Various Reforms Desired, Changes Azited and Measures Proposed.

he National Labor convention at Chainnati on the 22d, Crocker, of Kanans, was permitted to explain the Oklahoma muxement. He presented a resolution decluring that this land was now in the posamsion of a vast cattle syndicate by undue influence of the United States courts, the army, and other officers. The resolution consured the present administration and demonded the passage of the now pending Oklahoma bill, and if this congress did not pass the bill then requesting the president to convene the next congress in extra session to pass the bill. After some discussion the resolution was referred to the died. "The claim of the father," says the proper committee. Jesse Harper, of Illinow. made a speech declaring that it should the the announced policy of the convention right, was still living, and when his claim that no freight or passenger rates should befored on sufered stock. The committee formed that his abandonment of his famon resolutions reported the following presensible:

Delegates of the various industrial and reform political reganizations have assemhind from thirs, one states and cerritories on time anniversary of the birth of "the Father of his C. mtry," to view the situation of public affairs and advise proper ac-General discontent prevails on the part of the wealth producers; farmers are suffering from a powerty which has forced 1872, when at that time her claim was and prove of products are so low as to offer an relief except through bankruptcy; halverers are sinking into greater and greater dependence; strikes are reported without bringing relief, because of the innbility of the employers in many cases to pay living wages, while more and more are driven into the streets, business men find collections almost impossible, and meantime bundreds of millions of idle public which is needed for relief, are up in the United States treasury in grim mockery of the distress; land monopoly thurishes as never before and until more owners of the soil are becoming tenants; great transportation corporations still succeed in exterting their profits upon watered stock the waith unjust charges; the United States senate has become an open scandal, its sents being purchased by the rich in open defines of the popular will; a trifling fisheries dispute is seized upon as an excuse for squandering the public money upon the unnecessary military preparations which are designed to breed a spirit of war to ape European despotism and to empty th treasury without paying public debt. Under these and other alarming conditions we appeal to the people of this whole country to come out of the old party organ mations, whose indifference to the public welfare is responsible for this distress, and help us to organize a new political party, not sectional but national, and e members shall be called commoners; whose object shall be to repeal all class laws in layer of the rich and to relieve the distress of our industries by establishing the following principles:

First-Every human being possesses the as been inalieuable right to sufficient land for acil support, and we desire to secure to every industrious citizen a home, as the highest result of free institutions. To this end we command a graduated land tax on all large estates, especially those held for speculative or tenant purposes; the reclameation of all unearned landgrants; the immediate opening of Oklahoma to homestead sett ement; the purchase of all unocsucceed Indian lands and the settlement of the various tribes upon lands in severalty; also laws preventing corporations from acquiring real estate beyond the requirements of their business, and alien owners of land; the system of irrigation in states and territories, where necessary shall be under such public control as shall secure the free and equilable use of waters and the franchise to

Second-Transportation. The means of communication and transportation should he owned or controlled by the people, as is the United States postal system, and equitable rates everywhere be established.

Third-Money. The establishment of a authoral monetary system in the interest of the producer instead of the speculator and marer by which the circulating medium in the necessary quantity and full legal tender shall be issued directly to the people without the intervention of banks, or Liqued to citizens upon numble security at a low cate of interest to relieve them from extortions of usury and enable them to control the money supply. Postal savings buries should be established. While we have free coinage of gold we should have the coinage of silver. We demand the prompt payment of the national debt, and combenin the future issue of interest bearing bonds either by the national government or by the states, territories, counties or

Fourth-Labor, Arbitration should take the place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes; letting convict labor to contractors should be problemed; the contract system should be abolished in public works: the hours of labor in industrial establishments should he policed, commensurate with the increase of the reduction in labor saving amodimery; the employes should be protected from bodily injury; equal pay should be given for equal work and co-operative associations be fostered the republic is the intelligence of its citizens and the children who are driven into workby proper legislation; we desire to see labor sicciand countries until it shall be impossible for despots to array the workingmen of one country in war against their brothers of another country.

