UNION,

Stanford, of California, railroads, mines and real estate ... .... \$75,000,000 Fair, of Nevada, gold mines ... 50,000,000 Sawyer, of Wisconsin, saw mills and lumber..... 4,000,000 Brown, of Geo.gia, real estate 4,000,000 mines and railroads ...

Bowen, of Colorado, mines. Sherma., of Ohio, real estate and bank stock..... Hale, of Maine, real estate and stocks ... Beck, of Kentucky, Western Hearst, of California, mines... Van Wyck, of Nebraska, Western lands and various

real estate .. Mahone, of Virginia, rail-roads, mines, etc..... Payne, of Ohio, Cleveland city property and stocks... Cameron, of Pennsylvania, railroads, banks and real estate ... Miller, of New York, wood

Jones, of Nevada, Alaska West, of Missouri, Kansas City real estate, etc ... Allison, of Iowa, real estate, Sabine, of Minnesota, about Kenna, of West Virginia, lands and mines ... Hawley, of Connecticut, news-

Chace, of Rhode Island, cotton factories .. Plumb, of Kansas, Western lands and railroads. Teller, of Colorado, mines and Logan, of Illinois, real estate,

paper and real estate ...

Ingalls, of Kansas ..... 100,000 McPherson, of New Jersey, stock farms.....

3,000,000

250,000

800,000

250,000

500,000

1,000,000

Making a total for twenty-\$192,695,000

## RED CLOUD ON CAPT. BELL. The Indian Chief Writes a Letter Highly

Flattering to the New Agent. washington special: Chief Red Cloud rites to Dr. Bland, stating that there is reat rejoicing at Pine Ridge agency over fie dismissal of Agent McGillicuddy, "Since the arrival of Capt. Bell here," cays Red Cloud, "none of my people have had cause to complain, as he has adopted the just and manly course of treating all Indians alike, without regard to former cliques and clans. Although strict in the execution and performance of his duty, he is kind and just to us all. The long fight is over at last and tyranny and oppression is a thing of the past here. My people will, I trust, never debase themlves so low as to prove ungrateful to the authorites in Washington that rescued tion and injustice. We are happy and joy ful now, for peace and content reigns, and it makes my heart glad to tell you. Equal justice and equal distribution of our annual supplies is what we have long wished and prayed for. Capt. Bell has restored to

der that they feel joyful no and never want to see McGillicuddy a be agency PAST-NUPTIAL CARES.

people all the ration tickets that had

They amounted to upward of 900 and some of the Indians had not

unjustly been taken from them by McGilli-

drawn rations for upward of three years

and were dependent on their friends for food for themselves and families. No won-

About 1,000 cards announcing the marriage of the president were sent out from the white house on the 4th by mail, mes sengers and otherwise. The cards are ex ceedingly simple and plain, engraved in heavy lines on a full sheet of fine paper. They read as follows:

Mr. Grover Cleveland. Miss Frances Folsom. Married On Wednesday, June Second, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Six. Executive Mansion, Washington.

The announcement was sent to members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court, senators and representatives in congress, the diplomatic corps, the lieutenantgeneral of the army, the admiral of navy, and personal friends of the president and Mrs. Cleveland in Albany and Buffalo. The Rev. William Cleveland, Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Cleveland are now the only guests at the white house, and will probably remain some time longer.

## MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

This is the Ferdiet Rendered in the St. Louis Maxwell Case.

The jury in the Maxwell murder case returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. About noon the jury proceeded to take another ballot after having argued with the obstinate members. The ballots were collected and counted by the foreman, who found that the word "guilty" was inscriped upon each. A deputy was summoned, and he was told the jury had a communication to make to the court. The sheriff took the twelve men in charge and filed with them to their seats, where they remained standing while the foreman read from a slip of paper: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guitty of murder in the first degree, ar set forth in the indictment.

When the jury came in Maxwell was sitting between his attorneys, and when the verdict was read his face blanched and he turned his eyes to the floor. The jury was then polled and each juror assented to the verdict, after which the judge dismissed The prisoner was taken to his cell to await the result of a motion for a new trial, which will be made upon grounds of incompetency of the prosecution's witnesses and errors of the judge's instruction to the

BIG BLAZE AT LOUISVILLE.

