of pleuro-pueumonia, and says: Every effort possible under existing laws has been made to locate the diseased animals and isolate all that have been exposed. It would have been most fortunate every animal exposed to disease and liable to contract it could have been summarily slaughtered and the contagion thus cradicted. With a disease of this character at Chicago it has been truly said that the cattle industry of this country has reached a crisis. There can be no doubt that it will be soon and widely disseminate unless prompt and effectual action can be instituted for its speedy suppression. Even now it may have been scattered to some extent in the west, and the investigation of next year will probably bring other out-breaks to light. The matter is a most important one, overshadowing in urgency all others effecting our agricultural population, and vital interest also to every consumer of beef, of milk, of butter, and of cheese. To prevent the spread of this scourge, which already greatly affected our foreign and inter-state commerce, additional legislation by congress is now essential. Much valuable work has already been done in Maryland and the danger of dissemination of contagion from that state has been greatly lessened. No work has been done in the state of New York because it was evident that the appropriation was not sufficient to secure any favorable results there on account of the infection. The disense also exists in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, but the authorities have not yet accepted the rules and regu lations of the department of co-operation.
I greatly regret the necessity of announcing existence of this dangerous disease over such a wide area, but the serious results to e apprehended from it make it imperative that the truth should be known in order that such legislative action may be taken as is indicated by the emergency.

Upon forestry he says there is practically no reproduction attempted or forest planting done worth mentioning in comparson with the enormous annual consump

As the first step of reform, undoubtedly the land policy of the United States, in the timbered regions, requires a change acco ing to the conditions of the localities. Be sides the good example which the govern ment may set in taking better care of its own timber lands, it might appropriately extend its operations by planting on a large scale in bodies of several contiguous sections in the treeless states and territores of the west. The military reservations in these states, owned by the general gov-ernment, would form a most desirable field of operation. Only by such extensive planting can a desirable modification of he extremes of climate on the western plains be expected.

.

The commissioner calls attention to the need of a fund to be used in sending specialists to foreign countries in response to in vitations to take part in scientific investications of all sorts. He thinks reports made from a standpoint of the needs of this country, instead of from a foreign view would be very valuable.

# THE STATE OF TRADE.

# A Fairly Good Showing in all Lines of Bust-

BITTER. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's record rather less activity in the movement of general merchandise, although at Chicago sales, particularly of dry goods, and in a less noteworthy degree at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Burlington. The aggregate of sales in staple lines has been curtailed, of course, by intervening holidays. The restricting trade has been more conspicuous at eastern centres, owing to the decline in the number of mail orders recrived and to the notable absence of interior merchants. At Chicago there is less demand for funds for manufacturing and commercial enterprises, but a large demand for grain and other speculative ventures. At Cincinnati funds are flowing back from the country, and at Milwaukee they continue to go westward, but in diminished volume. Prices in most lines are sustained, and the outlook for heavy-weight woolens continues bright, Prints, however, have declined he from 3hc. After a month of extreme firmness stocks have increased of late. The special tobacco crop report to Bradstreet's indicates that the western leaf crop will aggregate about 235,000 hogsheads, against 250,000 hogsheads in 1885; that there has been a decline in the yield of about 30 per cent in the bright Virginia and North Carolina leaf, and of about 16,000,000 pounds, or nearly 16 per cent, in the seed-leaf crop, mainly through the falling off in Wisconsin against the output of last year. The speculative breadstuff trade are realizing more fully the long claimed strength of the statistical position of wheat, but thus far, in spite of that fact and continued heavy exports, the price of the cereal does not advance much.

AN OFFICE GOES BEGGING.

Washington dispatch: The president is experencing some difficulty in filling the of fice of United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. A. K. Delaney, the former incumbent, resigned the office at the suggestion of the president, in order to accept the democratic nomination to congress from the Second district of Wisconsin, now represented by General Brage. The election resulted in his defeat, and he has since made formal application to Attorney-General Garland for re-ap-pointment as United States district at-Some time ago the president ten dered the position to General Bragg and after some delay received a letter from him saying that it would be impossible for him to accept. The office was then tendered to another prominent lawyer of Wisconsin and he, too, denlined with thanks.

