OREGON.

THE RIOTING BELFAST ORANGEMEN. Drilled Ruffians on a Looting, Burning and

Bellpast, June 11.—The Associated was done along Shank hill and corn roads. Fighting in both thoroughfares was desperate and continuous. The mob was comin many cases I saw the mob in overbayonets of the police and drive them were in compact lines, and fired at close the mansion till long after 10 o'clock. range rapid volleys of buckshot. These the rioters could not stand against, and they were driven back. But even under selves of this opportunity to eatch a such galling fire the rioters would drop to glimpse of the first lady of the land. they were driven back. But even under the pavements and rush upon the police when they were reloading. It is impossible to describe the state of terror in which the respectable Catholic people of Belfast are now living, in consequence of the prevailing anarchy of bigotry. The bravest of them hardly dare venture outdoors in daylight even. I know scores of people were shot down during last night's riots. I saw ten taken to the hospital this morning. It is feared every funeral of a victim of the riots may provoke fresh outbreaks. The law-abiding citizens demand of the government the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the causes of the whole disorder.

Fighting at such close range as to be practically hand to hand continued until 2 o'clock this morning, when daylight began to dawn and so many of the rioters disap-peared as to leave the mob of insufficient strength as to longer cope with the armed police, who succeeded in dispersing it. My observation shows the mob of last night to be composed of the very seum of Belfast. I saw members of it throwing pavingstones weighing fifteen to twenty pounds. I even saw flends hurling rocks at firemen who were imperiling their lives in attempts to save dwellings from destruction by incen-diary fires, and the helpless inmates from horrible death. If anything else were wanting to prove the character of the mobit could be furnished by dozens of ruffians I saw during the night snoaking away from the wrecked or burning buildings laden

The rioting last night was less disastrous tahn on Wednesday. After their day's labor had ended thousands of working men gathered in the vicinity of the Bower Hill police station. They execrated the police and cried out, "We will have ten lives for every one of the murdered." The county police were then withdrawn and some well cnown local constables were sent to reason The latter demanded the with the mob. withdrawal of all the police. Archivishop' Lame and several Presbyterian clergymen after this implored the mob to disperse. Their addresses proved altogether useless, and even while the clergymen were speaking the rioters kept up desultory stone ing at the police. One stone struck a divine squarely in the face and hurt him severely. Captain Lestrange, a resident magistrate who was present to counsel order, was struck by a brickbat in the head. When the preachers ceased the mob surged up to the gate of the barracks and defied the police to come and take a square fight. Things went on in this way until about 10 o'clock, when two troops of dragoons galloped up. They were followed by They were followed by 300 in-The mob was for a moment eleven hours. The mob was for a moment powerless with surprise and dispersed. The runaways soon, however, became ashamed of themselves and returned to the scene, jeering the soldiers. The latter had taken complete possession of the streets around the barracks and cardoned them effective-The mob, realizing the impregnability ly. The mob, realizing the linered in sec of the police position, now departed in sec tions, cursing the pope, denouncing home rule, and singing "The Orange Lily" and "Rule Britannie."

GUNNING FOR AN EDITOR.

Reckless Shooting by a Shyster Lawyer in a Kansas City Street Car.

KANSAS CITY, June 15 .- The Journal says: At the Junction of Main and Delaware streets, about 5:10 o'clock Monday evening, a tragedy which well nigh proved fatal to three persons, was enacted. As it is, Dr. Morrison Munford, editor of the Kansas City Times, John E. Hale, head bookkeeper for J. R. Stotler & Co., stock vards commission merchants, and Miss Jennie Streeter, daughter of the well known wholesale flour merchant, are suffering from bullet wounds inflicted by a pistol in the hands of W. D. Carille, an attorney of this city, the shooting occurring in a cable car crowded with en, women and children.

