canada would cut loose from Great Britain.

Governor Ireland, of Texas, has issued a proclamation warning all persons, whoscover they may be, engaged in any of the unlawful acts in connection with the strike, that they are entailing on themselves disaster and ruin, and that offended and outraged justice may sooner or later overtake punish them unless they promptly cence their lawlessness. He appeals to the law-abiding people throughout the state to aid the civil officers in restoring order and a excenting the laws and in discountenancng in every way the abnormal condition.

Washington special: Prominent democrats are discussing the probable action of the president on the Blair, Willis, or some other educational bill should one pass congress during this session and go to him for his approval. Many men who have talked to the president upon the subject, say that he would not sign the Blair bill, nor the Willis bill, which is similar but appro-priates about one third less money. The president believes it unconstitutional to take money out of the general treasury for the purpose of encouraging education in the states, because he believes it is under the constitution a state matter.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Patents have been issued to the followg: Lester H. Genr, Mentor, Iowa, mouse trap; William E. George and H. Harney, Harlan, Iowa, stock wagon; Charles C. Gilman, Eldora, Iowa, (ten) construction of wooden buildings, fire proof floor pavement, fire proof post and column, fire proof floor and ceiling, outer wall of buildings, roof, floor, arch, construction of fire proof floors and ceilings, and electrical subway; Harlan Hodges, Neola, Iowa, grain weighing and delivering apparatus; E. A. Harn bust, Oskaloosa, Iowa, billiard table leveler; Frederick E. Richardson, Uniontown, Iowa, washing machine; John M. Shuck, Des Moines, bee hive; Harver M. Wilson, Fullerton, Neb., pipe wrench; James H. Woodward, Seward, Neb., electric belt.

by the house committee on militia to report favorably the senate bill increasing is a dispatch I have just received, embodying the annual appropriation for militia, but a series of revolutions adopted by the business the committee has reduced the amount to men of Greenville, Hunt county, and Dallas, \$400,000 per annum. Several members of Texas, denouncing the st like and assuring me the committee, while favoring the report, when the bill is reached in the house, will endeavor to have the amount restored to "That." continued Mr. Gould. "shows which \$600,000, as provided for in the senate The committee directed Mr. Forne

SERIOUS IF NOT FATAL.

A Nebraska Man Attempts to Murder IIIs Entire Family.

Loup City special to the Omaha Bee: Yesterday our town was thrown into a lever of excitement over the news that a man named George A. Callen had shot his wile, son and daughter, who reside in the western portion of this county. In this age of tragedies of course full credence was given to the report. Later in the evening, however, when the would-be murderer was brought to town, the true state of facts were found to be as follows: Callen who had been keeping aloof from his family for some years, returned from Omaha that moroing, and after eating breakfast in his unwelcome home declared war by shooting his wile through the left breast, putting a bullet through his son's ear, and by sending a deadly missive dancing along the scalp of his d-ughter. He fired several other shots without effect. In the meantime the son grabbed a friendly shotgan and held th old man at bay until assistance arrive The mother inseriously wounded, but hopare entertained of her recovery. The theory is that the wr tch intended to mur der the entire family and then kill himself ANOTHER VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

Last night the stage driver from Lee's

Park brought the news of what will proh ably prove a fatal shooting affair which occurred near that place. The particulars, as stated by him, are as follows: On a farm about two miles this side of Lee's Park lived George Collin and family, consisting of a son, aged 16, and a daughter. aged 18. The father is a hard drinker, and Tuesday last some trouble arose, the par-ticulars of which we did not learn. This Titia exasperated him and he shot his brough the left side, and not satisfied with this murderous work beat her over the he d with a club and left her for dead. Ho then turned on his children and fired three shots, one of which clipped the boy's ear and another grazed the girl's temple. The plucky boy grappled with his father, knocked him down with a club, and suc ceeded in binding him before assistance at rived. Collin was brought to this city and locked up, and a physician sent to attend the wounded lady. At last reports she was At last reports she was still alive, but no hope for her recovery. Colum has long had a bad reputation. Some time ago his family made complaint that they were in fear of their lives, but no attention was paid to them. Talk of lynching is freely indulged in.

