# THE OREGON SCOUT.

JUNESA	CHANCEY, Publishers,			
UNION,	•	•	-	OREGON.

### Anecdotes of Mrs. Stowe

Miss Catharine E. Reecher in the last years of her life was pleased to dwell on the renown of her more gifted sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. She related the following anecdotes of ber: Mrs. Stowe had agreed to give a lecture in Jacksonville, Fla., for some charity. The morning of the day it was to be delivered she was working in her garden several miles from that city when suddenly remembering her engagement she hailed a farmer driving to town with a load of vegetables and went on her way In a calico dress and hands solled with her oc-cupation. Once in the city, she asked per-mission at a hotel to make her tollet before gothe lecture room. She was inform that there was but one vacant room, and that was for Mrs. Stowe. Her asservations that she was the person in question had to be verified be fore she obtained her request. When Mrs. Stowe was in England Queen Victoria sent her word that on a certain day she would be pleased to see the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. Stowe replied that she had an engagement for that day. The queen would see her, and sent a lady-in-waiting-a personal friend of Mrs. Stowe-to make the necessary arrangement for an observation. There was to be a pageant of some time that day, in which the queen would take part, passing the hotel where Mrs. Stowe was residing, and the royal messenger had agreed to place her hand on the author's left shou der to distinguish her from those with her on the balcony as the procession passed. So Queen Victoria and the distinguished American gazed at each other for a few mo-ments in silent recognition, but Mrs. Stowe was not pleased that she was outwitted .- Cor. New York Tribune.

# LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

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

SENATE, July 29 .- The chair presented a proclamation by the governor of Utah relative to the violation of the marriage committee on territories. Mr. Hoar asked leave to report from the committee on library a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of five sena-tors, the presiding officer to be one, to consider, formulate and report at the next session of congress a plan for properly cele-brating in 1889 of the adoption of the con-stitution, and the four hundredth anniversary in 1892 of the discovery of America by Columbus. Mr. Hale objected and the resolution went over till to morrow. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the house joint resolution to apply the surplus in the treasury to the payment of the public debt. The matter was under consideration when the senate adjourned.

House, July 29 .- The house went into committee of the whole upon the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. There was no opposition ninde to the recommendation of the committee on appropriations as to concurrence or non-concurrence in the amendments, and their con-sideration consisted chiefly in their reading. The house subsequently ratified the action of the committee of the whole and a conference was ordered, Messrs. Burns, LeFevre and McComns being appointed conferees. Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, then called up the vetoed pension case of Andrew J. Wilson, but the house refused-yeas 99; nays 121-to consider it. At the evening session the house passed a number of private bills and adjourned.

