

# THE OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.  
UNION. OREGON.

## THE MEN RETURN TO WORK.

### The Great Strike in Chicago a Thing of the Past.

Chicago special: The great strike, involving over 200,000 men, which has been in progress at the stock yards for ten days, came to an end late this afternoon, the strikers agreeing to return to work on a basis of ten hours a day, without exacting any conditions. The settlement was unexpected and in many respects a remarkable one. It is well known that several persons of anarchistic tendencies have been urging the men on and pressing them to remain out, and the return of the strikers to work is a decided set-back for these agitators. The large body of conservative men among the strikers viewed with dismay the rapidity and ease with which Armour was filling his houses with green hands, and appreciated the force of his statement that it would only take a little time and patience to make them as proficient as the strikers. This, it is thought, had much to do with the final decision of the men, which was made at a large mass meeting held on the prairie beyond the stock yards this afternoon. The intervention of the Richmond delegates and committeemen was completely ignored by the meeting as was the advice of professional agitators, and Mr. Barry had nothing to do at 4 p. m. but to go before Mr. Armour and announce to him that the strike was off unconditionally. The men will receive an average of fifty cents a day more for the extra time they will work.

### WHAT ARMOUR'S STATEMENT WAS.

"There has been no compromise, nor settlement," said Mr. Armour this noon. "Armour & Co. wouldn't know there was a strike if it hadn't been for the numbers of men that come here looking for work."

"It is announced that the strike is at an end. What is the basis of the agreement?"

"What? There is none. Mr. Barry sent me word asking if I would be in my office at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. I said I would. I expect he will be here, but there will be no conference, no council. There is nothing to settle. The men want to go back to work, that's all."

"Will you discontinue the use of the new men to make room for the old ones?"

"Positively no. I am a civil service reformer, and believe in standing by the men that stood by me. This is not the way to do business. Do you think the house of Armour & Co. would be where it now stands if it hadn't principle? No, sir. We will discharge no man unless he proves incompetent, and we had men enough, good men, too, three days ago, to start up just the same as if nothing happened. You see there is nothing in our business requiring any particular skill. Anybody can be taught the business in a little while. But the old men forgot this. They forgot that others could be instructed in the business just as well as they were, and they went out. But Armour & Co. have no ill-feeling against them. We could not yield to the eight-hour party, we would not pay. That's all there is to it."

"How many men have you now?"

"A full fifteen hundred, the full complement of butchers, and with a little patience they can do the work just as well as the old hands. Just to show that in the case for the last three days we have loaded 100 cars a day with beef. We haven't killed any hogs, but we could if there was a demand."

"Then your retaining these new men will necessarily be in refusing the old ones employment?"

"Not exactly. We treat all men alike. The new men have positions. They will be kept so long as their work is satisfactory. The old ones, no doubt, will get something to do, as the busy season is approaching, and if they don't secure work from Armour & Co., they very likely will from some other firm. Of course some dissatisfaction exists. We have been paying out \$65,000 every week, and this money is distributed principally among the stockholders near the stock yards, and so, naturally, these men do not want to see this money fall into the hands of the stockholders. But you, there was no trouble; there could be none, for we could get all the men we need, in fact more than we need, to go on with the business."

## THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

### An Order From Superintendent Jamison.

Washington Special: General Superintendent Jamison of the railway mail service has issued the following order:

The Postoffice Department of the General Superintendent of the railway mail service. The continued violation of various sections of the instructions to railway postal clerks, notably 749, 751, 754, 759 and 761, has compelled the department to take decisive action to the end that the clerks may understand that these instructions must be complied with in every instance.

With the last few days the salaries of five clerks in the sixth division have been reduced from \$1,000 to \$600 per annum for the months of October, November and December, for failing to perform services over the entire length of their lines and properly recording their arrivals and departures. The salaries of two clerks have been reduced from \$900 to \$600 per annum for the same period, for like offenses. Another clerk has been reduced from \$900 to \$600 for the month of October, for signing the arrivals and departures for a fellow clerk, and being a party to the carrying of an unauthorized person in a mail car. Another clerk has been reduced from \$1,000 to \$600 for three months for carrying an unauthorized person in his car, also for carrying liquor in his car and using it to excess. Several clerks have been suspended from the service for from two to six days for careless handling of registered matter, and in this connection I desire to again impress upon all employees in this service the necessity for using the utmost caution in handling the valuable matter. Clerks should never receipt for registered packages, pouches, or sacks without carefully comparing to see that those received are the ones signed for, and that they are properly addressed. They should never depend upon a memorandum or list furnished by the dispatching postmaster, and if it can be proven that any clerk is guilty of carelessness in this respect his removal from the service will specify follow. The department cannot, and will not, allow the property of its patrons to be jeopardized by the carelessness and inattention of its employees.

