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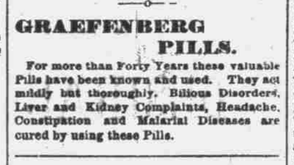

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XLIX CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—On motion of Peele of Kansas, a bill was passed authorizing the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway to construct a road through the Indian Territory.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill.

Wilson, while he was not in favor of lowering the gradation of the standard at Annapolis and West Point, thought that the standard of admission to the institutions at these places was too high, and precluded from the benefits of military and naval education fully 99 per cent. of the youth of the land.

Henderson took the same view. He did not know how a young man could secure entrance at Annapolis without much expensive prior tuition because of the high standard there and the ironclad application of it. The application of the standard was such as to make admission simply impossible, except to those who were thoroughly equipped by private tutors.

The bill was then read by sections, but no amendments were offered, and the committee rose and the bill was passed.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

After a short debate the bill was read by sections for amendments, but without making much progress, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Second Comptroller Maynard has rendered an important decision under the additional bounty act of July 28, 1886. The decision is to the effect that every soldier who enlisted after April 14, 1861, for a period of not less than two years and was honorably discharged after serving two years, for the purpose of enabling him to accept a commission, is entitled to an additional bounty of $50, authorized by the 13th section of that act, provided that he was not entitled to any greater bounty than $100 under the laws existing at the date of the passage of the act, and provided his claim was filed in time. This decision is not applicable to any claims for such additional bounty which was not filed until after July 1, 1880, the time for filing such claims having expired by limitation on that day.

U. S. Fish Commission car No. 2 is *en route* with one million shad for stocking the Colorado river of the west. Car No. 3 will leave Havre de Grace station to-morrow with one million and a half shad for Portland, Oregon, for stocking the Columbia river basin, half to be planted in the main stream and half in the Willamette river in Central Oregon.

The President to-day sent to the House of Representatives two veto messages. The first is as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I return without approval your bill No. 147, entitled "An Act increasing the Pension of Andrew J. Hill." This bill doubles the pension which the person named named therein has been receiving for a number of years. It appears from the report of the committee to which the bill was referred that the claim made by him for an increase of pension has lately been rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that the claimant is now receiving a pension commensurate with the degree of disability found to exist. The policy of frequently reversing by special amendment the decision of the bureau invested by law with the examination of pension claims and fully equipped for such examination, which ought not to be suspected of any lack of liberality to our veteran soldiers, is extremely questionable. It may well be doubted if the committee of Congress has a better opportunity than such agency to judge of the merits of the claim. If, however, there is any lack of power in the Pension Bureau for full investigation, it should be supplied. If the system adopted is inadequate to do full justice to the claimants, it should be corrected, and if then there be found a want of sympathy and consideration for the defenders of our Government, the Bureau should be reorganized. The disposition to concede most generous treatment to the disabled, aged and needy among our veterans, should not be restrained, and it must be admitted that is some cases justice and equity cannot be attained without the charitable tendencies of the Government in favor of worthy objects of its care, indulged in under fixed rules. These conditions sometimes justify a resort to special legislation, but I am convinced that the interposition by special enactment in the granting of pensions should be rare and exceptional. In the nature of things if this is lightly done and upon slight occasion, an invitation is offered to the passage of claims by Congress which upon their merits could not survive the test of an examination by the Pension Bureau, and whose only hope of success depends more upon sympathy, often misdirected, than upon right and justice. The instrumentality of pension claims is thus overruled and discredited and there is danger that in the end popular prejudice will be created against those who are worthy and entitled to the bounty of the government. There have lately been presented to me on the same day for approval nearly 240 private bills granting and increasing pensions and restoring to the pension list the names of parties which for cause have been dropped. To aid in executing my duty, they were referred to the Pension Bureau for examination and report. After a delay absolutely necessary they have been returned to me within a few hours of the limit constitutionally provided for Executive action. Two hundred and thirty-two of these bills are thus classified:

Eighty-one cover cases in which favorable action by the Pension Bureau was denied by reason of the insufficiency of the testimony filed to prove the facts alleged. These bills have been approved on the assumption that the claims were meritorious and in the passage of the bills the government has waived full proof of the facts.

