THE OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION, - - - OREGON.

THE EVIDENCE IS ALL IN.

The Defense Finish Taking Testimony in the Trial of the Anarchists.

In the anarchists' trial at Chicago on the 10th the defense called W. A. S. Graham, a reporter for the Times. Witness interviewed Gilmer near the office of the chief of police in the city hall May 5. Graham further testified that Gilmer told him that the man who threw the bomb also lit the fuse, also that the man's back was turned toward him, but he thought he wore whiskers and that he was a man of medium height. Gilmer also stated the man wore a slouch hat. On cross examination Graham said that Gilmer said that the man who threw the bomb stood in Crane's alley at 10:55 p. m. Capt. Black announced that the defense had concluded.

Judge Chester C. Cole, for eleven years a member of the supreme bench of Iowa, testified he had known Gilmer personally for a long number of years and his reputation was good. He said Gilmer had been at his house a number of times. The cross-examination only tended to confirm the statement that Gilmer had borne a good reputation. Edward R. Mason, clerk of the United States district court of Des Moines, Iowa, said Gilmer had always borne a good reputation. Ex-United States District Attorney Tuthill, of this city, and a number of other witnesses also testified that the reputation of Gilmer for truth and veracity was good.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the state closed its case. The defense had nothing to offer in rebuttal and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning to allow counsel time to arrange the course of their speeches.

The testimony at the close was devoted wholly to two subjects—evidence in rebuttal to prove the good character of Gilmer, an important witness for the state, and that of ten or twelve police officers, who were present at the riot, who swore they had neither revolvers nor clubs in their hands before the bomb exploded, and saw none in the hands of the other officers. Among the witnesses who testified to the good character of Gilmer were six or seven residents of Des Moines, Ia., among them being ex-Governor Samuel Merrill and ex-City Marshal George Christ. It is expected the arguments of both sides, together with the judge's charge to the jury, will occupy nearly, if not quite, three days, and that the jury will retire Friday night and possibly return their verdict Saturday morning.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

As Set Forth by Mr. Davitt, Just Arrived in America.

New York dispatch: Michael Davitt arrived Saturday by the Germanic after a voyage devoid of incident. He was accompanied by James Rourke, one of the owners of the Dublin North City Milling company and business partner of Patrick Egan, president of the Irish National League of America.

Mr. Bourke will make only a brief stay in this country, as his visit is purely on business. Mr. Davitt will remain several months, will attend the Chicago convention and afterward will deliver a series of lectures throughout the country. Mr. Davitt found time to answer a few questions concerning the present situation in Ireland and what prospect there was for an early settlement of the home rule question. Being asked what he thought would be the first move of the tory ministry in relation to Ireland, he answered: "For the present, at all events, we can scarcely expect they will rush forward with a home rule bill—that is, a home rule bill on the line of Gladstone's. Our hopes must be rather of a negative than of a positive character, and this makes our people anxious to find out whether or not anything in the shape of a coercion bill will be introduced—I don't say passed—for with the present actual majority for the liberals on all questions outside of home rule, it is hard to see how any bill doing away with the application of the ordinary law could be got through the house of commons. While, therefore, the conservative ministry must be conservative in not going beyond the ordinary law to carry on the government as it is, I cannot see how they can remain passive in relation to the national demand. They must, and probably will, offer some kind of a remedy, for the country is at present stirred from one end to the other as it never was before and the whole people in obedience to their leaders, not to speak of the law abiding spirit which is born in them when they are let alone, are refraining from acts of violence. Why, you must have read in the dispatches from the other side that criminal calendars which came under the notice of the judges of the assizes who are on the circuit throughout the country present almost a complete blank as far as any serious offenses, in fact as far as any offenses at all, are concerned. As a consequence the judges are compelled to compliment the grand juries on the peaceful state of the country."

AS TO THAT MAN CUTTING.

He is Still Held in Mexico, but an Amicable Settlement is Expected.

