THE OREGON SCOUT.

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THE DEAD AT ST. CLOUD.

Impressive and Solemn Ceremonies Attending the Burial.

St. Cloud dispatch of April 17th: An unknown woman and infant were found in the river making a total of sixty-nine dead according to the lowest estimate. At 8 o'clock yesterday the great bell in the tower of the cathedral began tolling, sixteen coffined bodieseight adults and eight children-which had been lying all night in the basement, were carried in church and placed on biers in front of the altar. The church was deeply draped to the utmost, and a great throng, unable to obtain entrance, crowded around the doors. Rev. Father Stemper, as celebrant, said the solemn high mass for the dead. When the mass was over the priest stepped to the rail and said:

What can I say to you, my dear friends! The silent language of these dead lying before us speak louder than any words of mine. It is an awful calamity, and no man can say why or whence it came. Do not say God sent it upon us because of our sins. God does not day on which the home-rule bill would bewill such things as this; he simply permits them. But there is a lesson in the cyclone's work. Let us take it to ourselves. These dead speak to us saying, "man, thou art dust. and unto dust thou shalt return." Let us take it as a blessing, and show our faith by our works. We must take the keenest interest in the wounded and destitute, giving them | These new Irish consists might, with the substantial aid as well as the liveliest human sympathy.

Only one hearse could be obtained for the funeral, and open farmers' wagons had to be pressed into service. The coffin bearof the cathedral after the services as close as they could walk. Each wagon as it received its fearful freight was driven down the road. Each corpse was followed by the relatives of the deceased. An immense line of people followed-more than one thousand in all. The an annual rent charge until the total paycortege wound slowly toward the Catholic cemetery, a mile distant, every man and boy walking with hat doffed and bowed head. An old German began, in a loud voice, a doleful chant, in his native tongue, and those about him gradually took up the responses until the whole vast concourse was walking measuredly to the time of its own chanting. Two huge pits had been dug at the cometery, each large enough for eight or ten corpses, and into these after brief services, the bodies were lowered. Black-veiled women and little children kuelt around the edges of the tombs, and let their broken hearts flow out in tears. The widow of Abner St. Cyr strove to throw herself upon his coffin, but strong hands sustained her. "Oh, let me see him just once again !" she

walled. "Let me at least mark his grave so that his bones may not be lost."

Rude crosses were sunk in the earth at the head of each coffin. A small card on each bore the name of the deceased. A few bunches of flowers were thrown upon the coffins, but few who beheld the fearful sight had the heart to make such an off-ring. The white-robed priest took charge of the disposals of the coffins and said a few brief words over each. Then the sand and gravel was shoveled upon the coffin lids and the corpses mangled by the cyclone's fury were hid from sight forever. The mourners and great throng who had come to show their sympathy went slowly back to

A SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE.

Gladstone Propounds His Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons.

Gladstone propounded his Irish land bill to the house of commons on the 15th. There was hardly any excitement attending the event compared with the enthusiasm which attended the proceedings of a week previous, when the home rule measure was proposed. At 4 o'clock the house was crowded to its utmost. Gladstone rose in his place at 5:25 p.m. and was greated with cheers. He said the aim of the present endeavors of the government was directed toward securing contentment among the people of Ireland and the restoration of social order. The speaker's proposals would greatly benefit the tenants in Ireland but the landlords were the principal objects of the measure, although he thought many in mourning. Its seating capacity was taxed of these landlords were most hostile to the of the sunken steamer Oregon, and ascergovernment's policy. At the outset the speaker wished to make a most emphatic denial that it was his intention to ask the Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the landlords of Ireland. The history of Ireland was a long indictment against its land owners. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of the Irish landtords were English deeds. With power in our hands we have looked on and done nothing. The land act was intended to go into effect on the same come operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with landed estates and act between vender and purchaser. Purchases would be made through the issue of one hundred and eighty mil-lion pounds 3 per cent stock issue at parconsent of the trensury, he commuted for stock of a lower denomination. If stock could be issued forthwith, scrip of equal value would be issued for the same pur pose. The act was to give the landlords the option to a ll out under its terms. Its ers followed each other down the central aisle actions were confined to agricultural holdings and do not include mansions having demesne and woods. The state having demesne and woods. authorities, acting between the pensant and land owner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to ments equaled the purchase money. The state would not force small occupiers to become proprietors. In districts where the population was congested, the state would have power to decide whether the expropriction of too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell to an incumbrancer and then he must sell at a foreclosure and not at an option for himself. Application to sell would have to be made by all tenants on an estate, and all these applications and bills would be registered. Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases. Land commissions would be empowered to refuse applications. The basis for prices would depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would