At Louisville, Ky., on the morning of the 6th, a fire was discovered on the stage of the new Grand theater. The alarm was sent in but the engines that responded were unable to do anything towards extinguishing the fire, which by this time covered all of the middle of the block between Third and Fourth, Jefferson and Green streets. At daybreak the entire center of the square was a glowing mass of red hot metal and blazing wood. The theater was one of the finest in the west or south and is a comTENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

Secretary Manning Asks to be Relieved of the Cares of Office.

The following self explanatory corresponlence was made public on the 5th inst.: WASHINGTON, May 30 .- My Dear Sir: I have decided to place in your hands my resignation of the office which you did me the honor to ask me to accept fifteen months ago. My reasons for this decision are both public and personal. Since the partial recovery of my health has permitted me to reflect upon the demands of the public service, to which I had given perhaps too freely all my strength, and upon the conditions of resuming my labors at your side I have not for a moment ques-1,000,000 tioned what must be my present duty. 1,000,000 The full recovery of my health is pronounced to be an affair of weeks, and a 1,000,000 longer period of rest, especially during the 1,000,000 hot months, is prescribed, or at least ad-2,000,000 vised. Compliance with this advice would not be practicable were I to resume now the general direction of the treasury 1,000,000 department; even if abating something 1,000,000 of the energy which it seemed needful to expend in the first year of my work. Supervision at a distance would be more a hindrance than help to 5,000,000 the acting secretary, but it is now belitting that a department of the government so difficult and important should be ad-5,000,000 ministered by a convalescent, studious of parrying its daily exactions; and that the 8,000,000 watchful control of its enormous influence or direction of its fiscal policies, even under your wise lead, should be attempted by iny one concerned about the husbanding of his strength. The reforms in our fiscal policy which you have maintained and which have been framed and commended to the wisdom of the legislative branch are reforms necessary to our safety, binding it honor, obligatory in the traditions of democracy, set down with promises in our books. Our present tariff is a needless oppression instead of an easy burden. Our currency is chaos, in which procure from forced purchases of one of the precious metals a mechanical increment, under a coinage law so ill-judged and un-

timely that it hinders the opening of our mints to the natural and unlimited coinnge of both metals and free expansion of our gold and silver coin along with the growing needs of a mighty people. All our needful customs revenue might be collected by strictly revenue duties on a few score articles instead of duties upon more than a thousand articles The mere machinery of the administration by its own mass and complexity, breaks down and crushes out the enterprise it assumes to protect. Better currency than elsewhere exists might be had by a few lines of repealing and empowering legislation, followed by two or three years o and joined with the present sagacious co duct of our foreign policy by the state de partment. Under the operation of the currency and tariff laws now in force, which you and the Forty-ninth congress were elected by the people to repeal and reform, the burdened industries of our country are plunging heavily along a merry road toward foreseen dangers. We talk of foreseen dangers. arbitrating our respective share of dis-aster instead of knocking off our self-imposed fetters and releasing general pros-perity. This is not in my deliberate judgment a time when the president can delay to provide or afford to dis-pense with the actual as well as the head of the treasury department. The fiscal policy of the federal government in respect to a debt so large, taxation so per vasive, and a currency which is universal cannot fail of being a chief factor in the national and individual well-being. Your own duty, to which you have addressed your-self with such clear and unflinching purpose; the duty of congress in the premise and the laws which may yet be enacted for the guidance of the treasury department will require that you be assisted in their administration by an officer capable of full efficiency and of unvaried circumspection. Permit me, therefore without hesitation to accept my temporary disability as summons to stand aside and make way for one immediately capable of fulfilling every requirement of the public service. Very respectfully yours. DANIEL MANNING. spectfully yours.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MASSION, WASHINGTON, June -My Dear Mr. Manning: I have received your letter in which your resignation is tendered as secretary of the treasury. The sentiments therein contained are entirely in keeping with devotion to public duty and loyalty to the interests of the government which have characterized your rela tions to the present administration. I am not surprised, though much impressed, by the concern which you evince for the cor rection of the abuses and the management of reforms to which in your letter you al lude, and which have been so often topics in our anxious consultations. I have hoped that the day was at hand when th party to which we belong influenced largely by faith and confidence in you and in the wisdom of your views, should be quickened o a sense of responsibility and led to more harmonious action upon the import ant questions with which you have had to In considering your proposed tion, I should be strongly inclined by my personal regard and friendship and by your services to the country to beg you at once and entirely abandon your inclination to relinquish your part of the arduous duty, but I onvinced that I should not do this and that in all I suggest and ask I should have much at heart your welfare and safety. You have placed your resignation in my A responsibility here begins and I know that responsibility will be met and the wishes of the people of the land fully inswered when I ask you to postpone for while any insistence upon acceptance of your resignation and that your final conclusion thereof may be delayed until the effects of continued rest and freedom from efficial care upon your condition may be better tested. I therefore earnestly request you to accept a leave of absence until the first day of October next, when, if you desire it, the question of your resignation may be resumed, with, permay be resumed, better means of judging all better means of judging all e facts and probabilities which bould be considered in its determination. Hoping that you will consent to this suggestion, and trusting that your encourprogress towards restoration to health may continue, I am, faithfully your GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Hon. Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury. Secretary Manning has accepted the president's suggestion and will allow his resignation to lie over until his leave of absence shall have expired. Assistant Secretary Fairchild has been requested to continue to act as secretary until that time and has consented to do so.

