#### OREGON SCOUT. THE JONES& CHANCEY, Publishers, UNION. OREGON. . . . . . .

#### A GRAND FRENCH WEDDING.

Due de Morney and Miss Gusman Blanc's Marriage in Paris.

Paris special: The Duc de Morney's wedding with Miss Gusman Blanc came off at the Church of the Madeleine to-day with splendid eclat. The weather was the ideal Parisan summer day of dazzling sun and cool northerly breeze. At noon the massive bronze doors of the Madeleine were thrown wide open and a crimson velvet carpet was spread from the granite steps and reached down to the boulevard. The vast church was filled to overflowing, hundreds of ladies standing on tip toe on chairs to catch a glimpse of the bride. The toilets were beautiful, lavender pink, pale blue straw and white predominating. Thousands of people gathered on the sidewalks and in the balconies and windows facing the Madeleine. At 12:15 the nuptial cortege appeared. The Duc de Morney alighted from a coupe drawn by two superb bays. He looked very pale and serious. He was in evening dress, and wore a large cross and ribbon of the grand commander of the order of Charles III of Spain. His fiances drove up in a large landau, with dark brown horses covered with white satin ribbons, and with coachman and footmen in brown, crimson and gold livery. She worea white satin bridal dress with a very long train, very simple and entirely covered by her white talle vell. She was attended by three bridesmaids. In the nave of the church six abbes in full Abbe Pattis performed the marriage service, Abbe Pattis pronouncing the nuptial bene-diction. The music was very impressive, facluding the Deus Israel of Beethoven, the Ofons Pietas of Haydn, and Gounad's Ave Marie. The organ was played by Theodore Dulcers. At 2 o'clock all left the church, the Duc and Duchesse de Morney driving off in a coupe drawn by two superb bays. The wedding reception and breakfast were at the Grand hotel.

The duc's presents to the bride were equal to those of the famous duke of Buck-I will only mention four of them: A superb riviere of diamonds, not mounted; that is to say, held together by a wire of gold so fine that when worn on the neck of dew. Another present was a magnificent diadem of diamonds, worth at least \$20,000. Then a broad ribbon of dia-work, so as to tie and untie about the next. like an ordinary silk scarf. Then a fan of white feathers, literally powdered with thousands of small diamonds.

The flowers that the duc sent to the de during the thirty days preceding the wedding were superb, no two bouquetsever being the same. One day there would be a ship of carnations, filled with roses; an filled with orchids; the next day a bicycle, made of corn flowers surmounted by roses; then a balloon of lilies, with jasmine and pansies; in short, every floral originality that a vivid imagination could devise.

#### VETOING OF PENSION BILLS.

#### The Senate Committee Indulges in Criticism of the President.

Washington dispatch : A printed report, submitted by Senator Blair to the senate a few days ago from the committee on pen-

## A MURDERER HANGED.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2.-Frank Easten solored, was hanged to day at Salisbury in the presence of a large crowd for rape upon a white woman some weeks ago. He as-cended the scaffold with a firm step. After the singing of a hymn and praver beconfesse the crime in a rambling speech and asked the sheriff to execute him quickly. His neck was not broken by the fall and he struggled to death in eighteen minutes. The culprit showed no signs of fear.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

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

SENATE, July 1 .- The bill passed by the house some time ago for the relief of the survivors of the steamer "Jeannette," and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic seas, was reported favorably to the senate from the committee on naval affairs. The senate commit-tee amended the bill so as to provide that the tweive months' pay of Henry K. War-ren, of the crew, shall be paid to his child and not to his widow. Miller, from the committee on agriculture, reported back, without amendment, the house bill taxing oleomargarine and gave notice that he would call it up for action after the passage of the appropriation bills. Jones, of Arkansas, stated that Senators George, Gibson, Fair and himself, the minority of the committee, dissented from the report. Rildlebarger introduced a preamble and bill for a reduction, by 25 per cent, of the salaries of cabinet officers, senators and members. He made an address in its advocacy. Referred to the committee.

