

## THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, - - - OREGON.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM.

### His Recommendations for Improving the State Militia.

In his annual report of the operations of his office during last year, Adjutant General Drum touches some space to recommendations touching the improvements of militia, and makes the following recommendations: State encampments, to be of absolute benefit, should at least be of ten days' duration, and while established at convenient points looking to economy in the concentration of troops, should be at a sufficient distance from the homes of members of the command in order to overcome business and social influence which seriously affect the efforts of imparting instruction and holding men in hand for drills, target practice, guard duty, etc. The programme of military exercises should exclude elementary company drills and the time of the encampment devoted to instruction and practice in skirmish and battalion drills and guard duty. As most of the fighting in the future must be done in open order a thorough acquaintance with skirmish drill is of the highest importance. Officers should be required to rectify upon duties of guard and sentinels and instruction in guard duties be given to the men in the armories. So far as fatigue, uniform or dress for field service is concerned, it would be an advantage for the authorities of each state to prescribe a simple plain, but serviceable fatigue uniform for all its troops, to which companies might conform within a limited time, say one year. This is not intended to interfere with the right of each command to wear such full dress uniform as it may have selected for wear on review parades and other occasions of pure economy. Complete arms and ammunition in the hands of state troops should be replaced by improved guns of the same pattern, as in the hands of the regular army, and suitable ammunition provided. Exhibition drills, while showing to what degree of mechanical precision a body of men has been trained to attain in movements and motions, are undesirable features of military camps. In many instances the development of extreme smartness in drill involves the neglect of some of the most important and solid parts of a soldier's training.

The adjutant general says that in order to be thoroughly efficient, officers detailed as instructors in military science should be made members of faculties of the institutions with which they serve. Attention is called to loss to the government arising from the frequency of application for discharge from the army, and the report suggests that it be in propriety to enact legislation making discharges conditional to the reimbursement to the government of the expense of recruiting and transportation except in cases where long and faithful service of the applicant conveys an element of favor to the government. Regret is expressed at the reduction of appropriations as compared with estimates for the support of the military service at Ft. Leavenworth, and it is said that as a result scarcely any progress has been made in bringing its capacity to the point required to afford accommodations and to provide employment for all military prisoners. The money value of work performed by prisoners in manufactures was \$39,339, which was within \$50 of all expenses of the prison for the year, and the opinion is expressed that the prison will soon be self-supporting. In regard to the unsatisfactory quality of shoes manufactured in the prison, it is stated that the trouble arose from defective lasts and in details of construction that have, it is believed, been remedied.

### THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fire destroyed \$50,000 in property at Racine, N. C.

The village of Frimstein, Switzerland, was destroyed by fire.

Estimates for next year are being submitted to the committee on appropriations.

George Colter, a mail agent between St. Paul and Chicago, admitted that he had killed letters.

The civil service commission will investigate charges against Postmaster Harris, of Philadelphia.

George D. Wise, of Richmond, Va., was put under bonds to keep the peace with Col. William Lamb.

Army regulations will be so changed as to give officers full benefit of cumulative leave of absence privileges.

Ten changes in postmasterhips were made and nine offices discontinued in Nebraska during the week ending Nov. 13.

There is a probability of a tie in the recount of the recent vote in the Second Assembly district of New Jersey.

The veterinarians convened in Chicago declared the distillery disease pleuro-pneumonia, and recommended slaughter.

T. D. Wilson, a traveling man, bogged a married woman named Smith at Odell, Ill., with two riding whips bound together.

Ward Lamon, of Denver, secured a fee of \$250,000 for services in the Choctaw nation's suit for \$2,500,000 before the supreme court.

British anarchists have called a meeting to protest against the execution of Spies, Fielden, et al., to denounce the jury, and to condemn Judge Gary.

An execution for \$123,607 was issued against Ryan, clerk of Cook county, Ill., and his bondsmen for \$660,715 retained by him while collector of the West town of Chicago.

