THE OREGON SCOUT. JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers. UNION. OREGON. . . . GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The annual report of the Pacific Mail steamship company shows total earnings during the year ending April 30, 1886. of \$4,480,000; total expenses, \$3,179,000; act carnings, \$1,300,000.

Nothing is known at the war department in regard to the reported action of General Miles in offering rewards for the capture of renegade Apaches, dead or alive. It is stated that if such is the case, General Miles alone is responsible and it will not be sanctioned by the war department. There are no funds available for such purpose and it is said, further, that such a course would not be considered civilized warfare, even against savages.

The village of Runkels, Wis., on the Valley division of the St. Paul road, was totally destroyed by fire. Many settlers barely escaped with their lives. Loss estimated at \$25,000.

The porte declares there is no foundation for the report that a conspiracy at Sofia existed for the assassination of Prince Alexander and Minister Naravelof.

Fire in Chicago on the 26th destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property.

Senator Edmunds reported favorably, from the committee on foreign relations, the Morgan bill, directing the attorney general to bring suit against Benjamin Weil, to determine whether the second Weil, to determine whether the award made by the United States and Mexican mixed commission, as to his claim was obtained by fraud, and to recover the money already paid to the claimant.

At the farewell performance of Miss Mary Anderson in "Pygmalion and Galatea," and "Comedy and Tragedy," at the Star theatre, New York, she was called before the footlights three times after the fall of the curtain in the final scene and made the following speech: "I am very grateful and almost overwhelmed by this generous expression of good feeling towards me. I have been necused of being indifferent to the approval bestowed upon me. Let me assure you that this is not so. I am ever most appreciative of the approval which may be given to me by my countrymen and countrywomen."

While returning from school at Gaithersburg, Md., Betty Floyd, aged 14, was overpowered and brutally outraged by an ugly negro. The whole community is aroused and scouring the neighborhood, and the brute's capture will be followed by immediate lynching.

The British ship, "William Law," from Havre, went ashore at West Scotia near Louisburg. She is a total loss. T « o seamen were ('rowned. The ship was valued at \$40,000.

The First Methodist Episcopal church burned at Elmira, N.Y. Loss, \$70,000. The United States Dynamite works near Tom's River, N. J., exploded. Two men were killed.

Marshal Wilson on the 27th purchased the Green estate for President Cleveland, and placed on record a deed of transfer to Grover Cleveland for \$21,500. The property consists of an old stone mansion, known as Rosedale, and about twenty-eight acres of land. It is located on the Fenalleytown road and a few miles from Georgetown.

In the French chamber of deputies on the 27th the government introduced a bill for the expulsion of the Orleans princes, and demanded its immediate consideration, an-

New Government Notes.

Washington special: The house committee on banking and currency have under consideration at present a bill providing for an entire new series of government notes, of such designs as will render the raising of denominations impossible. The bill was introduced partly on the recom-mendation of Gen. Rosencrans, register of the treasury, who favors a complete change in the present series and character of the currency of the country and in the system of bookkeeping now in vogue in the departments and partly to the effect that treasu ry detectives have recently came into posto \$100 and put into circulation. A novel desian has been presented to the committee for the proposed new notes, which, it is claimed, will make it impossible to raise the denominations. The bill has been sent to the secretary of the treasury for his opinion and recommendation.

Evangelize the Chinaman.

In the Presbyterian general assembly at Minneapolis, there were animated speeches on the resolution proposed concerning overtures from missionaries at Canton, touching upon the ill-treatment of Chinese n America. The assembly adopted a resolution commending the stand of the Chris-tians on the Parific slope, urging them verywhere to cr ate a public sentiment in favor of protecting and evangelizing the heathen on our shores, and directing that copy of these resolutions be sent in the Thinese language to the Chinese consul at Washington.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE, May 25.-Harrison reported favorably the bill to authorize the appointment of an additional adjutant general of the army with the rank of major of cavalry. Placed on the calendar. During consideration of a private pension bill Ingalls severely criticized Gen. Black, commissioner of pensions, declaring him to be an imposter to whom congress granted the highest pension on the false allegations of his being a "wreck." He protested against Black's enjoyment of such a pension while opposing pensions to other soldiers. The president pro tem laid before the senate a etter from the governor of Ohio transmitting resolutions adopted by the Ohio state senate to the effect that in the opinion of the general assembly the election of Henry B. Payne as senator to the United States senate from Ohio at the last election was procured by the corrupt use of money, and asking that the senate of the United States be requested to make a full investigation of the matter.

