

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., D.A.F.

After the snows and blockades came disastrous floods in the Eastern States, where the season opens a little earlier than in the northwest. Perhaps we shall have a share of fresher experience when the spring rains come.

Among the dead ducks in Congress, for this session, is a bankrupt bill. It will not be reached, owing to the pressure of other business, and it is said that a very large number of members are opposed to either of the bills now before Congress.

As an indication of the productiveness of our country it is significant that the exports for December, 1882, amounting to \$92,960,432, were exceeded in but single previous month in our history. The excess of exports over imports for the six months ending December 31 amounted to \$54,572,222, as against an excess of \$25,902,683 for the corresponding six months of 1881.

There is a cash balance of \$2,000,000 in the treasury of Texas. This is a large sum but it must be remembered that Texas is woefully deficient in human institutions, educational facilities and many things which other states deem essential to high civilization—but which cost a great deal of money. But Texas is a very rich state—an empire in area—and eventually will have many advantages which it does not now possess.

The common idea of the peculiar unhealthiness of cities has been disproved in England and also in this country. The rate of mortality in a crowded city is less than in its thinly populated environs. The townsmen may be comparatively free from a class of diseases which beset the inhabitants of a neighboring region which contains scarcely more people to the square mile than a city district does to the square acre. The British statistics are conclusive upon this point. The reverse was true years ago, but the change is owing to well-known causes, among which may be mentioned, purer water, better drainage, more healthful air from parks, and more scientific attention to sanitary matters.

The statement of the London Times that Frenchmen of all classes have begun to despair of the republic, has created a sensation. The death of Gambetta, followed by the pronouncement of President Grevy's administration, are the prime causes of present apprehensions. The government may not fall in this crisis, but it will be liable because of the weakness and divisions of its opponents. The claim set up by Gambetta's friends that his death has left the ship of state without a pilot competent to guide it is a reflection upon the whole French people. That the existing government is incompetent is patent enough, but that does not signify a want of statesmanship in the entire nation. The French cabinet has exhibited a lamentable lack of courage. They got frightened out of their wits at the manifesto of Prince Napoleon, and their cowardice has led to the disturbed state of affairs now existing. The best way out of the difficulty is an appeal to the people. Without the support of the people it is impossible to sustain a republic; and if the people are imbued with that spirit of liberty which can form the only safe basis for republic, they will no doubt find leaders who are able to execute their will and to maintain a government that cannot be frightened by a few pretenders to monarchical prerogatives.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics recently issued shows that while there has been a marked falling off in the number of immigrants arriving during the past few months, the total for the calendar year 1882 exceed those of 1881 by a few thousand. The reports of ten of the chief ports where immigrants arrive show that 712,542 persons arrived during the calendar year. As these ports in 1881 received 97 per cent. of the entire number in that year, the total number of immigrants on the same basis in 1882 would be about 734,000 against 720,045 in 1881. The fact that the total for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1882, was 788,932 shows that there must have been a decided falling off. During the first months of 1882 the arrivals of immigrants were larger than the corresponding months of 1881. On the other hand, during the last half of 1881 the aggregate of arrivals was 58,000 below that for the same time in 1881. The falling off is what might naturally have been expected, because the aggregate immigration of the past three years has been large beyond parallel in the history of any other modern country—over two millions. A decline was sure to come, and it is not to be deplored since it is possible that people of other countries can come to us faster than is for their or our good.

The re-election of Senator McPherson by the new Jersey legislature was attended by an incident honorable to himself and highly creditable to his political

opponents who were in the minority. There were five democrats in the legislature who held aloof from McPherson not because they had any particular objection to him, but because they were determined to sell their votes to the highest bidder. They banded together and entered into a written pledge to stick together and to divide the proceeds of the sale of their votes. Each was afraid to trust the other, and so this unique document or pledge was intrusted to a sixth man, an outsider, to keep. McPherson was notified that he could have these five votes by paying for them, but his reply was that he would not pay a cent directly or indirectly for any man's vote; that he would be elected without the use of money, or he would not be elected at all. The republican members of the legislature learned of this proposition, and of McPherson's emphatic refusal to entertain it. Certain prominent republicans quietly went to the senator and said: "We will give you two votes from our side for every one that those traders keep from you on the democratic side. We are glad to see this sort of corruption put down and defeated in New Jersey, and just let us know how many votes you will need to elect you." The little band of five found out that McPherson could and would be elected without them. Then three of the five wilted, and when the ballot was taken their votes for him.