Fifth-Soldiers and sailors. In the appreciation of the services of the United | states soldiers and sailors, we demand for them just or before charity, and the purposely depreciated money paid them durthe war should be made equal in value to the gold paid the hadholder. The soldier was promised a claim, or its equivalent, and paid in depreciated paper. The bondholder leaned the government depreciated gaper and contracted to take it back, but was paid in gold.

Sixin-Income tax. A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden of the government on those who can best afford to pay, instead of laying it on the farmers and producers, and exempting the millionaire bondbolders and corporations.

capture of the United States senate by millionaires and tools of corporations, who have no sympathy with free institutions, threatens the very existence of the republie. We demand a constitutional amendment making United States senators elective by the direct vote of the people.

Eighth. Chinese-State and national taws should be passed as shall effectually exclude from America the Mongolian slave

and Asiatic competition, Ninth. Armed men-The employment of bodies of armed men by private corpora-

tions small be prohibited. Tenth-The equality and right to vote is inherent in citizenship irrespective of sex. Eleventh. Temperance-That excessive M. Dickinson, of Detroit. fuxury and is one hand and excessive toil and poverty on the other lead to intemperance and vice, Measures of reform here demanded will prove to be the scientific solution of the

The reading was veciferously applauded. | Ulare, Ireland, and evictions have commenced

majority report. The minority report is imply on the temperance plank and is an out and out probibition declaration as to the open saloon, leaving the question of manufacture for submission to the people,

MORE PENSION VETOES.

The President Refuses to Sign Two Depend ent Pension Bills of the Senate.

Washington dispatch: The president today vetoed two senate pension bills. one of them, granting a pension to John Reed, sr., the aged and dependent father of a deceased soldier, the president says: The records show that the mother of the sol-1882, and terminating in 1884, when she president, "was rejected in 1883, for the reason that the mother who had a prior was again presented in 1886 he was inily in 1859 precluded the idea that he was entitled to a pension as being dependent upon a soldier for support. Of course these decisions were correct in law, and n morals." "This case," he adds, "demonstrates the means employed in attempts to cheat the government in applications for pensions too often successful. The allegation in 1877 of the man who now poses as the aged and dependent father of pending for pension largely based upon his abandonment; the affidavit the man who testified that he saw her die in 1872, the effrontery of this unworthy father renewing his claim after the detection of his fraud and the actual death of the mother and the allegation of the mother that she was a widow, when in fact she was an abandoned wife, show the processes which enter into these claims for pensions and the boldness with which plans are sometimes concocted to rob the government, by actually trafficking in death and imposing upon the sacred sentiments of patriotism and national grati-

Of the other bill granting a pension to Charlotte O'Neal, widow of Richard O'Neal, late colonel of the Twenty-sixth regiment, Indiana volunteers, the president in disapproving it says: "If this is the officer whose widow is named in the bill the proposition is to pension the widow of a soldier who after ten months' service resigned, and who seven months after his resignation died of disease which was in no manner related to his military service."

HITHER AND THITHER.

The Vermont railroad commissioners have found that no one was really to blame for the White River Junction horror.

Arrests in connection with the recent military plots in Russia continue to be of daily oc-

Henry M. Stanley has arrived at Zanzibar on his way to the interior of Africa to rescue

A Portuguese man of war has seized the steamer Keiva belonging to the sultan of Zanzibar and taken it to Mozambique.

Signor Nicatera, leader of the opposition in the Italian chamber of deputies, proposes to

attack the new ministry at the first sitting. John M. Hall, who died in the prison hospital at Joliet, was serving a life sentence for the murder of John McMahon and two hired men at Mount Pulaski, Illinois. Confessions of perjury lately made by witnesses against him, taken in connection with his dying statement, lead to the belief that he had no connection with the triple tragedy.

The business men of Minneapolis have tendered to the state of Minnesota a capitol site and building, the latter to cost \$2,000,000.

The editor of a Berlin newspaper was sent prison for a month for printing the false statement that the czar shot the military attache of the German legation at St. Peters-

President Cleveland is said to have had a three-hour conference on Sunday with Speaker Carlisle as to the latter's acceptance of the treasury portfo io.

Samuel Treat, district judge at St. Louis, has resigned his position, to devote his time to private business. He is 71 years of age, and was appointed by President Pierce. Amos M. Thayer, judge of the state circuit court, has been appointed to the vacancy.