SENATE, July 30 .- The senate resumed consideration of the house joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the the affirmative. Two thirds not voting in treasury on the public debt, and was ad- the affirmative the bill was not passed. dressed by Mr. Teller (in continuation of The vetoed house bill granting a persion to the speech begun by him yesterday) in favor of the original resolution and against the amendment reported by the senate committee on finance. The question simply was whether the Lovernment should pay its debts from the money in hand. That course was the plainest dictation of common sense and old-fashioned honesty. Mr. Eustis moved to insert the words: "In cluding the is sment of bonds and interest thereon, the same being under the existing law payable in gold or silver coin at the option of the government." Rejected-yeas, 26; nays, 37. Mr. Ingalls moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "that the secretary of the treasury shall, beginning September 6, 1886, unti thirty days after the meeting of the second session of the Forty-ninth congress, apply the surplus in excess of \$100,000,000 in the treasury, in sums not less than \$10, 000,000 per month, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the gov ernment." Rejected-yeas, 25; nays, 38 The joint resolution was then passedyeas, 41; nays, 20. HOUSE, July 30 .- In compliance with the arrangement made yesterday the house resumed consideration of the vetoed pension bills, the first being that granting \$50 a month to the widow of General David R. Hunter. In advocating the passage of the bill over the president's veto Mr. Butter-worth, of Ohio, cited various precedents where widows of general officers were granted \$50 a month, and he protested against the house making fish of one and flesh of another. If it were not for that, the president would have signed the bill. The house refused to pass the bill over the veto-yeas, 111; nays, 108-not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative The consideration of the vetoed bills grant ing pensions to Mary Norman, John W Farris and David T. Elderkin was post poned until the next session. The house refused to pass over the president's veto-yeas, 119; nays, 95, not the consti tutional two-thirds in the affirmative-the bill granting a pension to Mary Anderson. This disposed of the vetoed pensions upon the calendar, and in accordance with agree ment the house resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bills. SENATE, July 31 .- The senate took up Howe's resolution from the library committee for the appointment of a committee to inquire into expenditures of and plans for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the constitution and the four hundredth of the discovery of America. The resolution was modified, at the suggestion of Hawley, so as to direct a committee of seven, of whom one shall be the presiding officer of the senate, to consider the expediency of properly celebrating at the capital of the republic these two illustrious anniversaries, and if said celebrations be deemed expedient, shall report on the method, cost and general plan thereon at the next session of congress. This was adopted-yeas 41, nays 12. The select committee on the proposed celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the constitution in 1889, and the four hundredth of the discovery of America in 1892, was announced. It consists of Messrs. Sherman. Hoar, Sewell, Vorhees, Gorman and Eustis. In the secret session of the senate Fourth Auditor Charles M. Shelley of the treasury department and Surveyor Tinnan Francisco were confirmed. The nomination of Capt. Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, to be collector of customs at Fort Townsend, Washington territory, was brought up at five o'clock, and Sena-tors Dolph and Mitchell made long speeches against his confirmation.

House, July 31 .- The house resumed consideration of the conference report on the river and harbor bill. Willis of Kentucky, a member of the conference committee, said that he had declined to sign the report because he honestly believed if it were ratified by the house it would not only be the end of this bill but the end of very river and harbor bill in the future. He appealed to every friend of rivers and

harbors to vote down this conference re port. If this were done there would be another free from these objectionable features. The house-yeas 19, mays 135, refused to agree to the report of the conference committee, and upon motion of Willis the house further insisted on its disagreement to the senate amendments and a further conference was ordered. Payson of Illinois, from the committee on public lands, reported back the alien landlord bill. It provides that no non-resident alien or for-signer, nor my resident alien or foreigner who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, nor any corporation nor association where at most one-tenth of its stock or right of property is owned or controlled by aliens or foreigners shall acquire or own, hold or possess, by right, title or descent, accruing hereafter, any real estate in the territories of the United States: Provided, That the provisions of this net shall not apply to real estate necessary for the construction and operation of any railroad. This bill passed-yeas 209, nays 6.

SENATE, August 2.-The chair presented the resolution offered by Mr. Evarts on Saturday last requesting the president to open correspondence with foreign powers on the subject of silver. Mr. Evarts advocated the resolution, but did not define his position upon the silver question. The resolution went over until to morrow. The senate then took up the house bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a

gallon of distdled spirits, amended it by making the time when it goes into effect "the second Monday succeeding the month in which the act is approved." and by ex-tending the act of March 3, 1887, relating to fruit brandy, to orandy distilled from apples or peaches, passed it and asked a conference. The senate then took up the bill reported from the finance committee to laws in that territory. Referred to the provide for the inspection of tobacco, cigars and shuff and providing for their exportation to foreign countries without payment of taxes, under the roles and regulations of the treasury department. It was passed,

> House, August 2 .- On motion of Mr. Randall, the joint resolution was passed extending until August 5, the provisions of the joint resolution providing temporarily for the expenditures of the government. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information respecting the coinage of silver dollars. Referred. Mr. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to pre vent the acquisition of real property by corporations. Referred. On motion of Mr. Mason, of Illinois, the rules were suspended and the house by a vote of 167 yeas to five mays passed with a verbal amendment the senate bill increasing the pension of soldiers who have lost an arm or a leg

SENATE, August 3 .- Hale, from the conference committee on the deficiency bill, submitted a report, and proceeded to explain it, in regard to certain claims for income tax paid by non-resident aliens, which had been regularly estimated for, and which the house had partially and the senate entirely put in the bill. The report was agreed to. The senate resumed consideration of the vetoed bill granting a pension to Mary J. Nottage, the question being on its passage, notwithstanding the objection ol the president. A vote was taken and re-sulted-years 26, mays 19-a party vote,

in the service.

