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

# EXTRADITION WITH ENGLAND.

#### Rumor That a Treaty With That Power Being Considered.

London teiegram: After a week's inves tigation of the various rumors which have been floating about, there is good authority for stating that an extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been signed. The convention provides, in addition to the customary clauses, for the surrender of dynamite miscreants. A reporter who called at the foreign office today was informed that when the matter was ripe the facts would be communicated to the press in the usual way. The treaty, the offic al said, would doubtless be ratifield at Washington in the customary man-ner of dealing with such affairs. Further details were peremptorily related.

The reporter then called at the American legation, but found the officials there professedly ignorant of the matter. Secretary White, when questioned, became greatly incensed and refused either to admit or contradict any report in circulation concern ing the treaty, on the ground that the state department at Washington was alone com petent to disclose the secrets or give infornation upon matters concerning the foreign policy of the government. He ex-pressed great surprise at the indiscretion of the official at the British foreign office who had tacitly admitted to the reporter the existence of the trenty, and bru-quely closed the interview. It is the general opin ion in diplomatic circles that the socialists in Chicago very largely influenced the United States government to become a party to the negotiations which resulted in the treaty.

### A DIFFICULTY IN ARKANSIS.

#### An Uprising of Colored Knights of Labor Feared.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 8 .- It was supposed that the trouble at the Tate plantation had ended and that the striking negro Knights of Labor had become pacified and would return to work, their master workmen having so advised. Just the reverse, however, seems now the condition of the affairs, and many believe that this county is on the verge of one of the bloodlest race conflicts since the war.

Intelligence has arrived from the neighborhood of the late trouble that the striking negroes, reinforced by many sympathizers from the surrounding farms and plantations num bering fully 1,0.0 in all, have made complete preparations for a general uprising some time to-day or to-morrow. They are fully armed, and will attempt to redress their fancied wrongs and grievances, directing their atten-sion first to Sheriff Worthen, who recently subdued the strikers. They will next advance on the farmers, with the intention of burning their crops, barns and houses. Others who have incurred the enulty of the negroes will then be visited and treated in a like manner.

The negroes have been openly buying arms nd ammunition within the past few days and state that if they are opposed in their cam-paign of revenge the weapons will be freely used.

Sheriff Worthen called a public meeting last night and stated these facts, at the same time requesting those who were willing to join his posse to hand him their names. About 10 About 100 men responded and were sworn in as special

At the first intimation of an outbreak among the blacks, the posse will proceed to the scene of trouble and attempt to quell the disturb-

The governor has been called upon to order accompanied by two Catholic priests, the out the militia but has refused to do so until some actual trouble shall have occurred Some of the farmers in the vicinity of the Tate plantation have prepared to resist the negroes, black cap was placed on his head, and at

### SIX MONTHS' FIRE LOSSES.

Postal Clerks not Pleased with the Action of Washington special: The Chief Clerk C. 1. Meade, and the secretary Roche Robb, of the Grand lodge of the brotherhood of railof last year. There were 999 fires whose way postal clerks, have prepared a statereported losses were between \$10,000 and \$1,000,000, and eighty two fires whose agment for the public in answer to the postgregate loss exceeded \$21,500,000, or 40 master general's statement, in which they per cent of the entire waste of the half n substance say that the postal clerks exyear. The Bulletin thinks that a coroner's

MIEY CLAIM UNJUST TREATMENT.

Mr. Vilas.

pected very generally on the incoming of

the present administration to be removed:

that in such anticipation some resigned

perous duties, to teach the new men; that

hese new men were often promated over

hem; that in some instances these new

at their time to political work without complaint or rebuke, while old clerks were

seing removed for alleged political work lone years before; that they felt they were

ing imposed upon by having additional

inties and work put upon them and by fa-

or tism shown in many ways to the new

approxibles; that they had a pride in the efficiency of the service, and found that these things tended to destroy that effici-

mey; that they objected to removals being

made upon secret charges unknown to

them, to which they had no opportunity

of replying, or of being heard thereon; that

their organization was founded upon these

things, looking to the good and efficiency

of the public service, and to prevent, it possible, its destruction by constant and

