

THE PACIFIC FUNDING BILL.

Some Important Changes Proposed by Representative Springer.

Washington dispatch: Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the house to-day presented an amendment which he proposes to offer to the Pacific railroad funding bill when it comes under consideration by the house. He proposes to strike out all that portion of the bill which fixes the mode by which the company shall pay their indebtedness to the government, and to insert in lieu thereof provisions directing the companies on Oct. 1, 1887, and semi-annually thereafter, to pay into the treasury of the United States a sum equal to the amount which the United States is required to pay semi-annually as interest on subsidy bonds advanced to each of the companies in aid of the Pacific railroads and branches, until the date of the maturity of the bonds, respectively, less the amounts of the payments or reimbursements made by any of the companies, respectively, during the six months previous to any such payment on their indebtedness under any act of congress heretofore passed. At the respective dates of maturity of the subsidy bonds, the secretary of the treasury shall add to the sum of the principal of such matured bonds, all interest paid by the United States upon the same. From said amount so ascertained shall be deducted any payments or reimbursements made by any of said companies on their indebtedness at any time before Oct. 1, 1887, and all amounts in the sinking fund properly applicable to the respective companies. Upon the sum of the principal of the subsidy bonds remaining due and unpaid at the respective dates of maturity thereof, said companies shall pay into the treasury of the United States a sum equal to the rate which shall be equal, but shall not exceed the rate of interest at which bonds of the United States, issued in aid of said companies, can be extended. It is also provided that the companies may extend the term of the first mortgage bonds now issued by the respective companies for a term of ten years after the respective dates of maturity thereof, but at no higher or greater rate of interest than 4 per cent per annum; upon this further condition that the difference between the rate now paid by said companies upon said first mortgage bonds and the rate of 4 per cent per annum shall be applied exclusively to liquidate the principal of the indebtedness of said companies to the United States. If, at the date to which the last issue of said subsidy bonds was extended the companies shall have completed the principal of the act, and shall continue thereafter to pay into the treasury of the United States, semi-annually, an amount equal to the interest upon such extended bonds at the rate of 4 per cent on the amount of interest indebtedness still due and payable, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay one year to said companies therefor in which to complete the pay of the whole amount of the principal due to the United States. In making payments under the provisions of this act, and acts to which this is amendatory, the Central Pacific Railroad company and its successors shall pay into the treasury of the United States, who the same shall have become due and payable as aforesaid, installments of the indebtedness of itself and the Western & Pacific railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad company and its successors shall pay those of the Union Pacific Railroad company and the Kansas & Pacific Railroad company; the central branch of the Union Pacific company and its successors shall pay those of itself and the Sioux City railroad and its successors those of itself.

Anderson, of Kansas, gave notice of a proposed amendment, providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as sanctioning the consolidation of the Union Pacific Railroad company with the Kansas Pacific railroad and Denver Pacific Railroad company, and transferring of their franchises and property to the corporation known as the Union Pacific Railroad company.

CARING FOR THE INDIANS.

The Amendment to the Act Providing for the Sale of Two Reservations.

Washington dispatch: The senate bill amending the act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas, which passed the house Saturday and awaits only the signature of the president, provides that if any member of these tribes enrolled at the Potawatamie and Great Nemaha agencies shall elect to remain upon the reservation of his tribe he shall be allowed to select an allotment of land as follows: The head of a family, 160 acres, a single person over eighteen years of age or an orphan child under eighteen years, a minor child under eighteen years, heads of families to select the land for themselves and minor children and the United States Indian agent or orphan children. The lands so selected are to be held from sale and shall be accepted at their fair valuation, to be ascertained by the secretary of the interior, in part satisfaction of the Indians' interest in the reservation of the money or fund realized from the sale thereof, provided, that his right to share in the other funds and credits of the tribe shall not be impaired thereby. The secretary of the interior is to cause a patent to issue to each of the allottees, for the lands selected, which patents shall be of the same effect, and declare that the United States will hold the land thus patented for twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or, in case of his decease, of his heir, according to the laws of the state in which the land is situated, and that at the expiration of that period the United States will convey the lands by patent free of all charge or incumbrance, and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands thus allotted, or any contract made touching them before the expiration of the time, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void; these lands are not to be subject to taxation, alienation, or forced sale, under execution or otherwise.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

Washington dispatch: At a meeting of the house committee on rivers and harbors to-day for discussion in connection with a report of the board of engineers presented to the house yesterday. In consequence of the absence of Representative Henderson the committee took no action in the matter, and will be further considered when he returns from Illinois. The friends of the canal wish the appropriation of \$500,000 to be included in the river and harbor bill, as well as a clause accepting the grant of the Illinois and Michigan canal, but considerable opposition has already developed in the committee, several members taking the position that the friends of the canal, as well as the report itself, cannot be regarded as endorsing the project unless a extensive changes are made in the present line of route.

Frederick Baine, consul general at Berlin, has informed the state department that American citizens suffer great annoyance in Europe unless equipped with passports. Slight shocks of earthquake are still a matter of daily occurrence at Summerville, South Carolina.

AN APPALING DISASTER.