# NEWS NOTES IN BRIEF.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the New York republican state committee at the Gilsey house, N. Y., on August 11.

Advices from San Domingo state that the sugar crop is small and of poor quality, but that the tobacco crop is large and of a superior kind.

The bolt and nut departments of the Elba Iron works, at Pittsburg, were burned. Loss, \$25,000; insured. The buildings will be rebuilt.

News comes from Hermosillo that the Apaches have killed two Mexicans at Governor Gavoslaros' ranch, near Sonora station on the Sonora railroad.

George Moore (colored) was hanged in the fail-yard in Charlotte, N. C., in explation of the crime of outraging his daughter. On the scaffold he made a brief speech protesting his innocence.

Ross Raymond, formerly a newspaper reporter and a well-known swindler both in this country and Europe, was arrested at a New York hotel and locked up for passing worthless checks.

The national greenback-labor party, only twenty delegates strong, at Essex Junction Vt., put a state ticket in the field, headed by T. B. Smith for governor. The platform is copied from that of the Knights of Labor.

At Ironsville, Tex., Emanuel Chiarez, aged 16, cut off his stepmother's head with an axe while she was sleeping. He says she refused to let him go to a circus and the devil told him to cut her head off. He is in jail.

The Knights of Labor district convention at Bath, Me., elected thirty-two delegates to the general assembly to be held in Richmond in October next. Resolutions culogistic of Mr. Powderly were unanmously passed.

The classification committee of the trunk lines have not yet made reply to the requests of the New York dry goods merchants concerning a reclassification of certain grades of goods. The merchants are becoming impatient and threaten to appeal to the courts.

The body of a man found in the water at Coney Island beach answers the description of S. S. Conant, editor of Harper's Weekly, who disappeared a year ago. The underclothing on the body was marked S. S. C. Conant was last seen alive at Concy Island.

# A CHADRON CRIMINAL KILLED.

Smith, the Slayer of Hamlin, Assassinated in Arizona.

Chadron (Neb.) special to the Omaha Bee Information has been received here that John H. Smith, alias John H. Morrell, was shot and killed a few days ago near the Planchas de Plata mine, in Sonora, eighteen miles southwest of Nogales, Arizona, by

George Miles, alias Bailey. Smith was under indictment at Valentine, together with several other men, for the killing of Hamilton a stock inspector, in 1883. Smith, who was the ringleader, and the other parties, with one exception, all fled the country immediately upon learning of the indictment About the Sth of July last, Smith, who had been traced to Arizona, was arrested at Nogales, but soon escaped from his guards, the information being received in Omaha just as the sheriff from Valentine reached there with the intention of proceeding to Arizona and bringing him back for trial. John Pierce and young Danielson, of Chadron, indicted with Smith, are still at large.

PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE AFFIXED. Accompanied With Reasons Why He Signe

the Measure. President Cleveland has approved the oleomargarine bill and sent the following

message to the house notifying that body of his action, but suggesting some amendments to the measure: To the House of Representatives-I have

this day approved a bill originating in the house of representatives entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture for sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine." This legislation has awakened much interest among the people of the ountry and earnest argument has been ddressed to the executive for the purpose of influencing his action thereupon. Many in opposition have urged its dangerous character as tending to break down the coundaries between the proper exercise of legislative power by federal and state au-thority. Many infavor of the enactment have represented that it promised great advantages to a large portion of our popu-lation who sadly need relief, and those on both sides of the question whose advocacy or opposition is based upon no broade oundation than local or personal interest have outnumbered all others. This upon its face and in its main features is a evenue bill and was first introduced in the house of representatives wherein the con-stitution declares that all bills for raising

