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OREGON.

TRADES-UNIONS AND SOCIALISM.

The Workingmen of Europe Gener ally Infected with Socialfatte Ideas.

Mr. Adolph Smith, the official English interpreter to the workman's congress lately held In Paris, has published his notes. They should be read by everyone who wants to understand the international labor question, says The London News, and they will bear reading for their dramatic as well as for their economic interest. The congress had its plot and its situations, as well as its monologues. The plot may be briefly described as an attempt to force the English delegates into declarations in favor of socialism. It did not succeed, but It was not so completely defeated as to pre-clude anxiety as to the issue "next time." For there is to be a next time, and a next. The international tradesunion congress has established dro't de cite among the congresses of the world. We may expect great doings in the anniversary year of '89, and the years be-tween will not be idle. The report shows once more that, outside of England, the workmen of Europe, one might almost say the workmen of the world, look solely to socialism for social salvation. The spread of socialism is the theme of well-nigh every utterance at the con-gress. The subject is always handled in two parts, and the first is a terrible recital of the sufferings of the workman. In the speeches of these *keptics, labor seems to figure once more as the primal curse. The delegate from Belgium could photograph the position of his country in a sentence: "If he were not a socialist he would be ashamed to be a Belgian." There were 5,000,000 inhabitants of Belgium; there were but \$0.000 electors and gian." There were but 80,000 electors, and Belgium; there were but 80,000 electors, and these only 30,000 were independ-The miners earned but 1 shilling 9 pence a day, and some, who worked five hundred yards below the surface, took the 9 pence yards below the surface, took the 9 pence only. The laborers did not receive more than 10 or 11 pence a day; the weavers 5 to 6 shillings a week. "I do not exaggerate. I swear that what I say is true; we workmen find no pleasure in rending our hearts to exaggerating the misery of the people." The Austrian delegate told much the same story, with one slight difference. In Belgium he showed, the workmen had the right to complain while workmen had the right to complain, while in Austria he had only the right to be locked up for complaining. The Swede painted in the same gloomy tints. Starvation wages prevalled throughout his country, with the excep-tion of two or three towns. The German told of checkered fortunes—thirteen social demo-crats returned to parliament, in spite of Prince Bismarck's laws, and by virtue of Prince Bismarck's nearly 50 societies broken up, and a thousand prints suppressed, and all in seven years. Distant Australia took up the mournful tale in statements, some of which, by the way, were confirmed no later than yesterday from The colonial aristocracy another quarter. The colonial aristocracy were sheep-breeding absentees, who cared noth-ing for the breed of men. There was little agriculture and less industry throughout the Skilled artisans at Sidney were some times glad to work as navvies for 15 shillings a week, to take a ration of bread and cheese from public charity, and to borrow a blanket from the jail. State aided emigration was a delusion; it simply sent the surplus misery of Europe to swell the misery of this newer world. The English delagate was hardly more ex-hilarating. His manner made the chief differ-

ence between himself and his foreign col-leagues. Mr. Mawdsley could not forget that he stood for the parliamentary committee of the trades unions, and he measured his words. All the English building trades, he said, were in bad position; so were other leading trades; and their depression was felt in a thousand minor callings. There could be no improve-ment till workmen boked more closely to their interests. But what remedy could there He did not understand their socialism; he had not studied it as perhaps he ought to have done. "He had not studied their socialism." We may imagine the effect of such an avowal on the assembled delegates! From every quarter of the hall, in more or less courselves phrase the speaker was told that it was the speaker was told that it was a pity he had not. The Belgian delegate had previously regretted the British workmen's want of education in socialism, much as he might have regretted their inability to sign their own names.

The Swiss Republic.

During the recent proceedings in New York, at the dedication of "Liberty," the Swiss republic was overlooked in the mutual congratulations of the great American and the great European republies. It is well, therefore, to recall the fact that political liberty is not only more advanced in Switzerland than in France, but that the establishment of the republic in the smaller country antedates that in the larger by a good many years. Switzerland was a league of semi-independent states up to 1848, when it became a united confederacy. The present constitution, based on fundamenpassed in 1848, came into force May 29, 1874, having received the national sanction by a general vote of the people, given April 19, 1874. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, the state council and the national closely resembling our senate and house of representatives. The chambers united are the Swiss federal assembly, or, as we should say, congress, and represent the supreme government of the republic. A federal council consisting of seven members elected by the federal assembly, administers the chief executive authority. The president and vice president of the federal council are the first magistrates of the republic. They are elected for the term of one year at a united meeting of the state council and the national council. Each canton of Switzerland is sovereign, like each one of our states, so far as its independence, and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution. The principle of the absolute sovereignty of the people is the basis of all government in Switzerland, municipal of the canton, and of the federation. Hence it is not surprising turns this week, all made favorable reports. that the little country has a well-educated, progressive, and happy population.

