

# THE OREGON SCOUT.

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GLADSTONE ON IRISH MEASURES.

## He Opens the Debate in the House of Commons on His Home Rule Scheme.

Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered as he arose in the house of commons on the 10th to move a second reading of the home rule bill. He said he did not intend to ask the house to continue the debate of the bill from day to day. Mr. Gladstone's voice at the beginning was feeble and marred by hoarseness, but as he proceeded it cleared, and toward the close of his remarks he seemed to have regained all his old-time vigor and effectiveness. He desired, he said, in opening to make a statement in regard to his personal position. He had never at any period described home rule as incompatible with imperial unity. [Cries of "O!" "O!"] The contradiction came from some members of parliament who had visited Midlothian, making speeches which were full of totally untrue assertions. [Renewed cries of "O! O!"] In 1871 he expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard statements of supporters of the home rule movement, as these statements contemplated nothing leading to severance of the empire. [Cheers from Parliament.] Two questions had always presented themselves to his mind regarding home rule. Firstly, it must be shown to be desired by the mass of the population of Ireland. Secondly, was home rule compatible with the unity of the empire? These questions had been answered by Parnell, who declared that what the people of Ireland fought for was simply an autonomy. Alternate, coercive and reform measures had been tried in the government of Ireland and have equally failed. The medicine of coercion had especially been the medicine continually applied in increasing doses with diminishing results.

Mr. Gladstone reviewed the history of the past as proving that only a thorough measure having the effect of satisfying Ireland was now feasible. In regard to the idea of the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the empire, he reminded the house that the same argument was used against granting independence to Canada when it was determined to concede home rule to that part of the British dominions. The positions of Canada and Ireland, though they are not parallel, he said, are analogous. Canada was in precisely the same temper that is attributed to Ireland, because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home rule. "I saw," said Mr. Gladstone, "in parliament when the people of Canada were denounced as rebels. Some of them were Protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority of them were Catholics of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were Catholics of French descent? No, sir. The English people in Upper Canada did precisely the same thing that the French Canadians did. They rebelled. The Canadian rebels were not in the same temper as the people of England and Scotland. [Hear, "Hear," "Hear," and cries of "No," "No."] Is it a wonder that in a country with so great and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country? An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said: "The members of the house of commons have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of 700 years. Aye, existing at the date of the passage of the act, and provided his claim was filed in time. This decision is not applicable to any claims for such additional bounty which were not filed till after July 1, 1880, the time for filing such claims having expired by limitation on that day.

## The Additional Bounty Act.

Second Comptroller Magnard has rendered an important decision under the additional bounty act of July 28, 1866. The decision is to the effect that every soldier who enlisted after April 14, 1861, for a period of not less than two years and was honorably discharged after serving two years for the purpose of enabling him to accept a commission, is entitled to the additional bounty of \$50 authorized by the thirteenth section of that act, provided he was not entitled to any greater bounty under any other act existing at the date of the passage of the act, and provided his claim was filed in time. This decision is not applicable to any claims for such additional bounty which were not filed till after July 1, 1880, the time for filing such claims having expired by limitation on that day.

## Taking a Gloomy View.

Washington special: Statesmen here, from every part of the country, predict that the labor difficulties have not reached their climax and that there is something more terrible to come than has yet developed. They largely believe that there will be much blood shed and destruction of property before the trouble is over, because they regard the demand for eight hours work with ten hours pay as unreasonable and believe both sides are determined to win. There are no indications of violence here.

## Manufactures Will All Close.

The Furniture Manufacturers' association of New York and vicinity have passed the following:  
Resolved, That the members of this association run their factories on the basis of ten hours as a day's work from Monday, the 10th inst. And that if the employees of any manufacture belonging to this association shall strike by reason of this rule, we pledge ourselves that we will, or all, close our factories and remain closed till the matter is adjusted by the committee of arbitration appointed.

A terrible tragedy occurred eight miles west of Pipe Stone, Minn., May 6th. F. R. Young, a farmer living just in the edge of Dakota, killed his wife by cutting her throat and stabbing in the breast with a butcher knife. He then cut his own throat from ear to ear and stabbed himself in the breast with a jack knife. Young had been jealous of his wife for some time and had frequently quarreled with her, accusing her with illicit intercourse with one Nash. Young was still alive at latest accounts but in a precarious condition.

