

# Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., D.A.T.

That mythical chap, the oldest settler, who numerously materializes upon extraordinary occasions, cannot remember colder weather for a longer period than during the present winter. There have been colder days in years past, and possibly longer spells of cold weather, but nobody remembers such periods.

It was a hard year for insurance companies, was 1882. It is roughly estimated that property to the value of \$50,000,000 was consumed by fire that year, and many of the smaller companies are preparing to retire from business, their losses so far exceeding their profits that they were compelled to draw on their reserves.

Frank James is to be set free by the Missouri authorities on condition that certain indictments which are to be held over him as a guarantee of good behavior in the future, and to prevent his arrest and trial for crimes committed in other states. Minnesota and Iowa would like to deal with Frank James, but while Missouri indictments are hanging over him, requisitions will not be honored by Missouri.

The total number of immigrants landed in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1882, was 712,542. This is a greater number of people than the present population of Maine, and exceeds that of half a dozen smaller states. If last year's immigrants could be collected in a body and represented in congress, they would be entitled to two United States senators and three members of the house.

The supreme court of the United States is three years behind in its calendar, and is falling fifty cases behind yearly. The great cause of this condition of affairs is found in legislation, whereby a large class of cases are thrown into the United States courts which were formerly adjudicated by the state courts. Foreign creditors prefer judgments and liens of the federal courts to those authorized by states.

South Carolina has shared handsomely in the general progress of the country during the last decade. The area of cultivated land increased from 3,010,539 acres in 1879 to 3,794,560 acres in 1880; the cotton crop increased from 224,580 to 516,490 bales, and the grain crop from 9,735,469 to 17,010,593 bushels. In 1870 there were 12 cotton mills in the state, and in 1880, 13, while the capital in the business was more than doubled.

The flight of northerners to the south since the gold snap is almost unprecedented. Some go to Nassau, in the Bahamas, which is a delightful resort where there are no variations in the mercury; many to Washington and along the coast to Florida; rather more than the usual number to witness the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans; and not a few to California. It is a pleasant thing to be whiled in forty-eight hours from the rigors of a northern winter to a land where eternal summer reigns.

President Arthur's dinner to the foreign ministers last week was the most elegant affair of the kind ever known in the white house. The table was a brilliant flower garden, the roses predominating. Fiat courses bouquets of roses tied with satin ribbons were placed for each lady, and bouquets for the gentlemen. Six wine glasses, a goblet, and carafe, together with gold-embossed cards, were laid at each place. Eighteen courses were served with accompanying wines. It is well, on the whole, that the handsome painting of Mrs. Hayes does not hang in the dining room of the white house. Twenty-one foreign powers were represented at the banquet.

The report of the comptroller of the state of New York shows that the assessment of the real estate in that state represents about half its actual value, and the assessment of personal property about one-tenth its actual value. About \$2,300,000,000 of the assessed property is real estate, and the remaining \$414,000,000 is personal property, so that the actual value of the former is \$4,600,000,000, and of the latter \$4,140,000,000, making the total wealth of the state, in round numbers, \$8,740,000,000. This showing emphasizes the term "empire state" as applied to New York—for that state is far ahead of any other in wealth and population.

The senate of the United States embraces many millionaires or very rich men. Among the millionaires are Davis of Illinois, Brown, of Georgia, Camden, of West Virginia, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Davis, of West Virginia, Hale, of Maine, Hill, of Colorado, Miller, of California, Pendleton, of Ohio, Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Fair, of Nevada. Colorado has added two to the number. Mr. Bowen, who goes in for the long term, is the chief owner of the famous Ida gold mine, in San Juan, and is worth several millions. Mr. Tabor, who captured the short term, is reputed to be worth about \$10,000,000. Minnesota has a millionaire senator in Dwight M. Sabin, who suc-

ceeds Windom on the fourth of March next. The fact that no property qualification is explicitly required sometimes enables a poor man to get a seat in that august body—but not often—and it is remarked that it will soon be as difficult for a poor man to go there as it is for a rich man to go to another place.