The president for 1886 is Adolf Deucher, of

President Lincoln's Gift.

When President Lincoln was before Petersburg to review the troops the situation became an uncomfortable one before he was aware of He was at Dutch gap in October, 1864, and the weather became very forgy, so that even at a short distance it was impossible to distinguish a rebel from a union soldier. The rebels made an advance on the union lines, which were in command of Gen. Butler. The The president and staff of eight or ten thought it wise to move out. There was only one safe route, and it fell to the lot of Lieut. Wilson to conduct the party to a place of safety. Their route was down through a narrow ravine, and by paths known only to natives and scouts. Lieut. Wilson was a scout and belonged to the secret servive under Col. Baker. When the lieutenant was about to leave the president and party Mr. Lincoln called him back and as a reward drew from his pocket a small revolver with pearl handle and gave it to him revolver with pear haddle and gave it to fill with the remark: "Here, take this, and remember the giver. Old Abe." The "Lieut. Witson" of Col. Baker's corns is R. T. Sperry, of this gity. Mr. Sperry exhibits the revolver with a modest pride and prizes it highly, as well he may. It was one of the best-made weapons of the time thouse considerably improved upon the time, though considerably improved upon now. The battle of Strawberry plains occurred within a few hours after the incident almost where Mr. Lincoln had been. Sperry was one of the boys who went to war against his par-

Cocains has nearly brought to the grave Dr C. N. Moore, of Springfield, Pennsylvania, who for weeks has been suffering from hallucina-

ents' wishes, and culisted under another name to keep from being found. He belonged to the 5th Connecticut.—£!mira (N. Y.) Gazette.

UTTER WRECK AND RUIN.

Schooner Dashed to Pieces Near Golden

Gate Harbor. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 16 .- At midnight the merchant's exchange received a telephone message from Point Lobes signal station, stating that the schooner Parral had been driven on the rocks near Golden Gate and probably

would prove a total loss. An hour later another message was received stating that an immense quantity of giant powder aboard the vessel had blown up, destroying the Cliff house and other buildings on shore in the neighborhood.

The Parral sailed Friday with a cargo of general merchandise for Astoria, Oregon, and pro-ceeded north until compelled by strong head winds to return. She reached the entrance to Golden Gate yesterday evening. The wind had died out and being caught by a strong tide the vessel was swept ashore at the south end of Point Lobes, inside the famous seal rocks opposite the Cliff house.

THE CREW ESCAPE IN BOATS.

The life saving station people near by were promptly notified and hastened to the seems of the wreck. The captain and all hands aboard had taken to the boats, but as it was impossi-ble for them to make a landing in the heavy surf then running they stood away for an en-

trance to the harbor.

After being abandoned the vessel drifted south into a small cove where she pounded against the rocks and at midnight was rapidly breaking up. It was known that she had a large quantity of powder aboard, but no dan-

ger was apprehended.

The men from the life saving station seeing nothing could be done, and knowing the schooner had been abandoned by her officers and crew, withdrew at a few minutes before 1 o'clock from the scene.

PRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION OF POWDER The men had hardly reached the station building when a fearful explosion occurred, scattering destruction on all sides. The schooner, in beating against the rocks, had caused the powder to ignite and the entire quantity aboard, nearly 100,000 pounds, had

exploded.

To those living in the neighborhood the effect was frightful. The signal station was completely demolished and the lifesaving station was wrecked, while the west side of the Cliff house, notwithstanding its elevation, was blown out and every window pane in the building broken. A large concert room on the beach and other buildings lower down had all their windows broken and were other wise more or less damaged. The long car-riage shed adjoining the Cliff house was tumbied into a mass of ruins. Adolph Zettro's conservatory, on the heights above, was shattered to atoms and all the windows in the house broken.

LIFE SAVERS BADLY INJURED. built the fire on the beach and decided to remain near the wreck, were hurled into the air by the concussion and severely injured by be-ing again dashed to the earth. The remaining ing again dashed to the earth members of the crew, who had returned to the station, rushed to the rescue of the injured, as it was feared their close proximity to the explosion must have resulted to their injury. ical attention was summoned and everything one of the men, Horace Smith, had his limbs so frightfully di joined as to make his sufferings intense. For a time his life was despaired of. The two others, Charles Rogers and John Wilson, escaped with less serious injuries.