ONE WAY TO SHOW GRIEF.

New York dispatch: A Sioux Indian in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, Muzza by name, which being interpreted means iron, received word yesterday of the recent death of his brother at the Pine Ridge Indian agency in Dakota. Following the custom of the Sioux and of all the northern Indian tribes, Muzza began to express his grief at his brother's death by torturing himself. His object in this was to prove that his affection for his brother was so great that he willingly wou'd have shared with his brother the pains of the latter's sickness and death. Muzza whittled several pieces of hickory wood into shapes resembling that of a common meat skewer, then stripped himself, made several pairs of deep gashes in different partof his body, and passed the skews for both sexes, and labor, agricultural ers through these gashes under the the skin. He put three such skewers and incorporated by law; foundation of in each leg, one in the breast, and then paraded through the Indian quarters in the Madison Square Garden from 10 sings mines and factories are deprived of | o'clock in the morning until noon. Buffalo education, which should be secured to all Bill then persuaded him to take the skewers out. Broncho Bill, the Indian organizations extended throughout all the interpreter of the Wild West, told a reporter that the Indians while on the plains, when in mourning, in this fashion were accustomed to hang the head of a buffalo ox or a cow upon the skewer in the breast and to leave it there until the flesh was pulled through.

Muzza being unable toget a buffalo head hung a heavy chain upon his breast. The other Indians looked on with great admiration while he was undergoing the torture. Muzza retired to his teppe and entered upon a silent fast which will last several days.

AN OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.

New York special: The World's Washington special says: Goverbor Saineford of Alaska is again in trouble, growing out of new charges having been filed against him in the interior department. It seems that at a public meeting not long since, at Seventh-The United States Senate. The Sitka, the governor made a speech denouncing the Chinese and inciting opposition against those living in the territory. On the night of his alleged incendiary speech a riot broke out, resulting in the killing of four Chinese and a general scaring of the Celestial population. The charges, which are signed by a large percentage of Americans at Sitka, demand that he be removed at once. Another charge is also filed against the governor, alleging that he was given a valuable cane by some citizens which they desired him to forward for them to the president. The charges specify that instead of sending the cane to Cleveland, he made a present of it to his personal and political friend, Don

rain and a switch-engine at Poughkeepsie resulted in fatal injuries to the engineer and treman of the latter.

Extra police are being drafted in County

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Earthquake Shocks Fraught With Frightful

Ruin and Death. ROME, Feb. 23.-Earthquake shocks fraught with death and ruin were reported from the section of country just below Genoa early this morning. The disturbance, so far as it can be traced, traveled to the northwest and then southwest and west, following the coast and

also extending far to the inland. The loss of life at many cities, towns and villages was very great, according to present reports; but it is impossible to obtain anything like accurate information in the destruction of life and property. It is known, howdier was allowed a pension, commencing in ever, that at least 400 lives were lost, and it is feared that as more definite information comes in from the villages as yet unheard from, the figures will rival those of the island of Ischia.

> TERRIBLE LOSSES OF LIFE. At Crevo, near Diano Marino, 300 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of

> falling buildings. The whole of the river at Noli on the gulf of Genoa, and not far from Savona, was devas

tated. Many houses fell and fifteen persons were killed. Six were killed and thirty injured at Oneglia, also on the gulf of Genoa, while at Diano Marino near Oulgita scores of people were killed and hundreds injured and fully onethird of the town destroyed.

At Genoa the shock was very violent and the ducal palace and many houses were seriously damaged. An enormous crowd at the Carlo Felice theater to witness a gala performance was greatly alarmed when the shock was felt.

At Turin the churches suffered severely. In the neighborhood of Dordigora many houses fell, killing the inmates.

SHOCKS AT MANY PLACES. Shocks were also feit at Monte Carlo and Monaco, at which places they were so severe that rocks were detached from the cliffs and

precipitated into the sea. The disturbance extended as far as Genoa. Two violent shocks were felt at Toulon at 6. The first was fifteen seconds' duration, and the second of twelve seconds. The movement was from west to east. At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first, which was very violent, lasted for a minute, but the second and third were not so heavy. Many persons at this place rushed to the sea shore for safety, but nobody was injured. At Avignon three shocks were experienced between 6 and 8. The first was very severe and awakened everybody in the place. Several

shocks were felt at Geneva at 6. There was also a slight shock at Marseilles this morning, and the walls of a number of houses were cracked. The shocks were also felt at Leghorn and Milan and several places in the provinces of Genoa.