The evils of corporative aggrandizement and alleged extortions are live topics in all the legislatures—as they are almost every year—but the outcome cannot be accurately predicted. In the meantime a bill has been favorably reported in the national house of representatives by Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, chairman of the committee on agriculture, to create a commission to investigate and report upon the subject of the transportation of agricultural products and for other purposes. The commission is to consist of nine persons. Among the things to be investigated is the actual cost of transportation to the common carrier and his charge to the shipper, together with such cognate matters as practically effect the matter of difference between the price received by the farmer and that paid by the consumer. The commission is to visit different points and take testimony. In his report accompanying the bill, Mr. Valentine says: "The action of many of the states in not only scrutinizing but regulating the charges made by common carriers and a wide-spread belief that an unjust proportion of the final price received for our agricultural produce is withheld from the farmer, are evidences for the demand for such an investigation as shall place the exact facts before congress and the country."

## Paper Wheels for the Northern Pacific.

The Northern Pacific road has just effected a contract with the Allen Paper Car Wheel company whereby the latter will supply the former with all the paper wheels necessary for the passenger, dining, postal, sleeping, baggage, and pay cars, as well as the engine and tender trucks. This contract calls for 4,000 wheels.

## Interesting to Knight Templars.

F. Chandler, chairman of committee on Knight Templar rates, has issued a circular giving the rates to the triennial convocation at San Francisco next August. The rates from St. Paul, going and returning by the same route, is \$88.75; Milwaukee, \$91.50; Chicago \$80.80. The sale of tickets will probably begin as early as June, and continue to a date that will give ample time to enable a tour of the coast.

## Military Force of the United States.

A message has been submitted to the house from the secretary of war concerning an abstract of the military force of the United States organized and unorganized. In Minnesota there are nine general staff officers, ten regimental, field and staff officers forty-two company officers and 125,000 men available for military duty. In the United States there are 103 general officers, 791 general staff officers, 1,216 regimental, field and staff officers, 4,373 company officers and 6,707,000 men available for military duty.

## Failures Last Week.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 276 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, 13 less than the preceding week, 82 more than the corresponding week in 1882, and 116 more than the same week in 1881.

The important failures were the Union Iron and Steel company of Chicago, the Mahr & Mahr company' distilling, Cincinnati; Ware River Woolen company Barre, Mass; R. H. May, carriages, Augusta. The majority of the other failures were comparative small amounts.

The creditors of Ferry Brothers, lumbermen, have attached all their property at Grand Rapids, Mich. Their liabilities are estimated at over \$100,000. The cause is supposed to be the failure of Ferry Brothers' mine in Utah.

## Crowning of the Czar.

The czar of Russia has issued a manifesto giving notice of his coronation at Moscow on the 27th of May. The manifesto is addressed to all Russians subjects, and orders the attendance of marshals, of the nobility and prefects of the provincial capitals, except those of Siberia, whose attendance is excused on account of the distance, and the presidents of rural and suburban administrations.

The London Times, in commenting on the emperor of Russia's coronation manifesto, says:

Much too little attention is attracted by the subsidence of the revolutionary storm, and the reassertion of the ascendancy by the permanent forces of Russian society. Events of the last few weeks indicate a break up, at any rate for the present, of the wicked and terrible conspiracy. St. Petersburg has resumed its normal appearance; the palace is open to guests, and the programme of the czar's movements is announced for the next three months.

## A Singular Divorce Case.

Mrs. Edith De Bellville has commenced an action of divorce against Fred De Bellville, the leading actor of the Union Square company of New York.

The charge is that the defendant had a wife living when he married the plaintiff. The complainant avers that De Bellville married Julia Josephs in England in 1876, the plaintiff in Australia in 1880, and Ella Pforder in Chicago, with whom he is now living, in 1883. She accuses her husband of once trying to throw her from an express train.

