# THE OREGON SCOUT. JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers. . . . . OREGON. UNION.

### A DIABOLICAL BUTCHERY.

Cool Confession of an Atrocious Crime by New York Ex-Saloon Keeper.

New York special: Edward Unger, who is charged with the murder of August Bohle, No. 22 Ridge street, and afterward shipping the mangled remains in a trunk to Baltimore, made a full confession of the horrible tragedy to Inspector Byrnes last night.

At 6 o'clock last evening Unger was taken out of his cell and shown the trunk in which eremains of his victim had been packed. The accused man shuddered at the sight of the trunk and turned away. The saw, hammer and knife were then shown him. The sight of the weapons with which the crime had been committed were too much for the wretched assassin, who almost fell to the floor with fear. The prisoner was then led back to his cell again, but before being locked up Inspector Byrnes told him that when he was ready to tell the truth to

let him know. At 9 o'clock last night Unger called the turnkey and requested an interview with the inspector. The prisoner was brought from his cell and taken to the inspector's private office, where he said he was ready to tell the whole truth. Unger then in the presence of Inspector Byrnes and several witnesses made the following statement of his crime:

"I live at No. 22 Ridge street. I have known August Bohie since November, 1886. I first met him in my lager beer saloon in Eldridge street, where he called upon me about an advertisement I had put in a paper for a partner, but could not agree about the price and I sold the place out, and soon after Boble came to live with out, and soon after Bohle came to live with me in Ridge street. The agreement was that he should pay half the rent and one-third the household expenses. After sup-per on the night of Thursday, January 20, Bohle and myself were alone talking about different matters. About 9:30 he was sitting on the sofa and I was in the act of poking the fire. He was very profane and called me some very hard names. I told im to stop, and put my hand up to turn his head away. He struck me. I sprang at him and attempted to strike him with the poker. We then grappled and he picked up a kulle and attempted to stab me. I ran into the bedroom and picking up a hammer from off the chest, he mAde another attempt at me with the knife and I received a slight cut on the hand. I then struck him with the hammer and he stag-gered. I struck him again, and the head of the hammer sunk deep into his skull up to the handle and he fell dead on the sola. This was about 10 o'clock. I expected my struck him with the hammer and he stagson home and in order to conceal the re-mains of the dead man I took Portuguese, and with deck hands some carg the body from the sofa and laid it on the floor. I then took the cot upon which Bohle used to sleep and placed it over the body and covered it up with the bed clothes. When my son came with the bed clothes. home I told him that Bohle had gone out. Shortly alterwards we went to bed in the same room with the dead man. On the following morning, after my son had gone again, ready to sail again in a few hours. Sev-to work I went to Grand streat and bought eral canal boats laden with coal were laid up a saw for ninety cents and two yards of rubber. Before returning to the house I took several drinks of whisky. On reaching home I spread the rubber on the floor and put the body on top of it. I then started to cut the body up with a saw. I first severed the head from the body, wrapped it up in paper and laid it aside. I then cut both legs off and I think the left arm; and finding the legs too long to put in the trunk, I cut both feet off and placed

# A FORMIDABLE STRIKE.

Common Cause. NEW YORK, Jan. 27-By noon to-day, if the

programme adopted last night is carried out, no work will be done on the water fronts of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Nearly 50,000 men will be more or less involved. They will include longshoremen, grain handlers, coal heavers, grain trimmers, bag sewers, canal boatmen, tug boatmen, lighter men and every description of workingmen. If this war is declared no vessel will be able to leave port, as the pilots will be drawn into the struggle. Their interests are with the workmen and it is alleged that out of sympathy, if for no other reason, they will refuse to take out the shina.

Already steamship companies have begun to feel the effects of the trouble and now that the strike .; made general the difficulty will be much greater. The idea of the executive board of district assembly No. 49 is that only by general action can the demands of the men be enforced. The matter has been referred to the general executive board of Knights of Labor and met with their sanction. Twenty thousand men are now on a strike.

coal shovelers, longshoremen, freight handlers and men employed on the river front to almost every capacity and the number is augmented to close on 40.000 by strikers on the Brooklyn and Jersey shores. In consequence it is al-most impossible for any of the steamers for Europe or coastwise to leave the port. An order went forth yesterdav from the headquar-ters of the Longshoremen's union, which was backed by the Knights of Labor assembly No.

