

# THE OREGON SCOUT.

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## AMERICAN FISHERIES.

Full Text of the Edmunds Bill Now Pending in the Senate.

The bill reported by Senator Edmunds from the committee on foreign relations to protect the rights of American fishing and trading, and its vessels and American fishermen, provides that whenever the president of the United States shall be satisfied that American vessels and crews visiting in the waters or ports of British dominions in North America are denied or abridged in any of the privileges secured them by treaty or law, or are unjustly vexed or harassed in the enjoyment of such rights, or shall be prevented from purchasing supplies as provided for by the treaty, many of such cases, it shall be lawful for him, at his discretion, to issue a proclamation denying vessels and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance to the waters, ports or places, vessels in distress excepted, and he may qualify, limit or renew such proclamation from time to time as he may deem necessary to the full and just execution of the act. Vessels violating such proclamations shall be forfeited to the United States and such forfeiture shall be enforced. Persons violating the provisions of this act are to be fined not to exceed \$1,000 and imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both.

The report of the senate committee accompanying the bill construes the three mile clause to mean three miles from shore, irrespective of head lands. It is also reported that the committee has referred to the Canadian legislation, which permits numerous magistrates to deal with seizures of American vessels according to their various conceptions of the law, the committee says: "Had it been in the power of the Dominion government to make Canadian government and concludes the right to fish within three miles of the Dominion shores no practicable value to American fishermen and that there is no necessity whatever for American fishermen to resort to Canadian waters for their fish."

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## THE INDIANS WILL MOVE.

They Agree to Relinquish Their Reservation and Sign a Treaty.

Helena (Mont.) special: A Ft. Assiniboine special to the Independent says that a courier is just in from Ft. Belknap Indian agency with a report that negotiations between the Indians at that point and the commissioner had been completed with the exception of signing of a treaty, which is to be done to-day. The treaty is as follows: In consideration of payment by the United States each year for ten years the sum of \$115,000, the Indians agree to relinquish all of their present reservation with the exception of a small portion located in the eastern part of their present reservation, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Snake creek and running in a southerly direction to the west side of the Little Rockies; thence east over the summit of the same to the head of Beaver creek; thence north to the mouth of Poplar creek; thence west along Milk river to the point of beginning. This section will have an area of about 700 square miles. Payment is not to be made in cash, but to consist of merchandise, cattle, horses, etc., to the amount agreed upon. The Indians are reported to be well provided for at the present agency, but without a single exception seemed well pleased with the prospect of removal to new quarters. Under the influence of Agent Baldwin the Indians begin to realize that they must yield to the dissolution of tribal relation and accept land in severalty, and engage in agricultural enterprises to secure future support. The commission will have fulfilled its mission in this section in a manner most satisfactory to all of the parties concerned very soon.

## A CHIEF CLERK RESIGNS.

Washington special: The resignation of Maj. George M. Lockwood of New York, who has been chief clerk of the interior department for the last seven or eight years, was accepted to-day by Secretary Lamar. Maj. Lockwood placed his resignation in the hands of the secretary when the latter took charge of the department, and at the latter's request he has remained in the department up to the present time. Maj. Lockwood has made arrangements to go into business in New York city.

## Russia's Last Sovereign.

For two generations past it has been prophesied that the reigning sovereign of Russia would prove her Louis XVI, but he does not yet seem to have appeared. The writer was in St. Petersburg at the time of the late emperor's murder, and the general gloom which pervaded the whole city directly it was known and an overgrown royal family might easily believe, were they likely to improve their financial condition, which, after all, is not, perhaps, quite so desperate as it suits Berlin and Vienna bankers to make out. But the experience of France may be quoted to show that a republic may be not less costly than a monarchy, and it is certain that Russia like Austria, would infallibly break up into a variety of hostile nationalities, to her complete political effacement, if the dynasty which alone binds her discordant elements together were once overthrown.—London World.