## End of a Frontier Tragedy.

A dispatch of the 2d from Red Wing, Minn. says: Miss Flora Cutler died in Red Wing, Friday evening from the effects of three revolver shot wounds, inflicted by a fiend named Harrison at Sweet Briar, Mont., on the 6th day of last July. Readers will remember that Miss Cutler was shot by Harrison in a fit of jealousy. Since then she has been most of the time, a very great sufferer. It was thought she would recover after her removal home, but the murderous monster's work was too well done. She had to yield to the terrible pain she has undergone during the last four weeks. Miss Cutler was the second child born in Goodhue county. She had taught in the public schools for many years, and was loved and respected by her entire circle of acquaintances. Her family has the sympathy of the community, and, though many months have elapsed since the tragedy, the feeling is still intense and is no way lessened by the remembrance of the taking off of Harrison by furious neighbors a few hours after his deed.

## More Land Office Decisions.

A most important land case has been decided by the secretary of the interior. After the revolution, patents for certain lands in the Virginia military district, state of Ohio, were offered to soldiers who had served during the war. Some took the lands others did not. The land not taken became public for entry after a certain time. Several acts have been passed by congress extending this time. During the interval sales of land have been made to settlers. A test case was brought by an heir of one of the soldiers for a patent to about 200 acres. The secretary decides that there is authority of law for the issuance of patents as requested. An application which is based upon an entry and survey made many years ago, by virtue of a military land warrant granted for service in the war of the revolution, does not come within the provision of an act of May 27, 1880, which does not provide for the granting of patents on surveys made prior to its passage. There are 1,200 cases in question. The land is situated in Central and Southern Ohio, and contains about 135,000 acres.

Secretary Teller has reaffirmed his previous decision to the effect that a contestant to a timber culture entry must file his application at the date of contest to obtain status as a contestant.

## Marriage of Mr. Blaine's Daughter.

The marriage at Washington of Miss Blaine to Col. John G. Copping of Gen. Pope's staff, was the event of last Tuesday in social circles. It was celebrated at the residence of her parents at 12 o'clock Tuesday in the presence of a large gathering of personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, and of army friends of the groom, Rev. Dr. Chappelle of St. Matthew's church, performing the ceremony. The cabinet meeting was deferred till 1:30 in order that the president and his cabinet might attend. General and Mrs. Sherman, with Mr. Fitch, Miss Sherman and Miss Rachael Sherman and the Maine delegation in both houses of congress, with their wives were prominent among the guests. Among others present were Secretary and Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Kinsley, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Miss Preston, the Chinese, Argentine, Spanish and Austrian ministers, Miss West, Mr. Henry Howard, Speaker and Mrs. Keifer, Mrs. Col. Moore, Mrs. Justice and Miss Lydia Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Beale. The ceremony took place in the central parlor of the mansion, the bridal party entering in the following manner: the clergyman, Mrs. Blaine, escorted by Mr. Walker Blaine, her eldest son, and the bride leaning on her father's arm, who was met at the improvised altar by the groom in full uniform, attended by two of his brother officers. From her family the bride received handsome presents in solid silver and many elegant articles. There was a large and valuable list of presents from outside friends.

## Alleged Murder in Marshall County, Minn.

On the 21st of January at Middle River, Minn., a small prairie shanty owned by Amadee Beaudry was burned therein. His body, as it appeared before the coroner and the jury, presented a horrible spectacle. The legs and arms were either burned off or were chopped off before the fire, and the forehead is completely mashed to pieces, as if with some instrument. An ax was found near the body in the ruins, and the theory of the prosecution is that death was inflicted by this instrument and that fire was set to hide the evidence of the crime. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the said Amadee Beaudry came to his death at the township of Middle River, in the county of Marshall, on the 21st day of January, 1883, and that his death was caused by criminal violence at the hands of Camille Roy and Azellida Beaudry, but that the

jury are unable to say whether he was killed by a deadly weapon or with fire. The theory of the crime is this, "that the young and pretty wife of the owner of the house had been, before the death of her husband criminally intimate with a man who was employed by her husband as a farm laborer, and that the wife and her paramour had first murdered the husband, and then burned the house to conceal their crime." Both are under arrest to answer the charge.

