THOUGHT IT AN EARTHQUAKE.

New Jersey Dynamite Works Blown Up With

a Terrible Crash. The Forsite Powder and Dynamite company's works, near Hopatcong, New Jersey, were blown up on the 22d by a terrific exearthquake, and when the sky in the direction of Lake Hopatcong became lurid a short time later it was conjectured that thought of by country people in the vicinity until next day, when a farmer living near several men were killed. The works are in a secluded spot, and all facts concerning them are kept a secret and as quiet as possible by the owners, owing to the general dislike of having such a dangerous business carried on anywhere near a community. It is impossible at present to verify the loss

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branche

of the U. S. Congress. House, June 19 .- On motion of Nelson of Minnesota, the bill was passed provid- tofore passed by the senate fixing all dising for the inspection of hulls and boilers at Duluth, Minn. On motion of Weaver, of Iowa, the bill was passed authorizing was agreed to on the first division, relating the construction of a bridge across the to salaries, by a vote of 32 year to 20 Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia. The speaker laid before the house a message from the president announcing his approval of the shipping bill. He points out the defects which he discovered to exist in the measure. The president says: The objects of the bill are, in the main, so useful and important that he concluded to approve the same upon the assurance of those actively promoting its passage that another bill shall at once be introduced to cover the defect referred to. Dingley, of Maine, stated that he was instructed by the shipping committee to introduce a measure to remedy the defects pointed out by the president and asked unanimous consent to introduce it now and put it upon its passage. Morrison, of Illinois, objected, and the message was referred to the shipping com-

SENATE, June 21 .- The chair to-day laid before the senate the credentials of the reelection of Nelson W. Aldrich as United States senator from Rhode Island. George, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably the bill to remove the political disabilities of J. G. Flourney, of Mississippi, and on motion of George, the bill was at once passed unanimously. Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to how many entries of public land had been cancelled for fraud for investigation by special agents and after due hearing, conducted in accordance with the rules of practice, from and during the year 1883 and up to this time, and whether and what entries that had been cancelled for frauds have been reinstated on the taking of testimony. The bill to repeal the preemption and timber culture acts was then taken up and its consideration proceeded with. Butler submitted an amendment providing that as to the desert lands, not more than 630 acres should be held in a single ownership. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

House, June 21.—Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill were nonconcurred in. The house having resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, rejected-yeas 99, nays 131-the motion made Saturday by Goff, of Iowa, to recommit the bill with instructions to the back with an amendment making a provision for the completion of the double-The bill was then turreted monitors. passed. The house then went into committee of the whole, Reagan in the chair, on the sundry civil bill. The paragraph relating to the bureau of engraving and fered an amendment reducing the engravers' notes of the denomination of \$1, \$2 he should nominate to an office? Plumb, and other denominations authorized by in opposing the bill, said the reinstatelaw. Randall raised the point of order against the amendment and in the course ning of an attempt to rewrite the history

SENATE, June 22 .- Maxey, from the committee on Nicaragua claims, reported a resolution requesting the president to bring to the attention of the Nicaraguan government claims of citizens of the United | not having been amended by the senate, States against that government. The resolution was agreed to. The senate took up the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws. Senator Blair had moved an amendment prohibiting the acquisition in one ownership of more than 640 acres of desert lands. To this Senator Ingalls offered an amendment applying the limitation to all public lands. The later proposition, which was the pending question today was voted down. Senator Blair's amendment was then voted down-yeas 30, nays 42-and after some amendments of detail and without final action on the bill the senate adjourned.

Housz, June 22 .- The speaker laid before the house nine messages from the president, announcing his disapproval of a like number of private pension bills, and they were referred to the committee on invalid pensions. Several of the president's terse sentences and ironical suggestions were greeted with applause and laughter. On motion of Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, the senate bill granting right of way to railroad companies through Indian reservations in Northern Montana was passed. Mr. Morrison stated to the house that he would not to-day make a motion to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. He called up the proposed change of the rules making it in order to amend a general pension bill by adding a provision for the imposition of a law to meet expenditures required by the bill. An interesting debate followed, after which Mr. Morrison moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Reed moved as a substitute to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in the defeat of Mr. Reed's substitute-yeas 126, nays 139. Before a vote could be taken on the original motion Mr. Reed moved an adjournment, and the republicans, by dilatory tactics, managed to consume time up to 5 o'clock, when, under the standing order, the house adjourned amid outbursts of applause and a derisive laugh from the republicans.