The cause which led to the shooting was an

article published in the Kansas City Times of May 13, another published June 12 and an editorial paragraph which appeared yesterday. The articles reflected severely on the character of Mr. Carlile and his ward, Miss Sailie Crute. They stated in substance that Carlile had induced Miss Crute to leave her mother and come to reside with him that he might gain possession of her property. They further stated that Carille had twice induced Miss Crute to go with him to California, and his connection with the young lady was of a criminal nature. When the first of the pub-lications mentioned occurred Carille and Miss Crute were in California, near Anheim.
They returned to Krnsas City soon
after and published cards in the Journal refuting the statements made. For a time the
matter rested quietly, but on Sunday, as stated, another srticle, alleging that Carlile's record was corrupt, appeared, which was followed by the editorial paragraph yesterday. and this is stated to be the immediate cause

The affair occurred at a time and place which, between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., is thronged with people waiting for the cable cars and making their way homeward. It is considered marvelous that all escaped injury

After the shooting occurred and Carlile was identified as the man who fired the shots, exwere freely made, but in a few moments quiet was restored and Carille taken to the Central station and the injured moved to places where their wounds could be dressed.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL. Washington special: The report of the house judiciary committee on the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill, which was presented to the house to-day, is a very long document. After the detailed statements of the changes made by the committee (already published) the report concluded as follows: "While the hill, as amended, deals with public questions with firmness and with the real purpose of curing existing wils, it does so in entire consistency with the constitutional liberties of the people and with their free right to exercise rebgious beliefs according to their conscience, and only under the responsibility of each man to the Supreme Being."

THE FIRST OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

Given by the President and His Wife at the White House.

The reception given by President Cleveand on the evening of the 15th to the diplomatic corps, army and navy and the judiciary brought a vast crowd to the executive mansion to greet Mrs. Cleveland's entrance into society at the capital. The mansion was closed to visitors during the day and florists were busy decorating the Press reporter detailed to remain on the lower rooms. Particular pains were taken scene of the riots, at 5 o'clock this morn- with the east room, the largest room in the ing reported as follows: "I remained mansion, and as usual on state occasions among the rioters all night. The greatest this and the blue and red and green parlors damage in the way of wrecking and looting were beautifully decorated. Large tropical plants filled the corners, windows and recesses of the east room, while the mantles were banked with mosses and many-colored posed of the lowest ruffians. The bayonets fragrant flowers. The large chandliers of the police had no terrors for them. and were draped with smilax, and garlands of eveigreens encircled the pillars. The manwhelming numbers press un against the sion was never more elaborately decorated, and perhaps never contained a larger or back. The only instances in which the more brilliantly attired gathering. Carpolice drove the mob at all, so far as I riages began to arrive at 7 o'clock and a observed, were those in which the officers steady stream of invited guests poured into unusually large number of invitations had been sent out, about 1,000, and it seemed as though all'invited had availed them-

Promptly at 9 o'clock President and Mrs. Cleveland came down stairs, and when they had taken places in the blue room, Mrs. Cleveland at the president's right, the reception began. Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Vilas and Mrs. Whitney were the only cabinet ladies present and assisting. The diplomatic corps in full court dress and accord-panied by the ladies of the legation were the first to be presented to President and

Mrs. Cleveland.

Prince Leopold of Brazil, who came with the Brazilian minister and attaches of the legation, attracted considerable attention. The young prince seemed wonderfully impressed with the surroundings and was very enthusiastic in his expressions of pleasure and surprise at the scene and assemblage. It is a matter worthy of note that there is not a diplomat in the United States repreenting a foreign government who was not present at the reception.

After personal introductions to the members of the corps and their ladies, the army headed by Gen. Sheridan, the navy by Admiral Porter, members of the senate and louse, the judiciary and other invited guests passed standing by President and Mrs. Cleveland. The guests one by one were first introduced to the president and then to Mrs. Cleveland, and so a continuous stream by them until about 10:40, when the last invited guest had been presented to Mrs. Cleveland. The president departing from the usual custom or such occasions, did not at once repair to the private portion of the mansion, but taking his wife's arm led her out through the green into the east room, and after making a circuit of this capacious apart ment, followed by Secretar es Endicott and Whitney and Postmaster General Vilas and their ladies, passed through the long, central corridor to the private part of the mans on. This was the signal that the reception was over.

President Cleveland was attired in a full dress evening suit. Mrs. Cleveland wore her wedding dress, so often described as "a poem of ivory," and captivated everybody with her lovely appearance, graceful carriage, sweet face, and winning, pleasant manners.