evenue shall originate. The constitution has invested congress with a very wide leg-slative discretion both as to the necessity of taxation and selection of the objects of its burdens, and though if the question was presented to me as an original proposition might doubt the present need of increased taxation, I deem it my duty in this instance to defer to the judgment of the legislative branch of the government which has been so emphatically announced in both houses of congress in favor of the passage of this bill. Moreover those who desire to see removed the weight of taxation now pressing upon the people from other direc-tions may well be justified in the hope and expectation that the selection of an addiional subject of internal taxation so well this to bear it, will in consistency be followed by legislation relieving our citizens from other revenue burdens rendered by the passage of this bill even more than heretolore unnecessary and needlessly on pressive. It has been urged as an objection to this measure that while purporting to be legislation for revenue its real purpose is to destroy by all the use of the taxing ower one industry of our people for the rotection and benefit of another. If entitled to includge in such a suspicion as a basis of official action in this case, and if entirely satisfied that the consequences in-dicated would ensue, I should doubtless feel constrained to impose executive dissent, but I do not feel called upon to interpret the motives of congress otherwise than by the apparent charac-ter of the bill which has been presented to me, and I am convinced that the taxes which it creates cannot possibly destroy the open and legitimate manufacture and sale of the thing upon which it is levied if this article has the merit which its friends claim for it, and if the people of the land with full knowledge of its real character desire to purchase and use it, the taxes enacted by this bill will permit a fair profit to both manufacturer and dealer. If the existence of the commodity taxed and the profits of its manufacture and sale depend upon disposing of it to the people for something else which it deceit-fully imitates, the entire enterprise is a fraud and not an industry, and if it can-not endure the exhibition of its real character, which will be effected by the inspection, supervision and stamping which this bill directs, the sooner it is destroyed the better in the interest of fair dealing. Such a result would not furnish the first instance in the history of legislation in which a rev-enue produced a benefit which was merely Aug to The purpose ly no industry better entitled to the incidental advantages which may follow this legislation than our farming and dairy in terests, and to none of our people should they be less begrudged than our farmers and dairymen. The present depression of their occupations, the hard, steady and often unremunerative toil which such occupations exact, and the burdens of taxation hich our agiculturists necessarily bear, entitle them to every legitimate considera-tion. Nor should there be opposition to the incidental effect of this legislation on the part of those who profess to be engaged nonestly and fairly in the manufacture and sale of a wholesome and valuable article of food which, by its provisions, may be subject to taxation. As long as their business is carried on un-der cover and by faise pretenses, such men have bad companions in those whose manufactures, however vile and harmful, take their place without challenge with the bet ter sort in a common crusade of deceit against the public. But if this occupation and its methods are forced into the light and al. these manufactures must either stand upon their merits or fall, the good and had must soon part company and the fittest only will survive. Not the least im-portant incident related to this legislation is the defense afforded to the consumer against the fraudulent substitution and sale of an imitation for a genuine article of food of very general household use. withstanding the immense quantity of the article described in this bill which is sold to the people for their consumption as food, and notwithstanding the claim made that its manufacture supplies a cheap substitute for butter, I venture to say that hardly a pound ever entered a poor man's house inder its real name and in its true charact ter. While there should be no governmentaregulation of what the citizen shall eat, it is certainly not a cause of regret if by legis-lation of this character he is afforded a neaus which he may better protect him self against an imposition in meeting the needs and wants of his daily life. Having intered upon this legislation it is manifest duty to render it as effective as possibl accomplishment of all the good which should necessarily follow in its train. This leads to the suggestion that the articl roposed to be taxed and the circumstance which subject it thereto should be clear and with great distinctness defined in th statement. It seems to me that this object as not been wholly attained in the phrase alogy of the second section of the bill, and that a question may well arise as to the previse condition the article to be taxed nust assume in order to be regarded as made in imitation or semblance of butter or when so made, calculated or intended to be sold as butter, or for butter. fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the bill a my opinion are in danger of being con strued as an interference with the police powers of the states. Not being entirely satisfied of the constitutionality of these provisions, and regarding them as not be ing so connected and interwoven with other sections as if found invalid to vitiate the entire measure, I have determined to ommend them to the attention of the iouse with a view to an immediate amend nent of the bill if it should be deemed nec ssary, and if it is practicable at this late day in the session of congress. The fact, too, that the bill does not take effect by its erms until ninety days have elapsed after ts approval, thus leaving it but one month operation before the next session of ingress, when, if time does not now periit, the safety and efficiency of the measre may be abundantly protected by emedial legislative action, and the desire o see realized the beneficial results which it is expected will immediately follow the inauguration of this legislation, have had | upon some terms

their influence in determining my official action. The considerations which have been referred to will, I hope, justify this munication and the suggestions which