## Decrease of Exports.

Special cablegram: The exports from Germany during the fiscal year 1885 and 1886 of corn, hardware, sugar and beer show a very heavy decrease. Imports of tea and rice for the same period show considerable decrease. The North German Gazette attributes the decline in the manufacture and export of German textile fabrics to the competition of British India, where wages are so low that it is made impossible for European manufacturers to meet the reduction necessary to sell their products.

## THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

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

SENATE, May 5.—After the passage of a number of private bills the postoffice appropriation bill was laid before the senate. A number of amendments were offered, some of which were agreed to. The committee's provision for foreign mails as finally adopted by the senate and agreed to reads as follows: For the transportation of foreign mails by American built and registered steamships, to secure greater frequency and regularity in the dispatch and greater speed in carriage of such mails to Brazil, republics of Mexico and Central and South America, Sandwich and West India and Windward Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Australian colonies, China, Japan, \$80,000, and the postmaster general is authorized to make, after due advertisement for proposals, such contract or contracts with owners of American steamships for terms of not less than three nor more than five years, and at a rate of compensation not exceeding 50 cents per nautical mile on a trip each way actually traveled between terminal points in the most direct and feasible course between terminal points, to secure the end above set forth. The amendment was carried, yeas 29, nays 18. On Plumb's motion, the sum of \$800,000 was added to the amount already in the bill for railway postal car service. The vote on the final passage of the bill was— yeas 45, nays 10.

HOUSE, May 5.—Hall called up the Campbell-Weaver contested election case, and after some opposition it was proceeded with. After an hour and a half debate the resolution of the majority of the committee on elections was adopted confirming the right of the sitting member, J. B. Weaver, to the seat. The house met in the evening for the consideration of the bill reported from the committee on military affairs. The following bills were passed: The senate bill to regulate the promotion of graduates from the military academy; to provide for the enlistment and pay and define the duties of general service clerks and messengers; the senate bill to remove the charge of desertion standing against any soldier by reason of his having enlisted in any regiment without first having received his discharge from the regiment in which he previously served; appropriating \$150,000 for additional barracks at the southern, northern and western branches of the National Home for Disabled Veterans.

SENATE, May 5.—The inter-state commerce bill was then laid before the senate. The pending amendment was that of Camden, being an absolute long and short haul clause applied to each railroad separately. Palmer spoke against the Camden amendment. He was opposed to it because it was unfair to the railroads and unfair to the people. It would discriminate against certain railroads in favor of other railroads, and against our own railroads in favor of foreign bottoms. Riddleberger and Call supported the amendment. A vote being taken on Camden's amendment it was agreed to— yeas 29, nays 24. The technical form of the Camden amendment was agreed to in its strike out from the long and short haul clause of the committee's bill the words "from some original point of departure."

HOUSE, May 5.—Frederick, of Iowa, from the committee on alcoholic liquor traffic, reported adversely the senate bill providing for a commission on the subject of liquor traffic. The day being set aside for the consideration of business reported from the committee on military affairs, the first bill called up which was considered in committee of the whole was one for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army. It provides that all soldiers of the late war who re-enlisted as veteran volunteers and after they were discharged to receive promotion and also receive commission as officers in the army, shall be paid the installments of veteran bounty which were withheld from them on account of their being so commissioned and mustered, the same as they would have been entitled to receive had they completed their term of enlistment without promotion, and received an honorable discharge. Boutelle offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill of enlisted men in the navy and marine corps. Adopted, 127 to 72. At the morning session the bill to remove the efficiency of the army was called up and he offered the special order for the first day which may not be set apart for the consideration of other measures.

SENATE, May 6.—On motion of Sherman the senate agreed that the anti-Chinese immigration bill and the bill to indemnify Chinese subjects for losses by the Rock Springs riots shall be the special order for Monday, May 10th. The commerce bill was then considered. Wilson, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that the provision of the bill against receiving more for a longer haul should not be construed as authorizing any railroad company to charge as much for a shorter haul as for a longer haul. A great number of amendments were then submitted and ordered printed, among them one by Edmunds providing that whenever any common carrier shall violate or refuse to obey any of the requirements of the commission, it shall apply to the United States circuit court for a hearing on short notice in the matter complained of, without the formal pleading and proceedings necessary in ordinary equity suits. Miller, from the committee on education and labor, reported favorably the bill applying to letter carriers the provisions of section 1738 of the revised statutes, making eight hours a day's work. It was unanimously agreed that a vote be taken on the inter-state commerce bill before adjournment on Tuesday next.