SENATE, June 23 .- Frye, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill to amend the laws relating to the inspection of steam vessels. The bill provides for the payment out of the treasury of the expenses of steamboat inspectors. The bill was passed without debate. Hawley's motion was then taken up to reconsider the vote by which the senate passed the bill prohibiting members of congress from acting as attorneys of land grant railroads. The motion to reconsider having been brought to a vote, it was agreed to-yeas 31, nays 21. The only republican voting in the negative was Van Wyck. The democrats voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Call, Gray, Payne, Pugh and Ransom. Hawley then moved to refer the bill to the judiciary committee, which was door. Some fears were entertained for a

House, June 23 .- Morrison called up the DEADLOCK IN FRENCH LEGISLATION. report of the committee on the rules amending the rules of the house, upon which a debate occurred yesterday. Reed, of Maine, raised the question of consideraion and Hiscock, of New York, expressed his desire to go on with the sundry civil plosion, which shook the country for miles | bill. Randall remarked that he could take around. People thought there was an care of that measure. On a standing vote the house refused-80 to 91-to consider the report and the result was received with applause from the republicans, but on a yea and nay vote the house determinedthe Hotel Breslin, at the head of the lake, | yeas 133, nays 115-to consider the rewas burning. The matter was much port, Reed changing his vote at the last moment to enable him to move to reconsider. Having made that motion, he the works came through and reported that | yielded to Hiscock to move to adjourn the Forsite works had blown up and that and this motion he supplemented with another that when the house adjourns to-day it be to meet on Friday next. The house remained, as one member characterized it. in a state of innocuous desuctude until a quarter past four, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with and the question recurred on Burrows' motion to adjourn until Saturday. This was voted down-yeas 2, nays 145-no quorum, and another roll call consumed the time to 5 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

SENATE, June 24.-Logan moved as an amendment the provision of the bill heretrict judges' salaries at \$5,000 a year Logan advocated an amendment, which nays; second division, prohibiting nepotism, by a viva voce vote. The bill, as amended was then passed. The bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then proceeded with. George addressed the senate on the bill. The bill was then passed-yeas 34, navs 20. The Fitz John Porter bill was then laid before the senate. Sewell said it was the same bill that had passed before. Sewell had the clerk read a number of resolutions of Grand Army posts urging the passage of the bill. Logan obtained the floor to reply to Sewell and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

House, June 24 .- Without division, the house committee of the whole incorporated an amendment in the sundry civil bill requiring the secretary of the treasury to issue certificates of the denomination of \$1, \$2 and \$5 on all surplus silver dollars now in the treasury in payment of appropriations made in this bill and other expenditures and obligations of the government. Long, of Massachusetts, rising to a correction in The Record, said that in a speech made some weeks ago the gentle man from California (Henley) had charged that Charles Francis Adams, of the Union Pacific railroad, had committed gross violations of law. He had asked the gentleman to specify what these violations were and the only specific reply made by the gentleman was that Adams had himself stated that the matter of free passes given by the Union Pacific cost the government some \$2,000 per day. He (Long) had denied the correctness of this statement, and he found that his denial was altogether too broad, as it appeared from his published speech that Henley had said that it cost the company \$2,000. Adams, in his testimony before the senate committee, had stated that the free passes issued cost the company \$2,000 a day, but this was not a violation of law, and the statement was accompanied by the modifying remark that many of the passes were issued to railroad employes. He then went into a denial in detail of the many charges made against