GROVER CLEVELAND. t contains. Executive Mansion, Aug. 2, 1886.

# NOW FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

#### The Prosecution in the Case of the Anarchist Through With Testimony.

In the trial of the anarchists at Chicago, on the morning of the 31st, the court room was crowded as usual. The first part of the session was taken up in the reading of articles in the Arbeiter Zeitung, which appeared before the massacre, urging workingmen to arm themselves and advorating the use of dynamite. The issue of April 2 referred to the street car strikes in New York and Brooklyn, in which it was stated that the month of May might bring about many things undreamed of that day, and the workingmen were called to buy arms as the 1st of May was coming. April 27 said that police and soldiers must be met with armies of workingmen, and whoever of these had not money to buy arms were called upon to sell their watches and chains and buy them. The issue of April 30 spoke of the secret orders the police had received for the trouble expected on the following Satur-day. May 1 called on comrades to destroy all rolls of membership and minute books and to clean their breech-loaders and arm themselves.

There was lots of other matter of this kind read, after which Detective Bonbeld was recalled. He had searched the Arbeiter Zeitung office and found a number of banners. These banners were brought into court and placed in evidence. Most of them were red. The mottoes were peculiar and the witness read them off. When called upon the witness testified that he ound the banners in the Arbe ter Zeitung building in the small room that was used as a library. The prosecution then rested. Captain Black and the other attorneys the defense said they would like the court to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in regard to Oscar Neebe, There was no case against Neebe, and nothing in the evidence to show that he was in any way connected with the massacre on Haymarket square May 4.

The judge, after listening to the counsel for some time, said he was not inclined to interfere in the case at all,

Mr. Solomon then made the opening statement for the defense. He presented his case in a clear and concise form. He claimed that the defendants were not on trial for being socialists or anarchists. They simply belonged to an organization which was opposed to the existing laws of society. They were charged with the mur-der of Officer Dugan, but the throwing of the bomb was not contemplated by them and they could not be held liable as con-spirators. On this principle it might be held that they were accessories to the man who threw the bomb. If this principle could not be proven they could not be held as accessories. Mr. Solomon said they ex-pected to prove that Fielden fired no shots and never owned a pl to that Neebe was was in no way concerned, that Spier did not fire the fuse, that Gil Lingg was at ay 4. They also lied, and that THE howe on the night of May 4. proposed, he said, to show that Engel was it home on that night, and that none o the defendants knew anything about bom! throwing. The meeting at Haymarke square was a peaceable one and was held under the right of American citizens to d scuss topics of the day. The police went there with an express purpose of killing some of those men. The defense expects to show that the bomb thrower was a crank and was not acting under the advice of the defendants.