be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed. In all other cases the land commissioner would have the power to arrive at the price by comparing other judicial rentals with the Griffiths valuation. The price land land commissioner would also be allowed to examine the state of the books concerning the estates for ten years back. Twenty years rental would be the nominal purchase. In exceptional cases twenty-two years' rental would make a purchase. plications for sale would not be received after March 1, 1870. Ten millions of pound of stock would be issued during 1887, twenty millions of pounds in 1888, and twenty millions of pounds in 1889. The charge upon the Irish exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Illinois live stock commissioners recommend that restrictions in the nature of quarantine be commanded by executive proclamation against the importation into the state of Texas cattle for grazing and feeding purposes till the autumn frost removes the cause for apprehension of pos-sible danger from Spanish lever.

The president has withdrawn the nomination of H. P. Albert to be postmaster at at Stuart, Guthrie county, Iowa. The public land committee of the house

has agreed to report the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert and laws, and the bill forfeiting certain lands granted the state of Wisconsin for railway purposes.

The New York Mail and Express asserts that a diver of the Merritt Wrecking company went down and made an examination tained beyond a question that she was sunk by a collision. Ten feet below the main deck, and about twenty feet forward of the bridge, the diver found a hole in the steamer's side, the heavy iron plates being crushed in. The hole is six feet leep and three feet in breadth at the widest part. The steamer is broken in two, and her upper decks parted over twelve feet on top. The most of her cargo will be saved.

A double tragedy occurred at Ellington, twenty-five miles from Iowa City, Iowa. Two farmers, Joseph White, aged 50 years. and F. S. Northrop, aged 60 years, quar-seled about the latter's attention to a lady named Ward, a sister in law of the former. The men went to the barn, where White stabbed Northrop dead and then drew a pistol and killed himself instantly.

The grand jury adjourned without finding any indictment against the persons supposed to have been implicated in the hanging of Miss Georgia Aldrich, at Windsor,

The Western Nail association's annual meeting, at Wheeling, W. Va., was largely attended. The members refuse to say what vas done concerning the compromise with the locked out workmen

A report from Rev. Charles Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, for the four weeks ending April 10, shows that the receipts for the month were \$48,420.06.

The election returns to hand indicate that Caceres is elected to the presidency of Lima and Calloa voted unani-Peru. ously in his favor.

The Pennsylvania Republican State committee has decided to hold the state convention in Harrisburg, June 30.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, refused to ssue a requisition for the deputies who took refuge in St. Louis after killing several ersons on the Illinois side of the river The papers presented, upon which to make the requisition, were declared to be in-formal, because based on the verdict of a coroner's jury instead of an indictment or complaint before a justice of the peace.

Congressman salerson, of Kansas, has introduced a bill providing for the appoint ment of a commission which shall consist of the commissioner of the general land office and of three citizens of the states or territories west of the Missouri river, as a commission to classify the public lands and revise the laws relating to them.