Judge Authory, of Chicago, has sentenced to three years in the penitentiary a handsome young Scotchman, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who has been robbing fashionable boarding bouses in New York and

### FORTY MEN BURNED.

Terrible Explosion of a Coal Mine in Pennsylrania.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) special: At ten min-

utes past 7 o'clock this morning a terrible explosion of fire damp occurred in the Conyngham shaft, owned and operated by the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, and located in the Second ward of this city. The black breaker rises in the centre of a field, off a mine road which was to-day covered with six inches of snow. About fifty men had gone into the mine and were sitting in groups about the bottom of the shaft, which is nearly 800 feet below the surface, waiting for orders to go to work. No work had been done yesterday on account of Thanksgiving. While the miners were engaged in general chats about the happy holiday, the thundering report of an explosion rang through the dark corridors and in a second the frantic men hurried to the foot of the shaft, all anxiously peering upwards. In less time than it takes to tell it the deadly gas flame circled around their heads and agonizing screams rent the air. Many fell at once in a heap, while others less injured dropped on their kness and stock their blistered heads into the stream of water that ran along the gangway. The fact that the men were in such close proximity to the shaft rendered their removal to the surface an expeditious mat-ter; in two hours all were safely taken up. As they came up to the surface, two or three at a time, the horror stricken crowds at the mouth of the shaft peered anxiously at the faces of the men. It was impossible to recognize any of them at that time. In some instances the skin had been ripped off in masses, leaving the purple exposed, which in turn was begrimmed with coaldirs to an extent that made the facile d sfigure ment horrible. As each man was lifted from the cage a thick blanket was thrown completely over him and he was hurried away to the neighboring offices. Some were taken to their homes. All sorts of conveyances were sent to the scene. Many of the sufferers were passed into common coal carts and joited over rickety roads and pavements. Mike Clinton, one of the men who escaped injury, said: "We were all at the foot of the shaft waiting orders to go to work. It was about 7:10. The inside boss had not arrived. Most of the men were scated in groups. Suddenly iterrific explosion was heard and in an in stant we were all thrown down on the bottom of the gangway. Some of the men dove their faces into the running water. The water was up to the rail and we didn't know whether we could work until it was removed." A laborer named Cornelius A. Boyle walked to the chamber across which a little board was stuck with the word 'Gas' on it. He either didn't see this or was careless. Anyway he went in with his open lamp and thus set fire to the gas and caused the explosion. Fire Bosses William Evans and William Williams, Welchmen, were both taken out terribly burned. side Foreman McDonald went down after the explosion and was overcome by the fire damp. He will recover. Some forty-five men were burned, many of whom will die. Dozens of others will be horribly scarred

From the indications this evening twelve of the injured will die. The number of persons badly injured is now learned to forty-two, and there were several others slightly hurt.

## THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Bradstreet's report indicates a healthy tone in general trade.

It cost \$30,000 to receive and count the vote in San Francisco.

The funeral of the late H. M. Hoxie was largely attended at Des Moines.

Dalrymple, the old Chicago left-fielder has been secured by Pittsburg for 1887. A company has been formed for manufacturing a substitute for sugar from coal tar.

A man in Cincinnati has been left seven

different legacies by seven different unctes

and aunts. Judge Comstock, of Syracuse, N. Y., expresses entire confidence in the soundness of the Tilden will.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is settling claims for damages incurred through the Rio disaster.

Three incendiaries were lynched in Franklin county, Louisiana, for burning Har-

rison Colcate's cotton gin house. At Atlanta, Ga., Robert Hill, shot his there has been an increasing volume of brother, Tony, and then killed himself.