HOUSE, May 25 .- Springer, from the cotmittee on territories, reported the bill to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution and state government. He also reported adversely the senate bill for the admission of the state of Dakota and for the organization of the territory of Lincolo. Referred to the committee of the whole. Dunn, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported the bill to i corpo-rate the Arkansas, New Mexico and Pacific Railroad company. Placed on the private calendar. Mayberry, from the committee on ways and means, reported adversely the bill to carry in o effect the convention made between the United States and Mexico, signed January 20, 1883. Referred to the committee of the whole. Hewitt pre-sented the minority report. Randall submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill and it was agreed to. The house then discussed the oleomargarine bill

until adjourgment. SENATE, May 26 .- After the routine morning business the senate proceeded to matter through the mails. The amendthe consideration of private pension bills on the calendar. At 2 o'clock the bank ruptcy bill was placed before the senate. The bankruptcy bill having been read, it was temporarily laid aside and an amendment to the bill providing for the taxation of railroad grant land was agreed to mak ing the United States the preferred purchaser in case of sales. By unanimous consent the Chinese bill was then taken up and discussed by Plumb, Sherman and Hoar. After debate further, its consideration was indefinitely postponed and the senate adjourned. House, May 26 .- Blount reported that the conference on the postoffice bill has day. been unable to agree, and a further conference was ordered. The house then went into committee of the whole, Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the oleomargarine bill, all the general debate on the measure being closed. Ratch, in speaking to the formal amendment, sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following telegram received from Chicago: "A protest of sev-eral hundred members of the Chicago board of trade against the action of the directory favoring bogas butter was mailed to you last night." Henderson reaffirmed every Henderson reaffirmed every word spoken by him yesterday. read a protest against the bill from the Knights of Labor of Chicago, and opposed the bill as taxing a cheap food product out of existence. SENATE, May 27 .- A resolution was offered by Wilson, which was ordered to lie over one day, providing for the investigation of the matter of the appointment of Indian traders by the commissioner of Indian affairs. The preamble to this resolution recites that in the matter of such appoint ments it is stated that acts have been done or permitted to be done in disregard of law and the rights and proper interests of citizens. On Dolph's motion the senate took up the hill restoring to the United States cer tain lands granted the Northern Pacific Railroad company. Van Wyck said the bill proposed to forfeit from Wallala to Portland a portion of the original grant over which the Northern Pacific did not contemplate building a line. His (Van Wyck's) objection to the bill was that there were hands along other unfinished portions of the road and some along por-tions that had been finished which should he included in the hill. The bill as it stood, he said, if it passed, would be a legislative declaration that the matter of forfeiture had been passed upon by congress and no other forfeiture proceedings could be un-dertaken. Resolutions expressive of sorrow of the senate at the death of the late Senator Miller were called up and addresses followed, after which adjournment took place House, May 27 .- Dingley, from the committee on conference, submitted a report that the committee on the shipping bill could not agree. Breekenridge, of Kentucky, thought that the consideration of the report should be postponed until the members of the house had an opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill carefully. Aftersome discussion the statement was made that the pending proposition was simply to arm the president with the right to deprive Canad ans of privileges of which they deprived citizens of the United States. The report was then agreed to without division. Resuming the considera-tion of the obcomargarine bill in committee of the whole, Daniel moved to reduce the special tax on retail dealers in oleomargarine from \$48 to \$25. Hitt oppoand the amondment, believing that the juigment of rate of tax night be relied upon, but, with out action, the committee rose and the the committee on agriculture in lixing the ouse adjourned.