House, July 1 .-- The speaker laid before the house a message from the senate announcing that that body had passed, over the president's veto, the bill to quiet the title of settlers of the Des Moines river ands. The president's message having been read, Payson, of Illinois, presented the reason why the bill should be passed over the president's veto, which, he said, was based on a total misapprehension of the facts of the case and of the end sought to be accomplished by the measure. Oates, of Alabama, moved to refer the bill and message to the committee on judiciary. Lost-yeas 101, nays 149-and the speaker announced that the question recurred on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the objections of the president. The house resolved this question in the negative-yeas 161, nays 91-not the constitutional twothirds vote in the affirmative. The house then went into committee of the whole, The house

tional clerk for the civil service commission was opposed by Vance, who remarked that if the commission was unable to do any more business it would be so much the better. Saulsbury looked upon the civil service commission from the beginning to the end as a useless piece of machinery. he had his way he would repeal the h If other day, a South American hammock, made of twisted lilies of the valley and Teller and Dawes were in favor of the law. law. and Call opposed it. The discussion closed ard the amendment was adopted-36 to 11. The amendment increasing the compensation of the solicitor of the treasury from \$4,000 to \$4,500 was rejected. All the amendments being voted on, the bill was passed. The senate then took up the river and harbor appropriation bill. Be-fore the reading of the bill was concluded Eastis called up the resolutions in connec-tion with the death in this city, on the 14th of March last, of Hon. Michael Hahanhan, representative from Louisiana. After the delivery of eulogies on the life and character of the decensed by Messrs. Eustis and sions, to accompany a senate bill granting Gibson the resolutions were adopted and a pension to Mary J. Nottage, and which the senate adjourned until to-morrow. House, July 2 .- The house then went committee reports the veto message back into committee of the whole on the general in Union square, under the auspices of the to the senate, and recommends the passage deficiency bill. There was no general deof the bill, the president's objections to the bate and the bill was forthwith read for contrary notwithstanding. The report is amendments. Cannon offered an amendmainly devoted to a criticism of the presi- ment making an appropriation for the payment of the claims of the Pacific Mail Steamship company for the transportation of troops to Panama in June, 1885. He in which pension legislation is conducted, maintained that it was the duty of congress At the outset the committee says: "It is to pay this claim, which had accrued by said that never since the foundation of the government has there been an executive inder the statute, sending troops to Pan-ama to protect property of American citiveto of a private pension bill, save in a zens. Not to provide an appropriation How that may be is of no consequence, but so great has become the number of such vetoes interposed by the member of such of the bill the committee rose and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills. At its evening session the house got into a dead-lock and, with out transacting any business, at 11:15, adjourned. SENATE: July 3 .- Senator Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported disgust with the claims themselves, that back the naval appropriation bill with pathy amendments, and stated that he hoped to have it taken up Tuesday next. The senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill. The first amendment that provoked discussion was that appropriating \$1,000,000 for improving New York harbor so as to secure a thirty foot channel at the Sandy Hook entrance of the harbor, upon such plan as the secretary of war may approve. The amendment was agreed to. After an executive session the senate adjourned till Tuesday.

SENATE, July 6 .- The senate to day took up the bill to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of land sales. Ingalls, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a substitute for this bill. It appropriates \$75,000 for the purpose and directs how the amount shall be distributed. The sub stitute was agreed to and the bill passed. The senate then proceeded to consider amendments to the river and harbor bill The first amendment that was questioned was an item appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Refuge.

House, July 6 .- The house went into committee of the whole, Hammond in the chair, on the general deficiency bill. The end of the bill having been reached, the committee, in accordance with previous ar rangements, reverted to the paragraph relating to the state department. Cannon criticized the bill for its sins of omission which he declared were extraordinary. It omitted to appropriate for the salaries of 1832. In vetoing the bill for his relief the president says: "I am inclined to think it ministers and charges d'affaires for 1885 and 1886, the deficiencies being \$36,858, and for deficiencies amounting to \$53,000 this case, it could be demonstrated that a for contingent expenses of consulates. This man could thrive so well with chronic made an aggregate of \$90,000 and other diarrhœa for fifty-two years, as its exisminor items would increase the omission to \$100,000. Cannon offered an amendment tence in the case of this good old gentle man would prove. We should then, per-haps, have less of it in claims for pensions. appropriating \$37,608 to meet the defi ciencies in the salaries of ministers and The fact is, in this case there is no disacharges d'affaires. Agreed to. On motion bility which can be traced to the forty of Belmont the appropriation to supply days' military service fifty-lour years ago, and I think little, if any, more infirmity deficiencies in the contingent expenses of consulates for the year 1886 was increased than is usually found in men of the age of from \$22,000 to \$40,000. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. the claimant.