The president's message and the annual reports of the heads of departments, were the principal topics under consideration at the cabinet meeting on the 16th. There was a full attendance, and the conference was somewhat longer than usual.

### SUBS BARRED OUT.

Washington Special: Secretary Manning intends to break up the abuses of the substitute system in his department, under which heretofore employees who were sick were permitted to put on substitutes to fill their places. The system is said to have been greatly abused by employees in good health supplying substitutes who received only a portion of the salary of the position, usually one-half of it, the other half going to the regular employee. An order for clerks who are represented by substitutes to return to their desks goes into effect to-morrow. There were to-day about seventy-five substitutes at work in the department. The order will probably not be enforced with a severity that amounts to cruelty, but the cases will have to be of undoubted merit where exceptions are made.

### MATTERS THAT ARE MILITARY.

#### Annual Report of Operations of the Army the Past Year.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan submitted to the secretary of war his annual report, showing the operations of the military forces during the past year. From the report it appears that at the date of last returns the army of the United States consisted of 2,102 officers and 23,946 men.

Under the head "Division of the Atlantic," Sheridan refers feelingly to the death of Gen. Hancock. He says no military operations of importance have occurred in this division during the year. Recommendations heretofore made by Gen. Schofield and his predecessor relative to the concentration at some suitable point of the several light batteries for their better instruction are renewed, and attention is called to the fortification and armament of our sea coasts lying along the Atlantic ocean.

The lieutenant general says that while the Division of the Missouri has had no trouble with the approaching condition of hostilities during the year many operations of minor nature had been rendered necessary to suppress predatory raids in Montana by Indians. From one reservation directed mainly against Indians from other reservations, to protect Indian agents from insolence and insubordination of their charges, and to secure settlers from the lawless demands of the roving bands who had been permitted on one pretext or another to leave their reservations.

The adjustment made with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe by the president through the medium of the attorney-general in July, 1885, has allayed all irritation in the Indian territory, but the troops in that region have been kept constantly employed in the prevention of unlawful settlements in the Oklahoma country and its invasion by herds of cattle. Unless some legislation is had which will specify the status of the Oklahoma lands as bars, on account of the advantages in the way of beautiful landscapes and fertile soil, it will prove a continual temptation to the adventurous population near its borders, which in a short period could make it a prosperous state.

He states that it was his idea to remove to Florida the Indians held as prisoners by Gen. Crook last November, but he deferred such action. Gen. Sheridan says: "The loss of Capt. Crawford was much to be regretted, as he would, in my opinion, have terminated the cruel and bloody atrocities which were continued thereafter for many months."

He then relates in detail the circumstances attending the qualified surrender of Geronimo to Gen. Crook upon the terms which were not approved by the president, and the subsequent escape of the chief with twenty warriors and thirteen women.

Touching the relief of Gen. Crook and his replacement by Gen. Miles, Sheridan said: "It grew out of the fact that Crook seemed wedded to the policy of operating almost exclusively with Indian scouts, and as his experience was of great weight, his policy could not well be changed without his removal to another field."

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan says that Gen. Miles went to work with a commendable zeal. His troops followed up the hostilities with a vigorous energy, broke up their camps by attack four or five times and gave them no rest until they surrendered, on September 4, under circumstances and conditions that to this day should not, in my judgment, permit their being turned over to the civil authorities for punishment, as was intended by the president. On September 8, they were started by Gen. Miles to Fort Marion, Fla., without authority, but a later date were stopped at San Antonio until their final disposition could be decided upon. The report states that the arrest of Chiricahua Indians and their removal to Florida had been ordered by the president, notwithstanding the objections of Gen. Miles that might be charged that the government had taken advantage of the Indians and that such action would necessitate a war of extermination against the hostilities then in the field.

