THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, - - - OREGON.

LEFT DANGLING FROM A TREE.

A Woman Ravisher Taken in Hand by Vigilantes and Summarily Dispatched.

Hebron (Neb.) special to the Omaha Herald: Eli Owens, the man who was arrested here Friday last on the charge of having committed a foul outrage on Ida Grim, a 16-year-old girl, and his sister-in-law, was hung by a vigilance committee at 3 o'clock this morning. The crime occurred near Alexandria, and lynching was looked for; but when the prisoner was moved to this place and put in the county jail he was presumed to be safe. The mob, all masked, came from Alexandria on horses and was more than twenty strong, fully armed and determined.

The jailer was awakened by raps at the door and on answering the call was confronted by the leader of the vigilants and a brace of revolvers. Peaceable admission to the jail was asked for and refused, and then a rush was made for the door by the men who stood in waiting outside. Sledges and crowbars knocked the door from its hinges and access was easy. After that there was no resistance. A demand for Owens was made, but as he was not forthcoming the door to his cell was quickly found and broken down without trouble. The prisoner was discovered cowering in a corner. He trembled with fear and begged for his life, knowing that his last hour had come. He was vouchsafed no answer, and from that time knew his captors would be unmerciful. The door broken in, a rope was thrown around Owen's neck and a dozen ready hands seized the other end and dragged the doomed wretch outside. There a wagon was found awaiting and into the box the prisoner was bundled. He was followed by half a dozen men who sat down on him to prevent him from breaking away. At this time his shrieks and lamentations and prayers for mercy and a fair hearing could be heard all over the town, and a large number of citizens were startled from their beds, the screams being blood-curdling and fearful to hear. Men and women in all sorts of dress, or rather lack of dress, rushed into the street, only to be met by a few big silent men whose eyes flashed meaningly from behind black masks as they pointed their revovers at them and signaled them to return to their beds. Most of them did so, but an effort was made to dissuade them from carrying out their lawless acts. Among these were Judge Richards and W. D. Galbraith, but they had spoken only a few words when they were surrounded and persuaded into believing that discretion was the better part of valor. They were ordered by two men to remain with the mob and not give an alarm. Meanwhile the lynchers had mounted their horses, and at the signal the cavalade rode rapidly out of town. Owens continued to yell, but his cries were of no avail. He was answered only with kicks and blows. He could receive no encouragement or hope from the grim, silent horsemen, who galloped furiously at his side. Indeed, his captors tortured and tormented him all the way to his death, bruising him in a terrible manner. Word had been left not to follow the vigilantes under pain of death, but all haste was made and many turns taken to throw pursuers off the track. Three miles from the town a clump of trees was reached, and Owens was swung to a tree, his feet swinging five feet from the ground. Whether a confession was extorted from the culprit is not known.

The sheriff was awakened by the noise and at once organized a band of men to follow the lynchers. An hour was lost in trying to find trace of the lynchers; their trail was finally struck, and just at dawn the body was discovered lazily swinging in the fresh morning breeze. It was yet warm, but the man was beyond all hope of resuscitation. He had been slowly strangled. The distorted face, drawn up limbs, and semi-clad body presented a horrible appearance.

The remains were brought to the city and an inquest held, the jury returning a verdict that deceased came to his death at the hands of unknown persons. All the facts did not come out at the inquest, as there is a disposition here to ferret out the vizilantes and bring them to justice. The officers were especially close-mouthed and apparently sore over the affair. There is no question that the mob came from Alexandria, where Owens' execution was demanded on all sides.

Owens' crime was committed Friday evening. He went to the house of a neighbor where Miss Grim, a sister of his wife, was employed as a domestic, inviting her to go riding in his buggy. She consented and the pair drove away. Two miles out, in a very secluded spot, Owens assailed the girl and succeeded in committing a most diabolical outrage.