49 and this morning the men turned out. The Old Dominion line has got a few men working and at the hendquarters of strikers it was reported at noon that a number of the green hands who were taken on Monday had The men are considerajoined the strikers. bly clated at the favorable reports that the walking delegates are bringing in. One dele-gate stated that not a single steamer had been able to take a regular supply of coal, and conse-quently would not be able to sail on the day of appointment. At the Cuoard docks the Gal-ia could not be discharged because a majority

of the plece men turned out. The next move will be to get the engineers on the tug boats to refuse to burn coal or tow it in. Other labor organizations who are de-

pendent on the coal supply will be compelled to quit work. The ferry boats are seriously inconvenienced on account of the lack of coal. No disturbance occurred up to noon. The strikers believe the dispute will be settled before the end of the third day. The strike along the river front of Brooklyn

also went into effect this morning. All the men went out quietly, peaceably and deter-minedly. Freight accumulated on the docks ready for shipment, while several vessels were waiting to discharge cargoes. At the Morgan company's dock, pier 35, the

men went to work this morning, as the com-pany sgreed not to handle any boycotted irelight.

The dockmaster had hard work to keep pace with the demand, as much freight that had been delayed in consequence of the hoycott and strike is now being moved. At the prosome cargo to the men it needed to unload the Pequot. On the dock were about twenty men at work. but the scene was dull to that usually present-ed on the arrival of a Providence boat and when there are 300 or 400 men at work on a vessel which is usually unloaded and loaded

An Anchor line steamer was docked, but no attempt was made to unload her after the passengers had debarked. Both piers 20 and 21, belonging to this company, were guarded by the police. At pler 3, North river, there were vessels waiting to have their freight moved, but no men could be procurred to do the work.

It is expected that the Transatlantic steam-

# THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

Fifty Thousand Laborers Unite in One Minister Pendleton Gives His Views on the Matter

New York Dispatch: Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States minister to Germany, who arrived on the steamer Saal yesterday, said he had come on a short visit. He intends to rest two or three days and will then go to Washington to report to the secretary of state. After that he will go to his home in Cincinnati, where he will remain a brief period before his return to his post.

Mr. Pendleton was asked as to his views of the possibility of a war in Europe and the general feeling in regard to it at the German capital, and replied that he had been on the ocean for nearly two weeks and was not informed as to recent developments in the matter and since he landed h had not been able to catch up on the busi ness, "The situation," he remarked 114794.88. The powers of Europe from a general leel-ing of insecurity have been making im-mense preparations. There are tremen-doos military works and armainents on every side. I heard Von Moltke say that it was a condition that it was a condition allairs that must have a sola 84.2 tion. It may have changed since then The reichstag was dissolved on the ques-tion of the military bill on the Friday be Lere I left Beriin. Nothing new occurred be ore I sailed

Mr. Pendleton said that he could not see that any one in Germany desired war. In fact every effort was being made avoid it. The old emperar was extreme! anxious to have peace during his tim Bismarck was not ready for war now. 11would not be ready until the military bit had been passed and thear ay reorganize

"In fact," added the ambassador, "A seems to me that Bismarck would accord easily with any proposition for peace wit honor. The emperor will in a short time celebrate his ninetieth birthday. Bis celebrate his march is sevenly two. Both wish for peace. The middle classes are not auxious or war, as the burden will fall heavily upon them. There are, however, certain classes in all condition swho would be advanced by war. But the great mass of the people desire peace. Their opinions, how-ever, count for nothing, as Von Moltke, Bismarck and two or three others settle such matters. One peculiar thing would strike Americans in Europe-that is how little the people influence the policy of the rubers.

Mr. Pendleton then spoke at some length on the struggle in the reichstag over the bill providing for an increase of 62,600 men for the army for a period of seven years; of its advocacy by Bismarck; of the refusal of the reichstag to grant it for more than three years, and of the dissolution of that body practically as the story was told at the time from day to day in the dispatches. Mr. Pendleton concluded with the remark that it was impossible to tell what the result might be. Everything depended on the

decision of the chancellor.