T. V. Powderly has written to Secretary plates. Turner, of the Knights of Labor, saying that a spirited circular should go out at once to the order, asking them for every dollar they can raise in support of the fight against the Gould southwest system.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Congressman Blunt, of Georgia, says he lieves congress will adjourn in about incty days. "I believe," he said, talking I the work of congress, "that we are brough now with silver and labor legislation for this congress. The tariff and interstate commerce bills are the only measures derly that are liable to consume any more time, and I think the former stands a pretty good show of being passed by the Forty-minth congress, as there are propositions n it which commend themselves favorably

o the majority. The appropriation com-nittee in the house has been backward in porting some of the bills referred to it, ad naturally the naval committee has een forced to adopt the same course on count of the agitation regarding the improvement of the navy. Still, I do not see ny necessity for the session of congress to prolonged beyond the middle of July at fever.

he farthest. Representatives Hatch, Green, of North arolina, and White, of Minnesota, have een appointed a sub-committee of the ouse committee on agriculture to draft a ill regulating the sale of oleomargarine but before this was done a discussion occurred upon the proposition, upon which the members of the committee generally expressed themselves as favorable, to taxation and labeling of imitation butter.

Representative Dorsey, of Nebraska, appeared before a sub-committee of the house committee on commerce, which has for some time been considering a bill to tax the manufacture of imitation butter. Mr. Dorsey frankly stated that he was largely interested in the manufacture of pure but ter, being a third owner of a dairying asso ciation, but he was the better prepared, by of that interest, to represent th evil effects of the imitation butter now im posed upon the public for the genuine article. He made a very convincing argument described the manufacture of oleomargar-ine, hutterine, etc. The committee has de-cided to report a hill to tax oleomargarine, and all imitations of butter, 10 cents a pound, and Mr. Dorsey is confident of its

passage. A member of the house committee on agriculture said that he did not believe the bill establishing a distinct department or cabinet office out of agriculture would be passed by this congress, notwithstanding the fact that it was proposed to attach a bureau of labor with it and make the department one of agriculture and labor. He believed, however, that the bill to tax

oleomargarine and place it in the control of the commissioner of internal revenue would be passed, as he never saw such a demand for the enactment of any law as this one to protect dairy and farming interests.

There is a rumor that General W. F. Rodgers, of Buffalo, member of the late congress, is to be appointed public printer place of Rounds. Rodgers is a practical printer and successful man of affairs.

The senate committee on public lands has agreed to report favorably Senator Ingalls' bill to create two additional laud districts in Dakota and to define the boundaries of the Deadwood district, Mitchell's bill to establish additional land districts in Oregon, and Blackburn's bill fixing the price on the exemplification of patents or papers of record in the general land office to parties in interest at 15 cents per hundred words and 30 cents each for hoto-lithographic copies of township

A Buffalo special says: The statement of Rev. Wm. Cleveland, brother of the president, that the latter will marry Miss Frances Folsom, the lovely daughter of the late Oscar Folsom, together with some additional information gleaned by the corre-

Standing by Powderly.

A convention of the local iron-workers of the Knights of Labor in session in Philadelphia adopted a resolution to send \$1,000 to the strikers in the southwest. Resolutions were adopted condemning the recent mass, cre in East St. Louis, holding the railroad officials responsible for the same, and commending the action of Pow in issuing the open challenge to Jay Gould for a legal decision.

Against Texas Cattle.

The Illinois live stock commissioners recommend that the restrictions in the nature of a quarantine be commanded by executive proclamation against the importation into the state of Texas cattle for grazing and feeding purposes till the autumn frost removes the cause for apprehension of possible danger from Spanish

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Both A Record of Proceedings in Branches of the Same

SENATE, April 13 .- Mr. Platt took the floor on his resolution relating to open exscutive sessions. The question was a political one, he said, but in no sense was it a question of party politics. It rose above ll party questions. It was the most important question of administrative reform to which the senate could at this time devote its attention. The fisheries resolu-

tion was then placed before the senate and Mr. Frye took the floor. After consider-able debate Mr. Frye's resolution was brought to a vote and agreed to-yeas 35, nays 10. On the affirmative vote twentysix were republican and nine democratic, the democrats being Messrs Brown, Butler, Fair, Gorman, Harris, McPherson, Maxey Morgan, and Payne. The negative votes were all democratic, being, Messrs. Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquite, Eustis, Gray, Cockrell, Coke, Colquite, Eustis, Gray, Pugh, Vance, Voorhees, and Walthall. A number of pairs with absent senators were announced. The resolution declares it to be the sense of the senate that congress should not provide for any joint commission to consider and settle the fisheries question.