The general renews his recommendation made in his preceding report, touching the sale of surplus lands and the creation of a trust fund from the money realized, interest on which shall be turned over to Indians for their support. The report says: "In considering all the Indians and reservations in the territories of Dakota and Montana, we have an aggregate area of over 54,500,000 acres and a population of less than 45,000. The surplus area of nearly 81,000 square miles (nearly equal to the entire state of Kansas) would produce an annual interest of over \$25,000,000. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, for fulfilling treaties with these tribes and for their subsistence and civilization and pay of employees incident to such undertaking amount to about \$100,000, less than this sum." In like manner the result of the application of the plan in the different western states and territories is shown in the following table, and the reports conclude as follows: "The Indian reservations of the United States contain about 200,000 square miles, and their population is about 300,000. Twenty-six thousand square miles would leave a surplus of about 174,000 square miles, which, according to the plan I have proposed, would produce annually \$4,480,000. This amount exceeds by about \$650,000 the entire sum appropriated for the payment of their annuities and for their subsistence and civilization. The policy advocated in my report would be most advantageously applied gradually, the general government of the Indians being continued according to the method now in vogue or such improvement of them as time and experience may suggest. The ultimate development of the suggested policy would be the ultimate advancement of civilization and intelligence, result in the return to them of the principal derived from the sale of their lands, which, until such measures were authorized by an act of congress, could be held as a trust for their benefit and income, and applied to their support."

### TIERED OF LIVING.

SEBASTIA, Mo., Nov. 11.—Charles Hudson, a negro, pleaded guilty to the charge of incest yesterday and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. This morning he informed the judge that he was tired of living, but no attention was paid to him. An hour later the cry of fire was raised by the other inmates of the jail. Flames burst from the cell occupied by Hudson and cries of distress rang out from the unfortunate inmate. He was taken from the cell and the flames extinguished. An inmate from a cell near by had taken the oil from a lamp, saturated his person and then set fire to his clothing. His body was burned almost to a crisp and presented a revolting sight. He still lives, but the physicians say his recovery is impossible.

### INTO THE MISSISSIPPI.

PLAQUEMINE, La., Nov. 14.—About 6 o'clock this morning over 200 feet of the river bank, including levee street, caved into the river. Several buildings were destroyed. This is the fifth cave-in which has taken place in the river front this season. This last cave-in has apparently been the new levee which was built by the citizens as a new levee is considered useless. It is now thought that this latter cave-in and the one below will continue to cave-in and extend until the whole business front of the river will be engulfed.

### PISTOLS FOR TWO.

#### A Virginia Gentleman States His Position Beyond All Question.

Richmond (Va.) special: The Hon. Geo. D. Wise publishes the following card: "The urgency of friends, whose judgment I respect, and my own taste have been adverse to any notice of the statement in regard to myself attributed to William Lamb, of Norfolk, in various newspapers recently published, but reiterated rumors of a contemplated duel between him and myself, accompanied by the assertion of a contemptible duelist between him and myself, offered by him to me, have been so widely circulated as to render it necessary for me, who, as a public servant, bear distinct relations and responsibilities to society, to publish this card. It is not true, as stated in many newspapers, that I have ever had a quarrel with William Lamb. It is true as I have discovered, not by application to himself, but to friends in Norfolk, whether I went for that purpose, that in a public speech delivered there during the recent canvass, he stated that he had been told that I was guilty of immorality, which I will not undertake to repeat. This emanated from him, let it be added, without previous provocation from me, outside of my congressional district where my claim for congressional honors was in no sense an appropriate subject for discussion. A discriminating public will hold me blameless where under circumstances like these, and implied by a supreme and righteous indignation I depart from the event of my way to declare the charge referred to utterly false and baseless, in which I am in perfect agreement with the honorable Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, and the purveyor of a filthy second-hand, fit only for the scorn and contempt of all honorable gentlemen. I have stated that I have never had a quarrel with William Lamb and I can have none with him now or hereafter, because he is a blackguard in more senses than as the purveyor of baseless scandal, and a coward in more views than in coming as the report of his townsmen have it his own arrest to escape a duel, which he pretended to accept. Respectfully,  
GEORGE D. WISE."