SENATE, May 28 .- The chair laid before | WITH JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY. the senate Wilson's resolution, offered yes terday, providing for an investigation by the committee on Indian affairs into the matter of appointments of Indian traders by the committee on Indian affairs. Re ferred to the committee on Indian affairs. The senate then resumed the consideration of the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill. The pending question was to lay on the table Van Wyck's amendment forfeiting all ands conterminous with and adjacent to such parts of the proposed lines not com-pleted at the date of the passage of this ict. The motion to lay on the table was lost,-yeas 23, nays 25. The question then recurred on the adoption th amendment. The Van Wyck bill for the taxation of railroads was then placed be fore the senate and, under the plea of dis-cussing this bill, the dehate on the Northern Edmunds Pacifie forfeiture continued. alled attention to the fact that the effect of the proceedings thus far on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was just the same as if the senators had all been employed by the railroad company to "bedevil" the bill and to do nothing at all in the matter to which it related. He reminded Van Wyck that only a little while ago that senator had proposed to give out of the funds of the United States-for that was what it United amounted to-a subsidy to the Union Pacific railroad company-from lands on

which the United States had a mortgage far beyond their value-which subsidy was intended to aid the building of railroads in Nebraska. Doubtless Van Wyck could ex-plain his inconsistency. If it was good for the Union Pacific to have United States funds with which to build railroads in Ne braska why was it not good for Washing-

ton Territory that the Northern Pacific should be allowed to finish its road through that territory? Van Wyck did not think the senator from Vermont need be anxious about people making any mistake about the senators being "all employed by the railroad company." He did not think the word "bedeviling" should be employed to characterize an attempt to widen the provisions of the Northern Pacific forfeiture aill so as to cover land that ought to befor It was evident from the way the feited. bill had been reported from the committee that it was intended to give an advantage to the railroad company—that it proposed to forfeit only what the railroad company were willing should be forfeited. He thought it had been "engineered" in the interest of the railroad company. No definite action was taken before the senate adjourned.

House, May 28 .- The house then went into committee of the whole, Springer in the chair, on the oleomargarine bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Daniel, reducing the special tax on retail dealers from \$48 to \$25. Van Schaick presented a protest from the executive board of Knights of Labor of Milwaukee, against the bill's passage, Butterworth vored making oleomargarine sales under ts true colors, but was not in favor of tax ig it out of existence. Hammond moved o strike out the clause requiring oleomar parine to be packed in new wooden pack He did not, he said, know the purose of this provision, but it looked like a It looked not only like an effort to arotect butter but to protect barrels. Re reted-35 to SS. Gibson bitterly denounc d the bill as a betrayal of the democratic party. Townsend offered an amendment reducing the tax on a pound of oleomar-garine from 10 to 2 cents. McCrary noved to fixed the rate at 5 cents. R ected. Glass moved to fix it at 1 cent Rejected. Pending action on Townsend's amendment the house adjourned.

House, May 29 .- Thespeaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of state submitting an estimate of \$106,100 for inaugurating the Bartholdi statute. Referred. Mr. Morrison of New York, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported a bill amending the status relating to transmission of obscene ments proposed by his bill are intended to make its provisions so definite that the cannot be disobeyed with impunity. The house then went into committee of the whole on the oleomargarine bill, the ing amendment being that offered by Mr. Townsend reducing the tax on oleomarga 10 to 2 cents per pound. Re rine jected, 66 to 97. Mr. Daniel then offered his amendment abolishing the tax on towhich was advocated by Mr McAdoo of New Jersey. Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey, while he was in favor of the repeal of the tobacco tax, was opposed to the amendment as endangering the passage of the bill. Pending action the committee rose and the house adjourned until Tues-

The President to be Married June 2d Without Fuss or Feathers.

