: : : OREGON. UNION,

THE CALENDARS WEIGHED DOWN.

Only Ten Days More in Which Congress Car Disputch the Public Business

Washington dispatch: There will be a perfect potpouri in the proceedings of congress during the remaining ten days. The calendars of both houses are exceedingly cumbersome, and so much business of great importance demands attention that more or less of undue haste will necessarily follow. The calendar of the house is composed of eighty-eight pages and 1,175 measures, as follows: Bills in the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, 281; house calendar, 172; private calendar, 671; special orders, 14; bills reported from the private calendar, 8; privilege reports and unfinished business, 16; bills on the union calendar considered under clause 5, rule 24, 13.

The senate calendar has 36 pages, including the index, and 27 solid pages, giving the titles of 344 measures. Most of

these are for general legislation. To-morrow is suspensions of rules day in the house, and the call rests with the committee on claims. The committee on appropriations, however, intends to antagonthis rele with an appropriation bill, and it is generally believed that it will be suc-cessful in obtaining the floor. The legislative, executive and judicial; the consular and diplomatic and the naval appropria-tion bills are on the calendar, while the goneral deficiency and fortification bills are to be reported during the week, thus giving the house quite as much work on appropria-tion bills as it can perform. At 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the house will yield its time for eulogies upon the late Senator Pike of New Humpshire; Wednesday the fisheries bill is to be considered, and Thursday the veto of the president of the dependent parents pension bill, which was reported Saturday from the committee on invalid pensions with a unanimous report in favor of the passage of the bill, the president's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the rules of the house during the last six days of the last session of congress, it is in order to move at any time to suspend the rules and put a measure upon its passage. Beginning with that day it will be quite as impossible to forecast the proceedings of the house a day in advance as it would be to tell the future course of a rud-

In the senate the republicans seem to have outlined pretty clearly the order of business for the week by the programme fixed in conference, although their calculations may be materially altered. order promulgated by the republican senators is as follows:

First-Privileged questions, including conference reports, always in order. Second-General appropriation bills.

Third-Pension bills, general and special. Fourth-House bills, etc., in order, in the morning hour, under the Harris rule. Fifth-After the Harris rule is exhausted, the morning hour is to be devoted to bills The following is promulgated by the re

publican caucus: First-The matter of the naval bills for defense, etc. Consigned to Messrs. Cameron and Hale, to be proceeded with until

2 o'clock, subject to the foregoing. Second—The Eads incorporation bill; the Nicaraugua canal bill; naval bills be fore mentioned, if not then already finished; department of agriculture bill; pleuropneumonia to be reported from the relief mittee on agriculture; the bill for the relief of depositors in the Freedman's bank; labor arbitration bills; bills forfeiting land grants; a bill to prohibit the publication of lottery advertisements; a bill to quiet land titles; the Des Moines land grant matter; the settlement with the Pacific railrands bill; house resolutions to in vestigate the Pacific railroads; a bill to authorize the Pacific railroads to build branches in any convenient form.

THE COUNTRY'S CEREALS.

What is Said of the Condition of the Winter Wheat.

Chicago dispatch: This week's Farmer's Review crop summary is as follows: Injury to winter wheat by reason of recent sleet storms and accompanying cold weather is reported from various points of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, but the general situation as affecting the prospects of winter wheat continues to be favorable. In Hamilton, Hardin and Kane counties of Illicois, the outlook is regarded as precarious, with many of the fields covered with frozen sleet. In Boone, Coles, Kankakee, Knox, Livingston, Marion, Montgomery, Pratt, Pike, Rock Island, Sangamon, Shelby, Tazwell and Williamson counties of Illinois, the crop is variously reported as in fair to fine condition. In Tipton and in several other middle Indiana counties freezing and thawing have been hard on wheat, and have caused some injury. In Elkhart, Hendricks, Marion, Hancock, Porter, and Chio counties of Indiana, the crop continues to look very good. In Trimbull county in northern Ohio, the prospect is poor, but in the other twenty-one countles reporting this week the outlook is regarded as good. In Columbiana and Logan counties in central Ohio, the reports are that the crop is looking finely. Fields are generally bare in Missouri, and in Clay and counties of Western Missouri outlook is poor. In Buchanan, Calloway, Cooper, Franklyn, Howard, Jaspar Lewis, Worth, Caldwell and Monroe coun ties of Missouri the prospect is uniformly The fields in Michigan and Wisconsin are nearly all covered and reports are uniformly favorable. Reports from a few winter wheat counties of Iowa and Minne sota are generally good. In Johnson county of Eastern Kansas the winter wheat s reported dead, and is poor in Allen, Barton, Jefferson, Miami, Osage, Pottawattamie and Wallace counties, but is in a fair condition in Atchison, Chautauqua, Cawley, Greenwood and Labatte counties.