SENATE, June 25.—The senate took up the Fitz John Porter bill and Logan addressed the senate. He opened with committee on naval affairs, to report it an objection to the bill on constitutional grounds. The bill, he said, provided for an increase in the number of persons on the retired list of the army, providing the president appointed a certain person to a place. Where did the senate get power to name to the president a person whom he should appoint to an office? Where did printing having been reached, Dingley of the house of representatives get any power to name to the president a person whom ning of an attempt to rewrite the history of his argument in support of the point he took occasion to deny the charge that the disloyal and unfaithful above that which present administration had waged war on was loval and faithful. Logan offered an the silver dollar. The amendment was lost. amendment to place on the retired list every volunteer officer who received wounds producing total disability. Rejected-yeas 18, nays 29. The bill was then brought to a vote and passed-yeas 30, nays 17. The bill having already passed the house, and now goes to the president for his signature.

House, June 25 .- The speaker laid before the house various veto messages ves terday transmitted by the president. Hepburn moved that the consideration of one of the vetoed bills, granting a pension to the widow of Maj. Gen. Hunter, be postponed until Tuesday next. The motion was lost-yeas 59, nays 141-and the message took the usual course. The other messages were appropriately attended to. On motion of Hatch, the senate amendment to the agricultural appropriation was non-concurred in, and Messrs, Hatch, Winans and Price were appointed conferees. On motion of Bragg, the joint resolution was passed appointing Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, of New Jersey; Gen. Martin T. McMahn, of New York, and Capt. T. J. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, to fill vacancies in the board of manages of the national home for disabled volunteers. The house then went into committee of the whole, Reagan in the chair, on the sundry civil bills.

CIVIL SERVICE IN BOSTON.

Boston dispatch: Governor Robinson, this afternoon, vetoed the Lobin bill giving preference in appointments to office to honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, without civil service examination. The veto message contains over 2,000 words. The governor reviews the operation of the civil service reform law during the two years since its enactment, and declares the same has worked effectually and smoothly and is sustained by public sentiment, and he refuses to participate in any move Schnoubell is the alleged boom-thrower. "which shall tend to the improvement of | The questioning then again proceeded. the system or tear down by piecemeal in response to a claim, unfounded and unsupportable, that full and just recognition is not secured to the veterans of the late war. The governor reviews and combats every argument advanced against civil service law.

COUBOY TOUGHS.

Denver Junction (Col.) dispatch: Yesterday afternoon the town was thrown in a commotion over the appearance of a gang of cowboys, who are on a drive from the south. They first, as usual, filled up at the saloons, then mounting their horses they began riding through the town, up and down the sidewalks and into the saloons. After they had rounded up the town, as they supposed, and were nearly ready to depart, they made an attempt to ride their horses into the Citizens' bank. They met with an obstacle at the door which they could not surmount. Both horse and rider was quickly forced from the sidewalk. They at once dismounted and came to the Grave Complications Growing Out of Expulsion of the Princes.