El Paso (Tex.) special: Excitement here over the Cutting case has received a quietus by the absence of any war news from Washington or the City of Mexico. Things have about resumed their nominal condition and none of the noisy crowds and sidewalk gatherings that characterized the past few days, at which the wildest possible rumors were seriously discussed, took place, and except for the extra policemen which have been put on by the city council to prevent any rash outbreak El Paso was like herself to-day for the first time since the imprisonment of Cutting.

On the other side of the river the same state of tranquility prevails. However, in spite of all these indications of peace, it is evident that people here do not trust too much to appearance, as it is generally admitted that only by a miracle can war be avoided, though it may take some time before the end of peace is reached, in consequence of which the company of minute men has organized itself in the use of the repeating rifle with which it has been armed, and a great many citizens are getting things in shape for a hasty move.

Business which was being seriously affected has been restored to its normal condition. Cutting has apparently been effected by this general peacefulness and is quietly awaiting developments in his cell in the Paso del Norte jail. Judge Zubia, before whom Cutting was tried, left this evening on the Mexican Central train for Chihuahua, it is supposed to assist the supreme court in examining the papers and in viewing the Cutting case which comes before it to-morrow. It is positively known that the judge was summoned to Chihuahua by the governor of the state.

The report that 800 Mexican troops were on the way to Paso del Norte turns out to be an unfounded rumor.

NOW FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

The Prosecution in the Case of the Anarchists 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 advocating 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 Saturday. 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 Bonfield 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 found the banners in the Arbeiter Zeitung building in the small room that was used as a library. The prosecution then rested.

Captain Black and the other attorneys for 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 murder of Officer Dugan, but the throwing of the bomb was not contemplated by them and they could not be held liable as conspirators. 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 expected to prove that Fielden fired no shots and never owned a pistol; that Neebe was was in no way concerned, that Spies did not fire the fuse, that Gilmar lied, and that Lingg was at home on the night of May 4. They also proposed, he said, to show that Engel was at home on that night, and that none of the defendants knew anything about bomb throwing. The meeting at Haymarket square was a peaceable one and was held under the right of American citizens to discuss 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.

THE EXPECTED YIELD OF CORN.

But Little Improvement Over the Situation Since the Last Report.

It its weekly report on the condition of the corn of the west the Cincinnati Price-Current says: "A portion of the corn belt has had beneficial rains the past week, and the position of the crop as a whole is but little if any less promising than a week ago. In some of the northern counties of Ohio the crop is quite backward, and has suffered from dry weather; rains in various localities have given relief during the week; other portions of the state generally promising well. Recent rains in Indiana have been helpful, and although the average condition of the crop is not high, it is little below an average. In Illinois the situation has not improved during the week, excepting in limited areas, and the general position is poor, indicating that an approach to an average crop cannot be reached under any circumstances. In Iowa no important relief has been given by rains during the week, although reported from various portions of the state, and the general situation is much less favorable than a week ago. The crop cannot be considered as capable of exceeding three-fourths of an average production for the state, and without an important change in the near future the outcome will be even less favorable. Some further rains have fallen in Missouri, giving needed relief, and a portion of the state will yield well, but an average production can hardly be realized. Recent rains in Kansas have greatly improved the condition of corn, and a fair yield is now expected in a considerable portion of the state, but the average may be regarded as not promising over three-fourths of a good yield. In Nebraska rains have been less general, and the crop is seriously impaired, so that the outlook is not for more than three-fourths of an average production at best. Michigan and Kentucky afford a fair promise, and Tennessee is poor. The promise of corn as a whole justifies an expectation of 1,500,000,000 to 1,600,000,000 bushels."

NOMINATIONS UNACTED UPON.

Washington dispatch: The following are the nominations sent to the senate which remain unacted upon: Samuel G. Glover, receiver of public monies at Valentine, Neb.; Oliver Shannon, receiver at North Platte, Neb.; Thomas Cooper, collector of internal revenue for the Eighth district of Illinois; Gustavus Van Horscheck, United States attorney for the southern of Illinois; S. T. Burch, register of the land office at Valentine, Neb.; J. A. Abbott, postmaster, Auburn, Ill.; J. A. Bardon, postmaster, Superior, Wis.; J. E. Jones, postmaster, Postage, Wis.