INTENSE TERROR AT NICE. At Nice the earthquake shocks caused awful urprise to the crowds of maskers returning ome from the carnivals in fancy costumes. worn and bedraggled by the night's exercises, and looking dull and dreary under the glare of the early morning sumlight. The first shock created an immediate panic; women screamed in terror, and there was a wild rush in all directions for safety from what everyone thought an awful calamity. Barking dogs and clanging church bells added to the momentary terror. The people first rushed to the church of Notre Dame and besieged the confessionals, and a dramatic scene was presented of many

strong men on their knees praying. Then came a second shock. Terror was de-picted on every face and the praying crowds hastened outside for safety. called out to keep order among the crowds be-

sieging the railways throughout the city. To-day there was a blue, cloudless sky and a warm sun. A technical inspection will be necessary to discover the extent of the damage to property

One lady jumped from a window in terror when the first shock came, and now lies in a precarious condition. The mayor to-day expressed the opinion that no more shocks were likely to occur, and

enjoined the people to remain calm.

WILD SCENES OF TERROR. Although the earthquake was much less serious in France than Italy, the panic in Nice was excessive. The people were depressed by carnival dissipation and their imaginations painted the event in the darkest colors. Exorbitant rates were charged for all conveyances, owing to the crush of visitors who desired to leave, fearing a renewal of the shocks.

To-night nobody dared sleep in their houses. Wagons, carriages, ships, cabs and all other available conveniences were seized at high prices. The streets were filled with people carrying beading. The visitors have deserted the hotels and are sitting in long rows of chairs in the street.

The belfry of St. Augustine's church at Nice fell. There are rumors of enormous damage in the mountains, caused by avalanches set in motion by the shocks. Horses became restless and refused to move

hours before the event. The Sorgues river, fea by Petrarch's fountain, suddenly overflowed but soon subsided. REPORTS FROM MANY SECTIONS. The shocks affected a wide eccentric area.

The first occured at 6:30, the last at 10. Up to the present time accounts are vague and conflicting, but there seems to be no damage in the inland towns. The earthquake was felt through Liguria

news travels slowly. At Leghorn the earthquake had a strong undulatory movement, accompanied by an underground rumbling, and lasted twelve

At Genoa, Turin and Milan the effects were similar. At Lucea the shock lasted forty seconds and at Geneva it lasted one minute and created great excitement, but as far as ascertained no damage was caused.

Railway traffic is suspended beyond Savena. The prisoners in the government jail at Finalborgo, alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape but were overcome by the guards. A second and severer shock of earthquake occurred later in the day in Genoa, Pavia, Lucea, Cuneo, Albissola, Porto Maurizio, Onegija and Noli.

At Savona eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured and immense damage was done to property.

FEARS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES. LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Prince of Wales being at Cannes, the Queen of England became exceedingly anxious concerning him, at once telegraphing him. The prince immediately telegraphed a re-assuring reply, saying he was well and uninjured. The government, in consideration of the popular concern about his safety, requested him by telegraph to return to England as soon as convenient.

was at first disbelieved, but when confirmed caused the greatest sensations, and anxiety over the fate of friends was general and the telegraph offices were soon crowded. Slight shocks were felt at Villes, Privas, Valence, Grenoble and Lyons, and the gendarmerie barracks at Mentone collapsed, and

Panis, Feb. 23.-News of the earthquake

ness suspended everywhere. tention to the fact that several days ago there was published a statement that the annular eclipse of the sun, visible in the southern hemisphere, would be accompanied by exremely strong schismic phenomena, owing to

the coincident influence of the sun and moon on the earth. LONDON, Feb. 24.-Two sharp shocks were felt in Corsica, and it is reported that several | question.

persons were killed at Mentone, where St. Michael's church was badly damaged.

and Harris called upon the president to day to talk over congressional work and were informed that an extra session of the senate would be necessary. The president said he did not have time to consider the inter-state commerce commission and

there was a commercial treaty pending be-that Russia will await the outcome of the dif-tween the United States and China, and an ferent places of the Bulgarian crisis with the ferent places of the Bulgarian crisis with the extradition treaty between the United greatest calmness, and act in such a way as to States and Great Britain, which demanded avoid being involved with Austria or England

POOR PROSPECTS FOR PASSAGE.