frequent removals without cause; that un

ter the professions and promises of the

instmaster general, the public would infer

and sufficient cause, thus leaving a stigma

upon the person removed, and unjustly so;

that the essence of their protest was the

asked that the cause of removal should be

and bdthfully and zealously performed them, for proof of which they point with pride to the service itself, they felt that as

men and citizens they were entitled at least

to fair and just consideration by the post-

master general; that what they did was not

in any spirit of insubordination or obstruc-

tion, but on the contrary, it was in the highest interests of the postal service, on

beha f of the public and in their own in-

terests as men and citizens, wishing the good opinion of the public and the main-

tenance of the efficiency of the postal service; that they intended to wait upon the

postmaster general and submit these things

to his consideration, when he hurriedly re-moved a large number of the clerks with-

out a hearing, which they say he did to

prevent his being confronted with his record

ONE OF THE ARCHER GANG

Worked Off by an Indiana Sheriff in Good

Shape.

Shoals (Ind.) special: A tremendous

crowd was here to day. Probably 1,000

people witnessed the execution of Samuel

Archer. He ascended the gallows at 1:13,

they

on the subject.

made known; that while as public servants

stice of those removed, and they only

recognized their duties to the public

that the removals were made upon good

on were given leave of absence and devot-

and others got their houses ready to go. fires. The postmaster general by his circular of April 30, 1885, gave them to understand LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES. expressly that there should be no removals A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches without cause, and none for merely politiof the U. S. Congress. cal reasons; that efficient and valuable men SENATE, July 8 .- After the presentations would not be disturbed so long as they ren-I the usual number of petitions, the senate dered faithful services; that they accepted proceeded to the business on the calendar. this assurance in good faith and so con-The resolutions for inquiry into the autinued in the service, rendering faithful and hority under which the so-called state enlous services; that soon, however, their legislature had been organized in the terriaith was shaken by repeated and frequent ory of Dakota were indefinitely postponed. movals of good men without cause; that reason of such removals increased work senate then resumed consideration of was imposed upon them; that they were re-quired in addition to their regular and the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to reduce the

appropriation for the Kentucky river from \$250,000 to \$100,000. The amendment was lost-yeas 27, anys 26. The Henne pin canal clause was then taken up. Logan hoped the time would come when the people, whenever there was a necessity to give cheap transportation, would provide for it by canal or otherwise. He could not see why the pending proposition was not as proper on the river and harbor bill as in a parate measure

House, July 8 .- Frank Compton, of Maryland, submitted a series of resolutions expressing the regret with which the house has heard of the death of Hon. Wm. H. Cole, late representative from Maryland, and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven representatives and three sometors to attend the funeral cere-monies. The house then, at 11:10, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

SENATE, July 9 .- Hoar offered a resolu tion calling on the president for information as to the seizure or detention in any foreign ports of any American vessel, the pretexts or alleged causes therefor and what efforts have been made to provide redress for such seizure and prevent their recurrence. The senate then went into executive session. Immediately after the doors were closed an order was made, upon Immediately after the motion of Senator Ingalls, that the public should be excluded from the upper corridors, lobbies and committee rooms, which order was carried into effect at once. This resulted in the closing of the offices of the sociated press and Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio telegraph companies and the ejectment of all reporters from their quarters in the senate wing of the capitol. The adverse report upon nomination of Solicitor General John Goode was then taken up. The nomination of Goode was rejected, there being four ma-jority against him. The secret session then ended. The doors of the senate and the other doors were reopened and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, July 9. Immediately after the reading of the journal, the speaker an nounced that the regular order was a vote on the demand for the previous question on the motion to refer to the committee on invalid pensions the message of the president granting a pension to Sally Ann Brad-ley. The bill and message was referred. When the veto message bill granting a pension to Francis Deming was reached, the republicans demanded and were accorded a half hour for debate. After debate the message was referred without objection.