A d'spatch just received from Paris states that there is an imminent probability of a deadlock between the senate and chamber of deputies on question of the expulsion of the princes. The radicals of the chamber overshot the mrik in making their bill too sweeping to be stomached by the aristocrats of the senate, and its first reception by the latter body was its reference to a special committee, comprising a large majority of known royalists, amid sneers and derisive laughter. This committee made short work of the bill. During the session it was shown that the charges against Comte de Paris were: First that he had subsidized the so called agricultural committees throughout the country, which were really election committees formed in his interest. The absurdity of this charge was shown by formal order of Compte de Paris, the agriculat the second ballot, the result being the triumph of many raicals over moderate republicans, whom the royalists would of course have preferred. The other charge was the grandeur of the reception given by Comte de Paris on his daughter's departure from Lisbon to be married, and the inviting to his reception of the foreign ambassador in Paris. In answer to this it was shown that these same am bassadors had always been in terms of reciprocal hospitality with the comte, and with all members of his family. He would have been lacking in common courtesy had he failled to invite them, although he was doubtless aware they would accept the invitations. This charge was therefore laughed out of court, and it was found that there was really no allegations of illegal conduct on the part of the head of the Orleans house. As to the Bonapartes it was sufficient for the destruction of that part of the bill to quote De Freycinet's bon mot: "If the Orleanists are excelled the Bonapartes will feel slighted if they are not also banished." This disposed of the whole bill, which the committee rejected by a vote of 6 to 3. The best judgment obtained s that the senate will sustain the action of its committee. In this case there is likely to be a rolonged wrangle between the two houses of parliament. Concessions will be asked for, which will cause a long debate and probably materially change the provisions of the bill. This will be an exceedingly critical time for De Freycinet and his cabinet. The premier has hitherto succeeded beyond expectation in hunting with the hounds and running with the hares, but will now be daily confronted with novel and embarrassing questions, upon which he can hardly take any stand without the violation of some pledge or declaration that he has made to one side or other. He has also four violent expulsionists among the members of his cabinet, who must be placated if the ministry is to stand. This again compromising the fact that the whole radical campaign for expelling the princes was less for the purpose of accomplishing their expulsion than for speeding the premier's downfall. The next few days will also be a critical period for the republic itself. The satirists are already saying that France, having shown a pitiful weakness in seeking to expel the princes, is now showing still more weakness in not expelling them after declaring its intention to do so. The event has also added a certain degree of dignity to the attitude of the Comte de Paris. He has been recognized by the highest official authority in the land as a personage of importance. He is made a pretender to the throne willy nilly, and his importance is vastly augmented among the clergy and nobility of the whole country. Altogether it will be well for De Freycinet, Grevy and all interested in the present regime or in the continuance of republicanism in France to use their utmost endeavor to bring the crisis to a close at the earliest possible moment.

THE ANARCHISTS ON TRIA

The Means Employed by the Defense to Get a Favorable Jury.

Chicago dispatch: Judge Gary's court was thronged when the work of selecting a jury in the anarchist cases was resumed this morning. This is a tedious piece of business, and from the men examined and excused it is not beyond the range of probability that it may be impossible to find within the limits of Cook county twelve men who can pass the ordeal to which they must submit before being accepted. From questions put by counsel for the defense it is evidently their intention to shut out Irish Catholics and very pronounced churchmen of every denomination, all large employers, foremen in shops, and old soldiers of the union. Judge Gary was in his place for several minutes before the hour for resumption of business. At 10 o'clock precisely the eight prisoners were escorted into the jury room and subjected to the usual routine of hand-shaking by Captain Black and Attorney Zeisler. They had all been visited over night by a few select friends, among whom Mrs. Parsons was conspicuous. Parsons' inner man was strengthened and regaled by the delicacies with which this lady never fails to supply her liege lord. There was nothing new in the aspect or demeanor of the anarchists as they took their accustomed places. Upon questions propounded by the state's attorney it was found that Bylus, one of the men accepted by the defense, had an anarchist in his employ. He was excused by the state. The state accepted James H. ole, accepted by the defense yesterday. He is the first juror chosen. He is a locomotive fireman a.d was an officer in the union army. During the progress of the examination, Grinnell, state's attorney, said: "By the way, before I go further, counsel on the other side have given us a surprise by producing S. Parsons in court. Are you going to produce Schnaubell here. "No, sir," answers Captain Black, "the trial is too far advanced for that."

WILL BLOOM IN CHICAGO.

Chicago special: Rose Elizabeth Cleveand is to make Chicago her home. For some weeks Mr. Elder, manager of the Elder Publishing company, has been in communication with her relative to coming to this city and taking charge of the editorial department of the Literary Life. A dispatch received this morning from Mr. Elder states that he has completed all arrangements with Miss Cleveland, and that she will come at once to take the position. Literary Life is, as its name indicates, a magazine devoted to polite letters. It is published by the Elder Publishing company, and numbers among its contributors and patrons some of the best literary minds of the country. Mr. Elder has had this project in mind for some time, and has been in correspondence with Miss Cleveland ever since the projected marriage of the president made it possible for his sister to eave the post of honor in the white house.