SENATE, July 7 .- The senate then resumnd the consideration of the amendments to

the river and harbor bill, the pending question being an amendment appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor of Refuge. Spooner offered an amendment as a substitute. It appropri-ates \$150,000 for the purpose of making free of toll the commerce through the canal. After a discussion the substitute for the mendment was agreed to-yeas 36, nava 16. The river and harbor bill was then temporarly laid aside and the chair laid before the senate the message of the president vetoing the bill authorizing the struction of railroads through Indian territory in nothern Montana. The message was read and referred.

House, July 7 .- The speaker laid before the house twenty-one veto messages transmitted by the president yesterday. The first message read was referred, without comment, to the committee on invalid pensions, but the disposition of the next mes-

sage, vetoing the bill granting a pension to Erwin L. Harrington, consumed more time. It was finally referred to the committee on invalid pensions. In the debate Jackson, of Pennsylvania, attacked the veto policy of the president, who, he declared, was not actuated by any regard for the worth or merit of the private pension bills. His rea-sons for vetoing bills was not that they were unworthy. His reason was apparent on the face of the messages. He was in sympathy with a party opposed to pen-sioning union soldiers, and he did not pro pose that any union soldiers should be pensioned if he could avoid it. It was said that the president meant to do right. He did mean to do right to please a certain element in the country, but not right to please honest, loyal people. McMillan, of Tennessee, said the president has signed more private pension bills than any other president in the same space of time. Jack son-'And he has vetoed ten times more good ones than all other presidents put

to gether.' TWENTY THOUSAND WORKINGMEN.

They Get Together and Say a'Good Word in

# MORE PENSION BILLS VETOED.

fected, and more will be necessary, to in-

crease miscalculations in many of the pub-

Lewis W. Scanlan filed his declaration

would have been a fortunate thing if, in

In vetoing the bill granting a pension to

Franc s Deming, who claims that he con-

came blind, disabled and dependent. None

of us are entitled to credit for the extreme

tenderness and consideration toward those

who fought their country's battles. These

are sentiments common to all good citizens.

years. The president continues:

lic buildings now in progress of erection.

The President Returns Another Batch Without His Signature.

of Japan. Washington dispatch: The president to-Emma Nevada is living quietly with her day transmitted to the house messages an

husband in Paris. nouncing his disapproval of twenty private Ex-Mayor Jacob, of Louisville, Ky., is pension bills, and a bill providing for the an applicant for the Persian mission. erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn. The last named bill is vetoed, the Secretary Manning is reported to be president says, because he is entirely satismuch improved in health since his arrival fied that the building provided for is not at Hot Springs. immediately necessary, and he adds that John I. Blair, the railroad millionaire, not a little legislation has lately been per-

has given \$20,000 towards founding a pro- \$11,330,000; gold certificats. \$50,685,355. fessorship at Princeton college.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Prince Louis Napoleon is making a tour

Ex-President Arthur has gone to New London, Conn., to pass the summer, hoping thereby to regain his health.

for a pension in 1886, alleging that he con-It is again announced that Miss Maud tracted chronic diarrhoa in the Black Banks, a daughter of General N. P. Banks, Hawk war. The records show that he will go upon the stage next winter. served from April 18, 1832, to May 28,

General Lew Wallace has settled himself permanently at literature as a profession, at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind. Secretary Bayard is one of the best

seen mounted upon a fine Kentucky thoroughbred.

Mme Modjeska is the wonder of timid women at Monterey, Cal., as she dives and swims in dazzling costume in the waves of Monterey bay.

Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish is generally pointed out to English earls and people as one of our finest American gentlemen-of the olden time.

tracted blindness, the result of rheumatism Yseult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan incurred in the service, the president says Rossa, will be taken care of by her friends that there seems to be no testimony show ing the soldier's condition from the time of in England, it is said. But O'Donovan's his discharge to 1880, a period of fifteen mind feels much easier. "After

nineteen years had elapsed since his dis-charge from the army a pension is claimed Senator Stanford says that he has had to feed tramps upon his ranch the past year for him upon the very shadowy allegation of the incurrence of rheumatism while in at a cost of about \$200 a month, and all the time in need of good work hands.

the service, coupled with the startling prop-Mr. John Russell Young is convalescing osition that this rheumatism resulted just from an attack of liness at Hastings, Engprevious to his application in blindness. Upon medical examination it appeared that land. He intends soon to go to Switzerhis blindness was caused by amaurosis land, where he will spend a month or two. which is generally accepted as an affection Auent ex-President Hayes' children: of the optic nerve. I am satisfied that a fair examination of the facts in this case Webb is a trunk-maker at Cleveland; Burjustifies the statement that the bill under chard is practicing law at Toledo; Rutherconsideration can rest only upon the ground that aid should be furnished to this ford is paying teller of a little savings bank at Fremont, and Fannie and Scott are at ex-soldier because he served in the army, and because a long time thereafter he beschool.

# THE SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT.

Official Estimates as to the Yield Not Likely to be Realized.

They lead to most benevolent care on the The following crop summary appears in this week's issue of the Chicago Farmers' Review: Detailed reports from the spring wheat growing states, together with actual cates that the official estimates as to the probable total crop yield will not be realized. The actual injury to the crop in Minnesota is already serious, while the average of reports from Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Iowa indicate that many sections have felt the blight, and that the average yield has already been considerably lessened. Though an analysis of the probable crop yield has not been attempted by the Review, yet a study of the detailed reports, which have covered every county in the northwest, during the past three weeks, does not give promise to exceed six-ty million bushels in excess of the final figures made by the government last year. Both oats and flax crops have suffered severely from the prolonged drouth in the northwestern states, and the prospecyield of oats will be short an average yield per acre. Rains in Iowa, Indiana and portions of Illinois have delayed har vesting and caused some injury. In twenty-seven counties in Illinois, which return reports as to the actual results of the wheat nervest, the yield varied widely from five to eighteen bushels. Reports from eleven counties in Minnesota indicate that the present wheat outlook does not promise to exceed one-half to three-lourihs of an average where the full effects of the drouth have been felt. In Faribault, Sherbourn and Chippewa counties the outlook is declared to be unusually poor. Reports from Indiana show that the wheat harvest is o excellent quality, though the yield will fall short of an average crop. The need of rain for all growing crops is indicated through Wisconsin. In Dakota the need o rain is again beginning to be felt through out the entire territory. In Hughes and Clay counties the drouth is severe.

# UNCLE SAM'S INDEBTEDNESS.

### A Statement Setting Forth the Situation Regarding the Public Debt.

The public debt was reduced last month over \$9,000,000 and for the fiscal year which closed June 30, over \$96,000,000 against \$63,449,709, the proceeding year. The bonded debt shows a reduction during the year just closed of \$50,136,850, all of which was in the 3 per cent loan. Therehas been also during the year a reduction. in outstanding certificates of deposits, and silver certificates, \$13,414,721, making a total reduction in this form of indebtschess of \$75,430,076. The column showing the debt on which interest has ceased ins increased since last July about \$5,500,-000, caused by the call of bonds and their transfer to the non-interest bearing debt upon maturity. The total amount of 3 per cent bonds now outstanding, subject tocall is \$144,046,600. During the year over \$36,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, held to secure bank circulation, were withdrawn horsemen at the capital. He is frequently from the treasury, thus reducing the national bank circulation \$32,553,000. One year ago the amount held for the redemp tion of notes of liquidating banks was \$38,-460.938. It is now \$60,146,726. This represents the actual award to United States notes deposited by reducing, liqui-dating and failed banks in the treasury, in lieu of the bonds withdrawn, and that amount of United States notes is withheld from circulation. The gold fund shows a oss since June 1st of \$5,977,275 in bullion, and a gain of \$2.390.665 in coin, making the net loss \$3.586.610. The bullion was exchanged for certificates, and doubtless withdrawn for export. The treasury holding of gold, however, shows no material change for the month just closed, the amount held,

