sentative Springer. Washington dispatch: Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the house to-day presented an amendment . hich 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 companes, 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 reall add to the sum of the principal of suca 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 materity thereof, said companies shall pay into the treasury of the United States interest thereon at a rate which shall be equal, but shall not exceed the rate of interest at which bonds of the Brited States, issued in aid of said com panies, can be extended. It is also provided that the companies may extend the lien on the first mortgage bonds now issued by the respective companies for the further 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 that of 4 per cent per annum shall be applied exclusively to liquidate the principal of i. debtedness of said companies to the United States. If at the date to which the just issue of said subsidy bonds was extended the companies shall have complied with the provisions of the act, and shall continue thereafter to pay into the treasury of the United States, semiannually, an amount equal to the interest upon such extended bonds at the rate of 4 per cent on the amount of interest indebt edness still due and payable, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to allow one year to said companies thereafter 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 this act, and acts to which this as amendatory, the Central Pacific Railroad company and its successors shall pay into the treasury of the United States, whe 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 he 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, also 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 Kanans Pacific railroad and Denver Pacific Railroad company, and transferring of their franchises and property to the corporation known as the Union Pacific Rail-

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 Pottawatamie and Great Nemalia agencies shall elect to remain spon 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 eighty acres, a minor child under eighteen forty acres; heads of families to select the land for themselves and minor chileren 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, and 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 legal effect, and dethat the United States will 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 today the Hennepin canal project came up 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 con siderable opposition has already developed in the committee, several members taking the position that the letter of the secretary of war transmitting the engineer's report, as well as the report itself, cannot be reregarded as endorsing the project unle sextensive changes are made in the present line of route.

Frederick Raine, consul general at Berlin, has informed the state department that American citizens suffer great annoyance in Europe unless equipped with passports.

AN APPALING DISASTER.

Ship Entailing Considerable Loss of Life.

Norfolk (Va.) dispatch: One of the most lisastrous shipwrecks which ever occurred on the Virginia coasthappened 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 plowing a gale from the northeast. During a full 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 burried back to their stations and gave the alarm. In a little while the crews, 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 unsuccessfal 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 manued 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 swenty-two occupants into the boiling sea. Then began a desperate struggle for life, and with many of the men it was a prolonged one. The horrified lifesavers 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. As they came within reach they were picked up and endeavors were made to revive them, and in two instances with -ucress, although one of the two is badly injured. The vessel is the German ship Elizabeth, Captain Holberstadt from Hamburg to Baltimore, and not one of her crew survives her wreck. Her cargo is unknown, as the high seas have thus far prevented any attempt to reach her. It is thought she is leaking badly, and at sunset her masts were thought to be giving away. Of the life-saving crew the following were lost:

Abel Belanza, captain of No. 3, known as "Little Island."

J. W. Land, same station. George W. Shone, same station. J. A. Belanza, of Dam Neck station, and

brother of Abel. Joseph Sprattley and Frank Tetford, of No. 4 station, were washed ashore and resuscituted but Etheride is so badly injured that it is thought he cannot survive.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Newark (N. J.) special: A startling story all the convicts in the penitentiary at Caldwell and kid the keepers. Among the noted prisoners in the penitentiary are Charles Strauss and Charley Bernard. These two men, together with some others on the outside, were the ringleaders of the plot. The scheme was laid through a secret correspondence carried on with friends outside. A number of small jeweler's saws were conveyed to the prisoners in tobacco, soan and other articles, and were used at every opportunity to saw the iron bars of the cell doors. Several of the bars were secretary of the treasury in reply to a rescut almost entirely through and the cracks filled with soap, covered with shoe blacking so neatly as to almost defy detection. The plot was to have been carried out Christmas eve. Strauss, Bernard and others were to liberate themselves by removing the burs on their cell doors and with these bars attack the single guard, get the key and open the main doors and admit those who had agreed to be on hand outside. They then intended to change their clothes and obtain all the weapons required from the armory. If all had worked well they then were to go up stairs and overpower thewarden and his family, rob the house and sale, liberate what other prisoners they thought fit, cut the telegraph wires, take a team which was to be in waiting and be miles off before the affair was discovered. It was distinctly understood by all that they were not to stick at murder or anything necessary to their safety. The jail official discovered the plot in time, however, and the whole scheme fell through.

A TERRITORY TOUGH.

