

terday and organized for mutual protection. This organization is the result of recent demands of employees.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The President has sent the following nomination to the Senate: Adolph Lippman to be Commissioner for Alaska at Juneau City.

The House Committee on Labor today agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the incorporation of trades unions in the Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Acting Secretary Fairchild to-day received a report from Collector Anderson, at Portland, in regard to the detention of the British schooner *Sisters*, in which he stated that the statements made by Captain Ellis are in the main correct, and that he had not discovered any attempt on the part of Captain Ellis to defraud the revenue. The schooner was detained for failure to comply with the navigation laws and the customs regulations, and the case is referred to the Treasury Department for a decision.

Senator Conger presented in the Senate to-day the report of the Commerce Committee on the Eads ship railway bill. In the report the Committee says that the project is a practicable one and that the net annual revenues of the road will be in excess of the amount guaranteed by Mexico and the United States. The opinion is expressed that the aggregate amount of \$5,500,000 will not have to be advanced by the Government. The Committee report back the accompanying bill as a substitute for Senate bill 594, with the recommendation that it pass.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

C. R. Greathouse of California, Consul-General at Kanagawa.

S. M. Martin, Receiver of Public Money at New Orleans.

J. B. Frasier, Postmaster at Telluride, Colorado.

Thos. A. Keeley, United States Marshal for Nevada.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—The proceedings in the Maxwell murder case were rather tame this morning in comparison with those of the last few days, the time being occupied with expert medical testimony.

Louis Baur, dean of the St. Louis college of physicians and surgeons and demonstrator of surgery, testified for the defense that the probability of death resulting from the use of chloroform was very great, even when administered by skillful physicians. That the same amount given to two men of equal physical strength might not even render one unconscious, while it might instantly kill the other. That the best chloroform should be used in all cases, and that it ought to be chemically analyzed before use. Young and inexperienced physicians were always more careless in its use than those of mature years and long experience.

The testimony of Dr. Baur consumed the remainder of the session.

After recess, the depositions taken in England, tending to show that the defendant there bore a good character, were read. It is expected that witnesses for the prosecution in rebuttal will be examined to-morrow.

CHICAGO, 28.—It is declared that the police have discovered that the Anarchists had a plot to blow up a number of buildings and police stations June 14th.

DENVER, 28.—While sinking an artesian well on the premises of Ex-Governor Evans, in the heart of the city, oil was struck at a depth of 1,100 feet. Old oil men of Pennsylvania say the indications are good for a big flow. The well will be sunk several hundred feet deeper. Great excitement prevails over the find.

CRITTENDEN, Arizona, 28.—E. P. Wampler, superintendent of the Chicago Washer Company at Greaterville, was killed by Indians this morning while on his way from a neighboring ranch to Greaterville.

Wilcox, Arizona, 28.—On Wednesday night the Indians attacked Jones Bro's ranch near Hooker's Hot Springs. The owners made an effective defense and killed three Indians whom they scalped.

DENVER, 28.—An Aspen special to the *Republican* says: Gill and Lew Maloney, two railroad contractors of the firm of Orman & Crowk, were killed near the mouth of Frying Pan on the Midland road this afternoon, by the premature explosion of a blast they were putting into the side of the mountain. David Foley, another contractor, was seriously wounded. He is not expected to recover.

The defense declared this ended their case, and Most said he wished to address the jury. He spoke in broken German declaring that he told his hearers that if they carried guns they would be more respected. He did not advise them to do so. He said the police were going to send him to prison because they wanted to do away with free speech, and soon this Republic would be a Monarchy.

The jury in the case of Herr Most and his associates found all three guilty of the charge in the indictment—murder in the first degree—and recommended Schneek to the mercy of the court. The prisoners will be sentenced Wednesday next.

The prisoners were at once conducted to the prison van in waiting, closely guarded. The motion for a new trial will be heard on Wednesday. The maximum penalty is one year.

WASHINGTON, 28.