## Disasters by Floods.

Heavy rains have done a vast amount of damage in the Northern part of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. All streams are extraordinarily high, bridges are carried away, farms inundated, and much property, including live stock lost. The machine shops, flour mills, packing houses, factories of all kinds and railroad freight houses were more or less submerged. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained for several days. It is estimated that 23,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 shingles were washed away from lumber yards at Cleveland. The freshet is the most destructive ever known, and the water is higher than since the great flood of 1879, and some think even higher than then. The damage can scarcely be less than \$1,000,000, and may be much greater.

At Fremont, Ohio, the Sandusky river is higher than ever before known, streets in the southern portion of the town being under water. The lake shore railway bridge at that point has been carried away, taking part of a freight train with it. The tanyards escaped. The bridge at Huron, Ohio, on the Sandusky division of the same road, is also reported gone. At Ottawa, on the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, streets are flooded and cellars and many buildings inundated.

At Akron, the damage by flood aggregates \$50,000, of which the Ohio Canal company probably loses \$20,000, the Valley Railroad company \$10,000, Arkon Sewer Pipe company \$5,000, and private houses \$10,000.

Titusville, Pa. never experienced such a flood before. An ice gorge has formed at the water works above the city. The gas works are inundated, and the city is almost in total darkness. The water works fires are all out, with six feet of water in the building.

The mild weather and heavy rains of the past week caused the Allegheny river and tributaries to overflow their banks, washing away bridges and houses, and doing damage to property between Pittsburg and Oil City to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

Bradford Pa. was visited Saturday by a disastrous flood which inundated about 50 houses along Pearl, Globe, Boylston, Ann, Florence, Pine, Main and other streets. The lower part of the city was submerged.

## Arraignment of the Alleged Murderers of Cavendish and Burke.

Dublin Special: James Carey, member of the corporation; Joseph Brady, stone cutter; Edward O'Brien, shoemaker; Edward McCaffery, van driver; Peter Carril, mason; Lawrence Hanlon, carpenter; and Peter Doyle and Timothy Kelley, coach builders, eight of the men recently arrested here, were charged at an investigation Saturday with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Burke in hœnix park. A witness named Fitzsimmons identified Counselor Carey as being connected with the conspiracy. Fitzsimmons deposed that he rented a room in South Cumberland street from James Carey. He discovered in the loft of the house the two knives and rifle which were produced soon after Carey's arrest. Great excitement was visible among the occupants of the densely crowded court room when the prisoners were placed in the dock. There was a painful pause when the witness, Fitzsimmons, was called. The prisoners in the meantime shook hands with one another, joked among themselves and nodded to their friends. The reading of the charges that the prisoners did "felonously kill and slay" Cavendish and Burke, was greeted by the prisoners with loud laughter. Brady, O'Brien and Caffery were identified as persons seen near the scene of the tragedy on the day of its occurrence. Fitzsimmons, lodger in the house of Counselor Carey, certified that he found concealed there knives which physicians said could have made the rents in the clothing and the wounds in the bodies of Cavendish and Burke. He was severely cross-examined. His wife was also identified by O'Brien and Brady. George Godden the park ranger, identified Brady as one of the five men seen on the car the evening of the murder and driving furiously. Powell, son of a small farmer, identified Brady and McCaffery as looking under trees the evening of the murder. As each prisoner was identified there were loud exclamations in the courtroom, and the magistrate threatened to have it cleared. Powell, after passing the men, met Burke driving on the main road in a car. There was considerable commotion when all the prisoners were placed in the dock and remanded.