Washington dispatch: All speculation about the fact and date of President Cleveland's marriage was brought to a close tonight by an authoritative statement that the much-talked-of event will occur here next Wednesday, June 2d. The knot will be tied about 5 o'clock in the alternoon at the executive mansion, and after an ample collation the evening will be passed with an old-fashioned social mingling of a few and select invited guests. The president will go to New York Sunday to participate in the Decoration day ceremonies there and in Brooklyn, and will return to Washington Tuesday, accompanied by Miss Folsom and some of the invited guests to the wedding. It is not expected that the president and his bride will make a bridal tour. They will remain at the executive mansion for a while, he attending to his official busness and his wife devoting her time to fit ting up and furnishing a new home in Tenalleytown, recently purchased by the presdent, which will probably be ready within a month and will then be occupied as a summer residence. There will be no fuss and no feathers at the wedding or on the Jeffersonian simplicity will wedding day. predominate throughout. Col. Lamont reurned to Washington this morning, after

having met Miss Folsom at her arrival last night. He was at the white house for a w minutes, about noon to see the Presient and then went to his home. New Y rk dispatch, 28th: Up to a late hour to-day the reporters had not been able to learn where Miss Folsom was stopping. A number of letters addressed to er have accumulated at the St. James otel, but remained uncalled for. It was originally intended that she should stop at this hotel, but the plan has been altered. Col. Lamont was at the Hoffman house early in the day, but disappeared later. The clerk would not say where he had

gone. It was learned that the trunks of ome of the party had been forwarded to Richfield Springs. New York special: Miss Frances Folsom bride-elect of the president, her mother, Mrs. Folsom, and her uncle, Mr. Benjamin Folsom, arrived here late last night. They came comparatively unannounced on the Red Star steamer Nordland, Col. Lamont

met the steamer in a revenue cutter, and the party were transferred to the cutter amid the shrill salutes of steam whistles and waving of handkerchiels and hats, quite inusual at so late an hour of the night. When Miss Folsom walked down the gangplank to the cutter the steamer's side was lined with interested people. The captain of the Nordland blew a shrill blast and the cutter replied. The passengers, who hung over the rail of the steamship, joined in the medley, and to the shouts was added the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Then the cutter steered for the dock at the quarantine landing. Finally she landed at the Twenty-third street dock, on the North river side.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the presi dent's sister, has been in town several days to meet Miss Folsom. They are staying at a private house. Miss Folsom did not know of the death of hergrandfather, which occurred after the Nordland sailed. The iews may affect her wishes about the day of the wedding.

THE PRESIDENT'S MARRIAGE. "Society" Has Settled That It Will Occur in June.

Washington special: Although the president still gives forth no sound, certain or uncertain, on the subject of his marriage, "society" has definitely settled it that the president has actually purchased the Green estate, hard by Georgetown, and society has also determined that the honeymoon is to be spent at this place. Private Secre tary Lamont, who only a few days since denied energetically that the president had made or intended to make any investment in suburban property, yesterday smilingly communicated the information as to the above purchase. It is said the president will be married in Buffalo, and the death of the grandfather of the bride will give all the excuse that is needed if it is concluded to nive a private wedding. Numerous inquiries have come here as to apartments aid to have been engaged at one of the Baltimore hotels, the Mt. Verron, the Carrollton and the St. James each being mentioned in this connection. It was conectured by some that the quarters had been engaged for the accommodation of the president, and that he was to be married n Baltimore. Mr. Lamont, in answer to a direct question, said most positively that in accommodations for the president had been asked for in Baltimore. It is said, nowever, that quarters have been spoken for in Baltimore, but that they are for some members of the Folsom family, who will meet the president in Baltimore and go on to Buffalo with him. So much mys tery is made, however, of all the circumstances that the greater part of what is said is necessarily conjecture and inferance. A gentleman from Chicago, who called upon the president a few days ago, told him the people of the northwest would begreatpleased to have him visit that section, and asked him if he could not arrange a trip this summer. The president replied hat he would like to do so, but that for the present it would be impossible. "I have to pay for every day I am absent from my ourk " said he. "I was up in Maryland for couple of days last week, and when I reurned my work had accumulated so that Intmost despaired of catching up. 1 expeet to take a vacation this summer, it is necessary I should have a rest, but it must be a vacation in the best sense of the word, and not a 'circus,' as a visit to any number of cities would necessarily be.

DECORATION DAY IN NEW YORK.

Grand Parade and Fitting Tribute Paid to the Memory of Gen. Grant.