### THE STRIKE ENDED.

#### Orderly Orders the Butchers Back to Work.

Chicago special: The great strike at the stock yards is ended and the strikers will return to work Monday. This evening a meeting of the local assembly of Knights of Labor was held at Germania hall and largely attended. The following letter from General Master Workman Powderly was read:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10.—G. B. Barry, Chicago, Ill., in a circular issued March 13, 1885, I stated the policy of the Knights of Labor on the eight-hour question. That circular was read and approved by the general executive board before it went out. It was afterwards approved by the entire order. In opposition to that circular the men at the stock yards struck for eight hours. The order of the Knights of Labor was not brought into the controversy, hence no action was necessary. During the session of the general assembly the men at the stock yards struck again. You were sent to settle the strike, but your action failed. You were asked to be involved or asked for assessments. You settled the strike by ordering the men back at the old hours. They have, in violation of law and your order, and without notifying us, again struck for eight hours. The board instructs you and Carlton, who will be with you to-day, to settle the strike by ordering the men back at the old hour until the order of the Knights of Labor takes definite action on the eight-hour plan. If the men refuse, take their chances. We will have obedience and discipline. By order of the general executive board,  
V. F. POWDERLY, General Master Workman.

After the reading of the above order there were some expressions of dissatisfaction among the strikers, but finally a resolution was adopted by the meeting declaring the strike off.

### FOUGHT THIRTY-TWO ROUNDS.

New York dispatch: Bill Davis, 115 pounds, and Jack Kenney, 120 pounds, fought with two-ounce gloves to a finish, Marquis of Queensbury rules, near Rockaway, this morning, thirty-two rounds. The first seven rounds were spent in careful sparring. From then on to the twenty-ninth hand fighting was done by both men. In round twenty-nine Davis got in a terrific right-hander, completely closing up Kenney's eyes. In round thirty Kenney came up very groggy, but desperate fighting was done all over the ring. At the end of the round the men could hardly walk to their corners. In round thirty-one they almost tottered to the center, and at the call of time they hammered each other. Kenney was shown in the round thirty-two, and the round both fell down from sheer weakness, and although both took the mark for another round, the referee decided the fight a draw.

### THE TRIAL DENOUNCED.

Chicago dispatch: The regular meeting of District Assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor, was held to-night. A resolution was adopted denouncing the recent trial of the condemned anarchists as having been conducted unfairly, and sympathizing with them in their efforts to obtain a new trial. The full scope of the resolution is not clearly known, but it is believed to contain even more radical clauses than those mentioned. District Assembly No. 24 has a membership of nearly 30,000, embracing all the Knights of Labor in Chicago and Cook county except those in Packingtown. No details of the meeting have been received outside the bare fact of the resolution's passage.

### Some Statistics Concerning Jews.

According to the latest statistics Italy has more Jews than the single city of Vienna. In Trieste the bulk of the Jewish community are Italian Jews, numbering 5,520. In Rome there are 5,600; in Leghorn, 4,000; Turin, 2,600; Venice, 2,500; Florence, 1,400; Ferrara, 1,700; Ancona, 1,700; Modena, 1,700; Mantua, 1,400; Milan, 1,100; Verona, 975; Padua, 820; Naples, 650. The chief rabbinical school in Italy is now at Mantua. Padua held this position formerly, and still has for the head of its Jewish community the greatest Hebrew scholar in Italy, Rabbi Edele Lodi, who is professor of Hebrew at the University of Padua, and was a pupil of the celebrated Luzzatto. The total arrival of Hebrew immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, for the last months prior to the meeting have been 18,638, as against 15,132 for the same period last year. Of these 12,048 were Russians, 5,161 Austrians, 689 Germans, and 887 Romanians. Of the whole number 13,928, or nearly 75 per cent., remained in the city. At this rate the Hebrew population of the city will have increased over 12 per cent. since last year.

### RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Advice from Brasilia, Romania, says that feverish preparations for war are being made to southern Russia. A number of ironclads are expected at Sebastopol, several transports are riding at anchor in the harbor of Odessa and torpedo boats are leaving Sebastopol for Varna.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF GEN. CROOK.

#### The Interference that Hampered Him in Dealing With the Hostiles.

El Paso (Tex.) special: The following unpublished correspondence is obtained from the highest authority. Gen. Crook telegraphed Gen. Sheridan March 28 from near San Bernardino, Mex., by way of Ft. Bowie, that he had met the hostiles the day before and found them "very independent and fierce as so many tigers." He talked with them, but it seemed impossible to get any hold on them except by permitting them to return to their reservation on the old status. On the following day, March 29, Gen. Crook telegraphed Gen. Sheridan confidentially that in a conference with Geronimo and the others he told them they must at once surrender unconditionally or they would be killed to a man if it took fifty years. The only proposition they would entertain were three, that they should be sent east, for not exceeding two years, with their families, or that they should all return to their reservation upon their old status, or that they should return to the warpath. As he had to act at once, he accepted their surrender the same day upon the first proposition. Gen. Crook stated that Kintana, the friendly chief, had been entirely subdued by the years' course of treatment, and he thought the whole band could be subdued in the same way. Gen. Crook asked to be informed whether his action was approved, and requested full instructions. To these Gen. Crook stated that he must at once make a final March 30, that the president could not assent to the surrender of the hostiles upon the terms proposed. Gen. Crook was instructed to negotiate further with them on the terms of their conditional surrender, only sparing their lives, and meantime he was instructed to keep them under the most strict disposition of his troops, as would prevent the escape of the hostiles from his hands, and compel their destruction unless these terms were accepted. Gen. Crook replied March 31, giving a detailed account of how he secured a conference with the hostiles, and how he succeeded in making them break away at once. April 1, in reply to a telegram from Gen. Sheridan disapproving of his plans, Gen. Crook replied that it was his aim to afford the greatest amount of protection to life and property interests. The failure of the operations was due to the character of the hostiles and the nature of the country. He believed his plan was the one most likely to succeed in the end. He concluded: "It may be, however, that I am too much wedded to my own view in this matter, and as I have spent nearly eight years of the hardest fighting in this quarter, I respectfully request that I may be retired from my command." It is stated that on assuming command, Gen. Miles found twenty-one pages of the official records of the department had been cut out. The same authority states that Gen. Miles, in accepting the surrender of the hostiles, merely pledged them protection while in his hands, but told them he had no authority to give them their ultimate disposal.

### THE STRIKING BUTCHERS.

#### The Terms On Which They Are Being Given Employment.

Chicago Special: Two thousand of the strikers were taken back to work to-day at the stock yards. This action of the packers is explained in various ways. First, there are but 2,000 hogs in the yards and only a small force will be needed for a day or two, and then it is stated that the packers do not care to employ a large number of men until they are assured that the men are acting in good faith. One packer stated that he had learned that the men had planned to strike again on the 24th. Some of the strikers say that the packers are working a bluff game. They want all the old men back, but they have begun taking them slowly in order to make the skilled butchers who stand aloof ready and anxious to return through fear of losing their places permanently. Armour & Co. said to-day that they only took back a small number of the old men as the forces at their packing houses were nearly full. They said they intended to keep all the new men at work as long as they wished to remain. Other packers say the same, but it is believed the problem of disposing of the new men will solve itself. The majority of the new men are afraid to stay and will make themselves scarce as soon as the militia is removed. Leading packers have pledged them protection and permanent work, but the old men have a bitter feeling against them, and will make their life at the stock yards uncomfortable. On a number of to-day and were escorted out of the yards to a safe distance by the soldiers. More will doubtless leave to-morrow, and it is freely predicted that in a week or so, if any, non-union men will be found in the yards. As the strikers taken back are compelled to sign a paper in which they agree to not leave their work without giving their employers two weeks' notice. On the other hand the packers agree not to discharge any of their men without giving them two weeks' notice. To still further bind the agreement, each man is required to deposit \$20 with his employer, this sum to be gradually taken out of his wages. One effect of the strike was demonstrated by a dispatch received by a leading packer by one of his best customers in the east, saying that the customer was buying his beef from the hotel, and should not require any more dressed beef. It is stated that dispatches to this effect are beginning to arrive in quantities that threaten to greatly affect the dressed beef trade with the east. Although good order prevails at the yards and in Packingtown, none of the militia will be released for a few days at least. The sign a paper in which they agree to not leave their work without giving their employers two weeks' notice.