The core movement is free in Ohio and Indiana, but is very light in all other-western states. In Minnesota and Mis-souri there is very little corn for shipment, and movement is very light. Many Iowa and Illinois counties are barren of corn, and are importing corn at from 35 to 40 40 cents a bushel. Roads are badly blocked throughout Dakota, and very little grain of any kind is moving to mar-

MINERS IMPRISONED.

LONDIN, Feb., 18 .- An explosion has occurred in the Cutch colliery, in the Rhondda valley. There are fifty-two men entombed in the mine. Cries can be heard at the shaft, and it is hoped that the men may be saved. The mouth of the shaft is surrounded by relatives of the imprisoned men, and the scene is

heartrend "g. Twenty nine of the imprisoned men have been rescued unburt and eight others have been taken out injured. Sixteen remain ir the jdr and it is reported that six are dead.

John D. Lisle, discount clerk in the First National bank of Baltimore, is reported to be a defaulter for \$10,000. THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

What is Being Done in Both Branches of National Congress. SENATE, Feb. 17 .- The senate result

onsideration of the bill to provide for increase of the navalestablishment (Hale's The amendment offered yesterday by Butler (requiring vessels to be "for sea services") was withdrawn. The bill was then passed-yeas 46, nays 7. The nays were Coke, Jones (Ark.), Plumb, Vance, Van Wyck, Vest and Voorhees. The bill provides for the construction of heavily-armored vessels for coast defense and also for gunboats and torpedo boats, and appropriates \$15,400,000 to be available during five years from March 4, 1887. The

senate then resumed consideration of the Eads Tehuantepec ship railway bill. It recites that the government of Mexico has granted to Captain Eads a concession for construction and operation of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and has authorized him and his associates obtain a charter either in Mexico or elsewhere. Amendments offered were agreed to and the bill nassed. House, Feb. 17.-The message of the

president, returning, without his approval, the bill appropriating \$10,000 for a special distribution of seed, to the drought-stricken counties of Texas, was laid before the house this morning. Lanham, of Texas, moved that the bill and accompanying message be referred to the committee on agriculture. The motion was lost. The question was then put: "Would the house pass the bill, the president's objections to the contrary notwithstanding." and was answered in the negative; yeas S3, nays 160. Hammond (Ga.) called up the con-ference report on the anti-Mormon bill, and of North Carolina spoke against the adoption of the report. The report was adopted by a vote of 202 to 40. The house then went into the committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Belmont offered a sub stitute for so much of the bill not already disposed of. This was adopted, and the bill then passed. Randall, from the com mittee on appropriations reported back the sundry civil appropriation bill the senate amendments, recommending concurrence in twenty-two of those amendments and non-concurrence in 236 amendments. Pending action the house ad-

SENATE, Feb. 8,-Edmunds presented the conference report on the Utah Polygamy bill in the shape of a substitute for both the senate and house bills, and it was agreed to, 37 to 18. The bill now goes to the president. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the river and harbor bill. The bill reported by the committee on commerce, as a substitute for the bill, passed by the house, was read and various amendments were offered by the chairman of the committee (McMillan) and were adopted. Edmunds moved to strike out section 3 (which provides for the acquirement, by condemnation, of land or material necessary in the prosecution of the work of improvement) and the proviso authorizing the secretary of war, when the price asked by the owner shall be reasonable, to purchase property without further delay. Adjourned.