In the decoration day exercises in New York President Cleveland reviewed the grand par.de. As he appeared in front of the reviewing stand the march of the column was taken up. When the Twentysecond regiment reached Delmonico's, Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, the band in the leadership of Gilmore struck up Mendelssohn's wedding march until after Twenty-fifth street was passed. While passing the Fifth avenue hotel the enthusiasm of the ladies at the windows told they recognized the strains, so different from other marches which had preceded. It was also evident that the president knew the import of the music, for as the band approached a flush of the face indicated that he knew why it was played on that occasion. He recognized the honor by raising his hat to the military salute of the band master.

Riverside was the Mecca of patriotism. and it made an early start. As early as 6 o'clock people began to flock about the tomb of Grant Magnificent offerings sent from various states were not all in place when the ceremonies of the day began, and many will have to be arranged her eafter. The general effect was beautiful in the extreme. Col. Fred Grant arrived about 11 o'clock and professed great satisfaction with the arrangements. A long platform had been built out from the hillside in front of the tomb on each side and behind it. About the vault stages, with seating capacity for 1,200 or 1,500 spectators had been crected.

The services at the tomb, which did not begin until nearly 3 o'clock, were most impressive. They began with Chopin's funeral march and that portion of the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, begin-"Comrades, the duty of the day, ning: was recited by Post Commander J. P. Howatt, of U. S. Grant post No. 327. The Chaplain R. B. G. Wiloffered prayer. liams conducted the responsive services from the Grand Army ritual, beginning, 'Wha' man is he that liveth and shall not see the death?" A chant beginning "Jesus Christ said, I am the resurrection and the vert recited "In your name, my comrade, which he is chairman at \$8 per diem. graves of all who died in the sacred cause of our country," and then the hymn, "Ye Heroes who immortal live," was sung. The ration by Senator Logan followed.

Ger. Logan began his address by re-marking that the spectacle of millions of citizens assembling throughout the land to der that republies are ungrateful. To be an American citizen officiating in service of gratitude to fallen defenders of his country is but second to being numbered amongthose to whom this homage is rendered. In the course of his address Gen, Logan said the number of patriots who voluntarily left home, family and peaceful parents to defend the principle then sub-mitted to the decision of war was 2 335,-951, and of these nearly 500,000 perished After comparing to-day's tribute to the martyrs with the more imposing monumental and other commemorative methods of the ancients, Gen. Logan referred in touching language to the death since last Decoration day of Gen. Grant. In eulogizing Grant the speaker said:

A GILT-EDGED INSTITUTION.

One That Costs the Nation a Million Dollars Per Annum.

Washington special: A few days ago Senator Allison rose in his seat and presented a petition from various citizens of his state of Iowa praying the abolition of the American house of lords. The body of which Mr. Allison is a member is most appropriately characterized. There is no other legislative hody in the world which has so much pretension, exercises so much power, assumes so many privileges, or costs the people whom it helps to govern so much money. This body of seventy-six men costs the people of this country close on to \$1,000,000 per annum. Every one of them has at least one clerk paid out of the public treasury, not a few have two. When a senator is chairman of a committee his clerk or clerks are put down in the official register as clerks of that committee; the clerks of the other committees are properly designated as "private secretaries." At every exit from the senate chamber are two attendants always on hand to open and shut the doors as senators walk in and out. Such eminent and exalted members as S nator Edmunds and others, in addition to their clerks, have a body guard assigned to their committee rooms, who is on the roll as a "messenger." Whenever you go in the senate wing of the capitol you actually stumble over the swarm of attendants who are kept at public expense to minister to the personal comfort of senators. The wages paid to many of these are in excess of what is accorded in private employment to a high character of skilled labor. It is a wonder that Senator Allison did not blush scarlet when he held that petition in his hands. More than a year ago, in response to the extended and just criticism on the enormous expenses of the senate, he offered a resolution for an investigation of the whole subject, with the professed design of lopping off useless expenses and bringing the cost of maintaining senatorial dignity down to a somewhat more modest figure. Ampion musical society sang "Nearer My God to Thee," and the Rev. R. S. Harris put at the head of the investigation committee. His committee has done absolute-ly nothing. For the sake of show, the form of discharging a very few minor employes was gone through with, but in a short time the vacant places were all filled again, and the roll of senate employes is life," by the Ampion society followed. Then Post Commander Howatt continued the introduced his resolution. A few weeks ritual, beginning with "To-day is the festi-val of our dead." Post Commander Cal-give another clerk to the committee of His we have deposited these memorial flowers motion was carried without objection, upon this tomb, which represents the the vaunted "senatorial courtesy," of which he and his associates so proud, not permitting any. Yet there are at least twenty-five so-