House, April 13 .- The Ohio contested case of Hurd vs. Romeis was called as a special order. Mr. Doyle opened the debate n support of the minority report, and quoted from the evidence to support him in his position. There was not only no ground for unseating Romeis, but scarcely any ground for contesting the seat. It has been alleged somewhere that the action of certain members of the committee has been ontrolled by a difference of opinion with the contestant upon certain questions upon which the democratic party was not a unit. If he thought that had the slightest weight in the determination of this question he would despise himself forever. After the debate, including speeches by Messrs. Dor sey and Rowell in advocacy of the rights of the contestee, and by Mr. Henderson of North Carolina, in favor of the seating of the contestant, the house adjourned.

SENATE, April 15. - The chair laid before the senate a letter from Senator Jackson saving he had accepted the United States judgeship of the Sixth circuit and his sent in the United States senate had become vacant, and requesting the president pro tem to so inform the executive of Tennessee. The chair said information will at cordingly besent the governor of Tennesse Senator Butler then addressed the senate on the subject of open executive sessions after which, on motion of Senator Blair the senate took up the bill reported by him from the committee on pensions, for the relief of soldiers of the late war honorably constina wil BIX DIG are disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support, and dependent parents of soldiers who died in the service or from disabilities contracted therein. Senato Blair said the bill was substantially the same bill that had been passed by the senate at the last session, but had failed in the house of representatives. The matter went over, and the interstate commerce bill was considered until adjournment.

House, April 16.-Worthington called up for consideration the senate bill to provide for sale of the Bridgewell property in Chicago to the Chicago and Great Western Railroad company. The bill was passed with the amendment that all non-competing railroads not having the right of into Chicago desiring to use the tracks, switches, depots and terminal facilities of the Chicago and Great Western railroad be permitted to do so to the extent of the capacity of that company to furnish terminal facilities upon fair and equitable terms and regulations. On motion of Dorsey, the senate bill was passed for the estabishment of two additional land districts in. Nebraska.

SENATE, April 19 .-- Senator Dolph reported favorably from the committee on public lands the bill to forfeit all lands which appertain to and are cotermius with that part of the Northern Pacific main line extending from Wallula Junction, Washington territory, to Portland, Oregon, exbranch lines across the Cascade mountains. The bill also provides where persons are now in possession of lands under deed sc-cured from the railroad company, they shall have the right to purchase the lands from the United States in quantities not exceeding 320 acres for \$2.50 per acre. The senate remained in secret session about three hours and a half considering the Wiel and Labro Mexican treaty, and adjourned with the understanding that a vote will be taken on reassembling in the morning.

House, April 19.-Herbert, from the committee on naval affairs, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the bill to increase the naval establishment the continuing special order from Thursday, the 22d of April, until Tuesday, the 27th of April, on which later day the previous question shall be considered as ordered. Lost. On motion of Dockery, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, the rules were suspended and the bill passed to extend the immediate delivery service. Its provides for this service within the carrier delivery office, and within one mile of any other office which the postmaster general may designate. On motion of McRae, from the committee on public lands, the rules were suspended and the bill passed providing for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in the state of Kan-Richardson, from the committee on sns. Pacific railroads, also moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill requiring the Northern Pacific railroad company to pay the cost of locating and surveying lands granted to that railroad. Pending action the house adjourned.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN KANSAS.

Large Proportion of Grain Winter Killed and Being Plowed Under.