Mrs. Endicott was dressed in white satin en train, trimmed with black thread lace, and were diamend ornaments. Mrs. Whitney wore a low-neck, sleeveless

white satin gown, with drapery of white tulle, and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Vilas was attired in a magnificent valenciennes lace and looped with clusters of white roses. Her ornaments were diamonds.

GREAT FEAR OF DROUGHT.

The Dry Weather Becoming a Serious Menace to Growing Grain.

The following crop summary appear's in this week's Chicago Farmer's Review: "Great fear of drouth, which has been threatening spring wheat sections, still continues, and is becoming a serious menace to growing grain. Dry, hot winds have prevailed in Dakota and Minnesota, adding to the already serious outlook in many portions of that state and territory. The effects of the drouth have begun to be seriously felt in Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, and very few of the reports received down to Saturday night but dwell thou this fact. Many fields of oats are reported turning yellow, and injury to that cereal threatens now to be more severe than even to wheat itself. Rains, which have prevailed in the sections named, have all been of a local character, and while saving many fields from ruin have not given the relief which, according to nine tenths of the reports would appear to be imminently needed. Reports from Fairbault, Good Hue, Meeker and Mower counties in Minnesota all indicate serious need of rain. The present prospect in Mecker county is for not not to exceed one-half an average crop. In Dann, Barrow, Monroe and Sauk counties in Wisconsin, the fields are dry and parched, and all grains are looking badly. Reports from Iowa, par-ticularly from Adair, Cherokee Mahaska, Pottawattamie, Winneshiek and Norman. indicate many of the advanced fields of grain already have signs of turning yellow and are badly in need of moisture. Otoe and Platte counties in Nebraska the wheat crop will be 25 per cent below an average, while reports of serious drouth ome from Douglas, Hamilton and Webster counties. Good rains would insure average yield in the larger portion of the entire spring wheat belt, but without them and a continuance of the present hot and dry weather, would undoubtedly prove fatal to the outlook for the entire crop, as he situation has already become critical. Reports of damage come from portions of Iowa, Itinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kaosas and Michigan, but none indicate any general in jury is to result to either the winter of spring wheat crops, and that it is to be onfined, in the main, to isolated localities, The section most seriously threatened is southern Illinois, where the early prospects of large crop yields have been lessened very onsiderably from ravages of chinch bugs Grasshoppers are reported in large num bers in Hamilton county, Indiana, Fayette and Logan counties. Ohio, and in Wapelio county, lows, Reports from Indiana indi cate that the yield of winter wheat will fall slightly below the average. In some of the counties wheat has gone back during the past three or four weeks. In Gibson county the fields do not promise as much by tive bushels as one month ago, owing dry weather and rust. In La Grange wheat which promised twenty bushels to the acre will not produce to exceed five. The general prospects in Ohio continue good, and the state has promise of a full average yield. that Kansas will not produce to exceed an eleven million bushel yield, only confirm the reports of widespread injury inflicted

on the crops early in the season. Harvesting is progressing in Missouri, Kentucky

and Tennessee, and the general tenor of the reports continues very favorable.

Harvest-

DETERMINED TO RULE OR RUIN.

The Riots in Belfast Assume a Decidedly Serious Character.

Belfast cablegram: The people have been wrought to a state of great excitement by the riotous demonstrations of the Orangemen during the past two days. All work is stopped, stores closed, and many residences closely barricaded. Mobs are in every street prepared for further deeds of violence. The Orangemen are greatly incensed at the constabulary for firing upon them, and threaten to sack their barracks. Detachments of soldiers and police have been forwarded from Dublin and other cities to Belfast to assist the authorities to restore order. At midnight a mob of Orangemen raided a public house kept by a Catholic named O'Hare, and after sacking it set it on fire. The police charged the rioters a dozen times with bayonets, but were each time forced back by volleys of stones. The police finally were forced to take refuge in their barracks, where they fired upon the mob from the second story windows. The mob, however, held their ground twenty minutes longer, although the firing of the police was heavy and incessant.