How THE EXPLOSION FELT.

Captain Havelop, in command of the life aving station, describes the explosion as ollows: "At 1 o'clock the sleepers were thrown from their besis by the great explosion which made them think that the earthquake had upheaved the cliff or a tidal wave swept from the Pacific. A great wave dashed up and vaulted over the Cliff house building. whole shore and cliff literally and shook as no earthquake had shaken the earth for years. The people were rudely thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion. The furniture and hedsteads were tossed and heaped about the room."

The famous cliff bouse presents a scene be youd description. The west side of the build ing, overlooking the ocean, is completely ru-ined, and is only held together by the cross beams; windows are smashed, doors twisted off their bloges and left in a shattered condiion, and what is left of the house if it does not topple over into the ocean will have to be torn to pieces.

THE CREW ALL SAFE. As nothing had been seen or heard of the captain and crew of the schooner, up to day-light, fears were entertained as to their safe. ty. These, however, were dispelled on their arrival this morning on the ferry boat from Saucellto. On their taking to the small boat the tide was so strong that they were carried to Saucelito before they could make a landing The captain could not be seen, but Peter Hanson, one of the seamen, made the following statement to-night: "When the captain realized the danger of his position he cast an chor, but it would not hold. Soon the schooner struck, and, knowing the dangerous charac-ter of the cargo, he ordered out the boat and we all left the vessel. As it was impossible to make the landing through the surf. th captain ordered the boat headed for the Gol den Gate and the tide carried us to Sauceito.

The Powder was shipped by Bandman, Neil son & Co., of this city, and intended for rail oad construction purposes.

The vesse: was literally obliterated, a few pieces of floating wreckage being all that can be seen. She was valued at \$7,000 and owned by S. B. Peterson, of this city, and insured for

The explosion was distinctly heard at Oakland, San Jose, and even as far as Sacramento a distance of over 100 miles. Captain Jordan, of the ship Commodore, which arrived to-day from Port Discovery, says that they felt the shock fifteen miles out at sea. The injured life saving men are progressing favorably.

THE WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY.

The Chicago Farmers' Review has the following weekly crop summary: 'The general tenor of reports from winter wheat states continues to be favorable for seeded grain. Fourteen Ohio counties making re-The fields are well protected with snow and the plants look very healthy. Similar rethe canton Thurgau. His term, which began on Jan. I, will end on Dec. 31. President Deucher was vice president last year. As president he receives a salary of \$3,000 a year. ties make a uniformly favorable showing. Reports were received this week from twenty-seven Illinois counties, embracing onethird of those growing winter wheat. but five of these report the winter wheat For in ten outlook as favorable. Reports from Clay, Bell and H Franklin, Hardin, Lawrence, and Wayne counties show that wheat has been frozen, and that fields are covered with frozen sleet. In fifteen Kansas counties the prospect for growing grain is considered fair to good, while Harper, Lyon, and Pioneer counties report the wheat outlook as look-ing badly. Nine Wisconsin counties report the wheat outlook as generally favorable. ed. Hog cholera is prevailing with considerable virulence in Illinois and Iowa, and prevails with more or less virulence in Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio. In Johnson coun'y, lowa, the hoge are dying in very large num-

THE ANTI-CANADIAN BILL.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, introduced in the house on the 17th a bill to protect American vessels against unwarrantable and unlawful discrimination in parts of British North America. The bill authoriges the president to prohibit vessels bearing the British flag and coming from such ports from entering ports of the United States or from exercising such privileges therein as he may define. It also author therein as he may define. It also auth rizes the president to forbid entrance by and from the provinces of British North America of all merchandise, also all cars, locomotives, or other rolling stock of any railroad company chartered under the laws

THE CRIMINALS CONFESS.

The Mystery Surrounding the Missouri Pacifle Wreck Cleared Up.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15 .- The Journal says: Mr. J. W. Dalby, division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, in this city, received a dispatch from Nebraska City, Neb., vesterday, to the effect that David Huffman and James Bell, the two men under arrest for wrecking the passenger train near Dunbar, had made a full confession of their terrible crime.