## AGAIN ON TRIAL.

York special to the Omaha Beat: A church trial is being held here tonight to inquire into the conduct of the recently deceased Elder Burton, of the Christian church. The elder was refused a seat in a late state meeting of the ministers of the church and an official trial ordered, which is being held tonight without doors. Three unknown dignitaries of the church are present to conduct the proceedings. Sensational developments are expected tomorrow.

## EFFECTS OF THE GREAT STORM.

### Further Investigation Shows That the Situation has not been Exaggerated.

BEAUMONT, TEX., Oct. 15.—The first reports of the great disaster at Sabine Pass were not in the least exaggerated, in fact they underestimated the number of deaths caused by the storm. The death toll now reaches thirty with a number missing, and it is thought that fully 100 persons met their deaths on the night of the gale.

The relief party that went down near Sabine as possible on the Sabine and East Texas railroad could not get within twelve miles of the ruined town.

Over a dozen low-boats have been sent there and are at work saving life and property.

There is considerable back water yet at Sabine, hemmed in and held there by the railroad embankment.

The most intense excitement has prevailed here since the first news of the fearful catastrophe. The people have neither slept nor eaten and crowds have surrounded the depot and wharves waiting for the return of the train or the boat from the devastated town.

The steambot L. Q. C. Lamar left Orange Wednesday night at 10 o'clock with a relief committee on board. When she would return, no one knew, but a constant watch was kept at Orange and here.

### THE RELIEF BOAT RETURNS.

At exactly midnight last night the whistle of the Lamar was heard. The people hurried to the pier to hear the news and receive the relief supplies.

The relief committee aboard the Lamar consisted of twenty citizens from Beaumont and about forty from Orange. They traveled up the Sabine river, by sea and land, and on Monday, which was an extraordinary trip, they were fearful danger. Twenty-five of the committee were left at Sabine Pass to recover some of the bodies, many of which are reported to have been washed a dozen miles over into Louisiana.

The members of the relief committee who returned were so tired and worn out and so overcome by the horrible devastation that they witnessed that it was next to impossible to get coherent stories from them, and as each of the rescued refugees was surrounded by about a hundred people it was equally impossible to get detailed accounts from any of them.

The exact extent of the storm swept district is yet unknown. From reports brought by the committee it is certain that the flooded district embraces an expanse of country many times larger than at first supposed. The gulf winds blew over the land for miles in one high unbroken wall of water.

### OVER A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The committee report that 101 persons are missing, ninety of whom are known to have been killed, and twenty of the victims were white and fifty-five colored.

Joseph, known as "Alligator," Smith was supposed to be among the lost, as people on the relief train saw him driving before the gale on Lake Sabine at the rate of twenty miles an hour, clinging to his skiff and calling loudly for help. Great was the surprise therefore when "Alligator" overhauled the steamer and returned, bringing with him in his small boat three persons whom he had rescued in his own life.

Ninety-one half-clad, shivering, wretched victims of the storm were brought up on the Lamar. Blankets and bedding were immediately gathered from house to house for the comfort of the heart-broken sufferers, every one of whom has some dear friend or relative on the town. The water around the bodies was so cold that the hands of the rescuers are sick and prostrated from exhaustion and hunger. They are being tenderly cared for by the citizens of Beaumont.

## AWFUL FORCE OF THE STORM.

From all the accounts gathered language could not exaggerate the state of affairs at Sabine Pass. Out of more than 150 houses in the town, less than six remain standing, and they are ruined. Wives and children were swept away and drowned in the presence of their husbands and fathers, who were powerless to save them. The waves broke against the houses, tearing them to the very top of the structure. Corpses have been picked up at a distance of thirty miles from the scene of the disaster.

Friends and relatives of the drowned residents are coming into Orange and Beaumont by every train. The steambot Lamar took on board a cargo of food, blankets and clothing, and a fresh relief committee, and at daylight this morning started on its journey to Sabine to succor the unfortunate. She will probably reach here on her return trip about midnight.