The following is a list of the rejections: E. M. Kinman, postmaster, Jacksonville, Ill.; G. W. Bell, postmaster, Webster City, Ia.; Geo. Wise, postmaster, Hamburg, Ia.; A. B. Kuth, postmaster, Denison, Ia.; Abraham Ross, postmaster, Vinton, Ia.; John Goode, solicitor general; John Shields, chief justice of Arizona; C. R. Pollard, associate justice of Montana; R. S. Dement, surveyor general of Utah; P. S. Wilson, assayer, Denver; C. H. Potter, Indian agent, Omaha and Winnebago agency.

FOUR TRAMPS KILLED.

Red Wing (Minn.) dispatch: Sheldon & Co.'s elevator at Eggleston, eight miles from here, burned last night. The burning debris fell upon a railroad track. A freight train was thrown from the track after the engine passed and catching fire seventeen cars loaded with merchandise, machinery and ties were burned. Of nine tramps in box cars four were burned to death, three seriously injured and two escaped unhurt. The only name of one burned ascertained was B. W. Martin of Illinois. The injured are James Cummings, New York; P. Thompson, Chicago; Adam Young, Germany. Loss on the elevator and contents is $3,500. The loss to the railroad is unknown.

SHOT DEAD IN THE DARK.

Sioux City the Scene of a Cowardly Assassination.

A cold blooded and cowardly assassination occurred in Sioux City on the night of Aug. 3d, Rev. Geo. C. Haddock being the victim. About nine o'clock Mr. Haddock, accompanied by Rev. C. C. Turner pastor of the Wesfield M. E. church, called at Morrill's livery stable, on Water street, and got a horse and buggy for the purpose of driving to Greenville, just across the Floyd, east of the city. They were absent about an hour. At 10 o'clock Mr. Haddock returned to the stable with the horse and buggy, being alone at that time. After delivering the animal to the hostler, Tom Jarvis, Mr. Haddock started to go out of the stable, but noticing several men standing on the sidewalk opposite, he turned and asked Jarvis if "anybody was laying for him," laughing pleasantly as he asked the question. Jarvis replied that he knew of no one who had any such intention. At this Mr. Haddock started, but over the crossing of Water street, on the south side of Fourth, a shot was heard and he dropped his cane, and, staggering foward in a direction slightly south of east, fell on the walk as above stated. Jack Ryan, Superintendent of Markets, was in the door of Dan O'Connell's saloon when the shot was fired and saw Haddock, who was between himself and the gaslight at the Columbia house corner, stagger toward the sidewalk. He at once went to him and although the wounded man breathed at least five minutes after he fell he did not attempt to speak. Ryan got some water and washed the blood from his face and was there when the crowd began to collect.

After the shooting Officer Henry Heitfelt picked up a murderous looking billy near the street near where the shooting occured. It is made of the wheel of a pulley, such as are used in heavy barn doors, to which is attached a stiff rope handle. There is no evidence that this weapon was used, as the shot did its work effectively and well.

From all appearance, the case is one of premeditated murder, and the circumstances go to show that the parties were aware of the trip taken by Mr. Haddock and armed and stationed themselves in convenient positions to attack him on his return.

An overflowing public meeting was held in Sioux City to take action with reference to the murder of Mr. Haddock, speeches were made by S. Lothrop, A. L. Hudson, E. P. Hubbard, Geo. D. Perkins, John Brennan and others. The following resolutions fully setting forth the spirit and purpose of the meeting were adopted:

WHEREAS, The circumstances surrounding the murder of Rev. Geo. C. Haddock are of such a public nature and interest as to demand an expression of the public concerning it; therefore

Resolved, That we will leave no measure untried to secure the apprehension and punishment of the perpetrators of this crime, and to this end ask that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary of this meeting to the Governor with a request that he offer as large a reward as the law will allow for the arrest of the offender; also that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to solicit subscriptions for a citizens' reward, to be offered for the same purpose.