11:001

House, July 12 .- The bill was passed The New York Commercial Bulletin prints authorizing the secretary of war to loan an estimate that places the loss by fire in tents to the Southwestern Iowa and Norththe United States between January I and western Missouri Soldiers' association, and June 30, at \$53,900,000, or \$3,000,000 in to the Tri-State Veterans' association of excess of the loss during the same period Obio, Indiana and Michigan, for reanion purposes. Under the call of states the fol-lowing bills were introduced and referred: purpo By Hall, of Iowa-For the relief of settlers on the Des Mo nes river lands above Raccoon Fork. By Robertson, of Kentucky-Appropriating \$10,000 for the creetion of a granite shalt to mark the birthplace of nquest into the origin of all fires through Abraham Lincoln. By Lovering, of Masout the country would have a good effect n checking incendiarism and carelessness, sachusetts-By request, to abolish the importation of Italian or other slaves or lawhich cause at least two-thirds of all the porers under contract and held to involuntary servitude into the United States. The touse then went into committee of the whole (Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the legislative appropriation bill, continu-

ing thus until adjournment.

SENATE, July 13 .- The chair laid before the senate the resolutions of the convention of republican editors of Ohio, urging an investigation of charges as to the election of Senator Payne, and two other memorials on the same subject. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Among the bills on the calendar passed was the following: Appropriating \$25,000 for a monument at Stony Point, New York to commemorate the revolutionary battle there. The senate resumed the consideraion of the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the provision to prevent the damping of detritus from hydraulic mining into the Sucramento or Feather rivers, in Califor-So ordered, yeas 31, mays 19. On 1328 notion of Conger a provision was inserted authorizing the secretary of war to estabsh harbor lines at places where they have not been established; and also to establish ines within which deposits of material may made without injury to navigation. The bill being completed as in committee of the whole was reported to the senate.

House, July 13 .- On motion of Ryan, of Kansas, the senate bill was passed authorizing the secretary of war to credit the state of Kansas with a certain sum of money on her ordnance account with the general govergment. The house then resumed the conleration of the senate amendment to the b gislative appropriation bill. At conclu-sion of consideration of the amendments, conference was asked upon the amend which had been non-concurred nents The house then went into committee o the whole. Crisp, of Georgia, in the chair, on the joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the treasury on th public debt. The following is the text of the resolution : That whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including the amount he'd for the redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of \$100, 000,000, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to apply such excess, in sums of not less than \$10,000,000 per month during the existence of such surplus of excess, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness o the United States payable at the option of the government. Pending discussion the house adjourned.

SENATE, July 14 .- The following house bills were passed: Establishing additional nids to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river with amendments. Senator Logan introduced a joint resolution directing the secretary of war to accept the deed and conveyance of the land known as the Brightwood tract, near Chicago, donated by the Commercial club of Chicago for The senate took up the military purposes. river and harbor bill. The amendment proposing to appropriate \$350,000 for the purchase of the Portage Lake canal and Lake Superior and Iron Company's canal was agreed to-yeas 35, nays 21. The amendment in relation to the Calumet river was agreed to. The amendment ac-

## BIG FIGURES TO CONTEMPLATE.

### Money Appropriated for Keeping Government Machinery in Motion.

Washington spec al: The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the senate this afternoon. The following are among the principal changes made in the house bill by the senate committee for public buildings: Buffalo, increased from \$5,000 to \$16,000; Cairo, Ill., \$25,000, instead of the unexpended balance of \$2,000; Chicago, for extraordinary repairs \$65,000; Ft. Wayne, Ind., \$20,000 for heating apparatus, elevator. etc.; Jefferson City, Mo., increased from \$7,500 to \$11,000; Nebraska City, decreased from \$7,500 to \$5,000; New Orleans, (for marine hospital) stricken out, for mint building repairs, \$2,300; New Bedford, Mass., \$30,000 (new appropria-