"Water, is this squab all right?" "Da' squab's all right, sho' enough, sah." "He is in de nest not two hours before you ordered him, sah." "In the nest, chif I thought he might have been on the roost. I've just found a squab a inch long on him." "If it had been a pig, I'd have thought you caught him in the pit."

A freight train reaching Paducah, Kentucky, carried a burning car of cotton in which were found the charred corpses of four tramps.

## FIRE IN DENVER.

Denver special: A disastrous fire occurred at 4 o'clock this morning. The corner of George L. Goulding, corner of Sixteenth and Wazee streets, was destroyed. Thirty-five head of stock were burned. The burnt stock consisted of eight thoroughbred Galloway bulls, the property of Leonard Bros., of Missouri, valued at \$800 to \$1,000 each; 11 imported Jersey cows, the property of McIntock, a Kentucky breeder, valued at \$225 each; 2 horses, 1 shorthorn bull, and 1 steer. The total loss of stock is about \$13,000. The loss on building is \$1,000; insurance, \$10,000. The fire was caused by a tramp sleeping in the hay loft.

## THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

SENATE, Jan. 20.—Senator Hoar called up the conference report on the election bill, which was agreed to without further discussion and without division, and then the senate, at 1 o'clock, went into secret session. When the doors reopened the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 20.—The following committee reports were submitted and referred: From the committee on territories, a bill for the admission of Washington territory. From the committee on foreign affairs, for the suppression of the opium traffic. From the committee on library, for completion of the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg. From the committee on agriculture, authorizing the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution of seed in the drought-stricken section of Texas. The inter-state commerce bill was discussed the remainder of the session, but no vote was reached.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—Numerous petitions were presented by several senators for amendment of the oleomargarine law and for the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and were referred to the committee on finance. Brown offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the president to communicate to the senate copies of all the correspondence with the government of Mexico in regard to the seizure and sale of the American schooner *Bonessa* in the port of Tampico, and copies of all correspondence between the state department and the late Minister Jackson, with Jackson's letter to the president on the subject of his resignation.

HOUSE, Jan. 21.—After reading the journal, the speaker stated that the regular order was the vote upon the adoption of the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent to have a special vote upon the fourth section, and Weaver, of Iowa, asked to have a separate vote on the commission feature, but Crisp, of Georgia, objected to both requests. Mr. Hamham, of Illinois, moved to recommit the amendment to the conference committee and Mr. Crisp raised the point of order against that motion. The speaker knew of no rule which authorized recommitment of a conference report and sustained the point of order. A vote on the measure was then taken, resulting yeas 219, nays 41.

## OFFER OF LOUISIANA.

HOUSE, Jan. 22.—Wallace of Louisiana offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that the president and senate have agreed to, and ratified, a convention by which the terms of the treaty between the United States and the government of Hawaii has been extended seven years longer, and that the treaty contains the admission of certain articles free of duty. The committee on judiciary reported back adversely the resolution calling on the attorney general for information as to the legal authority under which the directors of the Union Pacific railway company, consolidated that company with the Kansas Pacific railway company and the Denver and Pacific railway company, and reorganized the same under the name of the Union Pacific railway company, under which this last named company issued stock and trust bonds. Laid on the table. The committee on public lands reported back an amendment to the bill for the sale of lands in the territory of Louisiana, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg land grant, and to confirm the titles of certain lands, with the senate amendment thereto, with the recommendation that the amendments be concurred in. The committee on territories reported back adversely the bill to amend an act relating to the territory of Alaska. Laid on the table.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—The senate bill concerning postoffices of the third-class, providing that they shall not be changed into postoffices of the fourth-class where the gross receipts amount to \$1,000 per year, and where the box receipts and commissions constituting the postmaster's compensation amount to \$1,000, was taken from the calendar and passed. The senate then proceeded to consideration of the bill to authorize the president of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases. An amendment offered by Senator Vest for the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony in regard to the losses and injuries inflicted by the British authorities upon American fishermen was lost. Yeas 17, nays 27. The bill then passed. Yeas 46, nays 1, (Kiddberger).