# CANADA'S BOAST.

#### The Dominion Declares Its Readiness For War.

Ottawa (Ont.) dispatch: It is officially stated that the government, in response to an appeal to the mother country, has just received assurances from the imperial authorities that men-of-war will be despatched to the maratime province in the spring for the purpose of co-operating with the Canadian cruisers in the enforcement of the fishery protective service. The promise of the English government has created great satisfaction in official circles and indicates that American vessels will be more rigidly excluded from our waters during the next season than in the past. A cabinet minister, speaking on the subject, expressed mself at "I have come to the conclusion that American legislators, having gone so far, will never yield their consent to the appointment of a commission. The Glouces ter fisherman will not venture into our waters again in force, and next April will witness the first startling fall off in their trade. Two years hence the splendid Yankee fishing fleet will be a thing of the past. Let them resort to retaliation if they will, and the result will be that that game will work both ways. Portland, now a winter port of Canada, will decline, while Halifax, under a new order of things, will flourish. Civil war between the eastern and western states would follow the adoption of the retaliatory bill."

# A JUDGE FIRED OUT.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 1.-Late to-night information reached the police of a bold attempt to assassinate Judge James W. Fitzgerald, of the police court, at his residence on Findlay

About 9 o'clock this evening the side door bell of the judge's residence rang, and he answered it in person. He had no more than opened the door than the man, who was blackened, fired a revolver, the bullet passing through the judge's coat on the right side, but not entering the flesh. The judge hastily slammed the door and the

would be assassin made good his escape. The police have not the slightest clow to the identity of the miscreant, but his motive y undoubtedly revenge for some judicial act.

# THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

SENATE, Jan. 27.-Senator Culloin offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Whereas, Since March 31, 1885, the secretary of the treasury, in his monthly statements, has treated the fractional silver coin in the treasury as no portion of the cash balance; therefore, resolved, that the finance committee of the senate be authorized and be directed to examine into this subject and report whether additional legislation is required to make the fractional silver coin now in the treasury a part of the available cash balance; and also whether it will be judicious to provide for having such fractional silver coins recoined into standard silver dollars. The agricultural experimental bill was considered, but no definite action was taken.

House Jan, 27.-The speaker announced the unfinished business to be the river and harbor appropriation bill. Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) withdrew his demand for the reading of the expressed copy and the question recurred on the passage of the bill. The bill was massed-yeas 154, nays '94-in the exnet form in which it was reported from the sommittee on rivers and harbors. Hammond, (Ga.) from the committee on judiclary, reported adversely the joint retion providing for the election of United

States senators by the people of the United States. SENATE, Jan. 28 .- The senate discussed without action the bill to prohibit members of congress from acting as attorneys or employes for railroad companies holding charters or having received a grant of lands or pecuniary aid from the United States. Senator Berry addressed the senate in advocacy of the bill. He did not believe a senator drawing \$10,000 or \$20,-000 a year from the Union Pacific or the Northern Pacific railroad could act and vote impartially on the Pacific funding bill or the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill. Two messages from the president were presented, one vetoing a pension to Benjamin Obekiah, and the other vetoing the bill for the relief of H. K. Belding. The messages were laid on the tabl

HOUSE, Jan. 28 .- Mr. Forney presented presented the conference report on the bill making an annual appropriation of \$4,000 for the equipment of militia forces of the United States and it was agreed to. The house then went into committee of the whole on the pleuro-pneumonia bill. Discussion took place by Swinebarne, Warner, Springer, Hatch and others, but the committee rose without final action.

SENATE, Jan. 29 .- The senate bill toamend the law establishing the Yellowstone park, was taken up and discussed. Ou motion of Hoar, the bill was amended by inserting a provision for the appeal to the district court of Wyoming territory in case of imprisonment: and it was passedyeas 49, nays 8. The Pacific railroad unding bill came up as the next special order, but was, on motion of Hoar, postponed as a special order till Monday, February 7.

Horse, Jan. 29 .- On motion of ham of Texas, the bill passed appropriating \$10,000 to emble the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution of seed in the drouth stricken counties of Texas. After further business the house went into committee of the whole on the passed. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was also passed.