SLASHED WITH A BOWIE-KNIFE.

Details have been received at Evansville, Ind., of a terrible murder committed in Stevensport, Warrick county, near the line of Spencer county, Dr. Agiet, a prominent physician of that place, being killed by John L. Gentry. The quarrel originated in the heat of a political discussion, during which Gentry drew a bowie-knife and cut Aglet's throat from ear to ear, the victim living only about five minutes. The mur-derer managed to escape. The killing is one of the most dastardly ever heard of in the annals of Warrick county. It is probable that if captured the murderer will be lynched.

THE SCHEME WILL NOT WORK.

Gloncester Fishermen Not Ready for Acceptance of Another Reciprocity Treaty.

Washington special: While all proper means will be taken to urge upon the Canadian and English governments the inexpediency of depriving our fishing vessels of ordinary commercial rights, yet at the worst it is clear that the Gloucester men will not be driven into accepting another reciprocity treaty merely because they are

orbidden to visit Canadian ports for buit. To begin with, they are now evidently stablishing a system of procuring bait by having it brought to them beyond the three-mile limit. A case in which two American vessels adopted this device was reported the other day from Cape Breton. There is no doubt that many other American schooners have been supplied in this way with fresh baits in harbors west of Halifax, Several vessels, also, including the Garfield, Gerring and Greenleaf, have procured bail and ice in Bras d'Or lake or Canso and Fox islands. Some of the Gloocester fishermen say that they can always get all the bait they want by avoiddominion protection vessels, and ng the consider that the seizure of the Adams was

ine wholly to her own carelessness. It is evident that these confident views are based on the desire of many of the peode to sell buit, and this is a safe reliance since it is known that hundreds of men women, and children depend for a living on the quid they catch and sell. There reason to believe that if the restrictions against the selling of bait are enforced igainst the inhabitants, they will raise ar outery which will prove more efficient for the American fisherman than the latter

ould raise for themselves. Besides, there are other sources of bait The vessels of some owners have on expressly ordered not to attempt to It is perfectly possible to establish stations for built at the Magdalen Islands on that portion of the Newfoundland coast which s open under the treaty. Then Eastport s not far away, and bait may be carried from far more distant ports and kept with The great changes due to seine fishing over the days when all mackerel were hauled in by hook or line must be considered.

All these points increase the conviction that the Canadians have not so notent a everage in the bait controversy for securing another reciprocity treaty as they imagine. And of course all this presuposes a submission to the view that the American fishermen are excluded by the treaty from the commercial transaction of buying bait, which has not yet been conceded.

