

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DA.

The reduction of the public debt in February was nearly \$10,000,000.

The cotton crop last year in the United States was 6,900,000 bales, an increase of 1,000,900 over that of 1880, and 3,000,000 bales over that of 1870.

The mortality among the old settlers is one of the marked features of the present winter. In the larger towns and cities it has been particularly noticeable.

The second trial of the Star Route thieves is likely to last until the Fourth of July. The evidence for the prosecution is not all in, and the defense will doubtless be quite as prolonged. The most discouraging feature of the trial is the belief that the result will be another disagreement of the jury, so that the whole thing will have to be gone over again or a nol prosequi, by which the rascals will escape deserved punishment.

The arrivals of immigrants to the Northwest are far less numerous than at his time last year, owing partly to the severity of the season and partly to the act that many came too early last year. They suffered many inconveniences from cold and high waters, and would have been better off had they remained away a month longer.

Capt. Boycott, of Ireland, whose name was in all the papers a few years ago had to be escorted by a strong military force from his house to the railway station on his way to England. He made a visit to America, and, finding no place like home, returned to his boycotted house and set about the work of making his life peaceful with the people. He went at it so earnestly and with such earnest intention that he is now free to go where he pleases without police protection. But boycotting is still practiced to a considerable extent in other parts of Ireland.

Some persons and papers want the limit of legislative sessions extended because bills fail to pass owing to the accumulation of business towards the close of each session. This is not a valid reason for extending the length of the session. There is ample time to do all the legitimate business, but nearly a month is usually wasted in getting ready for work, and afterwards members will not apply themselves assiduously until the pressure of business and a near adjournment compels them to do so. Where there is no limit the avalanche of business is just the same in the closing hours.

Puget Sound is considered one of the most remarkable bodies of water in the world. It is surrounded by continuous forests that reach back of the summits of the Cascade and the Olympia ranges. The streams that come down from the mountains on every side have fertile valleys; some of them are already occupied and well cultivated. Puyallup and White rivers and their affluents are well settled, but their is abundant room for settlers on a half a dozen other valleys. It was once believed that the land around the Sound was worthless, and that its forests stood on rock without soil; but time has demonstrated that this is only true of a small extent of country near the Sound, and that all the upland between the streams, and extending to the mountains, is rich, deep soil, that will produce anything that will grow in that climate.

The failures of the Augustinian society of Lawrence, Mass., a Roman Catholic savings bank, entailed a loss on the depositors, mostly poor mill operators, of about \$400,000. As no particular acts of dishonesty are charged, it is clear that experience is as necessary to successful banking as honesty. The officers were priests, and the result has shown they might as well have been oil or grain gamblers. It is a homely old adage, "Every man to his trade," which applies as well to clergymen as to blacksmiths or cobblers. The lesson of the disaster is clear. Depositors should not be deluded by an erroneous idea of obtaining larger interest than the current rates allowed by institutions of whose honesty and soundness there is no question. Better be content with lower interest and entire safety than to take risks of losing all.

William H. Vanderbilt has authorized a denial of a batch of newspaper reports about his declining health and business matters. He was indoors two days this winter on account of a severe cold, and every other day walked or took a drive, and has not had a touch of paralysis. Speaking of the abandonment of his proposed trip to California about the beginning of February, Mr. Vanderbilt said: "As to that, why it was not my health that made me give it up, nor was it fear. I found I was a month too early, and it turns out now that I was right. If I had started I never could have got to California; the roads out west have been all blocked up." He will make the trip later in the season. As to giving up business he says he did that eighteen months ago; that his sons now manage all the Central's business interests. Of course he is still the head of the system, and on matters

of importance they come to him. But he thought he might as well turn everything over to his sons; he would have to do so some day. He don't bother himself with railroad matters.

The prophecy of Dr. E. Stone Wiggins of Ottawa, Canada, of a great storm that will strike this planet in March next, has been ridiculed by the press of Canada and the United States, but as the time approaches, more serious attention is paid to it. Here is his solemn warning: "It will first be felt in the Northern Pacific, and will cross the meridian of Ottawa at noon (five o'clock P. M., London time.) on Sunday, March 11, 1883. No vessel smaller than Commodore will be able to live in this tempest. India, the south of Europe, England, and especially the North American continent, will be the theatre of its ravages. As all the lowlands on the Atlantic will be submerged, I advise shipbuilders to place their prospective vessels high up on the stocks, and farmers having loose valuables, such as hay, cattle, etc., to remove them to a place of safety" and much more of the same sort. A great many ignorant people were foolish enough to get frightened over this dismal prophecy. They will not be credulous hereafter, if the 11th of March should happen to pass without a storm.