Death of Robert Ream, Brother of

Well-Known Sculptress. Fort Smith (Ark.) special: Robert Ream, a well known citizen of Indian Territory, died in this city last night of typhoid fever. The deceased is a brother of the famous sculptress, Vinnie Ream, formerly of Washington, but now Mrs. Hoxie, of Alabama, also of Mrs. Perry Fuller, of Washington. Robert Ream has been a noted character in Indian Territory for more than twenty years, being an adopted citizen of the Choctaw tribe for a much longer period. His early associations among the Indians led him to adopt in a great measure the reckless disposition of the class with whom he was brought in daily contact, and he became dissipated, getting into trouble on more than one occasion, getting out of it one time through the influence of his sister, Vinnie. He was a man of nerve, and added a huge feather to his cap a few years ago by killing Jones, the worst desperado the indian territory ever produced, at McAllister. Jones bad for years been the terror of that section, and was in the habit of riding into the little towns out there and making the nhabitants take to the woods. On the day he met his death he went to McCallister for the avowed purpose of killing Ream, when the latter got in the first shot and saved his own life. He was never punished for it,

DEATH OF JOHN ROACH. New York dispatch: John Roach, the great ship builder, died at 8 o'clock this morning. The cancerous growth had eaten its way into the side of his neck, below the angle of the jaw, involving the large arteries, which became liable to rupture at any

the general verdict being that he had per-

formed a righteous act.

moment. Roach was in great pain all day yesterday and to give him relief large doses of morphiue were injected, and he was unconscious most of the time. In the few conscious moments he had he spoke to his son Garrett who was with him all the time. The young man remained with him during the night. He occupied a seat at the bed- c urage the manufacture of steel for ordiside and helped the nurses. Only a few intimate friends of the family were admitted for fortifications and other works of de Congress may or may not have a good effect.

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 British subjects, were engaged in the Riel 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 quartel with a half breed. They started south last fall to settle on the Crow reservation but were turned back by troops from Fort McGinnis. 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 by the house committee of railways and canals.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

SENATE, Jan. 6 .- The senate then took up the resolution offered yesterday by McPherson, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of indebtedness of Pacific Railroad companies to the government, and as to the effect of the funding bill thereon. Agreed to. The senate on motion of Senator Mitchell (Pa.), took up and passed the bill to give a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mary S. Logan, widow of General Logan, as major-general of volunteers, Senator Mitchell stating that the bill proposed to do precisely what was done for the widows of Generals Hancock and Thomas. Senator Vest thereupon introduced his bill increasing the pension of Mrs. Blair from \$50 a month to \$2,000 a year, and, at his request, the bill was immediately considered and passed. The interstate commerce hill was then considered until adjournment.

House, Jan. 6 .- Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia. Referred. The house went into committee of the whole. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the pension appropriation bill, which appropriates \$76,247,500, being only \$5,000 below the estimates, the reduction being in the item for the rent of offices for pension agencies. Without amendment or discussion the bill was read, reported to the house and passed. House then went into committee of the whole on the naval reorganization bili, and without final action adjourned.

House, Jan. 8 .- The senate joint resolution was passed appointing James P. Angell a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution. The comis printed to day of an attempt to deliver mittee on civil service reform reported back the senate bill repealing the tenure of office act. The house then went into committee of the whole for consideration of bills reported from the committee on publie buildings and grounds. The first bill called up was that appropriating \$500,-000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Charleston. S. C., and authorizing the sale of the present site of the postoffice building in that The matter was discussed until adjournment without action.

House, Jan. 10 .- The speaker laid before the house a communication from the olution asking for interpretation of the tariff law respecting duties on fish. Under the call of states a number of bills and resolutions were introduced, after which the floor was given to the District of Columbia committee, and, after the passage of several District bills, the house ad

SENATE, Jan. 10 .- The snate at 2:50 took up the inter state commerce bill and Beck took the floor in favor of the conference report. At 2 o'clock Beck concluded his remarks and Senator Cullom took the floor and gave his opinion of the bill at some length. Senator Stanford argued against the bill. After executive session the senate adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 11 .- On motion of Manderson, the house bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas was taken up and considered, the question being on the substitute reported by the committee on public lands. The substitute appropriates \$25,000 to reimburse the purchasers of homesteads and pre-emptors who had to pay for their lands to the Northern Kansas Railway company, which was dee ded by the circuit court of the United States to have prior title to the lands, the basis of remuneration being \$3.50 per acre. After discussion the substitute was agreed to, and the bill thus amended passed and a conference was asked for. The inter-state commerce bill was then

