

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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

BLOODY WORK IN CHICAGO.

Collision Between Police and Strikers in the Streets of That City.

In Chicago on the 3rd there was a good deal of agitation among workmen in reference to inaugurating the eight hour movement. A body of 1,500 strikers visited the Milwaukee railway shops and forced 2,000 men employed there to abandon work. A crowd of socialists and others worked themselves into a frenzy of excitement and started yelling towards the McCormick reaper works. The police were immediately telephoned for and soon arrived, drawing revolvers, fired indiscriminately into the crowd. The crowd scattered in all directions. Five were wounded and carried from the scene. No one was reported killed. The entire reserve force of the city's police was ordered to preserve order in the vicinity of the trouble.

The scene at the McCormick works was riotous in the extreme. By 4:25 at least 150 policemen had arrived on the ground or were coming in patrol wagons within sight. By this time the windows of the factory were riddled with stones and bullets. Two of the wagons, while on the way to the scene, stopped to disperse a noisy and demonstrative crowd at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Lincoln street. The mob attacked them with stones, but the officers jumped from the wagons and by a vigorous use of their clubs soon sent the rioters flying in all directions. They then turned and began driving the riotous crowds out of the saloons in the neighborhood, using their clubs indiscriminately. Inside the fence of the McCormick works Officer Rafferty had a very narrow escape. A rioter who had got inside came up behind him and was aiming a pistol at his head, not two feet away, when Lieut. Sheppard struck him to the earth with his club, shivering it to pieces with the rigor of the blow. At 5 o'clock the police were forming a hollow square, inside of which they intended to escort the McCormick men beyond the mob's reach. Soon afterward the police escorted McCormick's men up beyond Twenty-second street without trouble, except from an occasional stone hurled from safe hiding places. Four men were found wounded with bullets. Two of them were taken away in a patrol wagon, one shot through the hip and one through the leg. There were many badly damaged heads.

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THE GRAY AND THE BLUE.

Extract from Jeff Davis' Second Speech at the Confederate Monument Dedication.

Following is an extract from the speech of Jefferson Davis on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of the confederate dead, at Montgomery, Alabama:

It is not my purpose either to discuss the political questions on which my views have been elsewhere or at other times freely expressed, neither to review the past except in vindication of the character and conduct of those to whom it is proposed to honor on this occasion. That we may not be misunderstood by such as are not willfully blind, it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desire to feed the fires of sectional hate, while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility is attached to the belief in the righteousness of our cause and the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. [Loud applause and cheers.] Revenge is not the sentiment of a chivalrous people, and the atonement that forgiveness is more easy to the injured than to those who inflict injury has never had a more powerful illustration than in the present attitude of the two sections toward one another. Policy, in the absence of magnanimity, would have indicated the enduring restoration of the states there should have been a full restoration of the equal privileges and benefits as they had pre-existed. Though this has not been the case, yet you have faithfully kept your resumed obligations as citizens, and in your improvement have borne equal burdens without equal benefits. I am proud of you, my countrymen, for this additional proof of your fidelity, and pray God to give you grace to suffer and be strong.

When your children's children shall ask, "What means this monument?" there will be the enduring answer, "It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons who died that you and your descendants should be what your fathers in the war for independence left you." Alabama asserted the right proclaimed in the declaration of independence as belonging to every people. She found that the compact of the union had been broken on one side and was therefore annulled; that the government of the United States did not answer the ends for which it was instituted, and with others of like mind proceeded to form a confederation, organizing its powers in the language of the declaration of independence, in such form as seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This was not revolution, because the state government having charge of all domestic affairs, both of person and property, remained unchanged. To call it revolution is a gross solecism. [Applause.] As sovereigns no rebel, and as only sovereigns can form a national league, if the states had not been sovereigns there could not have been a compact of union. [Applause.]

That the south did not anticipate, much less intend, the secession by the means of preparations for it, as well as by the efforts made to secure a peaceful separation. The successful party always held the defeated responsible for the war, but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her dominion, it must be decided which of the two governments had the constitutional power to coerce a state, and that a state had the right to repel invasion. It was a national and constitutional right. [Applause.]