He accomplished his hellish purpose by threatening to kill her with a knife which he held in his hand, and also a revolver. He admitted his guilt, and promised on the day of his trial to be a better man if not sent to jail. He repeated his hellish deed three times, and threatened her if she mentioned it to her parents or others. He told his wife before he left home what he intended doing, and threatened her life also if she revealed it to anyone.

THOUGHT IT AN EARTHQUAKE.

New Jersey Dynamite Works Blown Up With a Terrible Crash.

The Forsite Powder and Dynamite company's works, near Hopatcong, New Jersey, were blown up on the 22d by a terrific explosion, which shook the country for miles around. People thought there was an earthquake, and when the sky in the direction of Lake Hopatcong became lurid a short time later it was conjectured that the Hotel Breslin, at the head of the lake, was burning. The matter was much thought of by country people in the vicinity until next day, when a farmer living near the works came through and reported that the Forsite works had blown up and that several men were killed. The works are in a secluded spot, and all facts concerning them are kept a secret and as quiet as possible by the owners, owing to the general dislike of having such a dangerous business carried on anywhere near a community. It is impossible at present to verify the loss of life.

COWBOY TOUGHS.

Denver Junction (Col.) dispatch: Yesterday afternoon the town was thrown in a commotion over the appearance of a gang of cowboys, who are on a drive from the south. They first, as usual, filled up at the saloons, then mounting their horses they began riding through the town, up and down the sidewalks and into the saloons. After they had rounded up the town, as they supposed, and were nearly ready to depart, they made an attempt to ride their horses into the Citizens' bank. They met with an obstacle at the door which they could not surmount. Both horse and rider was quickly forced from the sidewalk. They at once dismounted and came to the door. Some fears were entertained for a short time of serious trouble. Guns were very handy and in sight, but none were used. The cowboys little expected to meet with such an element at the bank.

DOWN ON PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

President Cleveland Exercises His Powers in Giving Them a Quietus.

Washington dispatch: In vetoing the veteran pension bill to-day the president says: I am so thoroughly tired of disapproving gifts of public money to individuals who, in my view, have no right or claim to the same, notwithstanding apparent congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief in a case where I find it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval, I have spoken of their apparent congressional sanction in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of congress, but are the result of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideration and attended by a small majority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of the government. Thus, in considering these bills, I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of congress, and when I have deemed it my duty to disprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as distant from the conclusions of the people's representatives. I have not been insensible to a suggestion which should influence any citizen, either in private station or official place, to exhibit not only just but generous appreciation of the services of our country's defenders. Heedlessness and disregard of the principle which underlies granting of pensions is unfair to the wounded, crippled soldier who is honored in just recognition of his government. Such a man should never be side by side on the pension roll with those who have been tempted to attribute their natural ills, to which humanity is heir, to service in the army. The president suggests the significance of the startling increase in pension legislation and consequences involved in its continuance.

In his veto for the public building at Sioux City, the president says: The report of the committee of the house of representatives to whom this bill was referred, states that, by the census of 1880, the population of Sioux City was nearly 8,000, and that by another enumeration, since made, its population would seem to exceed 23,000. It is further stated in the report that for the accommodation of this population the city contains 393 brick and 2,984 frame buildings. It seems to me that in consideration of the merits of this bill the necessities of the government should control the question and that it should be decided as a business proposition, dependent upon the needs of a government building at the point proposed in order to do the government work. This greatly reduces the value of the statistics showing the population, extent of business, prospective growth and matters of that kind which, though exceedingly interesting, do not always demonstrate the necessity of the expenditure of a large sum of money for a public building. I find upon examination that United States courts are sometimes held at Sioux City, but that they have been thus far held in the county court house without serious inconvenience and without any expense to the government. There are actually no other federal officers there for whom the government should provide accommodations, except the postmaster. The postoffice is now located in a building rented by the government until the first of January, 1889, at the rate of 2,200 per annum. By the last report of the supervising architect, it appears that on October 1, 1885, there were eighty new buildings in course of construction and that the amount expended thereon during the preceding year was nearly two and one-half million dollars, while large appropriations were asked to be expended on these buildings during the current year. In my judgment the number of public buildings should not at this time be increased unless greater public necessity exists therefor than is apparent in this case.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Congratulation Upon the Splendid Progress Making by Gladstone.

