

The first ballot for United States senator by the Minnesota legislature will take place on Tuesday, January 10th.

Boston has had but two city clerks since it became a city. Mr. Samuel F. McCleary held the position from 1822 to 1852, thirty years, and his son succeeded him at that year, and is also completing his thirtieth year of service, and is about to retire.

Chicago is having a carnival of crime, and robberies, murders and other heinous offenses are of daily occurrence. There has been a good deal of excitement and loose talk of vigilance committees and lynch law, but probably the epidemic may be stayed without recourse to illegal remedies.

It is estimated that there are 1200 small pox cases in the city of Baltimore. Twenty additional vaccine physicians have been employed, who will visit every house and vaccinate all the inmates. There were seventy-four deaths from small pox last week. Over 300 persons in the city jail have been released owing to the breaking out of the pestilence among the inmates of the institution.

Chicago figures lead all the rest and that is saying a good deal. Here are recapitulations of business in various departments: Bank clearings \$141,000,000; receipts of grain 128,000,000 bushels; number of hogs received 5,795,965; lumber 2,250,000,000 feet; real estate sales \$48,000,000; building improvement and many other things swell the total of business to a fabulous amount providing that "figures don't lie."

The reduction of the national debt for the month of December is \$15,413,222.85, against \$5,534,142.89 reduction in November, which was the smallest for the preceding calendar year. The reduction for the corresponding month last year was \$12,793,623.57. One year ago the total debt less cash in the treasury was \$1,705,491,717.09, while at the beginning of this year it is \$1,607,543,676.84—a decrease of \$157,948,040.25 for the year. It may be interesting to note that on Jan. 1, 1881, the total debt less cash in the treasury was \$1,869,181,735.99, and Jan. 1, 1880, \$2,011,798,504.87, and for Jan. 1, 1879, \$2,028,648,112.09.

One would think that book publishers would be the first men and the last men to stand out for the better education and larger intelligence of the commonalty. Not they. They want foreign books taxed to the point of prohibition. And they want to establish little monopolies here and there, as they can manage thus the supply of school-books for children. These things are not done to diffuse good literature in our households or to escape superior methods in our schools, but for the catch penny, copy-right reason that the book-makers may use the taxing power of the state for their own particular advantage.

The first of January was the twentieth anniversary of the emancipation. Commenting on the results of twenty years of freedom, it is remarked that it would be difficult to find anybody in the whole south who would profess a willingness to have slavery restored. They may have a very poor idea of intelligence, the morals or the prudence of the negroes; but think as meanly of the colored people as they may, they do not wish again to be the masters of slaves. They are persuaded that both the "superior" and "inferior" race are better off under the conditions of liberty. Certainly the negroes do not desire to be again enslaved. They are not tired of liberty. These facts taken together are conclusive of the wisdom of emancipation.

The sentiment of the country is unanimously expressed against any scheme for handing over the control of the Yellowstone Park to any capitalists, however professedly benevolent. The locality is one of the wonders of the world for the beauty and magnificence of its natural scenery, and it ought to be preserved and cared for by the nation for the benefit of the people. By the forethought of Secretary Schurz, it was secured as an inalienable national domain and while there is no occasion for any extravagant outlay upon it, and the means of reaching it and the accommodation of the public may be left to a natural growth, it should be strictly preserved from schemes of monopoly and speculation.

The people of Kentucky are looking forward anxiously to the next state election, which occurs next year, to rid them of their present governor. It is charged, and alleged to be susceptible of proof, that Governor Blackburn, the present incumbent, has during his administration, pardoned more than 1,500 criminals, and has remitted fines amounting to more than \$2,000,000, besides granting reprieves on other fines amounting to about \$1,000,000 more. Governor Alexander Stephens of Georgia

has done even worse than this in the short time he has occupied the executive chair. Good as well as evil, will come out of such flagrant abuses of the pardoning power, for there is reason to believe that it will be restricted within reasonable limits. The whole trouble comes from a misconception of the office of governor. It is regarded as a personal perquisite instead of a public trust.

A Graduate's Record.

Charles W. Stickney, graduate of Harvard, who in Denver compromised with Champau who debauched his wife, for \$10,000, bottled his wrath, and again lived with his false spouse, but shot the alleged wrocker of his happiness, because he would not pay his notes, again comes to the front. While wreaking vengeance on Champau he accidentally shot and killed a Mrs. Devereaux, but was acquitted of the double murder on the convenient ground of insanity. He now asks for a divorce from his wife, but as he once condoned her offense it will not be granted.

Education in New Orleans.