Twenty-six of the bills cover claims rejected by the Pension Bureau because the evidence produced tended to prove that the alleged disability existed before the claimants enlisted.

Twenty-one cover claims which have been denied by such bureau because the evidence tended to show that the disability, though contracted in the service was not incurred in time of duty.

Thirty-three cover claims which have been denied because the evidence tended to show that the disability originated after the soldiers were discharged from the army.

Forty-seven cover claims which have been denied because the general pension laws contain no provision under which they could be allowed and 24 claims have never been presented to the Pension Bureau.

I estimate the expenditure involved in the bills at more than $35,000 annually. Though my conception of public duty leads me to the conclusion, upon the slight examination which I have been able to give such of these bills as are not embraced in the first class above mentioned, that many of them should be disapproved, I am utterly unable to submit within the time allowed me for that purpose any objections to the same. They will therefore become operative without my approval. Sufficient reason for the return of the particular bill now under consideration is found in the fact that it provides that the name Andrew J. Hill be placed on the pension bill, while the records of the Pension Bureau, as well as the medical certificate made part of the report, disclose the fact that the name of the beneficiary is Alfred J. Hill.

Signed, GROVER CLEVELAND.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 8.

The second veto message is as follows: I herewith return without my approval, a bill No. 3019 entitled "An act to increase the pension of Abigail Smith," which bill originated in the House of Representatives. This proposed legislation does injustice to a very worthy pensioner, who was on the pension role at the time of the passage of the law which took effect on the 19th day of March last, by virtue of which all pensions of her class were increased from $8 to $12 per month. Under this law she became entitled to her increased pension from the date of its passage. The bill now returned allows her the same abount, but if it becomes a law, I suppose it would supersede her claim under the previous statute and postpone the receipt by her of the increase to the date of passage of the new law. She would thus lose for nearly two months the increase of pension already secured to her.

The secretary of State has received dispatches from Consul General Phelan at Halifax and Commercial agent Robinson at Yarmouth, announcing the seizure at Digby yesterday of the American schooner *David J. Adams*, Captain Allen, for purchasing bait in Canadian waters, and her subsequent removal with her crew to St. John. The matter will be carefully investigated at once and acted upon as promptly as circumstances will permit.

[The Red Men.

DENVER, Colo., 8.—A Tombstone special to the *News* says: General Miles arrived at Nogales from Wilcox last night. He immediately telegraphed Governor Tasses of Sonora to furnish all the needed supplies to the United States tooops cooperating with the Mexican forces and that the same would be paid for a Fort Huachuca, the present headquarters.

Captain Newton, Troop B Fourth Cavalry, is in command of the combined forces in the field and has already gone south on the trial of the hostiles who are reported making for the Cananed Mountains.

Hohstadt of Sonora reports Chief Magnus killed and claims to have his scalp.

General Miles declares that a vigorous campaign will be carried on until every hostile is either killed or captured.

San Francisco, 8.—A Guaymas, Mexico, dispatch says: A courier arrived to-day from General A. Martinez, reports the capture by the Mexican troops of Aril, the central defense of the Yaqui Indians. One Mexican officer and eight privates were killed. Chief Cazem and the greater portion of his army left some days before the engagement. The casulties on the Indian side are not known. The general opinion is the Yaqui war is ended.

Almost Starved to Death.