tion); Pensacola, increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000; Quincy, Ill., increased from \$5,000 to \$9,000; St. Paul, Minn., \$40,-000 (new); Troy, N. Y., \$100,000 (new); Washington, D. C., to put the treasury building in a proper sonitary condi-tion \$120,000. The howse provisions for public buildings at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich., and Galveston, Tex., is stricken out. Light houses, bea-tors, for single. Election Members cons and fog signals: Florida-Mosquito Inlet, light station increased from \$30,000 \$50,000. Rhode Island-Castle Hill light bouse and fog signal, \$10,000; Gull Rocks light house and fog signal, \$10,000; Gould Plank light house, \$10,000. Massachusetts-Deer Island light house and for igaul, \$35,000. Minnesota-Two harbor light houses, \$10,000. Wisconsin-North Point light station, \$15,000; steam tender for the fourth light district, \$6,438. The provision in the house bill that no portion the appropriation for engraving and and printing notes shall be expended for United States notes of larger denomination lieu of notes of smaller ones cancelled

was stricken out, but was subsequently restored and remains as in the house bill. The provision in the house bill relating to silver certificates is amended to read that The secretary of the treasury is hereby uthorized and required to issue silver cer ificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, and silver certificates herein authorized shall be receivable, redeemable and and payable in like manner and for like y the act of February 28, entitled 'An act dollars, and to restore its legal tender character, providing that same denomina ons of \$1, \$2 and \$5 may be issued in icu of silver certificates of large denomina tions in the treasury, and to that extent said certificates of larger denominations shall be cancelled and destroyed."

To the provision for lighting rivers the mmittee has added the St. John river of Florida and the Columbia and Willamette rivers of Oregon, and increased the appro priations from \$170,000 to \$200,000 Th appropriation for parties expense for coast survey is increased from \$95,000 to \$100, 000, and an appropriation of \$8,000 is made for continuing the physical hydro-graphy of New York bay and harbor. The provision in the house bill for postoffice mildings in Philadelphia is stricken out, as is also that for changes and repairs in the Philadelphio mint. Ten thousand dollars tre appropriated for a fish hatchery or Lake Superior near Duluth and \$10,000 for expenses of the national board of health. For the Brooklyn navy yard as appropriation of \$125,000 is made and for the naval training school, Coasters' Harbor, R. I., \$8,000. To defray expenses Harbor, R. L. \$8,000. incident to the landing, housing, protecting and inaugurating upon Bedloe's island of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty and for construction of platforms and repairs of wharf, and for incidental expenses of the ceremony of inauguration the senate committee provides \$565,000. The provision for protection of public lands from frauduatry is reduced from \$90,000 to \$60 000. The appropriation of \$55,000 for the completion of the Washington monument is stricken out. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for survey and the prepa-ration of plans for a Lincoln tirant monumental bridge from Observatory point, Washington, D. C., across the Potomac to Arliagton. The appropriation for the construction of buildings, etc., at military posts is increased from \$178,000 to \$250. 000. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for an industrial home in Utah, designated as a place of refuse for women who desire to escape from polygamy. An appropria tion of \$70,000 is made for construction and repairs at the southern branch of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers.

### POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Ohio democratic convention takes place in Toledo, August 17th.

It is reported that the North Carolina republicans will hold no state convention.

Soloman Chase, the Maine greenbacker, falls into line with the republican party. General Chalmers is again a caudidate for congress in the Second Mississippi district. The Massachusetts republican convention will probably not meet before the middle of September.

St. John is said to be willing to accept a prohibition nomination for congress in the Second Kansas district.

The Savannah News points out that prohibition is more successful presented alone. than when joined with other issues.

The Virginia City Enterprise denies that constor Fair and Mr. Mackay have adusted their differences and become friends. Gath says a man without fortane does nimself great injustice in going to congress. Unless he has ample means he has no show to be very useful or to rise above the lower level.

A citizens' committee has been formed in Washington to receive voluntary contributions for campaign purposes. The department clerks don't know just what to do about it.

The strength of the prohibition movement in Pennsylvania was recognized by the republican convention when it adopted a resolution for the submission of a prohibitory amendment.