HOUSE, May 6.—The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Everhart, of Pennsylvania, and Stone, of Missouri, opposed the bill. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. The only amendment reported from the committee upon which a separate vote was demanded was that directing the secretary of war to negotiate for the purchase of the works of the Monongahela Navigation company. Agreed to— yeas 124, nays 42. Hepburn, of Iowa, moved an amendment providing that the appropriation for the improvement of the lower Mississippi be expended under the direction of the secretary of war without the intervention of the Mississippi river commission. Agreed to— yeas 120, nays 107. He also offered an amendment providing that the improvement of the Missouri river from the mouth of Sioux City be conducted without the intervention of the Missouri river commission. Agreed to— yeas 171, nays 102.

HOUSE, May 7.—After the routine business was disposed of the house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The bill which gave rise to the most interesting discussion was one paying \$2000 to W. F. Hallman. The report states that during the war Hallman, then a boy of 13 years old, desired to join an Ohio regiment, but was refused muster on account of his age and size. He, however, purchased a uniform and served in the regiment a year, acting as loggia and performing sentry duty. He is said to have performed gallant service. After a lengthy cross fire between Brazz and Johnson, a vote was taken on the amendment to the bill, but a number of its opponents refrained from voting, and the committee being left without a quorum, rose. The house, at its evening session, passed fifty-five pension bills, and at 9:30 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE, May 8.—The house went into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill. Wilson, of West Virginia, while he was not in favor of lowering the graduation standard at Annapolis or West Point, thought the standard for admission to the institutions of those places was too high and precluded from the benefits of military and naval education fully 99 per cent of the youth of the land. Henderson took the same view. He did not now have a high standard at Annapolis because of the high standard there and the Army application of the standard was such as to make the admission simply impossible except to those who were thoroughly equipped by private tutors. The bill was then read by sections, but no amendments were offered and the committee rose and the bill was passed.

SENATE, May 10.—Van Wyck introduced a bill to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad company to construct branch roads. Referred. A bill was offered by Ingalls directing the postmaster-general to report to the senate all cases of unadjusted salaries of postmasters and late postmasters in Kansas under the act of March 3, 1883, with a statement showing the amount of pay each postmaster would have received if paid upon the basis of commissions under the act of 1854 and the amount of salary allowed and paid under the act of 1864. Conger moved to amend by extending the act to the states of Kansas, Oklahoma and the territory of Oklahoma, and referring it to the state of Kansas. The amendment was accepted and the resolution as amended was agreed to. The inter-state commerce bill was then placed before the senate and considered until adjournment.

HOUSE, May 10.—Under the call of the states the following bills were introduced and referred: By Dingley, of Maine—To limit the commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries. The bill provides that when any foreign country shall exclude any American vessels from any commercial privileges in the ports of such foreign country the president shall issue his proclamation limiting the commercial privileges of vessels of the same character of such foreign country in ports of the United States to such privileges as are accorded such American vessels. The bill to punish the advertisement of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia was called up and after some time at an effort to secure a quorum it was passed.

## NEWS NOTES IN BRIEF.

Cholera is on the increase in Rome.  
The creation of cardinals will be June 10th.  
Pittsburg brass foundrymen struck for a half holiday Saturday.  
New Brunswick, N. J., Knights of Labor condemn the anarchists.  
Mrs. Duck, of Edina, Mo., was found burned to death by her stove.  
The Chicago anarchists are preparing to avenge the death of their comrades.  
Maurice Cruse, at Gilmer, Tex., shot his father and gave him a fatal wound.  
Dr. John Fulton, of St. Louis, will reply to Broadhead's defense of Bishop Robertson.  
Lord Randolph Churchill has written another attack on Gladstone's home rule policy.  
Manufacturers of metal goods in Chicago have formed a pool to fight their employees' unions.  
Twenty-five thousand men and boys have been locked out at Indianapolis since the 1st of May.  
Nine thousand cattle were driven across the Red river from Wichita Falls to avoid attachment.  
The president is considering the subject of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus.  
The Union Mutual Life Insurance company, of Maine, will relinquish its claims on the Chicago university for \$200,000.  
Six banks holding bonds of the Shenandoah & Alleghany railroad ask the courts to interfere in equity proceedings against that road.  
The Southern Baptist convention passed resolutions providing for the raising of \$10,000, to be expended on the work among the colored people.

