THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, - - - OREGON.

THE RAILROAD POOLS.

A Reorganization of Western Pools Necessary to Secure Harmony.

Chicago special: It is firmly believed by certain prominent railroad men that there is no probability that the western freight association will ever be recognized again, and there is a prospect that the tripartite combination (the Western Trunk association), which entails heavy expense upon the Rock Island, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Union Pacific, without any benefit being derived therefrom, will soon be abandoned. The indications are that new combinations will be formed this summer which will include the traffic of the above named association, as well as that heretofore pooled in the Northwestern traffic association. The fact has been established that neither of these pools can be managed successfully separately, but the opinion is expressed that combined they may prove of considerable benefit and insure maintenance of uniform rates. The terminus of the new combination is to be extended to Cheyenne on the Union Pacific and Bismarck and Fargo on the Northern and the Manitoba roads. At the same time the Southwestern Railway association is to be extended to include the Kansas business of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, and other Kansas roads. If the Santa Fe does not secure favorable recognition by the Southwestern Railway association, it may carry out its threat to begin and finish an independent line to Chicago, which the existing lines between Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are anxious to prevent.

General Badeau's Pay.

The refusal of the second auditor of the treasury to audit the pay account of General Adam Badeau, of the retired list of the army, has brought about a good deal of comment on the custom now in vogue of finding protests for disallowing claims against the government. It is alleged that the principal aim of many of the accounting officers is to find pretexts for disallowing claims.

General Badeau was appointed by President Grant to be consul general in England. Badeau was then on the retired list of the army. As a man cannot draw two salaries from the government, he did not ask for his salary as a retired army officer while in the consular service. Recently, however, he was superceded in that position and came home. According to custom he resigned his position on the retired list the day he retired from the consular office. A few days ago he called for his salary as a retired officer and was informed that when he accepted an appointment he lost his place on the retired list, and that his account would not be allowed or audited, so General Badeau has brought suit for his salary. He holds that a man cannot be taken from the retired list of the army or navy, except by order of the president, or a law specific. It is believed his point will hold good.

The Fugitive Parsons.

The Chicago Daily News is in receipt of information, which it deems positive, respecting the whereabouts of the fugitive anarchist Parsons. The sheriff at Tallahasse, Florida, telegraphed that Parsons and a companion had gone through Tallahasse and was bound either for Cedar Keys or Tampa, and supposed to be heading for Cuba, as steamers leave both ports mentioned for Havana. A return telegram was sent for a description of Parsons, and the description telegraphed back tallied precisely with that of Parsons. The anarchist was recognized at the station called Baldwin, but was not apprehended. If Parsons sailed on Wednesday from Cedar Keys, it is thought he can be apprehended.

Bloody Work of the Apaches.

Nogales (Ariz.) despatch: Two sons of Captain Andrade, while on their way to the Agua Zara ranch, their home, from here, were murdered yesterday by Indians, seven miles south of here. Three horses bearing bloody saddles ran into Planchede Platte this morning. The same horses had passed an hour before, bearing two men named Sullivan and Moore and a courier riding toward Nogales, trying to overtake them. All of them are believed to have been killed by Apaches. Oscar Darwin and partner, mining near here, are also reported murdered. Captain Lawton is in close pursuit. The Indians have a number wounded in the Huacomia mountains, and Lawton, it is expected, will overhaul them there.

Dio Lewis Orders Cremation.

Dr. Dio Lewis gave the following directions in regard to the disposition of his body:

Although I am averse to the somewhat unpleasant notoriety which as yet cremation involves, my very strong conviction is that it is the right disposition of the dead. I leave directions that my body shall be cremated, and the ashes shall not be put into an urn, but into the earth, in which my wife may plant forget me-nots.

Dr. Lewis also requested that his funeral should be simple and no flowers be sent by friends.