The following is the substance of the circular sent out by the executive officers of the Irish National League of America to the officers and members of branches: We are glad to be able to congratulate you upon the splendid progress our cause has made since we last addressed you. After the general election now about to take place we believe that Gladstone will be in a position to undo, by an overwhelming majority, the so-called union which that great statesman himself, in his address at Midlothian, so truly described as a paper union obtained by force and fraud, and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. In pursuance of the powers conferred on us by the national executive committee of the league, we hereby summon the third regular convention of the Irish National League of America to be held in Central Music hall, Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 18 and 19, and we earnestly trust that every branch of the league will be fully represented thereat. All branches and societies affiliated with the league that have subscribed the regular dues for the current term, or have contributed to the parliamentary fund a sum equal to the amount of dues, shall be entitled to representation as follows: One delegate for every fifty members in good standing; provided, however, that in country districts, where the number of fifty members cannot be easily reached, the number from twenty-five to fifty shall be entitled to one delegate. We look for the attendance of an important delegation from the home league and parliamentary party. All arrangements for the convention shall be under the sole charge of the committee of arrangements of Chicago, already organized, of which ex-President Alexander Sullivan and the officers of the league for the city of Chicago and state of Illinois are members. Every branch of the league should set to work promptly to prepare for the coming crisis, and should remit all funds on hand immediately to the national treasurer at Detroit, Mich., as that money may be forwarded by him to Ireland and be made available if necessary, for the approaching campaign. All true friends of Ireland should, by active and earnest organization, endeavor to make our approaching convention worthy of the sacred cause in in which we are engaged—the cause of Irish liberty. We remain, yours very faithfully.

PATRICK EGAN, President.
CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer.
JOHN P. SUTTON, Secretary.

THEY WANT TO JOIN US.

Digby (N. S.) dispatch: The question of secession having been favored at the polls, there is more expression by the people in regard to their desire for annexation. Last week after the victory by the liberals on the question on issue, a wealthy sea captain, of Digby, took his little hatchet, stripped limbs from the highest spruce tree on his farm near the town and raised the stars and stripes. Then pointing at it, he shouted to a tory interrogative point beneath him on the ground: "That is our next question to vote on, and you will find, before long, two-thirds of us that way of thinking."

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

As Set Forth in Reports to an Agricultural Paper.

The following crop summary appears in this week's issue of the Chicago Farmer's Review: Harvesting is in progress in portions of Ohio and Indiana, and in large sections of Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Tennessee grain has already been gathered. The yield in all these states, with the exception of Kansas, promises to be nearly up to the average, and in Missouri will be above the average. In Washington county, Missouri, report is made that grain is threshing out an average of twenty-one bushels to the acre in many fields. In Davis and Ellis counties, Kansas, wheat is averaging eight or ten bushels to the acre, but though short in quantity, promises to grade well. In Southern Illinois the reports of damage by chinch bugs in the wheat field still continue and in St. Clair county the ravages have been so serious as to reduce the probable yield from five to seven bushels an acre. In Central Illinois the outlook for winter wheat continues good. A serious drouth, threatening the entire spring wheat belt, has been quite generally broken by copious rains, and the danger which seemed to threaten the life of almost the entire crop has been passed. The average of the general yield in Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin has been lessened probably 10 per cent by the prolongation of the drouth, and in portions of Minnesota caused an almost total blight, in which rains come too late to revive the grain. In Beadle county, Dak., the report states that the average of wheat was reduced 10 per cent by the drouth; in Coddington county, 15 to 20 per cent; in Spink county, 10 per cent; in Ashton county, 25 per cent. In Dakota county, Minn., it is reported that the dry weather in connection with chinch bugs reduced the average 50 per cent. In Olmstead county some fields are reported dead. In Steel county there was no rain for four weeks, and the outlook for wheat was lessened 20 per cent. In Yellow Medicide county a five weeks' drouth was broken June 12th by rain, but the present outlook is not for to exceed one-half a crop. In Blue Earth county wheat is shorter and thinner than before for years. In a few portions of Wisconsin no rains have yet fallen to relieve the fields. In Iowa and Nebraska no visible injury to wheat is reported from the drouth, but out prospects have been greatly lessened, and in seven Iowa counties reports indicate that the average has been reduced fully 25 per cent. Jefferson and Muscatine counties in Iowa are the only ones that report this week ravages from grasshoppers and thus far no serious injury has resulted from this form of insect life. The corn crop outlook in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois and Indiana is almost uniformly good. Some injury by cut worms is reported from different sections, but it is not such as to effect the general crop outlook. The fields in Minnesota, Kansas and Iowa are reported especially clear and promising a large crop.