The Pest in Manitoba.
A number of cases of small pox have been discovered at Baie St. Paul and several other localities settled by French half breeds. The government has employed several physicians to go about the country vaccinating all. It is the intention to enforce vaccination thoroughly throughout the province. Physicians have been sent to the lumber camps at Keewatin to vaccinate the men in the woods. Great difficulty is experienced in enforcing strict quarantine instructions.

Death of Gen. Kellogg of Wisconsin.
Gen. John A. Kellogg, the last commander of the Iron brigade during the war, and prominent politician of the State, died at his home in Wausau Saturday evening, aged fifty five years. He was a member of the state senate in 1879-80. For the last ten years of his life Gen. Kellogg was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, giving it much time on the lecture platform. Personally, he was a genial companion, who had many friends throughout the state, and his loss will be mourned by many, especially among the old soldiers.

Prospects for Large Emigration.
Agents of the railroad companies have been canvassing all parts of Europe the past winter, and they give the most encouraging reports of the prospects for large emigration. Particularly flattering are reports from Canada where, preparations are going on for another great exodus to Manitoba and the Northwest. The presence of representatives of the Lake Superior transportation companies at a late meeting indicates that the water routes mean to get a share of the Canadian emigration traffic, via Duluth.

A Bonanza Farmer Charged With Crime.
E. C. Sprague, the bonanza farmer of Moorhead, Minn., was Wednesday arrested, charged with a most heinous crime, involving his daughter, a girl of fifteen. The arrest was not entirely unexpected, as the relations between Sprague and his daughter have for some time furnished pabulum for gossips. The girl, in a conversation, said the child did not belong to her father, and named its parent, a young man whom she wishes to marry; but public opinion is that the old man's treatment of her warrants the belief that he is the child's father, and it is feared she wishes to screen him.

Death of William E. Dodge.
William E. Dodge, who died in New York on Friday, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1805, and removed to New York city when thirteen years old. At the age of twenty-one he went into business on his own account and became an extensive importer and manufacturer. For many years he has been a member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., among the most extensive manufacturers and importers of hardware in the United States. He has accumulated an immense fortune from which he has made generous donations to Christian and philanthropic objects. Mr. Dodge was a member of congress from New York in 1866-67, and an active member of the peace congress of 1861.

New Northwestern Patents.
T. E. Buddington, Stillwater, Minn., dressmaker's measure for cutting dresses and other articles for clothing; Gidas G. Cook, Humboldt, Iowa, automatic cord or shunt for magneto electric generator; Adolph G. Hamm and H. W. Eisenbisse, Burlington, Iowa, car brake; William L. Hess, Belle Plaine, Iowa, combined stovepipe, drum, and damper; John C. Horner, Leonia, Iowa, whistle-tree hooks; William M. McFarlen, Garrison, Iowa, washing machine; Anders K. Mussen, assignee of one-half to J. J. Parsons, Oshkosh, Wis., two-wheeled vehicle; Phillip Reilly, Sr., assignee of one-half to P. Disrow, Marion Iowa, fence post; David and D. H. Smause, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, sugar evaporator;

George E. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis., spring for the soles and heels of boots and shoes.

Last Week's Failures.
Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 256 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, 67 more than the corresponding week in 1882 and 105 more than the same week in 1881.

The failures were mainly of the average trader, the important ones being those of Ferry & Bro., lumber, Grand Haven, Mich. Pomeroy, & Cross, pianos, Chicago; Summer, Reed, Williams & Co., wholesale clothes, and Richard Salembier, laces, New York city; J. B. Carpen, wholesale dry goods, Norfolk, Va.