The Outlook for the Pre-emption, Timber

Culture and Desert Land Act. Washington special: There is very little likelihood of the passage of the bill to repeal the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land act. The two houses are widely apart. The chief point of difference is on the eighth section, which the senate added to the bill which provides that when an entry is cancelled by the commissioner of the land office the entryman shall have posed of eighty-eight pages and 1,175 redress in civil courts. For some unexplained reason Cobb and Payson are much opposed to this, although it would seem to union, 281; house calendar, 172; private be only justice that the complainant calendar, 671; special orders, 14; bills reshould have a chance to be heard by a ported from the private calendar, 8; privcourt of competent jurisdiction. Major liege reports and unfinished business, 16; excitement for a time, but was extinguished Strait, of Minnesota, who is the principal bills on the union calendar considered before much damage resulted. opponent on the committee to the house bill, said to-night that the senate will never recede from its position so long as

Cobb remains one of the conferees. thought if some one else less objectionable than Cobb should be substituted there would be a good prospect of reaching an agreement, but the speaker is not disposed Hugh Price, of Wisconsin, the young this subject. He says he has had experiagricultural districts. He is willing that the act should be repealed, but he cannot see how it is going to protect the public domain from fraud so long as the homestead law remains as it is, as there is as much chance for fraud under one as the other. The bill is of great importance wherever cost that there would be no further necessity for the repeal of the pre-emption law. as it is only in timber pre-emption and mineral lands that frauds are charged, and there is less than 2 per cent of the fraudthe public domain.

THE CROW INDIANS.

A Memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Montana.

Washington dispatch: Mr. Toole presented a memorial of the legislative assembly of Montana, concerning the Crow Indians, as follows:

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives, composing the legislative assembly of the territory of Montana, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the honorable commissioners, J. V. Wright, J. W. Daniels, and C. F. Larabee, appointed by the honorable secretary of the interior to negoti-te and treat with Montana, under provisions of an act of congress entitled, "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent

Crow Indians situated south of the Yellowstone river in Montana among the tribes | cific railrands bill; ho ise resolutions to in to be treated with by said commissioners, on the subjects mentioned therein, but by a strict construction thereof said commis sion feel unauthorized to treat with said

tribe. That by the allotment of lands in severalty to said Crow Indians, a large tract of their reservation lying west of the Big Horn river, comprising agricultural, grazing and mineral lands, is wholly unnecessary for the use of said tribe, and should be open to settlement by citizens of the United States.

Wherefore your memorialists urgently commissioners to treat and negotiate with the said Crow Indians before leaving Montana.

FROM ENGLAND AND IRELAND. London dispatch: A conference of the conservative party was held to-day. The conference was largely attended by mempers of both houses of commons and the nouse of lords. The meeting lasted half an hour. The marquis of Salisbury reached and Pidemont, but the wires are broken and the conference promptly. In his address to the conference he dwelt on the secession from the government of Lord Randolph Churchill, which was described as a considerable loss to the party. "After markng time for a month," continued the marquis, "we have arrived at serious business." He then said he hoped the government would be able, by reforming the rules of nons its capacity for work, and its repuation for courtesy, after which it should oills will be postponed until after the conof the procedure rules and the action on estimates. The government expects to resent the budget some time during the irst week in April." Several members urged the government

to introduce in parliament the local govextended to Ireland.

Edward Delisle, conservative member for Middle Leicestershire, spoke, saying that western states. In Minnesota and Misas a Roman Catholic conservative he denounced the conduct of Archbishop Croke. of Cashel, Ireland, in openly encouraging the conduct of the Irish National league. several people were killed and injured. Busi- He said he would like to have the archbishop tried for this conduct by a jury of blocked throughout Dakota, and very English Catholics in London. This statement provoked great enthusiasm in the onference.