### A WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—William Stubblefield, the wife murderer, was hanged at Joliet, Ill., this afternoon. The execution was private, not more than twenty-five persons being present. The culprit was accompanied to the gallows by two deputy sheriffs and his spiritual adviser. In a short speech he said: "I have been a very unfortunate man. I say to any man who serves on a jury or who is a witness in a case of this kind, be sure what you are swearing to. I want to say to every married man and to every unmarried man who expects to be married, be true to your wives; and to the women, be true to your husbands." He thanked every one who had been kind to his children and stepped on the trap, and at 1:40 p. m. the cord was cut. Wilson's crime was committed January 7, 1885, on a day that after one of his attorney's absences he found several young men of the neighborhood cutting wood for his neglected family. His wife, of whom all speak well—the mother of his seven children and one unborn child and the victim of his atrocious abuse and neglect for twenty years—killed him in the house and soon after a pistol shot was heard and his long suffering wife staggered out and fell dead. He was tried in September, found guilty and his case carried to the supreme court and to the governor, but without avail, and to-day he suffered the penalty of his crime as committed during the life of the entire community.

### SOCIALIST EMBLEMS SEIZED.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—At Hamburg to-day 6,000 workmen attended the funeral of two masons who were killed in a building accident. They formed a procession, the socialists carrying numerous red flags, floral crowns and labor badges. Police stationed at the cemetery entrances seized the emblems. The workmen made an attempt to resist, but the police were reinforced and dispersed the crowd. Several arrests were made.

### SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

#### The president has appointed Robert L. Allen postmaster at Joliet, Ill., vice John Woods, suspended.

The total collections of internal revenue from the time the present system was organized, July 1, 1869, up to June 30, 1886, were \$3,438,290,455.

The annual report of Commissioner of Customs McDermott to the secretary of the treasury shows that during the past fiscal year there was paid into the treasury from all sources, the accounts relating to which are settled in his office, \$194,384,569, of which \$192,397,844 was received from customs duty.

Fifth Auditor Rockhoff, in his annual report to the secretary of the treasury shows that during the last fiscal year 10,835 accounts were settled in his office, involving \$810,588,211. In the consular service the expenditures were \$900,605, being \$16,035 in excess of the receipts. The amount of consular fees collected during the year was \$881,509, an increase over the previous year of \$90,228.

In opening his services last Sunday morning Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the president's church, prayed at great length and with fervid earnestness that the chief executive of the nation be strengthened in his reforms; that his counselors and associates be given divine inspiration in their efforts to purify the federal service, and that the household of the executive should have health and strength in the oracles approaching it. The president and Mrs. Cleveland, who were bowing in obedience, both looked up at each other and then at the minister when the last sentence was uttered.

The recent order from the war department relative to the abandonment of Fort Hancock, N. Y., is regarded as a step in the right direction, inasmuch as it is the beginning of a plan involving the massing of troops on the frontier in a few central points whence calls for assistance in time of need can be readily answered. One very important effect of this concentration will be a reduction in running expenses, as it costs considerably less than when divided and scattered from Dan to Beersheba, as has hitherto been the practice.

