

THE OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION, - - - OREGON.

THE STORM KING IN OHIO.

Wind and Flood Rivalling Each Other in Spreading Death and Disaster.

XENIA, May 13.—A terrible storm raged here from 9 until 12 o'clock last night. It is supposed to have been a waterspout. It struck the southeastern part of town and followed the course of the Shawnee river, which was swollen in a few moments so as to inundate its banks and neighboring streets, sweeping away or totally ruining more than 100 houses. Many were swept down the current with families in them. One of them, that of Aaron Ferguson, contained nine persons of his own family and three of John Burch's, who had fled there for safety. A man named Earbar risked his life by throwing himself into the current and floating against a house, and with a rope in his hands succeeded in saving the inmates of the house by means of a boat.

Twenty-three dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the once happy homes which are now naught but a tangled mass of timbers and slabs. Relief parties are hard at work. The doctors are all overworked, and nearly every uninjured house is a hospital. The condition of the town is sickening. The groans of the wounded fill the air, and whole families have been killed. Over a mile of the Little Miami railroad is completely gone, and no trains can be run. The nearest approach is Dresden Junction.

A special from Forest (O.) says: The storm here last night was one of the most fearful that ever visited this section of country. It came up suddenly, inky black clouds being lifted with light, which made the atmosphere black as night. A roaring noise accompanied the storm. In this vicinity it swept a clean track half a mile in length, not striking a town to any extent. Wm. McElree, wife and mother-in-law, and Mr. Higgins were buried under the ruins of a large brick house, and the first named was killed. The rest were injured. The last named fatally. Mrs. Lee was killed in her house, Isaac Lambert was buried under the house and fatally injured. A. L. Packert was fatally hurt by falling timbers. Thomas Moore was buried under the ruins of a large frame house and badly hurt. Charles Packert and J. V. Thompson, sleeping in the same bed in this house, were carried a long distance and landed safely in the bed. Thomas Hart and wife were blown from their bed in the second story and fell later in perhaps fatally. The child of an old son of Joseph Hart had his collar bone broken and was otherwise hurt.

Two churches, the Union Bethel and the Methodist Episcopal, were destroyed. The pastor of the latter had succeeded in paying its large debt only a few days ago. The ruins of schoolhouses were destroyed. The bell of one being carried a quarter of a mile. Large stones and limbs were carried long distances, trees were uprooted by the acre and hundreds of orchards are completely gone. Some farms are swept clean of everything. Large numbers of sheep and horses were killed. Feathers were blown from chickens, trees were stripped of their bark, ground was ploughed up, and devastation and ruin are on every side.

The Chicago express on the Fort Wayne railroad had a rough experience passing through the tornado which struck eastern Ohio. The train was washed, continued on from the time the train left Fort Wayne, at 8 o'clock p. m., and ran descended almost solidly until Lima, Ohio, was passed. Such a storm the passengers had never seen before, and the ladies, of whom quite a number were on the train, were greatly frightened. The engineer and firemen were too busy themselves to be of much service in allaying their fears. The wind steadily increased in fury and the breaking off of trees and the rushing sibilation of telegraph wires made a concert of wild sounds. The train passed a forest of 23 miles west of Pittsburg about 10 o'clock. The engine and the first locomotive along at about thirty miles an hour. The engineer put on more steam, and when about three miles from Kirby the storm was at its height. Suddenly there was a dull roar in the distance and then the cyclone force across the level plain on the engine and the train, and catching a big tree, tore it up by the roots and flung it across the cars. One limb struck the locomotive and cut the cowcatcher in two. Another limb fell upon the platform and steps of the first car and demolished it. Other branches smashed in windows along the train, and the engine and the first locomotive. Telegraph poles came dancing down at the same time and rocks and brushes blew through the air in riotous surry. The car windows were smashed to pieces and cracked and splintered and glass flew in every direction. The train kept on, the engineer, applying the air brake, brought it to a standstill within two hundred yards. Every passenger was in a paroxysm of fear. The sleepers were transferred into dens of wildly excited men and women. The railway men kept fairly cool and as soon as they could assisted in the restoration of confidence. The storm continued. The air was still filled with flying branches and stones while the glare of electricity from the clouds intensified the horror of the scene. Through every window in the sleepers "Baden" and "Salamis" were fractured, and almost every pane in the other coaches were smashed. It is remarkable that very few passengers were hurt. Mr. C. C. Bow, a merchant of Canton, Ohio, was in his berth in the sleeper "Salamis" when the tree shivered the glass about him and drove one piece under his right eye with such force that the eye was literally cut out. A lady in the same car, who thought not seriously about the fact, a few others had their hands cut. The storm did not abate much, except that the tornado passed away. An idea of its force may be conceived from the fact that rocks were blown into the cars on the south side and had sufficient impetus left to pierce the windows and as clear as if they were bullets from Gatling guns.

