

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAY.

The Wisconsin legislature adjourned on the 5th inst. The session lasted eighty-five days. The business could have been equally as well done in half the time, but this is not the way of the average legisla. The acts passed were mostly of a local character, although much time was spent upon matters that finally failed to become laws, relating to railroads, prohibitions, corporations, etc. On the whole the proceedings, while not very important were devoid of serious mischief which is saying good deal for a legislature.

Ex-representative Bowman, in a speech made at Somerville, Massachusetts, a day or two ago, said: "When a man has got through with his business so as to be independent, let him, if he will, go into political life for amusement. Political life must hereafter be given up to the rich man." There is much to bear out Mr. Bowman's assertions, especially so much as pertains to members of congress. There is too much reason to fear that the "barrel" in politics is getting to be a potent factor of success. Where are there two men aspiring to congress with equal capacity and characters, the masses are very apt to vote for the richest—and very often do so when the richest is far inferior in anything but money.

The New York Herald has found a new indicator of business. It asserts that bar receipts within the stock exchange precincts afford the very best indications of the temper of the stock market. When business is dull and profitless they fall off, when it is brisk and remunerative they increase. Whenever things are really bullish and cheerful on 'change the saloons have a driving trade. From a condition of free lunch and lager, the new bullish feelings brought up the stock market nearly to the level of champagne and oysters. All this is doubtless true, but why this desire for stimulants and exhilarations, when business is brisk and profitable and not when depression rules the hour? One would think that artificial endowment would be most sought when needed—but that is not the "way of the world."

John Chinaman Claims Damages.

Loo Chang & Co., Chinese merchant of Waynesboro, Ga., through their attorney, have petitioned the Chinese minister here for redress from the United States government for wrongs done them and grievances committed by a mob at that place. They claim that the latter clause of the twenty-fourth article of the treaty between the United States and China, of 1844, is applicable to their case and they are entitled to damages. In addition to being treated with violence and driven out of town, all their property was destroyed.

A Notable Hoosier Verdict.

The jury in the slander suit of Helen M. Gouger, editress of Our Herald, and public lecturer on woman's suffrage, against Henry J. Wandler, chief of police of Lafayette, Ind., brought in a verdict at 11:30 Wednesday assessing damages at \$5,000. The suit was brought on words alleged uttered by the defendant, that Mrs. Gouger had been seen by him and others in the office of Capt. Dewitt Wallace, a prominent attorney and politician. The defendant pleaded justification, and the trial before Judge Gould, of the Delphi circuit, was a bitter one, lasting eleven weeks, and given wide publicity. The defendant has moved for a new trial. The jury was out six and a half hours, and took nine ballots.

Canadian Dynamite Alarm.

Government authorities have become so alarmed over the recent sus events at Rideau hall and parliament buildings that they have called in the assistance of a detachment of the Toronto police force. The Toronto men have orders of access to every building under government control. The government seems to fear that "No 1" and his confederates have struck the town with evil intentions. The police night watch has been doubled, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the possibility of evil disposed persons creating trouble. Detective Hodgins had an interview with Col. Dewinton in reference to some suspicious circumstances which took place at Rideau hall recently, such as the cutting of hose. It is said that the return of Princess Louise will be delayed on this account.

Gresham Takes the Helm.

Washington Special:—Postmaster General Gresham, accompanied by ex-Minister to Mexico, Foster and Judge Otto, arrived at the postoffice department about Wednesday, and after subscribing to the oath administered by the veteran James Lawrenson, the new minister entered upon his duties. The Bible used in administering the oath has done duty on twenty similar occasions since 1845, commencing with the late Cave Johnson of Kentucky. Subsequently Postmaster General Gresham was introduced to the heads of the bureaus of the postoffice department and was compelled to undergo the inevitable hand shaking ordeal. Mr.

Gresham said to your correspondent recently that he was considerably fatigued by the exertions which he had made since being called to his new position to bring up the docket of his court, but that he would probably be all right in a day or two; that he proposed to carry out his rule of working early in the mornings as he thought he could accomplish better results; that he was naturally an early riser and trusted it would be a long time before Washington habits, as he had heard of them, would overcome this practice.

More Protection Against Land Stealing.

Washington, Special.—The interior department has already sent out seventeen special agents, twelve of whom are new appointees, to investigate fraudulent entries of the public lands, and will send out others from time to time as the service may require. Some of these agents have reported a number of fraudulent entries, but it is too soon to expect full reports from all of them. Ex-Gov. Marshall of Minnesota, who has already rendered good service in this direction, has been pursuing his investigations and is expected here in a day or two. The following is a complete list of the agents sent out and of the states to which they are assigned, and some of the agents have not yet been assigned to territory.