## A REVELRY IN BLOOD.

### Horrible Tragedy in Which Three Persons Meet Shocking Deaths.

Binghamton (N. Y.) dispatch: A terrible tragedy was enacted about four miles from Oswego this morning. A farmer named Norman J. Loundsbury, aged 72, shot and killed his wife, aged 17, Horace Payson, aged about 30, and himself. The weapon used was a shotgun, and Loundsbury inflicted the wounds which, in each case, must have produced immediate death. He was first married many years ago, but was divorced about twenty years ago. Last winter he married Julia Prosher, 16 years of age, and has since lived with his wife in a small house on the farm of August Loundsbury, his brother. In Horace Loundsbury's family lived Horace Payson, nephew of Mrs. Horace Loundsbury. Payson was coal agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad station at Loundsbury, and the Erie station at Thoga. Norman Loundsbury had suspected for sometime that improper relations existed between his young wife and Payson, and had threatened her life several times. She had been to see District Attorney Sears regarding these threats. From all sources of information, it appears that the husband first shot his wife in the back of the head, the charge lodging in the temple. She was found lying on the bed, which was saturated with blood. He then re-loaded his gun and proceeded to the home of his brother, Horace, where he saw and shot Payson in the head. The charge blew a hole through Payson's head, coming out at the back. The murderer then went back to his home, re-loaded his gun, removed his coat and boots, placed the weapon to his head and fired. The whole upper portion of his head was blown off and portions of the skull, shreds of flesh, patches of hair and masses of brain were scattered about the room.

## BOMBS BROUGHT INTO USE.

### The Second Day's Rioting in Chicago More Destructive Than the First—A Number of Policemen and Socialists Killed.

Chicago, May 4.—The southwestern portion of the city this afternoon was the scene of another riot. Toward noon a crowd of anarchists and friends assembled at the corner of Eighteenth and Morgan streets for the purpose of holding a meeting. It is also said that they intended to renew the attack on the McCormick reaper works. The police, who had been notified of the affair, kept a close watch upon the proceedings. Hostilities commenced at 2:30 p. m. Just in what manner cannot be learned. A number of detectives in citizens' clothes mixed with the crowd, numbering at this hour nearly a thousand persons. Detective Mike Granger, of the Central station, attempted to arrest one of the disorderly men. The detective was immediately set upon by a howling mob. Before he could escape he was struck in the forehead with a brick, knocked senseless and badly injured. Revolvers were drawn and indiscriminate shooting began, during which Officer John Strong was shot in the hand. A number of rioters were also injured. The police charged the crowd and made several arrests, capturing the man who threw the brick at Granger. At 3 o'clock the entire southwestern district of the city was wild with alarm.

SIX OFFICERS MURDERED BY THE COMMUNISTS.  
10:37 p. m.—A report has just been received that six policemen have been killed in the Hay Market, where the anarchists are holding a meeting. A man who was standing in the crowd received a pistol ball in his thigh and has been brought to the Central police station. He says that during the progress of a speech by one of the socialists a squad of officers marched by and opened fire on the crowd. Some one shouted, "Kill the — — —!" Almost as soon as the words had been uttered three bombs were thrown from near the stand into the midst of the squad of officers. They exploded instantly and five policemen were killed. The crowd was scattered and the socialists did not escape. An officer who has just arrived from the scene says there is hardly any doubt that at least five officers were killed. Persons living on the west side, many squares from the scene of the disturbance, report that the explosion was followed by a fusillade of revolver shots. More coherent accounts are coming in and they point to a much more disastrous affair than was first reported. About two hundred officers had been detailed to attend the meeting and had been in the Hay Market, where the rioting began to assemble. At the time of throwing the bombs the crowd had dwindled to less than a thousand. The utterances of the speaker were still of a most inflammatory character, however, and the rioters who still remained grew wild in their demeanor. The police were ordered to put an end to the disturbance and advancing.