A MEASURE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Especially to Numerous Settlers in the States of Nebraska and Kansas.

Washington special: To-day Senator Van Wyck reported to the senate from the committee on public lands, the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in the states of Nebraska and Kansas which passed the house on April 5 last. The bill was amended by the senate committee by striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting a bill by Van Wyck, which is of the same character with the exception of the omission of two clauses which provided for the extension of the provisions of the act to other classes of settlers. Senator Van Wyck's bill, which was reported and which will undoubtedly become a law, provides that for the purpose of reimbursing persons who, under the homestead, preemption, or other laws, settled upon or purchased lands within the grant made by the act entitled, "An act for a grant of lands to the state of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas railroad and telegraph, approved July 23, 1876," and to whom patents have been issued therefor, but against which persons decrees have been rendered by the United States Circuit court on account of the priority of said grant made in the act above entitled, the sum of $250,000 is appropriated; provided, however, that no part shall be paid until he shall have filed with the secretary of the interior a copy of said decree, duly certified, and also a certificate of the judge of the court rendering the same, to the effect that such a decree was rendered in a bona fide controversy between a plantiff showing title under the grant made in said act, and a defendant holding a patent or holding by deed under patentee, and that the decision was in favor of the plaintiff on the ground of priority of the grant made by said act to the filing of settlement or purchase by the defendant or his grantor, and said claimant shall also file with the decree a certificate of the bill of costs in such case, duly certified by the clerk and judge of the court. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to adjust the amount due to each defendant on a basis of $3.50 per acre for the tract his title to which shall have failed as aforesaid and costs appearing by the bill thereof. He shall then make a requisition upon the treasurer for the sum found to be due to claimant, and shall pay the same to him, taking such release, acquittance or discharge as shall forever bar any further claim against the United States on account of failure of title as aforesaid.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A special says: Senator Manderson presented a memorial signed by 500 citizens of Grand Island, Fremont, Tekama, Plattsmouth, David City, Wahoo, O'Neill, North Platte, Brownsville, Sidney, Columbus, Albion and Beatrice, Neb., protesting against the passage of Van Wyck's and Dorsey's bill fixing Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Nebraska City, Norfolk, Fall City and Kearney as the places where the United States circuit and district courts shall be held. The petitioners give their reasons at great length, which have been fully published.

The public reception given on the night of the 18th by President and Mrs. Cleveland brought an immense crowd to the executive mansion. In point of numbers it was the largest that has ever occurred there. The decorations in the capacious east room and in the parlors were, if anything, more elaborate than Tuesday night's reception.

The senate committee on privileges and elections had a meeting on the 18th to discuss the charges that Senator Payne's seat was secured by bribery, but did not undertake an investigation. Congressmen Little and Butterworth were present and addressed the committee in advocacy of an investigation. Senator Evarts, who is reported to be disinclined to an investigation, was not present. Further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Thursday in order to give Butterworth an opportunity to prepare a written statement.