Congressman Dingley has been a life-long prohibitionist and one of the most effective temperance workers in Maine, but the prohibitionists have nominated a candidate for congress to oppose his re-election.

Washington special: The senate has passed McPherson's bill to equalize the pay of graduates of the United States naval academy so that officers of the line shall receive as much compensation as is paid to officers of the staff of relative rank and service. Since 1870 the order of promotion urposes as provided for silver certificates in the line has been very slow, so that officers of the staff are drawing very much authorize the coinage of standard silver larger pay than those of the line, who were their classmates at the academy.

### AN UNHAPPY MARRIED LIFE.

Nellie Grant Sartoris Not Getting Along Satisfactorily.

Washington special: A relative of the Grant family in this city is authority for the statement that the married life of Nellie Grant Sartoris is far more humiliating and unpleasant than has yet been made public. Mrs. Sartoris makes her home with her husband's father in the north of England, and according to all accounts she is treated as a sort of poor relation. Two rooms are set aside for the use of herself and children and their meals furnished, but nothing else is given to them either by husband or Mr. Sartoris, senior. So far, indeed, as the younger Sartoris is concerned, it is said that he has not contributed a penny to his w.fe's support for years. It is a well known fact that for a couple of years prior to General Grant's death remittances of money were regularly sent to Nellie to provide herself and children with clothing and other useful articles. When the general became impoverished through the rascality of Ferdinand Ward the greatest regret he is said to have expoverty ould pre vent him from further assisting Nellie, who as practically supported by his bounty. All the members of the Grant family still contribute to the support of Nellie, and the children have urged Mrs. Sartoris for years to separate from her husband and return to America. It is said that Mrs. Grant made such a request only a lew months ago after learning of some fresh inlignity on Sartoris' part. But the daughterreplied that she would not entertain such a proposition a moment and added udigmently that she would refuse to sustain relations of any character with her tamily if these importunities did not cease. Meanwhile Sartoris is racing about England spending the meagre allowance his father gives him among companions of his The reports which reach here own kind. from New York say that Sartoris has been absent from his wife since last spring and that she hears from him only at rare intervals.

while others have removed their families and valuables to places of safety.

### SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Otoe, Missouri and Omaha settler and purchasers bill extending the time of payment as amended in the senate went to the house and was referred to the public lands committee. Senator Dawes has recalled the bill and will ask a conference committee in the senate which will take it from under the heel of the house and some sort of a bill more lenient than that passed by the senate will be the result.

Nominations: Receivers of public monies -Daniel W. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania. Bismarck, Dakota: Sterling S. Smith, Devil's Lake, Dakota; L. Foster Spencer, of New York, agent for the Indians of Rosebud agency, Dakota.

The president on the 10th returned to the house of representatives without his approval the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Asheville, North Carolina.

About a half a million will be appropriated for experiments in torpedoes, etc., to be conducted under a commission of three to be named by the president, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house.

The friends of Oliver Shannon, of North Platte, are making efforts to secure a favorable report from the public lands committee, and his confirmation as receiver

Special: The president is showing the effects of the hard work of the long session. He is working very hard, indeed. Nobody could accomplish half he does without hard work. The result is that he is going to break down pretty soon if congress does not get away and give him a chance to recuperate. Of course those who see him daily do not observe it so closely, but those who only come and see him occasionally observe it readily. A gentleman who has been here, and who holds a very close consultation with the president whenever he is in the city, said after an interview with him that he was surprised to see the the president looking so badly. "He has not the appearance of a well man," he said. "His flesh has a flabby look and feeling, and it would not surprise me to see him break down any time. He does too much work himself, and the first thing he knows he will break down just as Manning did unless he learne to let up on the details of his work."

#### CROPS IN TEXAS.

Galveston special: The News publishes an exhaustive statement of the growing crops throughout Texas. The report shows that the yield of corn will be light, although enough for home consumption will be gathered. Wheat and oats, with few exceptions, are a failure. The condition of cotton is good and it is not suffering from want of rain but in a few sections; per cent of the plant is in bloom, and

black cap was placed on his head, and at 1:17 the drop was sprung. The fall failed to break his neck and he died from strangulation in fifty-eight minutes. He was neatly dressed in a suit of black, with a white tie. The coroner placed the remains in a neat coffin, which was taken charge of by his relatives. Archer retired at 2 a.m., sleeping soundly until 5 a. m., when he arose and partook of a light breakfast at G.