considered until adjournment. House, Jan. 11 .- The bill for the rrection of a public building at Charleston, S. C. passed. The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the purchase of a sit; and \$400,000 for the erection of a building. The bill passed creating a department of agriculture and labor. It provides that there shall be at the seat of government an executive department, to be known as the department of agriculture and labor, under control of a secretary of agriculture and labor and an assistant secretary. There shall be in the department of agriculture and labor a division which shall be under charge of the commissioner of labor, who shall hold his office four years, and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed, and shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. The commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, hours of labor, rate of wages, cost of production of articles produced, earnings of laboring men and women, means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories, and other

places of industry. SENATE, Jan. 12 .- Senator Manderson introduced a bill to facilitate promotions and to retire from active service, on their own application, officers of the army who served during the war of the rebeilion three years, as officers or enlisted men, in the volunteer or the regular army. The committee on coast defenses reported (as amendments to be offered to the bill to ennance) an item appropriating \$4,000,000

LO IN BAD PLIGHT.

House, Jan. 12 .- The house considered and passed the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill. The bill makes the lawful husband or wife of any person prosecuted for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation a competent witness against the accused, and further provides for a registration of all marriages, making it a misdemeanor for any person to violate the provisions relative to such registration. It annuls all territorial laws, providing for the identification of vote of electors at any election, and also all laws conferring on territorial courts the power to determine divorce cases; and abolishes woman suffrage in the territory in Utah. Penalties are prescribed for unlawful intercourse, and polygamy is defined as marriage between one person of one sex and more than one of another sex, and is declared to be a felony. The financial corporations known as the "Church of Latter Day Saints," and the "Perpetual Emigration Fund Company," are dissolved, and the attorney general is directed to wind them up by process of courts; and all laws for the organization of the militia of the territory and the creation of the Nauvoo legion are annulled. Polygamists are made inelligible to vote. A test oath is prescribed to all persons desiring to vote, that they will obey the laws of the United States and especially the laws in respect to crimes defined in this . n ! the original Edmunds act. Senate, Jan. 13 .- The senate resumed the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill. The matter was discussed at some length, but no final action was taken. At the conclusion of Senator Evarts' speech, Senator Cultom stated his desire that a vote should be taken to-day, but Senator Hoar suggested that he and other senators desired to speak and that there was no desire to delay the vote unnecessarily. Finally unanimous consent was given that a vote shall be taken tomorrow. The anti-polygamy bid (the senate bill with the house substitute) having been received from the house, the amendment was non-concurred in, and a conference asked, and Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Pugh were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

House, Jan 13 .- The house passed the bill amending the law regulating the removal of causes from state to federal courts. The bill increases the minimum jurisdiction of the circuit courts from \$500 to \$2,000, takes away from circuit courts the jurisdiction of causes in favor of assignees of promissory notes and bills of exchange; and restricts to the defendant the right to remove a cause from a state to a ederal court. Mr. Tucker then called up the bill providing for the bringing of suits against the government of the United States, and after a very brief discussion it was passed. The next bill called up was one extending for one year from its passage the right of action in cases arising under the captured and abandoned property act. Pending debate, the house adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 14 .- Mr. Cullom moved to proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill. Agreed to-37 to 12. After debate, the presiding officer having stated that the question was on agreeing to the conference report, Mr. Frye moved to recommit the report with instructions to the senate conerees to insist on striking out section 4. and substituting section 5 of the senate hill; also on striking out section 5 and substituting therefor section 19 of the senate bill, Cullom said he should regard the vote on the motion to recommit as a test vote on the question. The vote was taken and resulted-yeas, 25; nays, 36. The conference report was agreed to-yeas, 49; nays, 15.

House, Jan. 14.-Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, submitted the conference report on the electoral bill and it was agreed to without debate or revision. After the reception of a number of committee reports the house went into committee of the whole for consideration of senate bills upon the private calendar. At 4 o'crock the com- patriotic emulation to work for the progress mittee rose and the house passed half a of the national institutions, in the first rank of dozen private senate bills, including one for the relief of sufferers from the wreck of the steamer Ashulot. The housethen took a receas until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

COLORED COLONY FOR DAKOTA.

Washington special: A delegation of colored men will have a meeting with Delegate Giford, of Dakota, to consider whether a position to fulfill our duties and secure for a large colony of negroes from the First and Second congressional districts of North | ly as anybody in the world." [Prolonged ap-Carolina, and from Norfolk, Va., can find | plause. homes in Dakota. There are 11,000 colored people in that section who want to emigrate. They cannot buy land, the say, to cereal duties will be taken ap as soon as the because no one will sell, and they want to budget is disposed of. go where they can get government land. They thought first of going to lower California, but now they want to go to Dakota if there is any chance for them there. They are not paupers, and propose to pay their own way. They have formed themselves into a society, and have already made arrangements with the Baltimore & Ohio road to transport them and their the credit, 71,000,000 francs is to be devoted to freight at half rates. They will send a the new arms and the remainder to new barcommittee to Dakota to see what the winter climate is and to report on the prospect of getting government land or of ing cheap lands. Many of them prefer life the tone of public opinion regarding h s utterin cities or villages, but all of them want to get better wages than they now do, and to have the privilege of buying lands.