Sia William Vernon Harcourt writes that the conferees are still laboring to reunite the liberal party on a basis which shall contain no deviation from Gladstone's fundamental principles respecting the Irish

KUSSIA'S STAND.

ST. PETERSBURG. Feb. 18 .- It is semi-offici-TALKING OVER CONGRESSIONAL WORK ally stated in Rutsian government circles that the conviction is gaining ground that war be-Washington special: Senators Sherman astrous results to Russia, the czar's government will, in the event of war, preserve entire liberty of action. It will not support France as an ally, but may by a firm, re-M. Dickinson, of Detroit.

A collision between a New York Central rain and a switch-engine at Poughkeepsie resulted in fatal injuries to the engineer and Upon the close of the reading a delegate on a large scale on Lord Cork's estate, Glen-, attention. It is believed that the extra at the moment when France and Germany will last a month.

THE CALENDARS WEIGHED DOWN.

Only Ten Days More in Which Congress Can Dispatch the Public Business. Washington dispatch: There will be a perfect potpouri in the proceedings of congress during the remaining ten days. The calendars of both houses are exceedingly cumbersome, and so much business of great importance demands attention that more or less of undue haste will necessarily follow. The calendar of the house is commeasures, as follows: Bills in the committee of the whole house on the state of the

under clause 5, rule 24, 13. The senate calendar has 36 pages, including the index, and 27 solid pages, giving the titles of 344 measures. Most of

these are for general legislation. To-morrow is suspensions of rules day in the house, and the call rests with the comthe mittee on claims. The committee on apto substitute any one and the mittee on claims. The committee on ap-bill will probably fail. Representative propriations, however, intends to antagonize this rele with an appropriation bill, and man who is serving out the unexpired it is generally believed that it will be sucterm of his father, has very broad views on cessful in obtaining the floor. The legislative, executive and judicial; the consular ence in land entries in several states and and diplomatic and the naval appropriahe has yet to find the first case of fraud | tion bills are on the calendar, while the genunder the pre-emption laws in any of the eral deficiency and fortification bills are to not to awaken alarm. be reported during the week, thus giving the house quite as much work on appropriation bills as it can perform. At 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the house will yield its time for eulogies upon the late Senator Pike of New Hampshire; Wednesday the fisheries bill is to be considered, and Thursday the United States has land subject to en- the veto of the president of the dependent try, but it is now practically hopeless to parents pension bill, which was reported try to reach an agreement before March 4. Saturday from the committee on invalid The opponents of the repeal say that if a pensions with a unanimous report in favor | small pox. bill can be agreed to which would segregate of the passage of the bill, the president's the timber and mineral lands from the veto to the contrary notwithstanding. Unpublic domain and offer them for sale at der the rules of the house during the last six days of the last session of congress, it is in order to move at any time to suspend majority, was unopposed until he declared the rules and put a measure upon its passage. Beginning with that day it will be quite as impossible to forecast the proceedulent entries in the agricultural lands on lings of the house a day in advance as it 36 reinserted in the budget the credit for would be to tell the future course of a rudderless ship.

In the senate the republicans seem to have outlined pretty clearly the order of overthrow of the Freycinet ministry. business for the week by the programme fixed in conference, although their calculations may be materially altered. The order promulgated by the republican senators is as follows:

onference reports, always in order.

Second-General appropriation bills. Third-Pension bills, general and special. Fourth-House bills, etc., in order, in he morning hour, under the Harris rule. Fifth-After the Harris rule is exhausted, he morning hour is to be devoted to bills under rule 8.

The following is promulgated by the re publican caucus: First-The matter of the naval bills for the various tribes of Indians of Northern | defense, etc. Consigned to Messrs. Cameron and Hale, to be proceeded with until

2 o'clock, subject to the foregoing. Second-The Eads incorporation bill; expenses of the Indian department, and for the Nicaraugua canal bill; naval bills befulfilling treaty stipulations with various fore mentioned, if not then already finished; Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, department of agriculture bill: pleuro-1887, and for other purposes," approved pneumonia to be reported from the com-May 15, 1880, have, as your memorialists mittee on agriculture; the bill for the relief believe, performed their duties with much of depositors in the Freedman's back; senate. success and are about to depart from Mon-labor arbitration bills: bills forfeiting land grants; a bill to prohibit the publica-That as your memorialists believe, it tion of lottery advertisements; a bill to was the intent of said act to include the | quiet | land titles; the Des Moines | land grant matter; the settlement with the Pavestigate the Pacific railroads; a bill to authorize the Pacific railroads to build branches in any convenient form.