# PASSED IN ANOTHER SHAPE.

# The Senate Agrees to the Surplus Resolution With Important Changes.

#### 250,000,000 737.763.450 140,011,750 902.400 cent. Navy pension fund at 8 per cent.. 104,000,000 rainoad bonds at 6 per 64 623,512 cent..... interest..... 8, 97,022 Total ... ....\$1,214,902.034 Debt on wilch interest has cens 5,874,185 ed since maturity-principal Interest..... Total. Delt bearing no interest (all de-mand) and legal tender notes crifficates of deposit...... 5,577,313 46,738,438 $\begin{array}{c} 19,105,000 \\ 74,718,517 \\ 87,564,044 \end{array}$ Gold certificates..... Fractional currency..... 6.051,702 Interest..... 8.501.151 265.443 less reserve held for redemption of United States notes, \$100,000,000 ..... 295,265,443 Total debt less available cash Decrease of debt during the .\$ 9,046,104 month. Cash in the treasury available for reduction of public debt: Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding...... 74.718,517 Sliver held for sliver certificates actually outstanding ...... United states notes held for cer-87.564.044 tificates of deposit actually outstanding...... Cash held for matured debt and 19,105,000 Interest unpaid..... 13,875,237 Fractional currency..... 2.647 Total available for the reduction United States notes, January 14, 1875, and July 2, 1883. Unavailable for redemption of 100.000,000 debt-Fractional silver coln, \$28 584,624, and minor coin, \$347,592 Certificates held as cash ..... 28,927,916 80,457,21 Net cash balance on hand ...... Total cash in the treasury as 80 206 326 shown by the treasurer's gen-

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

The Public Debt Statement Put Forth for the

Month of July.

is a recapitulation of the debt statement is-

Interest bearing debt bonds at

sued to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2 .- The following

eral account ..... 484,856,903

# CHARMS OF KENTUCKY WIVES.

# As Recently Illustrated in the Case of a Prominent Senator.

Washington special: Thursday last was, is will be remembered, rather a warm day. The most phlegmatic individual could not restrain the streams of perspiration which trickled all over the body. A great, big, warm-blooded, impressive man, like Senator Beck, was bound, under the most avorable circumstances, to have a tough ime, but Mr. Beck was booked for a speech on the Morrison surplus resolution on that hay. He wanted to free his mind on certain points, and it was then or never. So, up he got, and for about twenty minutes he words rolled out of his mouth like a torrent. His brawny fist pounded his desk. like the hammer of a blacksmith, and his

acob Romiser, was then taken up, and Wilcon, of Maryland, explained that the president had acted under misapprehen-sion, he having been informed that no application had been made to the pension office, while in fact an application had been made. The bill passed over the veto by a unanimous vote.

House, August 3 .- The speaker laid before the house the president's message announcing his approval of the oleomargarine bill, and it was read and referred to the committee on ways and means; also a message from the president transmitting the papers of the Cutting case, and it was reerred to the committee on foreign affairs. Willis, of Kentucky, presented the confer ence report on the river and harbor appropriation bill and it was read and agreed to. Burnes, of Missouri submitted the conference report upon the deficiency appropriaion bid and it was agreed to. Morrison, of Illinois, submitted the conference report on the sundry civil bill. This was also agreed

SENATE. August 4 .- Mr. Sewell, rom the committee on library, reported a joint resstution accepting from William H. Vander-Lilt and Julia Dent Grant articles of virtu and art presented by the various fore gn governments to the late U. S. Grant. They are accepted "with grateful acknowledge ' and are to be held by the United States and preserved and protected in the national museum for the use and inspection of the people of the United States, Passed. The senate bill extending the sysem of immed ate delivery to all articles bearing an "immediate delivery stamp' was passed. On motion of Mr. Cullom the joint resolution for the acceptance of lands near Chicago for military purposes was made the special order for first Tuesday of the next session. The senate took up the vetoed pension bill of Johr S. Will ams and was addressed by Mr. Plumb in its favor. After a long discussion a vote was taken on the passage of the bill and resulted --yeas, nays, 15. No quorum. On motion o Mr. Hour the senate took up the vetoed pension bill of Margaret D. Marchand, the question being on its passage notwith-standing the president's objections. After hr of debate the bill was postponed until the next aession. Mr. Sewell then called up the house bill granting to the same lady the ante pension and it was passed.

House, August 4 .- The senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Messrs Forney, Randall and Butterworth were appointed conferees. Morrison, of Illinois, called up the conference report on the surplus joint resolution. Mr. Morrison thought the resolution as it passed the house had been a wise and conservative measure. The resolution as agreed upon by the committee in conference was, it seemed to him, not so good a measure, yet in the present condition of the treasury and bonded debt it would accomplish all that would have been done under the reso lution as it passed the house. The report was adopted-yeas, 120; mays, 63. The report of the committee on foreign relations in regard to the cutting car \* was then presented by Chairman Belmont Fending discussion the house adjourned.

