THE OREGON SCOUT.

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* THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

SENATE, March 3 .- At a few minutes before 11 o'clock the senate closed the legislative day of Wednesday by adjournment, and at 11 opened the last legislative day of the Forty-ninth congress. The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a select committee of five seators to examine into the business methods of the ex-ecutive departments at Washington, the causes of delay in the transaction of business and as to the necessity for additional buildings, etc., was taken up and alter some debate agreed to. Mr. Allision, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the house bill appropriating \$6,900, 000 for the payment of pensioners of the Mexican war. Passed. On motion of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, the vote of last evening by which the bill to amend the act in re-ference to the jurisdiction of the United States courts was passed was reconsidered, and the vote agreeing to Mr. Cullom's amendment fixing the salaries of judges at \$5,000, and prohibiting the appointment of relatives as court officials, was also re-considered, and then the bill was passed and a conference asked.

House, March 3 .- Mr. Cox of North Carolina moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill repealing the tenure of office act. The motion was agreed to and the bill was passed-yeas, 172; nays, 69. Mr. Auderson of Iowa moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mary S. Logan, widow of the late John A. Logan. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost -yeas, 145; nays, 113-not the necessary ro-thirds in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Andrews of Ohio the house passed, over the president's veto-yeas, 133; nays, 64-the senate bill for the erection of a pub lie building at Dayton, O. Mr. Groavener of Ohio called up the vetoed bill granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley. The house refused to pass the bill over the veto-yeas, 128; nays, 122-not the constitutonal twothirds in the affirmative.

SENATE, March 4 .- The senate confirmed the nominations of Capt. A. W. Greely to be brigadier general and James M. Trotter to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. The deficiency bill was passed, but failed for time to engross it. The sen-ate bill appropriating \$30,000 for the senate investigations ordered this session, and the house bill for a loan of government articles to the industrial exhibition at Min neapolis, passed. Senators Sherman and Salisbury were appointed to join a like committee appointed on the part of the house to wait on the president and inform him that the two houses had completed their business and were ready to adjourn. During the closing quarter hour of the senate the enrolled District of Columbia appropriation bill was signed by the pre-siding officer and sent to the president for signature. The conference report on the deficiency bill could not be reported in time and died. The usual resolution of thanks was tendered to the presiding officer new election was ordered, was the one in-and the president having signified that he stance of a seat being taken from a sitting had nothing further to communicate, the senate was declared adjourned.

House, March 4 .- Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, moved to suspend the rules to pass a bill granting to the Clarks Fork & Cook City Railroad company the right of way through the Crow reservation in Montana. Of the total number of bills which passed the bill had reached an agreement by recession of the postoffice appropriation of the conferees from the subsidy amendment The report was agreed to, thus disposing of the bill finally. The river and harbor bill failed to receive the senator's signature. It reached him several days ago, but was pocketed vetoed. A message was received from the president saying he had no fur-ther communications to make to congress, and the speaker, alter a short speech thanking the members for their resolution. declared the house adjourned. It is said at the white house that there is no probability of a special session being called by the president for the purpose of acting on nominations or for any other purpose. The inter-state commerce commission and the successor of Secretary Manning will probably be appointed next week, or the week tollowing.

A SUMMARY OF THINGS DONE.

What Was Done and What Left Undone by Washington dispatch: The congress

which ended its existence at noon to-day

has afforded a striking illustration of the constant increase in the volume of legislation demanding the attention of congress, which has been going on for the last three or more congresses. More bills were introduced in both houses, more committee reports made, more bills passed, more became laws, and more were vetoed, than ever before. Most of the measures were of comparative unimportance, such as the bills granting private pensions and special relief, authorizing the erection of bridges, granting a right of way, and the like; but many, not only of the bills and reports presented, but of the laws enacted, were of general interest and importance. The number of bills enacted into laws were old and familiar claimants for legislative favor. In this category belong the presidential succession bill; the electoral count bill, the inter-state commerce bill, and the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. The Forty-ninth congress commenced its session on March 4, 1886, and was in session until August 5, when it adjourned until Decem-ber 6 and continued in session until its close to-day, covering a total period of ten months and twenty-six days. Of this time the senate was in session 224 days and the house 251 days. There were introduced in the house during this time

11,258 bills and 263 joint resolutions, on which over 5,000 reports were made, being several thousa d more bills and over 1000 more reports than were made in the fortyeighth congress, which had in its turn beat the record. In the senate there were in-troduced 3.357 bills and 118 joint resolu-tions, on which 1,988 written reports were made, being upwards of 500 more bills and over 400 more reports than in the record-breaking forty-eighth congress. The total number of laws enacted was, ap-proximately, 1,391, of which 1,053 orig. inated in the house and 338 in the senate-Two hundred and sixty-four of these became laws by the expiration of the constitutional ten days' limitation. Fifty bills failed to become laws owing to the adjournment of congress, nine of them at the close of the first session. There were 132 bills vetoed by the president, or twenty-one more instances of the exercise of the presi dential prerogative of veto than had oc-curred from the foundation of the government down to the beginning of this con gress. Of the vetoed bills, ninety-four originated in the house and thirty-nine in the senate. Only one private bill (that granting a pension to Joseph Romeiser) and one public bill (that providing for the erec tion of a government building at Day-ton, O.), succeeded in passing both houses over the president's veto, although several others obtained the requisite two-thirds vote in the senate only to fail in the house. The death roll of this congress was also an extraordinary one, comprising the unprecedented number of thirteen names in

the house and senate. Only one election case was decided by the house against the sitting member, and congress was charac terized by an absence of that acrimonious discussion which such contests usually awaken. The Rhode Island case of Page vs. Pierce, in which the house decided that neither party was entitled to a seat and a member. Of 1,053 house bills which became laws,

275 were of a more or less public nature; of the remaining 778 bills (granting pen sions of relief to specially designated persons), 156 became laws without the ap-

Agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. Blount the senate 320 became laws, including 115 ounced that the conference report of of a public and 205 of a strictly private

THE GRIM REAPER ADVANCING.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Lies Unconscious as Death Advances Step by Step.

A New York dispatch of the 5th says: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had a stroke of apoplexy this morning and, at this hour lles in a critical condition. Between 2 and 3 o'clock Mr. Beecher awoke. He complained of being sick. His wife arose to get something for him to drink. He began to vomit freely and then lay back upon his pillow apparently exhausted. In a short time he fell asleep. Mrs. Beecher concluded that he would feel better in a few hours The first breakfast bell rang but did not awaken him. The second bell passed also unheeded. Mrs. Beecher had been up for some time, but did not wish to disturb him. Becoming alarmed she made an attempt to arouse him but could not do so. She called her son and daughter-in-law. They tried to arouse him. He tried to speak, but his voice was thick and his articulation indistinct. Dr. W. P. Searle, the family physician, was called in. He pronounced Mr. Beecher quite ill, but did not apprehend immediate danger. During the day Mr. Beecher seemed to improve, and hopes were entertained that he would Medicine was given and every rally. change noted.

This morning he appeared to be worse. It was decided to call Dr. W. A. Hammond of New York, in consultation with Dr. Searle, Before noon Mr. Beecher lapsed nto unconsciousness, and was in that con dition when Dr. Hammond reached the house. Dr. Hammond pronounced him in a critical condition. He thought that as the patient was naturally a strong man, he might rally. He assured the family that there was some hope. A late Brooklyn dispatch says: The

anxiety of hundreds of citizens of Brroklyn to learn the condition of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, led them to visit the resilence of his son, Col. Henry Beecher, at Clark and Hicks streets, at an early hour his morning. Only the inmediate friends of the family were admitted, but as any one emerged from the dwelling where the great preacher was lying at the point of death, each was eagerly questioned by the throng, who surrounded the house. They ad no word of encouragement in regard to his condition for he had lain in an unconscious condition since Saturday afternoon, and had not since that time given any evilence that he recognized any person about is bedside. Up to that time he had been able to raise his right hand to his head and give them to understand that he was suffering considerable pain, but in the evening he seemed to pass into a commtose state. his breathing was hard and be lost the power of moving his body.

Since the doctors informed the members of the family that it was only a question of time for the end, they have remained in the sick chamber, awaiting every movement. The eldest daughter, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Scoville of Stamford, Coun., ar-rived at the house Saturday and her husband and two children willimmediately fol-ow. Other members of the family in the ionse now are, Mr. Beecher's eldest son, Col. Beecher, his wife and two daughters and son, Henry Ward Beecher, and W. C. Beecher and his wife, who live at Columbia Heights. Their son, Herbert, who has been elegraphed to San Francisco for, is on the ocean between Portland, Ore., and San Francisco. He is not expected to reach New York in time to see his father alive, as e is not due in San Francisco till to morrow (Monday) and then he has a week's

ide before he can reach home. [Heury Ward Beecher was the fourth son f Lyman Beecher and was born at Litch field, Conn., June 24, 1813. He graduated from Amberst college, Mass., in 1843, and later studied theology at Lane seminary, near Cincinnati. He first settled as a Presvterian minister at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

AN ANTI-RANDALL MOVEMENT. a weary night that the members of the Beecher household passed last night. One NEW YORK special: There is a decided movement on foot among southern and by one they would silently move in and out of the death chamber, taking their turns at southwestern members of congress to prevent the appointment of Mr. Randall as the dreary vigil. Dr. Searle was at the post chairman of the committee on appropriaof duty without intermission until nearly 6 o'clock, when he retired to his home. tions. This movement arises, first, from Beecher had kept watch over the sick man most of the night, fearing that he might the desire to avoid the narrow escape by which the important appropriation bills pass away in her absence. She did, how-ever, take a few hours' rest in a room adwere pulled through; and secondly, because many of the older members are tired of joining where the sufferer lay. At 6 o'clock, when Dr. Searle went home, this bulletin submitting to the dictatorial manner in which the Pennsylvanian rules the house was issued: The members who failed to secure the particularly interested are almost unanimos in laying the blams at the door of Randall who during the night. His death is not, how-ever, anticipated at present. W. S. SEARLE. Randall, who controlled A meeting of the parishioners of Plym door legislation through the power vested in him by his chairmanship. There is little doubt that Mr. Carlisle will have a majorouth church was held in the lecture room, commencing at S p. m. The room was crowded with male and lemale members of the congregation, and not a few friends ity of the democratic votes in the caucus but the members referred to above w from other churches, and there was scarce first insist upon a pledge that Randall shall be provided with a chairmanship elsewhere than in one position which gives ly a dry eye to be seen from beginning to end of the proceedings. Mr. Tilney presided. The Rev. Dr. Halliday opened the meeting with a moving prayer, in which he desired that their beloved pastor might Mr. Carlisle's friends him so much power, Mr. Carlisle's friends think that in view of the widespread dissatisfaction in the democratic party over not even be allowed to seem to suffer, but that he might speedily attain to the rest Mr. Randall's course in handling the ap prepared for him. Heartfelt remarks were propriation bills which resulted in the de feat of the deficiency appropriation as well as all fortification bills, he will accede made by a number present, and the following letter from Mrs. Beecher was read: and give the required promise.

THE KNIGHTS REJOICING.

New York disputch: Cardinal Gibbons favorable report to Pope Leo as to the aims and standing of the Knights of Labor, set forth in the cable dispatches from Rome, was received with much rejoicing by the Knights of Labor in this city. The nosition taken by Cardinal Gibbons, they say, will settle the whole matter. He is an especial favorite with the pone, and his advice as to the treatment of any matter in which the United States is concerned will, they declare, be taken as it is given. report of Cardinal Gibbons has no bearing whatever on the McGlynn case, nor will its encorsement by the pope carry with it any-thing more than the approval of the genera: plan of the order.

HENRY WARD BEECHER DEAD.

The Eminent Divine Passes from Earth to His Eternal Home.

NEW YORK, March 8 .- The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began to sink slowly after midnight, and the watchers at his bedside soon saw that the end was near. He passed away quietly while alseep. Beecher never recovered consciosusness after the paralysis stupefied his mind.

Mr. Seccomb came at 10:20. Dr. Searle, he said, had noticed a change in the patient's condition at 3:30 a.m. and summoned all in the house to the bedside, momentarily expecting his death, but he ingered much longer than had been anticipated. He passed away gradually and almost imperceptibly, drawing his last breath without apparent suffering or return to con-sciousness in any degree. "Mrs. Beecher," said Seccomb, "bore up wonderfully and with marvelous courage." No crape was hung on the door, Mr. Beecher having always objected to the use of this and the gloom associated with the presence of death. Instead, a magnificent wreath of flowers hung from the left side of the doorway, composed of white and red roses and lilies of the valley, tied with white ribbon. At 10:30 it was given out that the funeral would take place in Greenwood Thurs-day next. Some time ago H. W. Sage, member of Plymouth church, appropriata sum of money to n onstate

MANY BILLS LEFT UNSIGNED.

Because the President Hau Not Time to Critically Examine Them.

WASHINGTON special: There came near being a serious rupture at the capitol just before congress adjourned. The usual committees were appointed in each house to wait upon the president to notify him that congress was ready to adjourn and awaited his pleasure for further communications. The members of the committee on the part of the senate were Messrs. Sherman and Mr. Beecher has been gradually failing Saulsbury, and on the part of the house Messrs. Morrison, Tucker and Reed. The president had steadily refused to accept the advice of friends and go to the capitol, as has been customary with chief executives in the past, so as to be in a position to handle measures as they passed congress up to the last moment of the session. He did this for the purpose of teaching congress a lesson in business experience, as he did not believe in the practice of holding back hills for final action to the last moment with a view to escaping the scrutiny of the president. Besides, he said, the president's office was at the white house, and measures requiring his signature should be sent there and sent early enough for his deliberate action. In other words, he held that congress should Church: I cannot speak my thanks to each conform to the convenience of the president instead of the reverse. It was shortly after 11 o'clock when, for the purpose of speak to you for himself. Then permit me to do it for him, for myself, and for my waiting upon the president, inquiry was made by the members of the committee family. Each word of love from people so whether Mr. Cleveland had yet arrived at the capitol and whether he was in the room adjoining the senate, which was very many years ago set aside for the work of the president on the last day of the session of congress. A negative reply was received and surprise was expressed that President earnest blessing. Pray for his wife and Cleveland should ignore this old custom and courtesy to congress, as it is a con-venience to that body. The bills passed after the beginning of the last ten days of oved, pray that his departure may be the session must receive the signature of speedy; that we may not long be agonized by this struggle between life and death. the president or they die, whereas, those passed prior to that time may become laws without the signature of the president by virtue of a constitutional provision, so it can be readily seen there is great necessity for the president to be close, at hand that he may sign hills up to the last minute congress is in session. When the commitee was informed that President Cleveland had refused to visit the capitol and sternly protested that it was the duty of congress to rater to his convenience there were uttered words of not only disapproval, but contempt. Then it was pro-posed that the committee set down and write a report to the two houses to the effect that it had called the two at the room set apart for the occupancy of the president on the last day of the session of congress and that it had not found his excellency therein and that it had no report to convey from him. This was agreed to unanimously, the democratic members of the committee agreeing with the republians that Mr. Cleveland acted contemptuously in refusing to do what all presidents m George Washington down to and including Arthur had done promptly. This report was conveyed to the president pro tem of the senate and speaker of the house, and although it was not announced, it soon became noised about and created a great deal of excitement. Instantly telegrams were sent to the white house by Speaker Carlisle and Senator Harris, informing the president of the action of the committee and advising him to come to the capitol. It was then after half-past 11 o'clock. Presently a dispatch was received from the executive mansion to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was on his way to the capitol When he arrived there were a number of enrolled bills lying on the table in his room,

Pray if he must leave us that before an-other day dawns he may receive his crown, and be forever with his Lord. EUNICE N. BEECHER. SUCCUMBED TO THE ELEMENTS. Great Loss Among the Sheep and Cattle of Montana.

To the beloved members of Plymouth

and all of you for the sympathy and love

and devotion manifested in these last dark

sad days for your pastor. He can no longer

dear to your pastor's heart has been a com-fort and a baim to my heart, wrung almost

to bursting. How he loved his church you

will only learn in its fullness when you stand

with hun in heaven. To each and every

one of you my earnest thanks and most

hildren, soon to lose the truest companion

and tenderest father, and if we must relin-linquish all hope of his full recovery, O be-

New YORK, despatch of the 7th: It was

Helena (M. T.) dispatch: Reports from Helena have been sent out almost daily the last week by the Associated Press agent saying that the loss to the cattle and stock has not been any more severe than previous winters, and denying that the banks have made any advances to the stockmen. No doubt the readers will see in a few days Associated Press reports saying that this winter in Montana has been very mild; in fact, a perfect "chinook" almost constantly. Your correspondent has had a number of interviews in Helena with prominent sheep and cattle men from all other parts of the territory.

Lienemann & Schmidt, who have a herd at Camas, Idaho, near the Montana line, of 12,000 head of sheep, say that they were better prepared for the winter than any of the other sheepmen in their neighborhood, as they had 800 tons of hay to feed, all of which was fed and 371 tons on top of that. They estimate their loss at 12 per cent at present, and it may go to 20 per cent in the spring, while their neighbors, having but little feed, greatly exceed their loss. Northern Idaho is only about 4.000 feet above the sea and before he had examined them it was evel and has a much warmer climate than 12 o'clock. Quietly the hour hands on Montana, H. M. Parchen, who has a the clocks in ine herd of 7,000 sheep the Mussel shell, at the foot of the Little Rockies, wrote to a friend from there, saying, if he an save one half of his flock he will be atisfied; that he was purchasing all the ay he could procure and feeding his flocks. The thoroughbreds had stood the weather lar better than the common acclimated The River Press of February 18, says the losses of sheep in Meagher and Fergus counties to date will foot up at least 20.000 W. T. Ford says he will lose more sheep this winter than ever before. The Sun River Sheep company of Augus-ta, Montana, and which has several thousand sheep, has written to several of the directors, saying that the storm of February was one of the severest ever known, and that out of their band they had lost 700 by being smothered in the snow, as far as known, and three of their herders had come within an inch of losing their lives, as they were badly frost-bitten in endeavoring to save their flock Mr. Thomas Cruse of Helena, who is the argest holder of sheep in Montana, says that the losses will be very heavy this wintor and will greatly exceed any previous

SOME WASHINGTON NOTES.

The following nominations were confirmed by the senate just before adjournment: Henry R. Harris, of Georgia, third assistant postmaster general; D. H. Maury, of Virginia, to be envoy entraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of the Republic of Colombia; James M. Trotter, of Massachusetts, recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia; G. W. Julian, of Livington, Ind., surveyor general of New Mexico; Chauncey R. Shultz, of Missouri, assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.; Adolphus W. Greely, Fifth cavalry, chief signal officer Greely, Fifth cavalry, chief signal officet The Honnepin canal bill the Oktahonna with the rank of brigadier general, Captain bill, and the Duno Free Ship bill were all James H. Gillis, of the District of Columbia, to be commodore in the navy.

The postmaster general has made arrangements for a daily fast mail service between the east and the southwest. By the new arrangement a special train of postal cars on the Pennsylvania line will leave New York at 8 p. m. and will reach St. Louis at 2:45 a. m. and the mail be transferred at once to a special train of postal revenue of not less than \$10,000 becomes cars on the Missouri Pacific for Kansas -City, Omaha and other western points.

The following reappointments as pres dential postmasters were made on the 7th, the senate having failed to act on the original nominations: Wm. T. Kirk, Atlanta Ill.; Wm. F. White, Barry, Ill.; Samuel P. Tufts, Centralia, Ill.; Agnes Ross, Ravenswood, Ill.; Joel H. Johnson, Woodstock, Ill.; James P. Carleton, Iowa Falls, Ia. Richard Burke, What Cheer, Ia.; Geo. W. Lewis, Black River Falls, Wis.

The supreme court has rendered a de cision in the case brought from Tennessee, which involves the right of one state or municipality to impose a license tax on a drummer or traveling salesman from another state seeking to sell goods by sample or otherwise. The decision is that the taxation is interference with inter-state commerce and is therefore unconstitutional.

The order of the treasury department directing that trade dollars to be redeemed must be deposited in the sub-treasury either at New York or San Francisco, called forth vigorous protests from holders in Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, and from the west generally, and the department was asked to recind that order. In response to this demand Secretary Fairchild stated that immediatesteps would be taken by the department to provide for ub treasuries.

nature. The senate bills vetoed were thirty-nine in number, eleven being of a public and twenty-eight of a private character. The ninety-three house bills vetoed in

cluded eighty seven private bills and six of a public nature.

Bills establishing additional aid to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi, and forfeiting the land grant to a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin state line also failed in conference, while the bill to create a department of agriculture and labor, was killed by the inability of its friends to send it to the conference committee. About 150 bills and joint resolutions which passed the house failed of action in the senate, some of which, however, were defeated by adverse committee reports. About 750 bills passed by the senate failed of passage in the house. The Cameron-Hals twin bills appropriating \$25,000,000 for the increase of the navy

vere sent to the naval committee and died there although provision for additional vessels was inserted in the naval approariation bill. The twin fortifications bills which passed the senate were allowed to sleep in the house appropriations com mittee room. The Dakota admission bil still slumbers on the house calendar. bill for the admission of Washington ter-ritory failed of action, as did the bill to grant Dearbon park to the city of Chicago. The following measures of national importance field of action of of Chicago. an affirmative nature in either house. The Morrison and other tariff bills, which the house, on a test vote, refused even to con sider; various bills on the silver question to establish a uniform bankruptcy law reported from the house committees and all failed to get beyond the stage of general debate. Bills to repeal the civil service law and to grant women suffrage were killed in the house by adverse committee reports and in the senate by adverse test votes. The resolution favoring open executive sea-sions was defeated in the senate. Owing to

the failure of the deficiency bill, the recent act of congress extending the free delivery system to cities and towns having not less than ten thousand inhabitants or a postal inoperative until the beginning of the next fiscal year when the regular appropriation act goes into effect.

A JOURNALISTIC PRODUCTION. Washington special: Mr. Sid H. Nealy, r newspaper writer of this city, has just secured American and foreign patents on what promises to be a very effective submarine torpedo. It is called "The Sea Devil," and is capable of carrying a charge of nearly 1,000 pounds of dynamite. It is to be sent after an enemy's ship from either

shore or on shipboard, and its inventor asserts that no ship, however fast, can run away from it even in a slow chase. The body of the torpedo carrying the charge re volves with tremendous raphility, the shaft in the rear being held motionless, first by a float, to which the torpedo is attached, and afterwards by four flat blades that stick out from shaft like so many wings of a churn paddle. Reaching the yards of a ship the torpedo ducks its head, dives fourteen feet into the water, raises its head and darts against the ship's hull. It is steered until it reaches the ship by electric wires, but the most accurate shots can be made with it at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Mr. Nealy will soon give an exhibition of his invention here.

"Abraham Lincoin: A History," reaches in february Century a period of important events: The Mexican war following the An nexation of Texas, and the Polk and Taylor Campaigns. Lincoln is shown in his career in Congress (in the campaign for which his enthe redemption of the coins at any of the tire expenses were 75c. 1) and in his law practice and law habits.

1837, removed to Indianapolis in 1849, and became pastor of the Plymouth Con-gregational church, at Brooklyn, N. Y., in During his whole career he has 847. mingled to a greater extent than almost any other preacher of his denomination, a matters not directly professional. In Brooklyn he was soon known as an earn st opponent of slavery, and very early became known as a platform orator and lecturer. He has always been a strong republican, with the excention of the Blaine Cleveland campaign when he advocated the election of the latter; and has preached a number of politcal sermons from his pulpit, besides adtressing a number of political meet-ings. In 1870 he became editor of ngs. he Christian Union, a weekly re ligious paper. Mr. Beecher has several times visited Europe. In the sumner of 1874 Mr. T. Tilton, then editor of the Independent, charged Mr. Bescher with criminality with Mrs. Tilton. He brought civil suit against Mr. Beecher, claiming \$100,000 damages. The trial lasted six months and resulted in the defendant's acmittal., In 1878 Mr. Beecher announced that he did not believe in the eternity of punishment, believing that all punishments are cautionary and remedial. He formally withdrew from the association of Congre gational churches on account of this charge in his belief. He is the author of "Loc-tures to Young Men," "Ears and Eyes," "Freedom and War," "Norwood," and niany other works.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, March 5 .- The Standard this morning says that Russia has addressed a note to Spain announcing her resumption of freedom of action in European affairs.

BRHLIN, March 4 .- A report emarating from Paris is current to the effect that the ezar has given notice of his withdrawal from the alliance of the three emperors, resuming freedom of action. The rumor is not believed n diplomatic circles in Berlin and Vienna,

The fear of war in Russian Poland is caus ng a suspension of all business. Financial firms are reducing credit to a minimum.

BUCHAUEST, March 4. - Persons who have arrived here from Bessarabia state that the Russian war department has ordered the principal towns in that province to make preparations to deliver large quantities of bread daily, whenever called upon to do so. Bakerles are being made ready everywhere and for-age and provisions are being stored.

Premler Bratiano declares privately that sumania will fight the first power that crosses the Roumanain frontier.

VIENNA, March 4 - Af the military confer ence held to-day and presided over by the enperor, it was decided to appoint several offi-cers for superior commands in the event of The crown prince will command on corps. The crection of wooden huts for war. war, The creation of wooden huts for army corps. The crection of wooden huts for the troops in Galicia is proceeding rapidly and forts are being armed and annunition and pro-forts are being armed while the construction of railway lines is being hastened.

These preparations are causing great anx lety in Galicia. It is feared that in the even of an Austro-Russian war Austrian troops will be withdrawn from the defense lines in the Carpathians. A report is credited in Polish circles to the effect that the emperor, in con-versation with a Galician nobleman who re-ferred to these fears, said: "If war breaks out with Russia we are determined to defend Guliciu

The Hungarian budget committee has unan imously adopted the military credits asked by the government and they will be submitted plenary body to morrow.

Advices from Scutar, Albania, says that Ali Pacha has forbidden the Albanians to hold interviews with Montenegro and that he is negotiating with the Albanian tribe with the object of taking common action against Mon-

Mormon missionaries named Young and Smith are busily at work in Garrett county, Maryland, in a barn fixed up by a farmer.

of Beecher in Prospect park after his decase, Quincy Wood, the well known culptor, who is to do the work, will call at the house in the course of the day for the purpose of making a plaster cast of his features. It is not intended that any examination of Beecher's brain organism shall be made.

The news of Beecher's death spread rapdly to all parts of the city and Brooklyn was soon a city of mourning. Even those who dad not always concur with Beecher in his views had no hesitation in expressing their deep regret at his death. As a mark of respect to his memory flags on all public buildings were placed at half mast and the

city half bell toiled. Dr. Searle makes the following verbal statement in regard to the distinguished Death came slowly divine's last hours: and stealthily. His respiration gradually became faster and faster until it reached sixty a minute. Pulse variable and often reaching 140. He still remained in the same condition except breathing. Eyes losed, entirely unconscious. Motion of right arm became loss frequent and finally stopped almost entirely. About 9 o'clock in the morning we could detect the first symptoms of immediate death. His puise an up still higher, flickored and fluctuated notil 0.28, two minutes before his death. His pulse censed almost entirely at the rist; so faint that it could hardly be devoted and then stopped altogether. There was a rattling in his throat, painful to those around him but unfelt by him owing to the failure of the nerve center of the espiratory organs together with the failure of the heart's notion. His death, which came at 9.30, was very easy, as painless, I not pleasant, as death from sufficiation

r by drowning is said to be. At 10:30 the remains will be escorted to the church by the Thirteenth regiment, of which Bescher was chaplain. Company C. called the Plymouth company on account of its members being attendants on Plymouth church, will act as the guard of honor until the remains are finally transferred to Greenwood cemetery, where they will be placed in a receiving vault to await final disposition, which will be decided later. It has not yet been decided whether the emains will be removed. Friday night or Satuaday morning. The funeral services are to take place at 11:30 Thursday mornng at the church. There will be no pall bear-rs. There will be no black drapery in the church or house, nor will the family wear mourning. Many times Beecher has said in his sermons: "Strew flowers on my grave, but let no heathenish practice pre vail of draping in black as a token of sor ow when man has passed through death to eternal life."

The following was among telegrams re eived: Executive Mansion, Washington eived: Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher: Accept my heartfelt sympathy in this your hour of bereavement with hope that comfort may be vouchsafed from that heavenly source you know so well. GHOVER CLEVELAND. London dispatch: The Daily News com-nenting upon the death of Beecher says 'He leaves no theory either of theology or of church government. His influence exais life. He was for the Americans a great expositor of his time. He was a great preacher and nothing but a preacher."

The Daily Telegraph, alluding to the death of Mr. Beecher, says: "No preacher, no platform orator in America put more intensity of heart into his discourses than the man whose clarion voice rang every Sunday in Pylmouth church. With all his faults, and they were many, it is doubtful if America will ever produce another cher."

The Standard says: "Mr. Boecher was one of the comparatively few Americans who enjoyed the world-wide reputation of having a peculiar and exceptional gift for the ministry, and his capacity for work-was amazing."

A prominent Beaverhead county cattlenan gives it as his opinion that the loss of cauge cattle in this county has already wached 25 per cent, and that by spring the oss will be fully 50 per cent.

The manager of the North Montana Catic componey, whose vast herds roam over he northern plains of Montana, writes to me of the directors that the losses susained already by the severe winter at a ow estimate would reach 25 per cent, and e great many of those remaining have rosted hoofs, which will prevent them from 'rustling'' for feed, and that they are lying lown. A great many will remain in that osition. Naturally they will die of starvation.

Dan Florerer of Helena, who is quoted s being the cattle king of Montana, says: "I had a sort of misgiving that we would have a severe winter, and I offered \$200,-000 to any one to insure my cattle against oss, but I could find no one to take me up had at the fall round-up 28,000 head of cattle, and if any person pays my little overdraft in the bank yonder and gives me \$1 a head besides, I will sell my interest in the entire herd. It is no use to endeavor to hide the facts from the public. Go to work and profit by the severe losses we have susained, and make the best of it."

Judge Hilger, the owner of a great many Cattle and sheep, and a prominent man throughout the northwest, in an interview with a Independent reporter, says that his cattle and sheep are in a tolerably fair condition, having had plenty of feed all winter. Mr. Blake, a neighbor of his, lost 1,400 head out of 1,700 sheep and is ikely to lose the remainder of the band. Cattle have been dying in that vicinity all the winter and the number seen on the ranges about the Hilger ranch is daily growing less. Judge Hilger thinks the warm, sunny weather of the spring will ause great loss among the weak and emaciated cattle which survive the winter They will lie down to sun themselves, and feeling comfortable, will nesitate so long to get up that they will be unable to get up when driven by starvation to do so. Thus they will die in large numbers.

A touch of Nature's key fingers set the

Money makes the mare go and it also gives locomotion to hundreds of people who have absolutely nothing else to recommend them. New York Mail and Express.

There are indications of a war of freight rates between Kansas City and El Paso. The tenant of Ireland accepted a reduction of 10 Atchison road is prepared to meet any cut per cent, after demanding three times that Atchison road is prepared to meet any cut made by the Texas and Pacific.

back to permit the completion of business. Again the hour hands were shading 12 b'clock, and the committee was not ready o report from the president, and again the hour hands were turned back. Finally the president refused to delay adjournlonger, informed the committee it could report no further communication com him, and drawing on his great coat, left hastily for the white house; but he left to die a miserable and disgraceful death a number of meritorious measures, for which members of both parties had worked long and faithfully and in which the entire country was interested. Intense indignation was expressed on every hand at the action of the president. He should have gone to the capitol last night and remained all night if necessary to attend to work for him to do, but instead he remained at the executive mansion, and two carriages were required to carry clerks back and forth with measures requiring his signature. More than that, two or three extra clerks had to be enlisted for the purpose, and it rained and subwed and was as disagreeale as could be for the enormous amount of extra and unnecessary travel.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Review of the Situation in the Winter Wheat Bell.

Chicago dispatch: The following crop summary will be printed in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review: Thus far reports from the winter wheat halt indicate that the crop it emerging from winter in better shape than last year. The crop is not assured from resulting damage of storms and had weather, and still has to pass through a critical period; but as a whole the outlook must be regarded as more favorable than at the beginning of March of last year. The extremely mild weather of the opening days of last week, followed by the cold weather, caused some injury in Illinois and in Indiana, and in La Porte and Randolph counties of Indiana, considerable wheat was frozen and killed. Twenty-three Illinois counties this week report wheat as looking well, while in Brown, Johnson and White counties, injury is reported. Thirteen counties in Indiana make very favorable returns. In Michigan and Wisconsin the outlook is reported as very favorable. Nearly all the Wisconsin fields had an ample snow covering since last November. The weather has been unfavorable in Ohio, and some injury is reported in Champagne, Seneca and Van Wert counties, but all the other counties reporting make favorable returns. The enson is well advanced in Missouri and spring plowing has commenced. In Bates, Senton, Christian and Montgomery counics oats are already being sown. In Clinon, Knox and Livingston counties of Missouri wheat is reported as looking pooriy, but the other counties' reports are mainly of a favorable tenor. There is no change in the tenor of the reports from Kansas. Fully one-half of the counties report a very poor outlook for wheat. Harper county not more than one-half an average crop is predicted, while in Clay, Davis, Mitchell, Reno and Rock counties the situation is poor and the crop is in a critical condition.

"On the recommendations of the Louisiana ward of pardons, Mrs. Smythe and Mrs. Mo-Mahon, prejured witnesses in the Ford-Murphy murder case, will be relased from the penitentiary easily in April, after one year's ser-

The tenants on the estate of the lord lieuamount

whole world achin' .- Albany Argus.