THE PRESIDENTIAL HONEYMOON.

It is Being Whiled Away on the Crest of the Alleghanies, 3,000 Feet Above the Sea. Deer Park (Ma.) dispatch: The place elected for the presidential honeymoon is on the crest of the Alleghanies. The house is known as the cottage of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia. Deer Park is 3,000 feet above the sea. The cottage is about half a mile east of Deer Park hotel, in the center of a grove upon one of the finest of driveways, in the midst of a group of cottages, among which those of Harrison, Garrett, Miss Mary Garrett, daughter of the late J. W. Garrett, and Stephen B Elkins are most conspicuous. The president and bride will find abundant use for horses, which friends have provided. The driver are a feature of the place. The president will not be annoyed by hotel quests, as the hotel at Deer Park and Oak-

and do not open until later in June.
The president and his bride of twenty four hours spent the first day of their honeymoon 2,700 feet above the sea, in one of the most beautiful and romant parts of Maryland. They are at a cottage situated about fifty yards from Deer Park station and have, of course, been the center of interest to all persons living within a radius of ten miles. The run from Washngton was made in about six hours, and just at daybreak the train stopped at a point about one hundred yards from the station and in front of the main drive. When the party entered the house a cheerful fire was blazing brightly on the hearth and made a pleasant contrast to the chilly atmosphere without. The house s guarded by twelve detectives, who are required to know nothing, and the admonition is hardly necessary, as not a word will they utter on any subject. Davis said that the president had strictly enjoined secrecy before he would consent to come here, and the company had tried to give him as much privacy as possible. He vill not even receive mail, and does not in tend to see anyone during his stay. He will certainly remain here until Saturday and probably until Monday. The train on which he came is still here at his service in case he should take a notion to leave at any time.

The bridal party is attended by a French maid, the president's valet and two colored servants. Their baggage consisted of four large trunks and two boxes. Mrs. Cleve land brought only such garments as would insure comfort, but the president brought with him a fishing suit and outlit, and will engage in piscatorial sport during his stay.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE. Washington special: The adacrity with which Bayard cabled the acceptance of Winston's resignation indicates the utmost confidence of the administration in its ability to manage the affairs of the government at home and abroad without the aid of Mr. Winston. In his communication to the state department Winston does not give his reasons for his resignation. He merely says they are "personal." It is well known in Washington what they are. He sought the appointment with great diligence, telling his friends that he wanted to go to Persia, as that would please the lady whom he expected to marry. Before leaving for the orient elaborate prepaprations were made for the wedding, but much to the surprise of his friends it did not take place. The lady in question is Miss Calhoun, who has been prominent in society here of late as a guest of Mrs. Hearst. It is said that Winston felt that he had got enough when he reached Constantinople, and would have turned back from that point but for fear of being laughed at. A strange coincidence is noted in the resignation of Winston and the appearance in a New York paper of a long letter written by Mr. Winston's secretary, which was published on the day the resignation reached this country. This letter paints Persia, Telieran, the shah and everything connected with that country in a most unfavorable light, and concludes with a half column devoted to proving the needlessness of maintaining an American empassy at Teheran.

SHORT BY AN OFFICER. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 7 .- About 7 o'clock this morning Officer Pat Hayes shot an unknown man whom he was trying to arrest for a misdemeaner, but who drew a sharp knife and resisted. The bullet, a 41-caliber, went clear through the right side of the chest and it is thought that the wound will prove fatal. At first the man who is about 30 years old, gave his name as James McCarty of Kansas City, and then be claimed it was James Martin, and that he was born in Maine. There were five SOON TO BE OUT OF A JOB.

