

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., D. I.

A Flood Predicted.

Jamestown Capital: Capt. Sims, a Missouri river man of long experience, says there is every reason to fear another flood in the spring, provided the river breaks, as is its habit at the upper end. The ice is heavy and there is a great deal of snow above—two causes which produce disastrous results. He says the first breakup almost always occurs in and at the mouth of the Yellowstone before it does down this way.

Killing by Cow Boys.

John C. Downing, a soldier of Company C, Thirteenth infantry, was, a few days ago, without any provocation, shot and killed at Fort Stanton, New Mexico by two cow boys. The murderers were arrested and turned over to the United States authorities. Excitement at the court was high, and had it not been for the promptness and coolness of Maj. Van Horn, the commanding officer at Fort Stanton, the two murderers would have been lynched.

Last Week's Failures.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 289 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the present week, 23 less than the preceding week, 84 more than the corresponding week in 1882, and 123 more than the same week in 1881. Although the number of failures continues to be very large, still the majority of them are those of small traders, while the few important ones are no larger than at this season last year.

Lumber on the Free List.

Saginaw lumbermen are thoroughly aroused at the blow threatened against the lumber interest by putting lumber on the free list, and a meeting was held here recently to take definite action. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to proceed to Washington to lobby against the proposition to put lumber on the free list and telegrams were sent to Chicago, Minneapolis, and other Northwestern lumber points, urging the sending of similar delegations, to meet next week in Washington, or as soon as possible, together.

Death of an Old Drummer-Boy.

Henry E. Lighter, the drummer-boy of 1812, died in Baltimore on Tuesday in his 85th year. His father was a drummer in the war of the revolution, and himself enlisted in the American army at the age of fourteen years at the outbreak of the war of 1812. At Fort Mifflin, Baltimore, during the bombardment by the British, a shot carried away the flagstaff, to which the banner was attached. Young Lighter, boy though he was, sprang bravely on to the ramparts, undismayed by the flying shells, and seizing the flag-staff replanted it in the socket. Thus Key was enabled to "see it by the dawn's early light," and write the national anthem.

Emma Bond's Condition.

Miss Emma Bond continues to grow weaker. Since her appearance before the grand jury she has never been free of the terrible paroxysms that result from the injury to her spine. The horrible pains of the last six weeks have made such inroads upon her general health that she is again reduced in flesh. Her immediate relatives have no hope of her recovery. The public can gain an idea of what this lady has endured, when they learn that it is positively true that in one day she had thirty-two fainting spells and thirteen nervous chills. The community is still watching with keen anxiety the final outcome of this most horrible outrage.

The Blockade in Southwestern Minnesota.

Lyon County News, 27th: The snow blockade of the Winona & St. Peter road began the night of Friday, Jan. 5; was broken the 7th; was blockaded the second time on Monday night, the 8th; was raised the 10th, and blockaded for the third time on the 18th, and has remained close to the present time, with good prospects of continuance for some time. Since Jan. 5, twenty-one days, we have had but four trains from the east—one on the 8th, and one on the 16th, 17th and 18th. But two trains brought Eastern mails. The present blockade began last Thursday, 18th, when the train from the east got into Marshall only by making a dare-devil run from Tracy in thirty-five minutes, thus pushing through the cuts under a full head of steam.

An Important Railroad Decision.

The supreme court of the state of New York has just reversed the action of Justice Haught, who refused last summer to grant a mandamus to compel the New York Central and the Erie railways to forward freight when the freight handlers had gone on a strike. The reversal is one of wide-reaching importance, especially if it shall be sustained by the court of appeals. Justice Haught held that those injured by the refusal to forward freight had a remedy in an action for damages. The supreme court held

that the railroads must do their duty as common carriers, because they have a special highway granted them by the state; that the men had a right to strike, and the railways to refuse to raise the wages, but still innocent persons must not be expected to bear the consequences. The railways must do their duty. The decision has quite taken away the breath of the New York monopoly organs.

Wisconsin Mail Robber Arrested.

Joseph Brown, the recent postmaster at Cable, upon the North Wisconsin, was arrested at River Falls Sunday, by Mail Inspector Pulcher and Postmaster Harding of Hudson. It seems the office at Cable was burned some weeks ago, when Brown claimed that some \$180 worth of stamps were destroyed, but subsequent investigation revealed that they were stolen, and Brown is held for the theft and possibly for firing the office. He disgorge \$180 to the officers, and has been taken to Madison for trial.