The Great Mississippi Flood.
A dispatch from Helena, Ark., of the 7th says: The river is still rising from this city to the sunk lands 300 miles, and there are only a few mounds above water. Eight people have been drowned. The whole country is a sea. From Cairo to Hickman, a distance of forty-five miles, the river is ten miles wide. Thousands of farms have been devastated, and many people are still perched on the roofs of houses. Cattle and hogs are floating by in pens.

Bad Prospects for the British Farmers.
The statistical agent of the department of agriculture in London reports the continued rains and floods are a great injury to the wheat crop. The area is reduced and much sowing will be necessary. There is much alarm at the spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle. Local fairs throughout Great Britain have been closed, and orders in council prevent the movement of farm animals from Scotland to Ireland until 31st of March.

Red Lake Chippewas.
Washington Special:
Father Tumazin and his Chippewa braves from Red Lake, Minn., patrolled the corridor of the interior department recently. They wanted to see Secretary Teller to lay before him their grievances against an imaginary land ring which they allege is trying to take from them their fine land, but the secretary has no action to take in the premises, as the consolidation bill against the passage of which they protested, falls with the late congress, except to take such steps as may be found necessary to prevent outsiders from despoiling their timber lands. The Indians have been in this part of the country for some time, they say they will remain until they have accomplished their mission.

Arrest of Ticket Thieves.
On Saturday afternoon Mr. Gates, agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company at Albert Lea, Minn. informed Chief of Police Mitchell that a large number of tickets had been stolen from his depot and he desired the arrest of the thieves. Mr. Mitchell went in pursuit and soon had them in charge. They were lodged in jail and were arraigned before Justice Storey who held them in \$300 bond each, in default of which they were sent to the county jail, to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the district court, which convenes in May. One of them gives his name as Frank Carpenter, and hails from Cincinnati, and the other says his name is Frank Stanley, and claims Chicago as his abiding place.

The Partnership of Gebhardt and Langtry.
New York Special: Mr. Fred. Gebhardt and Mrs. Langtry have signed a contract for next year. He engaged the Lily for a season of thirty-three weeks, beginning in September, and he agrees to give her 40 per cent. of the gross receipts of the theaters at which he plays her. The terms Mr. Abbey gives her are 30 per cent. of the gross receipts. She demands more from Mr. Gebhardt, first, because he is not a manager by profession, and second, because he has got more money about him than Mr. Abbey. In the meantime she will go to Paris in the summer and study under Regnier, of the Theater Francaise. She expects to come back here a finished actress and to show Americans what she can do.
This plan will not be carried out next season—not until the season after. During the year to come, for which the contract between Mr. Gebhardt and Mrs. Langtry was signed yesterday, she will travel as a star in the same way that she does now, in her own private palace car. Recently she said: "Mr. Gebhardt I have found to be a very shrewd young man, and I think he will make a first-rate manager. He has capital in plenty, and will not do things in the mean way

common with people who make their living by the profession of management."

Bad for the Bad Doctors.
At the New York assembly inquiry into the management of charitable institutions of the state Miss Clarissa C. Lathrop of Rochester testified, regarding abuses at the Utica Insane asylum, that doctors in the asylum were guilty of grossly immoral conduct toward female patients and cited several cases told her by victims.

Fargo Small Pox Scare.
Argus: Fargo has had a small pox scare, and a consequent scare of those deeply concerned in the prosperity of Fargo's boom. According to the report of a committee of the board of aldermen, there is no occasion for alarm. A brother of a city butcher came from Chicago, and was taken down with varioloid. The butcher caught the complaint and died. A man working for him was afterward taken sick, and he died. Another case was reported and quarantined, and the committee assures an excited people that "every precaution possible has been taken, and will be in the future, and there need be no apprehension of the disease spreading."

Whom Can We Trust Now?
Recently a lady with three children registered at the Standford hotel as Mrs. Moore of St. Louis. At the same time a man registered as Mr. John D. Morgan. The next morning the man went to Mrs. Moore, to whom and her children he had shown politeness and attention on the train from the west, told her he had a lot of freight at the Short Line depot, had not enough money to pay the charges and asked her for a loan of money, at the same time exhibiting a check for \$710 on the Continental bank, St. Louis. Mrs. Moore gave the man \$100, taking the check as a pledge. The lady showed the check to some parties, who told her she had been swindled. Morgan has not been found.