THE SIOUX CITY ASSASSINATION.

A Sioux City special says that in the afternoon session of the district court George W. Argo, for the attorneys of Armstrong and associates, asked to have the case set for trial at the earliest possible day during this term. County Attorney Marsh objected to have a definiteday fixed until he had time to confer with his associates on the side of the state. It was finally agreed that the marder case should be called Friday morning, when the time for trial will be fixed. Some of the lawvers think this is a bluff on the part of the defense to discover whether the state is ready. Arensdorl's case will be called first. A harness maker named Gus Schmidt has to-day made a statement that on the night of Haddock's murder he was in a front room of the Columbia house suffering with hay As he sat by a window he saw Leavitt shoot Haddock. Schmidt made this statement privately three months ago, but if he goes on the stand for Arensdorf the state will show that he has made contradictory statements to several persons.

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 debrious and left the cabin in his underclothes, 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 election of a Universalist minister to Slight shocks of earthquake are still a mat- to the house yesterday, but nobody other lense. Ordered printed. The senate then If he removes from both houses the fear of right to select which one of the defendants

A SERIES OF HANGINGS.

Cluverius, the Virginian and Four Indians

Swung Off. Richmond (Va.) dispatch: Thomas J. Cluverius was hanged at 8 minutes past 1 and died from strangulation. He died without making any confesion. 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 Lilian Madison, March 14, 1885. Miss Madison was about twento-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, 1885. The execution of his sentence was stayed for over a year by the supreme court, when he was sentenced again to die December 10, 1886. The governor was applied to for 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. During the foresoon Captain Frank W. Cunningham, Richmond's sweetest tenor singer, who has before visited the prisoner on several occasions and sung numerous hymns in his cell, again called to see Cluverius and was greeted pleasantly by him. At his request Captain Cunningham sang the "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Sons

of the Lord." When he finished, Captain Cunningham turned to Cluverius and asked: "Do you still say that you are innocent?" To which the prisoner replied: "I am innocent."

"And," said Captain Cunningham, you believe in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and believing in him, you assert that you are innocent knowing that you have got to answer before God?" Again Cluverius said: "I can say that I

am innocent.' When Sergeant Smith entered the condemned man's cell at five minutes to 1 and announced that time was up, Cluverius showed no signs of emotion, but simply remarked: "I am ready to go with you." he was passing down the steps on the way to the scaffold the vast crowd outside the jail caught sight of him and shouts went up from thousands of throats, "Yonder he is. The prisoner never raised his eyes, but kept them down as though in deep thought, and for the first time, perhaps, he fully realized that he was going to die. As he wended his way to the scaffold, down the long jail yard, the eyes of over 200 persons were directed to him. He never looked to the right or left, but walked along without the least sign of weakening. None of Cluverius relatives were with him to-day. His brother, who had been so devoted to him since his arrest twenty-two months ago, parted with him yesterday. His father and mother, owing to feeble health, did not come to the city to bid farwell to the doomed man.

FOUR AT A TIME. St. Louis dispatch: Albert O'Dell, James Lamb, John E. Choles and John Stephens were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., at noon to-day for murders committed in Indian territory Dec. 25, 1885. O'Dell and Lamb which provides for an investigation of the killed a man named Edward Pollard in the subject of pooling. Mr. Evarts said he Cherokee nation. John E. Choles murdered would vote to recommit, believing that ac- | a man in the territory some time ago and tion would bring congress and the country | was considered a desperate character. Stenearer to a good bill than ever before. Mr. phens, colored, murdered his companion in the territory some time ago.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

A Ringing Speech Made by President Floquet.

Panis, Jan. 13 -M. Floquet, on assuming the chair of president in the chamber of deputies to-day, said that he hoped that wise cencord and a spirit of compromise would prevail among the members of the chamber, who, he hoped, would all be animated by a which the government placed the army. This declaration was received with applause.