The Wife of a Minister to Berlin Meets a Sad Fate.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon while Mrs. Alice Pendleton, wife of George H. Pendleton, minister to Germany, and her daughter, Fannie Frances, were being driven through Central Park the horse became unmanageable and bolted near the Webster statue. Mrs. Pendleton and her daughter became greatly alarmed and jumped from the carriage. Mrs. Pendleton fell heavily on her head and died before assistance arrived. Miss Pendleton sustained serious injuries and was taken to her residence in an unconscious condition

The Pine Ridge Indian agency is now vacant, McGillicuddy having been removed, and an army officer has been detailed to take charge until his successor is appointed and confirmed. Senator Rider's friends are working vigorously to secure the place for him, but his success is by no means assured for there are many candidates and a lively contest is being waged for the privilege of representing the Government on the reservation occupied by Red Cloud and his braves.

—Ward & Payne of Sheffield one of the largest firms of edge tool makers in England, recently announced that they would be compelled to make reduction in the wages of their employes in order to compete successfully with German manufacturers. The workmen refused to submit to a reduction of their pay, and the firm have threatened to employ German workmen in their stead. The employes are greatly excited over the proposed change.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE, May 18.—Gibson reported favorably, from the committee on commerce, and on his motion the senate at once passed, the house bill supplying a deficiency appropriation of $6,409 to carry on to June, 1886, the examination and survey regarding the depth of the water, etc., at the south pass of the Mississippi river. The pension bill was then considered. Cullom thought it the duty of the government to put on the pension rolls all soldiers who were unable to take care of themselves, without requiring them to prove that their disability was incurred in the service. If some such bill as this was not passed we would find the old soldiers in the poor houses of the country. Ingalls said that notwithstanding the extravagant eulogy paid to the democratic senators by the senator from Indiana (Voorhees) Ingalls had always noticed that whenever a proposition to liberalize pensions was made the senators on that side of the chamber always got out their slates and pencils and began figuring how much the proposition would cost. They had not been in haste to ask whether the proposition was just. If there were any veteran soldiers of the republic who were liable to become inmates of alms houses or dependents on public charity, he (Ingalls) did not propose to inquire how much it would cost to relieve them.

HOUSE, May 18.—The committee on territories reported adversely the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the territories. Laid on the table. Blount, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported back the postoffice appropriation bill with the senate amendments, it having been referred to the committee of the whole. The house then went into committee for the purpose of considering these amendments. Blount addressed his remarks to that clause known as the "subsidy amendment," and made argument in opposition to it. The appropriation of $800,000 he contended would not secure any advantage in the way of additional mail trips, but have a contrary effect. Under the clause the postmaster general would be quired to contract, if at all, for not less than three nor more than five years and this would act as an absolute inhibition upon any other company than the one holding the contract attempting to traverse the same time. Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, May 19.—The pension bill was then placed before the senate, the pending question being that of McPherson to recommit to the committee with instructions to submit an estimate of the expenses that would be incurred by its passage. The McPherson motion was rejected—yeas 14, nays 28. The question recurring on the amendment of Van Wyck, as amended by that of Blair, Ingalls moved to lay it on the table. The motion was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was then agreed to. Several other amendments were offered, some being adopted and others rejected, after which the bill was passed by the following vote: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Bowen, Brown, Conger, Cullom, Frye, George, Gibson, Hale, Hampton, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Mahone, Manderson, Miller, Mitchell, of Maryland; Morrill, Payne, Plumb, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Spencer, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Walthalt and Wilson, of Maryland—34. Nays—Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Call, Cockrell, Eustice, Gorman, Gray, Jones, of Arkansas; McPherson, Morgan, Saulsbury, Vest and Whithorne—14. The bankruptcy bill was laid before the senate, and after an ineffective attempt by Riddleberger to secure an executive session, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, May 19.—Van Eaton, from the committee on public lands, reported back the senate bill forfeiting certain lands granted to the state of Iowa in construction of railroads. Placed on the house calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill. Millard briefly advocated the foreign mail service amendment, contending it would have a beneficial effect on American commerce. Phelps said the amendment and vote by which it was adopted in the senate were an encouragement to American shipping. He was proceeding to make a summary of the vote when he was interrupted by Blount with the point that it was not in order to refer to the action of the senate. General debate was closed, whereupon the house adjourned.