GOULD'S IDEAS.

What the Chief Owner Himself Thinks About the Strike:

Charleston, S. C., Dispatch. Jay Gould eached here on his yacht Atlanta, from a voyage to the Windward Llands, on which he embarked with his family on the 9th of January last. He landed in the city and at once went to the Western Union telegraph office where e was engaged for two or three hours conducting a telegraphic correspondence, and where he was found by a reporter. Mr. Gould talked freely on the subject of the great railroad strike now in progress on the Texas Paclife and Gould system of railways. "I first heard of the strike" said he, "in Hayana last week. Public sentiment," he continued, "is

against this thing, and public sentiment Representative Forney has been directed will, I think, very soon make itself felt. I will show that I am speaking from the card. Here

'That," continued Mr. Gould, "shows which way public sentment is drifting, and if you want to know what I think about it, here is the answere which I have just sent; "CHARLESTON, March 19 .- To the citizens of the city of Dallas and of Greenville, Hunt county, Texas: No words of mine can suffi-The house committee on elections has fixed upon a time when effort will be made to dispose of the Campbell-Weaver concers of a s-cret organization because a neigh boring railroad in control of the highe opportunity offers. If not on that day, then on Thursday of next week. It is be-against the management of the Massouri Pain the land has seen lit to discharge one o cille and without any warning or shalow of justification, the entire business of four states and one territory are completely paralyzed and millions of resident citizens are deprived of the railway facilities on which their perity depends, and to the enjoyment of which they have legal rights paramount to any secret organization, because their rights are secured to them by the laws of the land. The Missou ri Pacifie employs 14,319 men. Of these 3,717 only are concerned in the cresent strike, so that in addition to these 3,717 conspirators, who are by force and intimidation stopping our trains are thereby depriving the remaining 10,600 and their co-laborers of their daily earn ings. Will not the public soon learn that it is they that pay the railway pay-rolis; the way is the clearing house to receive and dis-tribute this fund, which is fully 60 per cent of the entire gross carnings of a railway; and when they do they will probably find some method to regulate and control the labor engaged in railway transportation and thus pre-vent such strikes as the present.

REPLY TO VICE PRESIDENT HOXIE.

The Knights of Labor Come Hefore the Public in a Circular.

The Knights of Labor have put forth the following statement in reply to H. M. Hoxie's letter to the governors of Missouri and Kansas:

In response to the proposition contained in a note written by Mr. Hoxie by the governors of Kansas and Missouri, and also the reply of Mr. Hoxie to the governors we to state

First-That while in conference in Kansas City we were sent for by the governors, and out of respect for them, a committee was appointed consisting of employes of the Gould roads only, which met with them and by request stated the cause of the present withdrawal of active labor from the Gould Southwest system. On their suggestion these gentlemen agreed to se Mr. Hoxie and attempt a settlement if possible. It was agreed in deference to their wishes that we should submit to them all our grievances with the understanding that they would arrange a meeting between Mr. Hoxig and ourselves. They desired permission to settle as best they could on an understanding that we would abide by their decisions. To this we demurred unless we were first permitted to pass on the terms of settlement. With this understanding we consented to their interposition between Mr. Hoxie and ourselves. Mr. Hoxie reused to receive a delegation from their employes or the Knights of Labor, and the governors received Mr. Hoxie's reply-the document published yesterday; which was given to the press even before we were permitted to see it. Now in justice to our-selves and the truth of history, we desire to make the following points of facts:

First-The interposition of the governors was voluntary on their part, coming to Kansas City and seeking an interview with our board.

Second-We refused them the privilege of adjusting our differences or accepting terms of settlement without first submitting them to this committee for approval Notwithstanding which they received Mr. Hoxie's proposition, qualification and all, and turned them over to the press and public before we were even permitted to e them

Third-They say to Mr. Hoxie, after careful investigation, "we are unable to find wherein the Missouri Pacific Railway ompany has violated the terms and cor litions of the agreement made on the 15th of March, 1885, touching its employes in our respective states." To say the least of such a statement it is not creditable to the minds and hearts of men to whom has been committed the welfare of a great people, to say that they will take advantage of our want of skill in legislative technicalities and wink at gross violations of a sa-cred agreement in its plainly manifest spirit, because its technical letter gives an apparent advantage to a great corporation. The governors state further: "We recognize the fact that the Missouri Pacific Rallway company may justly claim that the strike of March 6, 1886, relieves it of the obligations it assumed in the circular of March 15, 1885."