THE ANARCHISTS ON TRIAL

The Means Employed by the Defense to Get a Favorable Jury.

Chicago dispatch: Judge Gary's court was thronged when the work of selecting a jury in the anarchist cases was resumed this morning. This is a tedious piece of business, and from the men examined and excused it is not beyond the range of probability that it may be impossible to find within the limits of Cook county twelve men who can pass the ordeal to which they must submit before being accepted. From questions put by counsel for the defense it is evidently their intention to shut out Irish Catholics and very pronounced churchmen of every denomination, all large employers, foremen in shops, and old soldiers of the union. Judge Gary was in his place for several minutes before the hour for resumption of business. At 10 o'clock precisely the eight prisoners were escorted into the jury room and subjected to the usual routine of hand-shaking by Captain Black and Attorney Zeisler. They had all been visited over night by a few select friends, among whom Mrs. Parsons was conspicuous. Parsons' inner man was strengthened and regaled by the delicacies with which this lady never fails to supply her liege lord. There was nothing new in the aspect or demeanor of the anarchists as they took their accustomed places. Upon questions propounded by the state's attorney it was found that Byrus, one of the men accepted by the defense, had an anarchist in his employ. He was excused by the state. The state accepted James H. Cole, accepted by the defense yesterday. He is the first juror chosen. He is a locomotive fireman and was an officer in the union army. During the progress of the examination, Grinnell, state's attorney, said: "By the way, before I go further, counsel on the other side have given us a surprise by producing S. Parsons in court. Are you going to produce Schnaubell here, also?" "No, sir," answers Captain Black, "the trial is too far advanced for that." Schnoubell is the alleged boom-thrower. The questioning then again proceeded.

SAVED IN THE STORM CAVE.

Denton (Tex.) dispatch: This and adjacent counties were visited Wednesday afternoon and night by a cyclone, which did great damage. In this (Denton) county the storm demolished the house of Mrs. Prigmore, who, with her daughter, were buried in the ruins. The mother was fatally injured. The daughter will recover. The residence of Dr. Rutherford was blown bodily from its foundation and turned over. The family escaped, having fled to their storm cave. Many barns, sheds and outhouses were blown down.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, June 17.—Among measures passed were the following: A bill to secure to Cherokee freemen their proportion of certain proceeds of lands under the act of March 3, 1883. A bill authorizing the secretary of war to repair the barracks at Forts Robinson and Niobrara, Nebraska, and those at Fort Russell, Wyoming territory. A bill to pay representatives of the government of Great Britain $15,500 to enable that government to indemnify the owners of the British bark "Chance" for abandoning their whaling voyage in the Arctic ocean in 1871, and rescuing ninety-three American seamen from shipwreck in the ice. A bill to provide for one additional assistant adjutant general with rank of major of cavalry. A bill authorizing the postmaster general to pay rent for buildings leased as postoffices. A bill providing for the appointment of an additional assistant secretary of the treasury, to hold office for one year from the passage of the bill. A bill providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink. A bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to extend the time for payment of purchase money on the sale of the reservation of the Otoe and Miscarari tribes of Indians of Kansas. A bill classifying registers and receivers of land offices, and fixing salaries for them according to such classification in lieu of fees. A bill to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of American nations.

