

# Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

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

The legislatures of 1896 are nearing their end, and the outcome of their work will thus go before the people, many of whom will doubtless be astonished when they see it.

The English reviewers are telling some wholesome truths about some recent American novels. No doubt they were provoked thereto by extremes to which the "mutual admiration society" about Boston has gone in writing up each other. Three-fourths of Boston literature is simply writing about Boston authors, in which there is no originality or thought whatever. Hawthorne is dead and Holmes very ill.

The New Orleans Times says when the rush home of the carnival visitors to that city began a tally was kept, and the railroad and transportation lines now reports that the number of visitors taken to the carnival was fifty-five thousand, being the largest number ever visiting New Orleans to enjoy the celebration. It says that this does not represent the entire number of carnival visitors, for there were many persons spending the entire winter there with friends who could not, of course, be included in this estimate. The Times thinks it safe to say that over three hundred thousand persons witnessed and took part in the Mardi Gras celebration. It is safe to say that the expenditures in New Orleans of the 55,000 visitors averaged \$20 each, which would aggregate over one million dollars.

Carl Schurz, editor of the New York Evening Post has been doing a good work in arousing the people of the south to the evils of homicide and murder in that section. His articles are copied with approval in the leading southern papers. The points he inculcates are: First, to eradicate, especially from the minds of young men, the antiquated and foolish notion that it is decent and gentlemanly and chivalrous to resort to violence upon every possible provocation. Second, to discourage the carrying of concealed weapons, and to see that the law prohibiting their use is enforced. Third, to use their whole influence to the end that homicide be punished according to law without fear or favor. The Southern press is not mealy-mouthed in denouncing that sort of "chivalry" and the extravagant talk in the south about a "higher type of manhood" which "quickly resents an injury," and about a "chivalrous" or "cavalierly" spirit which is already to appeal to the sword or to the pistol to redress one's own or other people's grievances and the result cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

In the current number of the Popular Science Monthly, Prof. E. W. Gilliam has an article on "The African in the United States" in which he argues that in course of time the white race will be in a great minority, because the colored race is far more prolific and prolific. He goes on to show that the white population, increasing at the rate of twenty per cent., in ten years, or two per cent. per annum, doubles itself every thirty-five years. The black, increasing at the rate of thirty-five per cent., in ten years, or three and a half per cent. per annum, doubles itself in twenty years. Hence he finds that in 1880 the southern blacks will number 182,000,000—while the southern whites will number only 96,000,000. "What will the upshot be," asks Professor Gilliam, "when the black population, advancing on the white, finally outnumber them?" The outlook is most serious. It is a repetition of the Israelites in Egypt, a lower and laboring class gaining in population on the upper, and, as a distinct and alien race, causing apprehensions to the Egyptians." Prof. Gilliam's article is interesting, like the dream of an opium eater, but the terrible black monster which he sees advancing with open maw to swallow up the unfortunate white race is only an African nightmare.

The injunction of secrecy has been removed relative to the commercial treaty between this government and Mexico, recently signed by the commissioners of the two governments, and now before the senate for its action. The principal articles in the Mexican schedules to be admitted free into the United States are a variety of unmanufactured articles that are needed in this country, while the main items on the schedule of United States articles to be admitted free of duty into Mexico are: Machinery of all sorts, classes and descriptions, for mining, agricultural and other purposes; agricultural implements, wagons, coaches and all sorts of vehicles that are pulled by animals; tools that are composed of brass, iron, steel or wood or any combination of these materials; all classes of rolling stock, from passenger cars to steam engines, that are used upon railroads; petroleum, crude and refined; barbed wire for fencing, with all its fixtures; houses of wood or iron, built ready to put up; pumps of mines and a large number of other things manufactured in the United States, besides coal, etc. The advantages are decidedly in favor of the United States, in every respect, but if

Mexicans are satisfied there is nobody to complain. The markets that will be opened for the products of American mechanical skill is every day growing more and more important. The treaty is signed by U. S. Grant and Wm. H. Trescott for the United States and M. Romero and M. Canedo for Mexico.