The crime for which Archer was hanged to-day was the murder of Sam Bunch, a neighbor, and though not a regular member of the Archer gang, was none too good to have been. In the spring of 1882 he, young Martin Archer, and Sam Marley, stole a raft of logs and ran them down White river several miles and sold them. Archer claimed that Bunch and Marley did not give him his share of the sum realized. and they had a number of quarrels about the matter, in one of which, July 2, 1882, Marley, it is supposed, killed the younger Archer and fled the country. The murdered Archer was found next day by Bunch and some of the Archer gang who had set out to hunt for him, and when found was covered with flyblows. Bunch acraped off some of them with a chip and tauntingly asked the other parties they dut not want some fresh bravado and insulting manner in which he talked about the killing of young Archer, together with the fact that Bunch was found to havefurnished Marley with money to leave, so enraged Mart Archer, Sr., that ie decided to punish Bunch for his ence and through him discover the where abouts of Marley, the murderer of young Archer. Shortly after the killing of young Archer, Mart, Tom, John and S.m Archer and John Lynch met Bunch near his home.

having sent word by a young man who lived with him that they wanted to see him on business, and marched him over into Orange county, several miles from his "I give Mart Archer said to him : you just two minutes to tell where Mariey is or you are a dead man." Bunch replied: "Ob, hell you fellows won't shoot anybody," wherenpon Mart gave the command to his men to fire and Bunch replied. fell a corpse, pierced by a half dozen bullets. Mart Archer then fired another bullet into his head. The gang all escaped. Sam Archer was subsequently captured and his trial followed, resulting in conviction and the passing of the death sentence. He held up with all the characteristic coolness of the Archers until work was commenced on the scaffold, when he completely broke down and tears coursed freely down his check. Many have visited him since his confinement, where he would answer most all questions asked him, yet maintained a sullen silence when spoken to regarding the murder.

### THOUGHT HE WAS A SHEEP.

Butte City (Mont.) dispatch: Andrew Johnson, a cracy stranger, came to Pipestone Springs, twenty miles southeast of here, Wednesday about midnight and broke all the windows out of the hotel before the inmates awakened. The men captured him after a hard tussle and tied him up for the night. In the morning he seemed same and was released. Yesterday noon a boy saw him running naked in the timber on the range a couple of miles west of the Springs Thre men went out to capture him and found him on the summit of the divide per-fectly nude, nearly dead of hunger and cating grass, under the ballucination that he as per cent forming balls. In the western and northwestern portions of the state it has been extremely dry. But very little cotton is cultivated there.

the speaker's table was then laid before th house. It was the message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Joseph Rominer, and as this case is regarded as presenting especially strong leatures, the republicans deter mined to make a fight over its reference The bill was referred-yeas 130, mays 118 This cleared the speaker's table of vetocd messages. The house then resumed the consideration of the general deficiency bil and by a vote of yeas 124 and navs 86, confirmed the action of the committee o

the whole in agreeing to the amendment unking an appropriation to meet the Fox and Wisconsin river claim. Pending action the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

SENATE, July 10 .- Senator McMillan from the committee on commerce, reported back the house bill authorizing the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroad company to erect a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river near Dubuque, In. Passed. Senator Hoar's resolution calling on the president for information as to the seizure or detention of American vessels in foreign ports, was taken up and adopted. Th river and harbor bill was then taken up and Senator Miller addressed the senate in support of the Hennepin canal appropriation. He read resolutions of the New York legislature June 29, 1885, in favor of the measure, and gave it as his opinion that the best judgment of commercial leaders and commercial men of New York favored it. He denied that canals were not active factors in transportation, and esserted that the Erie canal regulated railroad tolls over all the country. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, spoke in favor of the amendment. Without reaching a vote the senate went into secret session and afterwards adjourned.