THE COUNTRY'S CEREALS.

What is Said of the Condition of the Winter Wheat.

favorable. In Hamilton, Hardin and the merits of the application. Kane counties of Illinois, the outlook is The second section makes it unlawful for regarded as precarious, with many of the a corporation to agree with another corfields covered with frozen sleet. In Boone, food. It makes it unlawful by force, Coles, Kankakee, Knox, Livingston, Maduress, or mandate of other than lawful rion, Montgomery, Pratt, Pike, Rock authority, to prevent free voluntary labor Island, Sangamon, Shelby, Tazwell and of a person of suitable age for any em-Williamson counties of Illinois, the crop is ployer he may choose. This section shall variously reported as in fair to fine condition. In Tipton and in several other mon to a class seeking such redress. middle Indiana counties freezing and thawing have been hard on wheat, and have reporting this week the outlook is regarded | principals and agents. as good. In Columbiana and Logan counprocedure, to restore to the house of com- ities in central Ohio, the reports are that the crop is looking finely. Fields are generally bare in Missouri, and in Clay and be able to deal with the question of local | Hency counties of Western Missouri the government in Ireland and with other outlook is poor. In Buchanan, Calloway, neasures. [Loud cheers.] I hope the Cooper, Franklyn, Howard, Jaspar Lewis, present law will be sufficient to enable the | Shelby, Worth, Caldwell and Monroe counauthorities to cope successfully with the ties of Missouri the prospect is uniformly lisorder in Ireland. In any case all the good. The fields in Michigan and Wisconsin are nearly all covered and reports are clusion of the proceedings for the reform | uniformly favorable. Reports from a few winter wheat countie, of Iowa and Minnesota are generally good. In Johnson is reported dead, and is poor in Allen, Barton, Jefferson, Miami, Osage, Potta-wattamie and Wallace counties, but is in a ernment bill for England, Scotland and fair condition in Atchison, Chautauqua, Wales, the provisions of which should be Cawley, Greenwood and Labatte counties.

The corn movement is free in Ohio and Indiana, but is very light in all othe. souri there is very little corn for shipment, and movement is very light. Many Iowa and Illinois counties are barren of corn. and are importing corn at from 35 to 40 40 cents a bushel. Roads are badly

CHANGED HER FAITH.

Milwaukee dispatch: Rosa Gruenberb, a divorced wife, and well to do Jewish lady, living at 709 Twelfth street, next Sunday will swear off allegiance to the Jewish faith and embrace that of the Methodist, in in company with her five children. Every possible influence to the contrary has been brought to bear upon her, but she remains firm. She claims to have had several tween France and Germany is inevitable. As divine visions, during which she was urged a fresh defeat of France might involve dis-strought results to Russia the czar's govern-aione in the fields a heavenly light overflooded her at one time. According to her statement she retained consciousness and recognized living beings around her, from whom she learned that the Moraic teachings were not the right ones. Mrs. Gruenburg is an intelligent lady. Two years ago her husband, Phillip Gruenbery, who has figured prominently in different scandals. eloped with Susan Hannon, and is said to present.

A father may succeed in cutting off his son awyers .- Kansas City Journal.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF FORM.

Stanley telegraphed to London the condition of affairs in Zanzibar.

The Irving hall democracy held a meeting and approved Governor Hill as a worthy democratic standard-bearer and disclaiming all sympathy with Hewitt's attack upon organized labor.

The president approved the act indemnifing the Chinese for losses sustained during the outbreak at Rock Springs, Wyo.

A man named Newman and a young girl named Weaver were foully murdered in

Tennessee while returning home from town. Fire broke out in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, D. T., and caused considerable

Mrs. Logan selected a burial place at

Chicago for her husband. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university, declined to become a member of the inter-state commerce commission.