## THE PECUNIARY LOSS HEAVY.

The pecuniary damage at Sabine, including that to the government works, will aggregate nearly \$500,000, as many of the neighboring plantations lost their serious injury. The loss to the citizens is known to have been \$1,000,000. W. A. Junkie, C. Junkie, Mrs. B. E. McDonough, Miss McDonough, Mrs. Columbus Matee and child, Mrs. Palmer and three children, Mrs. G. J. Child, Mrs. Mulligan and four children, Mrs. Van Dusen and three children, O. F. Brown, Mrs. Chambers, Hoyer King, wife and child, two children of William Shaw, a child of Captain Stewart, Mrs. Witting, and Mrs. W. Benjamin Pales—all white persons. The names of the fifty-five colored victims have not been ascertained.

## AN EDITOR'S GRAPHIC STORY.

ORANGE, TEX., Oct. 15.—The following late account of the destruction by the storm at Sabine Pass and Johnson Bayou is given by the editor of the Tribune, who was with the relief party on the boat: "The relief steamer returned to Orange and was soon on the lake, crossing and re-crossing and dropping the shells and other boats with a man and provisions at every point where it was thought they might likely be found. Shortly after daylight we reached Sabine Pass, having picked up a number of men on the way, and the light here presented to view was truly horrible. The little town is a total wreck, the buildings left being twisted and battered in many places, some completely upset and removed from their foundations to 400 yards. There is not one habitable home in the place."

"Not even the sign of a stove being could be found, and not a dollar's worth of goods so far as we could learn was saved by all the merchants combined. The Jetty company's wharves and the wharves of the port and every log of property is gone. All the houses looking from the pass toward the light-house are completely gone, save the lifesaving station which is badly wrecked. The light-house bridge is swept away and the light-house is seriously damaged. The schooner Sins lies out on the land about 400 yards from the water, and is a total loss. The railway for six miles is a twisted mass of iron."

The following are the names of some of the persons drowned: Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Arthur McReynolds, Mrs. Martha Chambers, two children of Mrs. Shaw, Homer King, wife and child, Mrs. O. F. Brown's three children, Mrs. James Vandy and three children, Mrs. George Pomeroy and child, Mrs. Willard Pomeroy and three children, Mrs. Columbus Matee and child, Mrs. McDonough and daughter, Mrs. J. A. Junkie, Mrs. W. A. Junkie and son Charles.

"Mrs. Frank Milligan and her five children remained in their house until it was swept into the sea. Fifty-five negroes are also known to have been drowned. The loss of life is greater than here stated, but the confusion a full list of the names of the lost was unobtainable."

### SEARCHING UP THE SURVIVORS.

"Our steamer and the tugboat rescued inhabitants suffering for food and water and from the effects of the storm, and the work of relieving them was at once begun. The water in the streets of the town was from one to two feet deep. All the survivors were gotten aboard the steamer as speedily as possible and their wants supplied as best we could. When all were aboard the steamer put off for the light-house tower, out of which a number of survivors were taken."

## A POSTAL REGULATION.

### An Order From Postmaster General Vilas.

Postmaster General Vilas has issued an order that whenever any letter prepaid at less than one full rate of postage, or any third-class matter not fully prepaid, of obvious value, such as magazines, music, pictures, books, or pamphlets, scientific or otherwise, likely to be of permanent use or personal value to the addressee, or parcel of fourth-class matter not fully prepaid and being otherwise mailable, is deposited in any postoffice and addressed to any other postoffice within the United States, it must be post-marked with the date of its receipt, indorsed "held for postage," and, except in cases mentioned below, the addressee notified by the next mail by an official postal card, and request to remit sufficient postage to fully prepay it to destination. Such matter should then be held two weeks for reply, and if, at the expiration of that time, the required postage has not been received, it should be marked unclaimed and sent to the dead letter office as unmailable. Matter directed to places remote from the mailing office that the notice cannot be returned to the addressee in two weeks, may be held not longer than four weeks. But upon the receipt of the proper amount of postage, the stamps should be affixed to the matter so as to cover but a portion of the postage due by the addressee, and properly canceled before forwarding the same. When held for postage matter bears the card or address of a sender from within the delivery of the mailing office, it should be immediately returned to such sender for proper postage. Notice of detention must not be sent to the addressee, and no postage is to be held for postage which is directed to foreign countries; but if the name of the sender be unknown it should at once be sent to the dead letter office. If a sender himself pays the postage before the addressee the letter will be indorsed "Postage subsequently paid by the writer," and the addressee stamps affixed. Should the postage be advanced from the addressee, it will be promptly returned to him.