In view of the fact that many of the new dollar silver certificates were issued before they were perfectly dry, and have since become blurred by use, the treasury department has adopted a new drying system, which it is thought will correct this defect in all future issues. The design for the back of the new five-dollar certificates have just been adopted. It will be printed in a light shade of green and will represent five standard dollars grouped so as to overlap each other. The two-dollar certificate will be ready for issue in a few days.

### THE MYSTERIOUS EXPRESS ROBBER.

#### He is Having a Little Amusement With the Company He Robbed.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—"Jim Cummings," the Adams express robber, seems to feel so absolutely assured of his own safety that he dares to have a little amusement with the express company. He had written several letters heretofore, and detectives had all agreed that they were written by the now imprisoned messenger, Fotheringham, before the robbery was committed as a measure of safety should he be suspected, and an alleged expert penman testified before the grand jury that the handwriting was the same as the messenger's. But the *Republican* was in receipt last night of a letter dated Topeka, Kan., which is printed this morning in the same handwriting as the others and signed "Jim Cummings," which goes to show that Fotheringham could not have written it or either of the others. In the letter he states that he regrets that suspicion should rest upon Fotheringham, and asserts that the messenger did all in his power to protect the company's property. He requests that the papers, which accumulated the letter, and which contain no property valued at \$10,000 in notes, mortgages, etc., should be returned to the Adams express company. Upon one receipt for money to the First national bank of Topeka, Kan., appeared the following signature, "Jim Cummings," for the First national bank of Topeka, Kan., and on the line where the fact is to be noted if the money is not received in the proper shape occur the words: "I have no complaint to make whatever." The postscript to the letter says: "I sent that bank note to Frank James for a joke—don't for any desire to get him into trouble."

Upon the letter from W. H. Damsell, manager of the company, to the agent, calling upon the latter to procure a second bondman, the robber wrote: "In order to give the bloke a chance to see if he's any good on earth, I will go on his bond." It is confidently stated to-day that the officials of the express company and the detectives in their employ have discovered the identity of the two men recently indicted by the grand jury for grand larceny, the messengers "Jim Cummings" and "Richard Roe," but they do not as yet see fit to make their real names public. It has been ascertained that a waitress in a Pine street restaurant was "fresh" mistress, and James her description, which exactly with that given by Fotheringham, was obtained. The shops at St. Charles, Mo., where the camp outfit, guns, etc., referred to by Cummings in a former letter, were purchased, have been visited by detectives and from their proprietors it was learned that one of the purchasers was the waitress' paramour and doubtless one of the robbers. It is asserted that both these men will soon be arrested.

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### SENSATIONAL DIVORCE CASE.

#### A London Lady Wants Separation on the Ground of Intimidation.

London special: The case of Mrs. Sebright, a well-known Southern beauty, against her husband, Mr. Arthur Sebright, for divorce on the ground that force and intimidation were used in obtaining her consent to the marriage to the defendant, was opened to-day. The petitioner's counsel admitted the marriage in the registrar's office last January, but claimed that the contracting parties had never lived together. A money transaction, the counsel said, had caused the marriage, and not affection. The judge thought it would be impossible to nullify the marriage for the reasons stated, but said he would hear the evidence in the case.