#### THE UTAH BILL.

The House Committee on Judiciary to-day discussed the details of the Edmunds Utah bill, and will endeavor to push its consideration next week. Changes of great importance have been made, but the action taken, up to

the present is not final, and may be reversed or materially modified when the committee come to pass upon the measure as a whole. Perhaps the most radical change made so far is the exclusion of the clauses providing for the appointment of trustees to take charge of the Mormon Church property and the institution of a clause absolutely repealing the charters granted the church and the Emigration Society. If a quorum of the committee can be got together next Tuesday, efforts will be made to agree upon the calendar, though it is not believed that action can be had upon it in that body during the remainder of this session.

On the certification of the Civil Service Commission the following named persons have been appointed special examiners in the Pension office: Henry W. Snyder of Tennessee, Samuel Stahl, of Illinois, Fred K. Jones, of Indiana, Martha B. Miller of Indiana, Chas. B. Berry of Illinois, and Edw. McLaffin of California.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has sent the following telegraphic instructions to the Collector of Customs at Portland, Maine, in regard to the Canadian schooner *Sisters*, which was detained in that port for alleged violation of the customs regulations: "On the payment of the cost of this telegram and the expenses, if any, arising from the detention of the vessel, you will not exact the fine incurred by the schooner *Sisters* under section 814 of the Revised Statutes." The action of Mr. Fairchild is based on the belief that the master of the *Sisters* had no intention of evading or violating the law in any respect.

MONAHAN, Tex., 28.—Robert Slaughter, a cattleman, was assassinated here last night by a man named Jackson. The body was taken to Colorado for burial to-night.

CLEVELAND, O., 29.—In the convention of the Knights of Labor to-day the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The jails at Galveston, Dallas and elsewhere in Texas are filled with brother Knights suffering for contempt of court as issued by Judge Fardee; be it

Resolved, By this General Assembly, that we petition Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, to exercise clemency in their behalf, as the United States judges have ordered the release of all prisoners sentenced during the strikes on the southwest system, and thus be the means of causing better feelings between employers and employees.

A committee of two was appointed to draft suitable documents to be forwarded to the President, asking him to exercise clemency toward the imprisoned members of the order.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Decoration Day was generally commemorated in the usual manner throughout the United States.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Lamar, Postmaster General and Mrs. Villars, Mrs. Endicott and Mr. Lamont, left for New York Sunday afternoon. The party occupied a special car attached to the regular 4:15 train.

The day opened with an overcast sky and toward noon a steady rain began to fall. Business was suspended to a great extent. The Arlington Congressional Cemetery and the Soldiers' Home were the points where funeral services were held.

The veterans turned out in force and proceeded with many bands, flying colors and an abundance of flowers to the cemeteries.

Several batteries of United States artillery led the Arlington procession and they were followed by the District militia and local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the colored posts, with their large membership, forming a noticeable feature of the parade.

A large delegation from the Veterans' Corps also proceeded to Alexandria, Virginia, where they were met by the Alexandria Light Infantry and escorted to the National Cemetery, that being the place where the flowers were strewn upon the soldiers' graves.

A large wreath of roses and other flowers were sent from the White House to-day to Mr. Vernon to decorate the tomb of Washington.

Mr. Porter, First Assistant Secretary of State, to-night said to an Associate Press reporter that no report had yet been received at the State Department from the American Consul at Apia, Samoa, in regard to his reported action in taking King Malletta under his protection against the protest of the German man-of-war.

NEW YORK, 30.—Miss Folsom spent the entire day to-day in her apartments at the Gilsey House. She was scarcely through breakfast when the church bells began to ring and it became evident that she was not going to attend divine services anywhere. The excuses given for the non-performance of this religious duty were a desire to avoid public notice and the restraint placed on her by the death of her grandfather. The Folsoms had an early luncheon and dined at 6:30 o'clock. The ladies read papers and occupied themselves attending to correspondence. A portion of this pleasant duty was by telegraph. Miss Folsom received several messages from Secretary Whitney's house at Fifty-Seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

There were more visitors during the day than on the previous day, but all the visitors came and went through private entrances and exits without leaving their cards. They were all ladies. Any quantity of flowers found their way to Miss Folsom's room during the morning. Another big box arrived from Washington in the morning

containing some choice flowers from the White House conservatory. As the churches finished their services, great throngs of pedestrians passed along Twenty-Ninth Street and looked up at the windows of Miss Folsom's apartments hoping to catch a glimpse of her. A few of them were rewarded for their pains. A telegram was received from Miss Cleveland in the afternoon.