In rendering this verdict the governors have blindly ignored the fact that the obligations assumed in said circular at the time took effect on all the roads operated and leased by said Missouri Pacific Railway company, and was fully understood so to apply, although by oversight but two rouds and states were mentioned therein. Evidence is at hand that the striking employes of that date were, up to the day of the strike, still working for less pay than before the strike or last year, showing not a restoration of old pay, but really a reduction in violation of said circular agreement. Evidence is at hand that bridgemen have been compelled to work many hours over time without receiving the agreed over time pay. Evidence is at hand to prove that in

order to make it necessary to reduce the force of workingmen work has b en sent to contract shops, and in one instance a whole foundry was sub-let in order to bring the men under a new supervision thus depriv-Hoxie's course has been contirmed by the ing the men of the provisions of the circular agreement. All this was done to create dissatisfaction and induce the men board, and the matter is still in his bands. to leave the company's employ, after which the men were re-employed and always at reduced rates. Evidence is at hand that whole gauge of men have been discharged, notwithstanding that Mr. Hoxie agreed on May 18, 1885, that rather than reduce the working force he would reduce the hours. Every effort to have these men reinstaked was refused by the company, on the ground that they were not covered by the agree ment, which agreement was: We will reduce the hours of work instead of reducing the force, whenever the necessity arises. The outrages on the Texas & Pacific railroad are sought to be made a matter en-tirely out of the range of the agreement. Men were, out of sheer prejudice, discharged without an effort to reduce the hours of work. The receivers relused to comply with the agreement of the company o ficials with the employes, after the institution of the receivership, notwithstanding they do dot repudiate other agreements of said officials, showing a clear intent to use the United States courts and its officials for disbonorable purposes. It is charged by Mr. Hoxie in previous statements that the agreement of March 5. 1885, has been violated by the employes. Said agreement is published in the morning papers of March 22, and we ask any intel igent person to read with care and note if it be possible for the employes to violate any provisions of said agreement, he they ever so desirious, and that for the sole eason that it is an agreement on the part of the company to do certain things, but requiring nothing whatever of the employes. But why should we say more? Hoxie did not know that he was guilty of gross wrong and injustice. Why would he refuse to listen to our evidence and hear our appeal for redress, why would be shelter himself behind subterfuges and technicalities? Why would be refuse to treat with the men be has wronged; and -rite evasive letters to governors who cannot possibly enter into the merits of the controversy. The truth is simply this: Mr. Hoxie wants trouble. He has provoked it. He is still inciting it and making an innocent public pay the price of his perfidy. How long will the public consent for Gould and Hoxie thus to rule or ruin? We wait to see. By the order of

GOULD COMES TO THE FRONT.

His Reply to Powderly and the Men Supposed to be Subject to His Orders.

The following is the text of the corre spondence which passed between the general executive board of the Knights of Labor and Jay Gould :

NOBLE ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF AMERICA, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRE-TARY, PHILADELPHIA, March 27 .- Jay Gould: Sir-The general executive board would be pleased to have an interview with you at your convenience to-day for the purpose of submitting the southwest difficulties to a committée of seven for arbitration, three of the committee to be appointed by yourself and three by the gen eral executive board, the six to select the seventh member of the committee, the decision in the matter to be final. Should this proposition be acceptable we will at once issue an order for the men to return to work. By order of the general executive board. FREDERICK TURNER,