The trouble was caused by whisky. The total number of business failures oc-

curring throughout the United States and Canada for the last seven days was 216. The loss of the bark Sara Anderson, from Coquimbo for England, has been confirmed. The captain, his wife and the crew were all

The Wholesale Cheese, Butter and Egz association of New York indorsed Senator Warner Miller for re-election on account of his work in behalf of the oleomargarine

Blind Tom has been adjudged a lunatic and incapable of managing his own affairs. His mother sues to have Tom's manager account for money received during twenty-

Forty-one sailors were drowned on the lakes, and \$500,000 worth of craft, with cargoes valued at twice that amount wrecked on the lakes during the season just closed.

There is direct communication between Buenos Ayres, where cholera is raging, and Galveston and New Orleans. Eleven ships are bound for the two places from Buenos Ayres, due to arrive by Christmas.

Postmaster-General Vilas is democratic in his lunches, whatever he may be in politics. He is frequently seen, about the middie of the day, at a dairy lunch counter with a mug of milk in one hand and a piece of apple pie in the other.

NEATLY TAKEN IN.

Chicago special: A. H. Swan, the big cattleman, is said to have been neatly taken in by a well known Chicagoan who is now in Europe. This latter gentleman-a member, by the by, of all the clubs here-went to Europe to sell cattle ranches to rich aristocrats of England and the continent. He cabled Swan, one of whose ranches he had, that he had the property sold for a splendid price, and he gave in detail the way in which payments were to be made. Swan had some partners in this venture, and as soon as he got his cable he skurried around and bought out on liberal terms his partner's interest. It turns out nov that the Chicago man wasn't as straight as he should have been. The first payment was not made, and when called on for ex-planation, the well known club man said, rather weakly, that the trade had fallen through. This left the millionaire cattle-man in a bad way. He had shouldered his man in a bad way. He had shouldered his partner's interests and had gotten left. But Swan was only one of the men taken in and done for by this elegant Chicagoan.

### CHICAGO IS AFTER IT.

That City's Board of Trade Working to Se-

cure the Indian Warehouse. Washington special: Mr. Upshaw, acting commissioner of Indian affairs, heard the committee of the Chicago board of trade this morning in support of the proposition to remove the Indian warehouse from New York to Chicago. The committee consisted of J. G. Beasley and G. J. Brine, who, after briefly stating their case, were requested to the following reply: file in writing a summary of their argument. This they did later in the day in the following communication:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

DEAR SIR-Referring to the request made this morning that we should submit to you in writing the reasons why the Indian warehouse should be removed from New York to Chicago and the advantages which would result to the government from such action, we, the undersigned, appointed by the board of trade of Chicago, to represent that city before you, would respectfully submit that the Indian department shipped ast year in all about 60,000 packages of goods and supplies, weighing nearly 6,500,000 pounds. Of this amount, 22,000 000 pounds. packages, weighing nearly 3,000,000 pounds, were shipped from Chicago alone, the balance from New York, Baltimore, Kapsas City, Omaha, Sioux City, and very little from St. Louis. The total shipped this year has not yet been ascertained, as far as known about 142,000 pounds of hard bread, harness, wooden ware, etc., has been shipped from St. Louis, but from Chicacago nearly 23,000 pounds, weighing 300,000 pounds were shipped. It is a well-known fact that Chicago is the chief city, and has the largest market for provisions, grain, lumber, agricultural implements, etc. The city is second in boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, etc., the rate from Chicago to western points, where all freight for the Indians is shipped, are on an average about 35 cents per 100 pounds lower than from New York and other eastern points, and lower than from St. Louis. Warehouse charges are very light from Chicago, and rent not one-quarter as much as in New York. We understand that the government pays for rent in New York at the rate of \$6,000 per annum. Similar warehouse facilities can be had in Chicago for from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum. The records of your office will bear out our statement that a large amount of the contracts is either furnished by Chicago parties or else contracted for delivery in that city, and we have no doubt that in considering the question of the In-dian warehouse, it will be found that a large saving in money, as well as consider able handling of freight will be effected by fixing the warehouse at Chicago. Very respectfully. (Signed.] J. G. Beasley, Geo. J. Brine.