Disaster to a Ship Entailing Considerable Loss of Life.

Norfolk (Va.) dispatch: One of the most disastrous shipwrecks which ever occurred on the Virginia coast happened at 2 o'clock this morning, near the Little Island Life Saving station, fourteen miles south of Cape Henry. Not less than twenty, and probably more, lives were lost, among them five life saving men, who, in the discharge of their duties, were drowned. The morning was bitter cold and a blinding snow storm prevailed, with the wind blowing a gale from the northeast. During a lull in the storm the life saving patrol from the Little Island Life Saving station sighted a large ship stranded on a bar about 900 yards from the shore. When he saw the vessel he was going to meet a patrol from the Dam Neck station and exchange checks, showing that both patrolmen had been to the end of their beat. The Dam Neck patrol was only a few yards distant when the vessel was sighted, and both fired rockets to notify the crew of the stranded ship that she had been seen. They hurried back to their stations and gave the alarm. In a little while the crew, with life boats and apparatus, were abreast of the wreck, and the boom of a mortar announced that a line had been shot out to the ill-fated vessel. It was unsuccessful and the second was fired with a like result. After six unsuccessful shots, the life saving men determined to brave the furious sea, and the death which seemed certain to await their venture. The word of command being given by Captain Belanza, of Life Saving station No. 4, known as Little Island, six of the most expert boatmen manned each boat. At his command they gave way with a will, and in a moment both boats were breasting the furious waves. They reached the ship in safety, and four of the ship's crew were taken in a life boat, and ten in a ship boat which was launched for the purpose. The boats were headed for shore, and not a word was spoken, for each man realized the awful peril which surrounded them. With a steady pull the two boats were making good headway for the shore, when a wave of great power struck both boats, capsizing them instantly and pitching their twenty-two occupants into the sea. The boats began a desperate struggle for life, and with many of the men it was a prolonged one. The horrified life savers on the beach were powerless to assist their drowning comrades or unfortunate strangers. The drowning men were carried southward by the seas and some of them were washed ashore. An Italian, Blair from \$50 a month to \$2,000 a year, and, at his request, the bill was immediately considered and passed. The interstate commerce bill was then considered until adjournment.

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

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LO IN BAD FLIGHT.

Fort Keogh (Mont.) dispatch: A dispatch from Fort Shaw states that there is terrible suffering and privation among the Cree Indians on the south fork of the Sun river. They are entirely destitute of food and clothing and not in any way fortified against the inclemency of the weather. They subsist entirely by hunting and fishing and the low temperature, combined with a heavy snow, has rendered it almost impossible to secure food of any description. They are in reality in a state of starvation, engaged in the riotous rebellion and came across the line last summer. When they appeared at Fort Assinaboine they had a large number of articles taken from white people. Their chief was killed last summer in a quarrel with a half breed. They started south last fall to settle on the reservation but were turned back by troops from Fort McJinnis. When they first came across the line they numbered 400, but the number has since been greatly diminished by death. It is thought that unless the government takes prompt measures to alleviate the sufferings great fatality will result to the band.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

Washington dispatch: The secretary of war to-day transmitted to the house a report from the board of engineers appointed under the terms of the last river and harbor bill, upon the proposed acquisition by the government of the Illinois & Michigan (Hennepin) canal. The report is generally favorable to the construction of the proposed canal, on a line which is designated in the bill. It was reported to the house committee of railways and canals.

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A SERIES OF HANGINGS.

Cluverius, the Virginian and Four Indians Seung Off.

Richmond (Va.) dispatch: Thomas J. Cluverius was hanged at 8 minutes past 1 and died from strangulation. He died without making any confession. Speaking through Dr. Hatcher, his minister, he says he had no feeling of ill-will towards any man on earth. The crime for which Cluverius suffered the death penalty was for the murder of his cousin, Miss Fannie Lillian Madison, March 14, 1885. Miss Madison was about twenty-two years old, and up to the time of her death was teacher of a school in Bath county. Some 200 witnesses were examined and the evidence fixed upon the prisoner the brand of murderer and seducer, and at the conclusion of the trial the jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The counsel asked for a new trial which was at once refused, and he was sentenced to be hanged November 25, 1886. The execution of his sentence was stayed for a year by the supreme court, when he was sentenced again to die December 10, 1886. The governor was applied for by a pardon or commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, but he could find no reason for interfering. He, however, respited the condemned man until to-day.

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SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Inspector General Abnash Baird has been ordered from Washington to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, on public business under special instructions from the lieutenant general.

Senator Carlisle has been induced to reconsider his determination to not be a candidate for senator against Senator Beck and has authorized his friends to use his name. Senator Beck's term does not expire until March, 1889. He is believed to be very strong with his constituents and Kentuckians here say Carlisle will have a very hard fight if he wins.

It is thought by the officials of the department that within a month a flood of appliances will be filed for patents on devices for heating trains by the exhaust steam from the engine, by electricity and by other methods less dangerous than stoves. There have been a great many patents granted for devices of this kind, but for some reason they have not had the general approval of the railway people.