ORDERED THE CROWD TO DISPERSE.  
At first the socialists fell back slowly, the speakers still urging them to stand firm. Suddenly bombs were thrown. The police started instantly with a volley from their revolvers. The rioters answered with theirs, which the sequel shows they were well provided with. The mob appeared crazy with a fanatic desire for blood, and, holding its ground, poured volley after volley into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the market place. They are now guarding every approach to the place and no one is allowed there. Immediately after the first explosion the officers who were left standing drew their revolvers and

FIRING ROUND AFTER ROUND INTO THE MOB.  
Large numbers of these fell, and as they dropped they were immediately carried to the rear and into the many dark alleys way of their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given, but the police at the Desplaines street station state that fully fifty of them were wounded. The drug stores in the vicinity were crowded with people who were buying bandages, and a number telephoned to all directions. Before the firing had ceased the neighboring police stations were turned into temporary hospitals. At 11 o'clock twenty policemen lay on the floor of the Desplaines station, all disabled and probably half of that number killed. The police reported to be still lying in the open square, either dead or badly wounded. A telephone message from one of the hospitals says that a wounded officer brought there has since died. Officer Joseph Deagan died on the way to the station. Later reports to the effect that the station was crowded to even more than were first estimated were wounded among the socialists. The scenes at the station are heartrending. In one large room lie some fifteen officers with doctors dressing their wounds. The wife of one of the men has just come in, and upon learning that her husband was among the wounded fell down in a faint and had to be carried home.

STILL RIOTING.  
11:30 p. m.—More firing has just been heard near the scene of the former trouble and a large force of police has just left the station for the place. Some fifteen shots were heard. It is reported that August Spies is in a saloon on Lake street and a number of his friends are with him. His relatives of Officers Timothy Flavin, Geo. Miller and Reddin came to the station a short time ago, accompanied by a priest, who administered the last sacraments to the three men, who are dying. In the basement of the station there are some ten socialists who are having their hands attended to. The following is a list of the killed and wounded among the police: Joseph Stanton, John A. Dyer, John McMahon, Miles Murphy, E. Steele, John Reed, Arthur Connolly, P. Sullivan, Charles Whitney, Thomas Reagin, Geo. Miller, Kruger, H. W. Wilson, John Norman, H. Holverson, F. Hilda, Ed. Barrett, John Henson, J. Mitchell, A. Flavin, Chas. Fink, N. J. Shannon.

HOW THE RIOT STARTED.  
Inspector Bonfield says concerning tonight's trouble in the old Hay Market: After persons had concluded his speech Sam Fielding, another notorious socialist, mounted a wagon and began to address the crowd. His speech was of the most inflammatory description. He called on the men to arm themselves and to assert their rights. He finally became so violent that word was sent to the station, which was only a block distant, and Inspector Bonfield called upon the crowd to disperse and Fielding shouted out to them from the wagon, "To Arms!" The officer once more called on them to disperse, when suddenly, from behind the wagon, which was not seven feet from the front rank of the police, two bombs were thrown in between the second and third rank of men with the effect as already stated. The second firing, which was heard about an hour ago, proved to be nothing of consequence. No one was hurt. On a table at the station house, where the wounded policemen are a poor fellow lies out with a terrible bullet wound in his breast. A few feet distant is a man with tattered clothes and a mortal wound in his side lying insensible on a cot. Around the room on chairs, with their legs bandaged up and resting on supports of different kinds, are some fifteen or twenty officers who were wounded by bombs. Not a groan or complaint is heard from any of them. Another officer, who

was found lying in the doorway, where he had been carried or where he had dragged himself, has just been brought in faintly wounded. There are some twenty of the socialists in cells in the basement. All of them are wounded, and one of them, a fellow fellow of about twenty years of age, the following named socialists, all of whom are wounded, have been placed under arrest: Joe Necher, Emil Lota, John Ulemund, Peter Lay, John Fraser, August Buika, Robert Schultz, Franz Wroch, B. Lepiant, Charles Schumacher.

## BUSINESS AGAIN ON THE MOVE.

### Labor Difficulties Being Settled by Arbitration and the Wheels of Commerce Again in Motion.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 7.—The trouble on Fortch street crossing of the Western Indiana railroad continued for a time this morning. A number of trains were stopped at that point, the switch tenders and the crossing guards refusing to aid the roads in opening the lines. Great crowds stood watching the scene but there was no disorder. About 10 o'clock, however, the blockade was raised, Special Officer Ballard of the Wabash railroad company having sent down fifty special officers and soon trained them to throw switches, thus starting the trains.