The commissioner has fixed Monday to hear St. Louis, Tuesday for Kansas City and Wednesday for New York. Meanwhile, no expression of opinion is given as to the locality. But the officials of the Indian office do not hesitate to say that they believe the warehouse should be removed to some western city. The Chicago delegation believes that Acting Commissioner Upshaw favors Chicago. Commissioner Atkins was not able to be present at the hearing, as he is quite ill.

## LAID AWAY TO REST.

The Funeral of the Late H. M. Hoxie Held at His Old Home.

Des Moines special: A special Rock Island train from Chicago, bearing the remains of the late H. M. Hoxie and wife and friends, arrived here just before noon, a Wabash train bearing associates of the dead railway manager arriving from St. Louis a few minutes sooner. Several thousand people were at the depot. The procession, which exhausted every available carriage in the city, promptly formed and proceeded to St. Paul's, where Dr. Van Antwerp rendered the Episcopal service, intersperced with vocal selections as the vast crowd filed in. The casket was of plain but rich black velvet with eight silver bar handles and a simple silver plate

bearing the words:

Herbert M. Hoxle,
aged 55 years and 9 months,
Died, New York, Nov. 22, 1886.

It was placed on trestles at the head of the nave. The church was well filled with old settlers, railway magnates and employes and local visitors, and the sun breaking through the clouds for a few moments shone through the stained windows and lent a soft harmonious color to the scene. The altar held two floral pillows of Easter lillies and white roses, one bearing the words "Not forgotten" and the other, "He is not here." The space before the chancel rail was occupied by four large handsome crosses and a beautiful centrepiece. The crosses were of Easter blies, white roses, mosses and evergreens, tastefully arranged. The centropiece was a tall column with a large anchor resting at its base. On this were the words "Hoxie-Employes." The top of the casket was covered with flowers. A funeral sermon was dispensed with at the request of Mrs. Hoxie, as it was her husband's wish that his funeral should be as quiet and simple ns possible. The cortege then wended its way to Woodhawn cemetery and the re-mains, after being replaced in the box, were consigned to the earth, while the short service was read. The grave is in the northeast portion of the cemetery, on the level, in a veritable woodlawn spot, where it is most beautiful in summer. One other grave occupied the lot, that of Mr. Hoxie's little boy, who died several years ago. Mrs. Hoxie, wife of the deceased, and Capt. R. S. Hayes accompanied the remains as mourners, with William H. Hoxie, of Corning, Ia., ann Melville B. Hoxie, of Schuyler, Neb., who arrived this morning.

# LONGER TO LIVE.

Justice Scott Grants a Supersedeas in the Anarchista' Case.

Bloomington (III.) dispatch: At 11 o'clock this morning Judge Scott granted the supersedens in the anarchist case. Messrs. Black, Swett and Solomon started at once to Ottawa to have the clerk issue the order in pursuance of Judge Scott's inafter the hearing of the motion for a new trial by the supreme court.

Judge Scott's order granting the supersedeas is purely formal. Without going into of truth, honor, justice and citizenship. any particulars, or giving any reasons, he Two alternatives present themselves—unsimply certifies that in his opinion "there s reasonable ground for granting the writ.

A special from Ottawa, Ill., says: Counsel for the condemned anarchists arrived this evening, but did not press the supreme court clerk to immediately issue the super-sedens ordered by Chief Justice Scott. There was a question as to the legality of having the writ issued on Thanksgiving.

When the holiday had ended, one minute after midnight, the record was filed and the certified writ issued. The news was received by the condemned men quietly, with some expressions of pleasure but few of surprise. They treated the supersedess as matter of course and said little except to intimate an increasing belief that the Illiois supreme court would grant them a new trial, though they admitted having been still more confident that Judge Gary's rulings would be in their favor. Parsons

### THE GOVERNOR WILL READ IT.

But There is Not Much Likelihood of His Interfering in the Case.