SENATE, May 20.—Manderson reported favorably from the committee on military appropriations the bill to authorize the Cheyenne and Northern Railway company to build its road across the Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservation. On Manderson's motion the bill was taken up. Edmunds' motion to amend so as to provide that if the rights so conferred be not exercised and the road not built within three years the privilege granted by the bill chall cease and terminate. The bill was then passed. The Staten Island bridge bill was then taken up and laid before the senate and McPherson resumed his speech against the bill as reported and in support of his amendment providing for a tunnel instead of a bridge. After debate and the voting down of some amendments the bill was passed by a viva voce vote as reported from the committee, with the sole addition of the Vest amendment.

HOUSE, May 20.—The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill. The amendment setting apart $40,000 of the appropriation for delivery service for the establishment of the free delivery system in cities where it is now established was concurred in. The amendment was rejected which authorizes the postmaster general to contract for inland and foreign steamboat service when it can be combined in one route; also the amendment increasing by $80,000 the appropriation for railway postoffice car service. The amendment was concurred in increasing from $251,725 to $291,000 the appropriation for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines. The vote confirming the action of the committee on the foreign mail service was—yeas 178, nays 80. The announcement of the result was received with applause on the democratic side. The bill and amendment will now be sent to the senate and then go to the conference committee.

SENATE, May 21.—The urgent deficiency bill, being reported by Mr. Allison from the committee on appropriations, was passed without debate. Mr. Plumb moved that the senate insist on its amendments to the motion, and the chair appointed Messrs. Pumb, Mahone and Call as a conference committee. On motion of Dr. Dolph the bill was passed providing for the forfeiture of wagon road land grants in Oregon. On motion of Mr. Conger, the house bill was passed establishing a life saving staton at the following places: One at Plumb Island, Lake Michigan; one at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; one at Point Adams, Oregon; one between Point Reyes and point Diablo, California; one between Point San Jose and Point Labos, California, and one on Lake Ontario, New York, at or near the mouth of the Niagara river.

HOUSE, May 21.—Mr. Herbert, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole. After a long debate the house passed—yeas 120, nays 80—the bill prohibiting for a period of five years from the 1st of March, 1887, the importation into the United States, or the landing upon its shores of mackerel (except Spanish mackerel) caught between the 1st of March and the 1st of June each year. The consideration of private business was then proceeded with and the house passed a number of such bills, among them being one removing a charge of desertion from the record of Franklin Thompson, alias S. E. E. Zelye. This is the case of a woman who for two years served in a Michigan regiment as a soldier without disclosing her identity. The house at its evening session passed thirty pension bills, and at 10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE, May 22.—On motion of Mr. Wellborn, the senate bill was passed extending the time within which the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company may complete its road through the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian reservation. The committee on commerce reported back the Cullum inter-state commerce bill with a substitute therefor and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The house, after passing a few private measures, went into committee of the whole for general debate on the Dunn free ship bill.

SENATE, May 25.—Tucker, of Virginia, from the committee on judiciary, reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment on the subject of polygamy. Placed on the house calendar. Gibson, addressing the senate on the subject of Platt's resolution regarding open executive sessions, denied that any necessity now existed for a discussion of the treaties in secret. However desirable secrecy might have been in the early history of our republic, it was no longer desirable. After debate the matter of executive sessions was dropped and the senate took up the bankruptcy bill, discussion of which continued until adjournment.