A reward of \$200 will be paid by the post-office department, upon conviction in the United States court, for each person who may be engaged in robbing or attempting to rob the United States mails, by attack, while the mails are in transit upon any post route. This offer is applicable to offenses committed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and the reward will be paid on satisfactory evidence, to the person causing arrest and conviction.

## GREAT NEED OF ASSISTANCE.

It is safe to say that no such destruction of life and property was ever known before on the Gulf of Mexico and help will be needed and is asked from all quarters of the country. The people are without clothing or shelter and the surrounding country is too poor to supply their very urgent needs.

At the latest six bodies had been picked up at the mouth of the Sabine river, having floated across the lake, a distance of thirty miles. Three of them have been identified, being the bodies of Mrs. Mulligan and child and Mrs. Whiting.

The Emily K. has just arrived with sixty-two survivors. Thirty-seven bodies of persons drowned at Johnson's Bayou have been recovered and sixty-five are still missing, but their names can not be ascertained. Previous accounts have not been exaggerated. The relief party reports fearful devastation.

The Government tug Pennise has also arrived, bringing the body of Mrs. Jankie. Those on board give gloomy accounts of the situation at the pass.

## MIRACULOUS ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

At places where the water was never over eight inches deep Sabine Pass was settled two years ago the flood was nine feet deep. The water was so high that it was away with his family of five persons. After floating several miles the house landed on a ridge back of the town all intact with nobody hurt.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart and her daughter were separated at their home when the flood struck the town. The daughter seized a feather bed and the mother a window frame and thus supported themselves. After being out all night they landed at Aurora on the lake. The daughter is a half a mile of each other, each supposing the other had been lost. They traveled fifteen miles before they were found.

Postmaster Ward of Beaumont has telegraphed to Postmaster General Vilas asking permission to distribute the Sabine Pass mail from Beaumont, as the postmistress and her assistant at Sabine are both reported drowned.

To give some idea of the velocity of the wind a report is given from the residence of William Harris a distance of twelve miles.

## INCIDENTS OF THE STORM.

More than \$100,000 worth of cattle, sheep and hogs were killed. Nothing is left for them to subsist upon, the salt water covering everything.

Mrs. Otto Brown floated thirty miles on a feather bed. She had her child with her but the bed was blown away from her. During its struggles it knocked the mother into the water. The waves pitched Mrs. Brown back on the bed. She was finally found in a little inlet and saved.

Mr. E. A. Hiatt and William Gny report that they had a singular experience as members of the relief committee on their way to the pass. The train on which they were traveling stopped once at a dump of coal, the wind blowing from the west, a mass of land on which was placed the track, was fully eight feet deep. The hands of Messrs. Hiatt and Gny were blistered from fighting snakes which literally covered the entire distance of five miles. There were thousands of water moccasins from the overflow of the lake taking refuge on the narrow stretch of land and every step across it had to be fought through the twining reptiles. Many of them were found stung and increasing larger than a man's arm. Wildcats also fringed at the water's edge and every variety of animal is snuffed at passers-by with a drop of rage.

## DEFAULTER BRADLEY ARRESTED.

Cleveland dispatch: Last Monday a well-dressed man about forty years old accompanied by his wife arrived at Silver Thorns, suburban hotel at Rocky river, six miles from Cleveland. To-day Matt Pinkerton of Chicago placed the man under arrest and at 2 o'clock this morning led on the Lake Shore road with him bound for Chicago. The man proved to be E. A. Bradley, the defaulter manager of the Pullman sleeping car company, who disappeared last July after having embezzled \$35,000 from the company. Bradley formerly had charge of the Pullman interests at Chicago and Detroit.

## INDIAN DEPREDAATIONS.

Helena (Mont.) special: A Benton special to the Independent states that Lieut. Bacon has returned to Ft. Shaw, having successfully traveled and overtaken the band of Indians who raided the stock of the white settlers in the upper portion of the Judith valley. Lieut. Bacon recovered about twenty stolen horses and captured five of the Indians. The stock will be returned to the owners, and the Indians held until it is determined whether they shall be banished over to the civil authorities for trial or be dealt with under military rules.