Harry G. Gilmer, of Chicago, testified at the anarchist trial that at the time of the Haymarket massacre he saw August Spies light a match and ignite the fuse to a bomb, which was tossed into the street by a mat whom he recognized from a photograph as Rudolph Schnaubelt. Among the persons in the alley having the fatal bomb was Adolph Fischer.

arter, who was sheriff at Valentine, and who was also indicted, is still at Valentine, and who was also indicted, is still at Valen tine, it being understood that the indict ment against him is to be nolled at the proper time.

Smith carried on the trade of tobaccon st at Nogales under the assumed name of After his escape from his guards Morrell. in the hotel, where he had been placed un der arrest, to await the coming of the Val-entine sheriff, he crossed the line into Sonora. Miles, the man who killed him, says te was going to look at some mines and stopped at a cabin, when he met face to face with Morrell, who had said he would cill him on sight, and the shooting began. Smith in his ante-mortem statement said that Miles came to the cabin while he was taking a siesta and commenced shooting at Miles was unhart, but the hors hiny. rode was shot in the jaw. The body of Smith was brought into the Mexican side of the city and an inquiry held. The Mexi-can authorities held Miles for murder. The body of Smith after the inquest was turned over to his American friends and buried.

# THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

Washington dispatch: Members of the Texas delegation in congress who represent the border districts do not apprehead any serious trouble as the result of the present feeling of indignation among their con stituents owing to the murder of Francisco Arrescurs by the Mexican authorities, or from detention of Editor Cutting. Representative Lanham, of the El Paso district. said so far as he knew the matter was : the hands of the state department, and will be asttled through regular diplomatic channels without the slightest effort at in terference being made by the people of El Paso and the surrounding country. In regard to Arreseurs' murder, he though while the people in the vicinity Piedras Negras were doubtless indignant ie apprehended little actual trouble other then the action taken by the United State government. Other members opposed th idea of Texas taking upon herself the re-sponsibility of punishing Mexico for the outrages. The marder of Arresears in itself, while rendered of more national in portance by the peculiarity of the attend ng circumstances, was in the opinion of hese gentlemen only such a crime as is lia ble to happen at any time either in Mexico or any country and the most that the state department can ask of the Mexican government is that Arrescurs' murderers be punished and possibly for some remun eration to the widow of the murdered man for her loss. Representative Cain will have a conference with Secretary Bayard to-day on the matter.

#### GOING TO ADIRONDACKS.

The president has perfected his arrange ments for leaving Washington in a week at the cutside after the adjournment of congress. His objective point will be the Adi rondacks, the same place where he spent last summer, and it is not likely he will visit any fashionable seaside resorts. am going away for a rest," he said, "and I know of no place where this can be ob tained better than in the woods of the Adi ondacks, where I last pitched my tent Mrs. Cleveland will accompany me, but I have not extended an invitation to any nody else, and the probabilities are that my wife and myself will be alone for a time. I have not considered any other plans, be-cause I do not care to be besieged by brongs of people while away on my vaca-

The house joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the treasury on the public debt passed the senate in the following shape:

"Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, includthe amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of \$100,000,000, it shall, and is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to apply such excess in sums not less than \$10,000,000 per month, during the exist ence of any such surplus or excess, to the payment of the interest bearing indebtediess of the Unites States, payable at the option of the government. The surplus or balance herein referred to shall be an available surplus, ascertained according to the form of the statement of the United States treasurer of the assets and liabilities of the reasary of the United States employed on June 30, 1886; provided, that no call shall be made under the provisions of this reso lation until a sum equal to the call is in the treasury over and above the reserve herein mentioned; and provided further, that the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion. may have in the treasury, over and above the foregoing sum, a working balance not exceeding \$20,000,000; and whenever,

CREE of any extraordinary emer gency not now existing, and when, be cause thereof, in opinion of the president he public interests shall require, he may y written order, direct the secretary of he treasury to suspend further call for the myment of such indebtedness for such a wrind of time as shall be necessary to maintain the public credit unimpaired; ud that such suspensions and reasons herefor shall be reported to congress within ten days after the next meeting, or mmediately if congress shall be in session.