DOWN ON PRIVATE PENSION BILLS. President Cleveland Exercises His Powers in

Giving Them a Quietus. Washington dispatch: In vetoing the veteran pension bill to-day the president says: I am so thoroughly tired of disapproving gifts of public money to individuals who, in my view, have no right or claim to the same, notwithstanding apparent congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief in a case where I find it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval, I have spoken of their apparent congressional sanction in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of congress, the fact that at the last election, despite the but are the result of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideratural list of candidates remained in the field tion and attended by a small majority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of the government. Thus, in considering these bills, I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of congress, and when I have deemed it my duty to disprove many of the bills presented. I have hardly regarded my action as distant from the conclusions of the people's representatives. I have not been insensible to a suggestion which should influence any citizen, either in private station or official place, to exhibit not only just but generous appreciation of theservices of our country's defenders. Heedlessness and disregard of the principle which underlies granting of pensions is unfair to the wounded, crippled soldier who is honored in just recognition of his government. Such a man should never be side by side on the pension roll with those who have been tempted to attribute their natural ills, to which humanity is heir, to service in the army. The president suggests the significance of the startling in-

crease in pension legislation and consequences involved in its continuance. In his veto for the public building at Sioux City, the president says: The report of the committee of the house of representatives to whom this bill was referred, states that, by the census of 1880, he population of Sioux City was nearly 8,000, and that by another enumeration, since made, its population would seem to exceed 23,000. It is further stated in the report that for the accommodation of this population the city contains 393 brick and 2.984 frame buildings. It seems to me that in consideration of the merits of this bill the necessities of the government should control the question and that it should be decided as a business proposition, dependent upon the needs of a government building at the point proposed in order to do the government work. This greatly reduces the value of the statistics showing the population, extent of business, prospective growth and matters of that kind which, though exceedingly interesting, do not always demonstrate the necessity of the expenditure of a large sum of money for a public building. I find upon examination that United States courts are some times held at Sioux City, but that they have been thus far held in the county court house without serious inconvenience and without any expense to the government. There are actually no other federal officers there for whom the government should provide accommodations, except the postmaster. The postoffice is now located in rented by the governmen until the first of January, 1889, at the rate of 2,200 per annum. By the last report of the supervising architect, it bills. These messages are all short and appears that on October 1, 1885, there | terse, and the conclusions reached in some were eighty new buildings in course of con- of them as to the demerits of the cases struction and that the amount expended thereon during the preceding year was nearly two and one-half million dollars, while large appropriations were asked to be expended on these buildings during the current year. In my judgment the number of public buildings should not at this time he increased unless greater public necessity exists therefor than is apparent in this

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Congratulation Upon the Splendid Progress Making by Gladstone.

The following is the substance of the circular sent out by the executive officers of the Irish National League of America to the officers and members of branches: We are glad to be able to congratulate you upon the splendid progress our cause has made since we last addressed you. After the general election now about to take place we believe that Gladstone will be in a position to undo, by an overwhelming majority, the so-called union which that great statesman himself, in his address at Midlothian, so truly described as a paper union obtained by force and fraud, and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. In pursuance of the powers conferred on us by the national executive committee of the league, we hereby summon the third regular convention of the Irish National League of America to be held in Central Music hall, Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 18 and 19, and we earnestly trust that every branch of the league will be fully represented thereat. All branches and societies affiliated with the league that have subscribed the regular dues for the current term, or have contributed to the parliamentary fund a sum equal to the amount of dues, shall be entitled to representation as follows: One delegate for every fifty members in good standing; provided, however, that in country districts, where the number of fifty members cannot be easily reached, the number from twentyfive to fifty shall be entitled to one delegate. We look for the attendance of an important delegation from the home league and parliamentary party. All arrangements for the convention shall be under the sole charge of the committee of arrangements of Chicago, already organized, of which ex-President Alexander Sullivan and the officers of the league for the city of Chicago and state of Illinois are members. Every branch of the league should set to work promptly to prepare for the coming crisis, and should remit all funds on hand immediately to the national treasurer at Detroit, Mich., as that money may be forwarded by him to Ireland and be made available if necessary, for the approaching campaign. All true friends of Ireland should, by active and earnest organization endeavor to make our approaching convention worthy of the sacred cause in in which we are engaged—the cause of Irish liberty. We remain, yours very faithfully.