The fatality among familiar names during the first six weeks of this year has arrested attention. Upon the threshold of the new year Gambetta met his mysterious end, and before that day's noon Mr. Allen, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, was fatally attacked by heart-disease at President Arthur's reception. On Jan. 4 died Gen. Chanzy, the military man whom, it was said, France could worst spare and Germany most feared. On the 11th Senator Lot M. Morrill, died, and next day Clark Mills the sculptor, Gustave Dore, Dr. Beard, and the author of "Knight's Mechanical Dictionary" all died on the 23d. On the 26th was announced the death of Flotow, whose name is so much less familiar than that of his most successful opera, "Martha." Sir Salar Jung's name is strange on the Western Hemisphere, but his personality is historical, and his spirit controlled nearly 10,000,000 men during some of the most frightful times the world has ever known. He died on Feb. 8. William E. Dodge and Marshall Jewell died on the 9th; Charles R. Thorne, the actor, on the 10th; Wagner on the 13th; and E. D. Morgan, the War-Governor. France and ourselves have suffered most. England and Germany have escaped more lightly. The death of the Emperor's brother, announced on Jan. 22 is indeed noteworthy from the accident of his being born into a high place. That is not the foremost thought regarding the foregoing list. Whatever their birth, the aggregate of attributes which make up the individual overshadowed it. It is such men that the world most misses.

## A Fast Young Man of Bozeman.

Charles Storey of Cincinnati, who has been employed at Bozeman, Mont., in the bank of his cousin, Nelson Storey, obtained last week, in the name of his employer, in the course of business, from the First National bank of Helen, \$10,000, and departed for the East last Sunday with the money. A friend of the banker noticed young Storey was lavish with money on his travels, and telegraphed his suspicions from Livingston. The result was the discovery of the peculation and the arrest of young Storey at Miles City with nearly all the money on his person. He has been living fast.

## Last Week's Failures.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 204 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, 17 less than the preceding week, 69 more than the corresponding week of 1882, and 64 more than the same week of 1881. Although there has been a gradual reduction in the number of failures during the past few weeks, yet the past week has been much more important. They include John V. Ayers' Sons, iron manufacturers and William T. Allen & Co., wholesale groceries, Chicago; Brown, Bonnell & Co., iron manufacturers, Youngstown, Ohio; the Fox River Iron company, De Pere, Wis., and Hatch & Peters, bankers and brokers, New York city.

## A Sensational Kansas Divorce Suit.

Leavenworth Special: There is a lively sensation in local circles here, over an application for divorce by Col. J. C. Carpenter from his wife, Eliza D. Carpenter, formerly Miss Armstrong, of Pittsburg, Pa. Col. Carpenter is United States revenue collector for the district of Kansas, was a formidable candidate for the nomination for governor against St. John in 1890, has served in the State senate and as delegate to the Republican national convention in 1871. It was on his way from the latter convention that he met Miss Armstrong in Pittsburg, and a mutual attachment sprung up, resulting in their marriage March 2, 1882, and they came to Leavenworth to reside, where Col. Carpenter has his revenue office. She developed a jealous disposition and claims to have knowledge of indiscretions on the part of her husband that has made her life miserable.

## Red Cloud's Big Indian Letter.

Red Cloud had a hearing in Washington last week before the committee on appropriations this morning. He protested against the money, which they duly reported as justly due, being used for the purchase of cows and farming materials for the reservation. The committee declined to take action on account of the shortness of the session, but told him he must come before the next congress. The following is Red Cloud's formal address, which he brought in writing, and an elaboration of which his spoken testimony was:

Washington, Feb. 20.—Law Chief. I am an Indian. Look at me. My name is Red Cloud. I have sense. The government, through Gen. Crook, in 1876 took wrongfully 605 horses from me and my people. I have sense. So have my people. I represent them. I am in debt, and have a large family. Secretary Teller asked me to take cows for my horses. If the government gives me all

the cows they have already promised, I will have more kine than we can milk. I am a man of sense. I want money to pay my debts. Law chief, pay me now in cows, but cash. I am at peace. Let me remain thus.

RED CLOUD.  
His X Mark  
Witness, Laramie.