The following crop summary appears in the Farmers' Review this week:

The chief feature of the crop returns up to the close of the week is contained in the closest uniformly gloomy tenor of the returns from Kansas. The reports from Kansas for the past six weeks have indicated only a partial crop, but the latest bulletin predicts an almost total failure in a number of the counties, while at the best there is the promise of not to exceed one-third an average yield for the entire state. The reports from McPherson county are that the prospect is the poorest ever known, and the yield will not pay for the cutting. The outlook in Neosho county is bad, and already many fields are being plowed under. In Ottawa county fully 50 per cent of the crop is reported to be win-ter killed, while in Sedgwick county the outlook does not promise to exceed 25 per cent of the acreage. In some of the south-ern counties the outlook is slightly more

town to finish out in solemn thoughts the saddest day of all their lives.

The Cholera Again Appears.

A Rome cable says: For some days past it has been rumored that cholera had appeared at Brindisi. To-day I have information that there have been sixty-two undoubted cases with several deaths, of which three are undoubtedly from Asiatic cholera. There are also some cases in the country immediately around Brindisi, but it is difficult to get at the precise facts on account of the reticence of local authorities.

Brindisi-Sixty eight cases of cholera have occurred here; ten fatal. The officials declare the disease sporadic.

Paris-The development of cholera at Brindisi causes alarm in France, especially along the Italian frontier. Precautions of the most stringent kind are being instituted to prevent the scourge entering France.

Alexandria-A quarantine of seven days has been ordered here against all arrivals from Brindisi, Venice and Ancona.

The President Will Marry.

A New York Tribune Albany correspondent writes: Assemblyman John I. Platte retured from Buffalo to day, where he has been at the head of an investigating committee. He said: "While in Buffalo a leading lawyer said to me: 'I have just received a letter in which you, as a newspaper man, may have an interest.' I took the letter and read it. It was from Mrs.

Folsom, wife of President Cleveland's law partner. In this letter, which was dated at Genoa, Italy, she said that her daugh-Folsom, would be married to ter, Miss President Cleveland next summer."

It is said that Mrs. Folsom and her daughter are poor, and that their expenses in Europe are paid by President Cleveland. The marriage, it is rumored, will take place during the president's vacation next summer.

Discussing Dakota's Admission.

The proposed admission of Dakota into the Union was considered by the house committee on territories on the 14th without conclusion. The Harrison bill, which has already passed the senate, to divide the territory on the forty-sixth parallel; the Springer bill, to divide the territory north and south on the line of the Missouri river, and various other propositions, all found adherents to press their favorable report. During the discussion some republican members said they regretted to find a disposition on the part of democratic mem-bers not to admit Dakota as a state fo political reasons. The democrats took exception to this, and an animated discussion to a place.

Victims of the Cyclone.

Solemn requiem mass was held in the cathedral at St. Cloud, Minn., on the 15th over the remains of thirteen of the victima of the cyclone. Father Stemper officiated, and similar services took place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception over the remains of four victims. The services were conducted by Fathers Gross and J. Casper. Both churches were heavily draped. The funeral cortege passed on its way to the cometery through the devast-ated districts. About 2,000 persons were present who came from all over the country. The dead were buried in two large graves-nine adults in one, and eight chil-dren in the other. Mrs. Stein and Mrs. Fehr were buried in the North Star Proestant cemetery.

it would be able to levy for rents a tax amounting to £2,000,500 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on rents and taxes raised by the Irish government. Adding to this the imperial contributionthe sum paid to England by Ireland-this sum would be £6,250,000 per annum secured on a revenue amounting to \$10,850, 000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £6,000,000 paid into the Eoglish exchequer. WAR The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England was £6,980,000, of which England paid back in the Irish civil service and in the service of collection, £4,. 840,000, the residue of which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for the army and navy and the national debt and imperial civil clarges was £2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an in stance, she sent an army of 26,000 men to Ireland and kept them at an annual cost of £3,000,000, £915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of economy of the system the speaker wanted to root up.