A special telegram received by the Journal from Nebraska City later on confirms the message to Mr. Dalby. It says: "Huffman and Bell, the men accused of wrecking the Missouri Pacific passenger train at Dunbar and causing the death of Engineer James De Witt, made a confession at the Grand Pacific botel Tuesday night in the presence of Sheriff McCullom and Missour! Pacific detectives, who have been with the two men since their arrest. Two men who registered as George Fairchfld and Frank K. Tutt, Kansas City, came to the Grand Pacific late Thursday evening and were assigned to room 4. About midnight Speriff McCullom and the state's attorney came to the room with Dave Huffman, who remained there for about an hour. Bell was then brought in and remained for an equal length of time. Their stories were exactly similar, although Huffman tried to turow the principal part in the fiendish deed on Bell. This is not believ-ed to be the case, as the facts already show that

IT WAS HUPPMAN WHO PLANNED THE WRECK. There is now no doubt of their guilt and it will be no surprise if they are taken from jail and speedily lynched. The guard at the county jail has been increased and officials are on the alert to prevent any attempt to bang the prisoners. Excitement is at high mark and shows no sign of abatement. Bell lives near Umadilla, a small station on the Burlington & Missouri River, tourtees miles from Dun-bar. Bell is a renter, while Huffman was formerly a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, but has lately been living on a farm with his brother, near Dunbar. Bell came to Dunbar last Saturday with a train and spent his time in drinking at Mof-fat's saloon. Huffman was his constant companion and up to Tuesday fat's salooo. Huffman was his constant companion and up to Tuesday night they were intoxicated most of the time. Tuesday a farmer named Rogers came down to Dunbar from Umadilla to see about Bell's team, on which he held a chattel mort gage, and which he thought Rell was trying to dispose of. He pressed Bell to satisfy mortgage, and Tuesday evening they h mortgage, and Tuesday evening they had a row in Moffat's saloon, which culminated in the arrest of both. They were taken before a justice and gave security for their appearance. Huffman and Bell soon returned to the saloon, but about 10 o'clock their conduct became noisy that City Marshal Nelson ordered Moffat to close the doors of his saloon, which he did. Huffman and Beil went out on to the street and soon di-appeared. Then their devilish work began. It seems that they had planned for several weeks to wreck a train

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ROBBERY. Both of them were broke and they wanted to leave the country, but could not do so on account of their straitened circumstances. The express car contained in the neighborhood of \$16,000 in its safe, and carried eighteen huge

silver bricks consigned to Kansas City, which were worth fully \$1,000 each.

Shortly after they left Moffat's saloon they made for the Missouri Pacific train and followed it up in a northerly direction. A short distance and of town the Ruelington and Missouri Pacific train Missouri Pacific train Missouri Pacific train the Missouri Pacific train the Missouri Pacific train the Ruelington and Missouri Pacific train the Ruelington and Missouri Pacific train the Missouri Pacific train train the Missouri Pacific train the Missouri Pacific train t distance out of town the Burlington and Missouri River crosses the Missouri Pacific track, and at this point the two men stopped to break in a tool house and carry away a clawbar and track wrench with which the spikes were drawn and the fishplates removed. It was a clear, moonlight night, and as the wreckers resumed their journey, they could see three miles of straight track before them. Huffman said in his confession that the fish plates had been taken off and some of the spikes drawn, when the head-Bight of a locomotive loomed up in the distance and the cast bound passenger came thunder-ing along with its load of sixty human lives. Huffman and Bell threw down their tools, and not stopping to carry away the plain evidence of their guilt, scampered off into a ravine. They heard plainly the crash, the hissing of the escaping steam, and the eries of the pas-sengers, but they stopped for a moment only. They then ran up through a corn field and turning east approached the house of fluffman's brother, John Huffman, a respectible young farmer, which was about 3.00 yards from the point of the wreck. Huffman had gone to the assistance of the passengers, and his wife, who had been aroused, was

STANDING NEAR THE HOUSE. Huffman went up to her and she said, "Have you seen the wreck?" "No." he replied, with apparent surprise and before going to it stopped to introduce Bell and say that they had walked from Dunbar to spend the night. Huffman and Bell went out to the wreck and offered to assist the passengers, but did not do so, and returned to Huffman's brokher's house. Here is where their nerve went back on them and both agree that they intended to rob the express car of its valua-

bles but they did not have the opportunity.

Huffman said they had no idea of the amount of money that was on the express that night, but they knew they would certainly get something if they diched the down passenger. While they were working on the track Bill weakened and suggested that they go home without tampering with it any further, saving that several people would surely be killed. Huffman replied "It don't make a d—n bit of difference how many get killed. We want the money."