not covered by certificates, being \$156,-793.749, an increase over June of about \$500,000. The amount of free gold held by the treasury July 1, 1885, was \$180,-296,895, which is nearly \$36,500,000 less than the amount now held. While the treasury gained this large sum in gold during the past twelve months, it materially reduced its outstanding gold by redeeming nearly \$47,000,000 in certificates, cutting lown these liabilities from \$127,000,000, on July 1, 1885, to \$80,000,000, on July 1, 1886.

The number of silver dollars in the treasury is 181,253,566, an increase for the month of 3,000,000, and for the year of 15,840,444. The number of these pieces neld, not covered by outstanding certificates, is 93,137,341, an increase of over 29,000,000 since July 1, 1885. The number of silver dollars in circulation is over 52,000,000 against 39,000,000 one year

During the year the outstanding silver certificates were reduced from \$101,000,-000 to \$88,000,000. The available balance reported by the treasurer is \$75,191,results from winter wheat harvesting, indi-cates that the official estimates as to the year. Under the old form of stating assets and liabilities the available balance would be \$215,116,225, against \$172,800,852 a cor ago.

The receipts for June were \$32,510,620, an increase of over \$5,000,000 compared with June, 1885, nearly all of which was from customs.

#### THE NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM.

L. N. Minnie, of Port Huron, Mich., was burned to death.

Dectectives have run down a Canadian counterfeiter named Rogers.

Senator Manning has returned to Washington greatly improved in health.

New York City proposes to extend her limits so as to take in three or four coun-

part of the government and deeds of chari-ty and mercy in private life. The blatant and noisy self-assertion of those who, from motives that may well be suspected, declare themselves, above all others friends of soldiers cannot discredit nor belittle the calm, steady, and affectionate regard of a grate ful nation. Legislation has been at the present session of congress perfected con-siderably, increasing the rate of pension in

certain cases. Appropriations have also been made of large sums for the support of the national homes, where sick, disabled, or needy soldiers are cared for, and within a few days a liberal sum has been appropriated for enlargement and increas d accommodation and convenience of these institutions. All this is more than should be done, but

with all this, and with the blunders of special acts which have been pushed, granting pensions in cases where, for my part, I am willing to confess that sympathy rather than judgment has often led to the discovery of relation between injury or death and military service, I am constrained by a sense of public duty to interpose against establishing the principle and setting a precedent which must result in unregulated, partial and unjust gifts of public money under pretext of indemnifying those who suffered in their means of support as an incident of military service." The house committee on invalid pensions considered the presidential veto messages at its meeting to-day. Rep resentative Conger called up the bill for the relief of John Luce, whose claim is based on injuries received from being thrown forward on the pommel of his saddle, but after discussion it was decided that the bill did not embody a case strong enough to pass over the veto, and it was dropped. Probably all vetoed pension bills which originated in the senate, with one exception, will be reported from the committee on pensions with recommendations that they do pass, the president's veto notwithstanding. One exception will be covered by a new bill, the one vetoed being defective in consequence of clerical errors. IMPORTATIONS OF CANADIAN GIRLS. Montreal dispatch: In relation to a memorial introduced the other day into the United States senate, from the National Christian Temperance union of Indiana, asking an investigation into the importation of young Canadian girls into Chicago for immoral purposes, Chief of Police Paradys says that six years ago the importation of Canadian girls was attempted, but that the police stopped it. City detectives say that Montreal is not used as a base of supply. It is asserted, however, that such a traffic is carried on and that last week two gangs, one of eleven and one of twentyfive, were dispatched to Chicago. The vic tims were principally from the country, who had hired as domestics. This netarious trade is carried on in the most open manner in a den in the rear of one of the principal markets, no effort being made to conceal the business at all,