Miss Folsom breakfasted in her private parlor at the Gilsey House at 9 o'clock this morning. She received a large bouquet from the President, accompanied by a note. At 9:30 Secretary and Mrs. Whitney called, and later Mrs. Villars, Mrs. Endicott and Mrs. Lamont called, and three old schoolmates of Miss Folsom were shown up to her parlor. The callers soon departed, and Miss Folsom accompanied by Mrs. Lamont and Benjamin Folsom, drove to twenty-third street entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and soon Miss Folsom was seen viewing the reviewing stand in Madison Square through an opera glass. At 12:30 Miss Folsom again accompanied by Mrs. Lamont returned to the Gilsey House. At 3 o'clock President Cleveland drove up to the Thirtieth street entrance of the Gilsey House, and was at once shown up to the private parlor of Miss Folsom. He remained until 6, when he dined with his betrothed in her parlor, and at 7:45 he took his leave for Secretary Whitney's residence, and he then drove to the Academy of Music. At 8:10 p. m. Miss Folsom, accompanied by Mrs. Villars, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Lamont and Secretary Endicott in two carriages left the hotel and went to the Academy, where they occupied a box during the memorial services.

On the stage of the academy were seated President Cleveland, Secretaries Whitney, Lamar and Villars, Gen. Logan and others.

Mayor Grace introduced the orator of the evening, General Villars, who paid a glowing tribute to the dead heroes. He dwelt at length on the three generals who have died since the last Memorial Day—Grant, McClellan and Hancock.

Miss Folsom, it is stated, will leave at noon to-morrow for Washington.

WASHINGTON, 31.—It is said at the White House this evening that Miss Folsom is expected to arrive at Washington with her mother and cousin some time on Wednesday, and that the party will go to the White House immediately upon their arrival in this city.

The movements heretofore outlined for securing privacy at the wedding will be strictly adhered to. In addition to the President and bride and the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the only persons who will be present at the ceremony are Miss Hoyt and Miss Cleveland; Mrs. Folsom, Mr. Benjamin Folsom (and possibly two or three other relatives of the bride), Mr. Watson Bissell, the President's former law partner; Miss Nelson, of Albany, an old friend of the Clevelands; Dr. and Mrs. Byron Sunderland and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont—about 25 persons in all.

It has been definitely determined that no newspaper correspondents or reporters can be admitted on this occasion, but it is nevertheless authoritatively promised that an accurate description of the wedding will be furnished the press from the White House.

WASHINGTON, 29.—At a largely attended meeting of friends of the oleomargarine bill this morning, it was resolved to stand by the bill as reported from the committee.

PITTSBURG, 29.—Andrew Carnegie, the steel manufacturer, has given \$250,000 to Allegheny City for the establishment of a free library and music hall; this is in addition to his gift of \$500,000 to Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—The defense in the Maxwell murder case continued, showing defendant, while residing in Hyde, England, bore a character above reproach. This consumed the morning session. At 12 an adjournment was taken until next Monday, when the prosecution will introduce evidence in rebuttal of that offered by the defense.

CLEVELAND, 31.—At this morning's session of the Knights of Labor, it was resolved to appoint at once and to send to Washington a special committee of three to look after the labor legislation pending before Congress.

The committee on legislation presented the following proposition in the nature of demands on Congress, which were ratified by the convention:

First—That the patents for public lands be given to actual settlers only.

Second—That all land owned by individuals or corporations in excess of 160 acres, whether improved land or unimproved, shall be taxed to the full value of the improved land.

Third—Calling for the immediate forfeiture of all lands where conditions of the grant have not been complied with.

Fourth—Asking that patents on lands where the conditions have been complied with be issued forthwith so that taxation may take effect at once.

Fifth—Calling for the removal of fences from the public domain.

Sixth—That after 1890, the government shall by purchase and by the right of eminent domain obtain possession of all the lands now held by aliens.

Seventh—That after 1880, aliens shall be prohibited from acquiring title to lands.