Resolved, That while we do not lay to the saloons of this city nor to the owners thereof collectively or individually the charge of direct participation in the commission of the crime, nor of the intended encouragement thereof, yet we recognize the fact and charge to that all the circumstances leading up to the killing of Rev. Mr. Haddock show that his murder is the work of a spirit born and nurtured in the saloon, the spirit of lawlessness and the spirit of violence.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of all citizens to agitate and labor for the repeal of obnoxious laws, but this must not be done by opposing or seeking to nullify laws unrepealed.

Resolved, That we recognize in the saloon, the gambling house and the house of prostitution the fruitful and fostering power of crime, and we demand that henceforth it must be distinctly understood by all classes that the laws of the State, including those relating to the above evils, shall be enforced, and to this we pledge our influence, our services and our means.

Resolved, That while we sympathise with foreigners coming to this country, having peculiar views not in accordance with the spirit and genius of our institutions, yet the only safety to our government is the maintainance of our laws, and we declare ourselves unalterably in favor of enforcing all our laws without fear, favor or discrimination.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of Mr. Haddock our deep sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of this city.

E. E. LEWIS,
J. S. LOTHROP,
H. C. MCNEIL,
P. H. GIBBS,
JOHN BRENNAN,
C. W. FLETCHER,
Committee.

THE STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—By the Governor: A Proclamation.—Whereas, I am satisfied that the crime of murder was, on or about the 31 of August, A. D. 1886, committed in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, on the person of G. C. Haddock, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons, guilty of such murder. The said reward to be paid only upon conviction. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 4th day of August, A. D. 1886.

WM. LARRABEE,

By the Governor, FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

A GOOD BASIS FOR TREATIES.

Text of an Extraordinary Treaty Submitted by the President.

The president has submitted to the senate the text of an extradition treaty with Japan. A forger in San Francisco fled to Japan, and in the absence of an extradition treaty was delivered up by Japan to the state authorities of California. The government of Japan then suggested to our government the conclusion of an extradition treaty, which suggestion was favorably received and a convention was signed at Tokio on April 29 last, by United States Minister Hubbard and Count Inouyne Kavru, Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The treaty is very comprehensive and if made a basis for future extradition treaties with the countries of Europe and South America, wrong doers will find it difficult to obtain a place of security. The offenses covered by the treaty are as follows:

Murder; assault with intent to commit murder; manslaughter; counterfeiting of either money or certificates, or uttering the same; forgery; embezzlement; larceny, of the value of $50 or over; burglary; perjury or subornation of perjury; rape; arson; piracy, by the law of nations; murder, assault with intent to kill, or manslaughter on high seas on board a ship bearing the flag of the demanding nation; malicious destruction of railways, trains, vessels, bridges, dwellings or public edifices, or other buildings, where the act endangers human life; fraud by a banker or a trustee, or by an officer or employe of a bank or trust company, made criminal by the law at the time being in force.

Those desiring a thorough business education should attend the Commercial College at Iowa City, the oldest and best in the west. Send for College Journal.

THEY ARE GENEROUS BEQUESTS.

The Extent to Which Tilden Remembered Relatives and Others.

The will of the late S. J. Tilden has been furnished to the press. It begins thus:

Mindful of the uncertainty of life and being now in the full possession of all faculties of mind and memory, I, Samuel J. Tilden of Greystone, in the city of Yonkers, county of Westchester and state of New York, do hereby make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in the manner and form following:

The document contains forty-three clauses. The first clause revokes all previous wills made by the testator. Clause second names John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green and George W. Smith executors and trustees under the will. Clauses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 contain the usual provisions as to compensation of executors, discharge of just debts, etc. Clause 9 gives the testator's sister, Mrs. Mary B. Pelton during her life the use of the house at 38 West Thirty-eighth street, and the income of $100,000. Upon Mrs. Pelton's death the use of the house reverts to the testator's grandneice Laura A. Pelton during her life and if Mrs. Pelton shall not have disposed of $50,000 of her inheritance by will, that amount also reverts to Laura A. Pelton. If Laura A. Pelton dies leaving children, the house and the $50,000 goes to her children. If not she may will the house as she chooses and the $50,000 shall revert to the estate and be managed by the trustees. Upon Mary B. Pelton's death $50,000 of her inheritance goes to the testator's niece, Caroline Whittlesey with similar provisions for reversion as in the preceding instance. The income of another $50,000 is also to be paid to Mary B. Pelton during her life.