HOUSE, May 25.—By a vote of 103 yeas to 93 nays, the house passed the bill granting an increase of pension to the widow of Commander T. A. M. Craven. The house to-day, in committee of the whole, considered the oleomargarine bill. Hopkins said that the enactment of this bill into a law would be but tardy justice to a most deserving class of citizens. The manufacture of bogus butter was as destructive to the public morals as the counterfeiting of money, and he hoped that congress would lay a heavy hand on the greatest of all modern deceptions. He trusted that before the sun went down to-morrow the glad news would be sent to the farmers and dairymen in all parts of the country that this bill had been passed by the house. Hammond argued that the bill, as a measure to suppress the manufacture of oleomargarine, was unconstitutional. Hiscock favored the bill, and said that imitation butter, which he characterized as a vile, dirty product freighted with disease, should be made to pay a tax.

The President's Coming Wedding.

Washington special: It is settled beyond doubt that the president is going to get married. His wedding suit came this week from a New York tailor, and he has bought a country seat just north of Georgetown, near Secretary Whitney's. This makes him the third president of the United States to buy property in or near Washington. George Washington bought a small piece of property on Capitol Hill, near the Baltimore & Ohio depot, which is now the site of a small hotel. John Quincy Adams bought a lot on F street, across from the Ebbitt house, and built a four-story residence, which, this summer, has been remodeled into a business block. The Philadelphia friends of Gen. Grant made him a present of a house on I street, which he afterwards sold to Gen. Sherman. He never bought any property in Washington. Mr. Cleveland's country seat is a pretty place on the highest ground around Washington. From it he will have a view over the city and for miles down the Potomac. In the summer the scene is one of wonderous beauty. The river is studded with white sails, the capitol dome looms up over the masses of foliage, and the monument gleams white against the soft blue sky. Far away to the west and north are the misty slopes of the Blue Ridge, and between lies the broad valley checkered with farms and wood-land.

Lisbon in Gala Dress.

LISBON, May 23.—The wedding procession in honor of the approaching marriage of the princess Amelie d'Orleans and the crown prince of Portugal took place to-day. When it reached the church it was met by twelve of the oldest marquises of the kingdom, who supported a canopy, under which the king and queen passed to the entrance of the church. The interior of the edifice was richly decorated and chandeliers brilliantly illuminated the scene. The church was crowded with members of the royal family, peers, diplomats, members of the chamber of deputies and other distinguished persons.

The patriarch of Lisbon officiated, and at the conclusion of the service and ceremonies salutes were fired from the forts and the men of war in the harbor, and the bells of all the churches in the city rang out their merriest music. The weather was beautiful and the streets were crowded with cheering citizens. To night the city was illuminated and bands paraded the streets playing the national airs of France and Portugal. Many fetes are being arranged.

The count and countess of Paris have decided to remain in Lisbon until May 27. From here they will go to Madrid, deferring their return to France for some time.

Labouchere's Ideas.

LONDON, May 23.—Mr. Labouchere writes to the *Daily News*: "There is not a single whig, liberal or radical, who has announced his intention to vote against Gladstone's bill, whose action has been indorsed by his constituents who sent him to parliament. Not one even pretends to be acting in harmony with his electors.

It cannot possibly be said that the liberals as a party are opposed to the bill, or are disunited because a certain number of commoners decline to act as representatives of their electors and appeal to the conservatives to support them in the coming election. Under the circumstances approvers of the principle of the bill should realize that they are not justified in asking concession, which if made would not be granted to a section of the liberals, but to gentlemen in antagonism with their party, Mr. Gladstone and their own electors."

Mr. Labouchere estimates that forty liberal seceders are in favor of the principle of the bill, but from the influence of the Chamberlain clique fear to meet Mr. Gladstone frankly and fairly half way in an endeavor to remove objections. He urges them to act for themselves instead of submitting to those who desire to overthrow Gladstone. He believes that a method can be easily found to enable them to vote for the second reading without sacrificing their convictions.

Converts to Home Rule.

Supporters of Gladstone are daily becoming more hopeful that the home rule bill will be passed by parliament. Nine members of the house of commons who had hitherto been opposed to the home rule measure have been converted since Saturday, and it is expected that other members will soon signify their adhesion to the bill.

SAVAGERY OF THE COMMUNISTS.

Their Methods Exposed by a Captain of Chicago Police.