Red Cloud and Sec. Teller.

Red Cloud, in an interview with the secretary of the interior and commissioner of Indian affairs, on Monday last demanded the restoration of his horses or cash. The commissioner of Indian affairs, remarked that the whole number of horses taken from the Sioux up to date 7,000, which were sold for \$19,400 and that the war department could not satisfactorily account for the proceeds of these sales. This fact, he added, ironically, was a strong argument in favor of transferring the Indian bureau to the war department. Red Cloud said: "I want a new agent. McGillicuddy is a bad man. He is quarrelsome and calls us bad names. He says we are old women. He steals our supplies. You do not make him give vouchers for our supplies. You take his word, and he steals from us."

A Funeral Upon the Heels of a Wedding.

Halifax, Va., telegram. Last night Mr. James Guthrie, a prosperous young farmer, was married to Miss Hulda Martin. A large company was present at the wedding, which took place at the residence of the bride's father. Owing to bad weather the guests remained at the mansion all night. This morning, when they assembled at the breakfast table, it was remarked that the bride and groom were late in coming. Suddenly the shriek of a woman was heard, and the startled guests rushed into the hall, where they met the bride of a night, who cried: "My husband, Oh, my husband!" When she awoke this morning the young lady found her husband dead by her side. She is a maniac with grief. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the house in which he was married, the four groomsmen acting as pall-bearers, and the minister, who married him, performing the funeral ceremony.

New Northwestern Inventions.

Patents have been issued as follows: George Adams and M. M. Jenkins, Sherburne, Minn., cockle seed separator; Lucien P. Bardwell, Marion, Iowa, printers roller; William A. Bradley, Oshkosh, shingle machine; William Bray, Milwaukee, engravers' tool; Norman H. Brokaw, Marinette, Wis., block presser for wood paper machines; Eli A. Byers, Birmingham, Iowa, hay elevator and carrier; Richard E. Caviness and G. McCormick, Beckwith, Iowa, trip wire for check-rod corn planters; Amos W. Diefendorf and P. H. Merrill, Wycena, Wis., cultivator; Edward G. Durant, Racine, Wis., opera chair; William D. Gray, Milwaukee, apparatus for the gradual reduction of grain; John H. Hunter, Janesville, Wis., harness buckle; De Witt C. Jewett, Sand Spring, Iowa, hay loader; Jacob M. Replage, Farragut, Iowa, ball & driver for millstones; Guilford D. Rowell, Appleton, Wis., hoisting carrier; August Schannweber, Davenport, Iowa, washing machine; Alonso W. Straw, Milwaukee, fabric for lining garments, etc.

Dangerous Fire in New York.

An exciting fire occurred in New York early Thursday morning. The fire broke out in the slips of the ocean steamship lines, and spread rapidly to the store-houses and to the steamer Egypt which was soon wrapped in a windingsheet of flame, and was towed out into deep water, where firemen and seamen saved her in a badly wrecked condition. The magnificent floating palace, the Alaska, was for a while in great peril, but was saved by prompt and efficient service of seamen and firemen. Much property was lost in a few minutes, so swift did the element of destruction do its work. The whole city and the surrounding shipping was illuminated, and constituted the most brilliant spectacle seen in New York for many years. The fire spread into every part of Egypt with great rapidity, and the vast volume of smoke rolling from the hatchways and wafted up and down, at times almost entirely concealing the hull from view. The fire rolled and cracked in great sheets from the hold, now lapping the very trucks with its forked tongue and then again swooping down with resisting fury on the deck, and rolling and tumbling back and forth like great waves in a restless sea. Presently there came a terrific explosion that was heard clear across Manhattan

Island, the flame shot upward with renewed energy, and great volumes of sparks and blazing timbers followed, falling like Titanic pyrotechnics into the water. Then came a second, third, fourth and fifth explosion that bid fair from their violence to rend the blazing hull in twain.

Solace for Damaged Business.