Mr. Paul Tulane, now a resident of Princeton, N. J., but for many years a successful merchant in New York, donated real estate in New Orleans to the value of several hundred thousand dollars to a board of trustees, the proceeds from which were to be used for educational purposes. Gen. Gibson was largely instrumental in securing the donation, and has been in constant communication with Mr. Tulane in relation thereto. He has secured an additional gift of \$122,000 in cash, which makes the total donation thus far equal \$500,000. It is also understood that on certain conditions Mr. Tulane will add \$500,000 to his already magnificent gift. A university will be founded bearing the name of the generous donor.

Anti-Reform Talk in Washington.

Washington Special: The civil service reform bill is creating a great deal of dissatisfaction in the departments. Some of the secretaries are anticipating the bill by enforcing the most rigid regulations. Secretary Folger has caused much complaint by a rule forbidding any one employed in the treasury department receiving visitors during business hours. This has been construed literally that the heads of divisions have been reprimanded where members of their own families have called upon them to ask about domestic matters. Controller Knox, who is supposed to be independent of the secretary, and Treasurer Gillilan, were both reprimanded last week for receiving visits from their wives. It is not believed that the rule forbidding senators or members from recommending people for appointment can be enforced. The bill will afford them, however, a splendid opportunity to cold-shoulder every one but special favorites.

Murder in Winona County, Minn.

A fatal affair occurred at Lewiston, in Winona county, Minn., eighteen miles from Winona, on Monday evening, wherein James McHugh, a somewhat noted character living four miles south of Lewiston, was fatally shot by Henry Flick, an equally noted character living at that place. Some years ago they came to blows over a ball game. Monday afternoon both were drinking at the saloons, and first met in John Fold's saloon, where Flick alleges that he was assaulted by McHugh, who hit him two or three times. Eye witnesses state that about 7 o'clock Flick was seen going towards O'Grosky's saloon with a revolver in his hand, and exclaimed with an oath as he passed that "Jim McHugh must die tonight." Soon thereafter the two men were engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter, and while McHugh was on the floor, with Flick on top of him, the latter fired two shots from a thirty-two calibre revolver, one shot taking effect in the fleshy part of the right arm, the other passing through his stomach, about three inches below the heart. Both bullets were extracted, the latter from his back near the spine. McHugh died Tuesday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock. Flick is in jail.

A Southern Ball Room Episode.

At a ball in Bedford county Va., Saturday night a young lady, Idelle Read, said to Scott Clayton, who was calling figures, that he was not calling correctly. He made some sharp response, which was resented by one of Miss Read's admirers, Armstead Barksdale. The latter called Clayton out. Hot words passed. Barksdale drew a knife, sprang on Clayton and inflicted a horrible gash from the right eye to the back of the neck, severing the jugular vein and causing immediate death. The scene in the ball room was sickening. Women in fancy ball dresses fainted, falling into pools of blood, and a regular melee followed among the partisans of the two men. Barksdale escaped unobserved, and wandering to another part of the county, borrowed a gun and completed the tragedy, by shooting himself through the bowels. He died soon after.

What Tecumseh Thinks About It.

Private Dalzell, a letter-writing nuisance of Ohio, wrote to General Sherman lately asking him if he was a candidate for the presidency, to which he received the following reply: "Please do not ask me to write any

more on the subject of the presidency. It gives me a twinge of pain every time I see my name in print on any subject other than my pure official work. I am not and never will be a candidate for any office and think I can look ahead with some composure to passing the evening of life in comparative ease and repose at St. Louis. Surely in this land of freedom that much can be conceded to an old soldier."

A Heavy Breach of Promise Case.

A New York telegram says: In the Brooklyn circuit court to-day the hearing in the Livingston-Fleming breach of promise case was resumed. After a long charge from the judge the jury retired an were out for three-quarters of an hour. A prompt verdict was evidently not expected, as both plaintiff and defendant were absent. The jury gave judgment for the plaintiff in the full amount of damages claimed, \$75,000. A storm of applause and something very much like a cheer went up from the spectators. Thus ended the extraordinary litigation of Livingston against Fleming, common enough in its legal character and title, but extraordinary in the standing of its contestants; extraordinary in many of its revelations, and certainly extraordinary in its verdict. Damages so heavy as these have seldom been awarded for a breach of promise in the history of America's jurisprudence. The plaintiff is only twenty years of age. She is the daughter of the late Judge R. S. Livingston of Dutchess county. Henry Fleming, the defendant, is also young—hardly thirty. He is president of the Central Petroleum Refining company and is reputed to be worth nearly \$1,000,000. The plaintiff was left over \$80,000 by her father, to be paid over to her when she became of age. Neither Miss Livingston nor her mother was present when the verdict was rendered.