HOUSE, Jan. 24.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury in response to a house resolution calling for information concerning the indebtedness of the subsidized Pacific railroads and the effect of the passage of the house funding bill. It was ordered printed. Under the call of states a number of bills were introduced and referred, among others one of Mr. Springer of Illinois, proposing a constitutional amendment changing the time for the assembling of congress to the first Wednesday in January of each year. The river and harbor bill was then considered, but no advance was made.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—Mr. Blair moved to lay aside the unfinished business and take up the proposed woman suffrage constitutional amendment. Carried—25 to 16. Following is the text of the woman suffrage amendment: "The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or a state on account of sex. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article." After discussion a vote was taken on the resolution and it was rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 34. The president officer laid before the senate a message from the president transmitting a communication from the secretary of state and correspondence on the subject of the proposed Nicaragua ship canal. Ordered printed.

HOUSE, Jan. 25.—The enrolled copy of the inter-state commerce bill was signed by the speaker, and after it has been signed by the president of the senate, it will be sent to the president. Mr. Turner of Georgia called up the Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Pierce. The majority resolution declares the seat vacant, while the minority resolution confirms the right of Pierce to the seat. The majority resolution was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 33.

## ITS PROVISIONS SET FORTH.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill as Agreed Upon by Both Houses.

The inter-state commerce bill as agreed upon by both houses of congress provides that all charges made for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property by common carriers shall be reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Section 2 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive, directly or indirectly, from any persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property than it charges or receives from any other person or persons for doing a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

Section 3 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, or corporation, or locality or particular description of traffic.

Sections 4 and 3, the long and short haul and pooling sections, are as follows: That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation for a shorter or longer haul than for a longer haul, the shorter being included within the longer distance, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, within the terms of the act, to charge and receive any greater compensation for a shorter or longer haul, provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge a longer haul for a shorter haul for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may, from time to time, prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Section 5 shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any proportion thereof, or in any case of agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance, shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 6 requires that after ninety days from the passage of the act every common carrier subject to its provisions shall have printed and kept for public inspection, schedules, showing the rate, fares and charges, and in addition to requiring the railroads to give publicity at all of the depots on their lines, the act gives authority to the commission where it is proper and necessary to require them to give publicity to their rates to other places beyond the lines of their several railroads. It also provides that the rates, fares and charges shall not be raised except after ten days' notice, but that notice, however, shall be simultaneous with the reduction itself.

Section 7 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any combination or agreement to prevent the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination.

Section 8 declares that any common carrier violating the provisions of the act shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fees.

The ninth section provides that persons claiming to have been damaged by the action of common carriers may proceed for recovery of their damages either in the courts of the United States or before the commission, but not before both tribunals. The act also provides that it is a misdemeanor to violate any of the provisions of this act, and puts the maximum of the fine which may be imposed at the sum of \$500.

The seven following sections contain the commission features of the bill. They provide for a commission to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the president with the advice of the senate, whose term of office shall be for six years, except for the first appointments, which are to be for two, three, four, five, and six years. Their principal office shall be in Washington, but they may hold sessions at other places than Washington, and a single member of the commission may take testimony anywhere, as may be directed by the commission.

These commissioners have salaries of \$7,500 each. The commission has the power to appoint a secretary with an annual salary of \$3,500, and has authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employes as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior. It is also provided that nothing contained in the acts shall abridge the remedies now existing at common law or by statute.

Section 23 appropriates \$100,000 for the purpose of the act for the fiscal year ending June, 1888.