Two suits each to recover \$90,000 damages, have been commenced in the Kings county supreme court by Howard S. Ingersoll. One is against the Sun Printing and Publishing association for publishing Dec. 15, 1880, an article headed "Whipped on Barclay street." The other suit is against Isaac W. England as publisher of the New York Illustrated Times, and Sinclair Tausey as president of the American News company. An engraving purporting to depict the horse-tipping of the plaintiff and bearing the caption, "A Woman's Revenge—Howard S. Ingersoll whipped by Miss Freeman in Barclay street, New York—see next page"—was printed in the Illustrated Times. The plaintiff claims that in consequence of these publications his business has been injured. He also alleges that he caused the arrest of his assailant who was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of \$250.

Prohibition of Round Dances and Beer.

Wheeling Va., special: A letter of condemnation from Rt. Rev. John J. Kain, bishop of Wheeling, against the Knights of St. John, a German Catholic society of this city, was read in all Catholic churches to-day, ordering all Catholics to withdraw from the society before March 1, under pain of excommunication. Last September the diocesan synod, at a meeting here, passed a statute forbidding round dances and the sale of beer at entertainments given by Catholic societies, and a pastoral letter was issued ordering all the Catholic societies to enroll themselves as such, and submit their constitution for approval by Jan. 1 all not doing so to be denied the privileges accorded regular Catholic societies. The Knights of St. John did not obey the order, and on last Tuesday night gave a ball, at which beer was sold and round dancing indulged in, as the matter, as much excitement had been created among German Catholics. The letter to-day was the result. Whether the members will withdraw or defy the episcopal authority is a mooted question. Many of them talk defiantly now and the German press characterizes the action as an outrage on the freedom of the German members of the church.

The C. B. & Q. Corralles the D. & K. G.

The Globe Democrat has it from good authority that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has obtained a controlling voice in the management of the Denver & Rio Grande, and it will shortly undertake the operation of the line. Control of the Rio Grande will give the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy a line to Pueblo and a share of the Denver business of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; also a share of the Union Pacific business between Omaha and Pueblo. The Denver & Rio Grande laid a third rail to Pueblo to accommodate the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific, and thereby secured an interest in the business of one road to Pueblo and of the other to Denver. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will naturally fall heir to the percentages heretofore paid by the Denver & Rio Grande in the pool, and will also hold its own share; but the most important outcome of the change in control will be the securing to Chicago, Burlington & Quincy of a line to Salt Lake City. The division of the Denver & Rio Grande, now approaching completion from Salt Lake connection with the Central Pacific, a consummation most important, can be easily formed. This action of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in gaining control of the Rio Grande, while not wholly unexpected, will cause some lively studying of the railroad maps of the far west.

Failure of a Big Chicago Company.

It was officially announced to the employees of the Union Iron and Steel Rolling mill late Thursday night that the works would shut Friday morning. The news came to them like a thunderbolt from a clear sky and their astonishment was exhibited in manner and expression. Mr. Jones, general superintendent of the company, says the suspension is due to the low prices of rails and other product of the mills. The company employ about 2,000 men and the monthly pay roll average \$125,000. The president of the company made an official statement which was interpreted as a virtual admission of a failure. The company has executed to A. L. Griffin, its vice president, a mortgage for \$1,000,000, subject to a prior mortgage of \$500,000. The following figures are most reliable obtainable: Value of plant and stock, \$4,000,000; capital stock, \$2,000,000. The annual statement last year showed a surplus of \$60,000, besides mortgages. The liabilities are estimated at \$1,000,000. At the close of navigation the company had on hand \$2,500,000 worth of ore, for which it was in debt. This has been reduced to \$1,700,000. How much is due is not stated.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Friday, January 26.

SENATE.—There was a long and earnest debate on the tariff. The first thing taken up was iron bars, flats and rods. Senator Beck proposed to make a sweeping reduction, which was not agreed to; but Brown, Morgan, was more successful. Sherman came to his support. The Ohio senator's action caused some surprise at first, because he had been up to this time resisting every effort at reduction. Mr. Brown's motion was to make the tariff on bar iron \$18 per ton, on flats \$20, and rods \$22 per ton. The rate fixed by the committee's bill was per pound, but was equal to \$19.60 on bars, \$22.40 on flats, and \$24.84 on rods. When the eyes and noses were called, the strength of the proposition was for the first time developed, and the solid democrat vote was reinforced by that of Sherman and Van Wyck on the republican side, which carried it, 30 to 27. The debate continued through the day.