Paris dispatch: M. Rouget, secretary of the Paris municipal conneil, forwarded to United States Minister McLane a petition | mates the white population of the territory adopted by the council November 27, askof Illinois in behalf of the condemned Chi- They are a very superior race. Intellecteago anarchists. Minister McLane sent

As the petition is destined for the governor of Illinois and made with the object of sparing human life, I will not refuse my ssistance if you persist in demanding it. Now allow me to inform you that in the present case it is useless. You can, with ut disadvantage and with as much efficacy as I, address yourself direct to the chief executive of Illinois, who alone has the power of granting a pardon. Without raising any objection to the accomplish-ment of your wishes, I beg you will rest assured that capital punishment in no state of the Union is prescribed for political offenses. It is prescribed for odious crimes against the public, such as murder and ape, committed under aggravating cirumstances and with premeditation. olitical matters there exists in the United States a moderation, which even profound disagreements are powerless to alter. the discussion of great political and social problems, touching the welfare of workers, we proceed with a wide liberty. showing a spirit of fraternity and tolerance which renders violence inexcusable, lways prejudicial to its authors. When the majority pronounces every one sub-mits. If this great and salutary principle of giving expression to the will of the an institutions, be ignored, social order, ounded on liberty and fraternity, col-apses and society falls once more into

Mr. McLane, at Rouget's request, consented to transmit the council's petition to Governor Oglesby.

TREATY LEGISLATION NECESSARY. Washington special: "Undoubtedly the subjects presented in two or three pending treaties will occupy a good deal of the senate's time this winter," said a member of that body this morning. "There is a demand, which must be beeded, for something on the fisheries question, and since the special senate committee went to the trouble to investigate the matter and take a lot of testimony there will be no excuse if something is not done to guarantee immunity to our people who go fishing up north. Why, under the present condition of affairs a man is liable to be run in by the Canadian authorities if begoes up there on water for most any purpose.

"There has been sufficient opportunity for the senators to mature some kind of a plan to remedy the likelihood of trouble with Great Britain, so that a treaty ought not to occupy much time. But if any-thing comes up affecting our relations with Mexico it will raise a muss, for no matter how many assurances the Mexicans have made, a feeling exists in congress that they are treacherous and that summary steps should be taken. The question of treating with Mexico upon any subject always will raise the question to a greater or less de gree of annexation. It is notorious that certain states on the northern boundary of Mexico want to come to us, and if any radical measure is proposed in the way o commercial or extradition treaty, or treaty touching rights of citizens interna tionally, the tendency it will have to create a dissatisfaction in relation to annexation, or promote it, must be considered. But we will do nothing with annexation treaties, as the administration is opposed to them.

HE FOUND HIS MAN. Chicago special: United States Marshal Bierbower, of Omaha, arrived in the city last Sunday in search of Dr. William W. Salisbury, who is wanted in Nebraska for complicity in the alleged scheme to defraud the government. A warrant was sworn out before Commissioner Hoyne and turned over to Marshal Marsh for service. Salisbury was not located until yesterday, when he was found by Deputy Marshal Borchard at the Rush Medical college, where he was attending a special course of lectures. He was arrested and taken be fore the commissioner, where he waived examination and expressed himself ready to go with Marshal Bierbower at once. was too late to obtain an order from the court for his transfer to the Omaha district, and he was remanded to the custody of Marshal Marsh, until today, when he expects to give bonds in \$1,000 for his future appearance. If he is unable to do this he will be taken to Omaha and placed in jail to await his trial. The charge against Dr. Salisbury is conspiracy with Charles R. Glover and W. L. Whitmore to defrand the United States out of public lands under the timber culture act. The fraud consisted of an affidavit said to have been prepared by Salisbury and forwarded to Long Pine, Neb., where Glover, who is United States commissioner, certified to its genuineness. Dr. Salisbury took his arrest coolly and said he thought he would be able to prove his innocence.