was vetoed by the president, came from the government printing office to-day. The dent for his numerous vetoes of private pension bills, and a defense of the manner vetoes interposed by the present executive, all within a few weeks past, and so extraordinary the censure, some times radically expressed, and in nearly every stance severely implied, an action of the two houses of congress and their commit-

tees, upon whom has devolved the tedious and generally unappreciated labor of in vestigating these claims, accompanied in many cases by such ridicule of and evident your committee feel that they are justified in a brief review of the many circumstances In doing this a strong effort will be made to restrain a not unusual indigna-tion, which if permitted to assume proportions which the provocation justifies, would wholly destroy those respectful forms of expression which must be maintained in official intercourse between the different officers and departments of government. This becomes more necessary in propor-tion as it is rendered more dithcult by reason of the unjust and unexampled style in which some of the messages of the presi-dent are expressed. It shall be the effort of the committee to get on in this difficult matter without violating the courtesies of official intercourse by imitating an example which, so far as we are aware, is without precedent, and which, so far as we are concerned, should remain

Of the president's criticism the report says: "Much criticism has been indulged in by the president of the methods of legis lation pursued by the two houses of con-gress, and however uninformal he may be upon the subject, and however unintentionally, by reason of want of knowledge, he may have been pursued in like cases ever may have been pursued in like cases ever since congress and parliament have existed, and which have, since parliaments became free, been safe from kingly and presidential interference, all the same the people have been misled by unwarranted statements of the president as to the manner in which legislation upon pension claims and the like is, and of necessity must be conduct-

#### THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Rome, July 6 .- The cholera returns to-day follows: Brindisi, 11 new cases, 7 aths; Francavilla and Fontana, 82 cases, 33 deaths; Latiano, 58 cases, 26 deaths. One case is reported at Venice. The Popolo Romano asserts that the official figures are lower than he actual figures.

#### A DEADLY GALE.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 6.-News has just eached here of a terrible gale at Apalachicola on Wednesday, June 30, uprooting trees, anrooffing houses and causing a loss of \$40,-00. The telegraph wires were blown down and six persons. four white and two colored, who were caught in the bay during the storm, out their lives.

House, July 8 .- After routine business the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hammond in the chair, on the general deficiency bill. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in very interesting consideration of the bill. After contemplat-ing eighty-six of the 119 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the house adjourned until Tuesday

House, July 5 .- Mr. Springer of Illinois offered a resolution in the house to-day calling on the president for copies of all correspondence between this government and the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rico since 1876 in relation to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal by way of Lake Nicaragua. Referred. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hammond in the chair, on the general Hammond in the chair, on the general deficiency appropriation bill. A long and at times arrimonious discussion arose over an amendment offered by Mr. Cannon of Illinois, appropriating \$22... spoke briefly.

000 to refund taxes illegally collected from bond and stockholders. The amendment was adopted. The clause ratifying and confirming the readjustment of salaries of postmasters heretofore made by the postmaster general pursuant to the act of March 3, 1883, was ruled out on a point of order and an amendment offered by Mr. Burns of Missouri striking out the entire appropriation for readjustments (\$392,394) was adopted. Mr. Gibson of West Virginia caused some-thing of a sensation by charging that Messrs. Townshend and Cannon, members of the appropriation committee, had gone to the senate after the action of the house in striking out the names of certain house employes from the legislative appropria

NEW YORK, July 5 .- A meeting attended by about 20,000 persons was held this afternoon Central Labor Union. The gathering was of workingmen, and the purpose was to appeal to the workingmen of Great Britian and Ireland to support candidates who are pledged to the cause of home rule.

Among the organizations that attended in bodies were 1,000 members of the ale and porter brewers association, 500 members of the Shoemaker's progressive association, 3,000 men of Progressive assembly No. 2 of laborers, 200 of the association of woodcarvers, 2,000 of the United operators union, 1,000 of the United pressmen's union, 1,200 of the tailor's union, 4,000 of the association of 'longshoremen, 4,000 of the association of 'longshoremen, 2,000 United brassworkers, 1,000 United tail-ors of children's clothing, 5,000 operative plasterers, 1,000 tin and slate roofers and 100 marble workers.