House, Feb. 1.-The bill passed authorizing the construction of a passenger bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia. The house refused to pass the bill pensioning Carter W. Tiller, the father of the soldier who died in Andersonville prison, over the president's veto, year 136, nays 115, there not being a constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative. Adoos introduced a bill to provide for the manufacture by Americans of first-class modern guns for the navy and sea coast defenses. The bill appropriates \$20,000,-000. Oates called up, in the morning hour, the bill to prevent the appointment of congressional committees to attend funerals at the public expense, outside of the District of Columbia, and also to prohibit the draping of public buildings in mourning except upon an order of the president. SENATZ, Feb. 2.—The senate resumed consideration of the Sundry civil bill. Senator Allison, from the committee on appropriations, said: "The estimates for the next fiscal year are \$395,000,000. Judging from the estimates made last year and the receipts up to the 1st of January last, the recepts for next year, including the estimated postal revenue, will be \$410,029,000, mak-ing a surplus of \$15,000,000. After the lebate, in which Scantor Teller made a

strong plea for the naval and army appro-priations, the bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the scante. The general appropriation for the survey of ublic lands was increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000 and the hill was then passed. The house bill to bridge the Missouri river batween Omaha and Council Bluffs was reported from the committee on commerce and was passed.

# SENATOR INGALLS' IDEAS.

#### Annexation of Canada and Central America to the United States.

Washington special: Mr. W. W. Curtis, of the Chicaga News, had an interview with Senator Ingalls this afternoon, of which the following is an extract: Senator Ingails declares himself, with his characteristic states. He coined a word to express his doctrine, and it was a "continental republic." The unanimity of the assault upon him by the English and Canadian papers since his speech on the fisheries resolution would seem to indicate that the blows he struck were felt, and were a good deal more than a disturbance of this air. That he struck a popular chord in this country is shown by the deluge of letters that set in upon him the day after his speech was delivered, and still continue with increasing numbers. He has received a good many of board, and from Canada, as well as from citizens of the United States, and all the Canadian letters were anonymous, vituperative, vindicative and insolent to the last degree The letters received from this country have debate, and are all congratulatory, enthusinstic and grateful. I asked the senator to show me some of

the letters, and pointing to a great pile on his desk, he said I was at liberty to help mysolf, and after some urging permitted me to make copies of a few samples, without giving the names. I asked him if hy had read the attacks upon himself in the English and Canadian papers. "My attention has been called to them, he realied. "The tone of the editorials in the leading London journals is a further illustration of the temper of English and the English people toward America and our institutions. They attempt to divert the issue from the gravity of the accusation to the insignificance of the accuser. The real question is not whether Mr. Ingalls is obscure, but whether his allegations are ions of the bill. The sction of the committrue or false. No supercillious allosions to me or my state can distract attention from the real principles in the controversy. We have been so submissive, so forbearing in the past, that the world is coming to be leve us a nation of cowards. There has been such a transfusion of the dry rot of postoffice appropriation bill, which was anglomania into our social system, such na adoption of the single glass, and th "aw." the jargon, and the raiment of England, so much flap-doodle and whipsylabub, ten, custard, and nonsense about kin dred blood and the land of Skakespeare and Milton, that there has been a tem porary aberration of the intelligent, and a suspension of self respect on their part of the American people who forget that England is the only enemy we have on the face of the carth. It is time that the American people awake to the fact that the statesmanship of the ninetcenth cen tury requires the unification of this continent under one homogenous government from the frozen sea to the inter-oceanic whenever it may be built. canul canal should be our southern boundary. My dream, and I believe the settled convictions of the American people is a conti Canadian press and the announcement nental republic. That is the manifest des-that Great Britain will shortly dispatch tiny, that is the inevitable tendency of the political forces of the American people It is their only safety, and instead of wasting our power in petty intigues with savages for a naval station in the Pacific sea wiser and more commanding policy would Admiral Porter has directed at be to establish relations of international tention to the fact that twenty seven of friendship with our Canadian neighbors on the north and our Spanish neighbors on absolutely defenseles, eleven of them, to wit: the south, and not permit the machina-New York, San Francisco, Boston, the lake tions of Great Britain to foment disturbances that will defer such an alliance or render it impossible."

DYNAMITE ON A SHIP.

#### An Explosion Occurs Soon After the Vessel's Start.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 .- As the last bell was ringing at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the .departure of the steamship Guyandotte from her pier in this city for Norfolk, Va., Robert Sinclair, the mess boy, said a young man about 25 years of age came harriedly from the closet room. The boy's attention was fixed and he noted that the stranger had a brown mustache and whiskers, and that he wore a derby hat, light brown overcoat and dark trowsers. These observations were made while the stranger hurried ashore and disappeared among a knot of persons at the oot of the gaug plank.