"That for a period of six months after he passage hereof, United States trade toilars, if not defaced, mutilated or tamped, shall be received at their full alue in payment of all dues to the United tates, and shall not be again paid out or any other way assued. That the holder f any United States trade dollars during the period aforesaid, on presentation of the same at the office of the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, may receive in exchange therefore in like amount and value, dollar for dol-lar, in standard silver dollars or in subsidiary coins, at the option of the holder and of the United States."

# HE KILLED AN APACHE.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., July 30 .- The man who killed and beheaded an Apache a few days ago near Clifton has been arrested by the military on the charge of murder, it having been ascertained that the Indian when found had on his person a tag issued to the Indians on the San Carlos reservation.

The Indian when killed was in the set of shooting and would undoubtedly have killed

the American had not he been too quick. Much indignation prevails here at this further attempt to shield these licensed murderers as it appears that the unfortunate white settlers may not even act in self-defense unless they previously obtain permission from some person wearing shoulder straps.

eleven Indians who attacked a man near Fort Apache Sunday were seen vesterday roturning south to Old Mexico. They had ably seen the troops and turned back. detachments are sconting that neighborhood, so the chances of the Indians getting north over that trall is almost nothing. Gener Miles' prompt action and the disposition General the troops in this instance shows the difficul ties the Indians are experiencing and ac counts for the fact that all their recent devil try has been confined within a limited score of country and gives color to the behef that they are worn out and anxious to come in

nassive head shook vigorously and em phatically. When he had finished he was a sight, indeed; his collar had doubled up so

t looked like a narrow piece of wet tape tied around his neck. His shirt bosom was sopping with perspiration. Great patches ame through and exhibited themselves all over the back of his coat and his face was as though a heavy rain had run down it. While he was thinking how uncomfortable he felt, a page came and told him Mrs. Beck vas up in his committee room and wanted o see him. Wondering what could have rought her from home "to-day," he was urprised, too, to see her taking from a alise a change of nice cool linen. She told im she had read in the morning paper. dter he had left home, that he was going it r augh shod "for the finance committee amendment to the Morr son resolution." nd as she knew the condition he would be n she hastened to the capitol with the hange. It did not take him very long to trip and wash off the damage and slip into is clean linen. He then walked back to the senate prouder than a peacock, and for the balance of the day his only topic of onversation were the virtues and charms. of Kentucky wives.

# SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

S. P. Rousns, public printer, tendered his resignation to the president on the 30th. It is understood that this was done at the request of the president, who, it is said, desires to fill the place before the adjournment of congress. Mr. Rounds is credited with having said that Mr. Rogers, of Buffalo, will be appointed to succeed him. The president has approved the legislative bill

SENATORS EDMUNDS, Frye, Morgan and Saulsbury have been designated as a subcommittee of the senate on foreign affairs to visit the principal New England and other ports during the congressional recess to investigate every phase of the fisheries difficulties and complications, and report at the next session.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in his message to the house vetaing the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Springfield, Mo., says he is satisfied that the business of the government at that place can be well transacted for the present without the construction of the proposed building.

THE contents of the mail bags recovered from the wrecked ocean steamer "Oregon" are now being examined in the dead letter office, with a view to ascertaining the names of the persons to whom the mail matter was sent and restoring it to the rightful owners.

# LIBERALS OUT OF POWER.

LONDON, Aug. 3 .- The members of the Gladstoulan ministry surrendered their seals of office to the new ministers. The members of the two ministries lunched with the queen. Lord Salisbury will remain a guest of the

queen until to morrow. The farewell to Lord and Lady Aberdeen in Dubin to-day was phenomenal. All Dublin was abroad and the enthusiasm was un-

Lord Mayor Sullivan asked Lord Aberdeen to describe the scene to the queen and to tell her that this was a "pale forecast of the re-ception she will receive when she comes in person to restore to Ireland her ancient right of self government."

The address of the corporation to the retiring vicercy declared that nothing short of Mr. Gladstone's measure would satisfy the Irish people.