When the Honeymoon is Over Mr. Sparks

Will Receive Some Attention. Washington special: It is rumored that when the president returns Secretary Lamar will call his attention to Sparks. The secretary is the gentlest and most patient man in the cabinet. If any one else were in his place Sparks would have retired from public life long ago, but he shifted the borden upon Assistant Secretary Jenks and tried to make himself believe that there was no such thing as Sparks in the department. Now that Jenks has gone, there is no fortification behind which the secretary can retire when Sparks becomes rambunctious, and he is having his patience tested to the utmost. The other day, in reversing one of the decisions of the land office Mr. Lam r practically told Sparks to nind his own business, and it was that the commissioner would take the hint: but he immediately did the worst thing he has done yet in suspending the opera tion of the pre-emption culture act. From some i dications around the interior de-partment it is interred that Mr. Lamar will try to get rid of Sparks as soon as the president returns from his honeymoon. Although Sparks not long ago announced, in an interview, that the president had the utmost confidence in him, testimony from the white house goes to show that if he could be dropped without a scandal he would soon be done for; but the president is afraid of a howl that will naturally be raised by the papers that have been supporting the land commissioner in his "re-forms." I am told that Elihu B. Wash-burn saved Sparks once by writing Mr. Cleveland recommending him, but it take some influence more powerful than Washburn to save him now. The president has been noved by Sparks' recen dent has been much an-Sparks' recent eccentrici-was afraid to dismiss him for lear of having his motives misunder-stood. There are said to be six thousand muswered letters in the office of the comnissioner, and several thousand awaiting his signature. These letters are written by perks in the several divisions that have urisdiction over the subject to which they refer, and are sent up for the signature of the commissioner. He will not sign a letter that he does not fully understand. veral hundred are written every day, the majority are laid aside for the commispersonal examination, but he never gets time to make it. As a co quence the business of the office, which is almost entirely conducted by correspondnce, is in a snarl that is becoming very mbarrassing.

FOR WESTERN HOMESTEADERS.

A Bill Introduced in Congress to Prevent Trespass by Cattle Men.

Washington special: A bill was presented the house to-day by Mr. Morrow, of Califormia, which is of special interest to the northwestern states and territories. It provides that the use and occupancy of color of title made in good faith under the laws of the United States, is declared to be unlawful; and it is prohibited that any person in possession of any of the public ands of the United States, in any of the territories under title or color of title, or any right to possession thereof from the United States, or any grantee of, or who not being in possession has title or color of title or right to the possession of any such bonds d rived from the United States, may maintain any action to recover pos-session thereof, or an action to recover lamages from any person who shall trespass thereon, or for damages caused thereto, or to natural or caused thereto, or to natural or planted products thereof, or improvements thereon, by horses, mules, cattle, sheep, oats h rang other de selonging to, or in custody and keeping of another, anything in the laws to the con trary notwithstanding. The object of the bill is to protect crops from the ravages of cattle. There are at present many persons in the states and territories having larg amounts of public lands engaged in cattle raising and that of other domestic animals and who are in the habit of occupying large areas of the public domain without any authority. Such persons have in many is scances, by their power and influence, it fuced legislatures to enact laws whereby the owners of lands are denied the right t maintain action against others to recove for such damages as may be done to their ands and product thereof by horses, cat t'e, etc., unless it appears that at the tim such trespasses were committed the landa question were enclosed by a so-caller awful fence. As the cost of fencing the ands is many times greater than the price out upon them by the government, it is a great burden upon actual settlers.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SECRETARY MANNING'S letter of resigns ion, dated May 20, and the president's reply, under tate of June 1, were made pub ic on the 4th. The secretary says his rea sons for this decision are both public and personal. The full recovery of his bealth i toubtful, and it is not builting that a de partment of the government so difficu nd so important as the treasury portfoli should be administered by a convalence The president in reply carnestly request the secretary to accept a leave of absone until the first day of October next, an asks that final conclusion upon the accept ance of his resignation may be delayed up til the effects of continued rest and free dom from official cares upon Mr. Manning condition may be better tested. The preident concludes by hoping Mr. Manning consect to the suggestion, and trusting that encouragement toward restoration to

health may continue. A VERY curious claim has been received at the treasury department in the shape : a certificate of indebtedness of the govern ment to John Yesterday, of Philadelphisigned by John Nourse registered, at bearing interest from December 20, 187 Although the certificate is for only \$1.75 the interest due on it amounts to \$11.02; making the amount of the claim \$12,775 First Comptroller Durbam is looking into the claim to see if it is valid, so it may be paid to Yesterday's heirs.