Some of the Mourners.
A dispatch says the collapse of the cooperative concerns of Fleming & Merriam and R. E. Kendall & Co., of Chicago, created great consternation in Darlington, Wis. About every man, woman and child in the city have from \$10 \$1,000 invested in these two concerns. It is estimated that not less than \$15,000 has gone into their hands from this place. The investors were lawyers, clergymen, county and city officers, and all classes of business men, school teachers, laborers, sewing girls, and children. One man sold his livery stable for \$800, and put every dollar into the two concerns. One farmer sold his hogs for 500, and sent it to Fleming & Merriam, and nearly every woman in the city has a few shares.

Small Pox Scarcely in Iowa.
A telegram from Shell Rock, says: There is a terrible epidemic of small pox in the vicinity of Finchford, a little village near Winslow, a station on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad, about seven miles southeast of this place. The disease was brought to the place by a woman named Newell who had been at Minneapolis taking care of a daughter who died with the same disease. She returned to her home a Finchford while she was sick with the disease in a light form, and went to several neighbors' houses and asked a young girl to come home with her and keep her company over night. It was several days before any quarantine was put on this Sewell woman, and the result is there are about ten genuine cases of small pox in the village, among them being the only doctor at Finchford and the little one who went to remain over night at the Newell house.

Social Sensation in Wisconsin.
An ingenious story of masculine diabolism comes from Fond du Lac. Fond du Lacers, their wives and sisters have for several days past been receiving through the mail pretty, gilt-edged cards, resembling familiar advertising devices. On one side appeared only a daintily-colored picture of a peacock plume; or the vignette of a beautiful young lady. Then follows a page devoted to a fine print, in which is told, with names, a story of shame, in which a Fond du Lac belle became the plaything of a California nabob, and, after receiving a promise of marriage, was finally thrown away. The newspapers got hold of the affair and did it up in sensational type, and the young lady's father came out in a denial and a stalwart assurance that the villain is being pursued and will be brought to justice on the charge of black mail and libel. The villain in question, it is claimed, wanted the girl for his wife. She refused him, and he said he would ruin her name.

Mail Robbery in Iowa.
Cedar Rapids dispatch 9th: One of the most daring mail robberies that ever occurred in this state was committed here last night about 11 o'clock. The route agent who went to Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern railway receipted to the postoffice here for 175 registered packages in the regular registered pouch, which included the \$1,100 remittance of W. W. Smith, the postmaster here; also remittances from thirty-four other postmasters in this vicinity, the law requiring them to register their remittances, and not send drafts. The pouch was put on a pair of trucks, with other mail matter, in a little room next to the baggage room, the folding doors being open. The transfer mail messenger left the pouch for a few minutes, and on returning discovered the loss. The pouch was found, ripped open, in a lumber pile, and with it several letters; and this evening in a most unfrequented place behind some buildings the envelopes were found, but the money was all gone except from two. There is no clew to the robbers. Postmaster Smith's remittance consisted of a \$1,000 bill, series of 1878, No. "A," 9031 letter A, and a \$100 bill, series 1878, No. A, 51818 letter C. The total amount stolen is probably over \$5,000.

Death of Ex-Gov. Jewell of Connecticut.
Ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, died at his residence at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, aged 58. His disease was a sudden and violent attack of pneumonia.—Gov. Jewell said to his physician Saturday afternoon: "Doctor, how long does it take?" The doctor inquired what he meant. Gov. Jewell replied: "How long does it take for me to die?" The doctor said: "In your condition, gov-

ernor, it is a matter of only a few hours." Gov. Jewell then said: "All right doctor," and settled back quietly upon his pillow.