called "committee clerks," who altogether since the first Monday of December have not performed public labor enough to make an eight-hour day, any one of whom could sing peans of gratitude to their sleeping benefactors should forever silence the siananother clerk, which may well be doubted. Cheered by the experience of Mr. Edmunds, President (pro tem) Sherman and Mr. Mc-Millan, chairman of the committee on commerce, each asked for another man for his special purposes, and each, of course, got him. It would seem to be a good time for Mr. Allison to get his committee of retrenchment to work. They have had a year's rest, and might apply themselves with some vigor now. The British house of lords consists of 502 members, no one of whom receive any compensation. The salary list of the employes of the house of lords is £43,666, or in round numbers less than \$220,000 per annum. The United on day of Gen, Grant. In eulogizing rant the speaker said: "No comprehensive plan for the final marriage is positively to take place, and the middle of June is set for the date. position to lead the union hosts. From serve them this year call for \$321,627, or that time the triumph of the union armies \$100,000 more than the British people are called upon to pay the employes of the Shakespeare wrote of Julius Casar, 'He house of lords, with a membership nearly It would not be well seven times greater. to grant the prayer of Mr. Allison's consti-tuents and abolish the senate. The wisdom of the founders of the government in generals of history, and concluded that, all providing for the equal representation of the states has not seemed to be less striking as time rolls on. While the syschiselled upon the majestic column that. | tem may have its imperfections, its advantages are too strong to be lightly surrendered. But it is high time for the senate Washington and Grant, the warriors of to pause in its unrepublican and undemoliberty; one its father, the other its latest cratic assumptions of privileges and powers, n its not only imitating but far excelling the aristocratic legislative bodies of the old world, in surrounding itself with an army of useless subordinates, and to return to the ideas, practices, simple and unpretendog methods which were formerly charac-

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nouncing its readiness to give immediate effect to the provisions of the act when it should become a law. M. Demole, minister of justice, read the preamble of the bill, which stated that the princes had seized every opportunity to damage the republic, and declared that time had therefore arrived when they should cease their intrigues within the borders of France. The reading of the bill and the subsequent remarks of M. Demole were frequently interrupted by derisive shouts from the members of the right, but amid much excitement and confusion the motion of urgency was carried and the bill was referred to a committee.

The German government is preparing an espionage hill which will be introduced in the reichstag at the earliest possible moment after the assembling of that body.

At Keokuk, Ia., Jacob Steffer, a well-todo citizen, was shot dead by his son John, who was recently released from an insane asylum before being fully cured. The young man had somehow eluded the watch fulness of the family and procured a revol ver and waylaid his father in the dark. e mother of the youthful maniac, who, by her importunities, procured his liberation, is nearly frantic.

On the certification of the civil service commission the following persons have been appointed special examiners in the pension office at Washington: Henry W. Snyder of Tennessee, Samuel D. Stahl of nois, Fred K. Jones of Indiana, Martin B. Miller of Indiana, Charles P. Berry of Illinois, Edward McLatlin of California.

At Lehigh, Iowa, the fourteen-year-old kaughter of Mr. Schoonover, while playing with a pistol which she supposed was not onded, accidentally discharged it, the ball lodging in the head of her sister, two years younger.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in an extra edition, states that after the publication of Maxwell's confession last Wednesday week the body of C. A. Preller was exhumed and the parts which Maxwell swore in his testimony to have been diseased were dissected purpose of ascertaining whether or not Preller had suffered from stricture or any other private ailment. The result of investigation was that no stricture or other disordered condition of the parts was found. Three doctors will be put on the stand to testify to this as a rebuttal of Maxwell's testimony.