When He Looked Like His Father.

A western congressman tells the following anecdote concerning Secretary Lincoln to a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader:

"A boy in my district had enlisted in the regular army and wanted a discharge. The circumstances of his enlistment were peculiar. He had been going to school at Delaware college in Ohio, and had received a note from home that his father had died, and that he must come home as best he could, and at once. He was out of money. His family could send him none. He knew the family had nothing at home, and starvation and trouble were staring him in the face. He wanted to walk home, but as he got near Columbus a recruiting officer met him, and in a fit of despair he enlisted. He was sent west at once, and had been in the army now three years, and his conduct had been so favorable that he was now granted a forty-days' furlough. I told the story to the war secretary. He said: 'I would like to discharge him, and I will if I can, but I don't think there is any hope. Desertions are so numerous that we cannot grant any more discharges, it is against the principles of the department.'"

"I then reminded him that these desertions were largely due to the insults which the West Point graduates delighted in putting on their soldiers, and that their insulting manner was such that few Americans would stand it. Most of the common soldiers are foreigners."

"But," said he, "I can't help that. I have nothing to do with West Point."

"Yes," replied I, "but this man you can discharge. He has done his duty for three years. A high-strung, sensitive cultured young man, he has borne the cuts and abuse and has acted so well under them that he is granted a furlough for good conduct. If you want to keep him in the army you can do so. He will stand it or die. He is too honorable to desert, and he will go back to suffer and to work."

The secretary looked up and said emphatically, "No, I will discharge him," and he did. When he made the remark he looked like his father, and the act reminded me of old Abe.

Inexhaustible Supplies of Quinine in the Forests of South America.

Columbia Letter in the New O. aus Times-Democrat. Throughout most portions of northern South America, where the land reaches an altitude of 3,000 feet, the precious quina tree is found in valleys and hillsides that flank the deep barrancas which separate the mountains from the lower country. So plentiful is its production that the first groves, which were discovered three centuries ago, are yet unexhausted, while new forests are constantly being discovered. Yet the method of gathering this valuable bark might lead a casual observer to imagine that the demand will soon far exceed the supply, for the careless Indians generally cut the tree down, strip the upper portion and are too lazy to turn it over and gather the bark on the other side. The vast forests of Columbia can afford a vast supply of this bark for centuries yet. The principal amount of this product is sent to Europe, but New York and Philadelphia import no small portion of it. The wife of one of the early viceroys of Peru, the celebrated countess of Cinchona, was the first European to discover the merits of this incomparable medicine—quinine—the only drug that conquers the terrible malarial fevers that scourge the lowlands of intertropical countries.

Etymological: "Morning! Cold as blazes 'snorting' greeted a business man yesterday. "Pretty cold, certainly but why utter such an absurdity as 'cold as blazes?' "Blazes are hot, you know." "What would you say?" "Oh, say it's cold enough to freeze two dry drags together or something of that sort." The lesson in etymology being over both passed on.—Boston Globe.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, January 6.

SENATE.—The house bill permitting the exportation free of duty of tobacco to adjoining foreign territory passed. The presidential succession bill occupied the attention of the senate nearly the entire day.

Messrs. Maxey and Lapham discussed the constitutional phases of the measure, generally favoring its provisions. In the course of his speech Mr. Lapham argued that it was necessary to take prompt measures to avoid the recurrence of the difficulties which followed the assassination of President Garfield. He was of the opinion that the vice president simply discharged the duties of the president. This brought out an interruption from Mr. Hoar, who asked if he (Mr. Lapham) had been in the place of Mr. Arthur would he have taken the oath of president?

"No," Mr. Lapham replied, "I would not." "Would you have taken the salary?" "Yes," Mr. Lapham said; "but I should have paid it over to the widow of the late president."

Mr. Lapham, however, approved of Mr. Arthur's good taste in not at once assuming the presidential chair. Soon after this the senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. White offered a resolution inquiring whether the presence of the commissioner of internal revenue in Illinois is necessary for the collection of taxes due upon the immense quantities of bonded whisky in that state.

The shipping bill came up, and Mr. Cox of New York made a most eloquent speech in favor of restoring the importance of our merchant marine.