Huffman and Bell stopped the remainder of night at the house of the former's brother's and were formulating plans to leave the coun try in case there was any suspicion aroused against them, when they were supposed to appear before the coroner's jury, which began its investigation of the wreck at Dunbar on Wed

THE SURBOUNDING COUNTRY had been thoroughly aroused by the fright-ful deed, and posses of farmers were speedily organized and started out in every direction. At the coroner's inquest the next day John Huffman testified that about 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night he went out to draw a bucket of water and saw two men walking on the track, one of whom be recognized as his brother. Then, too, footprints were found in the snow which corresponded exactly to the shoes of Huffman and Bell. They were followed from the track down into the rayine and through the cornfield into the house, man and Bell both testified that they had come from Dunbar by an entirely different route, and that they lied was shown by the tracks in the ravine and through the cornfield Sheriff McCullom arrested them shortly after they left the witness stand, and with Mr. Pal by of the Missouri Pacific, brought them to this city to prevent them from being I nched THEY LEFT NONE TOO SOON,

For in ten minutes after they departed with Bell and Huffman, both heavily manaciel, a mob of citizens appeared at the jail and demanded the prisoners. Sheriff McCullom has spread it around that the prisoners were to be taken away on the train, but instead of this they quietly recured a sleigh, and managed to hustle them out of town before the people were aware they had gone. The mob was surprised at being so eleverly outwitted, and seeing pursuit would be of no avail, disband-

Neither of the two men belong to the Knights of Labor and their sole of ject, acthe express car after it had been thrown into the ditch. They thought that the confusion would enable them to do this, but they were mistaken, and the fruit of their crime doubtless made them weaken. Their preliminary examination occurred vesterday, and they waived their hearing, being bound over until the next term of the district court without

bond. Bell is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, of Scotch-Irish descent, and unmarried. "He is apparently about 30 years old and is rather dissipated. Huffman is two inches taler and is a man of fine physique. He has two brothers now employed as brakemen on the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney. He has a florid complexion and in the vicinity of Dun-bar has the reputation of being a thorough

A contract to extend the Denver and Rio Grande road from Red Cliff to Glennwood Springs, by August I, has been taken by James Carlise for \$2,000,000. THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Texas expended over \$2,000,000 for the public schools during last year.

One mayor of a Paris arondissement divorced 300 complex the other day. There were over 3,000 miles of new railroads built in this country last year. It is now beleived that Archer, the fam-

A detachment of United States soldiers fired upon a party invading Oklahoma, which they had ordered back, and killed one man.

ous English jockey, left a fortune of \$1,-

The cholera has appeared in Chill. Father McGlynn has again been summoned to Rome, but refuses to obey.

The Rev. W. E. Parsons of Washington

City says that city is "the wickedest" in During the first six months of last year in England 449 persons were killed by railroad accidents, and 1,680 were injured. Of

the killed 202 were railroad employes, and

of the injured 958 were employes. A table compiled from dispatches to the Boston Post from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States gives the total gross exchanges for the week ending January 11, 1887, compared with those of the corresponding period of 1886 to be \$982,210,648. Omaha stands thirteenth on the list with a total of \$4,767,

283; increase, 49.8 per cent. In consequence of the ill-health of the archbishop of Armogh the pope has accorded him a co-adjutor bishop.

Negotiations were completed at Jackson, Fla., by which a Dutch syndicate of bankers in Amsterdam, Holland, acquired from the Florida Land and Mortgage company, limited, a vast body of timber land in West Florida. The purchase embraces a solid area of nearly 900 square miles, heavily timbered. This is the largest transaction made in the state since the great Disston sale in 1881. The syndicate propose to form a great land and colonization company-building a railroad into the purchase and colonizing from Holland.

Parsons (Kas.) dispatch says: Last week the Christian church, three miles north of here, was totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire was a mystery until to-day, when a half-witted young man named Ruby Couffman confessed that he had set the building on fire to warm the cattle that were shivering with cold in the pasture near by. The young man was arrested and lodged in jail at Erie.

A'RATTLING SET-TO.

Which Was Decided at the End of the Twenty-Eighth Round, Lawrence (Mass.) disputch: A remark able prize fight was fought here last night in the presence of a small number of sporting people, between Jack McAul ffee, of Brooklyn, champion light weight of America, and Harry Gilmore, of Toronto, light weight champion of Canada. They fought for Holk's international diamond prize belt for light weights and a purse of \$500. In addition \$3,000 was put up inside the ring on bets. The men were in excellent condition and both scaled within a limit of 133 pounds. Twenty-eight rounds were fought, occupying an hour and fifty-two minutes. The fight was only finished by Gilmore falling senseless in the ring under the terrible blows inflicted by McAuliffe. the sixth round, McAulifie evidently coming out the better man. From the sixth to the twenty fifth round the fortunes of the men varied and McAuliffe's confidence was visibly increased. twenty-tifth round McAuliffe started in to finish Gilmore, who had begun to show signs of weakness, but the latter whose face was puffed up badly, fought with des and continued to make a good ight. McAuliffe got the best of the twenty eighth round, but Gilmore continued to show "game," and it was not until the twenty-seventh round that he began to give away, McAuliffe reining blows upon him