There was speaking from four stands-from one of them in German. Grand Master Workman Powderly was to have delivered an ad dress, but was forced to send a telegram of regret at his inability to do so.

An appeal to the workingmen of Great Britain and Ireland was adopted. It ex-Britain pressed intense interest in the home rule movement for Ireland; referred to the symof the British working classe the United States in its recen with struggle for the happily restored feeling between the north and the south good result of home rule for the states; and calling on the voters of Great Britain to grant to Ire land the same autonomy as most certainly calculated to engineer the spirit of love for and patriotic pride in the mother country and build up a community of feeling with the peo ple of the United States, making a union of the english speaking nations with an untold power for good.

power for good. Among those who spoke was Henry George, who was received with great enthusiasm. He referred to the policy of home rule in allay-ing sectional strife and animosity in this coun-try. The people of the United States were be-lievers in home rule because they had tried it. The autonomy of Ireland was desired as much

The autonomy of Ireland was desired as much for England's sake as for Ireland's. H warm tributes to Gladstone and Parnell He paid One stand was set apart for lady speakers. At this point Lillle Devereux Blake had charge. She held it was time for women to take part in national affairs and followed the

restion with a brief address. Mrs Delia Parnell followed Mrs. Blake. The Irish leader's mother was greeted with cheers. She said her want of health prevented her speak-ing at length. Her feelings, she said, ing strong as she stood before such a multi-. It recalled to her her aucestors who fought for Irin's liberty and for humanity against the landlords who ruled over Ireland. In giving sympathy to Ireland she urged that her hearers should not neglect to send them what is more needful and practical-money. Madame Delascieus and Margaret Moore also

#### RIOTS IN DURLIN.

DUBLIN, July 5 .- Shortly before midnight a party of roughs attacked the house of the conservative club, smashing the windows with stones

Members of the club replied by throwing bottles and firing pistols and guns from the windows, killing one of the attacking party and wounding twenty.

The mole then tried to set fire to the house by applying a blazing match saturated with parafilme to the door, but the police arrived in time to save the building. The mole was dispersed and the inmates of the club house were arrested to answer for using fire-arms with deally untert

using fire-arms with deadly intent.

#### DISASTROUS SHAM BATTLE.

WALKEBTON, IND., July 4 .- In a sham battle The firitish holders of Mexican bonds of 1841 have remoived to accept nothing less than 20 use cent face or 20 per cent with in-terest of the value of the bonds.

#### DEFEAT CERTAIN.

London dispatch: The last hope of the Gladstonians of the vote in the counties. has failed. English counties are going unionist. The counties of Somerset, Warwick, Derby, Denbegh and Shropshire have returned conservatives. Scotland continnes Gladstonian. Numerous county polls have not yet been taken, but it is impossible to reverse the defeat of the government, The unionists are confident of an ultimate strength of 370 against 300.

A cabinet council will be held Tuesday to decide on the course to be parsued in view of the result of the elections.

# RAILWAY WORKS TO CLOSE.

LONDON, July 6 .- Borsig's railway works in Berlin, which are the oldest of the kind on the continent, having been founded in 1838, will shortly be closed owing to continued loss aris-ing from low prices.

The total number of persons who emigrated from Germany from January to May, both in-clus ve, is \$3,977. This is a large decrease as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1885.

MOSES DOW'S REQUESTS.

Boston special: The will of Moses A. Dow gives to the Dow academy \$6,000 for a permanent fund; to the fund of the Winchester home for aged women at Charleston, \$100,000; \$35,000 in private be-quests, and the balance of his estate to trustees for his widow. The will provides for the sale of the Waverly house lot for not less than \$390,000 and of the Waverly Magazine property to the highest bidder.

# SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

#### A Measure Having in View the Granting of Additional Rights.

Washington Special: A few weeks ago Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, introduced a bill in the house entitled, "A bill to grant additional rights to certain homestead settlers on public lands." The bill was taken up in the public lands committee in the house to-day and a favorable report agreed upon. The object of the measure is to permit homestead settlers who have entered less than 160 acres of land to take up enough more to make the aggregate of the entry up to that amount with the understanding that the second entry must be contiguous to the first if possible. If not, he may enter so much of any other public the national committee. land that may be subject to homestead entry in the same land district, or, if he chooses, instead of doing this, he may relinquish the first land entered to the United States for cancellation and thereupon be entitled to enter lands under the homestead laws the same as if the surrendered entry had not been made, resi dence and cultivation of the first entry to be considered as residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the land entered by additional or new e.try and shall be deducted from the time of resi dence and cultivation required by law. It s also provided that if final proof of settlement and cultivation has been made for the first entry, when the additional or new entry is made no further proof shall be required and patent shall issue. A proviso is added that the benefits of the act shall not be extended to any person who, at the time of his other application under it, is owner of 160 acres of land. The bill will be reported to the house on the first opportunity and an effort will be made to pass it at the present session.

## MAN AND WIFE KILLED.

MERIDIAN, MISS., July 1 .- The families of George M. Gullet and Bartow lived in the same house south of Scooba, Kemper county. The men were partners in farming, While resting at noon yesterday Gullet fell asleep. An altercation occurred between Bartow and his wife and Mrs. Gullet which aroused Gullet. He went into the room and asked what was the matter. Bartow began cursing him saying that be had wanted to kill him for some time and would do it right then, seizing a gun at the same time. Gullet sprang to a bureau drawer for a pistol and shot Bartow in the neck while he was in the act of firing. Bartow dropped the gun and ran to the feuce. Guilet picked up the gun and shot him dead. Turning he discovered Bartow's wife in the act of killing his wife with an axe, whereupon he fired the remaining charge at Mrs. Bartow, killing her instantly. Gullet surrendered to

ties.

The German bundesrath has refused to grant \$750,000 to the proposed exhibition because manufacturers do not support the project.

The New York weekly statement of the associated banks shows a reserve decrease of \$3,335,900. The banks now hold \$11. 021.000.

John C. Doelhower, for twenty years editor of the LaFayette (Ind.) Despatch, and well known democratic politician, died on the 4th.

Fourteen persons were killed by the railway accident at Wurzburg, Germany. Ten of them were mangied beyond the possibility of recognition.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for the month of June, 1886, are: \$2,064,000; 1885, \$1,-865,449; increase, \$198,551.

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Hugo Michael, a farmer's son, run away from his home near Appleton, Wis., lost his way in the woods of Taylor county, and starved to death. His body was found. Admiral Baldwin's villa at Newport, R. I., was robbed of all the silverware. The villa was robbed last summer of several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, some of which was found buried in the vicinity.

The headquarters of the national legislative committee of the Knights of Labor in Washington is being flooded with petitions from local assemblies to be presented to congress urging action upon the measures named in the recent list submitted by

The workingmen's party at Brussels, Belgium, publish a manifesto stating that the great workmen's demonstration in Brussels would take place on August 15 If it is prohibited the workmen will reply by a strike all over the country. We want universal suffrage," concluded the manifesto, "and will have it."

### HENRY WARD IN ENGLAND.

London special: The Chronicle and the News are the only papers that pay any attention to Mr. Beecher. The Chronicle says: "The proceedings were hardly as decorous as is desirable in a place of worship when divine service is being conducted, many of the reverend gentleman's illustrations being received by the closely packed congregation with loud laughter. There was nothing, however, in the text or the treatment to provoke hilarity. Mr. Beecher is a venerable looking gentleman, In his opening prayer his voice was almost inaudible."

The News, in the course of a column account, says: "At the doors was a scene of free squeeze which on any day but a Sabbath would deserve the title of a free fight. It was a sermon of great power emphatically, the expression of a strong personality, and, with all its other characteristics subordinate to the leading one, of a dominating will. The preacher seemed much in earnest, and not the least so in his many humorous efforts. It is strange preaching, but we are not called upon to estimate its spiritual value. With perhaps one notable exception, it is unlike anything we are accustomed to hear. In its strength and tenderness, humor, above all its self-confidence, running some times into a kind of irreverent audacity, it has all the qualities of the spiritual soil from which it springs.