The president has issued an executive order modifying so much of the executive order of May 7, 1877, as attached the territories of Montana and Wyoming to the pension agency districts of Milwaukee, Wis., and directing that from and after April 1, 1887, all pensioners residing in these territories shall be paid at the San Francisco, Cal., agency.

Mrs. Cleveland held her first reception of the season on the afternoon of the 8th from 2 to 5 o'clock. The ladies began to arrive at the white house at 1 o'clock and waited patiently until the appointed hour. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted by Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Endicott, Miss Vilas and Miss Hastings, niece of the president.

The sub-committee on postoffices and postroads of the house have finished the postoffice appropriation bill, and it is expected that the measure will be reported to the house soon. The total appropriation made by the bill is \$45,689,650, or \$1,323,787 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Of this increase \$347,000 is in the appropriation for the extension of the free delivery service.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds reported favorably on the bill for a public building at Fremont, Neb., \$50,000.

The house committee on war claims decided to report favorably on the senate bill to liquidate the claims of states for expenses incurred in defense of the United States in the war of the rebellion.

The authorization of two national banks—the First National bank of Sheffield Ala., with a capital of \$100,000, and Sutherland, Ia., with a capital of \$50,000—has had the effect of causing an inquiry regarding the fact that no more than one bank as many national banks are being organized now as five or six years ago. It is said that the reason for this is the unavailability of United States funds, which must be deposited to secure circulation.

SUCCESSORS TO THE BOYCOTT.

Detroit dispatch: Three breweries to-day succumbed to the pressure of the boycott placed on them by the journeymen brewers last October, when the big lockout was declared. Since that time the town has been supplied by foreign beer, mainly, and the home brewers' orders have steadily decreased. It is expected that most of the others will speedily yield to the pressure of the boycott. The journeymen have not suffered much, having had a liberal percentage on all sales of the foreign beer in consideration of their efforts to push the sale.

POLYGAMY PLAYED OUT.

Washington special: Ex-Governor West of Utah, is here and says the bill passed by the house yesterday will eradicate the last vestige of bigamy in his territory. He says that the strongest anti-polygamy law ever proposed and ever enacted, and it does not get too far, as is claimed by some of the Mormons. He heard Delegate Cairns' speech against the bill in the house yesterday and pronounced it the last gasp of the Mormon organization.

TEXAS AND THE TARIFF.

Austin special: The house to-day passed a resolution requesting the Texas delegation in congress to vote for the repeal of the present tariff laws and for such internal revenue and tariff laws as may be required for an economical government and for deserving pensioners.

Secretary Whitney's Wealth.

A group of New York politicians were discussing Secretary Whitney's good fortune in having married a rich wife. "I suppose you mean to say," said one of the party, "that the money that Secretary Whitney spends is given to him by his wife. There was never a greater mistake. Secretary Whitney's income is far more than that of any other man in the cabinet, nearly \$500,000 annually. I don't pretend that his income represented any fixed sum, but I do say that he has been a very successful business man and almost everything he touches turns to gold. He has not only made money, he has an extraordinary fondness for keeping large sums of money about him. I was sitting in his office the day he concluded the purchase of his country seat, on the Tenth St. town road. When the necessary papers were signed the agent began saying that the Secretary might make his payments in navy way be desired, when the latter coolly turned about in his chair and opened a drawer and drew out \$20,000 in greenbacks. He counted out \$25,000 in an exasperatingly indifferent fashion, and then tossing the rest into the drawer, again resumed the conversation as if nothing unusual had happened.—Washington Cor., New York Herald.

Strength of the U. S. A.

The returns of the numerical strength of the Grand Army of the Republic for the last year show a great increase over former years, and still greater numbers are expected on the next muster rolls. Following are the figures on the first of the present year.

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Members. Includes entries for Arkansas (578), California (4,233), Colorado (2,222), Connecticut (5,246), Dakota (2,689), Delaware (671), Florida (159), Gull (293), Illinois (22,181), Indiana (17,918), Iowa (10,371), Kansas (17,732), Kentucky (1,314), Maine (9,149), Massachusetts (12,923), Maryland (1,187), Michigan (16,957), Minnesota (6,672), Missouri (9,279).

The inconsistency of woman appears when she has 235 hairpins and the whole of her back hair grasped between her teeth, and expects you to understand every word that she says to you.—New Haven News.

Mr. W. D. Evans, who has held the position of cashier in the internal revenue office for several years back has resigned, but his successor has not yet been appointed.

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A MYSTERY CLEARED.

Aspen (Colo.) special: In May last Charles McGuire while traveling from Redcliff to Glenwood springs, was taken sick. He stopped at the cabin of Mr. Maybury, on Gypsum creek. During the night he became delirious and left the cabin in his undress, since which no trace of him could be found. Yesterday a man named Shippee saw some clothing sticking out of the snow, two miles from Maybury's cabin, pulled it out, and drew forth the skeleton of McGuire, whose identification was made complete by the clothing.

THE HADDOCK CASE.

Sioux City special: A decision was reached to-day as to when the Haddock murder and conspirators are to be tried. March 21 was selected and on that day the famous trial will begin. The state was granted the right to select which one of the defendants shall be tried first. It is generally understood that Arendorf will be tried last.