PATRICK EGAN, President. CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer. JOHN P. SUTTON, Secretary.

THEY WANT TO JOIN US.

Digby (N. S.) dispatch: The question of secession having been favored at the polls, there is more expression by the people in regard to their desire for annexation. Last week after the victory by the liberals on the question on issue, a wealthy sea captain, of Digby, took his little hatchet, stripped limbs from the highest spruce tree on his farm near the town and raised the stars and stripes. Then pointing at it, he

ALL FIRED OUT OF FRANCE.

The Princes Will Take Up Their Residence

In England. Parts, June 23 .- Prince Victor Napoleon and fifteen of his most prominent adherents, including the Marquis Vailette and Baron Hausmann, started to-day for Brussels. The train bearing the party moved off amid cries of "Vive L' Empereur," "Au revoir" and shouts of "Vive La Republique." There was some hissing and several persons were arrested.

The count of Paris, his son and suit will arrive at Turnbridge Wells, England, on Friday and will take up their residence there. The count will issue a manifesto protesting against his expulsion and outlining the monarchical programme.
Prince Napoleon started for Geneva this

evening. He was accompanied by a number of friends to the railway station where a large concourse of people had assembled. No de monstration, however, was attempted. PRINCE VICTOR HOPEFUL.

Prince Victor at a reception before starting for Brussels said: "Do not expect a vain pro test from me. A people sometimes takes is upon itself to open its doors to an exile. I re main a representative of the empire as the Napoleons constituted it. I favor firm authority, equality of all citizens and respect for all creeds. Be assured that whatever call duty may make I shall not be found wanting in the fulfillment of what I owe to the democracy and to my name. An revoir. Prince Victor attracted very little attention

on his arrival in Brussels. One thousand persons called at the Chateau d'Eu to-day and inscribed their names in a special book. The Comte de Paris shook hands with each one and briefly expressed his

NO FAVORS FROM THE PUBLIC. Police Secretary Loze visited Prince Victor and stated that the government was disposed to allow them time in which to arrange their affairs. Both the princes declined to avail themselves of the offer. La Patrie notes the coincidence of the ex-

pulsions with the anniversary of Napoleon's great victory at Solferino, and thinks it of good angury. M. Hendle, perfect of the Seine Inferieure. bluntly declined to notify the Comte de Paris

of his expulsion. When the count of Paris received the result of the division on the expulsion bill his son and the duke of Chartres, who were with him, burst into tears. The inhabitants of Eu col lected in groups on the streets to discuss the

situation. The gates of the chateau will be opened at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, to admit the ownspeople of Eu and Freeport who desire the count to receive an expression of their sympathy.

TWO FRENCH MINISTERS RESIGN. Count Foucher Decareil, the ambassador to the Austrian court, has resigned as a protest against the action of his government in expelling the French princes, and it is believed that M. Waddington, the French ambassador to the court of St. James, will also resign. The royal press pronounces the passage of the expulsion bill a forerunner of the down fall of the republic, while moderate republican papers generally criticize the measure as

ables and radicals and demand a firmer republican government. The count and countess of Paris and their on, Prince Louis Philippe, after receiving their friends to morrow, will embark at Free-port in the afternoon. The count's manifesto will be issued Friday.

unjust. Opportunist journals urge the govern-

ment to discard the demands of the irreconcil-

THIRTY BILLS DISPOSED OF.