AT TRUCA, INDIANA.
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Arthur's Condition Unchanged.

A New York dispatch says there is no new feature in ex-President Arthur's condition. He has annoying periods of depression which give rise to the statement that he is growing worse. His friends are not allowed to see him. Paul Potter writes in Town Topics: The daily papers have shown great consideration for the ex-president's condition. The subject is scarcely ever referred to, or when touched upon is treated in such a fashion as to indicate that Arthur's condition denotes daily improvement. I am sorry to hear there is less foundation for this report than could be wished. From 250 pounds the ex-president's weight has gone down to 130 pounds. A week has elapsed since his most intimate friends have been admitted to his presence.

Pushing American Exports.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Chicago, has accepted the presidency of the American exhibition, to be held at London commencing May 2, 1887, and to continue two months. The presidency was tendered to Mr. Washburne by the executive council. The object of the exhibition is to make in London a thorough and complete exposition of the arts, inventions, manufactures, products and resources of the United States, to the end that the American export trade may be stimulated and increased.

Cholera in Italy.

Rome dispatch: Ten cases of cholera are reported at Venice, and a serious outbreak of cholera is announced at Bari.

THE SECOND STORM IN OHIO.

A Tornado Rivalling Anything the Elements Have Thus Far Produced.

A Kenton (O.) special says: One of the most terrible storms ever known in this section of country passed over the northern part of the county last night, and its pathway is marked with wide-spread desolation and death. The storm commenced on the Whiteside farm, about eight miles north of the city of Kenton, where it struck a new brick house which now lies in ruins. From this point the storm moved eastward. A barn owned by Henry Gerlich was blown off its foundations. The orchard of Michael Ziegler was totally destroyed and the roof blown off his barn. The houses belonging to James Fisher and J. N. Surplus were totally destroyed and the members of the families badly hurt. William McElree was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The Higgins church was blown flat to the ground. David Higgins' house was shattered. A school house in the center of Jackson township was entirely destroyed. A new barn belonging to W. H. Fleming of this city, was blown into fragments. The damage cannot be estimated, but will reach into the hundred thousands.

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Likely to Injure Farmers.

Washington dispatch: Secretary Lamar thinks the Coke cattle trail bill contains a big job likely to injure a large number of Nebraska farmers. The bill provides that range forty-one "along the eastern boundary of Colorado" be dedicated to the use of an interstate cattle trail. The bill has passed the senate and Keagan is pushing it in the house in the interest of Texas cattlemen. Mr. Lamar thinks range forty-one in Nebraska, which is also along the eastern boundary of Colorado, will be claimed by the cattlemen if the bill passes as it stands. He called at the senate to-day to see the Nebraska senators about the matter. Range forty-one in Nebraska is covered with settlers who have petitioned the secretary to interpose his protection against having the thousands of Texas cattle turned over their farms regularly every spring and fall. Texas men want to breed their cattle in the south during the winter and drive them to Dakota and Montana for feed in the summer.

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.

A BILL TO REGULATE COMMERCE.