The steamer, Cantain B. Kelley in com-imand, proceeded on her voyage, but when off Long Branch au explosion occurred in the af-terpart of the saloon, by which Captain Kel-ley and James Justin were slightly injured. It is believed to have been from dynamice mached in a satelled that shed base. packed in a satched that had been left in the

closet room. Sinclair told the captain of the stranger who hurried above as the last in the straight be-fore the steamer sailed and naturally he is regarded as how up placed the satched con-taining the experieve. The steamer at once put about and arrived at her does at 10.30 toright. The amount of damage to the vessel as not been obtained yet.

The Guyandotte left with a mixed c rgo, though only partly loaded. She carried fire sales and fifteen steerage passeagers, with a crew of forty-two. At the moment of the explosion the captain was in the pilot house. The detonation was heard in every part of the vessel and captain when the the pilot house. vessel, and caused such excitationant among crew and pressingers. Captain Kedler at once signaled to the engine room to stop, and an investigation was begin. It was discovered that a hole about fifteen feet square had been coursed by the explosion through the main and hurricane decks and much damage had been done in the soloon and the outside joiner work on the main deck. The cabin was filed with spinters of timbers, In evening was meet with spinners of choices, a piece of which struck a passenger named D. A. Kelly, who was reading in the saloon, and was severally orthest on one knew. James Justine, a waiter, was also struck by pieces of fiving wood and was slightly injured. The machinery of the vessel was found uninjured, declares himself, with his characteristic emphasis, as in favor of the annexation of dition to continue the voyage and he pat back. Canada, and the entire Central American Ing from the clovet where the explosion occurred is about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high. Sinclair says he noticed the stranger some filteen minutes before he came from the closet, and he acted as though he desired to avoid attention. Then he passed from Sinclair's observation until he came from the close et and went down the plank. He was the last person to leave the vossel before she sailed. He person to leave the vessel before she safed. The carried a satched when first seen, but had none when he left the ship. The bellef on board is that the stranger left his satched, containing some powerful explosive, in the closets, which are blown to atoms and which locate the center of the explosion. Capitain Kelley will see no one to night; no person has been permitted on board, and the pier of the company is guard-

#### SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The president read the inter-state com merce bill and has referred it to the attorcome from every state that could send a ney general for examination. It is not mail as far as Washington since the last likely that the president will act upon the bill much before the ten days period. A number of applications have been received for the appointment on the commission provided for in the bill, but the president has not given that particular subject serious consideration.

> THE house committee on agriculture decided to report adversely on the bill introduced by Delegate Carey of Wyoming, regarding pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases among cattle. This measure was drafted by the National Cattle Growers' association at their recent session in Chicago, and provided for an appropriation of \$1,000,060 for carrying out the provis-

them in the trunk. I then placed the body clothing of the deceased and some paper and put them in the trunk and tied the with me. I boarded a williamsburg boat and when in midstream I threw the head into the river. I then went to the residence of Henry Siegel, No. 205 Throop street, Brooklyn, but on finding that he was not well I told his wife that Throop street, Brooklyn, but on finding that he was not well I told his wife that Bohle had gone to Chicago. I returned home and on the following day I shipped the trunk to Henry Benz, No. 395 Kent avenue, Brooklyn. On the same day I press to this city, having pasted the follow-ing address upon it: "John A. Wilson, Bal-timore, Md., to be called for." The trunk The Morgan line longshoremen, who had was brought to this city and transported by Adams' express to Baltimore. "I did not mean to kill Bohle. He was

a very quarrelsome man and I believed my life to be in danger when he struck me. I took the method I did of disposing of the body because I wanted to save myself and family from disgrace.

Unger identified the trunk and the bloody

sembled officers that 72,000 men of the reserves would be called out immediately and be drilled in the use of new repeating rifles. This announcement taken in conjunction with the reported words of Crown Prince Frederick William at the same reception, means that the situation is still serious and renews public alarm. Advices Vienna say the issue is expected of an official order prohibiting the exportation of horses from Austro-Hungary, it being feared that the closing of the German markets to foreign buyers might result in an excessive drain upon the Austrian mar-

The committee of the Valkes-Partei has issued an address in which it declares that the leading question before the electors is the preservation of constitutional rights; that if the reichstag admits the claims of the government that it has authority to fix the military charges, the people will no longer have power to avert the immoder-ate increase of taxation and the creation

The Frankfort Gazette has a dispatch from Rome saying that the vatican is sur-prised at the assertions of the organs of ussian government in relation to the attitude of the pope.