Prophecy of a Priest.
A San Francisco telegram of the 7th says: "A hundred years ago Padre Anselmo, of the mission of San Jose, predicted that Livermore valley in this state would be flooded in 1838 and again in 1883. The first flood occurred as foretold, and the Spanish and Mexican residents of the valley firmly believe that a flood will happen there this month. Two weeks ago the families of hundreds of wealthy Spanish began packing up their household effects which, with their stock and a large quantity of provisions, they have taken to Cedar hill, an elevation of about 2,000 feet in the valley. Here they encamped last Sunday, and recently were joined by nearly every Spaniard and Mexican in the valley, which is now nearly deserted. Their flight is not owing to Wiggins' prediction."

The Total Eclipse of the Sun.
The eclipse which a little party of American astronomers sailed to see last week, is notable because its duration is the greatest of any witnesses since that of 1868, which was observed in India. The place where the observations will be made is Caroline Island, in the middle of the South Pacific. May 6 is the date of the occultation, and the eclipse will last five minutes and a half. The sum of human knowledge about the bright orb of day is too small, in spite of the costly efforts that have been made to unravel the mysteries that surround him. It is to be hoped that the coming observation may result in the settlement of the question whether Le Verrier's planet of Vulcan really exists, and whether, as claimed by some scientists, there are two such planets revolving closely around the sun.

A Wisconsin Man Murdered in Texas and His Daughters Outraged.
A dispatch from Hubbard City, Texas, says: A most horrible double crime was committed last night by Tom P. Vardell, son of a prominent stockman of Still county. A ball or dancing party was given at the house of a wealthy and respectable farmer named Landa, a newcomer from Wisconsin, to which Vardell had been invited. Yesterday Vardell, with a young man named George Walker, came to Waco, and bought a pistol and ammunition, and returned to attend the dance. About midnight Vardell, induced one of Landa's daughters, a young woman about eighteen years of age to take a short walk with him away from the house. As soon as he thought they were at a safe distance, he drew his pistol and forced her to go further, and finally committed a brutal outrage upon her person, when the two returned the young woman's sister learning what had occurred, made outcry and exposure of the crime, when Vardell drew a pistol and made an assault upon her. At this point the father, Mr. Landa, made his appearance and ordered the girls into the house, when Vardell turned upon him, shot him through the heart, and shot him again as he fell dead. Vardell immediately made his escape in the darkness accompanied by Walker, who seems to have aided and abetted the crime. The Landa family offer a large reward for the murderer. The governor will be petitioned to supplement by proclamation.
In a radius of one mile from Wells are twenty artesian wells.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Friday, March 9.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted for a special committee to investigate the condition of the Sioux on their reservation.

It was resolved to elect a president pro tem. Saturday noon.
The conference report on the army bill was adopted.
Mr. Van Wyck gave the department of justice a scathing review for extravagant compensation of the star-route attorneys. In support of his allegations he quoted from vouchers and other papers furnished by the treasury department, and when he had finished moved his reference to the judiciary committee, which was carried.

The report of the tariff conference committee was received. After a very sharp debate Saturday at 12:30 a. m., the eyes and noses were called. There was so much confusion that the proceedings could hardly be followed from the gallery. David Davis voted with the republicans and Van Wyck with the democrats. Cameron of Pennsylvania announced that he had a pair with Hampton, who he was informed would vote the same way as he would, so he voted no. This created quite a sensation as the report was beaten, but Mr. McPherson, a democrat who had declined to vote, at once voted aye with the Republicans to offset Cameron. This made it a tie.

Ingalls rose at the last moment and voted aye, carrying the concurrence by a majority of one. The report was accordingly agreed to by a vote of 32 to 31. All the conferees had signed the report, except Sherman, McKinley and Carlisle. In executive sessions the senate confirmed the following nominations:

John M. Irwin, Keokuk, Iowa, governor of Idaho; Martin P. Kennard, assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston; Marcelon R. Ledet, Louisiana, United States consul at Turin. Registers of lands: B. M. Thomas, Tucson, Ariz. T. Joseph Jorgens, Walla Walla, Washington Ter. United States attorneys: Elihu Root, southern district of New York; W. H. Dewitt, Territory of Montana, Edward Waddell, eastern district of Virginia; A. C. Tate, United States marshal for eastern district of New York. Robert J. Fisher, Chicago, examiner in chief of the revenue office, Surveyor of customs; J. N. Benedict, district of New York. C. K. Graham, naval officer at New York. Andrew J. Perry, appraiser of merchandise at New York. Merritt Wickham, assistant appraiser of merchandise at New York. Indian agents; George S. Davenport, Sac and Fox agency, Iowa; Pedro Sanchez, Pueblo, N. Mex. Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, collector of internal revenue Eleventh district of Indiana.