Chicago dispatch: Notwithstanding the fact that it had been positively stated that not one word of testimony in the anarchist investigation before the grand jury would be divulged until that body concluded its labors, a morning paper comes out with a long article going to show that the testimony of Police Captain Schaak was of a far more interesting character than has been generally supposed by the general public. In fact, it was sensational and hair-raising in the highest degree. To begin with, he told the jury that he had no doubt that the prisoner, Lingg, had manufactured a number of dynamite bombs, and that he got the material from the Arbeiter Zeitung office. He had witnesses to prove this. One of the witnesses was a quasi accomplice of Lingg, whose name he requested not to be asked to divulge. He could give the details of the manufacture of the explosives and tell who were the principal parties concerned therein with Lingg. There were four persons, and only Lingg and one other were under arrest.

The second section of the captain's testimony was listened to with breathless silence. "I think," said Schaack, "that I have got to the bottom of this business. In a couple of days I will have it all; but I want more time. Then I can prove beyond doubt that this anarchist conspiracy has existed here for years. There are two divisions of it. One is an agitating section. Money is set apart for its purposes. This is called the socialist section. Besides this there is an armed party, an anarchist section. These drill and are trained in the use of explosives. They practice and experiment in accordance with the instructions of pamphlets. I will produce witnesses to prove all, and I think I can also prove that there was a well laid plan to sack and burn the lumber districts in Chicago on May 4. It would have been carried out but that the anarchists lacked the nerve and were unprepared for the vigorous action of the police. Men were tolled off to set fire to certain houses in the northwestern portion of the city, and others were tolled off to throw bombs into the police stations, while others were to use bombs at the meeting if the police attempted to disperse it. I think I can connect every man of the socialists now in jail with these crimes. The houses to have been burned in the northwestern section of the city were to be selected indiscriminately. The purpose of burning was to attract the attention of the police to that section and draw them away from the main points of attack, the Haymarket square and police stations. The early dispersal of the crowd in the square, the premature throwing of the bomb, for it was premature, and the determined resistance of the police, frightened the would-be incendiaries and those who were to attack the police barracks in detail."

A juror asked, with something like trepidation, where the witnesses to prove this conspiracy were.

"In the lockup of the police station," Schaack replied. "I can produce as many of them before the grand jury as may be deemed wise and necessary. They have confessed their complicity to me." Captain Schaack then explained how difficult he found it to get anything out of the anarchists arrested.

Besides his pamphlet on dynamite and other revolutionary methods, Herr Most has also prepared a pamphlet or circular containing instructions to members of the organization of which he seems to be head, as to how they shall act when arrested, what answers they shall make to the questions of the police officers, to the investigating grand juries and others. He had found that anarchists whom he had questioned had acted implicitly on these instructions so far, with a few exceptions. They had been well drilled. He had a copy of instructions. He would produce it.

The now-astonished grand jurors readily assented to the proposition of the police officer, which was backed up by the state's attorney, to give him more time to complete his chain of evidence, so he could bring guilt to the very doors of the leaders of the anarchists in Chicago, some of whom are yet at large, but under close and constant watch. It would require only a little time. He would be prepared next week. New evidence is coming to hand hourly of the extent of the armament and organization of these scoundrels who sought to inaugurate in Chicago, that memorable Tuesday night, a reign of terror which would have surpassed the wildest flights of the Paris commune.

A Woman's Career of Crime.

A special dispatch from Joliet, Ill., says: The double suicide of Mrs. Black and Albert Wyler, at Frankfort, has recalled to the neighbors circumstances which point toward a career of crime on the part of the dead woman. When only 16 years of age she married a man named Schlotman, and two years later their first born was found in a well. In 1868 John Black and wife came from Germany and were hired by Schlotman. The families became quite intimate, and in a short time Mrs. Black died suddenly. Schlotman's death followed soon after. Black was in Michigan at this time and the widow sent for him, and in a short time married him. Last Christmas Wyler was hired, and two months later Black died. All these deaths were mysteries and doctors always called, but arrived too late to do anything. No suspicions were entertained on account of the wealth and respectability of the family. A short time since the widow's son discovered illicit relations between her and Wyler, and a family council demanded Wyler's discharge. The widow refused, and on Sunday evening came the double suicide—or perhaps murder and suicide—by the one to whom these facts point.