Scores of rioters were wounded. It is known positively that six men and two women are killed. A great number of wounded persons were carried away by friends and it is not known whether their injuries are fatal or not. Twenty of the rioters who received bullet wounds are lying in one infirmary. A large number of Orangemen who took part in the riots were arrested to day. The inquest on the bodies of those who were killed will be opened this afternoon.

Four rioters wounded by the police in yesterday's riots died to day. Four others are dying. The Orangemen are making are dying. The Orangemen are making large purchases of arms and are declaring that they will have revenge upon the police for firing into their ranks. of Protestants living on Shank hill road, resoluti as denouncing the action of the police were adopted. From outlying districts Orangemen are coming to Bellast and attacking peaceful citizens and demanding their withdrawal from the national league. The number of policemen on duty in Belfast this afternoon at 3 o'clock was 1,300. A number of troops from Newry also arrived to assist the police in maintaining order. The magistrate ordered all taverns in the city to be closed to-night. No mobs are allowed to congregate in the street.

An eye witness of the riots of Wednesday

gives the following description of the scen attending the mob's attack on Bower's Hill police station: Men, armed with pokers, pried up paving stones and broke them into suitable size for the use of the rioters when they ran short of missiles. Women and young girls desperately entired the men to continue the fighting whenever they flagged. offering them appenduls of Iresh stones, and when entreaty failed the women and girls drove them on by savage threats. police station is a moderate sized dwelling When the mob attacked the building the police responded with a volley fired from the doorway. But the rioters soon drove the officers in, and they retreated up-stairs and thence maintained the fight by shooting from the windows of the front bedroom on the second floor. They held their position for half an hour, during which the battle was hot and savage on both sides, when they were reinforced by the arrival of seventy fresh officers. The increased energy of the police served but to aggravate the mob, and they became ferocious. They were maddened by the sight of their comrades shot down, writhing and howling with agony in the street. have since heard old officers say they never knew a mob to show greater viciousness, violence, pluck and determination. Despite their desperation the rioters hurled their missiles with regularity and precision, as if they had been drilled in throwing. When the men in front exhausted their ammunition, they would retire to the rear to receive fresh armsful from the women, and thus make way for their comrades with new supplies. of the stone throwing was quite extraorpary. There were many boys among the rioters, and they were as desperate plucky as the men. The battle at the station ceased only when 250 soldiers came to

People living in the neighborhood where the rioting began say it was caused by the police under a mistaken impression molesting and cudgelling some orderly workmen leaving the foundry. According to this story the populace got angry at the police for their cruel and unjustifiable conduct, and attempted to make them desist. When a conflict became imminent, the mob offered to behave if the police were withdrawn, but not otherwise.

BE CAREFUL OF VIOLATION. The Oleomargarine Bill as It Passed the

House. The oleomargarine bill as it passed the

house contains the following features: Butter is defined to be a food product made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt and with or without additional coloring mat-

Oleomargarine is defined as all substances made of oleomargarine, olo, oleomargarine oil butterine, lardine, suine and neutral all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, olo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts, and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suct, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, annato and other coloring matter; intestinal fat and offal fat made in imitation or semblance of butter. or when so made calculated or intended to

be sold as butter. Special taxes are imposed as follows. On manufacturers, \$600; on wholesale dealers, \$480; on retail dealers, \$48. The existing internal revenue laws, so far as applicable are made to apply to these special taxes. Penalties are imposed on any person who shall deal in oleomargarine without paying a special tax. Provisions are ade for the proper stamping and tabeling of every pack age of oleomargarine. A tax of 5 cents per pound is imposed on all oleomargarine manufactured and sold, and a penalty is prescribed for the purchase or reception for sale of oleomargarine not branded or . amped according to law.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S FUTURE LIFE.

A Washington correspondent writes: I take it for granted that Miss Folsom loves President Cleveland very much. I understand that she is infatuated with him, and that Cleveland, on the other hand, is thor oughly wrapped up in his love for her. It this is so, their life, after the white house experience is over, will probably be a happy one. Grover Cleveland is said to be worth between \$100,000 and \$200,000. He ought to save enough to make it \$250,000 by the time his presidential term expires. Mrs. Cleveland will have at least \$50,000 In Kansas and Michigan the prospect has not changed. Official reports indicating from her grandfather's estate, and this will make \$300,000. The income of this make \$300,000. amount ought to give Cleveland at least \$10,000 a year to live upon. He will probanly hold his country seat near Washington, and will spend much of the time here. where with Mrs. Cleveland he can hold a sort of post-presidential court.