House, Feb. 18,-On motion of Townshend (III.) the senate amendments to the invalid pension bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. Townshend, from the committee on appropria-tions, reported the bill appropriating \$4,-663,104 for the payment of Mexican and other pensions. Committee of the whole. Weaver (Neb.) called up the vetoed pen-sion bill of Simmons W. Hart. The house refused to pass the bill over the veto; yeas, 148; nays, 98—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The house then went into committee of the whole for further consideration of scuate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. After disposing of 156 of the 260 amendments the committee rose and the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills. SENATE Feb. 19 .- The presiding officer

presented several petitions from Ohio posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for the passage of the dependent pension bill over the president's veto. Van Wyck moved to amend the item of \$300,000 for the Missouri river by making it read: ing the improvements at Atchison, St. Joseph, Fort Leavenworth reservation Arrow Rock and Kansas City, in Kansas and Missouri, and Omaha, Plattsmouth, Eastport and Brownville, in Nebraska and lowa." Manderson heartily coincided with the views of his colleague, but did not believe they would be accomplished under the amendment offered. He thought that in addition to the \$300,000 placed under the control of the Missouri river commission for the river south of St. seph, \$100,000 should be appropriated for points north of it. Van Wyck modified his amendment so as to appropriate \$100,000 for the points named in it. Jones, of Nevada, from the conference com mittee on the bill to retire the trade dollar nade a report and stated the points of it. After a lengthy debate the report was agreed to-yeas 49, nays 5. The bill now goes to the president.

House, Feb. 19 .- Matson, of Indiana, from the committee on invalid pensions, in the house reported back the dependent pension bill, with the president's veto message thereon. He asked that the report be printed in the Record, and gave notice that he would call up the bill for action Thurs-day next. Breckenridge (Ark.) objected to the report being printed in the Record. and thereupon Burrows, of Michigan, demanded that it be read. The speaker decided that the report must be read, and the clerk then proceeded to read it. report was listened to with great attention though the reading was several times in-terrupted with applause, which broke out airesh when the concluding sentence of the report showed that the committee was animous in its recommendation. Larham (Texas), presented the conference re port upon the trade dollar bill and it was agreed to without debate or division. house then considered until the hour of adournment, senate amendments to the sun-

dry civil appropriation bill. SENATE, Feb. 21 .- Petitionsfrom a "large number of Grand Army posts" of Ohio, for the passage of the dependents' pension bill, over the president's veto, were laid on the table. The ship canal bill was temporarily laid aside, and the senate considered the river and harbor appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Van Wyck on Saturday last to the item of \$300,000 for improving the Missouri river, and which was to the fect that \$100,000 should be expended at Atchison, Fort Leavenworth, Arrow Rock, Omaha, etc. Omaha, etc. He modified it so as to direct the expenditure of half the \$300,000 at those points under the direction of th secretary of war. The amendment, as modified, was agreed to. Other amend-ments were adopted. The bill was then reported to the senate from the committee of the whole, and was passed without division. A committee of conference was two houses. The senate then took up the of Nicaraugua. Vest offered an amend-ment that the act shall have no force or effect until a concession shall have been secured from the government of Nicaragua, and shall have been submitted to, and approved by congress. Rejected without di-

The bill was then passed-year

Vision.

38, nays 5.

House, Feb. 21.-Dingley, of Maine, presented memorials of Grand Army posts of Asked and Measures Proposed.

Bath and Portland, Maine, asking for the passage of the Dependent pension bill over the president's veto. Referred. Randall presented the memorial of the Rhode Island Radical Peace society against expenditures or vessels and fortifications, and asking or wise statesmanship which will submit rave questions of dispute between nations o arbitrament of reason and international law. Referred. Henderson, of Carolina, from the committee on elections, submitted a report on the Indiana contested election case of Kidd against Steele, which confirms the right of Steele to a seat. Laid over until Thursday. Cobb, of Indiana, then called up the conference report the report of disagreement on the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws. By a vote of 96 to 38 the reports of the conferees was ac-cepted. Cobb then moved that the house cluse to recede from its disagreement to the senate amendments, and agree to the request for a further conference. Agreed to,

SENATE, Feb. 22.—The bill to provide for the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denomination and the issue of coin certificates was reported adversely and placed on the calen-

The presiding officer presented the following letter:

Senators: My office as president protempore of the senate will necessarily rease on the 4th of March next with my present term as senstor. It will promote the convenience of the senate and public service to lect a senator as president pro tempore whose term extends beyond that date, so that he may administer the oath of office o senators elect and in organization. I therefore respectfully resign that position, to take effect at 1 p. m., Saturday next, February 26. Permit me in doing so to express my heartfelt thanks for the eniform courtesy and forbearance shown me while n the discharge of my duties as presiding officer, by every member of the senate.