From the early part of the century there had been prophecies, and threats of dissolution of the union. These began at the north on the question of preserving the balance of power, and culminated during the war of 1812 on the decline of the trade, though the war waged for the protection of sailors' rights. In the course of years the balance of power passed to the north, and the government has so much of the north, that the south, in the course of years, has been despoiled of the peaceful enjoyment of their constitutional rights in the union, decided to withdraw from it. This without injury to their late associates. This right to withdraw was denied, and the north made ready for war. The distant muttering of the storm was readily understood by the people of Alabama. Gray-haired sires and beardless boys, all unprepared as they were, went forth to meet the storm ere it burst upon their homes. It required no Demosthenes to arouse them to the duty of resisting the invaders—Patrick Henry to prepare them for the north, and the glorious hero of the south, cheered them on the path of honor and duty. With fearless tread these patriots, untried to war, advanced on many battle fields to look death in the face.

Though Alabama, like Niobe, must mourn her children in death, yet is her woe tempered by the glorious halo which surrounds their memory. For more than a century after his death it is said that Philip Devalogne's name was borne on the roll of the grenadiers to whom he belonged, and when his name was called it was answered from the ranks: "Mort sur Lechamps d'Honneur." Long, very long, would be the list of names whose valor and fidelity would justify the same response. To name a few would be unjust to the many. They are all, therefore, left where they securely repose in the hearts of a grateful people. This monument will rest upon the land forever, and it will point upward to the Father who knows the motives as well as the deeds of His children, and to them at last resting in the land where that justice may be rendered which may have been denied them here.

In conclusion, permit me to say that though the memory of our glorious just must ever be dear to us, duty points to the present and the future. Alabama having resumed her place in the Union, be it yours to fulfill all the obligations devolving upon all good citizens, seeking to restore the general government to its pristine purity, and as best you may to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country. [Long-continued applause.]

A Healthy Nation.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The report of Dr. Billings, surgeon United States army, on the mortality and vital statistics of the United States as returned for the tenth census has been received by the secretary of the Interior. It says that the total population in 1880 was 50,155,788, an increase in ten years of 11,067,412. Of this 281,219 per annum may be taken as due to immigration, the total number of immigrants for the ten years being 2,812,191. This makes the mean annual increase due to excess of births over deaths 878,522. The mean annual birth rate for the United States is 36 per 1,000.

It appears from the data presented in the report that the United States as a whole during the census year, had a comparatively low death rate and a high birth rate. The death rate is shown to have been higher in the colored than in the white population; in the foreign element than in the whites; in the urban districts than in the rural districts. The most important causes of diseases and death were consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria, typhoid fever, malarial fever and those defined forms of disease which children under 1 year of age are subject to.

The Union Pacific have surveyed an extension of their line from Albion, in Boone county, to near Cumminsville.

Citizens to Settle the Strike.

St. Louis dispatch: The statement is made public here that preliminary steps have been taken by the citizens' committee to terminate the strike, and the prospects are that their efforts will be successful. A meeting of the citizens' committee was held on the 27th inst., at which a series of resolutions, which will be sent to the executive board of the Knights of Labor, and which will request the board to declare the strike off, the citizens' committee pledging themselves to stand by the knights and use every exertion possible either to bring about arbitration or secure the re-employment of all the strikers who have not committed offenses against the law and the railroad company.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE, April 27.—The bill for an extension of the executive mansion was passed. It appropriates \$300,000 for the purpose. The report of the committee of the Ohio legislature regarding the investigation of Senator Payne's election was submitted to the senate, and Payne made a short speech charging the majority of the committee with unfairness in refusing to notify him of testimony prejudicial to him and omitting to call on him for his private papers, he having notified the chairman of the committee in advance that he would be prepared to meet every charge made against him. He entered a most emphatic denial of the charges, and invites a most exhaustive scrutiny of all his acts and private correspondence. The whole thing, he said, was an attempt to caricature, mislead and scandalize. The following bills authorizing the construction of bridges, reported favorably from the committee on commerce, were passed: Railroad bridges across the Missouri river at or near Kansas City, Mo.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; on a line of railroads between Louisville, Ky., and Jackson, Mo.; and the county of Wayne, Kan.; near Atchison, Kan.; at or near Saline City, Mo.; near St. Charles, Mo.; and at or near St. Joseph, Mo.; also a railroad bridge across the St. Croix river or lake between Prescott, Wis., and Stillwater, Minn.

HOUSE, April 27.—The senate bill was passed extending for two months from April 30, 1886, the duties of the clerk of the late court of the commissioners of Alabama claims. Bennett, of South Carolina, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely the bill to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to or owning lands within the United States. Placed on the house calendar. A number of committee reports were presented, and then the bill to establish a national cemetery at Louisville, Ky., was called up. Morrison, of Illinois, and Dingley of Maine, opposed it, and after further discussion, the consideration of the bill was postponed until May 15th. The house then went into committee of the whole, Wellborn, of Texas, in the chair, on the consideration of the report of the committee on the public building at Des Moines, Ia.