# A SECRET CIRCULAR.

Philadelphia dispatch: The Press publishes a secret circular issued by the general officers of the Knights of Labor, in which the following are the principal points of general interest: The address opens with reference to the appeal issued for funds to assist victimized and locked-out members in various parts of the country and to the unsatisfactory response which left many thousand members who were thrown upon the hands of the order by lock-outs, illy provided for, thereby crippling the power and usefulness of the order. Powderly then says the order has reached the most critical period in its history. He refers to the contract which employes are made to sign compelling them to leave the Knights the order in pursuance of Judge Scott's in-structions. The effect of the supersedeas is to postpone the date of execution until of mankind. No oath binds him to any act contrary to the duty he owes to God or his country. But something more sacred even than an oath-his pledge of honorbinds him to legally defend the principles conditional surrender or manly defense. Which should it be? In order to alleviate the distress of many knights thrown out of employment, the address says, the general executive board unanimously resolve to levy an assessment of 25 cents per mem-bers from all local assemblies of the order. The assessment should be credited to those who responded to the previous call. The assessment will be known as the special defense assessment.

# GLADSTONE WILL PRESS MATTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 25 .- Mr. Gladstone declines every request to speak until parliament reassembles. He has sent letters to several of his late colleagues stating his programme for the coming session. He approves an immediate coming session. He approves an immediate challenge to the government to state its Irish policy in the debate upon the address, al-though he expects that the unionists will maintain their adhesion to the government. Afterward he will assist in an effective settle-ment of the procedure question.

### A DELEGATE IN CONGRESS,

This is What the Governor of Alaska Says that Country Should Hace.

Gov. Swineford, of Alaska, in. his annual report to the secretary of the interior estiat 2,350, and the native population at ing for his intercession with the governor 32,000. Of the native Alaskians he says: ually, as compared with the people gener ally known as North American Indians. and are, as a rule, industrious and provident, and wholly self-sustaining. They live a neat, comfortable homes of their own construction. They are shrewd and natural born traders. Some are passably good carpenters, and others are skillful workers in woods and metals. Not a few can speak English, and some of the younger men and women have learned to read and write, and nearly all are anxious for the education of their children, and the governor comments upon what he terms the widespread, erroneous belief that Alaska is a region of perpetual winter, and appends a meteorologcal summary for the year which shows that the coldest weather occurred January when the mercury sank to four degrees above zero, where it remained for half a day only. The industries of Alaska, says the re-

port, are, as yet, principally confined to the far trade, mining and the curing and ranning of fish, of which there are about ixty food varieties; the cod, salmon and halibut are the most important. As to the cod banks, he says a market is al that is required to make them a scene of even greater activity than was ever known n those of New Foundland. As to the calmon, he says they are as plent ful as the cod, and keep in operation eight canring establishments.

The fur trade, the report says, may be approximately stated at the market value of \$2,000,000 annually, nearly all of which is controlled by the Alaska Commercial company.

Coal has been found at various points it the territory, but as yet no well-directed effort has been made to develop any of the

The governor asks that \$40,000 be appropriated for school purposes. He com-plains that the officers of the United States deamer Pinta, stationed at Sitka, not afforded him the courtesies that United States officials should have received at their hands, and to this lack of official barmony and assistance he attributes the con-punishment of the offenders in the Chinese outrages in that territory last summer and the failure to bring back the Chinese who were sent to Wrangland.

Though the law prohibits the importa tion of spirits into Alaska, the law, the governor says, is not enforced, but much contraband liquor is smuggled in. To emedy this state of affairs he suggests that the present law be repealed and stringent license regulations they would be far preferable to "prohibition which does not prohibit.

A law for the better protection of seals and other fur bearing animals is needed to prevent the destruction of this industry. In conclusion, the governor says Alaska should have a delegate in congress, and should have a territorial form of government similar to that of other territories.