The bill to regulate commerce, known as the Cullon bill, as amended and passed by the senate, provides for a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to carry out the purpose of the bill. The principal office of the commission is to be at Washington, where general sessions are to be held, but special sessions may be held elsewhere, to suit public convenience, in which case the necessary expenses incurred are to be paid from the treasury. Not more than three of the five commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. All persons holding stocks or bonds of any common carrier, or holding office relations to such corporations, are declared ineligible for appointment. The commissioners must not engage in any other business. The commission is given authority to examine into the business and the management of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the bill, and to obtain full and complete information as to such business. They may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, agreements, tariffs and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and may, to that end, invoke the aid of the United States courts. Persons having complaints to make against any common carrier of interstate commerce shall make complaint in writing to the commission; the commission shall send the complaint to the common carrier and require it to answer the complaint, or an answer in writing within a specified time. If reparation is not made within the time stated the commission shall investigate the complaint. The commission shall also investigate all complaints forwarded to it by the state commissions, and may institute inquiries on its own motion. Complaints shall not be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to complainant. Reports of the commission shall be in writing, and its decision shall be made prima facie evidence in all judicial proceedings. Whenever any common carrier is asked to obey a lawful order of the commission, it is made the duty of the commission to apply to the United States circuit court sitting in equity, alleging the violation; and the court shall hear and determine the matter on short notice and without the formal proceedings or ordinary suits but so as to do justice, and to grant such orders in proper cases issue writs or injunctions or other process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain the further violation of the orders of the commission on the part of the common carrier offending. For such purposes circuit courts shall be deemed always open, and the commission may, in all charges for or against any common carrier, shall be reasonable. It prohibits all rebates and drawbacks and all unjust discrimination, requiring that all persons shall be charged and treated alike, and except as to rates, and subject to similar circumstances and conditions. Every common carrier subject to the bill shall within sixty days after it becomes a law file with the commission copies of all its tariffs, or fares and freights, including its classifications and terminal charges, and shall make them public so far as the commission may deem practicable. No advance on such published rates shall be made without ten days' public notice. The "long and short haul" clause, being section four of the bill, reads as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or the like class and quantity of property subject to the provision of this act for shorter than for longer distance over the same line, in the same direction and from the same original point of departure or to the same point of destination, when such shorter haul is authorized by any common carrier within the terms of this act and receive a greater compensation for shorter or longer distances; provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act such common carrier may be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distance for the transportation of passengers or property, and the commission may from time to time make general rules exempting such designated common carriers in such special cases from operation of this section of this act, and shall be liable to the person or persons against whom any such excessive charge was made for all damages occasioned by such violation.

The bill now goes to the house of representatives for its concurrence.

LATER DETAILS OF THE STORM.

Its Destructive Fury Not Exaggerated in the First Accounts.

News of the damage of the storm Wednesday night, says a Cincinnati dispatch, continues to come. Madison county, O., suffered to the extent of more than two hundred thousand dollars. The streams in that county, generally low, were banked, and unprecedented flood carried away nearly every road bridge. In Fayette county a flood came tearing down Paint creek into Washington court house. In four hours it rose to eighteen feet. All the lower part of the city was inundated. Many people were driven from home and dozens of bridges washed away. The damage in Clinton county is chiefly by wind. Five barns are reported destroyed and timber prostrated over a large area. In Butler county the Miami river was blown off, and the fine iron bridge on the Elliott turnpike was demolished. Miles of fences were laid low, and many small bridges torn out. A house in Leontown was demolished and a domestic injured. In the village of Seven Mile the streets were impassable from fallen trees. The public school building was damaged. The roof of the Methodist church was hurled against the parsonage, crushing in its walls. The minister's family narrowly escaped death. Half a dozen barns are blown down. At Middleton trees were blown down. The river rose very high and was filled with wrecks of houses, barns and fences. The mills are all stopped. Nearly all access to the town is cut off. Heavy damage by wind occurred south of Middleton. There has been great damage to railroads around Sidney by washouts. Several culverts between Sidney and Quincy are cut. The Dayton and Michigan road has several breaks between Sidney and Dayton and two culverts out near Johnston station. The Lake Shore and Western trains suspended near Lima by washouts. The mails from every direction are badly delayed.