MR. MORRISON is reported to have said in conversation recently, that he has no idea that the house will take up his tarift bill for consideration. He never expected to secure its passage through both branches at this sess on, but he did hope to make a record for the democratic party by forcing it through the house

A BURDENED DEPARTMENT.

Washington special: There are said to be 6,000 unanswered letters in the office of the commissioners of public lands, and several thousand awaiting his signature. These letters are written by clerks in the several divisions that have jurisdiction over the subject to which they refer, and are sent up for the signature of the commissioner. He has no confidence in clerks and will not sign a letter he does not fully understand. As several hundred are written every day, the majority are laid aside for the commissioner's personal examination, and he never gets time to make any. As a consequence the business of the

CROP PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

The general crop prospects, says a Washington dispatch, continue to be good, despite the little scare on account of dry weather which recently prevailed in the northwest. The apprehension for northwestern crops have been largely removed by the recent rains in and west of the Mississippi valley. A telegram yesterday stated that in southern Iowa the outlook is excellent. The special signal office bulle for May reports that during that month the temperature was very nearly normal in all sections east of the Mississippi river. West of this river it was slightly above normal.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branche: of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, June 3 .- The chair laid before the senate to-day several messages (already published) from the president vetoing private pension bills. A petition from the city council of Gloucester, Mass., presented by Senator Dawes, was referred. The petition prays for retaliation on the Canadian government for the seizure of American fishing vessels. The bill providing for the taxation of railroad grants was then taken up and after some discussion passed. Senator Van Wyck then called up the house bill on the same subject, and on his motion the committee on public lands was dis-charged from its further consideration. He then moved the senate bill as an amend-ment in the nature of a substitute to the house bill. The motion was agreed to, and the house bill was amended accordingly. In the disagreeing vote of the two houses thus brought about, the senate, on motion of Serator Van Wyck, ordered a commit-tee on conference. This has the effect of avoiding the delay which would result from consideration of the senate bill as an original proposition in the house of represe and puts it at once in the hands of the conference committee. Senator Evarts called up the bill to indemnify Chinese for losses incurred by the riots at Rock Springs, Wyo. The bill being placed before senate, Senator Evants addressed the senate on it. He characterized the acts complained of as disgraceful to any gov ernment that would not punish the guilty parties and repair the damages done. This he repeated and would not qualify. The bill went over one day. Adjourned. House, June 4 .- The senate bill extend-

ing the eight-hour law to letter carriers was reported back by Mr. O'Neill, " Missouri. Placed on the calendar. The house then resumed consideration of the oleomargarine bill. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, took the floor to close the debate in sup port of the measure. He defended the conmittee on agriculture, contending that it had not exceeded its jurisdiction in re porting the revenue measure, and attributing much of the antagonism to it to the fact that it had not come from th ways and means committee. As to its constitutionality, he asserted there was not a provision in the bill which it was not any part of the public lands of the United within the constitutional power of con-States by any person without claim or gress to enact into law. He had no faith in the certificates of physicians to the wholesomeness of the compound, and said that a doctor who told him that he could eat three times a day for 365 days the un-cooked product of pleomargarine without injurious effect, wrote himself down either a knave or an ass. Mr. Hatch then offered an amendment fixing the rate at five cents per pound. Agreed to—yeas 153, navs 122. The bill was then passed—yeas 177, 122. nays 101. The announcement of the re sult was received with applause.

SENATE, June 4. - Ingalls offered a resolution, which was objected to by Beck and went over till to-morrow, calling on the secretary of the interior to inform the senate whether certain circulars have been issued by the commissioner of the general land office with the approval of the secretary of the interior. The Chinese indemnity bill was then placed before the senate and Cockrell took the floor. He argued strongly against the bill. He denied that it was re quired to extend to Chinese or any other reigners any greater redress for wrongs than is given to citizens of the United States. At the conclusion of Cockrell's speech the bill was brought to a vote and passed—yeas 30, nays 10. The senators voting in the negative were Messrs. Beck, Berry, Cockrell, Coke, Eustis, George, Harris, Maxey, Mitchell, of Oregon, and Vest. The bill authorizes the president to ascertain the actual losses sustained by the Chinamen by the riot at Rock Springs, Wyo., in Sept. 1885, and to pay The amount appropriated by the bill for that purpose is \$150,000.