HOUSE.—In the house to-day there was little speech making, and a great deal of voting. The appropriation bills being cut off the way, the house turned its attention to the disposition of business on the various calendars.

Under the operation of the Pound rule, a large number of measures were put through. A dozen bills, more or less important, were considered, and either passed or rejected.

The senate amendments to the sundry civil bill were non-concurred in.
A conference report on the postoffice bill was adopted and the bill passed. It retains the \$185,000 item for special mail facilities, but does not limit compensation to subsidized railroads. The bill to readjust the salaries of postmasters passed. In the Sessinghaus-Frost contested election case (Missouri) the contestant was declared entitled to the seat—129 to 110.

Saturday, March 9.
SENATE.—Mr. Windom presented the credentials of his successor, Mr. Sabin, elected senator from Minnesota.

The bill readjusting postmasters' salaries passed.
David Davis resigned the presidency pro tempore of the senate, and Mr. Edmunds was elected and took the oath as his successor. Both gentlemen made appropriate remarks.

Mr. McMillan, from the committee on commerce made a report on the river and harbor bill, stating that owing to want of time to examine and consider properly numerous items in the bill, they did not feel justified in recommending passage. On the other hand, in view of the great importance of the annual appropriations for the improvement of the waterways of the country as a protection against the oppressive exactions of railroad companies, the committee did not feel justified in retaining the bill in their possession and thus preventing action by the senate, and therefore reported back for such action as the senate might deem proper. The bill was then killed by being tabled for the day, on motion of Mr. Ingalls. The deficiency bill passed.

Disagreement of the conference committee on the sundry civil bill was reported.
The house bill creating three new land districts in Dakota passed, as did the shipping bill.

The bill creating St. Vincent a port of entry, instead of Pembina, which had gone through the house, passed.
The tax and tariff bill was received from the house.
The president of the senate immediately signed it, and a few minutes later President Arthur affixed his signature. The bill is now therefore a law.

The house bill to amend the revised statutes so as not to exclude retired army officers from holding civil offices in the Territories was passed.

At 2:40 a. m., on motion of Rollins the senate went into executive session and confirmed the following nominations:
John Paul, U. S. district judge, Western district of Virginia; David V. Stephenson, surveyor general for Iowa and Nebraska; James B. Edmonds, commissioner for the District of Columbia; Albert G. Edwards, assistant treasurer United States, St. Louis, Mo.; P. F. Menning, assistant treasurer, United States, New Orleans. Receivers of public money—Charles D. Peck, Lake City, Col.; S. Parker, Niobrara; Eggleston, United States at Oray, Northern district of Ohio; G. W. Post, collector internal revenue, Nebraska. Register of lands: B. H. Dodge, Concordia, Kans.; John Bissell, Kerwin, Kans.; R. Everett, pension agent, Pittsburg; E. O. Graves, chief examiner of the United States civil service commission; J. B. Battelle, collector of customs, District of Miami, Ohio; Lew Morrill, supervisors of customs, Michigan City, Ind. Postmasters; L. M. Atherton, Page, Iowa; A. R. Grow, Logan, Iowa; E. G. Butts, Stillwater, Minn.; C. O. Powning, surveyor general, Nevada. Max Polachek, United States consul at Zanzibar. Receivers of Public Moneys: Charles F. Babcock, at McCook, Neb.; Morris Marks, New Orleans; Thomas H. Tooney, Walla Walla, Wash. Register of Lands: Christopher Hostetter, Grand Island, Neb.; G. L. Laws, at McCook, Neb.; Joseph Bookwater, collector of customs, district of Minnesota; C. C. Pawning, surveyor general, Ne-

vada; George Drury, collector internal revenue, district of Louisiana.
After the executive session, the senate took a recess until 10 a. m. (Sunday).
On Morrill's motion the committee on finance was ordered to prepare a compilation and index of existing tariff laws, together with tabulated comparative statements of rates of duties and imports under the several tariff acts since the organization of the government, and such other statistics on the subject as it may deem proper.
On motion of Mr. Anthony a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the president and inform him that congress had completed his business and was ready to adjourn. The president appointed Anthony and Bayard. At 11:45 Anthony and Bayard the senate committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the president had stated that he had no further communication to make congress.