#### A BOLD BURGLARY.

Allentown (Pa.) special: Yesterday morning burglars broke into the office of Dr. J. G. Hillegrass of Peanburg and secured a safe weighing 1,200 pounds, in which was a large sum of money and bonds valued at \$50,000. They loaded it upon a truck and started south. Nearing Mc-Leans' station a fast freight was heard approaching on the same track. Not having time to unload the burglars deserted the truck and ran off. The engineer did not see tion until his engine struck it with great force. The truck was shattered to splinters and the safe thrown into the ditch. No serious damage was done to the train. The cale was returned to the owner.

Many go out for wool and return shorn.

them in the trunk. I then placed the body on top of the legs and the arms on top of the body. I wiped up the blood with some blothing of the deceased and some many clothing of the deceased and some paper and put them in the trunk and tied the trunk up. I then left the house and went The State of Georgia, of the State line, and to the Grand street ferry, carrying the head the Suevia, of the Hamburg line, the Inde-with me. I boarded a Williamsburg boat pendent, of the Florio Rubotino line to Italy, the ing on Saturday, but will probably not be able to do so unless the strike is settled.

The coastwise and southern bound steamers due out to day, and the Trinklad for Bermuda, avenue, Brooklyn. On the same day I the City of Columbus for Florida ports, the transferred the trunk by Westcott's exthe

twice struck and gone back, subsequently went out again on the order of a "beach walk er," The work of loading the steamer Al-giers was discontinued. Big piles of freight are stacked up on the pler awaiting sbipment. About 4 o'clock this afternoon thirty Italians were secured and put to work. The strikers made no trouble beyond jeering at the Italians. The Helvetia, of the National line, reached Unger identified the trunk and the bloody clothing brought from Baltimore. The coroner's inquest in the matter will be held Tuesday. WAR PREPARATION. Berlin despatch: At the court reception Berlin despatch: At the court reception three gangs were loading cargo at the three hatches. The non-union men are of all nation allties. A sufficient number of men have been obtained to work by the White Star line. They will have the Brittanic ready to sail on Friday. This will be one day late. The Wyoming ar-

rived at the Gulon docks at noon. Later in the day men were put at work unloading cargo. RIOTOUS ITALIANS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 30 -In Clark's court, a retreat for Italians on Seventh street. Michael Catalona refused to allow two un known Italians to sleep at his house until they could obtain work. They went next door, where there was a christening, and told of Catalona's inhospitalle treatment. When the latter went in to participate in the festivities he was upbraided for his conduct, and finally some one struck him. This was the signal for some one struck him. This was the signal for a free fight, in which every one of fifty Italians who were in the room took part. Kulves, raz-ors and pistois were freely flourished, and chairs, pokers and everything that could be handled were used as weapons. After wrecking the furniture, the rioters withdrew to the court, where the fight was kept up until a report that the police were coming disaversed the mob.

ing dispersed the mob.

Four of the participants-Michael Catalona, Darri Bell, Augustine Amende and Insetio Dati were found to have been seriously wo ed. The two former have ugly cuts in their sides and will probably die. Amende and Dati were terribly gashed about their faces and bodies but were not fatally injured. Eleven Italians, who were in bed feigning alcop when the police arrived, were arrested and will be held for riot.

#### LOST ON THE SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The British ship Kapunda, which left Loudon December 11 for Fremolie, Western Australia, with emigrants, collided near the coast of Brazil with the British bark Ada Melrose and was sunk, and 300 of those on board were drowned. The Kapunda was an iron ship of 1,084 tons and was commanded by Captain Masson. The Ada Meirose also went to the bottom. All told 304 persons were drowned

Plattsmouthites held a mass meeting to discuss the needs of that city in the way : legislation.

# DOTS AND DASHES.

A La Crosse dispatch says a passenger train on the Burlington road ran over a sleigh load of people a mile south of Nelson. Alexander Dream, engineer on a steamboat, was killed, and William Mailer, J. F. Schenberger and James Kane were injured but none fatally.

