

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DA. F.

Easter comes this year on the 25th of March.

The London papers predict such an emigration fever for 1883 as has not been seen since the days of the discovery of gold in America and Australia.

The Agricultural Department is just now engaged in making up an estimate of the amount of wheat on hand in the United States. Indications are that the quantity will exceed the amount usually on hand at this time, but that a very marked increase in the demand from abroad will more than meet this extra supply.

Both the New York and New Jersey legislatures have passed a law requiring all telegraph lines to be put under ground before the 1st of January, 1885. It is a safe guess that the company will do no such thing. They will find some way to evade the law through judicial tribunals or otherwise, and the almost intolerable nuisance will not be speedily repressed.

Another of Europe's great men is dead. The stern and adroit old Gortschakoff, the Russian Prince-Chancellor, died yesterday. European diplomacy has never developed a sharper mind than that of this remarkable Russian statesman. He was one of the last of that wonderful circle of European veterans in statecraft of the nineteenth century to which Palmerston, Russell, Disraeli, Thiers, Cavour, and Metternich belonged, and of which Gladstone and Bismarck are the most conspicuous survivors.

The outlook for the crops in England is very blue. Bad as the harvests, for the last seven years have been, the harvest of 1883, according to all reports, promises to be worse than any of the preceding ones. The land sown with wheat down to the end of January comprises less than two-thirds of the usual acreage. Since then the weather has been so wet that no planting at all could be done, and it is not too late for sowing, except in those few localities where spring wheat can be grown in the British Isles. The seed sown lies rotting in the saturated ground.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat publishes an elaborate review of the resources of Northwestern Alabama and its wonderful development since the year 1871, when the town of Birmingham was laid out. Within the last twelve years that town has sprung from nothing to a city of fifteen thousand people, having in its immediate neighborhood more than seven thousand hands engaged in the production of coal and iron alone. The population is steadily increasing at the rate of five thousand or six thousand a year. Of coal, this region yields one million, five hundred thousand tons annually, or more than one-third in value of the total cotton crop of Alabama.

The bill "to reduce the internal revenue and for other purposes," includes the revision of the tariff, repealed on its passage the taxes imposed on the capital and deposits of national banks, leaving the tax on circulation the only one upon banks. On and after July 1, 1883, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers, and the tax on matches may place matches without stamps in government warehouses, to be withdrawn after July 1. All of the changes in the tariff go into effect July 1, 1883, except those imposed upon sugar, which will be in force June 1, 1883. The aggregate of revenues received last year on the articles from which the internal tax has been either abolished or reduced was \$41,869,000. The two-cent postage law goes into operation October 1, 1883.

Madagascar has generally been regarded as a distant and savage country, of which little was heard and still less known. But it has an area of 230,000 square miles, a population of some five millions and a native government which unassisted and alone, is rapidly climbing the road of civilization and enlightenment and drawing the people after it. Envoys from the queen of Madagascar arrived in this country on the third of March. They come to promote the slight acquaintance of their land with ours, and to encourage the trade which already exists, but which might be increased with mutual advantage. A treaty with Madagascar has just been made and confirmed by our senate, which the envoys will have an opportunity of ratifying formally.

The Lumbermen's association of the United States held recently a secret meeting for the purpose of coming to an agreement to limit the production of lumber so as to keep up prices. For this purpose it is not proposed that the saw-mills shall not be put in operation at the beginning of the season, and that not as much lumber by from one-seventh to one-fourth shall be cut each month as was cut out in the corresponding month of last year. Such agreements have been made before, but they were not effective, on account of the ever pressing desire of each to do much business as his capital and facilities

would permit. It is not likely that the later agreement will turn out different from others, but it may be temporarily used to stiffen prices a little.

Pneumonia is for some reason more prevalent than usual this year in all parts of the country, and it is always uncommonly fatal, sometimes attacking several members of a family, and leading many to think that possibly it might be infectious to some extent. Carelessness in regard to taking sudden changeable weather and very severe on colds is assigned by physicians as one of the principal causes of the dread disease. March is proverbially a month of throat and lungs. Greater precautions are necessary this month than during any other, especially in regard to clothing. Many people are apt to discard winter garments too early, and especially under clothing. One bird does not make summer, neither do two or three warm days, and flannels are quite as necessary in March as in any other month in the year. Mistakes in this regard are often followed by the most dangerous affections of the throat and lungs.