A TERRIBLE DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Kansas City Young Man Enacts the Role of Murder and Attempts Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 15 -A few minutes after 8 p. m., in room 25, at the Sturtevant house, in this city, William B. Thompson, of Kansas City, aged 27, shot and killed his wife, a handsome woman of about 23, and then shot himself twice, inflicting fatal wounds in the head and near the heart.

Mrs. Thompson lived twenty minutes after eing shot. Her wound was in the back of the head. An employe of the hotel was hurrying toward the room, in response to a pro-longed ring of the bell, when he heard the shots fired. He rushed back to the clerk's desk and informed Mr. Leland, the propri tor, who hurried up stairs with several of his subordins ates. The door of room 25 was locked. Groan-were heard from within, the door was quickly burst and a terrible sight was then revealed. Upon the floor, their heads resting each upor a separate pillow, were Thompson and his wife. The woman was dying. Thompson was groaning with pain. Beside him lay a heavy revolver, with which the shooting had

The hotel carpenter, George Hutty, was the first to reach the prostrate pair. Raising hompson's head, he asked:
"Why have you done this?" on's head, he asked:

"Please get a doctor quick," was the reply Tell me why you did this," persisted

Hutty "Get a doctor, I tell you," again replied the man. He refused to say another word. Those in the room attended as well as they could to the wounded couple until the arrival of the physicians who had been summoned.

Drs. Mulford, Katzenbach and Hillen soon mann came in, but just as they did Mrs. Thompson breathed her last. The physicians turned their Th. attention to Thompson, and all agreed, after a brief examination, that he could live but a short time. An ambulance having arrived the man was placed therein and conveyed to the New York hospital.

Thompson arrived at the hotel with his wife five days ago, and registered as from Kansas City. The couple had a large amount of baggage and seemed to have plenty of money, and were quiet and did not mingle much with

the other guests.

This morning Thompson stood at the hotel desk and wrote two letters which he left to be mailed, one addressed to R. S. Yard. Hanover square, this city, the other to C. L. Thomp-son, 314 West Fourteenth street, Kansas City. son, 314 West Fourteenth street, Kansas City.

A telegram has been sent to the latter address by Mr. Leland. The hotel people think from appearances that the couple were on their wedding tour. An examination of the room revealed no indication of the cause of the tragedy. Mrs. Thompson was in a street costume and her hat lay beside her on the floor. This would indicate that she on the floor. This would indicate that she had prepared for a walk, but the appearance of the pillows seemed to show that the couple

were lying on the floor before or at the time of the shooting The bell knob bears blood

stains from Thompson's hands, showing that

one of the couple must have been wounded before the alarm was given. Thompson's aute mortem statement will be Thempson's attement will be taken at the hospital this evening. He said: "I refuse to make a statement as to the shooting or the cause thereto. I prefer not to answer whether I had trouble with my wife or There was no quarrel between us at the

time of the shooting It is learned that Thompson came to New To it is learned that Thompson came to New York two years ago, and has studied medicine here. He told his friends he was engaged to a girl in Kansas City. He subsequently met Miss Genevieve Kohler, a clerk in Sterns' dry goods store, and became fond of her. He ceased writing to the young lady in Kansas City, and on June 2 he married Miss Kohler after writing to his former sweetheart canceling his engagement. After the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson took a trip through New England, returning to New York last Thursday. They went to to New York last Thursday. They went to the Sturtevant bouse, where they seemed to

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES. Dr. Sunderland received \$100 for marry

ing the president. Lord Healey's debts are \$230,000 and

his assets nothing.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has returned to Paris and may probably visit this country. William Weightman, the patent medicine man, pays the heaviest taxes in Philadelphin.