The president sent to the senate, the following nominations: Lieut. Col. James C. Duane, corps of engineers, to be colonel; Mr. Henry M. Robert, corps of engineers, to be lieutenant colonel. Postmasters: M. W. Moir, Eldora, Iowa; C. A. Lisle, Fort Madison, Iowa; James M. Emery, Lenora, Iowa; Sophia M. Miller Alexandria, Minn.; Alfred H. Lewis, Milbank, Dak.

HOUSE.—The debate on the tariff occupied the whole day, and one which only giants in tariff could discuss, and the small fry wisely refrained from interrupting. The old quinine story was told over and over again.

Saturday, January 27.

SENATE.—The senate disposed of routine business early in the session, and then proceeded to consider the tariff bill. The debate was long, tedious and, except to those engaged in the speech making, exceedingly dull.

A very late session was held, the metal schedule occupying the day. In the course of the debate Mr. Beck again attacked the tariff commission. He said that no body of men more artfully concealed their deceptive designs than that commission, adding that it went to work deliberately to deceive congress and the country. He was particularly severe on Messrs. Porter and Skinner of the commission.

The principal changes made in the bill to-day were in the direction of reduction. But some of the attempts made to reduce duties were unsuccessful, and the reductions generally were not so great as some of them have been. Barbed wire was ordered to 6 cent a pound.

HOUSE.—The tariff discussion in the house was not enlivened by any exciting scenes, but was remarkable for the interest manifested by the members in the remarks of Messrs. McKinley and Carlisle. Both must have been greatly flattered by the throngs of eager associates, who utilized every available spot to hear what was being said by these giants in behalf of their positions. There were few interruptions of the speakers, and these were of minor importance, and did not perceptibly hinder the progress of the debate. It was understood that when the hour arrived for closing general debate that a motion would be made on the part of the democrats to suspend the rules, and pass the bill without further discussion.

Monday, January 29.

SENATE.—The day was spent in the consideration of the tariff bill. Nothing of special interest characterized the proceedings save a curt speech by Senator Hoar in defense of inventors, in the course of which he declared that we still had to go to Europe for our literature.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburn presented to the house the memorial of the Minnesota legislature praying for a more liberal appropriation for the immediate improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Minn.

Delegate Pettigrew introduced a bill in the house authorizing the quartermaster general to investigate the claims of George F. Pratt for work used in the construction of Fort Abernethy during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865.

Mr. Belmont, from the foreign affairs committee, presented a minority report against the abrogation of the treaty with Hawaii. He takes the ground that there are grave objections against congressional interference with the treaty-making power; that gross frauds have been perpetrated under this treaty; and he offers a resolution authorizing the president to investigate. Work was resumed on the tariff bill.

Tuesday, January 30.

SENATE.—The joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to continue work on the census was adopted.

The tariff bill was then considered. During the debate Mr. Beck declared that he was not a free trader.

He said that a careful study of the question of taxation and opposition to it had convinced him that the only manner to pay the expenses of the government was by a well regulated tariff, and that free trade practically was an impossibility, because no process of direct taxation could be devised which would cause the burdens of the government to be borne equally by all the States and people of the country. He was convinced that the free trade doctrine was chimerical and fallacious, and that under the constitution it could not exist without an imposition of unbearable hardships through inequalities of taxes.

As the whole result of the days proceedings was extremely unsatisfactory and involved little less than a waste of time and words.

HOUSE.—The postoffice appropriation bill was reported with a recommendation that the house non-concur in the \$189,000 item for fast mail facilities, and the date (July 1, next) for the 2-cent postage provision to take effect. The report was adopted.

The tariff bill was labored with. In the schedule of chemicals there are 167 items. The house to-day only passed over thirty-five of these. The only change made in the bill was to reduce the duty on castor oil from 80c to 70c per gallon. The present duty is \$1 per gallon. Glucose was reduced from twenty-five per cent to twenty per cent, at valorem, the present tariff. The duty recommended by the committee on acidulated phosphoric oxide, an article of otherwise, \$3 per ton, was amended so as to continue it to the article imported for fertilizing purposes. This was, however, finally stricken out of the schedule, Mr. Kelly assenting to the motion.