James Bell, Florida; F. T. Bickford, Bismarck, Dak.; W. W. Burke, Huron, Dak.; Thos. H. Cavanaugh, not yet assigned; Henderson H. Eddy, New Mexico; John G. Evans and A. E. Greene, not yet assigned; F. D. Hobbs, detailed to Alabama and Florida; T. M. James, Mitchell, Dak.; Samuel Lee, A. A. Mahone, Alabama; Wm. E. Marshall, Duluth, Minn.; Geo. D. Ormer, Los Angeles, Cal.; Jere L. Pritchard, Col.; Wilson T. Smith, Cal.; David M. Starmont, Kan.; Harry S. John, Col.; Corydon W. Sanborn, Col.

Anti-Dynamite Legislation.

The government's bill relative to explosives was on Monday introduced in the house of common by Sir William Harcourt, home secretary. It provides that the maximum penalty for causing an explosion by which life or property is imperilled shall be lifelong servitude. An attempt to cause an explosion or the making or keeping of explosives, with intent to cause an explosion, is made punishable by imprisonment twenty years; and the unlawful making or keeping of explosives under suspicious circumstances is to be punishable by fourteen years in imprisonment. All accessories of such crimes are to be treated as principals. Provision is made in the bill for ordering official inquiries into the crimes specified, for the arrest of absconding witnesses, and for searching for explosives. The penalties are to be inflicted irrespective of damage done by the explosives. The bill also empowered the master of any vessel to break open any packages to search for explosives. The act applies both to explosives proper and materials for making them, or to any machine, or part thereof, connected with them. The bill is not retroactive. The bill passed without opposition and was immediately rushed through the house of lords, received the queen's signature and became a law at once. Sir Wm. Harcourt in introducing the measure said: "The nature of the danger it seeks to guard against is well known. We have to deal with an organized plan against all the interests of society, and with men who announce plans for wholesale murder, and who ought to be treated as belonging to no nation. Harcourt further explained that the measure would be a permanent one. He was convinced that the danger was very imminent. He would not ask the house to go further to-night with the bill than the committee stage."

How Old Ocean Rages.

The steamer Nottingham, from New York April 1 for London, put in to Halifax, N. S., after a terrible experience at sea. Tuesday evening after sailing a gale began, which raged throughout the night, becoming a cyclone on Wednesday morning, when the ship was thrown on her beam end. Two days following a hurricane prevailed. The mizzen boom was torn away, and dashed against the skylight of the engine room into which the boom and glass fell, seriously injuring three engineers. All the doors of the deck houses were burst, the rooms gutted, the galley wrecked and a great part of the ship's provisions carried away. Twenty-three feet of solid steel bulwarks were swept into the sea and thirty feet more damaged. The stanchions were torn from their fastenings as if scantling. Multitudinous seas drowned the fires and threatened to overwhelm the ship. For forty-eight hours the ship was still on her beam ends and the pumps choked. The men kept bailing, but were only able to keep the water from gaining. The live stock in the holds were swimming about all this time, and having no fadder. On Friday morning the men went in a body to Capt. Bennet and demanded to be taken into port or have the ship abandoned. Compliance with the demand was impossible, as the water in the engine room prevented the fires, and only two boats were left. Friday night the weather moderated, and Saturday the storm subsided. The ship being light, the water was quickly reduced and the stream raised, and as soon as the ship got under way she righted. An examination showed thirty-four bullocks and

six sheep lost of 134 head of cattle and 196 sheep on board. The remainder of the cargo is in good order, except about 100 tons, which was washed overboard. The cattle and sheep are likely to be sold, and the ship will repair damages.

Killing a Mad Elephant.

Thursday the elephant Pilot was killed in New York. At the close of the circus Wednesday night the trainers, Artling-stall and Newman, tried to subdue the huge beast, who, by his attack on Keeper Newman in the morning, had shown itself unruly and dangerous. They placed Gypsy and the elephant clown Fritz on either side of Pilot, and then endeavored to get a noose made with a two-inch rope around his hind feet. They struggled two hours and a half before they succeeded. By the use of pulley and tackle they finally got the elephant down on his side. They flogged him till 4:30 o'clock with hoop-poles. He knocked down a brick chimney in his struggles, and struck with his trunk at any one who came near him. Mr. Bailey sent word that he would rather have "Pilot" killed than the life of any keeper or trainer in the show endangered. At 5 o'clock Mr. Artling-stall fired two shots from a navy revolver about two feet long into Pilot's body just below the shoulder. These disabled the animal. The keeper then walked up to the elephant and shot him under the left eye. The bullet entered the beast's brain. He trumpeted to the other elephants once and expired in five minutes. The animal weighed 10,000 pounds, and was worth about \$9,000. Two days ago \$5,000 was offered for him by a showman. The body was cut up by Prof. Scotland and a number of students of the veterinary college.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICA.