BOSTON, 8.—A story of extreme disregard of human rights was told to-day in connection with a case that came up before United States Commissioner Hallett. Last fall John Gomez, a Portugese negro, chartered the eighty-ton fishing schooner *Springbird*, of Provincetown, for a trade cruiser to Cape De Verde Islands. Being unable to get a return cargo, he shipped as passengers seventy-five islanders, of both sexes and all ages. They paid him, some $25, others $20, and still others in miscellaneous property. No provisions had been made for the passengers, and they were put into the hold, upon rough ballast without beds of any kind. Four little girls from thirteen to fifteen years old were given accommodations in the Captain's little cabin, and serious charges are made against Gomez for his treatment of them. There was not enough food for half the number on board, and after the third day out the daily rations consisted of only meal and water and a little weak tea and coffee. The men crawled about the vessel bent double with hunger, while the women and children could only lie and moan. The trip was expected to last twenty days, but was lengthened out ten days more, and when the steamer reached New Bedford, on May 1st, nearly everybody on board was starved to the point of extreme exhaustion. Gomez was arraigned to-day charged with violating the requirements of the passenger carrying act, and was held for a further examination.

Fatal Fire at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—Advices received by the steamer *Alameda* to-day from Honolulu give an account of a disastrous conflagration which occurred there April 18th. The fire started in a cook-house of the Chinese quarter, where a Chinaman in starting a fire in the stove carelessly set fire to the walls of the building. The fire soon got beyond control of the inadequate fire department, and efforts were then directed toward staying its progress by blowing up the buildings. It was not until eight entire squares comprising sixty acres of the most thickly populated portion of the Chinese quarters had been consumed that the fire's advance was stayed. About 8,000 people, mostly Chinamen, have been left homeless. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000: insurance $230,000. Only two lives fortunately were lost—a native woman and an unknown person whose charred remains were found. The King visited the scene of the conflagration and greatly encouraged the men after assisting with his own hands.

Labor Investigating Committee.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—Three members of the Congressional Labor Investigating Committee, Messrs. Curtis, Barnes and Stewart, who arrived in this city from the west last evening, continued the examination of witnesses in regard to the cause and effects of the southwest labor troubles. Kochtizky, of the State Labor Commission, testified that serious disagreement existed between the railroad officials and the employes as to the proper construction to be put upon the March, 1885, agreement. He rehearsed his efforts in conjunction with Governors Marmaduke and Martin and the strikers, the details of which are well known. He said the Knights of Labor could not effect an official recognition from any one because they were not incorporated. He supposed the expenses incurred by the Knights of Labor in conducting the strike had been about a million dollars, and suggested that Hall, whose discharge caused the strike, could have been supported for a much less sum and no strike would have been necessary. No Knights were present at the morning session.

The Anarchists in Court.

CHICAGO, 8.—Several employes of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* were in attendance in Judge Roger's court at 10 a. m. to-day, when Socialists Adolph Fischer, Gerhard Lizius and Mary iL. Holmes were brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The United States Attorney General informed the court he had sufficient evidence against Fischer, and that it would never do to develop this evidence in a preliminary hearing as it was of a very import character. He even refused to divulge the nature of it to the newspapers, as to show his hand would jeopardize the case, not only of the prisoners, but also the cases of those other Socialists still at large.

"I have evidence," he said, pointing at Fischer, who sat with his eyes cast down, "that the man sitting there at least assisted in throwing the bomb. [Sensation.] If he is not the principal he is at least the accessory."

Grinnell said Mrs. Holmes was doubtless one of the writers of the inflammatory editorials in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, but he disliked to go into the case to-day and wanted at least a week to investigate. Meantime he was willing she should be released under $500 or $1,000 bail.

Kate Kane said she appeared for Mrs. Holmes and desired an immediate trial.

Judge Rogers said: "The amount of $500 is small, but under the circumstances, under the suggestion of Grinnell, I will make it that amount. The person who speaks through an editorial, is as responsible for the good or bad as the one who acts, but whether she is guilty of writing incendiary editorials I do not know as I do not read the language and could not determine if they were inflammatory."

Anthony Solomon said with regard to Fischer he wanted an immediate trial. He was entirely innocent of any crime and had a family to support.

Judge Rogers said that in criminal cases, and especially in one of so great magnitude as the present, the court must rely very largely upon the representations of the State and it was the duty of the court to give to the State every opportunity to investigate this crime. While he understood that the prisoner at the bar and his associates did not believe in any law, still justice should be administered to and the law. He would accept the suggestions of the State's Attorney and would postpone the hearing until a week from next Wednesday. As regarded the support of the man's family the same hands which had gone down so deep in their pockets to relieve the suffering of the families of policemen, would see to it that Fischer's family did not starve.