Mr. Jewell was born at Manchester, N. H., Oct. 20, 1825 in 1850 he began at Hartford, Conn., the manufacture of leather belting—a business which gave him a fortune. During the rebellion he bore a prominent part in the support of the government and in 1872 was elected governor of Connecticut. In 1873 he was appointed minister to the court of St. Petersburg, Resigning soon after, President Grant appointed him postmaster general. This position he resigned a few months before the close of Grant's administration. Since then he has held no office, except that of chairman of the Republican committee, to which position he was appointed in 1880 and held until the time of his death.

The Tattooed Man and Bearded Lady Married.

A Herald special from Philadelphia says: In the suburb of Frankfort, the winter residence of circus people and side show curiosities, a wedding of an unusual character occurred. R. R. Moffitt, a tattooed man, and Miss Leo, Hermandez, the Spanish bearded lady, were married. A large number of noted "freaks" as they are named in the profession, witnessed the ceremony. The bride had a black beard three inches long, and the groom is as handsome a piece of Mosio work as there is in America. Moffitt's first wife was the Russian giantess, a 500-pound Venus, who died of dyspepsia. He then married a "Circassian beauty," of Milesian extraction. She died last summer, and before the season was over the tattooed widower was madly in love with the Spanish bearded lady. The sword swallower is the stepfather of Miss Leo, and he gave her away. Miss Leo wanted to have her beard shaved off in honor of the occasion, but Mr. Moffitt opposed it on the ground that she might not be able to raise another crop, in which event her value as a curiosity would be totally destroyed.

Gen. Butler a Prison Reformer.

A Boston telegram says: The state executive council at a meeting that extended into the evening, passed an order revoking the commission of Warden Earle of the Concord State prison, and a special messenger with the dismissal certificate has left the city to serve them on Earle. It seems that the governor recently instructed the warden to gather the prisoners in chapel and inform them that they would be permitted to send a sealed communication to the governor. The convicts received the notification with cheers for Butler and groans for the Warden. Already over seventy letters have been sent to the governor. The joint judiciary committee is considering a bill currently reported framed by the governor, giving him power to investigate the conduct of all executive officers except legislative officers, and to inquire into the condition and management of any state institution and remove and appoint successors. It is probable that Col. Coveney, secretary of the Democratic State central committee, will succeed Earle. This action of the governor is said, by those in position to know, to be a primary move against the system of contract labor in the state prison, a plank denouncing which was adopted by the last Democratic State convention. The letters of prisoners show utter disregard for and lack of confidence in the warden by all the convicts.

Gov. Ramsey on the Polygamy Business.

Washington Special:—The Utah commission has come on to Washington for the purpose of consultation with the congressional committees. All the members have arrived except Mr. Paddock, and he is en route. The Hon. Alex. Ramsey president of the commission, said that they would remain some days, probably, and have a hearing before the senate and house judiciary committee. Some time ago President Arthur had requested such suggestions as they thought best to make by way of amendment of the law. He had responded and the recommendations were embodied in Senator Edmunds' amendatory bill introduced last week. Mr. Ramsey was asked how the law worked and how far it had operated for the suppression of polygamy. He replied:

That is owing to how you look at it and what you want to accomplish. The Mormons think the bill is an outrage but the ultra Gentiles regard it as of no account. The law takes away from the polygamist the right to vote, to serve on a jury and to hold office. You would think that was a good deal to be deprived of, wouldn't you? Still, the ultra Gentiles want more. They want Mormonism cut out by the roots. Now, of course, a man's religion, as such, cannot be struck at. When a Mormon takes more than one wife he violates the law and can be punished, but he may believe in the Mormon faith all his life and cannot be touched. We have no right to legislate against a man for example, because he may be a Pardon Catholic, but only provided he commits a crime. If congress should see fit to pass a law affecting the legislature of Utah and gives the commission power to legislate we would carry it, of course; but that is a question for congress to decide. The present law has

only been in force six months, and that is too short a time to tell what may be its ultimate effect; but it does so much as I tell you, and I think that is considerable.

Death of a Minnesota Legislator.