After the Anarchists.

Judge Mallory, of Milwaukee, in his charge to the grand jury drawn to consider the cases against the participants in the recent labor riots, delivered quite a long address on the subject of strikes, boycotts and riots. He authorized the jury to investigate the nature of labor organizations and said any oath which binds the officers or members to resort to violence or other unlawful means for the accomplishment of the purposes of the organization rendered such organization unlawful and liable to indictment. The judge referred to the vicious character of many immigrants, whose pernicious doctrines poisoned the minds of a large number of once contented and prosperous laboring people to an alarming extent. "Our people," he said, "have tolerated the reckless and criminal conduct of the anarchist demagogues too long."

Foully Murdered.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO., May 23.—Swain Anderson, one of the wealthiest farmers of this section, was found foully murdered one and a half miles north of town this morning. He attended the Masonic lodge last night, leaving the hall about 12:30 o'clock, and started for his home afoot, two and a half miles north of town. This morning about 5 o'clock Mr. Cover and another party found him in the road lying on his back with a terrible wound in his throat and chest caused by a shotgun in the hands of a party as yet unknown.

Suspicion points to parties near by, and every effort will be made to find the murderer.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning and Sir Theodore Marlin, are arranging for a banquet to be given by authors and artists in honor of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

John Craig, of Trenton, shut down his ship yard, stating that he could not carry on business and pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. One hundred and twenty men are locked out.

Grace Morse, the great niece of Commodore Vanderbilt, eloped with her father's coachman.

A farmer named Quigley, of Knockjames, near Kulla, County Clare, Ireland, was shot dead while sitting at his fire. He had recently taken a boycotted farm.

The death is announced of Vice Admiral Lynch, on a voyage from Spain to Chili, on the royal mail steamer Cotopaxi. The body was embalmed and put ashore at Teneriffee.

After eight months' search Professor Emery has found the ærolite which fell in Washington county, Pa.

Two spinning mills in Lara, County Monogan, have been closed owing to the depression in business. One thousand persons are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Morley has advised the Newcastle Liberal union to prepare for an early dissolution of parliament.

A dance at Strass' ranch, a German settlement near San Antonio, broke up in a fight and about a dozen men were badly cut.

At a meeting of the Cuban deputies several of them announced that they would oppose the new Cuban loan.

The Sharon, Pa., Iron company's works are lighted after an idleness of nearly a year, and are running at full blast. The indications point to a steady run. Every furnace in Sharon is now in a blaze.

The Boston Board of Trade has filed a petition of insolvency. The liabilities aggregate $11,250; assets, $1,140. An effort will probably be made to settle the matter outside of court.

An official announcement has been received from Rome confirming Archbishop Taschereau's election to a cardinalate.

Reports made to the Catholic convention at Philadelphia show an increase of 60 per cent in the number of societies.

The coal miners in the Cumberland region were represented at a delegates' meeting at Lonaconing. The question of resuming work at the old rate of 40 cents per ton was discussed and finally put to a vote. The result was 32 for resumption, 31 against it. The strike thereupon was declared off. The men will commence work immediately.

It is reported that the seizure of another American schooner has been made in the Bay of Fundy by the steamer Lamsdown, but no reliable information has been received.

The Philadelphia Carpenters' and Joiners' union, Knights of Labor, will strike for nine hours June 1st.

Beach, the Australian oarsman, has accepted the challenge received from Hanlan for a race on the Thames.

The Massachusetts state senate has passed a bill raising the tax on telephone companies from $30,000 to $250,000.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, the following directors were elected: S. J. Forbes, Chas. J. Payne, Edward Bang, Francis J. Hunnewell, Peter Yeddes, Sidney Bartlett, John L. Gardner, T. Jefferson Coolidge, John N. A. Griswold, Wirt Dexter and Charles E. Perkins.