Secretary of the Board.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW Yong, March 27.-Frederick Turner, Esq. Secretary, Philadelphia,-DeamSir; I have your note of this date proposing an interview between your executive committee and the officers of this company for the purpose of submitting to arbitration by a committee of seven what you term the "southwestern difficulties." You are doubtess aware that in the negotiation which took place here last August between T. V Powderly, grand master workman, and associates, and officers of this company, it was agreed that in future no strikes would is ordered on the Missouri Pacific road antil alter a conference with the officers of the company and an opportunity was had to adjust any alleged grievances. In view of this fact your attention is drawn to the ollowing correspondence between A. Hopkins, vice president, acting for the company in my absence, and Powderly, NEW YORK, March 6, 1886.-T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa.: Hoxie telegraphs that the Knights of Labor on our road Hoxie telegraphs have struck and refuse to allow any freight trains to run over our road, saying they have no grievance but are only striking be-cause ordered to do so. If there is any grievance, we would like to talk it over with you. We understood you to promise that no strike should be ordered without Consultation. A. L. HOPKINS. PHILADELPHIA, March S.-A. L. HOPKINS. Secretary Missouri Pacific Reilway, 195 Broadway, New York: Have telegraphed to west for particulars. Papers say the strike was caused by the discharge of a man named Hall. Can be be reinstated pending

T. V. POWDERLY. nvestigation? NEW YORK, March 8.-T. V. Powderly: Thanks for your message and suggestion. Hall was employed on the Texas and Pa-cific and not by us. That property is in the hands of the United States court and we have no control whatever over the receivers or over the employes. We have carried out the agreements made last spring in every respect and the present strike is to us and unwise for you. It is re-

ported here that this movement is the re-sult of Wall street influences on the part of those short of securities likely to be affected. A. L. HOPKINS.

No reply to this message was received, but this company's request for a confer-ence was ignored and its premises invaded and property destroyed by men of your order in great numbers, who also seized and disabled its trains, as they have since continued to do. The board of directors if this company thereupon had a copy of the correspondence above given made and transmitted to Hoxie, first vice president and general manager at St. Louis, with instructions to use every endeavor to continue the operation of the road and committed the whole matter to his hands. Hoxie's overtures, made through the govrnors of Missouri and Kansas, who stated that they found no cause for a strike, were rejected by your order. This and subsequest correspondence between him and Powderly are well known to you, and

No Settlement Yet.

Sr. Loris, Mo., March 29.-At 9 o'clock to-night the executive committee recinded the order issued this morning for the men to resume work. The spirit of exultation which filled the hearts of the executive board of the Knights of Labor this morning soon changed to grave anxiety. When Mr. Wm. O. McDowell called at Gould's office at 9:30 o'clock this morning he was not as favorably impressed with his recepion as he was at the reception accorded him at Gould's house on Sunday Gould gave McDowell to understand that there had been a misconception of his telegram to Hoxie, which was sent Sunday night.

Inquiry at Gould's office was answered by the following statement, or which Gould was the author: "Powderly has evident-ly misunderstood the meaning of the telegram that wassent Sunday night to Hoxie. Our position is that this strike has been in milition for arbitration all of the time. We have had an agreement with the work-men for some time that all differences were to have been submitted for arbitration beore any strike should be resorted to. Manager Hoxie has the matter in hand. He has full control and the matter must be settled with him. We are just where we were before Sunday's conference. tleman who represented Jay Gould at his office, said: "The conferences of Sunday were between Gould and Powderly as eitizens only, it being distinctly and often stated that neither gentleman was acting officially.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

One man was killed and three were isjured by the fall of a scallold in the air shaft of the hotel in course of construction. at Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street. New York. They were thrown from the roof to the cellar, eight stories. Dominica Broderick, aged 38, was killed; James Mc-Cully, aged 40, and John Lyon, aged 22. received internal injuries and were removed to the hospital.

In the suit of Miss Tabatha Sievens against Rev. Goodlee Wools, of Fayetteview, Tenn., the plaintiff was awarded \$5,000 for seduction.

The longest fight ever known under the Marquis of Queensbury rules took place inthe open air at Mill Creek, Ky, between Tommy Warren, of Louisville, and Tommy Barnes of England. The fight was with three-ounce gloves, \$500 and gate receipts. for the feather weight championship, and it took three hours and a quarter and fortyfive rounds for Warren to knock Barnes out

The presidents of the anthracite coal' companies met at J. Pierrepont Morgan's house in New York and after a session fasting until 2 o'clock in the morning, unanimously agreed that the total output of coal this year should not exceed 30,500,-000 tons; also, that the output for April should not exceed 2,000,000 tons, and that prices should be advanced twenty-five cents at once.