House, June 4.-The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war recommending that \$50,000 of the amount appropriated by the act of March, 1883, for the armament of fortifications be appropriated and made available for the construction of guns. Boutelle introduced a bill r lating to duties on fish. Referred. Boutelle said in reference to this bill that the so-called retaliatory provision recently added by congress to the shipping bill, however proper and justifiable, will not be regarded with much concern by the Canadians, as they do not care much for the privilege of purchasing bait or supplies in our ports. He proposes, therefore, to deal with the fishery question practically by terminating the free importation of fish and increasing the import duties on all fish. thus compelling the Canadians to pay more for the privilege of selling fish in the United States.

SENATE, June 5,-Ingalls' resolution, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to authority for the issuance of the recent order of the commissioner of the general land office suspending the receipt of applications for public lands under pre emption, timber culture and desert land acts, was laid before the senate, read and agreed to. The oleomarga ine bill beng brought from the house, the question of its reference was postponed and the bill replaced on the table to await the return of Miller, chairman of the committee on agriculture. Beck gave notice that he would insist on its reference to the committee on fluence. Having passed 220 private pension bills, the senate adjourned.

House, June 5 .- On motion of Struble, of lowa, the senate bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at Sioux City. Iowa. The Pacific railroad extension bill was then taken up. Henley opposed the bill. He attributed to Charles Francis Adams the statement that the free pass list of the Union Pacific Railroad company cost the government \$2,000 perday. Long said that Mr. Adams courted the fullest investigation. There was nothing to be conaled in the management of the road, Holman opposed the bill and quoted from the commissioner of railroads to the effect that the annual earnings of the Union Pacilic road were \$8,738,407 and of the Cen-Pacific \$7,820,371. On motion of Holman an amendment was adopted increasing from 40 to 50 per cent the amount of the net earnings to be paid into the sinking fund in case the companies refuse to accept the provisions of this act. The previous question was then ordered on engrossing and third reading of the bill, but e opponents of the measure showing a sition to fillibuster until 5 o'cle disp and thus prevent a vote upon the bill itoffice, which is almost entirely conducted self. Crisp yielded to the inevitable and by correspondence, is in a snari that is be stated that he would endeavor to secure a vote on Tuesday.

SENATE June 7 .- In the Senate Mr. Miller moved that the oleomargarine bill be referred to the committee on agriculture. After considerable debate the motion was carried-23 to 21. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up Some debate arose over the and passed. bill reported by Mr. Brown from the committee on railroads to provide for the settlement of accounts with railroad companies that had received property from the United States during 1865 and 1866. The bill was finally passed. Mr. Beck submit-ted an amendment to the oleomargarine bill for reference with that bill to the committee on agriculture. He said he did not wish to be responsible for all the detailed provisions of the amendments. He then innounced his amendment to be the house bill on tariff and taxation. [This is the Morrison bill.] On motion of Mr. Butler the senate, against the opposition of Mr. Hale, took up the bill providing for admitting to the raval academy graduates ex-cluded by the naval appropriation bill of 1882. Without action on the measure the senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

House, June 7 .- Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was referred, reciting that it is currently reported and generally believed that certain directors of the Union Pacific or Kansas Pacific railroad companies have been faithless in their trusts in various ways, and particularly by buying stock of the Kansas Pacific at a nominal or small sum and transferring it to the Union Pacific, then selling the same at a great profit, by which and other simi-lar transactions the directors made great personal gains and neglected to account for the same to the Union Pacific, and directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the transactions of the directors of both companies since their incorporation. If the committee finds their directors have made gains which they should have accounted for to either corporation, it is directed to bring a bill authorizing the de partment of justice to commence proceed-ings to compel the directors to render true Mr. Cobb moved to suspend proceedings. the rules and pass the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert and act. Messrs. Cobb and Payson supported the bill, and referred to the frauds which had existed, as they averred, in entries of land under the acts which it was proposed to repeal, Mr. Payson declaring that during the past four years 90 per cent of the entries had been fraudulent. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to-yeas, 183; nays, 40.