Following Gladstone, Chamberlain read a letter which he sent to Gladstone tendering his resignation as a member of the In the letter Chamberlain stated cabinet. that Gladstone's policy would throw a heavy burden on Great Britain, entailing an enormous addition to the national debt, probably an immediate increase of taxation; not to secure the union of the kingdom, but to purchase a separation.

A Big Boycotting Scheme.

St. Louis dispatch: It has transpired here that a scheme is on foot to boycott the Gould railronds through eastern manufacturers, District Assembly No. 30, Boston, embraces about 300 local assemblies, with a membership of some 40,000 shoe and cotton workers. Large quantities of articles made in the territory covered by these assemblies are shipped to points on the Gould system; and the plar is to notily all manufacturers to stop shipping their goods over these roads. There is to be a meeting of District Assembly No. 30, at Boston to discuss this matter, and if the plan is decided upon, and manufacturers refuse to accede to the demands of the assembly, a strike will prob-ably be ordered of the workers in the territory named. A representative of this district assembly has been in consultation with the general executive and local committees here and will report to the Boston meeting what he learned of the situation here and in the southwest. It is also said that District Assemblies 77 and 78, which include the shoe and cotton workers in Maine, New Hamp hire and Massochusetts, will hold meetings immediately after the Boston assembly, and it is thought possible that they will pursue the same course decided upon by that body.

Parnell Returns Thanks.

The following cablegram was received in Detroit on the 16th:

"Loxnon, April 16 .- Reverend Charles Reilly, Treasurer Irish National League, Detroit .- I thank you for your encouraging message advising of the dispatch of the magnificent subscription of \$12,000. We here attach no credence whatever to the statement recently cabled from America as to the existence of any ill feeling on the part of the National League of America or its leaders towards our movement. We have leaders towards our movement. the utmost confidence in the leaders of the American league. We value their exertion American league. We value their exertion and help most highly, and we trust that our organization may be maintained, and extend in its influence and high efficiency until victory of the Irish cause is secured. PARNELL."

PROSPECTS OF A POLITICAL ROW. Democratic Members of Congress Al-

leged to be Dissatistied With the Administration.

Washington special to the Omaha Herald : Democratic discontent at the administration indifference to party interests is evidently on the increase in both houses of congress. Senators and members in numerous instances, while holding their own tongues somewhat in public, appear to have relaxed all restraint upon the ladies of their families, and it is very interesting to listen to the spicy and entertaining criticisms emanating from the lips of some of the feminine devotees of stalwart democracy. The president himself would find it much more difficult to parry threats from this quarter than he has when meeting the reproaches of those of his own sex. But while these prominent leaders are not just yet giving their own confidences for the pub-lie, there has been a deal of private consultation and exchange of opinions as to what is best to be done, and it is a fact that even so radical a proposition has been discussed as the following the example of the republicans in Andrew John on's time, when the leaders of the party eparated entirely from the man they has

ected, and isolated him to the extent that he had no party following whatever. The president is undoubtedly sincere and concientious, and actuated by the best and purest of motives in the policy he has pur-

Those who are discontented concede this, but they say this does not help the ense. This party, they say, is languishing of dry rot through the policy the president Knights of Labor, with headquarters in has laid down, and if matters do not change the active workers-those upon whom the heat and burden of day has always rested-will go into next campaign absolutely v heart or spirit. Whether with the the out president will get up to the point where the party managers are trying to pash him or not, it may doubtless be anticipated that no organized revolt will be instituted here. and that those who are dissatisfied will content themselves with the expression of their opinions. But it is understood as quite certain that if matters remain as at present when the democratic congressional conventions assemble, in many of them resolutions will be brought forward distinctly disavowing and condemning the policy of the administration in the respects where it is at ariance with the views of the the party.

Strikers Sentenced.