## A Betrayed Woman's Vengeance.

The Twenty-second New York regiment has again become notorious by an attempt of a young woman named Dalia Rama to kill Lieut. George B. Hart. The shooting occurred near the armory in Fourteenth street, where she met Hart

by appointment. When they met she drew a revolver and fired. He turned and ran and she followed, discharging the four remaining cartridges as fast as possible. She was arrested and gave her age as nineteen. Last summer when the regiment returned from encampment the woman fell in love with a member, whose name she refused to give. He accomplished her ruin and deserted her. Hart, whom she had known from childhood, besought her to live with him. She did so till about two weeks ago when he too, deserted her. She had no money, and was maddened at the thought of losing him, so she determined to kill him.

## Verdict on the Newhall House Disaster.

The verdict is in substance as follows: We find that the fire began at or near the elevator shaft and rose rapidly to the upper stories, spreading to the corridors, etc.; that the said Newhall house was set on fire by persons unknown by the jury and burned to the ground on the morning of January 10. We further find that the night clerk and night watchman, by obeying the previous instruction of the proprietors, lost valuable time in useless efforts to extinguish the fire and neglecting to arouse the inmates and when the attempt was made they found the upper corridors filled with black, hot, stifling smoke, which obliged them to retreat and seek their own safety. That the proprietors were guilty of culpable negligence in not having employed a sufficient number of watchmen to guard the house against and to waken the inmates in time to save all the lives possible; that the Newhall house was easy of egress and devoid of intricate passages, with two outside escapes, ladders, etc. (The verdict here enumerates the fire escapes, bridges, etc.) Nevertheless that the owners of the Newhall House, knowing that many fires had taken place at various times in the hotel, are guilty of culpable negligence in not having more outside escapes in case of fire. We believe that many lives sacrificed in said fire could have been saved had the chief of the fire department not been absent at another fire two miles away at which he had nearly half the force, but that he responded as soon as possible; that the misfortune was further enhanced by the absence of the assistant chief, etc.

## Hon. Jere. Black on Anti-Mormon Legislation.

Jere. Black, in his argument before the house judiciary committee against the constitutionality of the anti-Mormon legislation, took the ground that the matters to which these laws relate were in their nature more purely domestic, private and local than any other to which human legislation applies. The Mormons have the right to make their own laws on the subject. This right belongs by nature, and as a great principle of universal law, to every separate community settled upon public lands, with the consent of the federal government. When these people colonized themselves beyond the limits of a State they did not leave their liberties behind them. The reason of a community results necessarily from the freedom of the individuals that compose it. This was the very principle that triumphed in the success of our Revolution. No one can deny it now, except for occasions which made him a Tory in 1776. The right of local self-government is reserved by the constitution to the people of the Territories as distinctly and clearly as to the States. A subject upon which congress cannot legislate in a State is manifestly beyond its power in a Territory. What is called the Edmunds bill, but which the senator of that name certainly did not draw up expressly puts its own constructions on the provisions of the constitution relative to the exclusive jurisdiction and of the United States in territories. Judge Black denounced this construction as allacious; no such jurisdiction is given, nor any jurisdiction at all over local affairs in territories more than in states; powers not given are withheld. This is more usurpation—a gross violation of the constitution—which, if wilfully committed, is a heinous crime. Judge Black concluded with the assertion that "the bill is one of pains and penalties; not to punish polygamy, but to strike the whole people of a territory with the blasting curse of political slavery, and I protest against all this legislation as a perfidious outrage upon the civil liberty of the people, who are, and of right ought to be, free."

## Corn and Hogs.

Mr. Thomas Maddock of Washington county, Maryland, contributes a letter to the American Farmer, in which he proves that the raising of corn and feeding it to hogs is the most advantageous method of disposing of the crop, when eighty bushels can be raised to the acre. He instances the fact that the young Master Harp raised forty-seven bushels of corn on one-fourth of an acre, and obtained the Newcomer price of \$1.00, as showing that Washington county can beat the state and that the state beats the world in producing corn. He says: "If our farmers would raise more corn and feed it to hogs, they could make more and better manure, and more wheat on less land. Four loads (corps) of the best manure ought to be made in a year by each hog raised on a farm."