Two companies of infantry that have been stationed at Belknap in anticipation of an attack upon the Indians of that post by the Belknap band, are now on their way to the front. The cavalry will remain there for the present. Scouting parties from the north report that no signs of the presence on this side of the line of any of the "Cannal" raiders had been discovered north of the Milk river. The horses stolen from the scouting parties of troops near the Belknap mountains were recovered in the hills, but the Indians escaped by separating and taking to the timber.

## TWO MORE CONFESSIONS.

Des Moines dispatch: At a late hour tonight the confessions of two more of the men concerned in the Hadlock murder at Sioux City were made public. These are Albert Koschinski, known as "Bismarck," and Otto Griebler. "Bismarck" was captured in San Francisco, brought here and made a confession to the governor and attorney-general last week, which has been kept secret till now. He corroborates the confession of Leavitt already made, and says that he saw Henry Peters, and that Axelrod, the brewer, shot Hadlock. He incriminates one Traker, a schoolkeeper at Sioux City, as the principal instigator of the plot to attack Hadlock. "Bismarck" says he was forced to leave town and was paid \$200 to go away.

Griebler was another eye witness to the murder. He implicates one Sylvester Gauder, known as "Chick," as the man who was directly connected with the crime. The police are searching now for Gauder. The two confessions showing that the murder was instigated by the saloons and carried out by them form the most important evidence yet obtained.

## THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

### Indications That he Contemplates Precipitating War.

Washington special: In a private letter recently received here from Odessa, Russia, from one peculiarly fitted and able to judge of matters political and diplomatic, the statement is made the most emphatic that a terrible European war is inevitable—a war which Russia will provoke. The correspondent further states that it is generally believed by foreign diplomats stationed in the southern cities of Russia that it is a matter of short time until the czar shall occupy all of the territory bordering on the Black sea, and eventually, Constantinople.

The feeling of good will existing between Russia and the United States is well exemplified by the treatment recently accorded an American in that country, and the leniency shown by the Russian authorities in this instance in view of the few days of the present time lands increased significance to this episode. The story told by a prominent Washingtonian who arrived here during the week from an extended trip through the czar's dominions, is simply this: An American citizen named Conrad, a Baptist minister, arrived in Russia in the Province of Taurida. The Russian laws prohibit ministers of any denomination visiting that country without special passport, and under no circumstances are they permitted to either preach or convert. Siberia is the penalty. The evangelist in reply to that he calls "the partial, biased and misleading statements" of the two Orange delegates from Ireland, Kane and Smith. "My reception in Canada," he said, "has been most cordial and enthusiastic. I have every reason to believe that by the larger portion of Canadians are in favor of Gladstone's measures, just as I expected to find."

He was arrested instantly and the horrors of Siberia were imminent. He was allowed to send a letter to the nearest American consul, who interceded and in a few days he was released. The evangelist in a serious offense against Russian laws was released. The achievement of the consul was widely commented on by all the foreign diplomatic representatives in the province, and it was publicly stated that had the offender been other than an American, all Europe could not have saved him.

## THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

Washington dispatch: Collector Stone of Chicago arrived here last evening in response to an invitation from Commissioner Miller to have a conference with him regarding the oleomargarine law, and he spent a part of today with the commissioner, and while the matter was generally considered no conclusions were reached. The delay in the department of justice in regarding the question of oleo oil has greatly inconvenienced the internal revenue bureau, for the law goes into effect in fourteen days, and the commissioner, of course, wants the final instructions to be in the hands of every collector early enough to give time for the explanation of every point about which there is doubt in the mind of any collector before the law goes into operation.

As Collector Stone was the only collector who had ideas of his own regarding the proper way of carrying the law into execution, he will have more to do with executing the law than any other internal revenue collector. Commissioner Miller was anxious to have a further conference with him.

## THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Windsor hotel at Roselle, N. J., was destroyed by fire last week.

James Combes's saw mill at Port Arthur was burned with a loss of \$100,000.

The Paris Liberte accuses England of trying to create enmity between Germany and France.

A. Rockwood, of Hampton, Va., dropped dead at Aurora while in conversation with a livey man.

Proquois sold by Pierre Lorillard for \$20,000. William H. Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn., was the purchaser.