Auxiliary for a Fight.

Three thousand men belonging to the London volunteers and 100 officers of the same force have offered to join any army put in the field by Ulster in the rebellion against Irish home rule. The volunteers, it is stated, offer to equip themselves.

THE PRESIDENT'S MARRIAGE.

A Quiet Ceremony Away from the White House in June.

Washington special: The marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Frankie Folsom will take place about the middle of June. There is no reason to believe that the ceremony will be performed at the white house, but, on the contrary, there is a general impression that it will be a private one at the bride's residence in Buffalo. The date fixed is a time when congress will be in session, but the president can leave the city for a few days without any discomfort.

It is understood that Miss Cleveland, who has thus far performed the social duties attendant upon her brother's position so acceptably, is well pleased with the prospect of his marriage, and will be glad to be relieved from a mode of life which has never been thoroughly congenial to her. The old farm-house of Holland patent is being remodelled for her future residence, and new furniture has been purchased for the new abode. The wedding will be a quiet affair, for the president is averse to any display, and only the most intimate friends of the bride and groom will be present. The members of the cabinet and their families will be invited.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE, May 11.—Hoar presented a memorial from the republican central committee of Ohio charging the election of Henry B. Payne to be United States senator was secured by bribery, fraud and corruption, and requesting the senate to investigate it. A number of petitions were presented, referring to various congress to enact legislation against oleomargarine. After the routine morning business the inter-state commerce bill was taken up and its consideration resumed. An amendment offered by Wilson, of Iowa, which would punish men who knowingly asked for or received a reduction of rates, was, after a short debate, rejected. Several other amendments were offered, some being adopted and others rejected. The bill was finally ordered reprinted as amended, and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, May 11.—The special order for the day being consideration of business reported from the committee on private land claims the house, after the reading of the journal, went into committee of the whole on bills providing for the appointment of a commission to settle private land claims in the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. The committee on commerce reported the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. The house then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, consideration of the measure occupying the time until adjournment.

SENATE, May 12.—Mitchell submitted a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of congress that negotiations should be entered into between the United States and the Chinese government with a view of securing such modifications of the present treaty with China as may result in stopping the coming of Chinese to this country, excepting in the case of diplomats and their servants, and except also in the case of persons who come to a visit and seek a place of shelter. Referred to the committee on foreign emigration. The consideration of the inter-state commerce bill was then resumed. Some of the bills being adopted and others rejected. The bill which gave a vote and was passed—years 47, days 4. The negative votes were those of Messrs. Brown, Colquitt, Morgan and Ransom. A number of pairs were announced. The bankruptcy bill was then laid pro forma before the senate, but Hoar yielded in favor of the pension bill, which latter accordingly remains unfinished business.

HOUSE, May 12.—In the morning hour Belmont called up the joint resolution providing for indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. The resolution was considered in committee of the whole. Belmont gave the history of the bill, which was passed at Rock Springs, Wyo. Hitt and Worthington, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the bill. Pending further discussion the morning hour expired and the committee rose and the house went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Rockwell moved to increase from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000 the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the Springfield armory. The motion was agreed to—86 to 84. The committee then rose and the house, by a vote of 103 to 106, refused to agree to the Springfield armory amendment, thus reversing the action of the committee and the bill was unfinished business.