HOUSE, June 17.—Promptly at 1:30 p. m. Mr. Morrison moved that the house go into committee of the whole to consider revenue bills. In answer to Mr. McKinley, he stated that his purpose was to consider the general tariff bill. Thereupon Mr. McKinley said that he concurred with Mr. Morrison in his demand for the yeas and nays, and the speaker ordered the clerk to call the roll. The motion to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill was defeated—yeas 140, nays 157. Mr. Morrison gave notice that he would renew his motion Tuesday next, and Mr. McKinley stated the opponents of the bill would be on hand. At 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Herbert, the house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Hepburn made a speech in reply to that made by Mr. Wheeler relative to Edwin M. Stanton, and then the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, June 18.—A resolution offered by Sawyer was agreed to calling on the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senate information as to claims for the adjustment of postmasters' salaries not heretofore reported. Vance's bill to repeal the civil service law was, on motion of Hawley, indefinitely postponed—yeas 33, nays 6. The senators voting in the negative were Bray, Call, Eustis, Harris, Jones, of Nevada, and Vance. Among bills passed were: The house bill reducing from eight cents to five cents the fee on domestic money orders for sums not exceeding five dollars. The bill to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Nebraska; the sale or removal of improvements thereof, and for a new site and construction of suitable buildings thereon. The bill authorizing the free transmission of weather reports through the mails. The bill to increase the efficiency of the army of the United States. [This is Logan's amended bill. The original bill provided for an increase of the army and this provision gave rise to a protracted debate in the senate some weeks ago. In its new form that feature of the original bill has been omitted from the amended bill.]

HOUSE, June 18.—Anderson, of Kansas, offered a resolution providing for the final adjournment of congress at noon, on Saturday, July 3. Referred to the committee on ways and means. Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill with a recommendation that certain of the senate amendments thereto be concurred in, and others non-concurred in. Agreed to. O'Neill, of Missouri, from the committee on labor, reported the bill granting leaves to employes in the United States navy yards. Placed on the house calendar. Also the bill to amend the act prohibiting the importation of contract labor. Placed on the house calendar. The private business having been dispensed with, the house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, consideration of the measure occupying time until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE, June 19.—On motion of Nelson of Minnesota, the bill was passed providing for the inspection of hulls and boilers at Duluth, Minn. On motion of Weaver, of Iowa, the bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia. The speaker laid before the house a message from the president announcing his approval of the shipping bill. He points out the defects which he discovered to exist in the measure. The president says: The objects of the bill are, in the main, so useful and important that he concluded to approve the same upon the assurance of those actively promoting its passage that another bill shall at once be introduced to cover the defect referred to. Dingley, of Maine, stated that he was instructed by the shipping committee to introduce a measure to remedy the defects pointed out by the president and asked unanimous consent to introduce it now and put it upon its passage. Morrison, of Illinois, objected, and the message was referred to the shipping committee.

SENATE, June 21.—The chair to-day laid before the senate the credentials of the reelection of Nelson W. Aldrich as United States senator from Rhode Island. George, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably the bill to remove the political disabilities of J. G. Flourney, of Mississippi, and on motion of George, the bill was at once passed unanimously. Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to how many entries of public land had been cancelled for fraud for investigation by special agents and after due hearing, conducted in accordance with the rules of practice, from and during the year 1883 and up to this time, and whether and what entries that had been cancelled for frauds have been reinstated on the taking of testimony. The bill to repeal the preemption and timber culture acts was then taken up and its consideration proceeded with. Butler submitted an amendment providing that, as to the desert lands, not more than 630 acres should be held in a single ownership. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, June 21.—Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill were nonconcurred in. The house having resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, rejected—yeas 99, nays 131—the motion made Saturday by Goff, of Iowa, to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on naval affairs, to report it back with an amendment making a provision for the completion of the double-turreted monitors. The bill was then passed. The house then went into committee of the whole, Reagan in the chair, on the sundry civil bill. The paragraph relating to the bureau of engraving and printing having been reached, Dingley offered an amendment reducing the engravers' notes of the denomination of $1, $2 and other denominations authorized by law. Randall raised the point of order against the amendment and in the course of his argument in support of the point he took occasion to deny the charge that the present administration had waged war on the silver dollar. The amendment was lost.