A herd of cattle was driven away by thieves in Western Nebraska. The cattle were discovered thirty miles away.

The Iowa W. C. T. U. held memorial services for the Rev. Mr. Hadlock. The organization was declared to be non-partisan.

The reports of the storm on the Gulf have not been exaggerated. There is great suffering and destitution and contributions are being sent.

Donovan, the newsboy who jumped from Brooklyn bridge, is making preparations to repeat the feat at Genesee falls, where Sam Patch lost his life fifty years ago.

Two American and one English company are contesting the contract to be awarded for the drainage of the Valley of Mexico, which will involve an expenditure of \$6,000,000.

The report of Lieutenant Governor Dewey states that the schools of the territories are in good condition, that the land is being rapidly broken for cultivation and that the Indians are contented and cheerful.

First Comptroller Durham has submitted his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. The number of accounts settled by the first comptroller during the past fiscal year was 27,479. The number of vouchers examined was 272,926. The amount involved was \$2,890,735,554. Comptroller Durham recommends the enactment of a general statute of limitations fixing a time when claims against the government become void. He asks legislation respecting the delivery of drafts to attorneys for claims and the assignment of claims against the United States.

## THREE HUNDRED MILES.

### Talking Over Wires from Washington to New York.

Washington special: A very interesting and satisfactory test of a long distance telephone, the invention of W. C. Tarnhill of Baltimore, was made here this afternoon over a Postal Telegraph company wire extending from Washington to New York a distance by the route of the wire of more than 300 miles. Count de Miltkewitch, one of the promoters of the Tarnhill telephone, E. J. Harbace, a prominent electrician of New York city, who conducted the test, and Mr. Tarnhill, the inventor, and other members of the Chin see legation, and a number of Washington correspondents and journalists were present. Several hours were spent conversing with interested visitors at the New York end of the line. At the end, the inventor, who had rested gentlemen and friends there were present the Chinese consul-general and his staff, and the phone was utilized in talking Chinese back and forth from New York to Washington, greatly to the surprise and satisfaction of those representatives of the "Far East" present. A protest was made in pronouncing the results of the test—more than 300 miles without a loss of loudness of voice and distinct articulation—vastly superior to those of every day ordinary telephones on short city lines.

## FRENCH MINISTERS RESIGN.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—A severe contest took place in the chamber of deputies this evening over the order of the day which related to measures concerning the strike at Vierzon in Cher. The chamber debated the strike and voted the order of the day pure and simple, despite the government's objection. M. Sarrien, minister of the interior, M. De Viesse, minister of agriculture and M. Rabant, minister of public works, presenting the moderate element in the government, all resigned.

The bondsmen of Henry L. Saylor, one of the boodle aldermen of New York, paid \$25,000 forfeited bail to the court of general sessions.

## POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

### Dr. Aubrey Talks on the Cause of Gladstone's Defeat.

Chicago special: Dr. Aubrey, the well known London journalist and public speaker, is in the city on his way to the Pacific coast. Dr. Aubrey was a Gladstonian candidate for North Hackney at the general election in July, and suffered defeat with numerous others. He has spent some time in Canada, where he has spoken concerning home rule from an English standpoint. In an interview to-day on the English political situation, he attributes the liberal defeat in London mainly to the fact that the Irish policy of Gladstone was not understood, and to a fear that heavy taxes would be imposed in order to buy out the Irish landlords. The Tories persistently cheered this notion, he said, although it was flagrantly untrue. The Tories insisted that three times the amount named in Gladstone's bill would be required. The Tory people were made to believe that the money would be raised by direct taxation. The home rule question was not decided on its merits. Most of the talk about the disruption of the empire was clap-trap. The real contest centered around the land bill. Dr. Aubrey lectured in many Canadian towns, mainly in reply to what he calls "the partial, biased and misleading statements" of the two Orange delegates from Ireland, Kane and Smith. "My reception in Canada," he said, "has been most cordial and enthusiastic. I have every reason to believe that by the larger portion of Canadians are in favor of Gladstone's measures, just as I expected to find."