The Dynamiters Deadly Drink.

The fact was developed to-night that when the drug store of Samuel Rosenfield, on the corner of Centre Avenue and Eighteenth Street, was raided by the mob of Anarchists on Wednesday, the robbers seized upon every bottle that had the appearance of being the receptacle of spirits. A large bottle of carbolic acid was among the other things which were carried away, and owing to its color and general resemblance to whisky, it was passed from hand to hand after the raid and drank by half a dozen or more of the mob. The acid began to take effect as soon as it entered the stomachs of the rioters, and in spite of the best efforts of the doctors and emetics, two of the drinkers are dead and three more are at death's door. The residence of three of the victims is located on West Seventeenth Street, near the scene of the fray, and the others are on Twenty-first Street.

Strikers.

DETROIT, 8.—The enthusiasm of the crowd of strikers who have been assembled about the different car shops seems to be waning decidedly. E. W. Valght, the brewer, who had partially conceded the demands of his men, today yielded completely. He paid his men $2 a day for the seven days they were out, the fine for the five days' boycott, the expense of advertising the boycott and minor items, making a total of $780. He also discharges 11 men who returned to his employ on the second day of the strike.

Toronto, 8.—The street car employes met shortly after midnight last night and at 3 o'clock this morning adjourned, after deciding not to return to work. The principal grievance is that the men are compelled to sign what they call an ironclad document that they will not become members of any labor organization. They demand its withdrawal, shorter hours and increased pay. The Superintendent of the company says they will not yield one iota to the demands of the men.

St. John, N. B., 8.—The Dominion cruising steamer *Lansdowne* arrived in harbor to-day having in tow the Gloucester schooner *David J. Adams*, which was captured at Digby yesterday afternoon for violating the treaty of 1818 in going into a Canadian harbor to buy bait. The prize was placed in the hands of the customs authorities pending the action of the Admiralty Court. The crew—13 in number—reported at the American consul's office and were provided with lodgings until it can be seen what action will be taken by the Canadian government. This seizure will serve as a test case.

The Fisheries.

HALIFAX, N. S., 8.—At twilight last night six American fishermen entered Digby Bay, ostensibly for bait. Their captains and crews were on the shore during the evening, and they say that the Bay of Fundy is covered with United States fishermen. They state they are after bait, and can do nothing unless they can get bait here. They have done nothing at all so far this season, and they intend to run all risks. They are not owners of the vessels. They expressed a wish to be seized, as well as the *Adams*, as they only care to bring about an issue so that the government will do something. They admit that unless they have the privilege of procuring bait, they must give up fishing for a living. Commodore Scott, before leaving for St. John's in the *Lansdowne*, ordered the other fishermen in the basin to put to sea.

Gloucester, Mass., 8.—There is great excitement here over the seizure of the schooner *David J. Adams*, at Digby. The people feel indignant that an American should be seized for entering there to make a purchase when Canadian vessels are at present in this port fitting out. The American Fishermen's Union will do all in its power to protect the rights of American vessels. Affidavits with all the evidence, will be submitted to the United States Government.

Sorry He Did Not Succeed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., 8.—The centennial celebration of the Chatham Artillery concluded to-day. Mr. and Miss Davis left for home this morning. Mr. Davis' trip from this city to Albany was the signal for the collection of crowds at all stations where the train stopped, and several speeches were made. When the train stopped at Homersville some one in the crowd cried: "We are proud of the man who always did his duty." Mr. Davis answered: "I always tried to do my duty, and if the people of the South think I did my duty, I am satisfied, and I don't care what the Yankees say. I have nothing to ask from them, not even a pardon; for he who seeks a pardon must profess repentance. I have not repented. The only thing I am sorry for is, that we did not succeed."

Murdered by his Wife Who Suicided.