More Lynching in Montana.
Last Friday night the barn, eight horses, three cows, hay, grain, etc., of H. C. McNally, twelve miles from Helena, Mon., were burned. A vigilance committee traced the crime, it is claimed, to two men, named Coomes and Smith. They were hanged by the committee Sunday night, and their bodies brought to Helena. Coomes was an old Alder gulch miner, and at the time of his death kept the Eleven Mile house. Smith was a discharged railroad hand.

Swindling the Soldiers.
A Washington special says:—A large number of powers of attorney, purporting to authorize the filing of soldiers' declaratory statements for public lands, have been sent to Dakota for fraudulent location. These powers are obtained from ex-soldiers upon false representations that land can be located for them by an agent and sold for their benefit. As the law does not authorize this to be done, this scheme is a swindle upon the soldier who never hears from his money or land.

Gen. Sherman's Last Western Visit.
Washington Special: Justice Gray of the supreme court, and Chief Justice Waite will be the only civilians who will accompany Gen. Sherman on his trip to the Pacific coast this summer. They will be his guests. He will take in the line of posts on the Northern Pacific route, and will visit as many of the posts as possible, this being his last visit previous to his retirement. Col. Bacon and Tourtellotte of his staff will be in the party.

The Chinese Retaliating.
The department of state is informed that every means is being adopted by the Chinese government to drive Americans from the empire. All sorts of onerous restrictions are placed upon their business, and new enterprises are entirely prohibited to be conducted by Americans. In other words, they are making it so unpleasant that Americans find it more convenient to leave the country than to remain in the face of such great difficulties, and it is so absolutely impossible, it is reported, for them to carry on successful business, owing to the retaliatory measures resorted to by the Chinese government.

Iowa Orchards Killed.
A Des Moines dispatch says that farmers, and particularly horticulturists, are becoming alarmed about the effect of the past severe winter upon the orchards in Iowa. In some cases it is positively settled that whole orchards have been killed outright by the cold. R. P. Shivers, a farmer living five miles east of Des Moines, reports that his entire orchard of 500 trees is a total loss. His orchard was seventeen years old and had always endured previous winters without any marked effect upon it. The small fruit on his farm was also killed. Several other farmers in the neighborhood have made the same damaging discovery, which indicates that the injury may extend over considerable territory.

A Town Quickly Built.
Another Leadville has risen out of the West. It is Jamestown, a place about fifty miles west of Denver. The place was born thirty days ago, although it was conceived by the town-lot people in 1861. At Jamestown there is a blanket vein of low-grade ores, which twenty years ago miners would not touch. As far as developed the vein is turning out to be rich, easily worked and a good basis for a boom. There are 2,000 "citizens" on the ground now, more are coming at the rate of 150 a day, and the population prophets have let the figures loose at 20,000 in sixty days. Gambling-hells, dance-houses, gin-shops, a doctor and some groceries comprise the mercantile phase of Jamestown, while its society is said to be yet wanting in clergymen and temperance reformers.

An Arizona Judge Suspended.
The president has suspended Judge Wilson S. Hoover, associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona pending an investigation of the department of justice of charges of corrupt practices in

accepting bribes. Judge Hoover is well known in Washington from his connection with the Dickson-Adair route bribery case. He is charged with receiving bribes from the bank of California in the land case recently tried by him which involved some \$300,000. He characterized the suit as an outrage on the part of the government, it is alleged, and borrowed on several occasions sums of about \$1,000 without expectations of payment, which sums have been tracked to the bank. He was apprehended eighteen months ago, on the representation of Senator Miller, of California.

Retirement of Army Officers.
The following named officers of the army are placed upon the retired list for disabilities incurred in the service: Captain, J. H. Rollins, ordnance; William Falk, Second Infantry; H. W. Benson, Seventh Infantry; E. J. Stivers, Twenty-fifth Infantry. First lieutenants W. R. Harmon, Tenth cavalry; D. A. Griffith, Third Infantry; Thomas B. Briggs, Fourteenth Infantry; George M. Love, Sixteenth Infantry; John F. Trout, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieut. Col. William Myers, deputy quartermaster general, is also placed on the retired list at his own request, under the thirty-year clause of the act of congress relating to army retirements. There are still four vacancies upon the regular retired list of 400, which will be filled upon recommendations of the retiring board to be convened by order of the secretary of war.