Clause 10 gives the income of $70,000 to Lucy T. Tilden, widow of the testator's brother, Moses Y. Tilden, with reversion to her adopted daughter, Adelaide E. Buchanan. Clause 11 gives the income of $50,000 to Susan G. Tilden, widow of the testator's brother, Henry A. Tilden, with reversion to testator's niece, Henrietta A. Swan. The twelfth and thirteenth clauses bequeath to his niece, Caroline B. Whittlesey, the income of one hundred shares of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Co. stock and the interest of the testator in the Delphi Iron company. A special trust of $50,000 is also to be invested for her benefit. The fourteenth clause gives to his niece, Henry A. Swan, the income of one hundred shares of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad stock, and also provides for a special trust of $50,000 for her. The fifteenth clause conveys to Lucy F. Tilden, widow of Moses Y. Tilden, the dwelling house in which the latter formerly resided at New Lebanon. This clause also provides for the conveyance to the executors and trustees of certain lands formerly owned by Tilden's father, Elam Tilden, or subsequently acquired by Moses Y. Tilden, with the object of keeping the landed property together and in the family, the same to be applied to the use of his nephews, Geo. H. Tilden and Samuel J. Tilden. The sixteenth clause releases George H. Tilden and Samuel J. Tilden from debts amounting to $60,000. Clause 18 leaves $75,000 to S. J. Tilden. Clause 19 leaves $150,000 to his niece Ruby S. Tilden. Clause 20 leaves $150,000 to Susan G. Tilden, niece. Clause 21 releases the estates of his brothers from loans of $300,000. Clause 22 leaves Annie J. Gould $100,000. Clause 23 leaves Miss M. C. Stauffer of New Orleans, $100,000. Clause 24 provides that the husbands of legatees shall have no management of the bequests. Clause 25 provides for a corporation to be called the Tilden Trust, and to embrace the residue of the estate. Clauses 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 bequeath small sums. Clause 33 gives $100,000 for a free library at New Lebanon and clause 34 $100,000 for a free library at Yonkers. Clause 35 provides that the Tilden Trust may be used for a free reading room and library in New York city, or if the trustees desire otherwise in their judgment they may devote the trust to other charitable, educational and scientific purposes instead. The other clauses are technical down to clause 41, which authorizes such a monument to Mr. Tilden's memory as the trustees see fit. Clause 42 authorizes the publication of Mr. Tilden's writings. Clause 43 provides that any legatee contesting will forfeit his legacy. The will is dated April 23, 1884.

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Miller Denies That It Was Deprived of Power in the Senate.

Washington dispatch: Senator Miller says that the notion that the oleomargarine bill was emasculated in the senate or materially changed in any way is untrue. While the farmers had fixed upon a 5 per cent tax, and while he worked to secure it, still the rate of tax was not the important feature of the bill. The evil sought to be cured was the practice of putting on the market under the guise of butter a variety of fraudulent imitations. The machinery devised to prevent this, Senator Miller says, is retained in all its vigor in the bill as it became a law. One incident, but a very important result of the passage of the act, he says, will be the aid it will furnish the state authorities to carry out their own laws on the subject. Heretofore, however stringent the state law may have been, it has been extremely difficult, often impossible, to execute it, by reason of the fact that the imitations of butter made in the neighboring states could come across the border unchallenged and there was no way except by chemical analysis, both expensive and slow, to detect the fraud.

Chicago dispatch: The Chicago manufacturers of butterine and oleomargarine met in conference to-day to talk over the recent action of congress regarding their industry, and agree upon a plan to test the validity of the oleomargarine bill. Eleven Chicago factories were represented, G. W. Sterne, of Sterne & Davis, presiding. The bill was discussed and it was agreed that its constitutionality ought to be tested before the United States supreme court. The law goes into effect November 1. Before that date, it was said, the manufacturers will probably take the first steps for redress, and a meeting of the National Oleomargarine and Butterine association, of which Sterne is president, will be called within the next thirty days in Chicago. There are twenty-five firms in the national association.