Judge Turner, of the federal court at El Paso, Texas, passed sentence upon eight strikers who were gailty of unlawful conduct during the recent disturbances. He said he had no desire to punish the pris-oners unduly and yet he felt he must make of them an example which would not be forgotten for the protection of society and the government itself. Ed Wales, J. Hugh Joseph Smith, Robert Wren, James Welden J. Searborough and Fred Giroux were each sentenced to ninety days in jail, and Charles Mott thirty days.

Liberally Inclined Employers.

Charles Gossage & Co., one of the largest retail dry goods firms of Chicago, employing over 500 people, announce that after May 1, only eight hours will be asked from their clerks. This was the first application of the eight-hour move by the large retailers, and it has considerable com-motion in the trade.

at of the Sun, leaves no doubt the fact that a white house wedding will take place. The wedding will be of the most quiet character possible, and it is to be solemnized in the white house in June. There will not be a dozen persons present, and if it is possible, the time of its occurrence will be kend secret until after the core mony. Miss Folsom is modest, retiring ensitive and her wishes are that there shall be no display. In this, it is understood, the president concurs.

Mrs. Hogue and a lady visiting her, eight miles from New Castle, Pa., were standing in the doorway watching a storm when a stroke of lightning killed Mrs. Hogue and njured the other so severely that she died several hours later.

Robert Smith (colored) was hung at Nicholasville, Ky., before a small crowd. He ascended the scaffold with trembling steps and told the story of his crime, saying he was ready to die. Smith killed his stepfather, James Sea. at Pekin, Ky., No vember 28, 1875, by heating his brains out with an axe while he was asleep. Taking the dead man, whom he had killed for \$12 Smith wrapped the body in a blanket and threw it into the Kentucky river.



Mr. Powderly gets a salary of \$1,500 for his heavy labors as head of the Knights of Labor.

John Elkins, brother of S. B. Elkins, was a confederate soldier during the late war. He is now a citizen of Colorado and a member of the state senate.

The senate on the 14th confirmed the following: To be collectors of internal revenue: G. A. Wilson, Fifth district of Illinois; R. Stone, First district of Illinois; Maurice Kelly, Fourth district of Illinois; W. B. Anderson, Thirteenth district of Illi-

Young Lord Russell, who is now rustling round in Washington society, has been spoiled by too much attention, and is said to have declined an introduction to a mem ber of the cabinet on the ground that he knew too many people at the capital airendy.

Iowa's legislature adjourned on the 13th amid scenes of confusion. The senate will sit as a court of impeachment in the case of ex-Auditor Brown on May 19th. The great body of the leaders and the masses of attempt on the part of the house to im-peach Judge Hayes failed in the closing hours of the session.

> John Taylor, the venerable president of the Utah Mormon church, was in the Joe Smith fight at Carthage forty-two years ago. At that time he was aimed at and the shot struck the "bull's eye," but it was John's bull's eye watch, and he still carries the watch but not the bullet.

Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, recently said: "If the Indiana legislature is senate; but I shall not be the reason of der instructions to any one.

A man who knows Mr. Kellogg well says: "I have the most profound respect for the accomplishments of Kellogg. He is one of Why, he has held office for or known. doubt if there is a man in the country who | company, whether or not operated under a | nam street, or G. N. Clayton, N can match that record as an office-holder." lease.

House, April 15 .- Mr. Morrison, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution granting leave to the committee on public lands at any time during the present session, after the morning hour, to call up for consideration bills reported from that committee for the forfeiture of land grants to railroads and other corporations prevent speculation in public lands and for the benefit of actual, bona fide settlers, the same not to interfere with special orders or with revenue and appropriation bills. Referred. The house then resumed the consideration of the Hurd-Romeis contested election case. A vote was taken on the resolution of the minority which declares that Jacob Romesis is not entitled to a seat. This was defeated, yeas 107, nays 168. The majority resolutions confirming Romesis' right to his sent was agreed to without division. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

SENATE, April 15.-Logan took the floor in support of the movement for open executive sessions. He preferred his own resolution, he said, because it provided broadly for open sessions on all matters of nomination and confirmation. Without going into the story of secret sessions in the course his remarks, Logan said the secrets of the executive sessions were let out in some way He would not say how correctly. Hoar asked Logan whether his logic would not require the proceedings of committees als to be open to the public. Logan replied, not at all. But why should not the com mittee meetings be open to the public if neybody wanted them to be. After further debate the senate took up the inter-state ommerce bill, but no definite action was taken.