After giving a detailed account of the navigation laws he said: "Amid divided marine dominion, in which one power alone has half the rule of the ocean, America sits scepterless and forlorn, dethroned, ignoble, dispirited and disgraced. The symbol of our nationality, taking its stars from the vault of heaven, by which brave men sail, is an unknown emblem upon the sea. We welcome every race to our shores in vessels of other nations. Our enormous surplus, which feeds the world, is for others to bear away. We gaze at Leviathans of commerce entering our harbors and darkening our sky with pennons of smoke, but the thunder of the engines is under another flag and the shouting of the captains, is in an alien tongue. Others distribute produce, capitalists gather glories and elevate their institutions by the amenities and benignities of our commerce; and we, boasting of our invention, heroism and freedom, allow jailers and hated and selfish policy to place gyves upon our energy and imprison our genius in sight of these splendid achievements. Mr. Speaker, if you would that we should once more fly our ensign upon the sea, assist us to take off the burdens from our navigation and give to us, first, last and best the indispensable condition of civilization by commerce, liberty?" Applause.

Monday, January 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill repealing a portion of the law establishing post routes from Niobrara to Deadwood and from Chamberlain to Rapid City. Nearly the entire day was devoted to speeches on the presidential succession bill.

A very touching scene occurred at the closing session of the senate this evening. Senator Edmunds had closed his scathing arraignment of Hoar's presidential bill.

The Massachusetts senator felt deeply cut up at the rough handling of his pet measure, and rose to reply. He charged Senator Edmunds with coming in at this late day in an unfair opposition to the measure when it had been for months all through last session pending before the committee on the judiciary, and nothing had been heard from the senator, who absented himself. His criticism was severe to the verge of cruelty.

Mr. Edmunds rose to reply. He said the senator from Massachusetts did him a great injustice in arraigning him for absence during the last session, under the circumstances. He knew—He stopped short, made a great effort to articulate something, failed, and sat down with tears streaming from his eyes. A deathlike silence prevailed.

Some senator in a low voice moved to adjourn. The motion prevailed, and the senators noiselessly left the chamber, awed into silence by the manifestation of grief from their venerable colleague. The cause of Mr. Edmunds' absence last session was the late illness of his daughter, who was the idol of his heart and to whose loss he seems unable to reconcile himself.

Tuesday, January 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Van Wyck's resolution requesting the postmaster general to suspend contracts for daily mail service on the Niobrara-Deadwood and Chamberlain-Rapid City post routes was adopted.

After a long debate the resolution terminating the treaty with Hawaii was referred to the finance committee.

The presidential succession bill came up, and the senate—20 to 30—rejected a motion by Mr. Edwards to recommit. The bill finally passed by a vote of 40 to 13, and reads as follows:

In case of the removal by death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice president of the United States, the secretary of state, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then another member of the cabinet in this order of precedence—the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, attorney general, postmaster general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior shall act as president until the disability is removed or until the vacancy is otherwise lawfully filled, such officer being ineligible to the office of president under the constitution and not under articles of impeachment by the house of representatives at the time of the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon him, provided, that whether the powers and duties of the president of the United States shall devolve upon any of the officers named, if congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet regularly within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom the said powers and duties devolve to issue proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

House.—Beyond a very extended delay on the tariff bill, nothing of note was done. During the debate, while Mr. Springer was speaking, a colored man in the gallery rose and began speaking in a loud voice. He was immediately ejected by a door-keeper.

Wednesday, January 10.

SENATE.—A resolution was introduced terminating the very abuses of the treaty with Great Britain, of 1871. The tariff bill was considered, and Mr. Morrill of the finance committee made a lengthy report followed by Mr. Beck, who attacked it as a report of the tariff commission.

Morrill placed the reduction of the revenues under both portions of it at \$30,000,000, \$38,000,000 of income taxes, and \$42,000,000 of customs. Senator Beck responded for his side by assailing the report of the tariff commission, as a fraud, retarding the charges heretofore.

It was then voted to first take up that part of the bill relating to the tariff and pass over that portion which dealt with internal revenues for the present. Only the preliminary sections relating to the customs laws were considered.

HOUSE.—After the routine business the shipping bill was discussed as a considerable length, but the final action taken. On the granting of a reading Senator Beck responded for his side by assailing the report of the tariff commission, as a fraud, retarding the charges heretofore.

When Robert rose to reply he was put to bed with rage. He denounced the assertions made by Sparks, claiming that all his efforts has been to the interest of the people.

Thursday, January 11.

SENATE.—The bill for the relief of Porter came up. An amendment was offered to allow back pay of \$100,000.

After some delay the bill was postponed to 24 to 31, and then to 33 to 27, the vote being 40 to 13.

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