Washington special: President Cleve-

land sent to the house to-day thirty mes

All of Them Having Reference to the Granting of Pensions.

make rich and rare reading. One of the cases is that of James H. Darling, whose disability is described in the records as a general stiffness of the joints. The president says it appears Darling enlisted in November, 1861, and was reported as having deserted March 5, 1862. An examination in 1882 found this "victim" of war disability with the appearance of a hale, hearty old man, weighing 168 pounds. 'It is evident to me," he concludes, "that this man ought not to be pensioned.' commenting on another case, a bill for the relief of William Bishop, who was enrolled as a substitute March 25, 1865, admitted to hospital with measles May 5, returned to duty May S, and was mustered out May 11, 1865, the president in vetoing the bill, says: "This is the military record of this soldier, who remained in the army one month and seventeen days, having entered it as a substitute at a time when high bounties were paid. Fifteen years after this terrific encounter with the measles, and on the 28th day of June, 1880, the claimant discovered that his attack of meales had some relation with his army enrollment, and this disease settled in his eyes, also affecting his spinal column." Of another case in a bill for the relief of Julia Connelly, the widow of Thomas Connelly, a soldier mustered into the service Oct. 16, 1861, the president says: "He never did a day's service, so far as his name appears on the records. He visited his family about Dec. 15 and was found drowned in a canal about six miles from his home. Those who prosecute claims for pensions," the president adds, "have grown very bold when cases of this description are presented for consideration." A bill granting a pen-sion to Andrew J. Wilson, who it appears, was drafted into the service in February, 1865, and was discharged in September of the same year, on account of chronic nephritis and deafness, and who in his application for pension alleged rheumatism resulting from exposure, and inflammation of the muscles of the back, with pain in the kidneys, diarrhœa, and rupture, be president dismisses with this remark: "Whatever else may be said of this claimant's achievements during his short military career, it must be conceded that he contracted a great deal of disability. There is no doubt in my mind that whatever ailments he may honestly lay claim to. his title to same was complete before he tered the army."

DAVID DAVIS DYING.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 20 .- "A point has been reached in the illness of ex-Vice President David Davis," said the physician to-day, "when it is thought best by his family to give the public a statement of the great gravity of his condition. Mr. Davis is very ill indeed, and it will be little less than a miracle if he should rally."

Judge Davis is believed by his friends to be slowly but surely sinking to death. He was taken ill with a carbuncle on his shoulder at Chicago May 2. Up to two weeks ago his condition, though at times alarming, seemed to be one of gradual improvement. Two weeks ago evere erysipelas set in, and is growing worse. For some weeks his sufferings have been intensified and complicated by Bright's disease of the kidneys. Several Chicago doctors have been summoned, and a consultation will be held to-morrow.

A NAVAL DINNER.

Washington special: Secretary and Mrs. Whitney gave a dinner this evening in nonor of the president and Mrs. Cleveland. The other guests were Admiral and Mrs. Porter, Admiral Rowen, Admiral Jouette. Commodore and Mrs. Queen, Commodore and Mrs. Harmony, Commodore Walker, Capt. Ramsey of the naval academy, Surshouted to a tory interrogave point geon-General Gunnell, Engineer-in-Chief beneath him on the ground: "That is Loring, Commodore and Mrs. Sicard, Comdone. The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adbefore the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the senate and was debated till adtown and timber culture laws was then placed before the post of nonor in the winter house.

Mr. Elder is now in Utica, N. Y., where he will find, before long, two-thirds of us that was seeking their suffrages, by which it obtained its present majority.

THEIR RIDE TO DEATH.

Four Railroad Men Killed in a Freight Train Wreck Near Creston, Iowa.

Creston (Iowa) special: Freight train ' No. 13 broke in two on the hill six miles east of Creston at 9:15 last night. It was followed by an extra. Conductor West, of 13, ran back to flag the extra when the broken section followed him. The extra. running twelve miles an hour, was within six car lengths of the broken section when discovered by the engineer. He and the fireman jumped before the engine crashed into the caboose, which was smashed into splinters. Eight railroad laborers were asleep in the caboose. Four were killed outrigt, two injured and two escaped unhurt. Five cars were demolished. Three of them were loaded with horses, one with agricultural implements and one with graders' tools. Out of forty-four horses four were killed and one injured.

The names of the dead men are: Henry Hughes, Butterfield, Ills., L. M. Davidson, Dell Aldent, Thos. White. Two of the killed were badly cut to pieces. The injured are: John Medina, left leg broken below the knee; hurt in back and otherwise slightly bruised. Mike Har-

baugh, Italian, nose broken and other-

wise slightly bruised about the face, hands

and body. The wounds are not dangerous. The engine and tender were stripped. The collision occurred on a high embankment and bridge. The track was cleared and all trains running this morning.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

"I have been asked about fifty times today if I had resigned from the cabinet," said Secretary Whitney, laughingly. "I have not resigned," he continued, "and have no intention of doing so."