Yours truly, John Shirman. The communication was ordered entered in the journal and placed on file. The bill making appropriations for the military academy was then passed.

Houre, Feb. 22.-Mr. Bland, of Missouri, as a privileged question, called up the vetoed bill increasing the pension of John W. Ferris. He bore testimony from a personal knowledge of the claimant to the merit of the claim and asked that the house pass the bill over the veto. The house refuse to pass the hill over the veto yens, 132; nays, 93-not the constitu-tional two-thirds vote in the affirmative: The house then resumed in committee of the whole consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The recommendations committee on appropriations were concurred in and the committee having risen conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the esclution expressive of regret at the death of Senator Austin A. Pike, of New Hampshire. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house adjourned. SENATE, Feb. 23.—Petitions in very large

numbers from Grand Army posts asking for the passage of the dependent pension bill over the president's veto were presented from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New York, Iowa, and Maine. The bill to create a department of agriculture and labor was passed. The bill creates an executive department to be known as the department of agriculture and labor, with a secretary and assistant secretary to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary is to receive the same salary as the heads of other executive departments. and the assistant the same salary as the assistant secretary of the interior department. The bureau of labor and the weather service of the signal service bureau are to be transferred to the department of the interior. Free made an affecting appeal to the senate to take up and consider the message from the president vetoing the bill that would allow arrearages of pension to Thomas S. Hopking, a Maine volunteer. The bill was passed over the president's veto by a vote of 55 to 6. The mays were Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Coke, Harris and

House, Feb. 23 .- Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the house substitute bill for the senate retaliation bill, and, under special orders asked for its immediate consideration. It was determined that the debate should be limited to three hours. Dingley (Maine) moved to amend the substitute by the addition of a ection rendering liable to seizure or forfeiture any vessel of foreign nationality found engaged in taking fish of any kind within three marine miles of any of the marine coasts, bays, creeks, or barbors of the United States, or within sea, lake, or river waters of the United States. Agreed to. The substitute was then agreed yeas-138, nays-123, and the senate bill as thus amended was passed: yeas—252, nays—1, (Dougherty.) Breckenridge, of Arkansas, submitted the conference report on the bill making a close season for mack rel and it was agreed to. Dingley, Maine, presented memorials of the Maine legislature in favor of legislation to protect the American fisheries and for the passage of the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

MORMONS ELATED.

The Edmunds-Tucker Bill Regarded as Conservative.

Salt Lake dispatch: The general feeling among the Mormons here over the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker bill is one of elation. The bill is so much more conservative than as originally introduced that many consider it as a virtual victory for Mormonism. The Herald says; "If the bill becomes a law it will work few if any changes in Utah." The Deseret News, the organ of the Mormon church, says after a ong resume of the bill: "And the jubilation of the motley liberal crowd, which includes all the really criminal elements of the territory and all the hungry and impecunious office-seekers and bar room loafers, is terribly toned down by the doubts that possess their disappointed souls. If the Mormons should conclude to take the test oath and vote after all, where would be the fond anticipations of the expectant bummers? bill is not anything like what was wanted by the leaguers and their masters, who have been rustling half dollars for accomplishment of their netarious purpose. If the Mormons vote, the leaguers' money has been worse than wasted, and gloom cover the conspirators like a funeral pall."

TEE PENSION FETO. New York special: Inquiries by the World show that there is practically a unanimous call from the Grand Army men of New York and other states for congress to override the president's veto on the dependent parents pension bill. Only one of the general officers and one or two of the council of administration heard from sur port the veto, but in this city and Brook yn the vote of post commanders and lead ing G. A. R., men interviewed stands 33 in favor of the veto to 21 against. Editorially the World supports the veto.