## A Huge Defalcation.

New York special: One of the most striking examples of the fatal danger of stock speculation, and the ruinous fascination which it seems to exercise upon its victims, come to light to-day in the discovery that Gilbert L. Crowell is defaulter to the extent of over \$600,000. Mr. Crowell, who is now about fifty-five years old, was for a long time cashier of the People's bank at No. 395 Canal street. In 1866 his health failed him, and he resigned his responsible position in the bank to take the management of Tallman estate. In 1879 Mr. Crowell was induced to purchase some stock in the Empire Mining company, a joint stock enterprise then in process of organization to mine gold and silver at Park City, Utah. He was led to believe that the company owned a valuable claim. From a few hundred shares which he at first purchased, he increased his holding to several thousand shares. Then followed the usual experience of men who put their money in "a hole in the ground." The subsequent history of the Empire mine is the old story of great expectation, hope deferred, heavy assessments, more expectations, disappointment and collapse. There can be no question as to Mr. Crowell's sincerity. He proved it by investing the whole of his fortune of \$100,000 in it in the course of a few months, and even those of his friends who were beaten so severely do not accuse him of having at that time been guilty of fraud.

In a moment of weakness he took some securities belonging to the estate and hypothecated them for a loan of a few thousand dollars. Like all men in his circumstances, he intended to replace the "borrowed" money, but the big strike that he believed the mine was going to make did not occur and instead of replacing the loan he borrowed more. His embezzlement had reached such a vast sum that he could no longer conceal the truth. Through the medium of the family lawyer he made his confession to the Tallmans. Heartbroken with the shame, the old man told the whole story in detail and assisted in going over his books to find the full extent of his crime. The list of Mr. Crowell's defalcation is an appalling one: the aggregate amounting to over \$650,000. To offset these claims Mr. Crowell owns properties valued at \$48,800, but they are encumbered with mortgages to their full value, Crowell having borrowed all he could raise upon them to put into the mine.

## British Demand for the Irish World Editor.

Washington Special: The secretary of state has upon application of the British government, issued a warrant for the arrest of P. J. Sheridan, suspected of complicity in the Phoenix Park murder, and it has been placed in the hands of West, the British minister. Sheridan is supposed to be in New York city. In case he is arrested he will be taken before a United States commissioner, who will decide whether he is subject to extradition under the warrant. Should he decide in the affirmative the department of state will issue the necessary extradition papers.

New York telegram: P. J. Sheridan, for whose condition in connection with Phoenix park murders the British government has applied, is attached to the editorial staff of the Irish world. He says he is glad the British government has asked for his extradition, and says that he is anxious to appear in court, as it gives an opportunity to show the world how the people are treated in Ireland. He has no fear of being returned for sufficient grounds for it cannot be maintained. He thinks he will defend himself in the matter. He is not in the least frightened, but intends to remain just where he is. Sheridan arrived in this city Oct. 19 from Paris. The previous year he had resided in different parts of the continent. He has been employed in the office of the Irish World since his arrival here. He denounced in bitter terms Town Councilor Carey, the informer, whose testimony he stigmatized as blasphemous.

## Scene in the Star Route Court.

A cutting remark by Ingersoll to witness Reredell caused an angry passage between counsel, during which Merrick spoke of Ingersoll as a puppy, and Ingersoll, his face red with anger, called Merrick a dirty dog, at the same time involuntarily picking up a heavy inkstand. The court finally restored order, and said it was greatly shocked and outraged. Merrick began to explain that he had been pressed beyond endurance, but the court, interrupted, said the language was inexcusable under any provocation. Merrick expressed his sorrow. No man had greater respect for the court, and he would bow with submission to it. The judge thought it was due the court that the remark be retracted. Merrick said he would retract by direction of the court, but hoped Ingersoll would have to retract as well. Ingersoll said as far as he was concerned he would willingly withdraw any remarks,

but he wanted it understood that no man could abuse him without resistance on his part. Said he: "I would do it on the day of judgment, if I were assailed by God. I would defend myself with my little puny power." The court deprecated the bad temper displayed by counsel all along, and after some further explanation the affair was amicably settled and the passage stricken from the record.

## Some New Postmasters.

Postmasters commissioned: W. E. Sheppard, Lampton, Dak.; E. W. Caldwell, Sioux Falls, Dak.; C. G. Shaw, Vermillion, C. M. Fulton, Columbus Junction, Iowa; C. W. Reynolds, Grundy Center, Iowa; C. A. Lisle, Ft. Madison, Iowa; F. W. Crane, Maquoketa, Iowa; John W. Stewart, Shell Rock, Iowa; Hattie E. Carroll, Plainview, Minn.; C. E. Wood, Burlington, Wis.; G. W. Barker, Evanswood, Wis.; William McKenzie, Helena, Wis.; George C. Hough, New Richmond, Wis.; Herman Pauli, Sagoli, Wis.; L. F. Matthews, Sully, Iowa.