Without division the house in committee of the whole incorporated an amendment in the sundry civil bill requiring the secretary of the treasury to issue certificates of the denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5 on all surplus silver dollars now in the treasury, in payment of appropriations made in the bill, and other expenditures and obligations of the government.

The house committee on foreign affairs has decided to report favorably the bill authorizing the president to appoint military and naval attaches to foreign legations. Also the bill to protect submarine

A CERTIFICATE of incorporation of the United States and Congo National Emigration company of Washington has been filed with the recorder. The object of the company is to run and operate a line of steam vessels from Baltimore to the Congo country in Africa and intermediate places, for the purpose of emigration and commerce. The capital stock is placed at \$2,000,000, which may be increased to \$30,000,00.

THE PACIFIC ROADS INDERTEDNESS.

The Report Thereon by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

Washington dispatch: Some time ago the secretary of the interior made a statement to the secretary of the treasury in resages vetoing as many private pension gard to the indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific railroad companies to the United States under the provisions of the Thurman act on account of moneys which has been diverted from the earnings of those companies to the Pacific Mail Steamship company in the form of subsidy paid to that company. The secretary of the interior expressed the opinion that the railroad companies were indebted to the United States in the amount equal to 200 per cent of their earnings. diverted amount thus due from the Central Pacific railroad company stated at \$354,224. The second comptroller of the treasury to whom the matter was referred, has reported to acting Secretary Fairchild that the Central Pacific company, so far as examined, shows that there is due it for the years 1884 and 1885, for services over the unsubsidized portions of the road, under the recent decision of the supreme court, several hundred thousand dollars. He calls attention to the act of March 3, 1875, which, he says, seems to require the secre tary of the treasury, when called upon to pay claims due subsidized railroad companies, to withhold an amount equal to the amount of the indebtedness of the companies to the United States, and also the probable cost of establishing that indebtedness in a suit at law, and in case the company does not assent to a set-off, to cause a suit to be brought and to withhold payments until the suit is decided. The comptroller recommends that this course be

BROUGHT INTO PROMINENCE.

Washington special: The Folsom family have been brought into prominence by the presidential marriage. Some of the other ladies of the Folsom family contracted well-to-do alliances, although none of them quite so distinguished as the Buffalo young lady. There was an Amelia Folsom who lived at Keokuk, Ia., who wedded a prominent man who will live in history quite as long as Cleveland. Amelia Folsom is a cousin of Mrs. Cleveland's mother. She went west some years ago, probably pulse that led Grandpa Folsom to Omaha, where he bought lands when they were cheap. Amelia Folsom went to Salt Lake City, where she met the saints of the Mormon church. It is said that in face and form she much resembled the lady now mistress of the white house. She was tall willowy, with sparkling eyes and luxuriant hair. She was much admired by Brigham Young, the Mormon bishop, and consented to become his sixteenth wife. Brigham Young and Amelia Folsom were joined in celestial marriage in the temple. She was followed in the succession of marriages by Ann Eliza, the seventeenth wife, who has since become famous by renouncing polygamy and revealing the secrets of the church. Amelia was the favorite of all Brigham Young's wives.

MEASURES THEY DESIRE PASSED. The committee of Knights of Labor ap-

pointed at the Cincinnati convention have sent a letter to Speaker Carlisle and copies to Messrs. Randall and Morrison, containing a list of measures which it is desired congress should pass, and a memorial looking to that end. Among the measures are those repealing the timber culture, preemption and desert land acts, adjustment of railroad and other land grants, organizing the territory of Oklahoma, prohibiting aliens from holding land in the United States, making presidential and congressional election days holidays, and punishing bribery. In conclusion the committee says in requesting the passage of the measures it is not asking anything from the dominant party only to fulfill the