In the twenty eighth round Gilmore was very grougy and McAuliffe struck him fully heavy blows in the face, Gilmore finally falling senseless on the floor and was un able to respond when time was called. Mc-Auliffe claimed the fight and it was awarded to him. Gilmore recovered and decided to continue the fight, but was prevented by his backers and referees. He was fright fully punished and was put to bed with physicians in attendance upon him.

A MURDERER'S END.

John Wilson was hanged in the jail yard at Norristown, Pa., on the 13th. The crime for which Wilson suffered was the murder of Anthony W. Dealy, a farmer of Montgomery county, in a dispute about wages n January, 1880, he cut Dealy down with a cleaver, and then attempted to destroy traces by cutting the body into pieces and throwing them into the stream. confessed the deed two years after the murder, while delirious with drink in Chicago.

THE OUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, Jan. 17 .- At a meeting at Oldham, the mayor presiding, a motion to ignore the queen's jubilee was carried, whereupon the navor said there were enough present in favor of the celebration to warrant his going on with the preparations for the event. A great uproact , the mayor being roundly bissed and booted.

TEXAS AND THE TARIFF.

Austin special: The house to-day passed a resolution requesting the Texas delegarevenue and tariff laws as may be required for an economical government and for deserving pensioners.

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 18 .- General Lawrence Sullivan Ross was fnaugurated governor of Texas at noon to-day for a term of two years. The retiring governor, John Ireland is among the leading candidates for General Maxey's seat in the United States senate.

Lincoln's Wise Words on Labor.

There is no landing place on the stairway from latior up to capital. There are no bolted doors along the ascent. It is treason to make out an irrepressible conflict between them. The fact was never better put than by Mr. Lincoln lu his first annual message: "There s no such relation " he said, "between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Many independent men everywhere to these states a few years back in their lives were bired laborers The prudent, compless beginner to the world labors for wages for awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy looks or jand for himself, then labors on his own account for awhite, and at length hires and or new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous system which opens the way in all, gives hopto all, and consequent energy and progres and improvement of condition to all?" -Co.

THE HADDOCK CASE.

Sioux City special: A decision was reached to-day as to when the Haddock murder and conspirators are to be tried. March 21 was selected and on that day the famous trial will begin. The state was granted the right to select which one of the defendants shall be tried first. It is generally under-stood that Arensdorf will be tried last.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

What is Being Done in Both Branches of the National Congress.

SENATE, Jan. 13 .- The senate resumed the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill. The matter was discussed at some length, but no final action was taken. At the conclusion of Senator Evarts' speech, Senator Collom stated his desire that a vote should be taken to-day, but Senator Hoar suggested that he and other senators desired to speak and that there was no desire to delay the vote unnecessarily. Finally unanimous consent was given that a vote shall be taken to-morrow. The anti-polygamy bid (the senate bill with the house substitute) having been received from the house, the amendment was non-concurred in, and a conference asked, and Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Pugh were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

House, Jan. 14 .- Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, submitted the conference report on the electoral bill and it was agreed to with out debate or revision. After the reception of a number of committee reports the house went into committee of the whole for consideration of senate bills upon the private calendar. At 4 o'crock the committee rose and the house passed half a dozen private senate bills, including one for the relief of sufferers from the wreck of the stramer Ashulot. The house then took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to

be for the consideration of pension bills. House, Jan 13 .- The house passed the bill amending the law regulating the removal of causes from state to federal courts. The bill increases the minimum jurisdiction of the circuit courts from \$500 to \$2,000, takes away from circuit courts the jurisdiction of causes in favor of assignees of promissory notes and bills of exchange; and restricts to the defendant the right to remove a cause from a state to a federal court. Mr. Tucker then called up the bill providing for the bringing of suits against the government of the United States, and after a very brief discussion it was passed. The next bill called up was one extending for one year from its passage the right of action in cases arising under the captured and abandoned property act. Pending debate, the house adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 14 .- Mr. Cullom moved to proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill. Agreed to-37 to 12. After debate, the presiding officer having stated that the question was on agreeing to the conference report, Mr. Frye moved to recommit the report with instructions to the senate conrees to insist on striking out section 4 and substituting section 5 of the senate bill dso on striking out section 5 and substiuting therefor section 19 of the senate bill which provides for an investigation of the subject of pooling. Mr. Evarts said be would vote to recommit, believing that ac-tion would bring congress and the country arer to a good bill than ever before. Mr. fullom said he should regard the vote on the motion to recommit as a test vote on the question. The vote was taken and resulted-yens, 25; navs, 36. The conference