Continuing, M. Ficquet said: "When, with out distinction of party, we follow with equal solicitude the earnest efforts of the vali youth of France, and when, with unanimous impulse, we accept every sacrifice to increase our country's power, we do not feel agitated by feverish impatience or desire. Only with tranquit persevering will we place ourselves in France the respect of all-an essential conlition of that posit on which we prize as high

The senate to-day re-elected LeRoyer president. The chamber of deputies fixed the budget debate for Monday. The bill relating

The chamber rejected Baron De Soubeyran's demand that the credit of 87,500,000 francs asked by the government be submitted to a special committee. The government proposes to use the credit in question in improving the rifles and increasing the defenses. The preamble to the budget dwells upon the importance of changing the rifles now in use and strengthening and adding to the defenses. Of

The publication of the full text of Bismarck's speeches in the reichstag is tending to after ances. The chancellor is charged with brutality and endeavoring to provoke a war with France. The principal results will be to strengthen General Bonlanger's demand for military credits. The war minister, in order to avoid a conflict with his cotleagues, has consented to accept a credit of 87, 06,000 francs as sufficient for the present year, but his origual demand for 325,000,000 francs remains his estimate in the paper.

AFTER A CONGRESSMAN'S SCALP. Washington special: Buffalo Bill is after the scalp of Representative James of Brook lyn. In the house the other day Mr. James introduced a resolution inquiring by what authority W. F. Cody is permitted to take Indians off their reservation and make a show of them through the country. The inquiry, addressed to the secretary of the interior, has aroused Buffalo's ire, and he as sent his line of defense to Representative Dorsey of Nebraska, who knows him personally, to be laid before the house. Mr. Dorsey says that Bill will show that the Indians who were taken charge of by him have prospered financially and civilly, have grown into cultivation of contentment and respect for law and order and will be excellent civilized agents when they return to their reservations, so that instead of doing them injury he has done and is doing them a great favor. Bill has also appealed to other members of the hous to sustain him in his action and invites them to visit his show and see if he is not a benefactor. It s not improbable that the affair will make some fun when the answer to the resolution is received by the house, as Mr. James is reported to be determined to see that the law is observed in this instance.

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 tion of cashier in the internal revenue office Slight shocks of earthquake are sun a mat. to the nodes percent of the n stood that Arensdorf will be tried last.

SOME WASHINGTON GUESIF.

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

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 const wents and Kentuckians here say Carlisle hill 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 d recting 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 3 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 billis \$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 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 Sheffleld 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-lenth as many national banks are being organized now as five or six years ago. It is said that the reason for this is the unstabiliness of United States bonds, which must be deposited to secure circulation.

SUCCUMBED TO THE BOYCOTT.

Detroit dispatch: Three breweries to-day succombed 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 boycot. The journeymen havenot 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 thinks it the strongest anti-polygamy law ever proposed and declares that it does not get too far, as is claimed by some of the Mormons. He heard Delegate Caine's speech against the bill in the house yesterday and pronounced it the last gasp of the

TEXAS AND THE TARIFF.

Austin special: The house to-day passed 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 groupe 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 Secretay Whitney spends is given to him by his wife. There was never a greater mistake. Secretary Whitney's income is, or was before he entered 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 bustness man, and almost everything he touches turns to gold, and has done so for years past. He has an extraordinary foodness 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 Tennall town road. When the necessary papers were signed the agent began saying that the Secretary might make his payments in any way be desired, when the latter could turned about in his chair, and opening a drawer, dewout \$40,000 In greenbacks. He counted out \$31, 60 in an exasperatingly indifferent fashion, and then tossing the rest into the drawer, again resumed the conversation as if nothing unu uni bad happened. - Wa hington Cor. New York Her-

Strength of the G. A. R.

The returns of the numerical strength of the Grand Army of the Republic for the last year show a great lucrease 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.

Arkansas..... 578 | Montana..... Califorula ... 4.233 Nebraska ... 6,190 Colorado ... 2,222 New Hampshire 4,534 Connecticut.... 5,246 | New Jersev..... 6,126 Dakota 2,689 New Mexico. ... Delaware 671 | New York 23,831 Florida...... 159 Ohlo.......31,189 Gulf. 963 Oregon. 35,607 Illinois. 22,181 Pennsylvania. 35,607 Potomac 1,787 Indiana 17.918 Potomae 1,787 Iowa 17.371 Rhode Island 1,674

 Kentucky
 1.314
 Texas
 269

 Maine
 9.146
 Utah
 243

 Massachusetts
 17.955
 Vermont
 3.783

Missouri 9,279 | Wisconsin 9,416

The inconsistency of woman appears when she has 225 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 postsuccessor has not yet been appointed.