Hon. T. A. Richardson, member of the lower house of the legislature, died at his home in Winona at 9 o'clock, Wednesday evening, of quick consumption, aggravated by blood poisoning. The deceased was unmarried and only twenty-six years of age, exceedingly popular and of irreprouchable character, and prominent in the Masonic fraternity. His death deeply shocked the entire community, where he was warmly loved and esteemed. He was a native of Pittsburg, and was born in 1856 and came to Winona with his parents in the same year, where his father was, up to the time of his death by the same disease which has prematurely ended the life of his son, a prominent merchant.

A Bad Accident on the Grand Trunk.

Passenger train No. 4, bound west on the Grand Trunk line, met with a very bad accident one mile east of Flint, Mich., at 2:30 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon. Three coaches and one Pullman were thrown from the track, caused by a broken rail. The engine, mail and baggage cars passed over in safety. Great praise must be given the engineer, for the moment he stopped his engine he immediately got two pairs of water and put out the fire which had started in one of the coaches. Mrs. Hulda Seaman, seventy-four years of age, St. Vincent, Ont., was killed instantly. She was en route for Shelby, Nebr., in company with her son-in-law, W. H. Hill and family. Mrs. Hill was badly injured about the arms. Her daughter became deranged with grief, and could not give any account of her injuries. Thomas Peel Lindsay was injured in the chest and cannot live. He jumped while the train was in motion, and was thrown under the cars.

Sad Death of an Old Settler at Deadwood.

A dispatch from Deadwood, Black Hill, says: H. C. Clark, one of the original pioneers of the Hills, formerly justice of the peace of this city, died Friday morning from injuries received at the hands of Thomas Rollins, inflicted Monday morning. The deceased formerly owned the bulk of the ground of the California gulch, the present site of Leadville, Colo., which he worked to profit as a placer, but without discovering the presence of the carbonates that have since given the gulch and Colorado its great name. He acquired much property in Denver, but sold out before the great boom in the Centennial state; came to the Hills in 1876; embarked in the commission business and did well for a time, but lately reverses set in and he found himself in destitute circumstances. On Saturday he borrowed several articles from former associates in the business, sold them, and departed in Sunday's coach for Denver, but was intercepted at Rapid and brought back, whereupon he repaired to a store in which he formerly had an interest, kicked in the door and refused entrance to Rollins, a clerk who subsequently appeared, whereupon the latter vigorously and brutally assaulted him with fists and hammer, causing injuries resulting in death within twenty-four hours. Clark is about fifty years of age. He leaves a wife and children. Rollins is confined in jail. There is much indignation.

Terrible Fight in the Sultan's Palace.

The London Spectator of Jan 20 gives the particulars of an ominous scene in Constantinople, described by eye-witnesses at "Varna," Athens," and such places. The sultan's Albanian guards being white are jealous of the negro guards, who are black, but who are kept one floor nearer to the sultan's person. A quarrel arose about a girl, or some drink, or a cigar light—accounts differ—and a negro sentry bayoneted an Albanian. Each set of soldiers sided with its color, the battle became general, and from 30 to 100 men were killed under the harem windows. The shrieks of the ladies warned the sultan, and Osman Pasha hastily summoned with some Ottoman troops, suppressed the affray and arrested the ringleaders. The sultan, who has quarreled with the Circassians, now distrusts both Albanians and negroes, and, as he cannot well employ Greek sailors, the only isolated force remaining, lives in a misery which threatens his reason. The incident involves a breach of personal respect always shown to the palace, and shows that discipline is dying away, even in the pampered guards. The garrison the sultan has ceased to trust, not unreasonably, if, as alleged in these accounts, they neither are paid, nor can be. Turkish soldiers get along for a time without pay very easily, but if the situation continues too long the military mind decides that the sultan is not competent to rule. We never remember to have seen the materials for a conflagration so dry as they are in Constantinople.

The departure of Gen. Charles P. Stone, who has been twelve years in the khedive's army, was honored by a farewell banquet at Cairo. He assigns as the reason of resignation that Egypt has become virtually an English province.