SENATE, June 22.—Maxey, from the committee on Nicaragua claims, reported a resolution requesting the president to bring to the attention of the Nicaraguan government claims of citizens of the United States against that government. The resolution was agreed to. The senate took up the bill repealing the preemption and timber culture laws. Senator Blair had moved an amendment prohibiting the acquisition in one ownership of more than 640 acres of desert lands. To this Senator Ingalls offered an amendment applying the limitation to all public lands. The later proposition, which was the pending question today was voted down. Senator Blair's amendment was then voted down—yeas 30, nays 42—and after some amendments of detail and without final action on the bill the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, June 22.—The speaker laid before the house nine messages from the president, announcing his disapproval of a like number of private pension bills, and they were referred to the committee on invalid pensions. Several of the president's terse sentences and ironical suggestions were greeted with applause and laughter. On motion of Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania, the senate bill granting right of way to railroad companies through Indian reservations in Northern Montana was passed. Mr. Morrison stated to the house that he would not to-day make a motion to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. He called up the proposed change of the rules making it in order to amend a general pension bill by adding a provision for the imposition of a law to meet expenditures required by the bill. An interesting debate followed, after which Mr. Morrison moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Reed moved as a substitute to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in the defeat of Mr. Reed's substitute—yeas 126, nays 139. Before a vote could be taken on the original motion Mr. Reed moved an adjournment, and the republicans, by dilatory tactics, managed to consume time up to 5 o'clock, when, under the standing order, the house adjourned amid outbursts of applause and a derisive laugh from the republicans.

SENATE, June 23.—Frye, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill to amend the laws relating to the inspection of steam vessels. The bill provides for the payment out of the treasury of the expenses of steamboat inspectors. The bill was passed without debate. Hawley's motion was then taken up to reconsider the vote by which the senate passed the bill prohibiting members of congress from acting as attorneys of land grant railroads. The motion to reconsider having been brought to a vote, it was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 21. The only republican voting in the negative was Van Wyck. The democrats voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Call, Gray, Payne, Pugh and Ransom. Hawley then moved to refer the bill to the judiciary committee, which was done. The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adjournment.

HOUSE, June 23.—Morrison called up the report of the committee on the rules amending the rules of the house, upon which a debate occurred yesterday. Reed, of Maine, raised the question of consideration and Hiscock, of New York, expressed his desire to go on with the sundry civil bill. Randall remarked that he could take care of that measure. On a standing vote the house refused—80 to 91—to consider the report and the result was received with applause from the republicans, but on a yea and nay vote the house determined—yeas 133, nays 115—to consider the report, Reed changing his vote at the last moment to enable him to move to reconsider. Having made that motion, he yielded to Hiscock to move to adjourn and this motion he supplemented with another that when the house adjourns to-day it be to meet on Friday next. The house remained, as one member characterized it, in a state of innocuous desuetude until a quarter past four, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with and the question recurred on Burrows' motion to adjourn until Saturday. This was voted down—yeas 2, nays 145—no quorum, and another roll call consumed the time to 5 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

DEADLOCK IN FRENCH LEGISLATION.

Grave Complications Growing Out of Expulsion of the Princes.