A London dispatch says that Secretary Bayard's recent note to Minister West, which the latter cabled to Earl Rosebery, the British foreign minister, has been made public. It requests that England shall restrain the extreme exercise of what Canada considers to be her legal rights in the matter of seizing American fishing vessels, and forbid additional seizu.es during the diplomatic discussion of the disputed question. The note is couched in calm and judicious terms throughout, and assumes the intention of both countries to secure a removal of cause for dispute.

A Big Conspiracy.

Chicago dispatch: A conference between Pollee Captain Schaack and State Attorney Grinnel occurred to-day. It is ramored to have been about the conspiracy which the captain has been credited with the discovery of Startling as the rumor is, it is said that Captain Schnack has in his possension the details of a plot concorded by numericalists which contemplated blowing up the loard of trade police stations and various other buildings in the sRy on dune 14th.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Grasshoppers and Bugs Making a Good L ving in Some Localities.

Chicago dispatch: The following cron summary is printed in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review : "As the season advances reports of the presence of insects in winter wheat fields grow more numerous, but beyond certain afflicted districts in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the resorts are of an isolated character and do ot appear to seriously threaten the genral outlook for an average crop yield outhern Illinois continues to send in the nost serious reports as to ravages by tinch bugs. Alexander, Bond, Edwards, lefferson and Monroecounties al in south ra Illinois, report great injury in many of he fields.

Grenola, Franklin and P ano ama counties in Kansas, Felton and Highand counties in Ohio, and Howard county Indiana, report considerable injury from hinch bugs.

Grasshoppers are reported in numerous nantities in Winneshick county, Howard county, Indiana, and in Athens ounty, Ohio.

Looking over the entire winter wheat belt, the promise is still good for an average yield, but the early promise that the seain was to bring forth a 'bumper' crop will now be abandoned. The acreage would not warrant such an outcome, unless the conditions were everywhere extremely favorable."

Picturesque Canada.

An opportunity, such as is rarely affordd, to visit the remarkably picturesque but little-known regions of the Canadian Domillion, as well as her chief cities, and above all Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence river, is now offered to the public by the Michigan Central on the occasion of the annual session of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythins, at Toronto on the thirteenth of July next. Two routes are offered. One direct via Michigan Central to St. Thomas and thence via Canadian Pacific to Toronto. The other via Michigan Central to Ningara, stopping at Falls View where the finest views of the Falls are to be had, and crossing the lake to Toronto by steamer. The fare from Chicago to Toronto and return is but \$9.00. Arrangements have also been made for the sale of round-trip tickets to American visitors, from Toronto to Montreal and return, all rail, via Canadian Pacific, with privilege of stopping over at Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion, \$5.00, or going one way by steamer and another by rail, \$10.00, while the rate to Quebec and return with similar privileges is but t o dollars more. Any detailed information relative to routes, rates, accommodations or tickets can be had upon application to 0. W. Russian, Grant, which is a remarkably artistic bit tieneral Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigas Central, Chicago.

Flowers for Grant's Grave.

Cheyenne (Wyoming) special: A special car of flowers sent from San Francisco to be placed upon the tomb of Gen. Grant in Highland park, New York, Decoration day, passed through Cheyenne with this morning's train. Flowers were contained in a specially arranged car that had no doubt

been artistically decorated when it left Frisco; but the hot sun, dust and glare from the alkali plains, had worked sad change. The side of the car was ornamented with a large portrait of Gen. The car door was opened for only Grant. a few minutes to secure a renewal of ice b which a cool temperature is maintained and also to allow a delegation of Grand Army men to see the collection. The flowers were in charge of Messre, J. L. Lyons and C. A. Fuller. They are the con-tribution of a G. A. R. post, the military The offering officers and private citizens. contains 3,000 calla lilies and a bewilds ing display of des gus, such as G. A. R. badges, American flags, wreaths with stars hanners, swords, crowns, crosses, auchors, hearts, broken columns, floral pillows and laurel wreaths. The most striking design is a life size equestrian statue of Gen. Grant, which is a remarkably artistic bit

became simply a question of time. When was the foremost man of all of this world,' Grant had not then lived."