SENATE, June 8 .- Morrill, from the com nittee of finance, reported the bill creating an assistant secretary of the treasury. He asked for the immediate consideration of the bill, in view, he said, of an emergency known to all senators. On objection by Hoar, the bill went on the calendar, Hoar saying it was a bill of too much consquence to consider on the instant. The bill was passed providing for a commission of three persons to be appointed by the president, within the consent of the senate, to investigate the truth of the alleged discoveries of the specific cause of yellow fever. Adjourned.

House June 8 .- The house soon went into committee of the whole. Blount in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation. Holman wished to call attention to the startling rapidity with which the expenditures of the government were being increased. Cannon argued that the proposed change in the rules of the civil service commission was out of order on an appropriation bill, being a plain change of law. He referred to the declara-tions of President Cleveland before and after his inauguration in favor of civil service reform, and criticised him for no action to the circular sent out by the postmaster general, which he declared had started at every cross road in the country a smut machine to bring charges against republicans. Gen. Black had so manipulated the civil service law as to violate every provision of it. What did the president do? He got married. [Laughter. Had the gentleman from Illinois (Morrison) or the gentlema : from Pennsylvania (Randall) been president, and fifteen months after their declaration in favor of the civil service law that law was violated by a subordinate they would tell that subordinate to step down and out.

SENATE June 9 .- Among the measures passed were the following: The bill providing for the purchase of the portrait of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. The bill to leg .lize the inverporation of national trades unions. The bill amending section 3393 of the revised statutes relating to the transportation of obscene publications through the mails. [The bill extends the scope of the old section.] The bill authorizing the payment of \$2.500 to Mrs. Louise A. Jackson and \$2.500 to the legal representatives of Mrs. Martha Vaughan for patriotic services rendered and hazards and losses incurred in conveying information of great value to union officers in Kentucky in 1863. The 14 I to create two additional land districts in Dakota. | This bill authorizes the president to appoint a register and receiver for each district. The bill referring to the court of claims for examination and report to congress certain claims for property seized by Gen. Johnston in the Utah expedition of 1857.

House, June 9 .- The house went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Compton, of Maryland, proposed to address himself to the civil service reform provision of the bill, and he expressed his idmiration for the courage of the committee on appropriations in placing the provision on the pending bill. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, protested against the pro-vision, and called attention to the fact that the change proposed to be made could be made by the president. To put this proposition in the bill was to vote a want of confidence in the president and his He believed the president was cabinet. loing his best to carry out civil service reform and that most, if not all, of net were endeavoring in good faith to ex-ecute the law. The or's gentlemen who were complaining of civil service rule members of the "kitchen cabinet." they were he did not know. Price, of Wisconsin, said many of the appropriations were extravagant. There was a rottenness somewhere; petty larceny in every provision and grand larceny in the aggre-General debate being closed, reading Morrison, of of the bill was commenced. Illinois, raised a point of order against the 'In full compensation" where they occur in the general appropriation section of the bill. Pending decision of the point of order the committee rose and the house adjourned.

MR. MANNING'S CONDITION.

There seems to be, says a Washington disputch, a very decided difference of opinion among the friends of Secretary Manning about his return to the treasury department. The correspondence between the secretary and the president gave him until the 1st of October to determine his ability to resume his place, and his most intimate friends think he will go back be-fore then. They say that he is extremely anxious to do so. That he does not want to be put in the list of "has beens." Lincoln and Hamilton will not say he will ever be the same man he once was, but they believe he will be in shape to go back to his desk in the fall and remain, if he will be more moderate about his rest and recreations They both agree he is quite as apt to die of something else as of apoplexy.