The great strike of four thousand workmen at the National Tube works at Me-Keesport, Pa., has ended satisfactorily tothe strikers, and work will be resumed in all departments at once. The troubles was settled by the workmen accepting the proposition of General Manager Flagler to restore the wages ruling in 1884 and ad-vance the wages of laborers to \$1.25 per day. The increase ranges from 7 to 20 per cent.

At Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana. N. S. Bates and wife quarrelled, and the women struck Bates with an axe-handle. He wrested the weapon from her and struck her a blow with it and then made a siash at her with a pocke knife, nearly beheading her. The woman fell to the floor dead. Bates was arrested

PATRICK EGAN EXPOSTULATES.

The President of the League Denoun-ces the Parliamentary Aid Association.

There is considerable speculation and much feeling in all parts of the country over the claim made that the Parliament ary Aid association is a part and has the same objects in view as the Irish National league. The following from the president of the lengue in America to the president of the local branch of the league at Columbus, Ohio, has been received.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23 .- William J. Elliott. Columbus, O.: In reply to your request for my opinion regarding the Par-liamentry Aid association, which proposes to hold a meeting in your city, I have no hesitation in saying that, while many percons have taken part with the honest in-tention of helping Mr. Parnell, the main object of the prime movers, and notably of the person who is described as its original nator, was to gratify personal spite and jealousy, and to endeavor, if possible, to destroy the unity and harmony which the Irish National league has so sedulously labored to bring about among the Irish race in America, and which it has in such a large measure accomplished. Thank God. the machinations of the intriguers have ut-tery failed. The Irish National league of America embraces in its ranks even honest element of Irish nationality every-America, and any man who would attempt to disrupt it, and especially at the present crisis, should be branded as a greater traitor to Ireland than a Corydon or a Carey. Parmick Egan.

-Near Reading, Pa., a few mornings ago, Mrs. Henry Franke, in attempting to kindle a fire with coal oil, caused an explosion which scattered the blazing fluid on her two children and fired the premises. Mrs. Franke ran to a cistern, jumped in and was drowned, and the children were fatally burned before assistance arrived.

In the suit of the Chinese expelled from Eureka, Cal., to recover \$75,000 damage to property and \$57,000 for loss of business, Judge Sawyer, of the United States elrenit court granted a motion to strike out the latter claim. This practically ends the suit, as no property was injured by

report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Cox, authorizing the secretary of war, upon application of the governors of states to detail army officers to instruct the militia in military factics.

tested election from the Sixth district in Iowa. It will be called up next Monday if lieved by many that a majority report will be rendered for Campbell.

The suprome court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the court of claims in suits between the Union Pacific Railroad company and the United States growing out of the charges made by the railroad for transporting mails and government employes accompanying them, and on the part of the government in reference to its claim for five per cent of the amount of earnings of the road under the act of 1862. The court of claims decided that the railroad company was entitled to \$2,910,124 for services rendered the govrument, and that the United States on their counter claim was entitled to recover \$4,487, 807 and gave judgment in favor of the United States for the difference. From this judgment the United States appealed. It is freely declared by Wall street men who claim special knowledge of the matter that an official investigation is to be made

by congress of the circumstances connected with the means used a few years ago by the Northern Pacific railroad company's land grant. 'It is nileged that several hundred thousand dollars were spent in Washington in quarters where it would do the most good to prevent adverse action by congress, and now one of the men through whose bands much of the "boodle" passed has decided, for some reason or other, to lay the whole matter bare. He is credited with the possession of convincing testi-Men of standing are declared to be mony. involved in the meshes of what may turn out a scandal scarcely less noteworthy than was the Credit Mobilier. Something like \$500,000 is said to have been spent in congress.

Congressman Stevenson of Wisconsin, says that the committee on public lands, of which he is a member, has decided on recommending that the homestead law, which requires a settler to live on his land five years before becoming the owner, be changed so as to reduce the time to thirty months with a provision to the effect that at least ten acres be under cultivation for that length of time. This is in addition to the other recommendations-that the preemption and timber culture laws be repealed -which have already been published.