WORKING MEN RESUMED AGAIN.  
The western railroads are resuming operations this morning on nearly the basis prior to the strike. On all the roads freight trains were sent out without molestation. In all the freight houses increased forces were at work, and the quantity of freight offered and handled was very largely increased over that of any former day.

Work was resumed at Armour's glue factory this morning, the 300 employes returning to work on the old basis of ten hours work for ten hours pay.  
Nearly the full complement of 1,400 men were at the McCormick reaper works, and five hundred brickmakers returned to the yards at Lakeview this morning and began work, but a crowd of 300 strikers from the city, many of them excited with liquor entered the yards and drove them out.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY MAY, unless the trouble on its lines materially abates, invoke the federal court to enjoin the strikers from committing depredations or interfering with the service. The court would be seised with Judge Gresham to-day and a consultation was held as to the feasibility of filing a bill in the United States court, the railroad being a non-resident corporation. Judge Gresham told the lawyers to prepare their bill and come to him afterward. They determined to do so. The suit will be based on sections of the federal laws governing interstate communication, common carriers and interference with the civil rights of American citizens.

NO MARSHALS FOR TULL.  
T. E. Tutt, one of the receivers of the Wabash railroad, hastened to Chicago from St. Louis to-day when Judge Gresham's fiat of Thursday became known and after looking the ground over concluded not to press his request for deputy marshals to protect the company's interests. This decision is thought to have been hastened by Judge Gresham's statement that if he ordered deputy marshals to take charge of the property he would remove the receivers.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.  
The railroads are receiving more freight and are experiencing no trouble from strikers. They have notified the strikers that they have until to-morrow to return to work and if they do not their places will be filled.  
The Milwaukee and St. Paul switch tenders and switchmen are all at work.  
At the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg warehouses, a large number of men were set to work this morning.

The Northwestern put a large force of men at work to-day, and all persons making application were immediately employed at the old rates.  
The Chicago and Alton have a sufficient force at work to carry on their trade.

At the Illinois Central yards several strikers have returned to work and many new men are employed.  
At all the freight yards visited the strikers are very peaceable, and no longer congregate in large crowds.

MANY LOADS STILL IDLE.  
The Illinois Central freight houses remain closed and no freight is taken.  
The Rock Island road has only a small force, some of the men brought in from outside the city refusing to work. The road is not yet in shape to handle all the freight offered.

On the Grand Trunk, Wabash, Eastern Illinois and Chicago and Atlantic freight business was almost entirely suspended, and the companies finding difficulty in employing men.  
The handling of live stock at the stock yards has not yet been interfered with in the slightest degree.

## A CASE OF FRAUD.

### The Sale of a Farm Causes Some Unpleasant Developments.

About two months ago a business man of Cedar Rapids purchased a farm valued at \$5,000 from a man in Jones county, who by the way, was the first sheriff that county ever had. At the time the trade was made the deed was duly signed and acknowledged by the ex-sheriff, it being understood by all parties interested that he was a single man, and that the title to the property was vested in him alone and that the woman who was living with him was not his wife. Subsequent developments, however, which grew out of a domestic row between the ex-county officer and the woman who shared his home with him, show that she has been his wife for about two years, they having been married by Justice Holcombe in Cedar Rapids. But at this marriage the woman gave an assumed name and was married under the same, the object being to retain her true name in order to still draw a pension from the government as a soldier's widow, which she was previous to her late marriage. This is also the reason why she did not sign the deed to the property sold by her husband a few weeks ago. But a family row caused a regular Vesuvius, which threw out developments that are showing up matters in their true light. The purchaser of the farm (aforesaid) will have the signature of the wife on his deed, or there will be blood on the face of the moon, he swearing that if he do not come to time and fix up things satisfactory, he will prosecute them for two or three criminal violations of the law, which, if followed up, will give both an opportunity to pay checkers with their noses. Quite a complicated state of affairs have grown out of the business, and the owner is, in the meantime, in the sweat box.

## Unnecessary Legislation.

Washington dispatch: A member of the Pau Electric investigation committee, in an interview concerning the results of the investigation, says:  
"So far we have found out nothing that the public are not already acquainted with."  
"Those who look for rich developments have been sadly disappointed. I am disgusted with this business of investigating any member of the house may rise and ask to have investigated. The proper course to pursue in all such matters is to have a preliminary investigation made by a standing committee and require a prima facie case to be shown before raising a special committee. Too much money is wasted on causeless investigations by special committees, and I think that unless something new develops that the verdict of the public will be that the pan-electric investigation was unnecessary and not worth the sum that has been used on account of it."