A dispatch just received from Paris states that there is an imminent probability of a deadlock between the senate and chamber of deputies on question of the expulsion of the princes. The radicals of the chamber overshot the mark in making their bill too sweeping to be stomached by the aristocrats of the senate, and its first reception by the latter body was its reference to a special committee, comprising a large majority of known royalists, amid sneers and derisive laughter. This committee made short work of the bill. During the session it was shown that the charges against Comte de Paris were: First that he had subsidized the so called agricultural committees throughout the country, which were really election committees formed in his interest. The absurdity of this charge was shown by the fact that at the last election, despite the formal order of Compte de Paris, the agricultural list of candidates remained in the field at the second ballot, the result being the triumph of many raicals over moderate republicans, whom the royalists would of course have preferred. The other charge was the grandeur of the reception given by Comte de Paris on his daughter's departure from Lisbon to be married, and the inviting to his reception of the foreign ambassador in Paris. In answer to this it was shown that these same ambassadors had always been in terms of reciprocal hospitality with the comte, and with all members of his family. He would have been lacking in common courtesy had he failed to invite them, although he was doubtless aware they would accept the invitations. This charge was therefore laughed out of court, and it was found that there was really no allegations of illegal conduct on the part of the head of the Orleans house. As to the Bonapartes it was sufficient for the destruction of that part of the bill to quote De Freycinet's bon mot: "If the Orleanists are expelled the Bonapartes will feel slighted if they are not also banished." This disposed of the whole bill, which the committee rejected by a vote of 6 to 3. The best judgment obtained is that the senate will sustain the action of its committee. In this case there is likely to be a prolonged wrangle between the two houses of parliament. Concessions will be asked for, which will cause a long debate and probably materially change the provisions of the bill. This will be an exceedingly critical time for De Freycinet and his cabinet. The premier has hitherto succeeded beyond expectation in hunting with the hounds and running with the hares, but will now be daily confronted with novel and embarrassing questions, upon which he can hardly take any stand without the violation of some pledge or declaration that he has made to one side or other. He has also four violent expulsionists among the members of his cabinet, who must be placated if the ministry is to stand. This again compromising the fact that the whole radical campaign for expelling the princes was less for the purpose of accomplishing their expulsion than for speeding the premier's downfall. The next few days will also be a critical period for the republic itself. The satirists are already saying that France, having shown a pitiful weakness in seeking to expel the princes, is now showing still more weakness in not expelling them after declaring its intention to do so. The event has also added a certain degree of dignity to the attitude of the Comte de Paris. He has been recognized by the highest official authority in the land as a personage of importance. He is made a pretender to the throne willy nilly, and his importance is vastly augmented among the clergy and nobility of the whole country. Altogether it will be well for De Freycinet, Grevy and all interested in the present regime or in the continuance of republicanism in France to use their utmost endeavor to bring the crisis to a close at the earliest possible moment.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF SPACE.

Hobart Pasha is dead.

The Delaware peach crop is a failure.

President Arthur's condition is improving.

Wyoming objects to the land forfeiture bill.

H. W. Beecher sailed for Europe on the 19th.

Montrealites are aiding the Vancouver sufferers.

A crank at Rome is endeavoring to rival Dr. Tanner.

W. P. Pruitt, a Texan, was lynched near Spe Springs.

At Modesla, Cal., fire destroyed 3,000 acres of wheat.

Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, was banqueted by Boston.

The Romish church officially denounces Knights of Labor.

W. W. Hazeltine shot and killed A. E. Morse at Milwaukee.

The Arizona volunteers object to being under regular officers.

King Ludwig was buried with imposing pomp and ceremonies.

Timothy Wade was cut in twain by a locomotive at Portland, Me.

A boat containing five bodies was found floating near Cape Ballard.

Louis Hoen shot and killed Charles Sievert, a Cleveland saloonist.

Mexican soldiers are said to have killed an Indian squaw in Arizona.

John D. Hopper was arrested for embezzling $27,000 at Philadelphia.

Winfield Breckler, candidate for judge at Carlisle, Ky., is violently insane.

Arkansas and Texas negroes celebr[illegible] emancipation day at Texarkana.

A committee was appointed b[illegible] many Hall to collect funds for Par[illegible]

Elihu Root paid Comptroller [illegible] New York, $40,000 due on fran[illegible]

Charles J. McCollough comm[illegible] by taking laudanum at New[illegible]

GOVERNOR HILL ON [illegible]

The Boston democratic [illegible] ner in Governor Hill's ho[illegible] at which 300 guests sat [illegible] was removed President [illegible] presented the guest of t[illegible] eulogizing the uncompr[illegible] of New York's governor [illegible] plied at some length [illegible] Cleveland and saying [illegible] reform abuse and to gi[illegible] ter government by ag[illegible] self, the president had [illegible] an adverse senate. [illegible] pressed it as his opinio[illegible] should have power t[illegible] uncled by senate confir[illegible]

In the jail at Lyons, N[illegible] a farmer named David B. [illegible] be tried for the murder [illegible] killed hims lf with a ra[illegible] all his property to his son, [illegible] dence.