The New Treasurer of the United States.
The President to-day appointed A. N. Wyman, assistant treasurer of the United States, to be treasurer, vice James Gillfillan, whose resignation has been accepted, to take place on the 1st proximo. Mr. Wyman will secure his bond and qualify by that day. He was almost overwhelmed with congratulation. The bond of the treasurer is \$150,000 and must be approved by the secretary of the treasury before he can qualify. It will also be necessary for the secretary to appoint a committee to verify the treasury balance of the 31st of March so the funds may be transferred to the new incumbent for opening business on the 1st proximo, when he will assume the duties of his office. The selection of assistant treasurer, which office is vacant by the promotion of Wyman, will depend upon the wishes of the new treasurer. It is pretty well settled that the appointment will be made from the treasurer's office.

A Brother Shoots His Sister's Seducer.

In New York on Monday last George W. Conklin, United States surveyor shot dead William H. Haverstick, seducer of his sister. The tragedy took place in the "Paris Flat," 341 West Twenty-third street. Conking arrived in the city a few days ago. Ten years ago his sister married a man named Uhler. They soon quarrelled and separated. Falling in with Haverstick, she came to New York and lived with him in the "Paris Flat." Learning of her whereabouts, Conking came on to New York and obtained an interview with his sister. She promised to go West with him but refused to live with her husband. Monday night Conking went again to see her and was met by Haverstick who swore the woman should not leave the house. The two men came to blows. Haverstick threw a copper statuette at Conking, who drew a revolver and fired. The ball struck Haverstick in the pit of the stomach, inflicting a wound from which he died an hour later.

A Flurry in the Fargo Post Office.

Fargo, Dak., Special. Postoffice Inspector Henshaw, of Chicago, late last evening finished the work of checking up affairs in the Fargo post office, and found Postmaster Grant owed the department \$2,640. Mr. Grant has a claim against the government for more than that amount, and held the money by the advice of his attorney. Henshaw demanded the money and Grant paid it within two hours. Henshaw swore out a warrant six hours after and had Grant arrested. Grant then had him arrested for perjury. An examination was had before United States Commissioner Foster this morning, who dismissed Grant as he said there was no evidence to hold him. Henshaw was discharged on motion of Grant's attorney. Mr. Grant resigned some time since, the resignation to take effect April 1st. Mr. Grant got mad and turned the office over to his bondsmen, who are now running it until the commission of Col. Tyler, now postmaster, arrives. The affair has created considerable talk.

Disgruntled Army Officers.

The army officers are again in a state of violent agitation. As was explained in these dispatches when the army appropriation bill passed a provision was inserted throwing open the quartermaster's corps to civilians. Now there is a vacancy among the quartermasters' places, and there are several civilians who would like the position. The army officers are fighting such a proposition tooth and nail headed by quartermaster General Ingalls. He is to return in July and he wants to provide for an army friend by transferring him from the line to the staff and establishing him in the

vacancy. There are several members of congress here, however, who are just as determined that this shall not be done. The congressmen are particularly anxious about this position because they wish a precedent established. The army lobby is very bold in denouncing the law and in predicting its prompt repeal as soon as congress meets. In hope of accomplishing this they want to keep out the civilians for this season, at least. Not only are the place hunters distracted on this question, but they are divided into two intensely hostile parties as to the appointment of Gen. Ingalls' successor, Cols. Perry and Holaher being the candidates.

Value of Yellowstone Park Mineral Waters.

The secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the secretary of the interior a letter signed by Charles L. Heismann, assistant surgeon of the United States army, in regard to the great therapeutic value of the mineral waters obtained in the springs with which the Yellowstone National park abounds, and recommending that the government exempt the site of Steamboat Point from lease and that in granting any lease, the government retain the privilege of using all the waters according to its needs. His excuse for the suggestion is that most of the governments of Europe have similar establishments for the preservation of the health of their soldiers and sailors. There are seventeen main groups of springs. The medicinal and chemical properties are given in an article in the Philadelphia Medical Times of May 27, 1876. His principal recommendation is the absolute reservation of say 320 acre at some point which would be accessible from all the remaining groups of springs, geysers, etc., and would contain springs especially adapted to the treatment of surgical diseases, or those which more than others to affect the soldiers and sailors. He finds that the place which best fulfills these conditions is Steamboat Point, on the east side of Yellowstone lake, so as to include the hot springs on the lake shore, north of the point. The mineral waters in this locality are adapted to any of the three groups, into which Durand Furler divides the applications of sulphuretted waters in the order of their importance:

To special applications which are wholly due to the sulphurous quality of the water, herpetic diseases and catarrhs of the respiratory passages. To common applications, in which stimulation of the skin, thermality, etc., are required to aid the action of the sulphurous principles, lymatism, rheumatism, chlorosis, etc. To secondary applications, in which the sulphurous principles are observed, the effects being mainly due to the Balnea therapeutica surgical diseases and dyspepsia.