## NOW FOR A HANGING MATINEE.

### No Question But That Some of the Riotous Leaders in Chicago Can Be Legally Strangled.

Chicago, May 6.—There has been a decided improvement in the condition of affairs in Chicago during the day, and people's apprehension of future troubles is gradually being lessened. The cause of this feeling is due, more than anything else, to the determination and activity which has been displayed by the city authorities since Tuesday's massacre by the anarchists. The prompt action of the coroner's jury, in holding the socialist gang for murder, has also had a most salutary effect, and their adherents have been keeping very quiet. The backbone of the strike is broken. The police are alert and ready for any emergency, and in a short time the trouble will be over. In view of the declaration of the state's attorney in effect that he has discovered and is in possession of ample evidence implicating the conspirators, Spies, Fielden, Schwab, and the wholesale slaughter of Tuesday night, the situation has assumed a serious aspect for these notorious anarchists. It is the general emphatic opinion among leading members of the bar that their crimes are well defined, and under the prompt and strict interpretation of the law, are punishable by death. With such opinions it is morally certain that the hanging of the trio of exponents of nihilism is a matter of the near future. The question of their doom is agitating the legal minds of the bar, and methods prescribed for their punishment are numerous. It was recommended by some that at the order of the judge a special grand jury should be impaneled and the case proceed with without delay. In times like these it was contended that the sooner an example was made of such breeders of crime and murder the more effective it would be in suppressing such men in the future. In conversing with leading lawyers regarding the possibility of the hanging of the trio many points of interest were developed.

"You may rest assured," said the gentleman, "that the time has come when the city of Chicago has an opportunity to display a most dangerous class of criminals, representatives of a class of rioters and incendiaries whose lawlessness, at all times law, order and prosperity. The prompt action of the local officials in the capture and holding of Spies, Schwab, and Fielden, is commendable, but should only be considered an initiatory step to the disposal of the criminals on the gallows."  
"Do you think it is possible under the present laws to carry their penalty to that point?"

"There can be no doubt about it. It is a well known fact that these men aided and were instigators of a riot movement which resulted in numerous murders. Viewed from the statutory point of view, they were accessories, and are amenable as principals. Evidence against these men would be cumulative, and if they were necessary to the villainous plot that resulted in the death of a number of innocent parties, the guilt would be as great as that of the man who pulled the trigger, as the injury to life was great or small."  
"Could the previous speeches of these men be offered in evidence against them?"  
"They would be important factors in the case, and would be acceptable in defining the portion of evidence to law and disregard for human life which the speakers so frequently evinced."

## THE OUTLOOK DECIDEDLY GOOD.

### Prospects for Spring and Winter Wheat Quite Encouraging.

The following crop summary appears in a late issue of the Chicago Farmers' Review: The prospects for both winter and spring wheat continue excellent. The only state in which no special improvement is reported is Kansas. The tenor of the reports, however, is not specially different from those of the preceding six weeks, with the exception that in Greenwood county damage by fly is reported and in Oswego the presence of the chinch bug has been noticed in some of the fields. In Atchison county not to exceed 20 per cent of the original acreage has been plowed up and the land devoted principally to oats. The remainder of the crop is in good condition. In Harvey, Burton and Pottawamie counties the entire crop is set down as an absolute failure. In Morris county 20 per cent of the original acreage remains and in Saline county there is the promise of 50 per cent of an average crop. In Chautauqua and Oswego counties there is the promise of nearly a full average crop. Winter wheat throughout the state has attained a growth of from six to twelve inches, while the average of the reports from southern Illinois indicate a fair outlook for an average crop, the spring wheat reports from Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska are of a very promising character. Morton county, Dakota, reports a 20 per cent increase in average. The winter wheat average of the reports from southern Illinois indicate a fair outlook for an average crop, the spring wheat reports from Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska are of a very promising character. Morton county, Dakota, reports a 20 per cent increase in average. The winter wheat average of the reports from southern Illinois indicate a fair outlook for an average crop, the spring wheat reports from Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska are of a very promising character. Morton county, Dakota, reports a 20 per cent increase in average. 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