Secretary Whitney will spend most of the summer fishing along the shores of Lake Secretary Endicott is endeavoring to get

President Cleveland to attend the Harvard commencement. The Rev. Dr. Sunderland received a hand-

some tee, but Colonel Lamont's fee cannot be paid in money. Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, is one of the patentees of "a new device for regulating

and enriching illuminating gas." Sanset Cox writes that he finds the diplo antic services tiresome and frequently wishes himself back in the house.

The handsomest lady clerk in the interior lepartment is Miss Lane, sister to the tewly appointed secretary of New Mexico. Secretary of State Bayard is very much hocked because Minister Phelps was pres ent at the reception to Dixey, the actor, in Landon.

Secretary Lamar has a consin, Joseph Lamar, who is a blacksmith in Pittsburg He is said to bear a strong resemblance to the secretary.

Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, to whom it was said Miss Murirae, the novelist, was on pared to be married, writes to the New York World denying the rumor.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland will in a ew days return to her home at Bolland Patent, N. Y., and follow literary pursuits menulter. Her book has thus far brought her \$12,000.

Mr. Henry Irving, accompanied by Mrs. Terry and her eldest daughter, expects to leave Liverpool on Saturday, July 31, for New York on a short tour for real and tecreation.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is one of the atest victims to nervous prostration and other troubles caused by overwork. She is lot able to attend the New England anni-

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN OREGON. Portland dispatch: Unofficial returns rom every county in the state, except two, indicate that the republicans have elected, beyond doub', a congressman, superintendent of public instruction and state neinter. The democrats have elected, beand a doubt, the governor and treasurer. The democrats held a jollification to-night over Pennoyer's election.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE. NEW YORK, June 11.-The telegraph operator at Sandy Hook reports that at midnight a severe shock of earthquake was felt at that place which lasted a minute or two, causing the tower to shake sensibly and the windows to rattle. The operator at Quarentine, L. I., iso reports that he heard and felt the shock.

KING LUDWIG'S BRAIN.

A careful, thorough and scientific as tops; has been made on the remains of King Ludwig. It revealed an abnormal structure of the skull and the existence of a degenerative process in the membranes of the brain, due partially to chronic inflammation.

RESTORATION OF WOOL TARIFF.

What Committees of the Houses Have to Report Concerning It.

Washington dispatch: In reporting to the house adversely Representative Grosvenor's resolution providing for the restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool, the committee on ways and means submit that the duty upon imported wool is proved, by testimony derived from both argument and experience, to be injurious to all classes and beneficial to none. It drives from our markets many kinds of wool not raised here but indispensable to the manufacturer of woolen goods. It gives the European manufacturer exclusive use of those wools, and therefore a monopoly of goods made of them, and consequently of the markets of the world. It confines American manufacturers to a restricted choice of materials and so to the production of a limited class of goods with which the home market is periodically glutted. It makes it impossible for our manufacturers to export woolen goods, and by confining them to home markets leads to ruinous fluctuations in prices, resulting in the frequent closing of mills, and their sales at a disastrous sacrifice. The committee therefore recommended that the resolution lie on the table, but that the of the textile workers in Philadelphia should be granted—that duties on wool should be repealed and duties on woolen manufactures be reduced to an equal ex-

The adverse report of the committee on Wilkins' resolution, declaring against any reduction of duty on wool, is based upon etter written to the chairman by John O. Smith, formerly member of congress from Ohio, and at one time commissioner of Indian affairs. Smith comments severely upon a letter written to the secretary o the treasury by a committee purporting to represent the wool growers of Ohio, in which they strongly favor the restoration of the duty of 1867. Smith says, in con-clusion: "It is to be devoutly hoped that wool will be made free, and that the mil-lions of poor people of America may be allowed to clothe themselves in the softest and warmest garments that money will buy in any market of the world. I hope you committee will give not only to the woo tariff, but to the whole protective system, a searching examination, to see whether i has not been a tremendous curse to the American people and especially to Ameri-Representative McKinley of Ohio, on be