House, July 10 .- Mr. Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on wavs and means, reported back adversely the Randall tariff bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Burnes, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the general deficiency bill, amended in accordance with instructions. The amendment striking out the extra clause was agreed to-73 to 31. The bill was then passed-yeas 163, nays 57. Mr. Morrisor of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported the following resolution: Resolved. That Tuesday, July 13th, be set apart for the consideration of such business as may be presented by the committee on ways and means, not to include any bill for raising revenue, and if any bill shall be under onsideration and not disposed of when the house adjourns on said day, considera-tion of said bill shall be continued from day to day until disposed of. After considerable debate the resolution was adopted.

SENATE July 12 .- The chair introduced a bill, by request, to stop all payments of public money to James B. Eads, his associates or assigns for past, present or future work at the mouth of the Mississippi river until further ordered by congress. Referred. The house bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war was reached on the calendar and passed. Th bill as passed directs the secretary of the interior to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and culisted ien, including marines, militia and volun toors. The senate then resumed considera on of the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending question being on the Hen opin canal and Mich gan and Illinois canal ninendment. It was agreed to-yeas 31 mays 22. Allison, from the committee or

appropriations, reported back the sundry bill with amendments. Ordered civil. printed. The senate then adjourned.

pting the grant of the Illinois and Michi can canal and for the construction of the Hennepin caual was adopted-yeas 27, mys 20. Without progressing further with the bill, the senate adjourned.

House, July 14 -- The bill was passing inreasing to \$250,000 the limit of the cost of the public building at Galveston and appropriating \$100,000 for a public building it Oshkosh, Wis. The Souse then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the surplus resolution. Morrim, of Illinois, offered the following amend next: The surplus or balance herein refer ed to shall be the available surplus, ascer tained according to the form of the state ment of the United States treasury of ots and liabilities of the treasury of th United States employed June 30, 1886

The resolution, Hewitt said, provided that whenever the surplus exceeded \$100,000, 000, calls for bonds should be made. Th result would be that if there was \$101. 000,000 surplus a call must be made an thus the reserve would be reduced to \$91. The amendment offered by Mor 1010 49100. rison this morning was adopted without division. An amendment offered by Grosvenor, of Ohio, providing that nothing in this net shall be construed to convey to the public any doubt us to the wisdom, patritism and integrity of the president or secretary of the treasury, was ruled out on a point of order. The joint resolution was then passed-yeas 207, cays 67.

### MUST PAY THE PENALTY.

#### Maxwell Sentenced to Hang in the Latter Part of August.

St. Louis special: Hugh Mottram Brooks, illas W. H. Lennox Maxwell, was to-day wateneed to be hanged August 27 next for the murder of Arthur Preller, April 5, 1885. The prisoner received the sentence in his asual stadid manner. There were few perone present, the fact that sentence was to he passed being concealed from the general uildie to avoid a rush of the curious ones. The attorneys for the defense asked for an appeal and stay of execution. The appeal was allowed and a stay of execution granted until October 20, 1886. The grounds on which the state sapreme court will be asked to reverse the decision of the lower ourt in the case are the same as were nade the basis for the application for a iew trial before the criminal court.

Maxwell was brought into court by order of Judge Van Waggoner by two deputies. He appeared less hopeful and indifferent he did during the trial and before his than counsel's motion for a rehearing in his case was denied. He has also grown paler and wears a careworn air. He has not entirely lost hope, he says, for he still has two hances to escape-by appeals to the state upreme court and the United States supreme court. This hope stood him in

good stead to-day, and when sentence was pronounced the expression of his face changed scarcely at all. Motion for appeal to the supreme court will be filed in a few days.

### TWO MANY PASSENGERS.

New York dispatch: Yesterday the captain of the Atlantic steamship "Nevada" was arrested and taken before the United States commissioner in this city on the charge of overcrowding his vessel with secoud-class passengers. The "Nevada" on her last trip from Liverpool brought over 799 emigrants. Her licensed capacity is 754 second-class passengers. The penalty for violating the law is a fine of \$50 for each person carried in excess of the number allowed.