SENATE, May 13.—The bill passed creating a new judicial circuit of the United States. Under this bill the Eighth circuit is made to include Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado, the Ninth to include Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, the Tenth to include California, Oregon and Nevada. The bill also provides that the present judge of the Ninth circuit, as heretofore reconstructed, being California, Oregon and Nevada, shall be judge of the new Tenth circuit, and that the president shall appoint a judge for the new Ninth circuit. The pension bill was then considered. Mr. Blair explained that it was intended to provide for the disabled Union soldiers of the late war who found it difficult or impossible, without their own fault, whether by loss of papers or death of witnesses, to prove their cases under existing law. The bill, Mr. Blair said, included pensions for dependent parents of a son in the service, but who were not, as required by existing law, dependent upon the son at the time of the service. He did not think the number of persons to be added to the pension roll, under this bill, would exceed 250,000. Mr. Logan did not think it would amount to more than one-half of that number, and it related only to persons who had not heretofore been able to get pensions. Mr. Blair did not believe the amount of money involved would exceed \$25,000,000 a year.

HOUSE, May 13.—Mr. Rice, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the president to inform the house what steps had been taken to have the seizure of the "David J. Adams" investigated and to communicate at the earliest practicable day the circumstances under which the seizure was made. Adopted. Mr. Worthington, from the same committee, reported back the resolution calling on the president for copies of any correspondence with the Mexican government relative to the claims specified in the fifth section of the act of congress of June 1878, and other information on the subject. Adopted. The Chinese indemnity bill was, after considerable discussion, passed. Then the bill enlarging powers and duties of the department of agriculture was considered in committee of the whole. Mr. Weaver favored a bill which would give labor an impetus which it had not yet enjoyed. Labor was organizing for a great contest with monopoly, and it had the right to be heard in every council that might pass upon its condition and upon the need of power and respect that must be given to it. Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, May 14.—Among bills passed were the following: For a public building at Ft. Dodge, Ia., \$100,000; increasing the appropriation for a public building at Marquette, Mich., to \$125,000, and extending the limit for a public building at Terra Haute, Ind., to \$178,000. The senate then took up the calendar, and passed the bill appropriating \$15,000 for the extension and enlargement of the custom house at Kansas City, Mo.; extending the limit and cost of the Detroit public building to \$1,300,000; to erect a public building at Lafayette, Ind., \$75,000; to erect a bonded warehouse at St. Paul, Minn., \$140,000; for extending the limit for a building at Denver, Colo., \$575,000. A house bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river between Covington and Cincinnati. Senator Riddleberger protested against these bills as taking a large amount of money out of the treasury. He asked how much these bills would cost from the treasury, and said he presumed no senator would violate his constitutional obligation by voting for a bill in which he was interested. The general pension bill was then considered until adjournment.

HOUSE, May 14.—The house this morning passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the completion of a public building at Wichita, Kansas. The bill proposing extension of the patent laws gave rise to debate on the tariff. Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, speaking in opposition to the tariff bill, intimated that opposition to the patent laws created monopolies, and maintained that a protective injured the people of the west and benefited the manufacturers of the east. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, defended the tariff laws, and said that if the policy of Arkansas would permit the development of her resources, she would shine resplendent among the industrial nations of the world, and her people would abound in wealth. In reply to a question by Mr. Dunn as to what now prevented them from so doing, Mr. Kelley said: "The theory that led to the establishment of the southern confederacy was that our workshops should be on the other side of the ocean." A night session was held at which the house passed forty-five pension bills.

HOUSE, May 15.—The bill was passed authorizing the Kansas & Arkansas Valley road to construct a railway through Indian territory. The special bill was passed establishing a sub-treasury at Louisville, Ky. After the passage of the bill establishing a sub-treasury at Louisville, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the appointment of a commission to inspect and report on Indian affairs. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in a decision of this measure.