Section 24 provides that the provisions of the sections relating to the appointment and organization of the commission shall take effect immediately, and that the remaining provisions of the act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

## THE FISHERIES DIFFICULTIES.

Ottawa (Ont.) dispatch: The announcement yesterday, that considerable cipher correspondence by cable has been passing between the British government and the governor-general's office, caused unusual interest here, as it is understood that it is in relation to the fishery difficulty and the retaliatory attitude recently taken at Washington. It is positively known that the British government impressed upon Sir John McDonald the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with the United States. The fear of being drawn into trouble with the United States by some bungling act of the Dominion government has undoubtedly given considerable uneasiness to the British government, and there is little doubt that Lord Salisbury is disposed to yield to any reasonable strain in the treaty rather than strain it to its utmost limit. Hon. George E. Foster, minister of marine and fisheries, has been sent for and is now hurrying here.

The Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of the marine and fisheries, in an interview held to-day concerning the Belmont bill, said that whilst the bill appeared to assume that American fishing vessels had trading rights in Canadian waters, the treaty of 1818 gave them no such rights. He says the Canadian government has not in a single instance refused any fair rights of hospitality to American fishermen, and that if congress directed Canadian vessels of the privileged denied to American vessels in Canadian ports it will only prevent Canadian fishermen from trading in American ports. Measures of retaliation looking to the complete abrogation of trade between the two countries, Mr. Foster says, he does not believe the American people will ever sanction.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

A bold attempt at robbery was made on the Chicago and Alton St. Louis train Wednesday night near Independence, Mo., in which the brakeman and fireman received close calls. Fortunately the devilish plot miscarried.

The college at Holden, Mo., one of the most magnificent educational institutes in that section of the state, was consumed by fire the other morning.

J. J. Upchurch, the founder of the order of United Workmen, now having a membership of two hundred thousand, died Tuesday at Sieleville, Missouri.

Joseph Gilman Clark, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has given \$1,000,000 to that city to found a university, and has already petitioned the legislature for an act of incorporation.

Professor E. L. Youmans the famous writer and lecturer on scientific subjects, died Tuesday morning, in New York, in his sixty-sixth year.

The shoe manufacturing firm of L. Johnson & Co., of Haverhill, Massachusetts, has made an assignment to secure debts of \$90,000.

A dispatch from Muskegon, Michigan, chronicles the death of Levi Truesdell, an old merchant, and his son Fred, a bank teller, and the dangerous illness of his daughter, Mrs. Mills.

A dead-lock has arisen in the Nebraska legislature on the senatorship. With fifteen names on the ballot, C. H. Var Wyck received 44 votes and J. Sterling Morton 32. The latter has been absent from the state for a month, and is not a candidate.

A jury at Portage, Wisconsin, acquitted Brakeman Wells of responsibility for the death of another person in the recent collision at East Rio, on the St. Paul road.

M. Chaplain, secretary of state at Ottawa, is said to have resigned because of a disagreement with Sir John A. Macdonald.

## ELECTRICITY VS. HANGING.

Attempts to Change the Mode of Capital Punishment.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: The report of the capital punishment commission will be presented to the legislature on Tuesday next. Dr. Southwick, of this city, member of the commission, was asked what the result of the commission's labors would be. He replied, "The weight of opinions expressed in the replies received by the commission in the circular sent out to prominent lawyers, judges and others in the state, asking their views on the subject, is against hanging and in favor of electricity. The report, therefore, will be in favor of the adoption of some electrical apparatus for executions. That is the end to which I have been working for six years, and if the report of our commission does not culminate in the passage of a bill abolishing hanging, I shall regret to think I have been working in vain. I have noticed that the bill introduced in our legislature last year was copied in Paris and a similar one has been introduced by a Frenchman in the legislative body of France. Germany has taken up the question, and I have just read that in New Jersey attention has been called to our agitation of the matter. I wish that the Empire state would take the initiative in this step toward broad humanity. The only argument that can be brought in favor of hanging is that of its deterrent effect, but I maintain that a man's death would have just the same influence upon society if it were accomplished in secret. Let the prisoner be confined in a state prison and removed from life painlessly and secretly, without the hurrah and sensation that attends a hanging."

## SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Senator Vest from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill to extend the provisions of the law allowing all imported merchandise consigned to interior ports of the country to be immediately transported in bond to such ports without appraisal or delay at the original port of arrival to such interior ports, but which may be, under certain specified conditions, reconsigned by the original consignee.

The house judiciary committee have under consideration the resolution passed by the senate last session providing for a constitutional amendment changing the date for inaugurating the president of the United States from March 4 to the last Tuesday in April. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Tucker, Collins and Caswell. Mr. Crane has introduced a resolution fixing the date at the last of December, and providing for a longer sitting of congress. A compromise will probably be made between these two resolutions, and a substitute reported for passage by the house.

The state dinner at the white house on the 20th, given by the president in honor of his cabinet, was a most brilliant affair. The president led the way to the state dining room with Mrs. Manning, followed by Secretary Bayard and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Whitney and Mrs. Vilas, Secretary General Vilas and Mrs. Sherman, Secretary Lamar and Mrs. Carlisle.

CANNON ENTERTAIN THE SUIT. Milwaukee dispatch: The famous suit of Daniel Wells, Jr., against Peter McGeoch, the well known speculator, with whom he was associated in a disastrous land deal at Chicago in 1883, was decided by Judge Mann in the county court this morning in favor of McGeoch, the suit being dismissed with costs. The suit grew out of a great land deal. Wells and McGeoch advanced \$450,000 to settle the affairs of the stranded firm of McGeoch, Everingham & Co., and immediately thereafter Wells brought suit against McGeoch charging the latter with securing, through misrepresentation, his (Wells') half of the amount paid in settlement. The court decided that Wells was fully informed of the particulars of the deal, and therefore there was no fraud; that it was a "jump" settlement, that must be made on the basis of detailed accounts by Wells. Furthermore, the judge says, the dealings of the firm were gambling contracts and conspiracies against the public policy, and for that reason the court could not even entertain the suit. The court room was crowded and the decision was received with a great deal of interest.

## ATTACKED BY SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Four hundred socialists attended the services in Battersea church to-day. Canon Clarke was escorted to the church by policemen, and in his sermon defended himself against the attacks of the socialists. After the service socialist Burns made a speech outside the church, in the course of which he condemned in the strongest terms the stand taken by Canon Clarke against socialism. He was interrupted by the clergyman himself, who threatened to baptize him in the horse trough. Clarke then retired amid the jeers of the crowd. Burns' mention of the queen and royal family was the signal for jeers and hisses.

## THE TILDEN WILL SQUARBLE.

Albany (N. Y.) special: A skirmish between the heirs of the late Samuel J. Tilden and the executors of his will occurred yesterday in the hearing before the assembly judiciary committee on the bill incorporating the Tilden trust. Executors Andrew H. Greene and Robert Smith were present with their counsel, Lewis Cass Ledyard, to urge that the bill be reported favorably upon at once. Counsellor James Oliver, of New York, appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, and asked for an adjournment of two weeks or until the executors had filed an answer to the suit brought by the heirs to have judicial constructions put upon section No. 35 of the will, which provides for a free public library and creates the trust. The heirs claim that the section is void and invalidates the will because of its ambiguity. Oliver said there was no hurry to pass the trust bill, and although the heirs intended, if the will was declared void, to deed over to the city the Tilden mansion or Gramercy park, with its contents, books and papers at Graystone, and endow the free public library with \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, they objected to the rushing through of the trust bill until the executors were before the court. He explained that there might be something in the executors' answer that would put a different light on the matter. The impression made upon those who heard the argument was that the heirs, if they win their case, want the credit of endorsing the library, and that the trustees want the moral support that the passage of the act of incorporation would give them in the pending suit.

## THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, to-day issued the pastoral letter giving the decisions of the recent synod of Catholic priests. The utterances of the bishop, although guarded on the labor question, show that he is opposed to the theories of Henry George. He says: "Labor and capital, the working classes and moneyed aristocracy, may look for even-handed and impartial treatment at the hands of God's church. Yet no one can fail to see where her sympathies lie or to whom her heart goes out in interested affection; nor will anyone be deceived as to the character of those who threaten her with loss and defection from her ranks should she fail to conciliate them by a betrayal of divine trust or cowardly connivance at moral wrong. Slavery, then, on the part of the men who for paltry considerations under the mask of friendship, under pretense of patriotism, or love of native land, for the sake of filthy lucre or the pretext of temporal gain, would insinuate to a Catholic to turn away his birthright for a mess of pottage, become a renegade to the faith that has sustained and consoled his fathers through generations of persecution; to abandon a church whose temple and altars, whose priests and sacraments have brightened the poor exile's pathway through life and opened to him the beautiful view of the happy home above. How her enemies would gloat over defections from her ranks, and then point the finger of scorn at her rebellious children. Therefore, we warn all faithful Catholics to be on their guard and mark the men or organizations that would institute such profligacy or deem them capable of such base apostasy."

## ON STANLEY, ON!

The Great Explorer Sets Sail for the Dark Continent.

London special: Henry M. Stanley embarked for Brindisi to-day, from which point he will proceed direct to Suez. A large number of reporters and a few notable persons, including United States Consul-General Waller, Mr. Russell, consul at Liverpool, Sir Lewis Paley, and others, were present to see him off. In behalf of the reporters, Sir Charles Williams, the famous war correspondent and ex-president of the London Press club, presented Mr. Stanley with the pocket knight compass which he (Mr. Williams) carried throughout the Sudan campaigns in which his work as correspondent was so conspicuously excellent. Mr. Stanley's last of his friends as the ship moved from her moorings were in answer to a question as to the time of his return. He said: "I will return as soon as I can. Present my kindest regards to my friends in America, Belgium and England." The speech was answered by three lively cheers, which the famous explorer acknowledged by repeatedly raising his hat and bowing his thanks.

## VIEWED BY THOUSANDS.

Cleveland dispatch: In a plain black casket, at the morgue, to-day, lay the body of Mrs. Antoinette Cabalek, the unnatural mother who on Thursday butchered three of her children and fatally wounded two others and then hanged herself. Clasped to the bosom of the dead woman was the body of baby Willie. In a white casket near the black one lay the bodies of Annie and Marion, the two other children. Thousands of people were attracted to the place and it required the services of a detail of police to keep the crowd in order. This afternoon the bodies were buried at the city infirmary farm. No prayer was said or other religious services attempted. The two coffins were deposited in one grave: James and Ionia, the little boy and girl who were so terribly wounded by the fiendish mother, are still alive at the city hospital, Vaclor Cabalek shows signs of insanity, and it is feared that the awful trouble will unsettle his reason.

## HEARING A MORMON'S PLEA.

Washington dispatch: The United States supreme court listened to arguments this afternoon on the appeal of Lorenzo Snow, a Mormon citizen of Utah, indicted, tried, found guilty on three separate charges of unlawful cohabitation with seven women whom he called his wives and sentenced in each case to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$300 and costs. After he had served out his first term he applied to the Third district court of Utah for discharge on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he had only committed one continuous offense and that the judgment in two of the cases were void. He maintained that the court which tried him had no right to segregate a continuous offense into separate and distinct periods and then try and punish him three times for the same offense. The district court, however, decided that upon his own showing he was not entitled to a discharge, and therefore denied his petition for a writ of habeas corpus. From that decision he appealed.

## INDICATIONS OF A CONFLICT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Daily News professes to know that there is extreme danger of war. It says that the government is alarmed on account of its having heard that Germany is likely within a few days to ask France to explain the meaning of the French military movements on the frontier.

## VIENNA VIEWS.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—Articles governing the landsturm which have just been published, show that nothing except blindness, deafness, dumbness and lameness will exempt men from service, and that drafts from the landsturm will be used to fill up the gaps in the regular army and navy reserves. The news was rather surprised the country, such sweeping and stringent conditions not having been expected.