PATERSON, N. J., 9.—Peerike Fernandez, a Cuban of Hawthorne, N. J., was shot in the right breast last night about 12 o'clock, by his wife Belle. The woman then placed the pistol to her right temple blowing her brains out. Both are dead. No cause is known for the deed. Mr. Fernandez was a member of a New York club.

A Failure.

NEW YORK, 9.—The piano makers who are demanding ten hours pay for eight hours work assembled to-day to listen to resolutions by their grand lodge declaring their strike to be a failure and ordering the men back to their shops to-morrow morning.

Conflagration in Hull.

HULL, Quebec, 9.—Fire broke out at an early hour this morning in Alderman Landry's bakery, and, spreading rapidly, soon destroyed all the houses on Lake add Duke Streets and on Main Street as far as Poutin's stone block at the corner of Main and Silde Streets, where it was checked. The area covered by the fire is about ten acres, and 150 families were burned out. The new postoffice, a hansome structure costing about $250,000 was destroyed. Other losses are estimated at $100,000 alone, on which there is an insurance of $25,000.

A Whole Family Killed by the Cars.

FORT WAYNE, 9.—When train No. 8, known as the "Day Express," which left Chicago at 3:15 *via* the Fort Wayne road this afternoon, was passing the little station of Inwood, six miles east of Plymouth, at just 6 o'clock this evening a horrible accident occurred and four lives will be lost thereby. John Wymer, a young farmer living a mile and a half east of Inwood, started from his home in the morning, accompanied by his wife and two pretty little daughters, aged three and four years. After spending most of the day they started back and reached Inwood Station at 6 o'clock, just at the time the day express is due. As his wagon was passing over the tracks, it was struck by the engine. Both horses were killed instantly as was also John Wyman and the elder of the two girls. His wife and the other child escaped instant death only to suffer the agonies of a lingering death. They were mangled so as to make them almost unrecognizable, and presented a sickening appearance. The older child's head was completely severed from the body and lay ten or fifteen feet from the trunk, while Wymer was simply a shapeless mass of human flesh. Mrs. Wymer and the younger child were not mangled so badly as the other two, but they were injured beyond hope of recovery. An eye-witness said to an Associated Press reporter: "It is an awful accident but no one is to blame except Wymer himself."

Anarchists Ordered Home.

CHICAGO, 9.—The Anarchists made attempts to hold meetings to-day in several of their customary assembling places, but were in each case dispersed by the police. At one place 200 men were found by a detail of police. They said they were the "Lead Carrier's Union" and wanted to argue the point with the police lieutenant. The police were in no mood for argument, and after searching every man present they ordered them to return to their homes.

Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—The Philadelphia Maritime Exchange Signal Station on Cape Henlopen took fire last night and everything destroyed.

The Irish Not There.

LINCOLN, Neb., 9.—Patrick Egan, president of the National League of America, has this evening forwarded the following cable to Mr. Parnell:

To Chas. S. Parnell, London:

The statements of the *Standard*, *Globe*, *Daily Telegraph* and *St. James Gazette*, charging our countrymen with the instigation of Socialist riots in Chicago are unfounded libels. Not a single Irishman was amongst the anarchists, while most of those who fell, defending public order were of our nationality. This latest evidence of malice on the part of the English press has greatly helped our cause among the American people.

PATRICK EGAN.