all of the minority of the committee on ways and means, submitted a report or the wool resolution reported adversely by that committee. The minority go into an exhaustive argument, bristling with figures. to demonstrate that the growth and devel opment of agriculture have not been ob-structed by protective tariffs, and the report then continues: 'Our political sys-tem differs from all others. Universal citi zenship and equal suffrage constitute the foundation upon which our republic rests, and the real and wider question, therefore, of tariff is: What will best tain our industrial parsaits and labor conditions suitable to the high political duties of our people and the exalted trusts which are confided to them so long should American tariffs be upheld and defended, whether assaulted from influences at home or abroad. trade with every other nation of the world means to us either the substantial aban-donment of many of the chief industries of the country, or if they are to survive, it means an equal cost in the manufacture of competing products. One of these two things must inevitably result from free trade. Either, in our judgment, it is most undesirable and wholly unnecessary. Com parisons cannot be made with other na tions. This is a nation of citizens, not subjects. Whatever, therefore, will secure to the laboring masses their full share in the joint profits of capital and labor, pro mote the highest intelligence and largest in-dependence, should be adopted and become permanently a part of our national policy.

A SMALL PROSPECT FOR SUCCESS. The Sioux Reservation Bill Not Likely to Get

Through Congress.

Washington special: Senator Dawes is nowadays spending much of his time at the house end of the capital endeavoring to gain strength for the Big Sioux reservation bill. The aggravating delay caused by the cheap debate on the oleomargarine bill and the concentrating pressure nowadays of the various appropriation bills, has reduced the chances of getting at the Sioux bill to the minimum. At no time in the session has there been so small prospect for the success of the measure as now. It seems to be pretty well decided that congress will adjourn by the middle of July, and with the amount of work on the cal endar at present it is not likely that more than a dozen general bills, outside of the appropriation bills, can be brought up for consideration. Both the senate the house are putting through as rapidly as possible an immense ununter of small bills for pension per of small bills for pension claims and similar objects that have been thoroughly discussed by the various committees and require no consideration in general debats. The representatives of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern railroads, who are interested in securing proper ter-minal facilities on the west side of the Missour river, are still here and will remain until the end of the session to be ready case the bill should be brought up. Mr. Dawes said to day: "I have not given up hope that the bill will be taken up and am doing all that is in my power to secure for it a sofficient number of members to give it at least one day's debate. If we can get that much we can pass the bill. The great difficulty that lies in our way is the fact that it is loaded down with a large number of amendments there is more or less objection. But for the amendments the safety of the bill would be beyond all question at this time, and I told my friends so at the senate end two months ago. I told them then that they were burying the bill. I think that my prediction is coming true unless by some extraordinary effort we can carry the whole thing through. It is lamentable that a measure of such great importance as this should be in the condition in which it is to-day." All has been done for the bill that could be done by those having it in charge. The Indian committee has given its best consideration. Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, and Judge Gifford, of Dakota, have been untiring in their efforts for the bill, as well as many others who are Iriendly to it. The Nebraska delegation. who represent a co stituency largely inter-ested in the passage of the bill, have labored diligently in its interest. SCIENTISTS COMING WEST.

A scientific expedition under the direction of Prof. Scott leaves Princeton in a few days for the west, the main object of the expedition being to make a geological survey of the Unitah mountains, in western respectfully urged the appetment of a Utah and Wyoming, and also to collect committee to examine the vious elecand Utah and Wyoming, and also to collect lossils in those parts and petrifications for the college moseum. Part of the time will be occupied with work in the north base of the mountains. About August 1, the party will cross the mountains to the White River Ute reservation district, which is as yet comparatively unexplored.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE house committee on military affairs reported favorably the bill which recently passed the senate to credit Montana with the balance now standing against it for arms and ammunition furnished by the government.

THE report of the department of agriculture makes the area of spring wheat nearly the same as last year, about 12,000,000 acres. There is an increase of one sixth of last year's breadth in Dakota, a decrease in Nebraska, and a small reduction in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The extension of area in Dakota is due mainly to settlement, and the necessity of ready money for improvements, and somewhat to last year's unsatisfactory flax production in Southern Dakota.

THE senate, in secret session, rejected the nomination of Posey S. Wilson to be assayer of the mint at Denver, Colo.