It is rumored that the German govern-

ment has given orders for extensive mansuvers of the German fleet in the Baltic in August. The Austro-Hungarian government has decided to forego the usual spring mobiliz-

ation of the artillery and cavalry so as Sir Alexander Campbell has been appointed lieutenant-governor for Ontario,

vice the Hon. B. Robinson, whose term of office has expired. Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, the de-

posed king of Bulgaria, who was reported to be lying ill with gastric fever at his lather's house in Darmstadt, has the

The candidacy of Herr Bulach, who was defeated by Herr Siefferman, a protestafor, in Alsace-Lorraine by about 10,000 himself in favor of the septennate.

The French senate by a vote of 210 to sub-perfects, the rejection of which by the chamber of deputies was the cause of the

Cardinal Jacobini, the papal secretary of state, has instructed the papal nuncio at Munich to urge the members of the new center party in the reichstag and landtag First-Privileged questions, including to vote for the septennate bill and the new ecclesiastical bill.

There are indications that the president will not name the inter-state commissioners to the present congress and that there will be a short extra session of the senate to consider these nominations and a few other important nominations to vacant missions, and to also consider some of the unfinished treaties.

Caucus of republicans has nominated Senator Ingalls to be president of the senate. Twenty-eight votes were cast. Ingalls zot 18, Hoar 8, and Edmunds and Frye 1 each. The democrats, without holding a formal caucus, have determined to support

A REMEDY FOR STRIKES.

A Bill Submitted to the New York Legisla-

ture. Albany dispatch: The report of the majority of the legislative committee in the recent strike and on the high price of coal, reaches certain conclusions which are embodied in a bill which the committee recommends to be passed. The first section of the bill provides that the civil Chicago dispatch: This week's Farmer's courts shall have power to enforce, on Review crop summary is as follows: In- application of the people or of the party jury to winter wheat by reason of recent injured, the performance by corporations sleet storms and accompanying cold of duties of a public nature, including the weather is reported from various points of usual and customary conveniences of oray that your honorable bodies enact Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, shelter, safety and dispatch of business. such measures as necessary to enable said but the general situation as affecting the The recommendations of the railroad commissioners upon subjects within their prospects of winter wheat continues to be jurisdiction shall be prima facie evidence of

not prevent the united action by peaceful means for the redress of a grievance com-

The third section provides that the state board of arbitrators may accept the subcaused some injury. In Elkhart, Hendricks, Marion, Hancock, Porter, and Ohio counties of Indiana, the crop conwitten awards shall be prima facie evitinues to look very good. In Trumbull dence in all courts of the facts and concounty in northern Ohio, the prespect is clusions therein stated in favor and poor, but in the other twenty-one counties against the parties submitting and their

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The total collections of internal revenue during the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, were \$66,048,-S07, being \$837,544 less than the collection during the same period of the last fiscal year. There was a decrease of \$3,-377,570 in the collections from spirits; an increase of \$878,590 from tobacco; an increase of \$1,233,512 from fermented liqucounty of Eastern Kansas the winter wheat ors and an increase of \$69,335 from miscellaneous objects. The total receipts from o'eomargarine up to February 1 last were \$355,599. The aggregate receipts for January, 1887, were \$216,796 greater than those for January, 1886.

Mr. Montgomery, commissioner of patents, called on the president and notified him of his desire to return to the practice of his profession in Michigan in the early summer. The president expressed regret at losing the assistance of so valuable an officer, and requested him to remain in office until he had an opportunity of finding a worthy successor.

The friends of the anti-Mormon bill are much excited over the report that the president is seriously contemplating a veto of the Mormon bill. The foundation for the report is the statement of a member of the administration. It is said that the president considers many features of the bill unconstitutional and some of them are oppressive. The Mormon lawyers have seemed to have new confidence in the last few days that there was to be a turn in the tide in their favor and they are mysterious in their suggestions that they may yet be successful at the white house.

Secretary Manning has requested Assistant Secretary Fairchild to continue to act as secretary of the treasury, as he does not care to resume his official duties at

THE Omaha board of trade has now 225 without a cent, but he can't cut off the members. Its income during the last year was \$36,500.