E. Camphousen, United States consul at Naples, has asked all the consuls at that point to accompany him to the reception to be ten-dered the wounded Italians on their arrival THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

Various Reforms Desired, Changes

in the National Labor convention at Cincinnati on the 22d, Crocker, of Kansas, was permitted to explain the Oklahoma movement. He presented a resolution declaring that this land was now in the posession of a vast cattle syndicate by undue influence of the United States courts, the army, and other officers. The resolution censured the present administration and demanded the passage of the now pending Oklahoma bill, and if this congress did not pass the bill then requesting the president to convene the next congress in extra session to pass the bill. After some discussion the resolution was referred to the proper committee. Jesse Harper, of Illinois, made a speech declaring that it should be the announced policy of the convention that no freight or passenger rates should bebased on watered stock. The committee | ily in 1859 precluded the idea that he was on resolutions reported the lollowing pre-Delegates of the various industrial and

reform political organizations have assembled from thirty-one states and territories on this anniversary of the birth of "the Father of his Country," to view the situa-tion of public affairs and advise proper ac-tion. General discontent prevails on the part of the wealth producers; farmers are suffering from a poverty which has forced most of them to mortgage their estates and prices of products are so low as to offer no relief except through bankruptcy; laborers are sinking into greater and greater dependence: strikes are reported vithout bringing relief, because of the inability of the employers in many cases to pay living wages, while more and more are driven into the streets, business men find collections almost impossible, and mean-time hundreds of millions of title public money, which is needed for relief, are locked up in the United States trensury in grim mockery of the distress; land monopoly flourishes as never before and more and more owners of the soil are daily becoming tenants; great trans-portation corporations still succeed in extorting their profits upon watered stock through unjust charges; the United States senate has become an open scandal, its exts being purchased by the rich in open defiance of the popular will; a trifling fisheries dispute is seized upon as an excuse for squandering the public money upon the unnecessary military preparations which are designed to breed a spirit of war to apo European despotism and to empty the treasury without paying public debt. der these and other alarming conditions we appeal to the people of this whole to come out of the old party or gan zations, whose indifference to the pub ic welfare is responsible for this distress, and help us to organize a new political party, not sectional but national, and whose members shall be called commoners; whose object shall be to repeal all class laws in favor of the rich and to relieve the distress of our industries by establishing

the following principles: First-Every human being possesses the natural inalienable right to sufficient land for self-support, and we desire to secure to every industrious citizen a home, as highest result of free institutions. To this end we demand a graduated land tax on all large estates, especially those held for speculative or temnt purposes; the reclanation of all uncarned laudgrants; the immediate opening of Oklahoma to homestead sett ement; the purchase of all unocrupled Indian lands and the settlement of the various tribes upon lands in severalty; also laws preventing corporations from ac quiring real estate beyond the requirements of their business, and alien owners of land the system of irrigation in states and terri tories, where necessary shall be under such public control as shall secure the free and equitable use of waters and the franchise to the people.

Second-Transportation. The means of communication and transportation should se owned or controlled by the people, as is he United States postal system, and equi table rates everywhere be established.

Third-Money. The establishment of a national monetary system in the interest of the producer instead of the speculator nd neurer by which the circulating m dium in the necessary quantity and full legal tender shall be issued directly to the cople without the intervention of banks, or loaned to citizens upon ample security from extortions of usury and enable them to control the money supply. Postal sav-ngs banks should be established. While re have free coinage of gold we should have We demand the ree coinage of silver. prompt payment of the national debt, and ondemn the future issue of interest bearing onds either by the national government or by the states, territories, counties or

Fourth-Labor, Arbitration should take convict labor to contractors should be prohibited; the contract system should be bolished in public works; the hours of se reduced, commensurate with the inrease of the reduction in labor saving machinery; the employes should be protected from bodily protected from bodily injury; equal pay should be given for equal work or both sexes, and labor, agricultural and co-operative associations be fostered and incorporated by law; foundation of the republic is the intelligence of its citizens and the children who are driven into workshops, mines and factories are deprived of ducation, which should be secured to all by proper legislation; we desire to see labor rganizations extended throughout all the vilized countries until it shall be impossiole for despots to arany the workingmen of one country in war against their broth-

ers of another country. Fifth-Soldiers and sailors. In the apreciation of the services of the United States soldiers and sailors, we demand for them justice before charity, and the purposely depreciated money paid them the war should be made equal in value to the gold paid the landbolder. The soldier was promised a claim, or its equivalent. and paid in depreciated paper. The bondholder leaned the government depreciated paper and contracted to take it back, but