## Timber Trespassors on Land grants.

The commissioner of the general land office has been directed by the secretary of the interior to give instructions to the timber agents who may be called upon to report cases of trespass upon the lands wherein the limits of railroad grants, not to include cases of alleged trespass upon odd sections. The secretary says there is no legal reason why any railroad company, when its grant of lands, since no valid objection would be raised on the trial of such case on account of want of title in the company inasmuch as title to the company can be questioned only by the United States. This decision was made in the case of trespass against Thomas Jenkins of Wasco, Oreg., for cutting 1,000 cords of firewood within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad company's grant, on an unearned section. A series of five maps, outlining its route, filed by the Utah & Northern Railroad company, has been approved by Secretary Teller, subject to any existing rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, the line represented by these maps being within the limits of the withdrawal for the benefit of that company.

## Personal Intelligence.

Tuesday night, while officiating at a marriage service, Rev. George F. Bronson, pastor of the Congregational Church at La Salle, Ill., fell dead at the feet of the couple whom he was marrying just as he pronounced them man and wife. At the marriage of Mile Tourneil, daughter of the wealthy stock broker, with M. Saglio, which was celebrated at the Trinite in Paris, the great baritone Faure sang three pieces for which he received the sum of 4,000 francs. An ingenious arithmetician calculated that each note cost ten francs.

General Robert Toombs submitted to an operation for a cataract in Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday. He is nearly sightless. Captain Shaw, the chief of the London fire brigade, has sent to Chicago for some of the fire appliances which he saw in that city. The proceeds of a sale of the real estate of Signor Blitz, the magician, have just been paid over to his heirs in Pennsylvania. They amounted to \$34,043.

"I belong," said Christine Nilsson to a St. Louis Reporter, "to the old Lutheran church, and I never leave my room to give a concert or go on the stage for an opera without dropping down on my knees and praying to God to help me in my effort to please the people. It gives me strength and confidence to successfully go through my performance."

The original story about the bloody footstep at Smithells hall, that story which haunted Hawthorne so persistently is that one George Marsh, who was burned during the reign of Queen Mary, going from Smithells to the stake, stamped his foot, with a prayer that the religion he was dying for were true the mark might always remain, and there on a flagstone at the threshold, it does remain—a standing Protestant miracle—the Bloody Footstep.

A nobleman who has come down in the world sufficiently to trade in stocks is not regarded in England as deserving of much. When a messenger called at the London Stock Exchange for Lord Walter Campbell, the porter regarded the appendage to the name as an insult to the democracy of the place. "Lord Walter Campbell?" said he; "we have no lords here," and then he shouted, "Walter Campbell is wanted."

At St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Philadelphia, Sunday last, Miss Annie Hoover Forrey, second daughter of the late Colonel John W. Forrey, was married to Mr. William Weaver Fitter, of that city. The wedding was strictly private, on account of both bride and groom being in mourning, and was only witnessed by members of the immediate families.

Dr. Hamel, editor of the Goritz a German Conservative paper, has been condemned to two months imprisonment for challenging the editor of a Liberal Journal. The bearer of the challenge will have six weeks imprisonment. The defense made was that duelling was a recognized social custom in cases of injured honor and that an imprisonment of one day would be sufficient, but on this occasion the court did not see it in that light.

A man named Peter Wendling living in Bismarck, Pa., was recently examined

by the Philadelphia County Medical Society and pronounced a wonderful medical curiosity. He has neither hair nor teeth, does not possess the sense of smell, and has no pores in his skin. The latter fact is the cause of much wonder, as it has been held that no person could live without a porous skin. Wendling experiences great discomfort from his incapacity for perspiration and his body grows so hot that his clothing has to be kept wet in order to mitigate his discomfort. He has always been in good health and has a wife and eight children. None of the children partake of their father's peculiarities, except that none of them have perfect teeth.