Mrs. Sebright was called to the witness stand and deposed substantially as follows: She had inherited a large sum of money from her father when she was young. Mr. Sebright had been a welcome visitor to her mother's house, but was not received as a suitor for her daughter's hand. Sebright finally proposed marriage to the petitioner, and was referred to mother, who refused her consent. Subsequently the petitioner, without the knowledge of her mother, engaged herself to Sebright and he persuaded her to sign some papers admitting the engagement, which she afterwards found were not what they were represented to be, but were bills amounting to £3,325. These she refused to acknowledge, and action was taken to recover the amount. When the writs were served Sebright told her the only way by which she could save herself from financial ruin was through marriage with him. Incensed at the villainy of the man who pretended to love her, she refused to marry him, but she was persuaded, and later, under promise to have the writ cancelled, he took her to a place unknown to her, where the cancellation was to be made. Arriving there, she found herself in the registrar's office, and attempted to leave, but was prevented by Sebright's threat to marry him if she did not. The slightest unwillingness to marry him then and there. A ring was forced upon her finger, but she drew it off and threw it on the floor. She was then compelled to sign the register, which she did unconsciously. She heard no legal form read, and was too much frightened to realize all that occurred, but was certain that nothing was read aloud. After leaving the registrar's office the petitioner was taken home. Her marriage was never consummated. The registrar deposed that petitioner was somewhat agitated on the evening of her marriage to Sebright, but repeated the declaration and went through the form of marriage without hesitation or dissent. He corroborated Mrs. Sebright's statement that she threw the ring upon the floor, but testified that she afterwards signed the register without denouncing it. The petitioner's mother and two physicians testified to the mental collapse of the petitioner after the ceremony in the registrar's office. The hearing then adjourned.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

#### The Meeting in Chicago in the Interest of Pure Goods.

Chicago special: The National Butter, Cheese and Egg association finished its session to-day. The report of the committee on preserving, packing and transporting eggs was read and discussed at some length. The report expressed the opinion that packing eggs in cases was preferable to shipping them in barrels, although in New York the demand is for barrels, because the empty barrels could be sold again. In regard to the preservation of eggs, the report says that no absolutely satisfactory way would ever be found to keep them first learned to prolong human life. Boles of Boston said that dealers in his city preferred cases very much to barrels. When an examination of the matter was made they would find that cases were not so much more expensive than barrels.

A resolution was adopted asking congress to make an appropriation early in the session to enforce the oleomargarine law. A resolution to change the name of the association to the National Produce association was referred to a committee, who will report at the next session. The election of officers resulted in the choice of H. B. Gurley, of Illinois, as president, and R. M. Litter, of Illinois, as secretary and treasurer. A resolution was adopted requesting all manufacturers and dealers in pure dairy products to withdraw their support, and aid the various organizations throughout the country that have persistently favored the illegal traffic in oleomargarine, and who have aided the manufacturers and dealers in spurious butter by exhibiting and dealing in such as to assist in its fraudulent sale.

### SUBMITTED HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

The commissioner of internal revenue has submitted his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were \$116,902,869, as compared with \$112,421,121 for the year 1885, \$121,500,000 for the year 1884, \$144,553,344 for the year 1883 and \$146,523,273 for the year 1882. The statement of the withdrawal of articles for consumption during the past year as compared with the preceding year, shows a large increase in all articles of taxation except snuff, of which there was a decrease of \$195,747. The principal increase was in cigars, cigarettes and spirits distilled from grain. The cost of collection during the year was \$4,290,484, being about 3.6 per cent of the previous year cost \$4,455,430, or about 3.9 per cent of the amount collected. The receipts during the first three months of the present fiscal year were \$28,904,904, an increase of \$1,141 over the receipts during the corresponding period of last year. The increase was mainly on tobacco and fermented liquors, although there was a small increase in the receipts for spirits distilled from apples, peaches or grapes. In making this estimate Commissioner Miller says that the revenue increased by the presence of a new source of revenue—oleomargarine—and the entire absence of any statistical information as to the quantity manufactured, the number of factories engaged in the production, and the number of persons or firms engaged in selling the same as wholesale and retail dealers.

### RUSSIA'S SECOND CHOICE.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—It is now stated that Russia favors the Montenegrin prince, Blaskovich for the Bulgarian throne.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A member of the Bulgarian ministry has written to a friend saying the regency must soon surrender to General Kaulbars, and that the latter will have a fine opportunity for plots when the people become disheartened at Russia's refusal to accept Prince Waldemar.

It is rumored at St. Louis that the grand jury indicted Express Messenger Fotheringham for complicity in the recent robbery on the San Francisco road. He has been held in close custody by the officers of the company, and his master has applied to the circuit court for his release on a writ of habeas corpus.