was paid in gold.
Sixth-Income tax. A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxaese who can best afford to pay, instead of laying it on the farmers and producers, and exempting the millionaire bondholders and corporations.
Seventh-The United States Senate. The

capture of the United States senate by millionaires and tools of corporations, who have no sympathy with free institutions, threatens the very existence of the repub lic. We demand a constitutional amend-ment making United States senators elective by the direct vote of the people. Eighth. Chinese-State and national

laws should be passed as shall effectually exclude from America the Mongolian slave and Asiatic competition. Ninth. Armed men-The employment of bodies of armed men by private corpora-tions shall be prohibited.

Tenth—The equality and right to vote is inherent in citizenship irrespective of sex. Eleventh. Temperanco-That excessive realth, resulting in luxury and idleness on one hand and excessive toil and poverty on the other lead to intemperance and vice Measures of reform here demanded will prove to be the scientific solution of the

emperance question. The reading was vociferously applauded. Upon the close of the reading a delegate from Illinois moved the adoption of the

majority report. The minority report is simply on the temperance plank and is an out and out prohibition declaration as to the open saloon, leaving the question of manufacture for submission to the people.

MORE PENSION VETOES.

day vetoed two senate pension bills.

The President Refuses to Sign Two Dependent Pension Bills of the Senate. Washington dispatch: The president to-

Of

Reed, sr., the aged and dependent father of | His manner impressed the spectators to a deceased soldier, the president says: The died. "The claim of the father," says the president, "was rejected in 1883, for the reason that the mother who had a prior right, was still living and when his claim was again presented in 1886 he was informed that his abandonment of his fam entitled to a pension as being dependent upon a soldier for support. Of course these decisions were correct in law, and n morals." "This case," he adds, "demn morals." "This case," he adds, "demonstrates the means employed in attempts to cheat the government in applications for pensions too often successful, legation in 1877 of the man who now poses as the aged and dependent father of a dead soldier that the mother died in 1872, when at that time her claim was pending for pension largely based upon his abandonment; the affidavit of the the man who testified that be saw her die in 1872, the effrontery of this unworthy father renewing his claim after the detection of his fraud and the actual death of the mother and the allegation of the mother that she was a widow, when in fact she was an abandoned wife, show the processes which enter into these claims for pensions and the boldness with which plans are sometomes concocted to rob the government, by actually trafficking in death and imposing upon the sacred sentinents of patriotism and national gratitude.

Of the other bill granting a pension to Charlotte O'Neal, widow of Richard O'Neal, late colonel of the Twenty-sixth regiment, Indiana volunteers, the president in disapproving it says: "If this is the officer whose widow is named in the bill the proposition is to pension the widow of soldier who after ten months' service resigned, and who seven months after his resignation died of disease which was in no manner related to his military service."

AN OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.

New York special: The World's Washington special says: Goverb r Saineford of Alaska is again in trouble, growing out of new charges having been filed against him in the interior department. It seems that at a public meeting not long since, at Sitka, the governor made a speech de-nouncing the Chinese and inciting opposition against those living in the territory. On the night of his alleged incendury speech a riot broke out, resulting in the killing of four Chinese and a general scar-ing of the Celestial population. The charges, which are signed by a large percentage of Americans at Sitka, dem that he be removed at once. Another charge is also filed against the governor, alleging that he was given a valuable cane by some citizens which they desired him to forward for them to the president. The charges specify that instead of sending the cane to Cleveland, he made a present of it to his personal and political friend, Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit.

CHANGED HER FAITH.