Gen. Logan went on to compare Grant' achievements with those of all the great had equaled him. Two names should be eaping from the banks of the Potomac, raises its graceful head far into the cloudsdefender.

band then played Beethoven' The funeral march Next came a salute for the dead. The first battalion of marines from the North Atlantic squadron fired, then all the first battery of National guards, and then the North Atlantic squadron anchored in the river under command of Rear Admiral Jonett.

My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was sung, and all present joined in the anthem, pro ducing a grand effect. The taps wer The taps were sounded and the benediction pronounced by Bishop Wm. L. Harris, of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Once More Hung Up.

Chicago Special: The case of William J. Connell against the Pennsylvania railroad ompany is once more hung up. The jury in Judge Hawes' court has been discharged on account of inability to agree on a verdict. This was the third trial of the case. Connell was an Omaha man who bought a through ticket from that city to New York in 1880 from the Wabash. One of the coupons carried him over the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to Jersey City. A short distance beyond Philadelphin the conductor asked him for his ticket. He offered the coupon, which was a part of the through ticket from Omahn. The conductor refused to accept it, and Connell was ejected from the train. He claimed to have received severe injuries and sued the Pennsylvania for \$15,000 damages On two trials he recovered a verdict for the fall amount claimed. From the ver-dict in the second trial the railroad company took the matter to the supreme court, where the verdict in the court below was set uside and the case remanded for a third trial. This trial has consumed all of the week. W. J. Hynes and an Omaha lawyer represented the plaintiff, and A. S. Trude and Willard & Driggs the railroad company. The trial was hotly contested.

A Locomotive Explodes.

A railway locomotive exploded on the 29th on the Illinois Central railroad near Wildwood station, and the engineer, fireman and conductor were seriously injure 1. Wildwood is a small station two and a half miles south of Pullman. The engine had pulled into a side track when the boiler exploded, completely wrecking the engine. The engineer was struck over the heart with the lever and is liable to die. Escapiog water and steam seriously scalded the con ductor and fireman. This injured men were taken to St. Luke's hospital and a wreck ing train sent out to the scene of the disaster.

The pupils of the public schools at Fremont will give an exposition on June 10th and 11th. The object of the exposition is to demonstrate the acquirements of the standpoint.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

teristic of that body, and belitting the

character and genius of our institutions.

Land Commissioner Sparks in a decision rendered on the 27th rejected the claim of the Wisconsin railroad farm mortgage land company to about 123,000 acres of indemnity lands selected in 1882 and 1883 under the act of June 3, 1856. The commissioner follows the decision of the court of claims and supreme court in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company vs. the United States, and holds that the action of the state in disposing of the lands granted for the construction of a road between Portage and Tamah for the benefit of the farm mortgage company was a diversion of same from the purpose for which they were granted, and that while congress assented to such a diversion its ass ut applied only to the lands which had been certified to by the state prior to the passage of the act of July 27, 1868, and not to lands which were then unselected and uncertified, and which were not coterminous with the road between Portage and Tamah. He therefore holds the company's selections for cancellation, subject to appeal within sixty days.

The comptroller of the currency reports the amount of national bank notes outstanding to be \$311,510,245, being a decrease during the last month of \$2,032,-339, and a decrease since January 1, 1885. of \$6,914.178. The amount of al tender notes on deposit with the United States treasurer to redeem notes of insolvent and iquidating banks and banks retiring circulation is reported as being \$61,252,614, being an increase in deposits during the last month of \$3.032.571, and an increase in deposits since June 1, 1885, of \$23,659,-801.

An effort is to be made to secure action by the house postoffice committee upon house bill No. 7,474, known as the postmaster's bill, John H. Patterson, editor of the United States Mail at Chicago, is in Washington, and says he has enough votes pledged in its favor to get it through the house if he can only secure favorable action by the postoffice committee. The bill is the result of the late postmasters' convention, and it is said to embody the neces sary redress for grievances of third and fourth-class postmasters in the matter of rent, light, fuel as d clerk hire.

THE Plattemouth canning factory has pupils from both a literary and industrial | contracted for over 800 acres of sweet corn.