## GOV. WARREN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Chicago dispatch: Gov. Warren, concluding his annual report, says: "Immigration and development has been seriously retarded in Wyoming by the non-issuance of patents to public lands. The records show but two patents, covering 120 acres have been issued during the past year, although 3,500 acres were made. Notwithstanding the sweeping charges of fraud, thieving and land grabbing made against our citizens, not one conviction has been made in Wyoming, and but three causes have been brought to the courts. Entries of land conveyance to title, and unless final proof is accepted they will avail the settler nothing, and his rights are lost under the respective land acts, together with his improvements. Only fifty-one patents have been issued in this territory since January 1, 1885. The final proofs of hundreds of poor settlers have been rejected on trifling technicalities. It is true there were nearly six hundred more entries in 1886 than in 1884, but this increase does not represent the new comers. There are entries made by the lowest and alleged dishonest settler by recognizing, with patient, the deserving entryman. Thorough examinations are recommended before or at time of proof. The present rules work against poor settlers in favor of the wealthy. If the proposition of lowest entry men in Wyoming is only but two out of 3,500, prosecutions should be instituted."

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Civil Service Commissioners O'Neilly and Lyman have decided that heretofore the examinations of applicants, whether for appointment or promotion, shall be carried on under the supervision of the civil service commissioners at Washington, and shall not be left to the discretion of local boards of examiners.

MINISTER COX had a second interview with Secretary Bayard this morning, and indicated his desire to be relieved of his duties as United States minister to Turkey. He was informed that he would not be required to return to Turkey as Charge d'Affaires.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GREEK'S opinion in regard to the construction of Section 2 of the oleomargarine act, is in effect that the oils or "simples" used in the manufacture of oleomargarine are not subject to tax unless made in imitation or in the semblance of butter.

## A COSTLY CATTLE DRIVE.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Oct. 14.—A cattleman, just returned from northern Idaho, states that the Nidrigans drive of cattle from this county to the St. Louis market, was such a failure to the St. Louis market, for a large drive, consisting of 40,000 head of cattle, proved ended, but as the unusual dry season in Montana progressed, grass became scarce, and streams of water fewer and farther between. The stock began to weaken and fall by the wayside, and as the days passed by, food became scarce, and the animals fed by hundreds. The herders even sold great quantities for water, and as desperate did the situation become when nearing the Northern Pacific railway as best they could. The scene about the drive was a most pitiful one. The cattle were reduced to skin and bone, and so weak and want of an animal that they would stand still till they fell in their tracks to die. Their moans and howling were fearful to hear. A cold, dry piercing wind which was sweeping over the country did much to complicate the situation. Cattle men are of the opinion that the graduate would not have 20 head left out of the immense herd drive to this country. Their loss in this case will reach \$20,000.

## THIRTY-THREE ROUNDS.

Chicago dispatch: A desperate glove encounter took place last evening in a room not far from the board of trade and was witnessed only by a select party of board members and a delegation of Archer avenue saloon keepers. The principals were Charles Reed of Buffalo, a 165-pound pugilist, and John Brindly of Omaha, who weighs 170 pounds. Reed was backed by a well-known board of trade man, while Charles Reed were behind Brindly. The stakes were \$250 a side, and the battle, which lasted through thirty-five rounds and two hours and ten minutes, is said to have been one of the most desperate that has ever taken place in this vicinity, the gloves used being of the skin variety.

The first ten or twelve rounds were rather tame, the men being wary and feeling each other out, but after they went at it hammer and tongs. Reed was nearly knocked out twice during the twenty-first and twenty-fifth rounds—but came too both times in nine seconds, and, though grazed, fairly continued the battle.

In the thirty-third round both men came up very weak, Reed being a trifle the stronger of the two. But little damage was done in the early part of the round, but finally Reed, finding with his right, caught Brindly a terrific left handed upper cut on the chin, knocking him into the ropes, against which he bounced for a moment and then fell heavily into the middle of the ring. Both were badly punished and had to be taken away from the scene of action in carriages, while the sides and ceiling of the room in which the fight occurred were spattered with blood.

## THE SALOONS ALL CLOSED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—For the first time Atlanta to-day is a complete prohibition city. All the bar rooms closed on July 1, but several wholesale licenses held over. They have been expiring gradually until to-day, when there was only one in the city, and that would have expired six days from now, but by a decision of the supreme court, two more days to-day that store was also closed. The result was equal cases of the city showing the city lawyers to deliver over in the morning to residences on order. Mayor H. H. H. last night vetoed the measure, but the city authorities are mostly prohibitionists and the law will be rigidly enforced.