Railroad Opening at Bozeman, Montana.

Bozeman, Mon., on Wednesday last celebrated the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad across the Beet range of the Rocky mountains. Nearly 6,000 people were present, principally farmers from the valley. A feature of the occasion, was a street parade led by Capt. Gregg's battalion of cavalry from Fort Ellis, followed by the survivors of the Big Horn expedition, and other veterans of the Indian wars. The old Big Horn cannon was given a prominent place in the procession, congratulatory telegrams were read from Gen. Sherman, Gov. Crosby and ex-Gov. Potts of Montana. President Villard, Vice-President Oakes Land Commissioner Sanborn and party of the Northern Pacific, and others. A special car came in at 1 p. m., across the mountains, with Gen. Alexander, Col. Wheelon and sister, Lieut. Sibley and wife, and other officers from Fort Custer and Gen. Dodge came in from Helena. In the evening a large delegation came in to meet the incoming train and hundreds of men looked their first upon a railroad car. The address of the day was delivered by Judge Maguire, and salutes were fired in honor of the occasion. In the evening a banquet was given by the board of trade of the city, and the city was beautifully decorated. The tracklayers are now four or five miles below Bozeman.

Game in the Yellowstone Park.

Columns have been written about vandalism and the unlawful shooting of game in the Yellowstone National park. It appears from a report received at the interior department to-day from P. H. Conger, superintendent of the park, that charges of this character have been considerably overdone. "I am glad," the superintendent replied, "that I am able to report that I find everything all right and in good order at headquarters. Through the vigilance of my assistant, a gamekeeper, the game-killing in the park is practically stopped. Indeed, the reports which have reached you in regard to the slaughter of the game here have been immensely exaggerated. Every elk killed anywhere in this vast mountain country by the newspaper scribblers is charged to the park. Snow is yet very deep in the mountains and on the highlands, while the ground is entirely bare in the Yellowstone valley for more than 100 miles before you reach Livingston, and all the way from there to the border of the park, sixty-five miles."

Bad Things at Troy, N. Y.

Troy special.—Within the last few days the dead bodies of three infants have been found behind the doors of

two Catholic churches in Troy N. Y. This slaughter of innocents has created a most pronounced feeling of indignation in all circles, and Sunday the Rev. Father Ludden, the vicar general of the diocese, addressed to the coroner a letter in which he says:

Herod sent his slaughtered to heaven baptized in their own blood. Our Christian murderers send their offspring to hell without grace and without baptism. Sodom and Gomorrah were not guilty of greater or more heinous crimes. We certainly have more good and holy souls than the accursed cities of the plain, but the majority, the vast majority, are as godless and as wicked, as impure and certainly more drunken and intemperate. Politics and whiskey rule and ruin. Politics regulates our business and whiskey our morals. Club houses, saloons and brothels are our temples of greatest and most frequent resort. Night is hideous with drunkards and the streets brawl with prostitutes, professional and postulant. Whither are we rushing? Is it not time for every one in authority and influence to cry a halt!

Justice to a Wisconsin Rapist.