Eighth—Asking the abolition of all laws requiring a property qualification for voters.

Ninth—Requesting the passage of a law levying a graduated income tax.

Tenth—Protesting against the cutting down of the appropriation for the Labor Bureau.

Eleventh—Asking for the passage of bills approved by the Congressional Labor Committee.

Twelfth—Asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the employment in mines, shops, factories, etc., of minors of more than eight hours per day.

In this connection the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we will hold responsible at the ballot box all members of Congress who neglect or refrain from voting in compliance with these demands.

The committee on strikes and boycotts presented their report recommending that all authority to order boycotts and strikes be invested in the executive committee.

As the hour for the noon recess had already arrived this report was laid over until this afternoon's session for decision and action. At 10 o'clock a recess was taken.

The resolution in regard to election holidays is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the occupation of the bribe givers and the bribe takers should be destroyed. To do this it will be necessary to educate those who suffer most through bribery and corruption, that it is hurtful to the welfare of the Nation to receive a bribe or give it. In order to deal with this question more effectively and intelligently we should use every means within our power to secure for the laborer the right to protect himself upon that day which of all days is important to the American citizen—election day. That he may have an opportunity to protect his interests on that occasion, we should ask that election day be made a national holiday, on which no employer shall have the right to demand service at the hands of his employee. We furthermore

Resolved, That the workmen of the Nation declare their intention to make election day the "Laborers' National holiday," and that they devote their entire time on that day to looking after their own interests; that they shall on that day keep watch and ward over the destinies of the Nation, by guarding the polls from the influence of the bribe-taker and the bribe-giver, and while we recognize the right of every man to indulge in the use of liquor to such an extent as he may deem necessary for his health and comfort, yet we do recommend that on that day each workman refrain from the use of liquor of all kinds, so that he may exercise with a clear head his prerogative as a citizen in selecting the proper men to represent the people.

During the afternoon session the Legislative Committee reported the demand that minors be prohibited from working over eight hours per day in mines, manufacturing, etc.

The following is the same report was also adopted:

Resolved, That we hold responsible at the ballot box all members of Congress who neglect or refuse to vote in compliance with these demands.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the report of the committee on strikes and boycotts, recommending that the executive committee should have absolute control of all such business.

The convention took a recess until to-morrow morning, with the motion to adopt the resolution still pending.

ST. LOUIS, 31.—The Maxwell trial will be resumed to-day, notwithstanding it is a holiday. Maxwell is very much broken down and sleeps but very little. He had three firm friends in jail prior to the trial, but these men will not now speak to him and he seems to feel that everybody has abandoned him to his fate. His vanity has been entirely destroyed and that was what chiefly sustained him. He has nothing left to buoy him up. His manner has completely changed. From being loquacious he has become gloomy and uncommunicative, and for the first time since the commencement of his case, he refuses to talk with reporters, and refers them to his attorneys.

When asked yesterday about the bell boy who cut the mysterious figure at the coroner's inquest, but of whom no information could be obtained, either by the coroner or by the chief of police although he was known to have been in Maxwell's room on the day of the murder, he refused to talk, and referred his questioners to his lawyers. The jurors had free movement Sunday throughout all the upper rooms of the Four Courts, and were allowed to look at the morning papers, but were not permitted to read anything about the trial. They turned to baseball and discussed the players averages for a while and were subsequently taken out to the parks for a walk. The physicians who recently examined Preller's body to ascertain whether he had the disease described by Maxwell will testify to-day in rebuttal. There has been some talk of producing the organs taken from the body by these physicians in evidence, but it seems to be decided by the prosecution not to do so except by order of Court.

In the Maxwell trial the counsel for the State introduced evidence in rebuttal to the prisoner's testimony. The first witness called by the prosecution was morgue superintendent, Ryan. He testified that he in company with Doctors Hewitt and Nidlet and Mr. Clover of Council Bluffs visited last Friday the cemetery in which Preller's body had been interred and examined the remains. A post-mortem examination was made and certain organs referred to by Maxwell in his testimony as diseased were removed and taken to Dr. Brokaw. The body at the

time was in good condition, better if anything than when it was buried.