## A Crucial Test.

The very severe chemical test to which the various baking powders have from time to time been placed have demonstrated clearly to the public the relative merits of the different brands from an analytical point of view. For instance, Dr. Love, the eminent government chemist, in his analysis, made the comparative strength as follows:

	Cubic Inches Gas evolved.
"Royal" (cream of tartar powder).....	127.04
"Charu" (alum powder).....	116.9
"Dr. Price's".....	102.06
"Snow Flake" (Grosf's).....	101.83
"O. E. Andrews & Co.'s" (alum powder).....	78.17

The Royal Baking Powder was found, besides being of absolute purity, to evolve the highest amount of leavening gas of any of the powders tested, and hence it was placed at the head of the list and recommended for government use.

But the crucial test of the kitchen is, after all, the most satisfactory to the housekeeper. A baking powder that never fails to make light, sweet, wholesome and palatable bread, biscuit, cake, etc., upon all occasions is the one that will be placed at the head of the list by the practical housewife, and received into her kitchen for continuous use. This test the Royal Baking Powder has stood for over twenty years without a single failure, and hence its reputation as the best baking powder made has spread from house to house, until its use has become as universal as its merits are unrivaled.

## Artists Models.

Charlotte Adams has an interesting article in the February Century upon human models in New York city, in which she tells the following:

Most artists have known the discipline of poverty, and, unless success has hopelessly imbedded them in selfishness, they keep a warm corner in their hearts for these waifs blown by adverse winds to their studio doors. It is difficult to believe that the sturdy realism of New York life should offer such suggestions of romance as are presented by the professions of models which, in the course of a winter, passes in review before the artists. Most of them, especially the female models, pose under fictitious names. They come no one knows whence, and vanish when necessity no longer demands that they shall eke out a livelihood in this precarious fashion. The tragedy which treads upon the heels of comedy in the great city's life finds its pitiful exemplification in the brief summing up of the list of female models on the academy's books. "Married women whose husbands cannot support them, or women unable to procure other employment." Many of them are educated and refined. One adds in the small income derived from copying law papers by the opportunities given her to pose in the academy. Another case cited was that of a young lady, who, having married a foreigner of position, discovered that he had a wife in his own country. Left penniless by her husband and her friends, she supported herself by posing. A touching episode was offered by the case of an English actress when out to Canada with her husband in search of professional employment. The husband fell ill and died, leaving the wife unprovided for and with a child to support. Unable to procure an engagement at a time when the financial depression of the country affected theatrical matters, and having found her way to New York, she became a model attached to the academy. It often happens that a pretty face looks down from the wall in a New York spring exhibition, of which only this is known—that its owner, passing under an assumed name, applied at the studio for employment, after earning the money she needed, carried her beauty and her reticence back into the obscurity they came from, leaving the artist who had perpetuated the one and respected the other to speculate upon her identity, and perhaps at some later day to meet her in an entirely different sphere of life. A rounded arm or throat, a tapering hand, a head of curling golden hair have temporarily fed and clothed many a young woman. When the genius shall be born who will reconcile the opposing elements of New York life in fiction, at Balzac did those of Paris, it would not be strange if he should find some magnificent type of heroine in some anonymous beauty of the New York studios. Many of the professional female models have become such because they found they could earn a better living by posing than by working in shops, bookbinderies, factories, in domestic service or at the needle. I know of a French model who supports herself and a relative comfortably by posing. She formerly gave lessons in languages, and barely managed to exist. Another model, who is noted for her stately presence and superb physique, is greatly in demand and commands \$3 a day. But the average fee of a model is 50 cents an hour when the engagement is made by the hour, or \$2 a day when the engagement is made by the day. For a morning or afternoon session, whether of two or three hours, the model receives only \$1, unless there be a special agreement to pay more.

Free to all Ministers of Churches. I will send one bottle of the White Wine of Tar Syrup, gratis, to any minister that will recommend it to friends, after giving it a fair test, and it proves satisfactory for coughs, colds, throat or lung diseases.

Sold by all Druggists.  
Dr. C. D. WARRNER, Reading, Mich.

It is a curious fact that among the 4,000 iron and steel workmen who are without employment at Joliet, Ill., the most destitute are those who have been receiving high wages.

Washington gossips hint at a congressman who gave his wife \$2,000 not to pass the winter in Washington.