### GOT AWAY WITH \$200,000. Portland (Me.) dispatch: The directors of the Canal National bank authorize the

statement that Howard Blackstone, discount clerk, has embezzled funds of the bank to the amount of \$20,000 and absconded. It appears that on Wednesday last Blackstone obtained a vacation from the bank and proceeded to New York. From there he sent a letter to his wife November 23, so it must have been written be fore he left Portland and he must have premeditated the step for some time, feeling his guilt could not longer be hidden. The letter stated the sad misfortune had ome upon them, but they must bear it as others done before them. He had begun speculation in 1881, and for a time was very successful. Then luck turned and he ost heavy and continuously. To retrieve is loss he took the bank's money until his stealings aggregated \$25,000, when deemed it useless to go further and decided to abscond. In his letter he enclosed a deed of the house with the land he owned in the vicinity and occupied by his family. He equested his wife to turn this deed over to the bank and inform the officers of his crime. He made no mention of the method he pursued in stealing the money, and as only small sums were ever passed through his hands during the course of business, the directors are unable to determine how he could have secured so much. He for a brief period acted as cashier and paying teller and had charge of the ledger value of the house deeded to the bank amounts to \$16,500. Blackstone was general favorite at the bank. He is 32

# SMALL-SIZED CYCLONES.

MANDAN, DAR., Nov. 25.-Two children named Meisal were frozen to death ten miles north of here while searching for lost stock. Two young brothers named Sims were frozen

to death while returning from work yesterday. Mrs. Joseph Hazletine, who was lost in the bizzard Monday night, when found yesterday near Sanborn was so badly frozen that her re covery is doubtful.

Wis., Nov. 25.-Two Pineland hunters while out searching for William Goul, who was lost in the woods last Sunday, succeeded in finding his body to-day about nine miles from this city and four miles from any road. His parents at Indianapolis have been telegraphed in regard to what shall be done with the body. When found he was lying upon his back in the snow with his rifle re-lieg across his breast.

REPUBLICANS ON THE SALOON. CORTLAND, N. Y., Nov. 30.-The state con vention of anti-saloon republicans met here to-day. Delegates were present from all parts of the state, General Conway explained the views and aims of the new movement. While the Binghamton convention, be said, had started the republican party with its radical resolutions they now met with approval from such men as Evarts, Miller, Morton and Hiscock. He said they were in the republican party to stay. There were already 20,000 republicans enrolled in the league, which in six months would be increased to 100,000, and that meant control of the republican party of New York, and also that all statesmen and politicians should favor temperance measures and temperance ligislation. Commit-Committees on

At the night session the committee on the plan of work reported. It provides that there shall be a statement committee consisting of one member from each congressional district whose duty it shall be to vigorously push the work of the league, and that it is not the pur-pose of the league to form a separate political party, nor to nominate candidates for office except in extreme cases when republican nominations are made in the interest of the liquor

The report of the committee on resolutions decisired in favor of submitting a constitu-tional prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people and demanded that the republican party take a positive stand against the liquor traffic. It created discussion and was laid

over till to morrow.

Senator Blair spoke in favor of the move ment and said that national prohibition was

THE CONGRESSIONAL LAY-OUT.

Important Measures to Claim Attention in a Short Session.

Washington special: One week from yes-

terday the forty-ninth congress begins its second session. It has a great deal of work to do and very little time in which to do it. The first session lasted nearly eight months. The second session will last less than three months, from December 6, 1886, to March 4, 1887. The holidays must come out of the session, and perhaps a great consumption of time will have to be allowed for speeches on the labor question. More than 1,300 bills and joint resolutions were introduced into the two houses during the first session. It is true that a good many of the bills still on the calendar are duplicates in the two houses and that a good many of the measures introduced have already been finally disposed of by vetoes or by adverse action either in the committee or the main body. There is also no time to be expended in the organization of the house as during a first session. Still the calendars are overloaded with measures in all stages of advancement, and more than sufficient to take up the time of several sessions. Various presidential vetoes will confront congress to begin with. There is the question of the fisheries, which has been under consideration by a senate committee dur-ing the recess. Our Mexican diplomacy is interested by the Cutting cases. The Pan-Electric investigation will quite surely occupy some attention. There are various bills to allot land in severalty to the Indians and to provide for throwing open part of the Indian territory to white settlement. Several important and grant forfeiture bills await consideration, as does also the bill prohibiting congressmen from acting as attorneys to land grant railroads. There is a Mexican pension bill now suspended between the senate and the house, while several other costly bills for pensions and for equalizing bounties will try to get a hearing. There are resolutions for investigating strikes and the labor problems which may take up time even if they lead to nothing. The tariff projects and the financial measures are leg on and doubtless more of them will be introduced. The bill to increase the efficacy of the consular service is likely to be amended so as to call for still larger expenditures. The army has its Logan bill, which has passed the senate, and its Manderson scheme for increasing the infantry. has a bill for an enlisted man retired list for a deposit system for seamen, and so on. There is the additional legislation against polygamy to be taken up, the international copy right bill, the eight hour bill and the uniform bankruptcy bill. Mr. Ingall's project to change inauguration day to April 30 may claim a place; and Mr. Hoar's for increasing the length of the sessions by having congress assemble in October and November in alternate years. The free ship bill, the inter-state commerce bill, Mr. Fry's subsidy bill for carrying the ocean mails, the Grant monu-ment bill, the Hennepin canal bill and the Eads ship canal bill, will watch their chances for legislation. The bills to admit Dakota and Washington may be urged strongly, in view of the close array of parties in the senate.