The defense objected to the testimony on this point, on the ground that the defense were kept in ignorance of the occurrence and they had no representative to see that the body from which the organs were removed was really Preller's. The court overruled the objection and an exception was taken. An opportunity, however, was afterwards given counsel to argue the question and Fauntleroy of the defense spoke against admitting the testimony.

A. V. A. Brokaw, Assistant to the Chief of Surgery and demonstrator of Anatomy in the Missouri Medical College was present at the discussion of the organs referred to, and testified he had made a personal examination of them, but failed to find any evidence of any disease of stricture.

The State then announced they had no further evidence in rebuttal to offer.

Mr. Fauntleroy, of the defense, asked the privilege of having the parts of Preller's body in possession of the State, inspected by experts for the defense.

Mr. Clover, of the prosecution, wanted the names of the experts submitted to him and was willing to give them any reputable surgeon or physician except the medical adviser of the defense.

The defense refused to accept this conditional offer and the case was then declared to be closed by both the State and the defense.

Judge Van Wagner said he would endeavor to have the instructions ready by to-morrow, at 10 o'clock and adjourned the court until that time.

PORTLAND, 31.—Sunday afternoon Collector Anderson informed Captain Ellis, schooner, *Sisters*, that he could go. He left with colors flying.

JACKSONVILLE, 31.—A *Times-Union* special from Cedar Keys says: "The revenue cutter *Dix*, Captain Fenger, arrived in port at 6 p. m. yesterday with the Spanish fishing smack *Chlotilde*, of Havana, which she captured off Anclote Key in this State for violating the fishery laws by fishing within three leagues of the American shore and irregularly in her papers. The *Chlotilde* has 6,000 salt fish aboard. The crew consists of ten men and officers, none of whom speak English. She now lies in this harbor with a prize crew from the *Dix* on board. The Captain has been reported to the authorities in Washington.

HALIFAX, 31.—The schooner *Amos B* from Canso, reports the Dominion fishery police boat *L. Hallett*, cruising in that neighborhood. The American schooners *James A. Garfield*, *Frederick Gerring*, and *Greenleaf*, have been officially reported as having purchased bait within the Canadian limits, as well as other vessels whose names have not been learned. It is understood that the cruiser will attempt to seize these vessels should they be met with. The *Garfield* it is stated, procured its bait and ice in Brasor Lake and the others obtained theirs at Canso and Fox Island. Many American fishing schooners are believed to be hovering around the Nova Scotia coast, but their fears increase with the departure of every new fishery cruiser from the port.

ST. LOUIS, 31.—The executive board of the master builders association resolved to return to the ten hour system June 15. They state they have given the short hour system a fair trial and find they cannot profitably conduct business on that plan.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The President and party returned here at 8 this morning. New York, 1.—Accompanied by her mother and cousin and the wives of cabinet officers, still in the city, Miss Folsom will leave for Washington at 9 o'clock this evening.

SHREVEPORT, La., 1.—Drought still prevails here and complaints are coming in of its prevalence in all parts of the surrounding country. In the back lands of the river the soil is baked to such an extent that it is impossible to plow or work the crops, which really need cultivation.

BRADFORD, Pa., 1.—W. N. George, of Duke Centre, near here, a prominent organizer of the Knights of Labor and conspicuous in his attitude against monopolies, was arrested and held to bail yesterday on a charge of systematically robbing the National Transit Pipe Line Company for the past three years. George has four oil wells, the contents of which discharge in one tank. Near this tank runs the Transit Company's three-inch pipe, buried in the ground. This was tapped, it is alleged, a half-inch pipe inserted and led away to George's tank. His arrest caused a sensation.

Woman. Do you have a bearing-down feeling in the abdomen? Weak back languid tired feeling? If so, you can be sure there is some interine difficulty, which Warner's safe cure, will remove.

#### An Editor's Son Saved.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 11, 1886.—Several months ago my little boy was badly afflicted. Less than two bottles of Warner's safe cure restored him to health.—OPIE P. REED, Ed. Ark. Traveler.

Dr. Bentley's Colery, Keef and Iron. The great nerve tonic will cure sleeplessness, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism, and builds up broken down constitutions. Delicious and nutritious. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, and All Druggists.