SENATE, May 17.—A large number of petitions are coming to the senate relating to oleomargarine and other imitations of butter. A great majority of the petitions are from agricultural and dairy associations and favor the bill proposing an internal revenue tax on the product, instead of regulating its manufacture and sale. The opposing petitions are from grain exchanges and similar bodies, protesting against any such law and suggesting that it would be sufficient for congress to require such products to be properly labeled. The senate passed the following measure: A bill authorizing juries of the United States circuit and district courts to be used interchangeably. At 2 o'clock the pension bill was laid before the senate. The pending amendment was then heretofore offered by Van Wyck, providing that no soldier under the act shall receive less than \$8 per month. Their moved to amend the amendment by substituting four dollars for eight. Rejected. Logan moved an amendment providing that all pensions heretofore granted under any previous act to any soldier shall, where less than \$8 per month has been allowed, be increased to \$8 a month, and no less amount shall be allowed to any pensioner, being a soldier, under this or any previous act. Rejected—years 22, days 27. Without further action the senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE, May 17.—A bill was introduced by Gunther, of Wisconsin, by request, to prevent the prosecution, under protection of the United States, of fraudulent claims against foreign governments. Under the call of the states, among the bills introduced, was the following: By Boutwell—Appropriating \$50,000 for the erection in Washington of a bronze monument to the late Edwin M. Stanton. The house then went into committee of the whole on the urgency deficiency bill. The bill was considered briefly and, having been reported to the house, it was passed. On motion of Mr. O'Donnell, from the committee on education, the rules were suspended and the house passed—years 203, days 8—the bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effects upon the human system in connection with several divisions of the subject on physiology and hygiene by pupils in the public schools of the territories and of the District of Columbia and in the normal and normal academies and Indian and colored schools in the territories of the United States.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

A stampede of republican papers to the support of Edmunds is reported in Vermont. There is a movement in Louisiana to adopt a constitutional amendment abolishing the state senate. Warring republican factions in California have patched up a peace, which will be tested in the convention to be held August 25th. Down in Texas they are trying to decide whether the Farmers' alliance should be carried into politics or politics carried into the alliance. It is generally understood in Pennsylvania labor circles that Mr. Powderly will accept the democratic nomination for governor if tendered him. Virginia had a greater number of electoral votes than any other state till 1805. Now there are eleven states ahead of her, and two others holding an equal representation.

It is believed in Georgia political circles that Gen. John B. Gordon will receive the democratic gubernatorial nomination, mainly on account of his strength with the old soldiers. The Davenport Democrat pleads for a short campaign in Iowa. As there are few new issues it considers that the people would rather devote their time to business than to politics. The Massachusetts Civil Service reform league suggests to the president that removals and appointments be postponed for a specific time in order that the public may be heard from. Massachusetts republicans are not so certain to nominate Lieut.-Gov. Ames for governor. Congressman Rice and Mr. Crapo are both strongly backed, and the senatorial election threatens to complicate the matters. A Washington county correspondent informs the country that Messrs. Elkins and Manley are often at the capital looking after Blaine's interests. It is not stated just what they will do, but no doubt they will do all they can.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

A fire broke out at Gainesville, Fla., destroying all the buildings and contents on the south side of the city square. The aggregate loss is about \$70,000, with very little insurance.

A monument to the soldiers of the Charleston Light Dragoons who died in the service of the confederacy during the war, was dedicated on the 11th. Senator Butler delivered the address.

It is rumored in London that certain cabinet ministers, not mentioned, will resist every proposed modification of the home rule bill, as originally introduced. It is said these ministers gave only conditional consent to even the consideration of the proposed amendments.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to express sympathy with Mr. Gladstone and his home rule bill. Mayor Whitney presided.

George Bradley, a desperado at Logan, O., shot at two men and killed a young girl. Mr. Woerisloffer, a prominent grain man of New York, dropped dead at his home.

Eight persons were drowned in the Neesho river, Kansas, by the capsizing of a boat.

The R. L. Spencer novelty company, of Wallingford, Conn., has failed for about \$150,000.

The strike of sugar refiners in Brooklyn is ended. The strikers surrendered unconditionally and asked for work. Those taken back will be paid \$1.45 a day instead of \$1.35, as formerly, and the hours of labor will be more reasonable. Payments will be made twice a month. The men struck for a recognition of the right of their union to dictate terms, in which they failed.