Wednesday, January 31.

SENATE.—The bill providing for a centennial cotton and industrial exposition in 1884 passed.

Work on the tariff bill was resumed. Pending the debate the hour arrived for the eulogies in memory of the late Congressman Orth, and Senator Harrison proceeded to address the senate. He made an eloquent review of the life and services of the late distinguished representative of Indiana, whose name has been inseparably linked with the history of his state and the nation for the last forty years.

HOUSE.—Eulogies on the late Godlove S. Orth, which began at 3 o'clock, interrupted the consideration of the tariff bill in the house to-day. In the three hours discussion, however, the taper of the house in regard to the pending bill was still further emptied. It showed the dissatisfaction among republicans on the question of tariff on many articles entering into common consumption.

There is undoubtedly quite a large element on the republican side for discriminating in favor of the great mass of consumers as against the capitalist and manufacturer. On the question of striking out the duty on quinine, twenty-four republicans voted with the democrats. Among these were Washburn and Kasson.

Thursday, February 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Ingalls presented a petition of citizens of Dakota against the division of the territory and for its admission with its present boundaries.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution suspending the operation of the law requiring the coinage of 2,000,000 silver dollars monthly. Work on the tariff bill was resumed.

HOUSE.—Nothing of special interest was done, the day being spent in consideration of the tariff bill.

The house made better progress with the bill than on any previous day, having nearly finished the chemical schedule.

Over eighty different items were passed, leaving ten more of that schedule to be considered.

There was a much better feeling between the two sides. There was also a less disposition to make speeches on the abstract question of the tariff, and a greater inclination to debate the merits of the separate items in the bill.

The New Colorado Senators.

In the joint session of both houses of the legislature at noon to-day, Hon. Thomas N. Bowen of Rio Grande was elected United States senator for the term of six years from March 4, and Hon. H. A. W. Tabor of Arapahoe for the short term, each of whom received the full party vote.

Judge Thomas M. Bowen is a native of Iowa. He is about forty years of age. When a youth he went to Kansas, and when not over twenty-one, became the commander of a Kansas regiment in the late war. After the war he became the supreme justice of Arkansas. He was afterwards appointed governor of Idaho, but resigned. In 1876 he located in Colorado, and was elected judge of the district court, having been defeated for supreme justice. In 1880 he resigned this office, and has devoted himself to mining in the San Juan country. He has handled a great deal of money, with the reputation of being a millionaire, but at present his wealth depends upon the output of his mines. He is a shrewd politician, and has none but positive traits of character.

A. W. Tabor is one of the mining millionaires of Colorado, having made a colossal fortune out of the Little Pittsburg at Leadville. His first political triumph was election as lieutenant governor on the ticket with Frederick Pitkin, his most worthy competitor for senatorial honors. He had been scheming for the senatorship for years, but in the midst of his last canvass he became involved in a scandalous suit for divorce, defending on complaint of his wife, who had taken the initiative. He took time by the forelock, however, and secured a decree in a remote southern county on his own complaint, but compromised by allowing his wife to take a decree at Denver with a quarter of a million always to quiet the scandal.

Cheating in Petitions to Congress.

Washington Special: Fifty-seven petitions asking the passage of the bill to extend national aid to common schools were presented in the senate this morning by Blair and Mahone, twenty-five by the former and thirty-two by the latter. The uniformity in the signatures to the great majority of these has created some curiosity as to their genuineness as representative persons. In many instances all the signatures on a petition, to the number of fifty or one hundred, are found to have been written by the same person, with neither cross marks nor memoranda to explain the rather singular fact. In one instance, in a petition purporting to come from Aiken, S. C., the names of ministers of the Gospel was signed to petitions by some person, and among the Virginia petitions presented by Mahone the same handwriting in Lynchburg and Salem and counties of Nansemond, Pittsylvania and Gloucester. The petitions are not dated, and, without one exception, are from the South.

Mrs. John Evans, wife of a wealthy manufacturer of Meriden, Conn., recently deceased, in addition to giving \$1,500 to the South Meriden Methodist church, has given \$2,000 to the Wesleyan University in Middletown to found the John Evans scholarship.

By the end of this year the Canadian Pacific Railway will be at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and the British Columbia section will have advanced considerably in the direction of meeting the western end of the prairie section.