It is alleged that James G. Blaine is a member of the Knights of Labor.

Beer is going down in price owing to competition at Milwaukee and Chicago.

THE MEN WHO MAKE LAWS.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, inherited the greater part of his wealth.

Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, is rapidly recovering his health.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, accumulated his fortune in the tobacco trade.

Congressman Moffat says the republicans will carry Michigan this year by 5,000 majority.

Senator Pike has gone to New Hampshire, and will probably not return this session.

It is said that Congressman Reed, of Maine, has the largest feet of any man in the house.

Representative Anderson, of Kansas, is the only ordained clergyman in congress, and it shocks him sometimes beyond measure.

Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, is hard at work on a book showing the material and social progress of the south since the war.

Congressman Mitchell, of Connecticut, resigns because he has enough of congress, and prefers looking after his own private business.

Senator Edmunds appeared in Washington a few days ago wearing a straw hat, and an hour later the town looked like a harvest field.

Congressman Reed, of Maine, who had a republican faction opposed to him at the last election, thinks he has clear sailing ahead this time.

Senator John L. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, is slowly but steadily improving, but will not attempt to return to duty at Washington this session.

Congressman Loutitt, of California, claims to have been born in a stable, which explains perhaps why his nays are so very distinctly heard in the house.

The Philadelphia Press says: Congressmen Glover and O'Neill, of Missouri, have quarreled, and never speak as they pass by. The spectacle of these great men boycotting each other is vividly picturesque.

Thanks from Gladstone.

Representative Samuel J. Randall received the following in reply to a cablegram sent to Mr. Gladstone by a public meeting held in Washington recently, of which Mr. Randall was chairman, and which expressed full sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in the work for home rule for Ireland:

No. 10 Downing street, Whitehall, May 5, 1886.—Dear Sir: I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to thank you for the telegram you have been good enough to send him, conveying to him congratulations and approval of the meeting held in Washington the 29th ultimo, and I am to answer you that the many evidences that Mr. Gladstone has received from America of sympathy and approbation in connection with the proposals for the future government of Ireland are a great source of encouragement and support to her majesty's government. I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

J. CARMICHAEL.

A CLEAR CASE OF MURDER.

The St. Louis Trunk Mystery Cleared Up by the Testimony of a Detective.

St. Louis special: The sensational testimony of the day in the trial of Maxwell was given by J. F. McCullough, a detective, who under the direction of Detective Furlong, District attorney Glover and his assistant (McDonald), forged a check on an Eastern house and presented it at their bank. He was arrested and placed in jail and assigned to the cell adjoining that of Maxwell. He testified that immediately after his incarceration he introduced himself to Maxwell and worked himself into his confidence, and about ten days afterward he became engaged in a conversation with Maxwell about the latter's case. During this conversation the defendant told the witness that the only point in the case about which he felt uncertain and uneasy was that concerning the money. He said that if he could only prove that he had plenty of money when Preller came to St. Louis he would have no anxiety about a speedy acquittal. The witness offered to fix that all right, but told defendant that he must know all about the case or he could do nothing. Maxwell then made a free and full confession of all the particulars of the case, beginning with his first acquaintance with Preller. Having on shipboard noticed that Preller had in his possession a large amount of money, how they separated in Boston, he coming to Philadelphia and Maxwell to St. Louis. The defendant in his confession said that on the Friday night after Preller joined him in this city he told him (Maxwell) that it would be impossible for him to pay the defendant's way to Auckland, whither they had arranged to go together. This, said the defendant to the witness, angered him greatly, and he determined then to "fix him" for his meanness. On the following night he and Preller were sitting in the former's room when the latter complained of severe pains in his side. Maxwell said: "Oh, I can fix that all right. I have treated such cases before." He then injected hyperdermically in his friend's arm a sufficient amount of morphine to render him unconscious. After he had been in that condition for some time he bound a handkerchief completely saturated with chloroform about his victim's head, and this, he confessed to witness, ended the business. He then secured Preller's money, about $800 in all, besides most of his effects, and planned his escape, the details of which are well known.