Advices from Guanatamo report the explo sion of a boller on the estate of Senor Miguel and the killing of five persons and wounding of twelve others. The loss was considerable

The cable of the French company between this country and France is broken at some point between St. Pierre and Brest.

A company of Italians has undertaken to light Rome by electricity generated by waterpower at the Tivoli falls.

Excitement has been occasioned among the colliers throughout Scotland by a strike of three thousand miners at Airdrie for an adcance of a shilling per day,

Thomas B. Connery, a New York journalist, has been nominated secretary of the legation to Mexico.

The Michigan house passed bills to break up the stockades in the lumber and mining camps and to prohibit the importation of Pinkerton detectives into the state.

Another dynamite cartridge has been exploded on the Geary street cable road in San Francisco. A large piece of iron was broken out of a car-wheel.

The heirs of Rono W Renault propose to hold a meeting in Pittsburgh next month and preand in Illinois and Missouri, including \$40,-300,000 worth in Peoria.

A German has been arrested in London for writing threatening letters to Baron de Rothschild.

The American whaling fleet has degenerated to 121 vessels, one third of which are offered or sale. The total catch of the year just ended was 20,000 barrels of oil and 300,000 ounds of whalebone.

# READY FOR A CONFLICT.

New York dispatch: A Columbus, O., spe cial says: In northern Ohio there is much excitement over the possibility of a war with Canada. Governor Foraker is constantly receiving letters from patriotic citizens asking leave to raise home militia In connection with this a ompanies. United States army man has revealed something hitherto unpublished. During the discussion of the Canadian trouble the war department at Washington ascer-tained minutely the strength of the militia in every state, and requested from the Ohio authorities information as to the number of troops, their arms and the time in which they could be concentrated at Cleveland in case of an attack on the Canadian frontier.

The International Union of Bricklayers and Masons, now holding a session at Washington, discialms all affiliation with socialists, anarchists, or communists.

SENATE, June 31 .- Senator Van Wyck offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a report as to whether any national banks are leaving money or discounting notes requiring payment in gold coin only. Adopted. The senate then proceeded to consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. After a discusion, in which Senator Allison furnished every detail in connection with the bill, the reading of the bill was resumed. After disposing of fifty-six pages of the

bill out of 104, the senate adjourned. House, Jan. 31 .- Mr. Lawler offered the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS. The belligerent tone of the Canadian press and the announcement a fleet of war ships to cruise in the vicinity of our northwestern coast line, indicate hostility towards the United States, growing out of our position on the fishery question; and, WHEHEAS, growing our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific harbors are ports, Hampton Roads, New Orlenns, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Maine and Rhode Island ports and Narragansett Bay, are in urgent need of immediate defense; and, WHENHAS. It is alleged that Great Britain and Casada are

in possession of charts and exemplifications of all our harbors and coast defenses therefore, Resolved, That the president be

and is hereby requested, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to inform the nouse of representatives at an early day what steps, if any, are necessary, in his judgment, to provide for this emergency, SENATE, Feb. 1 .- The credentials of Algernou S. Paddock as senator from Nebraska for a term commencing March 4, 1887, were presented and placed on file. The senate then resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation hill. In the discussion of one of the items Allison said that if congress appropriated the full amounts estimated for by the various departments and added thereto what would be required for the various pension bills there would be little, if any, surplus left for next year, unless the revenue was largely increased. The total amount estimated for was about 406,000,000. With out disposing of the bill the senate ad-

Horse, Feb. 1 .-- The bill authorizing the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad company to build its road across Fort Meade military reservation, Nebrask, was passed. The house passed, by a vote of 129 to 96, the bill providing for an additional justice for the supreme court of the District of Columbia. A resolution requesting the senate to furnish the house a duplicate engrossed copy of the senate bill forfeiting certain partions of the Northern Pacific land grant was adopted. An evening session was held, at which the fol lowing tills were passed: The senate bill authorizing the president to confor the brevet rank on army officers for gallant services in Indian campaigns; the house

journed.

bill authorizing the secretary of war to eredit the territory of Dakota with \$27,-650 for ordnance and ordnance stores is-I sued to said territory.