Francis T. Hoar, attorney general of Indiana, has been declared insane and taken to the insane asylum. His mania takes the form of ungrounded jealousy of his wife, 54 years old, and he assaulted and threatened to kill a reputable citizen who is a victim of his jealous rage.

Charles J. Noel, of Plainfield, N. J., his wife, mother, grandmother, young son, and a boarder were all poisoned by eating greens. They were taken with vomiting and spasms. Antidotes were administered, and it is thought they will all recover except the boy.

The Rev. John Evans read a paper on "Gladstone" at the weekly conference of the Baptist ministers in New York. The caused considerable discussion. One of the speakers hoped that not Ireland alone would eventually have home rule, but that a parliament might, in time, be established in Edinburgh for the Scotch and one in Wales for the Welsh. The sentiment appeared to be favorable to Mr. Gladstone.

The steamer "Beaconsfield," from Rio Marino, passed a wreck, apparently a brig, later part of the name "Almas," probably the brig "A. L. Palmer," from New York for Copenhagen, before reported abandoned March 11th. Several ensks were floating about a little to the southward of the wreck. The brig was seen May 7th, latitude 35 degrees and 4 minutes, longitude 10 degrees and 16 minutes.

At Salem, Mass., a staging fell from the Lafayette Place Methodist church. Three men fell thirty-five feet. Francis Labroix had his ankle, wrist and pelvis broken and died in about six hours. Henri Chevard is at the hospital with a broken head and injured hip bone, and it is thought, severe internal injuries. A third, named Laplant, held on to a rope and slid down without injury.

Lorenzo Gordon, a Victor, N. Y., farmer, suffocated himself with gas in the National hotel at Rochester, N. Y. He was cautioned before retiring how to turn off the gas, but he deliberately turned it on and was found dead next morning. He appeared to have been suffering from melancholia. He was in prosperous circumstances.

A FAVORABLE VOTE EXPECTED.

The Bill to Enlarge the Powers and Duties of the Department of Agriculture.

The bill before the house to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture is pretty sure of receiving an affirmative vote in that body. A similar bill received a large affirmative vote in the house upon three previous occasions. February 7, 1881, the vote was 164, yeas, 83. On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, there were lacking but two votes of the necessary two-thirds. On May 10, 1882, after a long discussion, the bill was passed by yeas 183, yeas 7, not voting 1. Again on December 15, 1884, a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill prevailed by yeas 159, yeas 69. This bill was sent to the senate and on February 15, 1885, three weeks prior to the expiration of the congress, was reported favorably by the committee on agriculture, but was not reached for consideration. These several votes in the house on former occasions indicate that the bill now under consideration will be passed at this session, and as far as can be ascertained by conversation with members, it is safe to say that the majority will be very large. The bill creates an additional executive department, to be known as the department of agriculture, at the head of which shall be a secretary, who shall be appointed by the president, and who shall be paid \$4,000 per annum. The present bureau of agriculture is transferred to the proposed department, and provision is made for a division of labor, the commission for which is to be appointed by the president and senate. This commissioner is to hold office for four years, and to be paid an annual salary of \$4,000. It is made the duty of the commissioner of labor to collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men, the means of promoting their social, material, intellectual and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories and other places of industry. Annual reports on this subject are to be made to congress. The laboring men, the means of promoting their social, material, intellectual and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories and other places of industry. Annual reports on this subject are to be made to congress. The laboring men, the means of promoting their social, material, intellectual and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories and other places of industry. Annual reports on this subject are to be made to congress.

A Mortgage of \$10,000,000.

The directors of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad, better known as the Rock Island in Kansas, met at Atchison. They authorized the execution of a mortgage of their projected Kansas and Nebraska extensions to secure a loan of \$10,000,000 recently subscribed in New York. Among those present were Messrs. Cable, Kimball, Lowe and Parker. The company has leased a building in Atchison for general offices, and has already located there its auditor, secretary, treasurer and chief engineer.