# KEEP CLEAR OF POLITICS.

And Thus Secure the Approbation of the Chief Executive.

The following e centive order was issued by the president on the 14th:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASBINGTON, D. C. by 14.-To the Heads of Departments in the Service of the General Government: I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments, and all officeholders under the general gov-erament, against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their uasters. Not only are their time and la bor due the government but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action, as well as in the discharge of their official duty, affending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their wighbors who have rela tions with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends, from whom they have received preferment, have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as office holders to dictate the politial action of their party associates, or to throttle freedom of action within the party ines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of federal office holders should not be left in the management of political primary meetings and commuting conventions, and the use by officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political con ventions is indecent and unfair. Improper egar 4 for the proprieties and requirements d official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interest and activity n political affairs are by no means con moned. Office holders are neither disfran chised nor forbidden the exercise of politi cal privileges, but their privileges are not mlarged, nor is their duty to party in creased to permicious activity by office hold ng. Just discrimination in this regard between the things they may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy in the light of a correct appreciation of the relations between th cople and those entrusted with official os, and a consideration of the necessity ader our form of government of politica action free from official coercion. You are requested to communicate the substance of these views to those for whose guidance

they are intended. GROVER CLEVELAND.

### A MADMAN'S SENS (TIONAL SHOT. PARIS, July & .- In the chamber of deputies o-day, a man who is supposed to be insure

fired a shot from a revolver, and the bullet passed close to the head of the president of the chamber. The man was arrested. When questioned as to his motive he said he wished to attract the attention of the public to his misery

### POLITICAL MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 9.-Herbert Gladstone, speaking of the liberal club this evening, said it was strongly probable that there would be another election within twelve months.

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Mr. Schnadhorst writes: "The tide has turned conservative, but there will be another election in six months."

Mr. Gladstone telegraphs with reference to the Irish question: "Wales and Scotland have seen their duty clearly. England will have to

cain hers, but slowly and painin'ly." The earl of Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Ire land, has intimated that he expects to leave Ireland on the change of gov-runnent. UNIONISTS OVER & HUNDRED AllEAD.

At midnight the total number o union sta and conservatives returned was 219, and of Giadstonians 210. The total unionist poll up o noon to-day was 1,016,28!, and the total Gladstonian poll 949 592. The tories have won Chippenham, Wiltshire

and Maldoon, in Essex, from the liberals, Lord Henry Bruce defeating Barrister Flot-cher, Gladstonian, in the former, and C. M. Gray beating E. B. Barnard, Gladstonian, in the latter.

The unionists to-day succeeded in returning Invernessburg by re-electing Robert Banna-tyne Finlay. Forfairshire by re-electing James William Barclay; Falkirkburg by re-electing P. Sinclair, and Hartley by re-electing Thomas Richardson.

TORIES BECOMING JUBILANT. M. Conway, Parnellite, has been re-elected for North Leitrim and T. H. Gill, Parnellite, for South Louth.

The Standard says that although the con-servatives will not be in an absolute majority in the next parliament they will be by far the most powerful and more than a match for any two of the others. Hence, according to the doctrine upheld by Mr. Gladstone during the home rule debate, they will be entitled to claim control of affairs.

Daily News says that it Mr. Gladstone The finds his party in a minority in parliament he will doubtless resign.

#### THE WHEAT CROP.

Prof. Dodge, statistician of the agricuitural department, says concerning various estimates made from his last report on the wheat crop, that though the average condition of spring wheat on the first day of July last was 96, it fell to 86 at the time of the harvest, which is only three points higher than the present condition, and rep-sesents a loss of less than 6,000,000 hushels as compared with the result of last year's harvest. The damage occurred in the last two weeks of July and later. There is great risk of further damage durng July and August, but that already reorted means only a loss of 6,000,000 bushels in spring wheat and 5,000,000 in winter wheat, or a total loss of 11,000,000 bushels of wheat during June.