report was agreed to-yeas, 4"; nays, 15. House, Jan 15 .- In the morning hour the house proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing the investigation of the books, accounts and methods of the Pacific railroads which ave received aid from the United States. The morning hour having expired the committee rose without action. Crisp, of Georgia, presented a conference report the inter-state commerce bill, stating that he did not do so for the purpose of asking action upon it at this time, but in order that it might be printed in the Record, and in a bill from this ordered. Crisp gave notice that he would call up the report at an early day. The river and harbor bill was hen considered until adjournment.

House, Jan. 17.—Bills were introduced; By Anderson, of Kansas, calling upon the atthorney general for information as to the lend authority under which the directors of the Union Pacific railroad company consolidated that company with the Kansas Pacific company and Denver Pacific railroad company, and reorganized the same under the name of the Union Pacific railroad company. By Findlay, of Maryand (by request), to make gold and silver toin jointly legal tender. The house refused, yeas 113, nays 137, to consider the inter state commerce report. The bill passed for the relief of dependent parents of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support. total number of persons who will be benefited by the second section is estimated at 33,105, and the annual cost to the government will not reach \$6 000,000.

SENATE, Jan. 17 .- The senate proceeded to consider and pass the pension bills on the calender. Forty pension bills, principally house bills, were passed, and the pension appropriation bill appropriating \$75,000,000, was taken up and passed with only immaterial amendments. The army appropriation bill was then taken The bill was passed with a few unimportant amendments. The senate bill to establish agricultural experiment stations n connection with agricultural colleges was aken up as unfinished business. Senator Ingalls characterized the bill as exceedingy crude and imperfect. Without definite

action the senate adjourned. House, Jan. 18 .- The house in the morning hour resumed consideration of the joint tion in congress to vote for the repeal of resolution for an investigation of the acthe present tariff laws and for such internal | counts of the Pacific railroads, which was passed without division. It authorizes the secretary of state to appoint and fix the ampensation of three competent persons, the compensation not to exceed \$3,000 each per annum, with necessary expenses, to examine the workings and financial management of the Pacific railroads and to ascertain whether they have performed the obligations they are under to the United States. The resolution names the details to be examined into and provides for access to all books and accounts of the companies indebted to the United States.

SENATE, Jan. 18 .- Senator Hawley reported a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five senators and eight representatives, to consider the expediency of holding, in 1892, an international exhibition of the industries productions of all countries; passed. A letter was recently received at the treasary department from R. G. Hold, president of the International Range association, asking that an order be issued prohibiting the importation of cattle into the United States from all countries where contagious diseases exist. The senate then took up and passed the house bill to declare a for feature of bonds granted the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railroad comp-ncy (Backburg road), the forleiture to anply to lands east of the Mississippi and to confirm to the New Orleans & Pacific rail-road company (assignee of the other company) other granted lands not forfeited.

SENATE, Jan. 19 .- The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, between the Eads bridge and the mouth of the Missouri river, was taken up and passed. Elmunds reported a bill to authorize the president of the United States to protect and defend the right of American fishing vessels. American trading vessels and other vessels in certain cases, and for other purposes. Senator Mitchell reported back lavorably the house bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, now disabled and dependent on their labor for support.

House, Jan. 19.-Mr. Worthington reported a bill for the completion of the pubie building at Nebraska City, Neb. Referred to committee of the whole. Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio) offered a resolution which was referred to the committee on Pacific railroads, that the secretary of the trensury be requested to inform the house of representatives as to the sums of money which were owing to the United States on he first day of January, 1887, from the Pacific railroads that have received aid om the government; and what will be he result to the treasury, and the effect pon these debts if the house bill No. 8,138 (the Funding bill) should become a law, and its provisions be complied with. Inter-State Commerce bill was considered, out no vote reached.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

A Determined Effort to Ferret Out and Punish the Haddock Murderers.