THE NEW TIMBER LAW.

Washington dispatch: The interior department has promulgated rules and regulations governing the removal of timber from government lands. They are prescribed by virtue of the act of June 3, 1878, entitled: "An act authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes." The act applied only to the states of Colorado, Nevada and the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho and Montana, and other mineral districts in the United States not especially provided for. The rules specify that none but residents of the state or territory is permitted to cut timber, and that the same when cut must not be removed from the state or territory, but used therein in the erection of buildings for agricultural or mining purposes; that no trees less than eight inches in diameter shall be cut, and that each tree cut must be utilized so as to leave no residue on the ground to encourage the spread of forest fires. The rules take effect September 1.

TILDEN'S REMAINS LAID AWAY.

President Cleveland and Other Notables in Attendance at the Funeral.

Yonkers (N. Y.) dispatch: The sorrow that has shrouded the city for three days reached a climax to-day. Grief was marked on every hand. Public buildings were closed and badges of mourning were displayed on house fronts. Early trains poured hundreds of notable citizens into the town, and all bent their steps in one direction to pay the last honors to one who had been high among them. Residents joined in the pilgrimage and the host of mourners that found its way to Greystone filled to overflowing the ample mansion of the late statesman, Samuel J. Tilden. Long before the funeral service began the casket that was to contain Mr. Tilden's body reached the house. It is made in two parts; the interior is of copper, with a glass door its entire length. The interior is decorated with white tufted satin. The outer part is of red Spanish cedar and is plainly ornamented with oxidized silver. The plate is of that material and bears simply the name "Samuel J. Tilden."

At 8:30 the public were first admitted to the mansion. The remains were placed on a catafalque situated in the centre of the blue room. The drapery of the catafalque was black crape and cashmere. Meantime friends of the family began to arrive. The first train from New York to bring any number arrived at 7:15. From that time people came by the scores. Among the first to arrive at the house were Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Charles A. Dana, William H. Barnum, Samuel J. Randall, Treasurer Jordan and ex-Collector Murphy. Andrew H. Green received all and ushered them into the parlor. When the people generally were admitted to view the remains they entered the east door, passed through the first parlor on the right to the blue room and thence through the hall to the west or rear entrance. A bouquet of calla lilies and white roses lay near the head of the casket and at the foot was placed a wreath of palm with smilax and Victoria regina. All the flowers came from Mr. Tilden's hot houses. The last named was from a plant of which there are but three in America. By 9 o'clock several hundred persons had viewed the remains. The pall-bearers were Samuel J. Randall, John Bigelow, Daniel Manning, Smith, M. Weed, Dr. George L. Miller, William Allen Butler, Daniel Magone, T. B. Trevor, Dr. Charles E. Simmons, and Aaron J. Vanderpoel.

The funeral train left Yonkers at 11:15. At all the stations along the railroad crowds assembled to witness its passage. As the train drew near various places the men raised their hats and remained uncovered until the train passed by the station. At New Lebanon it was heavily draped. It was precisely 3:45 p. m. when the train rolled up to the station. Nearly all the citizens turned out to pay homage to the distinguished dead. Around the station the people gathered in large numbers and awaited with solemn demeanor the removal of the remains to the little Congregationalist church opposite the old Tilden homestead. Business was almost wholly neglected. A deathlike stillness prevailed while the bier was being carried to the plain hearse in waiting. Conveyances were also in waiting for relatives and friends. In a few minutes after the arrival of the body the cortege was on its way to the church. At church the Rev. Mr. Burrell, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Tucker, officiated. After the services the remains were allowed to lie in state for one hour and all who wished to view the remains were allowed to do so. Fully 5,000 people took a last look at their distinguished fellow-citizen. The casket was then closed and carried to the hearse, and the mournful procession moved off toward the village graveyard, about a quarter of a mile beyond the village. When the procession reached the grave it was just 5:40. Members of the family assembled at the head of the grave, and with tear-bedimmed eyes gazed upon the casket, as the Rev. Mr. Burrell offered a prayer. Twenty minutes later the casket was lowered into the grave. The marble slab was then placed over the tomb and the family sadly retraced their steps. The villagers who had crowded around the grave then drew nearer, and hereafter glancing at the place in which the remains reposed, sorrowfully dispersed. This ended the sad rite over all that was mortal of him whom New York is proud to claim as one of the most distinguished of her sons.