SENATE, April 28.—On motion of McMahon bills were passed authorizing the constructing of bridges as follows: Across the Mississippi river at or near Keithsburg, Ill.; at Winona, Minn., and Red Wing, Minn.; across the Missouri river at Pierre, Dak.; across Miners river at or near Lacona, Ill., and across the Des Moines river in Iowa, at such point as may be selected by the New York and Council Bluffs railway company. The postoffice appropriation bill, H. R. 103,000 for the repair and enlargement of the public building at Des Moines, Ia.

HOUSE, April 28.—Hatch, of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill defining butter and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, exportation and importation of oleomargarine. Referred to the committee of the whole. The river and harbor bill was then considered. Hepburn, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing for the Missouri river from its mouth to Sioux City by the secretary of war without intervention of the Missouri river commission. He attacked the commission, charging that their salaries—amounting to about \$192,000 per annum—were more than the export duty on the same amount of goods. He asserted that there was no commerce worthy of the name of the Missouri river. Ten steamboats had passed Council Bluffs in five years. Again, the river meandered all over its course. He had known it to change its position eight miles in a night. Under the present act, pending a vote on the amendment, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

HOUSE, April 29.—The committee on coinage, weights and measures reported the bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar. Placed on the house calendar. It provides that for six months after its passage trade dollars shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States and shall not be again paid out or issued in any other manner than as trade dollars, and that presentation, shall receive in change an equal amount of standard silver dollars. The trade dollars so received shall be re-coined into standard silver dollars. The Fourth of July claim bill, after some debate, was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill, H. R. 103,000, was passed. The tariff bill, making an appropriation of \$2,250,000 for the improvement of the lower Mississippi having been reached, the committee rose.

SENATE, April 30.—The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was submitted by Dawes and concurred in by the senate. After the passage of several private bills the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and Hale resumed his remarks on it. A running debate was followed, during which the question was discussed from a tariff point of view. Plumb finally secured an understanding that the general debate on the bill should close at 4 o'clock Monday. The senate then adjourned Monday.

HOUSE, April 30.—Hatch, on behalf of the committee on agriculture, called up the resolution setting apart May 13th for the consideration of business presented by that committee. The chief measure upon which action will be asked is the oleomargarine bill. In response to a question he stated that though the bill was a revenue bill, the committee on agriculture would attempt to confine the amendments to the subject matter of the measure and not allow them to extend to the tax on spirits and tobacco. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mills in the chair, on the river and harbor appropriation bill. A number of amendments were agreed to increasing the number of places where preliminary surveys may be made, and then La Follette, of Wisconsin, moved to strike out the entire section having reference to the strike.

HOUSE, May 1.—Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, from the civil service committee, submitted a report on the resolution offered by Mr. Taubee, of Kentucky, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the house by what authority substitute clerks were permitted in his department. A running debate followed, the merits and demerits of the civil service law enacted by Messrs. Taubee, Miller of New York, Cannon of Illinois, and others, at the conclusion of which the resolution was tabled. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, from the foreign affairs committee, reported a bill amendatory of the Chinese immigration act of House calendar. Also, providing indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. The floor was then accorded to the committee on territories, and several bills were passed of local interest only. The Oklahoma bill was then called up, and its provisions were explained by Mr. Hill, of Ohio, who stated that the land which it was proposed to open to settlement amounted to nearly 12,000,000 acres. The bill did not propose to violate any treaty with any tribe of Indians. It provided for the appointment of a committee of five persons to treat with the Indians with a view of securing the modification of treaties so as to permit of the opening of the land to settlement. Laid over under the rule, after which the house adjourned.

SENATE, May 4.—After unimportant business the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and Vest proceeded to speak upon the amendment appropriating \$800,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. He maintained that provision would prove destructive to the merchant marine, and now proposed to change the existing statute, which permits competition, and substitute in its place the declaration that none but American steamships shall carry the mails. To-day, he said, we have but two routes upon which there are more than one line of steamships, one from San Francisco to the east and one from New York to Havana. No competition could come except upon those two lines. East's, Ingalls and Colquitt also joined actively in the debate, the latter opposing the amendment energetically. After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, May 4.—Wellborn submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill and it was adopted. Bills, etc., were introduced and referred. By Baker, of New York—Establishing the territory of North Dakota. By Weaver, of Nebraska—A preamble and resolution ironicaly suggesting that it requires a high degree of intelligence to discharge the functions of a member of the committee appointed to attend the remains of a deceased member to place a burial, and providing for the appointment of a standing grave yard committee, which shall be composed of such statesmen as the Record discloses have shown the highest degree of ability in lodging the dead weight of an objection to the consideration of an objectionable legislation, said committee to have leave to sit during the sessions of the house but without power to object at the grave to the interment of the corpse. On motion of Henderson, of Iowa, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed appropriating \$123,000 for the repair and enlargement of the public building at Des Moines, Ia.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mayor Francis of St. Louis Examined as to the Strike.

St. Louis dispatch: The congressional investigating committee heard business men of this city to-day as to the effect of the strike upon business of the city and the country to it. The most important testimony of the day was by Mayor Francis, who, after agreeing with the half dozen gentlemen who preceded him, that the business of this city had suffered losses, both direct and consequential, which would amount to millions of dollars, went on to state that the strike occurred on the 6th of March without a word of warning, and to the surprise of himself with many others. Prospects for an increased spring trade were excellent prior to the strike, but an almost complete paralysis of the commerce of this city resulted from the strike. This state of affairs existed for about twenty days subsequent to the date of the strike, and the people were afforded ample police protection when they asked for it. Upon the 23rd day of March the railway people informed him that they would resume business and asked for a guard of police, which was furnished. However, after considerable trouble, the attempt to get the trade was frustrated. The next day, however, a freight train was run out. No great amount of disturbance had occurred, and at no time was there any demonstration of lawlessness which the police force were unable to control. The peace of the city and the safety of the people were maintained throughout the blockade the railroad people had gradually resumed business. When asked if the railway people were protected in their property and rights between the 6th and 24th of March he replied that he was not asked for police protection until the 23rd, and when he was furnished it promptly replied that he had, and that the company could have had the same protection any day after the strike had they seen fit to ask it. Mayor Francis took occasion to vigorously denounce the publication to the effect that he had furnished Winchester to deputy marshals of the Louisville & Nashville road in St. Louis, with which they had done the fatal shooting of April 9, as unqualifiedly false. When asked why it was that for eighteen days no trains were run, he again answered that all protection asked for was furnished, and that no person was injured by any of the strikers, and that he had furnished it promptly.

J. M. McMillan of the Missouri Car and Foundry company was the next witness. He stated that for eighteen days after the strike he was obliged to close his works, throwing 1,000 men out of employment. His testimony mainly related to the strike afterward, which his firm men entered upon because of his refusal to break his contract with the Missouri Pacific and cease supplying them with small repairs. He complained bitterly of the interferences in his business by an outside committee, who had made these demands upon him, and who had refused to treat with them or ordered his men out. He declared he would not now take his men back in a body, but would receive individual applications only. He would not discriminate against the Knights of Labor, but would not hire any agitator or any leaders of the present strike, all of whom are unwisely engaged in persuading and intimidating his present employes, and who make incendiary speeches to the men. He stated that one Mr. Barry of the Knights of Labor had addressed the men in a very incendiary manner.

Nothing Illegal Discovered. Representative Anderson, of Ohio, submitted to the house the report of the committee on the expenditures of the war department as to the alleged illegal and unauthorized expenditures of money by the present sign officers. The committee is unable to find any instances where there was a fraudulent disappropriation of public monies.

JEFF DAVIS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

What He Said at the Dedication of the Monument to Confederate Soldiers at Montgomery, Ala.

At the dedication of the monument to confederate soldiers at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 28th, there was a great crowd in attendance. The city was beautifully decorated. On the topmost point on the high dome, far above everything else, floated the stars and stripes. The entire front was covered with streamers and devices, while suspended from the long front columns were immense federal flags, reaching down almost to the heads of the speakers. Among the speakers was Jefferson Davis, but in his feeble condition he could not talk at great length. The mayor introduced him thus:

My countrymen, it is with profound emotions I present to you the deep grief which I feel at this demonstration. Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the confederate states of America.

As Mr. Davis advanced it was some minutes before he could proceed. It was the first time thousands in the crowd had seen him since his arrival, it being impossible for all to personally reach him at the hotel. The shouts finally dying away, Mr. Davis, leaning on his cane, with the federal flag over him and confederate veterans before him, who had come hundreds of miles to hear and see him, in a clear, ringing voice, showing the deep intensity of his feelings, but without a tremor or pause, except when interrupted by the shouts of his hearers, said:

My friends, it would be vain if I should attempt to express to you the deep grief which I feel at this demonstration. But I know it is not personal, and therefore, I feel more deeply gratified because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through the terrible ordeal of a war which Alabama did not seek. When she felt her wrongs too grievous for further toleration, she sought peaceable solution. That being denied her, the thunders of war came ringing over the land. Then her people rose up in the majesty. Gray-haired sires and beardless boys rushed to the front. It was that which Christianity proved "holy war for defense." Well do I remember seeing your gentle boys, so small, to use the farmer's phrase, that they might have been called "seed corn," moving on with eager step and fearless brow to the carnival of death. And I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets seemed heavier than the boys. [Long and continued applause.] Then you were full of joyous hopes. You had every prospect of achieving all you desired, and now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret. And yet that regret only manifests more profoundly, and does not obliterate the expression of your sentiments. I felt last night as I approached the Exchange hotel, from the gallery of which your peerless orator, William L. Yancy, introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery, and commended in language which only his eloquence could yield and which has exceeded my merit—I felt, I say, again that I was coming to my home—coming to a land where liberty dies not, and where free sentiment will live forever. [Applause.] I had been promised, my friends, that I should not be called upon to make a speech, and therefore I will only extend to you my heartfelt thanks. God bless you, one and all, old men and boys, and the ladies, above all others, who never faltered in our direct need. [Loud and long continued applause.]

FOREIGNERS OF PROMINENCE.

The prince of Wales, among other official positions, holds that of president of the Amateur Photographic association.

A Paris paper reports that the prince of Wales' late visit to that city was for the purpose of borrowing the sum of \$250,000.

The empress of Russia likes Bret Hart's books as an occasional rite-ticker, but for a steady chuckle give her dear old Josh Billings.

The prince of Wales has now reached that period of life when he expects to be accompanied to entertainments by his daughter-in-law-lect.

Ex-Queen Isabella still cherishes hopes that she will sit upon the throne of Spain, but a good deal will happen before that event takes place.

Victoria's birthday will be celebrated this year on May 22. The good old lady deserves to have a half holiday at least, and a pudding dinner.

The European royalties are more interested in Miss Folsom's trossou than they are willing to admit, but the president is a bigger man than any emperor.

The Princess Metternich is devoted to private theatricals. She is indefatigable in her efforts to make actors and actresses out of the Austrian nobility.

This time it is the crown prince of Prussia who has published a book. He is more fortunately situated than most literary fellows, inasmuch as whether the work sells or not he will get his royalty just the same.

Princess Dolgorouky, widow of the late Czar Alexander II., gives grand weekly receptions at her splendid mansion in the Rue de las Cases. Her two children are described as living images of their father. The boy is now 14 years of age and converses fluently in seven or eight languages.

Queen Victoria has placed in John Brown's bedroom at Windsor castle a large brass tablet inscribed with the legend of his death in that room, his many virtues and the queen's grief at his loss. But Wales is so oblivious of that good man's memory that he is said to have dropped his old formula of praying for the queen, John Brown and the rest of the royal family.

Trouble Among the Knights.

Washington special: The Knights of Labor are losing confidence in Powderly, their chief, and there are signs of trouble brewing within the ranks of the order. A knight, in conversation with a correspondent, expressed the opinion that there would soon be serious divisions in assemblies. The one theme of discussion at all meetings at the present time is the late strike and action of the general master workman in connection therewith. There is much complaint against Powderly, and he is blamed for the continuance of the late difficulties and the serious turn they took. Some of the leaders aver that if Powderly had been a man of great firmness the trouble would have been brought to an end at the outset. It is claimed he does not possess the confidence of his subordinates in that degree which will enable him to bring out of the order all the good of which it is capable. It is true that most of this additional talk comes from ambitious rivals and others who cannot do as they please under the present administration. But for all that, they intend to give the present chief some annoyance and make his continuance in office as unpleasant as possible. Among other things charged upon him is that he allowed Jay Gould to get the best of him in the negotiations that passed between them.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

At Matton, Ill., William Ballamore inflicted fatal wounds on Mary Landers and then cut his throat. Both will die. Ballamore is said to be a half witted young man, and has been annoying the girl with love-like productions some time.

The pope has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor William, thanking him, in a very cordial manner, for his recent gift of the gold cross.