Sioux City special: The news that the indicted parties connected in the Haddock murder case would have their trial March 21 has been already telegraphed and commented on in these columns, but your correspondent will give the afterdap and more full particulars up to date concerning matters in this case, of both prosecution and

The attorney for the defense will plead for all the indicted conspirators except as to Grandia, for whom Judge Pendleton will fight. Grandia will be tried first, as ruling of Judge Wakefield. The cases will no doubt be tried before Judge Lewis who will be called in by Judge Wakefield. The defense made a hard fight to have Arensdorf's trial come up first, but the judge decided in favor of Prosecuting Attorney

Now that the trial has been set for March both the defense and prosecution are showing their hands. i. e., that at no time were the sheriff, D. W. Wood, defense, or prosecution sure of the whereabouts of Peters or Treiber, the latter two making a baker's dozen that were indicted for the conspiracy to do up the Rev. Haddock. The approachng trial has found the defense in a better shape to fight than the prosecution, and the failure of the latter may, to a large extent, be laid at the door of D. W. Wood, the attorney who had the confidence of the Law and Order league, and the paid attorney of the Methodist Episcopal associa-Wood's had break was a thunderpolt in the camp and compelled new counel to be employed, and an entire new heary or line or action to be couplayed.

Your correspondent had a ball hour's ouversation vesterday with one of the ding attorneys for the defense, and while the fact that Grandia's case will come up first and Arousdori last, does not in the east cause any doubt in the minds of the defense of the ability to get a fair trial for Arensdorf. In fact, it has been intimated to your correspondent that the delease had rather rest their case in the hands of Judge Lewis, he being more familiar, with the trial defense should score any points in the trial or an acquittal, that any errors made or exceptions made in the rulings would have more weight throughout the state or in nate case will be tried by both sides, and the hope is only that outsiders will not be too hasty to condemn a young and grow ing city-for where is there a city but what ans its good as well as evil associates? The prosecution must fight this case to the end and an example be made of all evil doers. There is not a citizen of this place but what desires the guilty parties brought to trial and punished, if it can be proven that he was the one who fired the latal shot. The parties for both the prosecution and defense are able and competent to handle the case, and are determined to either convict or acquit. There is no justice in insinuating that Sioux City upholds the nursier; that a fair trial cannot be had, as the mugwimp Chicago News will have it. The above named paper is unfair to both sides, and it is fawning to gain a point here in Iowa and elsewhere, while it neglects to watch and keep an eye on its own wicked State and Clark streets. As indicated or noted in a former article, the attorneys on both sides and the judge are gantlemen of ability, and are fully able to try the case. The statement of Leavitt, and the reportal utterances of a few of the other idicted Ones, must be proven.

A few saloons are still open and they are of the upper class, running day and night whisky straight, 15 cents. The worst rum-holes are closed, and just what will be done with the few time alone will tell. The places open in defiance of law are orderly, and so far no proceedings in law have be lodged against any of the owners. neither of the saloons is a very large stock of liquors kept on hand. The man who wants his bitters is willing to pay, and no questions are asked of the barkeeper as to when he will be enjoined.

THE WORK COMPLETED.

Washington dispatch: The department of agriculture's estimates of the area, product and vaine of corn, wheat and outs for permanent record are completed. The official work of the year has been thoroughly reviewed with the aid of state co-operation, and all available data of crop production and aggregates are substantially those recently reported. The corn crop, in round numbers, aggregates 1,650,000,000 bushels, grown on 75,000,000 acres, and bas a farm value of \$615,000,000. yield is 22 bushels per acre-64 bushels lass than that of last year. There is an increase of area of over 3 per cent and a decrease in product of 14 per cent, while average price has increased 12 per cent, or from 32.8 to 36.6 cents per bushel. The gregate product of wheat is 457,000,000 bushels from an area of nearly 37,000,000 acres, having a farm value of \$314,000,-000. The average value is 68.7 cents per bushel against 77.1 for the previous crop, and 64.5 cents for the great crop of 1884. This is a 35 per cent reduction from the average value between 1870 and 1880. The yield of spring wheat centers is better than was expected early in the season and on the Pacific coast much worse. The general average for winter and spring wheat is nearly 32.4 bushels per acre. The product of oats is 620,000,000 bushels, 5,000,000 less than fast year-from an area of over 23,000,000 acres, producing a value \$186,000,000. The average yield is 26.4. bushels, against 27.6 last year. The average value is 29.8 cents per bushel; last year 28.5 cents per bushel.

WARNED TO BE READY.

LONDON, Jan. 17 .- Several Germans in England have received telegrams from the Gergran consul in London requesting them to be prepared to return to Germany at 44 hours' notice and report to their respective mintary reserve headquarters.