After these and twenty other measures quite as prominent and a thousand private bills on the calendar are considered, it is to be remembered that the regular approprintion bills, in one of which is contained the subject of coast and harbor defense, are themselves important enough to take up a great part of the time of congress in the short session.

# HITHER AND THITHER.

The total vote for congressmen in Colorado as given by the state canvassing board is as follows: Symes, republican, 27,732; Reed, democrat, 26,929; Murray, prohibition, 3,597. Symes' plurality, 8 3, as against 6,726 two years ago. The vote of the state was 8,393 less than in 1884.

The London Standard says that it is seriously proposed at Solia to nominate an American as a caudidate for the Bulgarian throne. Mr. Haslett has been elected mayor of Bel-

France and Mexico have concluded a treaty

The French chamber of deputies has passed the Madagascar credits by a vote of 289 to 100.

The West Africa telegraph cable connecting St. Paul de Loanda with Europe took place

The British home rule association and the home rule league of the United Kingdom will unite under the name of the home rule union,

Baron Seckendorf, professor in the Austrian college of agriculture, committed suicide by It is believed in Belgium that the thieves

who stole the registered mail in that country are hiding in England.

Mrs. W. H. Ferry, of Chleago, a daughter of John V. Farwell, has brought suit for divorce, making statements which show astonishing penuriousness on the part of her hus-band. It is alleged that he has transferred all his real estate.

The commissioners of the military prison, upon investigating charges brought by General Miles, found that the best material is used at the Leavenworth shoe factory, and that the workmanship is good.

The Baltimore and Ohio road holds that it has a binding contract for the use of the Reading and Jersey Central tracks between Philadelphia and New York, and offers the public the benefit of competition by an independent line between Baltimore and New York.

About 270 head of the cattle quarantined in Chicago have since Sunday morning been taken from the Phonix distillery yards to

Bridgeport and slaughtered. Nearly 60 per cent. bore traces of infection. Twenty car-casses were rejected, and the remainder were found sufficiently healthy for food.

THE TRIAL CONDEMNED. CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 30 .- A joint meeting of

the Knights of Labor District Assemblies Nos. 24 and 57, which have a membership of about 6,000, and include all the knights in this city and county, was held to-night to take action concerning the trial and sentence of the condemned anarchists. District Assembly No. 24 recently passed resolutions on the subject and asked No. 57 to indorse them. The latter body decided that the subject was of such importance that a joint session of both assembiles should be held, at which the Knights of Labor of Cook county should be represented. About four hundred knights were present and the following declaration of their attitude on the verdict was agreed to with only a few dissenting volces:

discenting voices:

We believe that the verdict in the recent trial condemning seven men to death and sentencing one to affect years' imprisonment was an outrage upon common justice and an assault upon free specch and the right of the people to peareably assemble for the discussion of their grievances. We believe that there is an ever increasing sentiment among the common people of this country that our courts o justice are too frequently manipulated in the interest of wealth and power and that those who are poor are frequently