Milwaukee dispatch: Rosa Gruenberb, a divorced wife, and well to do Jewish lady, living at 709 Twelfth street, next Sunday will swear off allegiance to the Jewish faith and embrace that of the Methodist, in in company with her five children. possible influence to the contrary has been brought to bear upon her, but she remains firm. She claims to have had several divine visions, during which she was urged to take the step. When a child and once alone in the fields a heavenly light overflooded her at one time. According to her statement she retained consciousness and recognized living beings around her, from whom she learned that the Moraic teachings were not the right ones. Mrs. Gruen burg is an intelligent lady. Two years ago her husband, Phillip Gruenbery, who has figured prominently in different scandals, eloped with Susan Hannon, and is said to live in Kansas City at present

WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

New York special: The Tribune quotes a democrat of national prominence, who has had a confidential talk with the president, as saying that Cleveland is firm in his the place of strikes and other injurious determination not to be a candidate for methods of settling labor disputes; letting renomination and re-election. The reason renomination and re-election. The reason he gives for this decision show him to be a much greater man than many of us have labor in industrial establishments should given him credit. Smith M. Weed also says this statement is somewhat in the line of his own information, and adds that the drift of sentiment over the country seems to be in a favor of nominating Governor Hill as Cleveland's successor. Mayor William H. Wickham says, if reports get out that Cleveland says he will a candidate for renomination, "It looks like a piece of shrewd politics for him to take this position.'

HITHER AND THITHER.

The Vermont railroad commissioners have and that no one was really to blame for the White River Junet on horror

Arrests in connection with the recent military plots in Russia continue to be of daily oc-

Henry M. Stanley has arrived at Zanzibar

n his way to the interior of Africa to rescue Emin Bey. A Portuguese man of war has seized the to the sultan of

steamer Keiva belonging to the su Zangibar and taken it to Mozambique. Signor Nicatera, leader of the opposition in he Italian chamber of deputies, proposes to attack the new ministry at the first sitting John M. Hall, who died in the prison hospit-

al at Joliet, was serving a life sentence for the murder of John McMahon and two hired men at Mount Pulaski, Illinois, Confessions of perjury lately made by witnesses against him, taken in connection with his dying statement, lead to the belief that he had no connection with the triple tragedy. The business men of Minneapolis have tend-ered to the state of Minnesota a capitol site

and building, the latter to cost \$2,000 000. The editor of a Berlin newspaper was sent o prison for a month for printing the false statement that the ezar shot the military at-

tache of the German legation at St. Peters-President Cleveland is said to have had a three-hour conference on Sunday with Speaker Carlisle as to the latter's acceptance of the

treasury portfo io. Samuel Treat, district judge at St. Louis,

has resigned his position, to devote his time to private business. He is 71 years of age, and was appointed by President Pierce. Amos M. Thayer, judge of the state circuit court, has been appointed to the vacancy.

TRAIN WRECKERS MUST HANG.

SANTA FR. N. M., Feb. 21.-The legislature nas made train wrecking and att-mpted train wrecking punishable by death, and has passed strin ent laws aga not quarrying and using deadl weapons, and sgainst crucity to an mals and effected an anti-political jurs law.

THE BALTIMORE TRUNK MYSTERY.

Unger, the Murderer of Bahle, Gives His

New York dispatch: In the trial of Capt. Edward Unger to-day for the murder of Louis Bohle, whose body the defendant confessed to Inspector Byrnes he had cut ap and shipped it to Baltimore in a trunk, Unger related in an intensely realastic manner the circumstances of the murder, one of them, granting a pension to John closing with a repetition of his confession.

some degree with the justness of the theory records show that the mother of the sol- of self-defense, the violence of Bohle being dier was allowed a pension, commencing in dramatically illustrated. Unger related 1882, and terminating in 1884, when she his story of the night of horror which passed while the body of Bohle was behind the cot. He had a fitful sleep broken by horrible dreams, and in each of them Boble appeared standing at his bed. Unger would start up and spring out of bed. Again and again this was repeated. Unger said in closing: "I don't know, but it don't seem that I did it. I don't seem to be awake. I am a miserable man. I seem to be dreaming ever since. I certainly did it in self-defense. I can't blame myseli; I am a miserable man."

After recess linger was cross-examined. He again described the fraces minutely and without the slightest variation from his former relation, and as he described and enacted his part in the fight, Unger's face was a study. At the moment he was relating with uplifted hand how he held the arm of Boble, who had a butcher knife in his hand, there was an expression of bard exertion and a trial of strength in Unger's face, and when he in his memory ran from the Iurious Boble, who was after him with a knife, and told how he stooped and with one hand on the bedroom door reached half behind him with the other hand for the hammer in the tool chest, keeping his eye on his assailant the meanwhile there was that frightened, hurried, terrible look which one might expect to see on the face of one in that actual scene, and be said: "I didn't know I would grab the hammer. There were irons there, and I might throw a piece of iron at him." As he struggled to hold Bohle's right arm aloft and to strike with the hammer, he said: "I knew I was gone if he got his arm loose with that knife, and I struck him on the torehead and then as he milled me across the room, trying to get his hand loose, I hit him in the head. He staggered and fell back upon the sofa. There were a few twitches or jerks of his arms and legs and that was all.

Terrible, terrible." It was Juror Ryan in the box who broke the deathly stillness by his exclamation, uttered in a hoarse whisper, unconsciously and involuntarily. He expressed the thought of every hearer of Unger's tale. At the request of his law-yer, Unger looked the jury squarely in the face and said: "I have told you all I know about it." The defense rested.

A VERDICT FOR BUTLER.

The Lester Suit Decided in Favor of Benjamin.

New York dispatch: Judge Coxe, at the close of the arguments in the case of Lester against Benjamin F. Butler, which has been on trial for several days, said:

Before I direct the jury to find a verdict in favor of the defendant, it will be necessary to review the facts in the case and consider the time when these acts took place. No one who has listened to the testimony can doubt for a moment that Lester was helping the confederacy. It will be seen that the plaintiff was a slave owner; that he was engaged in the manufacture of arms for the confederacy; that when he was arrested, he had in his possession a contract to purchase a fast vessel to run a blockade; that, when Mrs. Lester was searched, drafts were found in her possession on the people in Canada who were conected with the confe had taken several onths of allegi-ance before he crossed the line, and bad that he was connected with blockade ne s. All these facts were considered by the military commission which was a l gaily constituted body. The defendant was a major general in command of the department of Virginia, and according to the military code was bound to obey the commands of his superiors. He received or-ders from the secretary of war to examine and arrest the plaintiff and if he had disobeyed these orders he would have been punished. The act of May 16, 1864, exempts the defendants from prosecution for As the commission was legally constituted its judgments are not to be questioned. I can see no deject in the organization of our court, and it is entirely clear that this defendant cannot be held responsible for these acts, and I direct you to find a verdict in favor of the defendant. The jury brought in a verdict as the court directed, and Lester's counsel made

thirty days, which was granted.

motion for a stay of proceedings for

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Washington special: There is a new reportabout the railroad commission. A prominent democrat says that it is believed that Garland will be at the head of the inter-state commerce commission. Clark, of Massachusetts, formerly president of the New England road, is thought to be sure of a place. Kernan is likely to will go far to make him the nominee of the party. 'It looks like a piece of shrewd some democrats that the president will reserve these appointments until after the adjournment of congress, so that he can appoint Colonel Morrison. The friends of that gentleman say that he will not accept the place, and that he fles at higher game. The real trouble in the delay of the president to appoint the five inter-state missioners is his inability to find five men or a majority of the commission who can agree on the interpretation of the law. He has arranged several boards, but on consultation he has found that nearly every one held a different view. The president has 380 applications before him for the five places. These are the ones selected from the thousands that have been received from all over the country. question of commissioners is one of great inportance to the railroads, for they are waiting to see who the men are before acting in the matter.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO. Washington special: Mr. Pendleton,

minister to Berlin, has arrived here, havng been recalled from Ohio, it is said, by a telegram from the president. His friends think that he has come to confer with the president as to the vacant treasury port-Iolio and they make much of the fact that he will not affirm or deny that he is to take a place in the cabinet. The report came from Ohio that "Gentleman George" two members of the legislature, Messrs. Cole and Hull, who were his special friends luring the senatorial fight in the winter 1883 4, that President Cleveland had telegraphed him to come at once to Washington. Mr. Pendieton was asked if it was true that he was to go into the cabinet, taking Secretary Manning's place, or if he was to be the new accretary of state and Sayard was to succeed Manning. Bayard did not deny or affirm any of these rumors, but Mr. Cole, the member of the l gislature, says that Mr. Pendleton as much as told him that he was not going back to Berlin, but that he expected to be member of Cleveland's cabinet by April. It is certain that Mr. Pendicton is in a better humor than he was a week ago.