A special session of court was held last evening for closing arguments in the Lashway rape case, sent here on a change of venue from Chippewa county. W. F. Bailey of Eau Claire making a strong plea for the defense, and Prosecuting Attorney Boland of Chippewa Falls closing for the state. At midnight the case was given to the jury, who, after being out five minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty. This morning Judge Bundy pronounced the extreme sentence provided for the crime—thirty years' imprisonment, one day of each year to be spent in solitary confinement.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKETS.—Flour, dull and nominal. Wheat, demand active; unsettled, irregular, \$1.04 1/4 @ 1.04 3/4; March, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4; April, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4; May, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4; June, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4; July, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4; August, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4; September, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4; October, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4; November, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4; December, \$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4. Corn, demand active, unsettled, irregular, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; March, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; April, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; May, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; June, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; July, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; August, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; September, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; October, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; November, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; December, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4. Oats, demand active, unsettled, irregular, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; March, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; April, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; May, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; June, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; July, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; August, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; September, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; October, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; November, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; December, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4. Rye, quiet and lower, at 60c. Barley, dull and unchanged at 75c. Flax seed fairly active, shade higher, at \$1.35 @ 1.35 1/2. Dressed hogs, dull and nominal at \$8.20 @ 8.30. Pork, quiet, closed lower, at \$18.00 @ 18.10. Lard, closed lower, at \$11.50 @ 11.60. Sugar, fair and steady, at 10c. Coffee, fair and steady, at 10c. Tea, fair and steady, at 10c. Cotton, fair and steady, at 10c. Wool, fair and steady, at 10c. Hides, fair and steady, at 10c. Leather, fair and steady, at 10c. Tallow, fair and steady, at 10c. Soap, fair and steady, at 10c. Paper, fair and steady, at 10c. Stationery, fair and steady, at 10c. Printing, fair and steady, at 10c. Advertising, fair and steady, at 10c. Real Estate, fair and steady, at 10c. Insurance, fair and steady, at 10c. Banking, fair and steady, at 10c. Finance, fair and steady, at 10c. General, fair and steady, at 10c.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS.—Flour, in moderate supply. Wheat, steady; No. 2 hard, \$1.03 1/2; No. 2, \$1.03 1/2; No. 3, \$1.03 1/2; No. 4, \$1.03 1/2; No. 5, \$1.03 1/2; No. 6, \$1.03 1/2; No. 7, \$1.03 1/2; No. 8, \$1.03 1/2; No. 9, \$1.03 1/2; No. 10, \$1.03 1/2; No. 11, \$1.03 1/2; No. 12, \$1.03 1/2. Corn, demand active, unsettled, irregular, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; March, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; April, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; May, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; June, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; July, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; August, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; September, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; October, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; November, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; December, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4. Oats, demand active, unsettled, irregular, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; March, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; April, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; May, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; June, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; July, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; August, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; September, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; October, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; November, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; December, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4. Rye, quiet and lower, at 60c. Barley, very quiet and a shade lower, extra No. 2, 51c. Provisions firm. Mess pork, \$18.50 cash and March; \$18.50 May. Lard, firm, at \$11.50 cash and March; \$11.50 May. Butter, dull; fancy creameries, 26c; common creameries, 24c; Eggs, firm. Receipts—Flour, 2,207 bbls; wheat, 21,975 bu; barley, 8,795 bu; Shipments—Flour, 12,850 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bu; barley, 3,800 bu.

ST. PAUL.—Flour—Quotations: Patents, Orange Blossom, \$7.75; Red Cross straight, \$9.25; "Capital" family, \$5.75; XXX, \$4.50; 5c, \$4.50; 10c, \$4.50; extra, 25c; brand, 25c; 50c; 75c; 1.00; 1.25; 1.50; 2.00; 2.50; 3.00; 3.50; 4.00; 4.50; 5.00; 5.50; 6.00; 6.50; 7.00; 7.50; 8.00; 8.50; 9.00; 9.50; 10.00. Wheat, steady; No. 2 hard, \$1.03 1/2; No. 2, \$1.03 1/2; No. 3, \$1.03 1/2; No. 4, \$1.03 1/2; No. 5, \$1.03 1/2; No. 6, \$1.03 1/2; No. 7, \$1.03 1/2; No. 8, \$1.03 1/2; No. 9, \$1.03 1/2; No. 10, \$1.03 1/2; No. 11, \$1.03 1/2; No. 12, \$1.03 1/2. Corn, demand active, unsettled, irregular, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; March, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; April, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; May, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; June, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; July, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; August, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; September, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; October, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; November, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4; December, \$0.51 1/2 @ 0.51 3/4. Oats, demand active, unsettled, irregular, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; March, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; April, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; May, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; June, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; July, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; August, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; September, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; October, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; November, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4; December, \$0.45 @ 0.45 1/4. Rye, quiet and lower, at 60c. Barley, very quiet and a shade lower, extra No. 2, 51c. Provisions firm. Mess pork, \$18.50 cash and March; \$18.50 May. Lard, firm, at \$11.50 cash and March; \$11.50 May. Butter, dull; fancy creameries, 26c; common creameries, 24c; Eggs, firm. Receipts—Flour, 2,207 bbls; wheat, 21,975 bu; barley, 8,795 bu; Shipments—Flour, 12,850 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bu; barley, 3,800 bu.