Why Patti Was Illssed.

Mme. Adelina Patti has addressed a letter to the Paris Figaro in explanation of the demonstration against her at Valencia, where s'ie was hissed from the stage and followed to her hotel by a noisy rabble The cause of the uproar, as stated by Mme Patti, was that the andience demanded that she should sing Arditi's walts song. "Il Bacio." She refused to interrupt the progress of the opera, "La Traviata," by interjecting the song, and the audience im mediately manifested its hostility by hisses and uncomplimentary remarks. Her in-diguant retirement from the theatrefurther enraged the audience, and she was com-pelled to seek the protection of the police.

JAY GOULD.

HALF-BREED REVOLUTION. Which It is Said Riel's Lieutenant is Endeavoring to Stir Up.

Miles City (M. T.) dispatch: Gabriel Dumont, who was connected with the Riel revolution 1 at spring in the Northwest, is in Montana, and it is feared is inducing the territorial Indians to join in the intended insurrection of their Canadian brethren. He has been visiting each Indian camp, making friends of the chiefs of the Crees, the Cheyennes, Crows, and other tribes. It is understood that he has been visited by chiefs of Canadian tribes, and everything is nearly ripe for action. About two months ago the Dominion government dispatched a French half-breed to Montana to spy Dumont's movements. The two became intimate friends in a short time and another detective in the employ of the Dominion government has come out, but Dumont has succeeded in bribing him, and another Canadian is expected shortly. Dumont was in this section of country. short time ago and had conferences with the Indians. From here he went to Ft. Benton, where he now is. He made the remark while here that Crowfoot, of Canada, was ready and willing to put 3,000 warriors in the field at any time, and that the time was not far distant when he would is invited to get out his forces. have a very warlike significance, and should Dumont succeed in creating another disturbance in the Regina anywhere from 2,000 to 4,000 braves will cross the hor-

Fight With Mexicans.

der to assist him.

A Tombstone (A. T.) special says: Frank Leslie and Thomas Green, mounted United States inspectors of customs, while searching for smugglers at Lanoria, on the boundary line, twenty five miles southwest of this city, were attacked by Mexicans. The inspectors promptly recrossed the line and, when on American soil, opened fire on the Mexicans and wounded one. The Mexicans retired.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, District Assembly 101.

Where's the Dime Museum Man ?

A remarkable freak of nature is puzzling Rockford (Ill.) scientists. A few days ago a cow belonging to S. Comings, who resides that city, gave birth to a peculiar object. in everything but the head it exactly resembled a hog. It had short legs and fat hams, the legs being only half the length of those of a call. The tail was only six inches long and thin. The hoofs were all like those of a pig's, and the ears and chops likewise, but the head and nose were those of a calf. It was born dead and forty pounds. Its hair was something between hog bristles and cow's hair. Dr. Kimball, who inspected it, said he never naw anything to equal it in the distinctiveness with which the characteristics of one animal were brought out in the offspring of a different species. It will be photographed and the attention of medical and scientific journals called to what is believed to be

am therefore instructed by the board to refer you to him as its continuing repre sentative in the premises. I am directed to add, in behalf of the board, that in its udgment, so long as this company is forcbly kept from performing charter duties, its business is done, if at all, not under the conditions of law which are common to all citizens, but only at the will of a law-breaking force. Any negotiations with such a force would be unwise and useess. The terms made with it would not be a settlement of the difficulties but a triumph of force over the law of the land. It would mean nothing in their judgment but new troubles and worse. This is the result of their experience. In the meantime the governor's proclamation eajoins upon your men to return to duty and this company's continued advertisement offers them employment on he same terms as heretofore. The board further suggests that inasmuch as your order assumes in your communication the responsibility for these men and power and control over them, the following from the governor of Missouri is expressive of their duty and your own: "I warn all persons, whether they be employes or not, against interposing any obstacle whatever in the way of said resumption, and with firm reitance upon the courage, good sense and law-abiling spirit of the public, I hereby call upon all good citizens to assist in carrying out the purposes of this proclama-tion; and I also hereby pledge the whole power of the state, so far as it may be lawally wielded by its chief executive officer. to sustain the company and its servants in said resumption, and to restrain and punish all that oppose it.' When this proclamation shall be obeyed and when the ompany's late employes shall desist from lence and interference with its trains. the board hereby assures them that they will find themselves met by Hoxie in the spirit in which he has heretofore success fully avoided rupture and cause for just complaint and in that just and liberal spirit which should always exist between employer and employed. By order of the board. Very respectfully yours,