After the conclusion of McCullough's testimony the court adjourned until 2 o'clock, when his cross examination was proceeded with. After the noon recess and in the further examination of the witness he produced two letters which he had received from the counsel for the defense after he had gotten out of jail, and while he was in New York. The contents of the letters, however, were not put in evidence. Upon the cross-examination Mr. Fauntleroy, for the defense, made a desperate effort to confuse the witness. Failing in this he brought out his family history, which, however, did not prove derogatory. Then he tried to offset the effect of the testimony of the witness by reference to the detective methods which had been employed, but the witness passed through the ordeal in such a straightforward manner that the effort to break down his testimony failed completely. After Mr. Fountleroy, his associate, Mr. Martin, tried his hand on the witness, but in vain, and the session closed with the cowering Maxwell for once in his life awakened to such an interest in the trial that he forgot his usual afternoon amusement of criticising the various styles of female beauty represented in the audience.

THEY ARE NOT ANARCHISTS.

Announcement of a Code of Principles by the Poles.

In view of the anarchist outbreaks and the credit they were getting in the affairs, the Poles of New York met May 12, represented by the authorities of the Central Polish committee and other associations passed the following resolutions, which have been sent everywhere throughout the country for publication:

Whereas, A few of their countrymen have participated in the unfortunate events of May 3 in Chicago and Milwaukee, especially in the latter city, and have participated in the public disturbances and riots.

Whereas, Both the violations of the United States and Poland; every man has the right to seek his individual happiness and to act in perfect freedom as long as his acts do not imperil the person, property or freedom of his fellowmen.

Whereas, Every man living in the United States is bound to obey the laws and to fulfill a citizen's duties in the only country in the world that warrants to all its people, alien born or native to the soil, perfect personal freedom, and that possesses a complete system of self-government.

Whereas, The United States of America tenders unlimited hospitality to foreigners, offering to everyone who seeks honest labor, a much better future than is possible for him to obtain in Europe, not expecting of him that hard military service which consumes the best years of his life, giving him the means and the liberty of exercising the duties of his religion and educating his children according to the dictation of his own conscience, and opening to everyone, rich or poor, high or low born, the road to the highest dignities of the land.

Whereas, It is not just that half a million or more peaceable and law-abiding Polish citizens in America suffer for the excesses committed by a revolt of the most ignorant and headstrong of their compatriots. They should under all circumstances remember that true sons of Poland have nothing in common with the red flag, the symbol of blood, arson and murder, and that all those who partake of the hospitality and protection of the United States must firmly uphold its banner, the only one that waves in honor and defense of perfect freedom.

In the name of the central committee of the National Polish Benevolent Alliance of the United States.

Saved From the Sea.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 20.—St. George's Bay, on the west coast of New Foundland, telegraphs the following extraordinary story: "A French vessel arrived here yesterday from St. Malo, bound for Port au Croix. She came for the purpose of landing Miss Louise Journeaux, who was picked up from an open boat at sea about twenty miles off the island of Jersey. The lady with a gentleman named Farne went boating on Sunday evening, April 8. Her companion let one oar slip and in attempting to recover it lost the other and jumped overboard to recover them. The wind was fresh, and there was a strong current setting from the land. The boat fast drifted beyond Farne's reach, and he was compelled to swim for the land.

Miss Journeaux alone in the boat drifted to sea, and for forty hours she lived in solitary agony until rescued by the French vessel. The violent off shore winds prevented the Frenchman from reaching Jersey, and the lady was carried across the Atlantic to Newfoundland.

Farne reached St. Hilaire's harbor safely, but his story was disbelieved. People from the shore affirmed that they heard cries of murder from sea. Farne was arrested and indicted for homicide and his liberation is of course certain, Miss Journeaux having cabled her miraculous escape.