I asked Sountor Ingalis to give me his ideas on the continental republic a little more in detail, but he said he intended to say something on this subject in the senate soon and did not want to spoil his speech.

### A WAR FEELING.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: It is learned that there are a number of Italians of this city engerly watching the chances of a war with Canada and are ready to be led into the dominion if occasion demands, to show their loyalty to the United States. Mr. A. J. Oishe, a well known Italian, says he has just discovered a very pronounced war ele ment among his people here, "I went into a saloon," he said, "and found it full of Italians. As soon as they saw me they b can to shoul and gather around me: 'Here s the man who can lead us into Canada, they said, he knows us and he can speak our language,' and they picked me up and carried me about in their enthusiasm. Mr. O she said that yesterday morning a lot of is people came to his store and talked enthusiastically about the prospect of war. They are loyal and they want to show their loyalty. They claim that they can raise 2.000 men in Buffalo alone, and 5,000 in the state.

# RAISED FROM \$4 TO \$4,000.

Prairie City (Ia.), special: The banking house of L. E. Seachary & Co., recently had an experience with one of the most daring for \$4. The draft was made out to Thes. partment of the government, and these In-Allen and the money paid. It now trans-pires that one Thos. Allen presented a draft for \$4,000 at the Newton, Kansas, Commercial how the Newton, Kansas, Commercial bank for collection which was the identical draft for \$4 drawn by Seathrough a McPherson bank and has so far escaped detection

tee was based upon the pendency of Hatch's pleuro-pneumonia bill.

In the secret session of the senate the nomination of J. C. Matthews of Albany, colored, for recorded of deeds of the district was reached and discussed for an bour, the majority of thesenators presenting their reasons for the vote they were about to cast. The nomination was rejected. The vote is understood to be 117 to 37. Of the minority three are republicans, and a proportionate number of the majority are said to be democrats.

The president has pardoned James D. Commings, convicted in January, 1885, of making false vouchers in what are known the naval frand cases and sentenced to imprisonment in the district jail for two years and to pay a fine of \$2,000. His time of imprisonment would have expired on the 26th and the pardon remits the fine.

#### A THREAT AND A WARNING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30,-All was quiet along the docks to day. A ruinor in circulation contained both a threat sud a warning. The former was that the sumply of coal to the gas companies would be cut off in a week, and the latter a warning to housekeepers to be pre-

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latter a warning to honsekcepars to be pre-pared with lamps in case of an emergency. Some of the New York longshoremen held a conference with a delegation from District assembly No. 54 of New London, Conn. The result was not made public, but it is expected that the Connecticut men will carry the strike to New London if nece-sary. To-morrow morping 3,550 more men will join the strike. This will shut down the work on the decks of the sailing vessels. "tramp" steamers and other steamers on the plers of the East River, Jersey City, Weehawken,

the East River, Jersey City, Weehawken, Bayonne and Brooklyn. They have no griev-ance, but have been ordered out to support those already on a strike. The men who will go out to-morrow were cautioned not to molest or in any way interfere with men who choose to take their places. By this action many hundre is of men employed on the oil docks at Hunter's Point and Bayonne will be thrown Into idleness

# IN REHALF OF THE INDIANS.

Washington special: Senator Manderson, on behalf of "Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses," George Swords, Standing Soldier, Joseph Fast Horse and W. T. Selwyn of the Ogalalla Sioux, has addressed a lettef to Commissioner J. D. C. Atkins asking that the government bear their expenses to Washington on two matters of considerable importance to their tribe and to the whole Sioux nation. The first subject matter pertains to their court established at Pine Ridge agency, in 1884. Of this court, "Young Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses," was elected chief judge, while "No Flesh" was named for second judge. This court was named for second judge. This court affords trial by jury in all minor cases, and has undoubtedly done a great deal of good in civilizing the Indians. The fact that these Indians have voluntarily initiated the white man's methods of securing order and obedience to law is a most interesting forgeries seen in this section. Early in the fact. The court has received recognition James Kirk wanted to purchase a draft Ridge, but none as yet from the Indian de-

ture of Prince George of Leucienberg for the Bulgarian throne is approved everywhere. chary & Co., on the Union National bank of Chicago. Having taken a deposit for the amount he drew on the Newton hank leaving the election of a prince to a new so-branje, in which event Russia will accept the ruler chosen.