The president pro tem., assuming that the president of the United States had signed the sundry civil appropriation bill, appointed as senate members of the commission provided for in that bill to inquire into the compensation, etc., of the officers and employees of both houses and report to the next congress, Messrs. Platt, Cameron of Wisconsin, and Cookrell. Precisely at 12 o'clock President pro tem. Edmunds brought down his gavel and said: "Senators, the hour has arrived at which, by the constitution and laws of the United States, the Forty-seventh congress terminates. I wish each one of you a pleasant and safe journey to your homes, and felicity in your future lives. The senate stands adjourned without day." [Applause.]

HOUSE.—The contested election case of Cook vs. Cutts (Iowa) was settled in favor of the contestant, who took his seat and was sworn. Mr. Kelly submitted the report of the tariff conference committee.

A debate followed Mr. Kelly opening it, and Mr. Carlisle making an elaborate argument against the report.
Mr. Dunnell avowed himself in a strait. He was compelled to vote for the bill, and yet he yielded to the conclusion with the utmost reluctance. It was no such a bill as the American people had a right to expect, or which the interests of the people had clearly and unmistakably demanded. The bill did not meet his approbation, and yet because of some of its provisions he would vote for it, but only under the most solemn protest. If the Republican house had had the courage, the pluck, the manhood to take \$25,000,000 off of sugar and \$10,000,000 off of steel rails at the last session they would not be here to-day witnessing the incoming of a democratic administration of the house.

The report was finally adopted and the bill passed 152 to 115. An analysis of the votes shows that the republicans members, except Messrs. Bayne, Brumm, Campbell, Dawes, Everett, Fort, Hazeltine, Hubbell, McKinley, Miller, Bryce, T. M. Rice, S. Robinson, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor and Urner voted for the report, and the democratic members, except Messrs. Bliss, Ermentrout, Hardenburgh, Hardy, Harris, Ladd, Morse, Mitchell, Randall, Ross, Scoville, Wilson, George D. Wise, and Morgan, E. Wise voted against it.
The majority in the house was much larger than was anticipated. In the early part of the day there was a good deal of doubt about the passage of the bill and many members declared the house would not sustain it. Many protectionists asserted they would not vote for the bill under any circumstances, but some of these were not strong enough to resist the popular demand for some reduction of taxation now; so when the vote was taken, they recorded their names for the bill.

Gen. Washburn said that it was a great victory for the republicans and gave them an important advantage in politics. While the bill did not suit in many respects, he voted for it because it was the best thing he could do in the direction of reduction and revision. This view is entertained by a majority of western and northwestern men. Maj. Stratton seemed very much pleased that the matter was out of the way, and expressed satisfaction at the result, although it did not go as far in the desired direction as he could have wished.
Then the deadlock upon the election case continued until 4 o'clock, when Hiscock presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The house recedes from its disagreement to the senate amendment, which strikes from the bill the provision for the repeal of the pre-emption laws and ratification of the Sioux treaty. The report was agreed to. Hiscock introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$20,000 for the alteration of internal revenue dies, plates, stamps, and for blanks for claims for rebates, which passed.

The usual scenes attendant on an all night session was enacted. Though the galleries were practically vacant the attendance on the floor was good, and members lounged back in their chairs and smoked, and told stories and laughed to their hearts content.
Shortly after 6 o'clock Mr. Robinson rose and called attention to the hour. This congress was making a record before the country, and a record in history. He thought everybody would agree with him that too much whisky had been taken out of bond already (shouts of laughter). It was in the interest of good order and good government that the house take a recess for three hours in order to avoid any difficulty, any personal controversy, and in order to avoid any false attitude before the country.

At 6:30 the house took a recess until 9:30. The usual vote of compliments to the speaker was passed with some obligation.
In the course of the forenoon Knott, stating that his congressional career would in an hour and a half close forever, applied to the courtesy and magnanimity of members to let him have the poor privilege of a vote on a bill in which the people of his congressional district and state were profoundly interested.

"What bill is it?" asked his colleague, White.
"It is bill such a number," Knott replied.
"What?" exclaimed White, in a tone of surprise and horror. "The whisky bill, and on Sunday! Never, Never! [Loud laughter.] I call for the regular order."
At 11:3 Mr. Reese offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the house has just heard, with the deepest sorrow of the death of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, governor of Georgia, and so long a useful and distinguished member of this house, that this house express their heartfelt sympathy with the people, not only of Georgia, but with the people of the whole country in the loss of the statesman and patriot.
On motion, a committee to wait on the president and inform him that congress was ready to adjourn was ordered, and this committee was appointed.
At 11:55 the committee to wait on the president reported that he had no further communication to make to congress and soon after the house adjourned.