RUNNING THE RAPIDS.

Another Barrel-Boat Successfully Skims Niagara's Whirlpool.

Buffalo (N. Y.) dispatch: The turbulent waters of the Niagara whirlpool rapids were again navigated in a casket to-day, the perilous feat being successfully accomplished by two men. The daring voyagers were William Potts and George Hazlitt, two coopers, who are employed in the same shop with Graham, who made the initial trip three weeks ago. The barrel-boat was ten feet long, conical in form, built of the best locust staves and was supplied with a steel rudder, screw wheel and turret with glass-covered peepholes. About three hundred pounds of sand ballast kept it right right side up most of the time. The two men lay back to back while passing the more turbulent waters clinging to handles made fast to the sides of the cask. Each man likewise kept on his own side of the cask by means of a canvas sling made fast to staples.

The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing on the Canada side at 4:25 p. m. A rowboat towed the cask to a point just above the cantilver bridge where it was turned adrift in middle stream. The craft was submerged about half the time while passing through the rapids, but while circumscribing the outer circle of the whirlpool its occupants thrust their heads through the opening and Potts calmly smoked a cigar. A successful landing was made at Queenstown, on the Canadian side, five miles from the starting place. The voyage occupied fifty five minutes. The feat was witnessed by no less than 15,000 spectators.

A HINT AT BLOODSHED.

El Paso (Tex.) special: Excitement over the Cutting imbroglio is much intensified to-day. Rumors of every kind are heard but upon investigation prove to be false. A passenger on the train from Chihuahua city this morning says that it is known positively that Gov. Maceyra has ordered the Paso del Norte authorities in case of attack from Texas to cut off the prisoner's head and deliver it to the Americans. The statement is given for what it is worth. Eight hundred Mexican troops are said to have left Lagos for Paso del Norte Sunday night. It is asserted that a second demand has been made that American officials be notified to leave Mexico. Large crowds gather at every street corner and the arrival of a company of the Tenth United States infantry at Ft. Bliss which was assigned here two months ago has caused a rumor to the effect that eight car loads of United States soldiers were on the spot. The bad effect of these difficulties upon business is at last becoming very apparent, and everything looks like war from a Mexican standpoint. They have just called Cutting before the court in Paso del Norte, and Consul Brigham is in attendance.

Through the influence of Prince Bismarck, a German firm is said to have obtained an eight-year monopoly of supplying rails for Japanese roads.

THESE ARE LAWS NOW.

Measures of General Importance Enacted by the Recent Congress.

The measures of general importance that have been enacted into laws during the session of congress just closed, in addition to the regular appropriation bills, are as follows:

Presidential succession bill; to provide for the study of nature and the effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics; to remove the charge of desertion, Grant medals and trophies; to provide that surveyed lands granted to railroads, co-terminus with completed portions of such roads and in organized counties, shall not be exempt from local taxation on account of the lien of the United States upon them for the costs of surveying, selecting or conveying them (it also makes provision for selling such lands on the refusal or neglect of the companies to pay the costs of the survey); the oleomargarine bill; the bill for an increase of the navy; to provide that homestead settlers within railroad limits restricted to less than 160 acres shall be entitled to have their additional entries patented without any further cost or proof; against soldiers who re-enlisted without having received discharges from regiments in which they had previously served; to legalize the incorporation of national trades unions; to give the receiver of a national bank power to buy in property of the bank sold under foreclosure when necessary to protect his trust; to regulate the promotion of the graduates of the United States military academy; to permit owners of United States merchant vessels and of any property on board thereof to sue the United States for damages by collisions arising from the mismanagement of any government vessel; excepting of settlement and cultivation; to reduce fees on domestic money orders for sums not exceeding $50 from eight to five cents; to allow steam towing vessels to carry, in addition to their crews, as many persons as the supervising inspector may authorize; for the relief of Fitz John Porter; to provide for the sale of the Cherokee reservation; to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and change their names or locations; authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the congressional library; providing that after July 1, 1886, no fees shall be charged to American vessels for measurement of tonnage, issuing of license, granting certificate of registry, etc., and amending the laws relative to the shipping and discharging of crews, the liability of owners, licensing vessels, etc.; to forfeit lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company and restore some to settlement; to increase to $12 a month the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; declaring forfeited certain land grants made to the states of Alabama and Louisiana; to amend section 3336 of the revised statutes so as to require brewers commencing business to give bond in three times the amount of the tax they will be liable to pay during any one month and to execute new bond whenever required; directing the secretary of the treasury to deliver to the proper claimants or owners silverware, jewelry, etc., captured by the United States army during the late war, and to sell at public auction all such articles not claimed within one year; to direct the commissioner of labor to make an investigation as to convict labor; to establish life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and on the great lakes; providing that manufactured tobacco and snuff and cigars may be removed for export without the payment of a tax; repealing the law providing for the inspection of tobacco; to extend the immediate delivery system; to increase the pension of soldiers who have lost an arm or leg.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

As affecting many settlers in Nebraska and elsewhere, the following item will be of interest, since it is now a law:

An act to protect homestead settlers within railway limits, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That all homestead settlers on public lands within the railway limits restricted to less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, who have heretofore made or hereafter make the additional entry allowed either by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, or the act approved, July first eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, after having made final proof of settlement and cultivation under the original entry, shall be entitled to have the lands covered by the additional entry patented without any further cost or proof of settlement and cultivation.

Approved May 6, 1886.

HAYES ON TILDEN.

Fremont (Ohio) dispatch: Last evening the editor of the Democratic Messenger requested an interview with ex-President Hayes on the death of Mr. Tilden, but the request was refused. This evening Mr. Hayes addressed the following letter to the editor:

"Your request for an interview on the occasion of the death of Mr. Tilden was declined in accordance with my uniform habit on the subject of interviews. I wish, however, to say that there has been nothing in the relations of Mr. Tilden and myself which would prevent me from expressing the sentiments and manifestations which are natural and fitting on the death of a political leader and statesman so distinguished as Mr. Tilden. Sincerely,

"R. B. HAYES."

WHY THE BILL FAILED.

The fortification appropriation bill, after passing both houses of congress, failed in conference. The senate conferees were willing to total the appropriations made by the bill to $5,000,000, but this proposition was not acceptable to the house conferees, and consequently there will be no fund available for the preservation and repair of fortifications during the recess.

IN THE WAY OF SPARKS.

General Sparks, the commissioner of the general land office, has recommended the dismissal of Mr. Seth W. Clark, the recorder of the land office. As Mr. Clark is a presidential appointment the recommendation will be referred to the president. The salary of the office is $2,000. Mr. Clark has been in the office for the past twenty-one years and has held his present position since 1876.

Railroad Promotions.

Several important changes and promotions in connection with the management of the C., R. I. & P. Railroad have been announced. On the 13th inst. Mr. E. St. John entered upon the duties of Assistant General Manager, to which position he had recently been appointed. This deserved promotion is in the line of faithful service since 1863, when Mr. St. John became connected with the general ticket and passenger department of the road, coming up through several grades until January 1, 1870, when he was appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent, which position he continued to hold until appointed to the high and responsible position upon which he has just entered. Mr. St. John has thousands of friends in Iowa and throughout the west who will join in congratulating him. E. A. Holbrook, late Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent, has been promoted to the position of Chief of that department, being now General Ticket and Passenger Agent and succeeding Mr. St. John in that position. George H. Smith, who was chief clerk in the general office, has been promoted to Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent.