SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A Synopsis of Proceedings in the Senate

House of Representatives. SENATE-In the senate on the 15th Mr. Hoar called attention to the Union Pacific funding bill, and suggested that in view of its great importance, it should be set down for hearing for the first Tuesday in December. Agreed to. A message was received from the president, returning without his approval the bill granting a pension to M. S. Bradshaw, was laid before the senate. The ground of disapproval is that the disability was not contracted in the military service. Laid on the table. Mr. Brown presented a petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia for a repeal of the internal revenue laws, and addressed the senate. He referred to the fact that there was no quorum of either house in the city of Washington, and that no business could be lawfully done in the face of a single objection. There was, therefore, he said, but one thing left to be done, and that was to adjourn at the earliest day possible. He asked Mr. Allison to say whether there was any possible chance of passing the tariff bill at the present session. Mr. Allison said that he did not see a possibility of passing it in the senate under the surrounding circumstances, and even if it were passed by the senate it was impossible to have the amendment considered in the house before next December. The senate then considered until adjournment the tariff

House. -In the house on the 15th the speaker proceeded to call the roll of states for the introduction of bills and resolutions. When Alabama was called Mr. Wheeler effered the following for reference: Whereas, The senate of the United States has reported a bill to revise the laws, which bill is more oppressive to the masses of the people and more in the interest of monopolists than any measure ever proposed to any legislative body of which we have record; therefore be it resolved that the demoecratic members of the house pledge themselves to continue their efforts to defend the people against this unequal, unwise and unjust legislation, which, if enacted into law, must inevitably check and limit the sale of American products in foreign countries; stimulate and strengthen the operation of combinations and trusts, and prolong, if not perpetuate, the subjection of the people to the exactions of accumulated capital. And the democratic members of this congress will maintain the contest upon this until victory is won or the duties with which they have been charged by the people lapse by constitutional limitations; and be it also resolved, that the senate tariff bill should be discussed upon this floor, to the end that its features may be exposed and made known to the people. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 16th tariff discussion was the principal business. Senator Cockrell took the floor in opposition to the senate substitute. political parties as between ultra-protection and moderate rates of duty. He quoted from the speeches of Senators Allison and Wilson of Iowa, in former years in opposition to high protective tariff, denied that the democratic party was a free trade party, and read from Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress to show that no proposition for the establishment of free trade had ever been seriously made in the United States. Some amusement was caused by Senator Vest's protest against Senator Allison's allusion to him as the possessor of an illicit still. Senator Spooner confined his remarks almost entirely to arguments on extracts from testimony taken before the English parliamentary committee proving that the results of free trade in its home were not satisfactory. He said that there was a general depression in trade in England resulting from free trade and that the result of the depression in agriculture was without a parallel. In contrast with this he presented the marvellous commercial growth of the United States under the system of protection

House.-In the house on the 16th the senate joint resolution for printing 50,-000 copies of the report of the bureau of animal industry and making appropriations therefor was passed. Mr. Bates, of Alabama, called up his resolution for final adjournment and after discussion it was further postponed until to-mor-row. Mr. Plumb, of Illinois, called up the bill to settle the accounts of laborers under the eight-hour law. Mr. Mc-Millen moved to adjourn, but the mo-tion was defeated. Mr. Oates said that he had failed in his efforts to get the house to adjourn and he would like to adjourn himself. He asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session. which was granted, as was also a similar request of Mr. Larnam, of Texas.

SENATE. -In the senate on the 17th the house bill granting the right-of-way | filed on and purchased for settlement through the Sioux reservation in Dakota luring the year was 2,500,000 acres. to the Aberdeen, Bismarck & North- | There is awakened interest in all that western railway was passed. The senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill, Senator Teller taking the floor. He criticised the administration for having favored Wall street interests and methods of financial policy. He complained that the senators had not opposed the silver policy of the treasury. The course of the treasury department in the matter of bond purchases was described as imbecility of the grossest character, and he claimed that most of the money had been lost in that way, but of course it had been in the interest of the bondholders and not in the interest of the poor man. He did not desire, he said, to say anything harsh of the administration of the treasury dethe partment. He merely submitted facts. He wanted the people to understand that the administration had with laggard steps, with delay and hesitation applied the public money to the payment of the public debt. When Senator Teller concluded, Senator Allison offered a resolution for a recess from Saturday next to November 10th. The resolution went over.

House.-In the house Mr. Cox, of New York, rose to a question of privi- owners to be allowed a certain time in lege, and read from the clerk's desk an which to dispose of it. In conclusion he | tirety by all republicans. You probably charging him with sending unfrankable matter through the mails under his frank. Mr. Cox made a long explanation of his course in tracing the package said to have been illegally mailed. He presented the report of the postoffice inspector in the case. Mr. Cox said he called upon the editor of the Tribune located in one of the choicest residence mate the value of close masses when and had been shown the package and, sections of the city, offer to enter into entering the conflict. Your experiand had been shown the package and, sections of the city, offer to enter into entering the conflict. Your experiof his own it was a forgery and was nei- \$35,000 in case Harrison is elected, pro- such as a large number present to-night ther his signature nor authorized by him. He had endeavored to secure the package for purposes of evidence in the further investigation of the matter, but the Tribune refused to surrender it to on the side of the prospective purchaser, and so large number present to high viaed, that in the event of Cleveland's election the parties of the second part will pay \$40,000 for the said piece of property. The advantage is decidedly on the side of the prospective purchaser, and the said piece of property. The advantage is decidedly on the side of the prospective purchaser, and the said piece of property. The advantage is decidedly on the side of the prospective purchaser, and the said piece of property. him or to the postoffice authorities. The as the houses yield a net income equal Tribune, he said, had apologized for the to 7 per cent on an investment of \$40,-Tribune, he said, had apologized for the to 7 per cent on an investment of \$40,- judgment, have a far reaching effect on reflections cast upon him, but had after- 000. The party accepting the bet will the future prosperity of the country. ward repeated them.

adjournment Saturday, as a substitute at the same time place a deed in escrow tion for which the republican party has a swaiting the result of the election. it was adopted. Mr. Allison said he had ing opinion was in favor of adjournment his journeyings in Europe.

until the first Monday in December. MORTON AND THURMAN ON THE STUMP. He said he understood a resi would be offered to that effect, which he would support. Mr. Brown of Georgia thereupon offered the resolution for final adjournment next Saturday, which was agreed to after considerable debate. A majority of the democrats voted in the affirmative, while a majority of the republicans voted no. The conference report on the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peories presented and agreed to. A men of 500 citizens of Connecticut, working men, wage earners. manufacturers and farmers, in favor of the Mills bill and admission of raw material (particularly wool, salt, lumber, tin plate, etc.) free of duty, was read and laid on the table.

House.-In the house on the 18th the speaker pro tem laid before the house he termed the present extraordinary session of congress, devoting himself especially to a consideration of the action on the tariff. What seemed to be an interminable discussion followed, and was participated in by Messrs. Bayne, Turner, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, E. B. Taylor and others. The main feature of the debate was on the question whether Mr. Havemeyer's visit to Washington and his alleged appearance before the ways and means committee had anything to do with increasing the duties on sugar in the Mills bill, the democrats denying the proposition and republicans affirming it. The senate resolution for a final adjournment

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Senor Silvestre Garcia Bango was re cently captured in Cuba by bandits. It cost him \$5,000 to regain his freedom. He says that such a tariff is a tax.

George West, the millionaire conlanded with only a shilling in his pock-

Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, receives a large salary, but there is reason to believe that the Paris Figaro slightly exaggerates when it states the amount at \$450,000 per annum.

Christine Nilsson has kept a diary of every performance in which she ever took part. From her debut in 1867 to majority of the money of the country her retirement last July she has sung in opera thousands of times, so that her mems must make quite a little library.

Daniel Thwaites, who died last week in England at the age of 71, was one of the richest men in Great Britain. He made his money in beer. His yearly income from his Blackburn brewery was

'change in St. Louis last week by the tween the democrats and republicans. announcement that Joe Ewald, one of The former said, reduce the burdens on the best known operators on the floor, had been caught in the wheat squeeze He contrasted the positions of the two and was financially embarrassed. It is claimed that Ewald will come out all right, having been temporarily unable In a word, give the workingmen, the to realize.

> of Chester, England, is a large, stalwart | the tax on the necessaries of life, on man, of remarkably youthful appearance. He wears no beard or mustache, but cultivates a long, curly lock of hair, which falls over his forehead a la Disraeli. His wife is a handsome woman of the Spanish type. They have a large family. The salary of the bishopric is \$21,000 a year.

edited by a woman. The ladies thus engaged are Miss. Mary L. Booth, editor of Harper's Bazar; Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of St. Nicholas; Martha J. Lamb, editor of the Magazine of American History; Mary Kyle Dallas of the Ledger, and Mary E. Bryan of George Munro's Fashion Bazar.

Karl Goldmark is said to have devoted seven years to his "Queen of Sheba." His methods of work are peculiar, and he expends an extraordinary amount of trivial or too unimportant to receive his very best efforts. He is of a nervous temperament and is easily disturbed by trifles. He was at one time so much andays together he was unable to compose. He finally secured the services of a hunter to rid himself of the noisy song-

Gev. Church's Annual Report.

Governor Church, of Dakota, in his annual report says there has been a gain in the population of the territory during pertains to education, an increased number of pupils in the higher and special schools with a marked tendency toward one general system of schools for the territory.

The report recommends that congress authorize the rental of school lands for the benefit of the school fund. The governor incloses the report of F. R. arpenter of the school of mines which shows that the mining industry of the Black Hills is taking on new life. As to the discovery of tin in the Black Hills. the governor remarks that there is not to-day a producing tin mine nor a pound of Dakota tin in the markets. The governor recommends the passage by congress of a law enabling him to veto tems of the appropriation bill and approving such as are unobjectionable. He also suggests that authority be given to convene the legislature in special session when the interests of the territory

seem to demand it. The governor renews his recommendation that the law preventing aliens rom acquiring extensive tracts of land be amended so that capitalists or money corporations can loan money in the territory on land, and in case they become itorial in the New York Tribune Isain urges that Dakota be admitted as state into the union.

Betting on Ithe General Result. Kansas City special: A novel election wager has just been offered here. The owners of a block of six new nine-room SENATE.—In the senate on the 18th be required to deposit in any city bank. The absorbing question at this time is the may name, a forfeit of at least \$15.- whether that verdict will favor a con-Mr. Brown offered a resolution for final | 000, and the owners of the property will | tinuance of those principles of protec-

Emperor William is said to be sericonsulted the senators on both sides of ously thinking of taking a trip to the in your ranks, such unison in sentiment, the chamber, and thought the prevail- United States after the completion of in action and expectation we may await the verdict with confident assurance.

The Former Talks to New Yorkers and the Latter to the Hoosiers.

HE OLD BOMAN IN INDIANA. Judge Thurman spoke at Peru, Indiana, on the 18th, to a large crowd. The outdoor demonstration was marred by inclement weather. Wherever I have been in your noble state, said the judge, my welcome has been most cordial and and Miamis, in the Indian territory was sincere, and to-day I have another proof of your hospitality and your kindness. I am glad to be with you to-day and this week to witness such democratic enthusiasm as I have never seen in all my born days. [Applause.] I am glad to know that Indiana is fully aroused to a sense of her duty, that her people realize the fact that if they give the vote of the the adjournment resolution of Senator siste to Grover Cleveland his election is Teller. Mr. McMillen, of Tenneasee, secured. [Applause.] You can do it then briefly reviewed the work of what and I believe you will do it. I must speak to you briefly to-day for I have been talking all the week, and have yet more to do, so I must husband my voice and take care of myself so as not to give a shadow of proof to what our political opponents say that I am a poor, weak, ld man. If it is a poor old decripit man that has traveled thousands of miles in all winds and weathers making peeches almost daily then I would like o know what a well man is. From New York to Mississippi I have spoken this year and only upon one occasion, and hat under circumstances that might happen to any man have I been prevented from keeping my engagements, and I tell you that just as sure as you was then concurred in, and the senate are living I will keep it up to the end. Yes, this tough old man will keep it up as long as any one. At this point the tumult at the other

til it was impossible for what was being said to be heard a few feet from the "Hear the rain," remarked the Old gressman, came to this country as a Roman. "The good book says it falls steerage passenger when he was 26, and on the just and unjust, and as we are confident that we are of the just we have to take our share of the rain. Well, I suppose you would like to hear some-

lodious strain. The money in the vaults of the United States, he said, was as idle as before the precious metal was dug out of the ground, and if this was going to keep on how long would it be before the vast would be where it would be of no use and when difficulty would be experienced in carrying on business and in providing the funds for the working man to support his family and to take care of his children? The republican senate by its tariff bill admitted that the surplus in the national treasury must be put an end to. They proposed to do it, but as to the way in which it was to be Quite a sensation was created on done there was the widest difference bethe necessaries of life, give the workingmen a chance to get cheaper clothing and cheaper utensils to carry on their trades and occupations. [Applause.] great mass of the community, the necessaries of life at the cheapest possible Rev. Francis Jayne, the new bishop rate. But the republicans said increase clothing, on everything necessary for

your household, and where you do not increase it keep it up to its present high standard. That was where the two parties stood, the democracy advocating a reduction of duty on everything necessary for the great masses of the people to use, the republican leaders clamoring for higher taxes, or just as high as There are now in New York city five now. The latter were willing to take publications each of which is owned or the taxes off tobacco and whisky, providing they would be willing to pay more for their clothing and the clothing of their wives and children. [Applause.] If they would only agree to pay certain taxes in the interests of certain monopolists, who materially helped to carry on the republican campaign, they could have free tobacco and free

whisky. [Great cheering.] MR. MORTON'S MAIDEN SPEECH. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) dispatch: There was an immense demonstration at Rhinecliffe to-night, the occasion being a visit labor on every detail, nothing being too of the various republican clubs to Levi P. Morton. Fully 5,000 people were present. On arriving at Mr. Morton's residence the clubs massed on the lawn noyed by a finch which poured its song on the north side of the house. George from a tree near his window that for Esselstein as chairman welcomed the clubs and presented them to Mr. Morton, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Esselstein, Friends and Neighbors of Dutchess and Ulster Counties: Illuminated demonstrations of this magnitude are of rare occurrence in quiet country towns and the surprise of the people of Rhinebeck can, I think, only the year of 72,346 in a total population | be compared to that of the red men of landed on Plymouth rock or when Hendrick Hudson's boat made its first trip great pleasure in welcoming you with a Anna Parnell and others. cordial greeting, and beg to assure you of my grateful appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by your visit this evening. Beyond welcoming you here not see that there is much to be said. You are republicans and no arguments, you to those principles or to strengthen form which calls for guarded explans- cent ad valorem. tions or diplomatic excuses, and there are neither party nor cliques or sections or factions. If, therefore, we have no politics to

the harmony which pervades the repubwhich such unity of sentiment and pur-

pose so clearly betokens. From the nominations made by the Duchess county convention last Saturday, and those made by the state convention at Saratoga, there are no dissensions, and the platform adopted by our state convention is supported in its encounty in the state are working in as complete harmony as this. With this harmony, this unanimity of sentiment and action, what a grand result we may expect to achieve at the polls. There are among you many who spent the flower of your years in the battle for houses with all modern improvements, freedom, and you can practically estidict must be given which will, in my this country at the head of the industrial nations. With such complete harmony

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

Twenty-fifth Annual Internationa Richmond dispatch: The twenty-fifth annual international convention of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers was called to order this morning by Grand Chief Engineer Arthur. Various committees were appointed for the purpose of effecting a preliminary organization, after which a recess was taken until 2:30. About 397 delegates were present, and nearly four hundred visiting engineers are already in the city. with more coming.

After re-convening the addresses of welcome were made, and Grand Chief buggy Arthur delivered his annual address. He said thirty-two new divisions were established during the past year, giving a total membership of 25,000 members. Regarding the brotherhood's recent strike he said: "Upon the threshold of the new year, as an organization, we have witnessed the severest conflict in the history of the brotherhood, namely, the strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Oninev system. Never in our earliest lays, when the powers then in existence strove to crush us, have we met with such stubborn resistance against simple right and justice. Every known expedient was tried to bring about a settlement between the company and men, only to meet with the utmost indifference, and we were forced to the inevitable and sanction a strike. Had either the president or general manager shown the slightest disposition to treat the men fairly, as the managers of other roads have done, there would have been no strike. Surely there was no good cause and firemen as much as their competiend of the theatre commenced, and the big rain drops pelted down the roof unhad as good a class of men as there are the bane of every organization that engage in them, and cutail misery and suffering on innocent women and children. It is not, and never has been, the policy of either of the brotherhoods to engage in them. Messrs. Perkins thing on the subject of the tariff, aland Stone are the first railway officials though I cannot give it to you in a mewe have been unable to settle with during the past eleven years, and when we agreed to submit our claims to any three general managers in Chicago, and abide their decision, and they were unwilling to do likewise, it showed that they knew they were in the wrong. Arthur said he should never regard the C., B. & Q. strike as a failure except on

> purge the brotherhood of a dangerous element, and to add largely to its members. It was extremely mortifying, he said, to think that any of the members of the organization should so far forget themselves as to become involved in any scheme or plot to destroy life and property. The brotherhood condemns all acts of lawles the guilty. BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL. John H. Knapp, president of the great lumber firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., died in Menominee, Wis., of can-

cer of the face. He has been for forty-

two years the head of the most prosper-

ous lumber concern in the northwest,

the part of the road. It would serve to

having accumulated many millions of Rev. Dr. Beale Shumaker, formerly of Reading, Pa., and latterly pastor of the Trinity Lutheran church of the Transfiguration of Potsdam in that city, died of heart disease while on his way to Philadelphia. He was 63 years of age, and one of the best known Lutheran clergymen in America.

John M. Barrett, a veteran journalist, who has been ill of pneumonia for sev eral days, died at St. Paul on the 15th. For a number of years Mr. Barrett was the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, and latterly has been an editorial writer on the San Francisco Examiner.

While William L. Davis and John Yarden, two of the garrison at Fort D. A. Russell, were duck shooting on the 15th, Yarden accidentally discharged both barrels of his shotgun into his hours after the shooting. The unfortunate man's parents reside in Detroit.

Orders have been given by General Superintendent Sands, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, to all the superintendents in the mechanical departments days in the week instead of six. The order affects 10,000 men. This is usually done during the winter, but earlier than

The London Times indicts sixty-four Irish commoners and others, including James, Stevens, Ford, Condon, Egan and other Fenians and members of the of 640,823. The quantity of land newly the forest when the pilgrim fathers land league, who are charged with illegal acts with the object of making Ireland entirely independent. The Ladies' up the Hudson river. However, I have league is included, with the names of

The treasury department has made a ruling in regard to the classification of fancy boxes containing confectionery in the best terms at my command I do which has an important bearing on the goods imported for the holiday trade. The department holds that if the imtherefore, are needed either to convert porters at the approach of the holiday trade import goods in coverings which your wavering faith in them. And it so are manifestly designed for use otherhappens that within the party there are wise than in the bona fide transportation no questions upon which republicans of goods to the United States they differ. There is nothing in our plat-| should be assessed at the rate of 100 per

Bishop Weed has inspected Fernanthere needing relief because of enforced talk about this evening we can at least | idleness. Of these 900 are striking nespeak of ourselves and expatiate upon gro stevadores who may cause trouble again, as they did last summer when the lican party, and the element of strength | militia had to be called out to protect the men who replaced them. The suspension of business causes more distress there than the fever does. The time of limited tickets sold to persons leaving Florida in the summer has been indefinitely extended.

Dakota Farmers In Bad Plight.

know that the republicans of every other says: M. J. Herpman of this city, who possible to secure the passage of a bill the scene with unfeigned amazement. locked the doors and blinded the has been investigating the condition of food and fuel, and something must be interest for their benefit. done, and immediately. The real condition of the people is beyond description. Men, women and children are in rags and they have not a cent of money in the world. Their crops were totally destroyed and their land, stock and farm implements mortgaged. Absolute distress prevailed everywhere. Mr. Herpman says the frost which came in August destroyed all the wheat there was, as well as all the vegetables, even those which are hardy as turnips,

manner of the man.

ASSASSINATION OF A PAYMASTER.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch: A daring robbery and murder occurred this morning a few miles from here on the Wilkesbarre mountain. Paymaster John B. McClure and a stable boy, Hugh Flannigan, of Philadelphia, and their horse were shot dead, and a sum of money amounting to \$12,000 in their possession was taken by the murderers. The murdered men were on their way to pay the workmen on McFadden's new branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad between Mill Creek and Laurel Run. They were riding along in a through a strip of woods to the place where the payments were to be made, when the highwaymen stepped out of the woods, and crying "halt," shot the horse dead, and also both men. The money was in a box, and was composed of gold and silver, which the highwaymen took and fled. The crime has caused a great deal of excitement here and all efforts are being made by the police, detectives and citizens to capture the villains. The bodies of J. B. McClure and Flanigan were discovered about 10:45 by Contractor McFadden, of Philadelphia, who was coming from his office to Juniper Creek, about a mile and a half from the scene of the tragedy. He first saw the empty buggy and the horse bleeding from gunshot wounds. He next discovered Mc-Clure below the wheels, quite dead and with bullet holes in his head. McFadden then returned to his office for his foreman and the two went to the scene of the tragedy. Both armed themselves. On reaching a lonely spot why they should not pay their engineers | they found Flannigan's body lying alongside the road. He had been shot tors. They both admitted that they in the head. The money, \$11,000 in currency, and \$1,000 in specie, which were on any road in the country. We had been carried in a leather satchel, know as a rule there is nothing to be was gone. This money had been drawn gained by resorting to strikes. They out of the Wyoming National bank of this city at ten o'clock this morning. Both McClure and Flannigan, his companion, were well armed. It is thought they were shot from ambush. Great excitement prevails. The local detectives and policemen are out, and telegrams concerning the assassination have been sent to all points.

Fraudulent Insurance Companies.

Lincoln (Neb.) dispatch: There is a class of fraudulent insurance companies located in Chicago and at other points outside of Nebraska, which make a practice of sending out circulars to farmers in this state soliciting insurance patronage. These companies, or alleged companies, have no authority under the law to do business in Nebraska, and all the money they collect for this is doubtless fraudulent.

The Indian Delegation in Washington. The Sioux chiefs appeared at the interior department on the 15th. Secrethat they proceed to state their objecers and others, said:

This is all I have to say.'

consideration to the matter. Whatever which were necessary and proper. decision was reached, the secretary added, would be announced to them on Wednesday. He hoped that they would at that time be prepared to say whether they would approve or disapprove of the decision which would then be made known.

Want Full Government Price.

Washington special: The Sioux Indians have about practically determined not to accept the proposition submitted by Secretary Vilas and they will doubtless return to their reservation without having accomplished anything. Several of the chiefs are willing and anxious to sign the bill and to recommend a similar course, but Sitting Bull and a number of the most prominent ones are determined that nothing of the kind shall be done. They are powerful enough with their fellows to prevent the majordina and says there are 3,000 persons ity from coming to terms. All of the Indians are visiting the theatre to-night | in their tent the first day after their arwhere the boards are occupied by a troupe just about good enough to amuse the untutored savage. They will probretary of the interior to-morrow. They will subsequently be introduced to the considerably surprised, the young employed no workmen. Experts president, and will then return home Pratt and Cleveland, who were to acterms offered by the secretary.

A special dispatch from Minneapolis ther action. It is doubtful if it will be and kiss. His companions gazed upon confined to himself. One day having satisfactory to the Sioux, who demand after an interpreter dropped in and he farmers in Ramsay county, Dakota, who | \$1.25 for every acre of land on the reswere reported to be starving to death, ervation which is taken, and the entire returned last night. He says there are sum shall be paid into the treasury to several families absolutely destitute of their credit immediately, there to draw

> Nebraska and Iowa Patents. Washington special: Patents granted

Nebraska and Iowa inventors to-day: Edmund H. Ambler, Beatrice, Neb., window screen fixtures: Benjamin F. Shuttler, Davenport, Ia., wheel plow; Thomas Cascaden, Waterloo, Ia., submerged heating device; John J. Henzie, jr., Deep River, Ia; neck yoke coupling; Warren C. Johnson, Oskaloosa, Ia., coal drill; William Kopisch, Blue Hill, Neb., of his Indian bride, and make himself which he had been victimized. Like Senator Ingalls is one of the men who door hanger; John P. McKie, Wayne, have suffered at the hands of the caraci- Ia., dinner pot; George S. Montgomery, turists. He is tall, spare, and agile Atlantic, Is., artificial fuel; Thomas looking. A shock of snow-white hair Owen, York, Neb., permutation padlock surmounts his forehead, his eyes are bright, and he speaks without affectation of any kind. The faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of force and finish which is so marked a characteristic of the faculty of faculty o teristic of his speeches is the natural Weeks, What Cheer, Ia., velocipede.

FAVORS A FEDERATION OF ALL.

He and His Companion Shot and \$12,000 That Mr. Powderly Would Like to See Philadelphia dispatch: Grand Master Workman Powderly to-day made the first arrangement toward securing the federation and co-operation of all the labor organizations of the country by sending telegrams to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Richmond, and to the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, which is in session at Columbus. The dispatch to the engineers was as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA. - P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Richmond, Va. -Accept fraternal greeting and best wishes for a successful session. Will your convention consent to fraternal cooperation with other labor organizations to the end that all disputes may be properly and equitably adjusted? The time is now at hand when all the abor organizations of the continent, forgetful of the past, should co-operate on essentials for the welfare of all. Our hunger. He tried to eat a species of hand is extended in friendship. The dispatch to the brakemen's broth-

erhood was as follows: "PHILADELPHIA—Convention of Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, Columbus, O.—Cannot steps be taken to effect an understanding between all the labor organizations that the interests of all may be guarded through co-operative he lay, and one of the animals came efforts in all cases of dispute and in seeking legislation for labor? May success crown your efforts and may no hand turn the brake that will stop the wheels

of progress and fraternity. "I certainly expect good results from this," remarked Mr. Powderly this afternoon. "Shortly after the Burlington strike began several prominent members of the brotherhood came to see me at Scranton and our interview was such as to convince me that something could be done to bring about a better state of feeling between the two or- and that he would be rescued that ganizations. We are already working day. He kept a bright outlook, and n conjunction with the brothethood on the Union Pacific and are ready to cooperate with them on all other roads, nor does this refer only to the engineers, firemen and brakemen, but to all other labor organizations. I am in favor of a on horseback. They drove to the federation of them all.

THE TARIFF ISSUE IS MADE UP

But It is Still Receiving Atlention in the

on the 15th, Messrs, Vest and Allison on the shelving rock under which he were the principal speakers. Mr. Vest had lain, and fluttering its wings. said the tariff issue had been made up and had gone to the country. What he Scappatura, and they took him to desired to submit would be on some questions that had arisen in the current him until he was able to travel. He bogus insurance is just so much stolen debt. The first matter which he dis- will always believe that the little bird from our people. A few days ago one cussed was the charge made in the sen-S. N. Pethick, of Silver Creek, wrote ate and on the stump that \$60,000,000 of lookout for the help that was coming. State Auditor Babcock to inquire if the public money had been placed in na-Chicago, had any authority to business | tional banks for the purpose of favoritin Nebraska. This alleged Cleveland & ism. He repelled that charge, claiming Co. had sent Pethick a policy to fill out the money was distributed fairly among and return. Pethick tore up the policy. the national banks in the various cities Soon he got a letter asking why he did and the officers of only one of such

he had destroyed it. In answer he got On the other hand he claimed that the a threatening letter, saying that Cleve- First National bank of New York, in done with the policy, but that "all we of 4 per cent. bonds, made enormous want is for you to pay that premium, profits. This pet of the republican adhe could be sued for the premium or not. had been 12 per cent, but in 1879, when The auditor replied that as Cleveland & it was the fiscal agent of the treasury, in existence in Nebraska that the concern per cent. Concluding he said that in the increased duties of the senate sub-

Allison said that as to the favoritism tary Vilas assured the Indians that he shown the First National bank of New a Methodist and we a Baptist, and was glad to see them, and requested York, Sherman, then secretary of the treasury, had explained that matter over tions to the new Sioux reservation. As exchange of 4 per cent bonds for 6 per ment in our paper he hemmed and the secretary took his seat Sitting Bull cents, but that was not like the present stepped forward, and, after shaking case. The criticism made on the preshands with the secretary, commission- ent administration was that instead of offered him the half-rate which we to say. I call you my friends because I terest, it had put it into national banks | \$3 we would print his announcement. this government. As we have our own condition if this were done October 1, of notices and stuck them up on views of this new law we wish to speak 1891, when the 4½ per cent bonds bething will be done in a quiet manner. them, because the calling in of that brook such an insult? We think not. John Grass, who is sometimes spoken | would create a panic. That was the ob- | wealth called upon to bear such conof as the premier of the Sioux nation, jection which he had to that loan or de- tempt? We do not think he is; so, along the entire system to reduce the was the next speaker. The other speak- posit. In addition to this \$57,000,000 with the pen of just retribution, we working hours 16 per cent, making five ers were Mad Bear, White Ghost and there was a further amount of \$38,000, pricked this bull calf till he roared Drifting Goose. When the Indians fin- 000 on deposit in the national banks to ished speaking, the secretary said that the credit of the disbursing officers, and all the speeches had been carefully the senator from Missouri (Vest) could campaign; we in the language of Lothe president, who would give a careful luding to treasury operations in 1879, vengeance. We saw the reverend

A DUSKY MAID OF THE FRONTIER.

She Gets a White Husband, but Doubtless Won't Keep Him Long.

Standing Rock Agency (D. T.) disin regard to their route. The tourists decided to remain a few days at the agency to pick up information regarding the Sioux, over whose reserves they intended to shoot. One of the party, Henry Ashburton, son of a wealthy manufacturer of Leeds, England, at once took a deep interest in the strange every-day life of the aborigines, and was quite enchanted with his romantic surroundings. While preparing dinner of it in days gone by, enjoyed the rival a daughter of one of the leading chiefs entered, approached the astonished young Briton, threw her arms ably submit their ultimatum to the sec- around his neck and repeatedly covered his face with kisses. Though man made no attempt to interwithout the company of Messrs. Wright, fere with the girl's strange behavior, for he seemed to be well pleased with the his products. They never entered company them if they agreed to the the performance, and when she ceased his laboratory. The mystic operashowering kisses he in turn caught her Congress will have to take some fur- up in his arms with an affectionate hug tions by which he grew rich were uring the short session that will be The girl accepted his attentions. Soon windows sure, as usual, our cher was informed of the remarkable proceedings. He told the travelers that the girl had undoubtedly taken a liking | chemistry, was on the watch. Folto their companion, and in accordance lowing the secret-keeper so far on his with the Sioux laws he must be her way to Charing Cross as to be sure brave should she demand him. The he would not return that day, the others remonstrated, but the young man scoty philosopher hied rapidly back was only too happy to abide by that law and make the pretty young squaw building, dropped down the chimneypleadings and expostulations of his companions had no effect upon the young carrying with him the mystery of man, and the marriage peremony was making citric acid. The monoply of performed this morning according to the inventor was gone. A few the Indians' strange fashion. The con-tract is considered by the Indians as

> In the law office of Senator Evarts a son of General William T. Sherman and | barrels of beer in her cellar, he might a nephew of Stonewall Jackson occupy have said, "How the thunder should

scarce in this region.

herself, is decidedly of the opinion that marriage is not a failure.

A Bird of Good Omen.

Territorial Enterprise. Vincent Scappatura, the man who a week or two ago wandered away from a party engaged in surveying a route for the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad, and was alone for four days in the Pahranagat desert, Eastern Nevada, is now safe with his relatives in Salt Lake City. For four days before he was rescued he remained near a small spring and had a scant allowance of water only on

> above his spring. The spring was intermittent in its flow. One day he could hardly collect enough water to fill his canteen. The third day he suffered much from cactus, but could not swallow it. He had been sick and weak before he was lost, and the fourth day made up his mind that he could go down to the spring no more.

> which to sustain life. He found shel-

ter from the sun in the shadow of a

shelving rock about a thousand feet

The night before a pack of coyotes howled about the rock under which quite near and looked at him: Scapptura says: "The grim thought came that he was making calculations on eating me shortly.

On the fourth day when he was thinking about the several fasting cranks, and wondering how long he would last, a little bird came to him. It settled down on the rock near him and gave him a song

He then felt that help was coming as the day wore on saw a black object far away on the desert. Presently he could make out two men on a buckboard and behind them a man spring and halted to cook a meal. Scappatura felt that he was saved. As he rose and started down the

face of the mountain the little bird again came into his mind and he In the tariff discussion in the senate turned to look for it. It was seated The men had come out in search of

Hiko, Lincoln county, and cared for came to tell him to keep a bright

His Just Wrath.

Editorials in the Hickory Fork Sentinel: "It has come to our ears that the Rev. John Horn, during a not return the policy. He replied that banks belonged to the democratic party. prayer before his congregation at Elk Creek Church recently, made land & Co. did not care what he had 1879, in connection with the exchange some very uncomplimentary and uncalled-for remarks in regard to the editor of this paper. He prayed that and at once, or you will find yourself ministration, he said, from 1864 to 1887 editor of this paper. He prayed that with a suit on your hands." Pethick made ten millions of clear profit on a our paper might wither as it falls wrote to the auditor to find out whether capital of \$500,000. Its profits for 1878 from the press and that the hand that writes its editorie' ...ght be Co.'s insurance company has no legal exchange for 4 per cents it was 120 paralyzed. Now, here is the reason why Mr. Horn uttered such a prayer: stitute for the Mills bill could be plainly Last year he came out as candidate seen the ever-present hand of New Eng- for justice of the peace. We had nothing against him, although he is would have supported him, but when and over again. It had risen out of the we asked him to put his announceusing this \$57,000,000 for the purchase usually extend to the clergy. Then 'My Friends: I have but a few words of bonds, thus securing 2 per cent in | we told him that if he would give us companion's body. Davis died two am one of your people. I belong to without interest. What would be the What did he do? He wrote out a lot to you as man to man. I hope every- came due. The secretary could not pay trees. Could an American citizen \$75,000,000 from the national banks Is a citizen of this great commonagain.' We threw ourselves into the written down and would be laid before not get away from that criticism by al- gan chief, the Mingoes, glutted our gentleman defeated, and then we quietly sought our humble abode. Now, this man must run us into one of his prayers. He must hold us up before a congregation and persuade his hearers to look upon us with conpatch: Last week a small party of east- tempt. Pray on, weak vessel, coverern gentlemen, who were scouring this ed with the rust of iniquity-pray on, section of the country on a hunting for the prayers of the wicked are of and pleasure expedition, lost their bear- no avail, but if ever you come near ings and wandered to the agency, where us, you gobbler-headed hypocrite, the Indians gave them the information | we'll give you a kicking that will appeal to every ungodly joint in your body."-Arkansaw Traveler.

A Stolen Secret.

The following anecdote is told in English Mechanic: There used to be, close to Temple Bar, in London, an old chemist's shop. The proprietor monopoly of making citric acid. More favorably circumstanced than other secret manufacturers, his was a process that required no assistance. He came to sample and assort and botwent home. A chimney-sweep, or boy disguised as such, wide awake in flue, saw all he wanted and returned, months after, and the price was rewhich he had been victimized. Like Miss Tabitha Bramble, when informed that the thunder had spoiled two Kate Field, though remaining single get there when the cellar was double locked, I can't understand."