The grand jury of the court of general sessions at New York was discharged on the 1st, but not until the foreman handed Recorder Smythe a presentment condemning boycotting. The presentment severely condemns Police Justice Wells, who, when a number of boycotters were arrested and brought before him, discharged them on the ground that they had not violated the law. Police captains confessed that they were powerless to relieve the boycotted firms from the nuisance so long as the police parties failed to commit the prisoners.

A petition is being circulated in New York for the pardon of James D. Fish. The petition is said to be signed by over 900 depositors of the Marine bank and by many officers of banks of this city and throughout the country.

News received at El Paso, Texas, from Mexico confirms the report of the bloody municipal riots at Cuahuilistlan. The city is not located on any railroad and it is difficult to obtain information. A number of Mexicans were killed, several wounded, one girl a prisoner and a vast amount of property destroyed. A great number of stock was carried off.

At least 10,000 men employed in the lumber districts of Chicago quit work on the morning of May 1st. Only one firm was found doing business, and only the high-priced portion of their force was at work. During the afternoon a mass meeting under the auspices of Lumber Workers' Union No. 1, was held at Center avenue and Twenty-second street. Speeches were made in English and German, and the enthusiasm grew until the meeting was organized into a procession, with a band of music at its head. Two red flags and two United States flags were carried.

The senate committee on commerce voted to make a favorable report on the new Atlantic and Pacific ship railway bill, as a substitute for the original ship bill. Eads and such others as may be associated with him, are created a body corporate with the title of Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway company, with power to issue capital stock and bonds not to exceed in the aggregate \$100,000,000. The United States obligates itself to pay said company, for a period of five years after the railway has been completed and tested, any sum of money required to make two-thirds of the net revenue of said company amount annually to \$3,500,000, providing that the total liability of the government shall in no case exceed \$7,500,000.

At a conference between Archbishop Croke and the president of his parish a memorial was unanimously signed expressing deep gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for his past services to Ireland and lauding him for his heroic fortitude, after forgetfulness of self and fearless devotion in initiating his present Irish measures. The Dublin *Nation*, the organ of the lord mayor, denies that the Irish dynamite fund will continue to worry England unless an absolute separation of Ireland and Great Britain is attained. Mr. Gladstone's measures, says the *Nation*, means peace to the Irish throughout the world.

At Belfast to-day two anti-home rule meetings were held, at one of which 6,000 persons were present. At each meeting resolutions were adopted. Mr. Gladstone's scheme and Mr. Morley's threats were unanimously adopted.

Lord Idelshire, speaking at Exeter this evening, urged that the Irish schemes be dealt with on their second reading, as amendment in committee would be useless.

Lord Hartington, speaking at Edinburg, combated the idea that all efforts to obtain a better government in Ireland had been tried. He urged waiting for the ripening of fruit, which with impatience would only wither.

Mr. Goschen denied that the opponents of the Irish bills were unjust to Ireland. He advocated a large extension of the Irish power of dealing with education.

Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, addressed a large meeting at Glasgow this evening. He ridiculed the proposed county boards. In regard to separation he said it would be impossible for Ireland to separate against England's will. The bill was not a cast iron measure. The government knew the enormous difficulty of dealing with the constitution, hence it had formed a flexible plan capable of adaptation to a variety of circumstances. Coercion was not strong enough to quell, though it might intimidate, the Irish people. With regard to the removal of the Irish members from the house of commons Mr. Gladstone had already stated any feasible solution of the problem would be received openly and impartially.

The marquis of Ripon supported Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy in an address at Manchester this evening.

Mr. Justin McCarthy at Hastings said that the more the English studied Irish history the more they became convinced that the granting of home rule to Ireland would make her a friend, not a foe. He emphatically denied that the question was one of Catholics and Protestants. Ulster, he declared, did not desire to maintain the union.

Glasgow, April 30.—The National Liberal federation of Scotland has adopted resolutions favoring Gladstone's home rule bill.

The Public Debt Statement.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st: Interest bearing debt, principal and interest, \$1,239,645,459; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest, \$6,063,649; debt bearing no interest, \$540,656,444; total debt, principal and interest, \$1,786,365,552; total debt, less available cash items, \$1,484,057,847; net cash in treasury, \$77,039,993; debt, less cash in treasury, May 1, 1886, \$1,407,026,848; debt, less cash in treasury, April 1, 1886, \$1,417,992,235; decrease of debt during the month, \$10,965,387; cash in the treasury available for reduction of the public debt, \$292,370,705; total cash in treasury shown by the treasurer's general account, \$492,462,510.