The house passed the bill granting a right of way through the Indian territory to the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf railway, and it was also favorably reported in the sen-

The president's reception on the 14th was attended by about 100 persons, including an old couple, man and wife, who said they had walked from Missouri to shake hands with the president. The house committee on elections has

again postponed for two weeks the Kidd-Steele contested election from Indiana. The case has been postponed six or eight times, and it is understood will not be disposed of at this session of congress. Col. George B. Corkhill, of Guiteau fame,

sent a petition to the house stating that he leased to the government, in 1871, a building at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, which was occupied as the postoffice. The office had since then been reduced to the second class,

he has received no pay for rent for the last year, and the postmaster-general informs him that no appropriation has been made. He asks leg slation. There are ten similar cases in the United States.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S DEED.

A Sioux City Resident Carted to Pieces With

Sioux City (Ia.) special: A horrible cutting affray occurred about 9 o'clock this morning at the livery barn connected with the National hotel. Clarence Crawford, who has charge of the barn, returned to work after breakfast and found a man lying in one of the stalls. He had some trouble and a scuffle upon ordering the intruder to leave, who it appears, was slightly under the influence of liquor. Crawford ejected the man from the barn and was then attacked by the man with a razor in hand, and received fatal wounds, from which he died this afternoon. One of cuts severed the external jugilar vein under the chin and was eight inches long. Another laid the fleshy part of the cheek bare to the bone, and a third cash opened the right breast. The man who did the cutting was immediately pursued and soon caught. He gave his name as John Clements, and claims to be from Pierre. Dak., Spirit Lake and Shedon, Ia. Crawford is a man about fifty years of age and unmarried. The murderer is about thirtyfive. Soon after the cutting Clements was arraigned for murder and held in \$10,000 bonds for preliminary hearing on the 25th.

THE PRINTERS AND THE KNIGHTS.

At the session of the International Type graphical union last week the special committee on the question of the union joining the Knights of Labor presented a lengthy report, which was adopted. The report, after complimenting the Knights of Labor in the highest terms, and pledging them support, demands:

First-That the Knights of Labor will not attempt to dictatethe course of action

of distinct trades. Second-That they will not cover with the shield of the order any man who has been found unworthy to mingle with memhers of the union as a fellow craftsman in

good standing.

The report of the special committee on the use of plate matter was approved. The report recommends that the executive council endeavor to unionizeall firms manufacturing plates, and that all non-union firms be published; and tha local unions be required to interdict the use of plates where a reduction of woring force ensue. Newspapers must be prohibited from using news plates manufactured in non-union offices, or else b declared unfair. No subordinate union con take any action regarding the use of plates without the consent of the executive council.

TERY CLOSE TO DEATH'S DOOR.

Nincteen Girls Barely Escape From a Burning Mattress Factory.

Payne, Peires & Melsics' mattress and shoddy factory, corner of Biser and Twenty-fourth streets, Chicago was destroyed by fire on the 14th. The flames spread with indescribable rapidity to all portions of the factory. There ere nineteen girls on the second floor, whi made a desperate fight for life. Many of them dashed down the burning stairwa into the street, their garments blazing fichely and their hair scorched to the scap. Katie Hildebrand, who hurled herself from a window, was picked up and placed by patrol wagon. She was bleeding from sevral cuts on her face and one of her legs w broken. Mrs. Vina Chilson a d Jennie O are calso plunged headland to the groundaud were picked up unconscious. Both a seriously but not latally injured. An opative was feeding rags into a separating mehine. A tooth in the machine struck a tton and a spark shot into the air and f into the midst of combustible material The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

OPINIONS ON OLEOMARBRINE. Prof. Babcock, of the Bost board of health, addressed the senate dimittee on agriculture on the subject of olimargerine. He believed it a healthful eparation. George H. Webster, of the Brad Armour & Co., of Chicago, thought the scovery of oleomargerine had increased he value of such head of cattle \$3 by read of the in-creased value of fats utilized the manu-facture of oleo oil. Should tax be imposed it would inure wholly the benefit of oleo manufacturers in form countries with whom the United Statebad to com-pete. He did not think it rit that oleomorgarine, which was a pure i wholesome product, should be taxed lasse it came uto competit on with anoth article.

butter ne factories.

HOME OF A VOLAG LONDON, June 11 .- The lat advices from that the vol-Auckland, New Zealand, st troyed entire canic eruption at Taramera sillages in the district by swift burying them