Special Meeting of the Knights of Labor.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—A Baltimore, Md., special says: General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, acting under authority vested in him by the general executive board, has issued a call to the various assemblies of the order for a special session of the General Assembly to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, May 25th. The causes leading to the calling of the session are given as follows: First, the rapidly increasing membership of the Order requires changes in the laws which the general executive board have no authority to make. Second, the laws in relation to the government of boycotting are wholly inadequate to compel obedience on the part of the assemblies that believe in boycotting for every offense, whether great or small. Third, the laws in relation to strikes do not give the general executive board power to interfere in such matters until the strike has been inaugurated. The Order has become involved in difficulties with trade societies and an effort is being made to create a rupture between these societies and the Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Daily News* will tomorrow morning publish the full text of the secret circular from Grand Master Workman Powderly to the different assemblies of Knights of Labor, to be read during the present week. The circular contains a call for a general meeting of the assemblies to take place at Cleveland, Ohio, May 25th at which matters relating to the interests of the order will be canvassed and action taken upon them. Also in the circular, Powderly takes occassion to rebuke the tendency to drunkenness in some quarters and adjures the members to forswear the intemperate use of intoxicants. He reads quite a temperence lecture pointing to the fact that drunkeness is a great incentive to riotous methods, in attempting to gain a given point. He deprecates all talk of the use of violence, and illustrates the many abuses to which the boycott is put. "I hate the word boycott," he says, "and forbid its use except as a last resort, and then only upon consent of the General Assembly." Powderly then announces that hereafter he will receive no committees and answer no letters addressed to him, pending the holding of the meeting at Cleveland. His mail, he says, contains 400 letters daily, and he has 2,000 on hand that are not and never will be read. He must have time, he says, to perfect his plans for the good of the Order.

Strikers Weakening.

CHICAGO, 9.—Nearly all the freight handlers employed or on strike here, were present at the meeting of the Freight Workers' Union to-night. The meeting had no sooner been called to order than a communication received from the Switchmen's Union was read, wherein that organization absolutely refused to uphold freight workers in the present strike, or even to countenance it. The reading of this communication was followed by a warm debate, which brought into view the general sentiment that the popular prejudice which existed against strikers, intensified by the tragedy of Tuesday night, made the prospect of success exceedingly doubtful. Many of those present openly declared it their wish to abandon the principle for which they went out and to return to work. This meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee which is instructed to call at the offices of all the roads to-morrow morning and negotiate for the most favorable settlement possible. It is stated that failing in any better concession on the part of the roads, the committee will authorize the discontinuance of the strike on the one consideration, that all the men be allowed to return. A freight worker present at the meeting said he believed the strike would be at an end to-morrow morning.

The Congressional Program.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Senate has unanimously consented to devote to-morrow and Tuesday to the discussion of the inter-state commerce bill and to vote upon the measure before adjournment on Tuesday. It is the understanding that the general pension bill shall next be taken up and that the bankruptcy bill, open session resolutions, Chinese restriction bill and Pacific Railroad debt extinction bills shall follow in their order. It is not impossible, however, that more than one or two of these measures will be disposed of during the coming week. The appropriations committee has agriculture, pension, District of Columbia appropriation bills under consideration and its sub-committees have made so much progress that one or more of them may be brought in speedily if desired, but none are likely to be reported or brought up for action this week.

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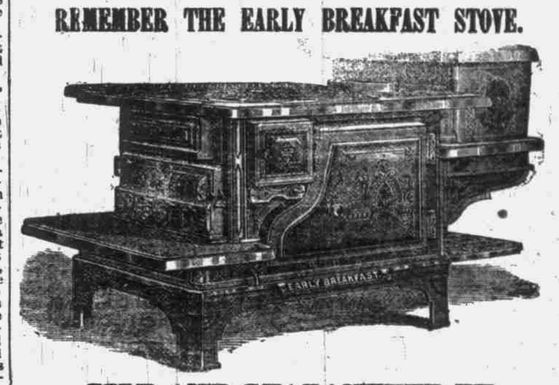

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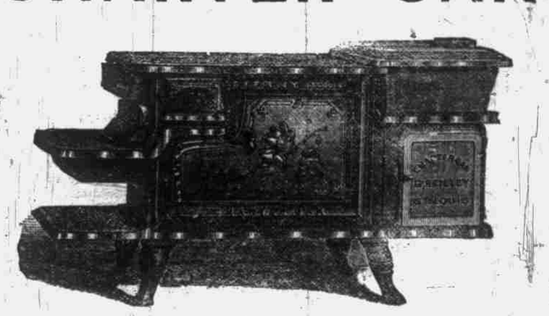

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