House, April 15 .- On motion of Breekenridge the senate bills were passed extending to Omaha, Neb., and Portland, Ore., the provisions of the law relative to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill. The bill was then read by sections for amendments and some little progress was made before the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, April 16 .- After routine business, at 2 o'clock, the inter-state commerce bill was placed before the senate and Camden took the floor. The bill before the senate would, in the main features, Cataden thought, meet the views of the senate and people. The public sentiment of the country, he said, was daily becoming democratic, and I believe it will be, I will more and more impressed with the neces-stand for an election to the United States sity and propriety of a national commission to regulate inter-state commerce. sending any one to the legislature for that purpose. All I shall ask is that the legis-lature be made up of men without being un-with the question of long and short hauls. Camden suggested an amendment omitting the words "from the same original point of leparture" and omitting any permission to the commission to take exceptions. His amendment would prohibit any greater most accomplished men that I have ever | charge for a shorter than a long distance which includes the shorter distance on any one railroad, the term "one railroad" twenty-three years, drawing in that time an aggregate of \$100,000 in salaries. I include all roads under the control of one

favorable, but a bountiful yield does not seem to promise in any portion of the state. The prospect in Michigan shows no improvement, and in many of the counties wheat is reported to be going backward on account of the recent dry and freezing weather. In some of the counties a great deal of the wheat is reported lying on the top of the ground. Lenawee and two other counties indications of the Hessian fly are reported

Except in these two states, the outlook continues not only good, but in many the prospect is flattering for winter wheat. In some portions of Ohio the recent storms ave left the ground full of water, which with the accompanying cold weather, has threatened the growing plant, but, as a rule, the reports are very favorable. Throughout all southern Indiana, the fields are looking green and the plant healthy. The fields on plant healthy. The fields on some of the high lands do not appear at the best, and some look badly, but they are the exception. In Missouri some of the upland wheat is looking poorly, but on the ow hands the prospect could hardly be better. In some of the counties in Tenness the plant has already attained the growth of twelve inches, and the general prospect encouraging.

In the spring wheat area Dabota appears to be in the lead, with fine weather for sow-ing and pleaty of moisture. In three of the counties reporting there will be a large increase on the acreage. Very little seed-ing has been done, either in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa or Nebraska, and in the two last named states seeding throatens to be delayed twenty to thirty days. In many portions of Nebraska the season is already becoming so far advanced that large tracts will be seeded to flax.

SHOT BY A PRIEST.

The Rishop of Madrid Fatally Wounded-His Assassin Arrested.

At 10:30 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, while the bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral, he was shot with a revolver by a priest standing at the top of the steps, the ball entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot, which wounded the bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell upon the steps. The priest then descended the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the bishop's thigh. The bishop was borne in an unconscious condition to his private chamber in the cathedral, where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. The priest was arrested. Being Palm Sunday, the cathedral was more than usually crowded by worshippers, and when the learnal work of the priest was realized a furious mob followed the carringe in which he was conveyed to prison darmes, whose presence alone pre-03. Rol The motive for cented his being lynched. the crime was revenge. The man who fired the shots was recently dismissed from the priesthood, and had fruitlessly applied to the bishon to be reinstated. The priest the hishop to be reinstated. made an attempt to commit suicide

THE WARRSH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY will sell tickets at one and one-third fare to all delegates desiring to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in St. Louis, May 4th to 8th. For tickets or further information call on or address, F. E. Moores, agent, 1502 Farnam street, or G. N. Clayton, Northwestern-