JAY GOULD President Missouri Pacific R'y.

Later-Arbitration Agreed Upon.

NEW YORK, March 28.-This morning at 11 o'clock T. V. Powderly and W. B. Mc Dowell called upon Jay Gould at the lat-ter's residence. There they met Mesars, Gould, Hopkins, and George Gould. There was a general discussion of the situation in the southwest by both sides, and a better anderstanding was arrived at than had been had by either party hitherto. After talking until 1 o'clock p. m. the conference was adjourned until evening, at which time matters were arranged for arbitrating the whole difficulty, and the following dispatches wire sent out;

Martin Irons. Chairman Executive Board D. A. 101, St. Louis-President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbi tration and so telegraphs Vice President Hoxie. Order men to resume work at once By order of the executive board. T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

The executive board also sent out the fol-

owing telegram: To Knights of Labor Now on Strike in the Southwest-President Jay Gould has iournals called to what is beneved to the the most wonderful monstrosity of the kind ever produced. Mr. Comings kept his breeding plg in a pen adjacent to the bara-yard, and it is thought he may have be-come loose and frightened the cow, with in strange result. tion and so telegraphs Vice President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions sent to chairman executive board D. A. 101, you are directed to resume work at

The presidents of anthracite coal companies have agreed on a 25 cent advance in price and that the year's output stall not exceed 33 000.000

The annual report of the coal trade shows a total output of 102,224,553 tons for the United States during the year of 1885, of which 31.623,529 tons were anthracite and 70,601,024 tons bituminous. The sale in Lodend's store at Canaan, Ind., was blown open before dayl ght, and \$1,000 in notes, \$10,000 in register d goveroment bonds and \$120 in cash stolen. The postoflice at the same place was also robbed.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston dry goods nen, have caused another arrest for complicity in the frauds by which they were euchred out of \$300,000.

One hundred and six head of eatile have recently been killed at Cynthiann, Ky., to stamp out the pleuro-pneumonia plague.

The house committee report on the Cincinnati election contests favors the scating of the ten republican members.

The Iowa house has passed a bill to abolsh circuit courts and reorganize the judicial districts. It divides the state into n neteen judicial districts with forty-three district judges.

The Old Schoolmaster.

Washington special: Some weeks ago a bill was introduced in the house to pension school teachers who reach an age when they were no longer able to teach the young idea how to shoot, and a good deal of sport was made of the measure. To-day the first applicant for a pension under this bill made his appearance in Washington. He is a very old man of grizzled hair and unkempt beard, and says that he comes from the central part of New York. He went to the white house and asked to see the president. His appearance was so much like that of the army of cranks that are continuously coming to Washington that the attendant thought of turning him over to the police, but they soon dis-covered by conversation that he was a man of superior education but simple minded and questioned him until they found that he had come to see whether the president would not recommend a pension or him and others of his class who had spent their lives in educating the youth of the country. He has taught school for forty years and has educated over five thousand men and women. He had been dismissed from a school over which he presided for sixteen years because he was too old to teach, and a younger man sup-planted him. He has not a cent in the world, he says, for he never received over \$50 a month salary, and was much dis-appointed when he discovered that the government of the United States did not pension anybody but soldiers.

The Railroad Fight Over.

The managers of the lines included in the Central Traffic association, in session at Chicago, adopted an agreement which has been under consideration for some time, the same to go into effect on April I, at which time all the roads interested expect to restore rates to the old tariff. Though the bicago & Atlantic was unrepresented, the association believes it can control the road by aid of the eastern trunk lines and the Erie road.