The Distribution of Immigrants from the Northern Countries and Their Descendants in the United States.

Translated from the Faerrelandet og Emigranten: The census of 1880 shows that there were then in the United States of America 440,262 persons born in the Scandinavian countries, of which 181,729 were born in Norway, 194,337 in Sweden, and 64,196 were born in Denmark. As the immigration from the Scandinavian countries has been very great in 1881 and 1882, it is a fair estimate that there are now in this country over 500,000 persons born in the Scandinavian countries. By different counts it has been proven that children born in this country of Scandinavian parents number at least as many as their parents and others born in the Scandinavian countries and now living here, so it is not too much to say that the Scandinavian population in the United States now, at least, amounts to 1,000,000, or that every fifth person in the United States is either born in the Scandinavian countries or is born in this country of Scandinavian parents, and further, that every hundredth person in this country is born in the Scandinavian countries. Those born in the Scandinavian countries are divided among the States and Territories as follows:

	Norwegians.	Swedes.	Danes.
Alabama.....	34	119	69
Arkansas.....	23	211	98
California.....	1,764	4,209	3,748
Colorado.....	354	2,172	307
Connecticut.....	168	2,086	423
Delaware.....	6	71	36
Florida.....	79	231	259
Georgia.....	223	138	53
Illinois.....	16,970	42,415	6,029
Indiana.....	182	3,121	583
Iowa.....	21,586	17,559	6,901
Kansas.....	1,368	11,207	1,928
Kentucky.....	21	93	73
Louisiana.....	78	270	285
Maine.....	99	988	373
Maryland.....	108	177	128
Massachusetts.....	638	4,736	576
Michigan.....	3,820	9,412	3,513
Minnesota.....	62,521	39,176	6,071
Mississippi.....	56	302	99
Missouri.....	373	3,174	970
Nebraska.....	2,010	10,164	4,511
Nevada.....	119	317	350
New Hampshire.....	79	131	30
New Jersey.....	229	1,622	1,264
New York.....	2,783	11,164	3,143
North Carolina.....	10	24	8
Ohio.....	178	1,186	642
Oregon.....	574	983	385
Pennsylvania.....	381	7,575	945
Rhode Island.....	56	776	53
South Carolina.....	5	63	60
Tennessee.....	25	251	98
Texas.....	880	1,293	489
Vermont.....	19	68	35
Virginia.....	29	49	40
West Virginia.....	3	21	38
Wisconsin.....	49,349	8,138	8,797
Arizona.....	45	106	141
Delaware.....	13,252	3,177	1,447
District of Columbia.....	19	3	3
Idaho.....	276	323	586
Montana.....	174	280	190
New Mexico.....	7	39	23
Nebraska.....	1,214	3,750	7,791
Washington.....	580	618	295
Wyoming.....	71	240	188

181,729 194,337 64,196

The greatest number of Norwegian born are to be found in—

Minnesota.....	62,521
Wisconsin.....	49,349
Iowa.....	21,586
Illinois.....	16,970

The population born in Sweden is largest in—

Illinois.....	42,415
Minnesota.....	39,176
Iowa.....	17,559
Kansas.....	11,207
New York.....	11,164
Nebraska.....	10,164

Of persons born in Denmark the number is largest in—

Wisconsin.....	8,797
Utah.....	7,791
Iowa.....	6,901
Minnesota.....	6,071
Illinois.....	6,029

In Dakota there are 13,245 Norwegian born, 3,177 Swedish born, and 1,447 Danish born. The cities which have the largest Scandinavian born population are—

	Norwegians.	Swedes.	Danes.
New York.....	893	3,194	1,096
Chicago.....	193	2,848	814
St. Paul.....	9,782	12,980	2,596
Milwaukee.....	1,025	179	229
Minneapolis.....	2,661	3,186	296
St. Paul.....	664	1,897	218

Burned His Will and Bonds.

New York, Special: Some time before Leon L. Perrasset, an old and wealthy resident of the town of New Lots, L. I., who when a young man had been engaged in extensive business enterprises in the west, died, he informed his family where they would find his will, bonds and stocks. They believed him to be possessed of a fortune of about \$125,000, of which \$90,000 was in securities. Upon visiting the place designated

by him they were unable to find any will, bond or security. A search was then made through banks, safe deposit vaults and trustees, but without success, and it is now believed that previous to his sickness Mr. Perrasset burned several thousand dollars worth of bonds and securities, together with his will.

PHOENIX PARK MURDER.

The Great Irish State Trials with a Gallows in the Background—Brady and His Fellow Defendants Indicted and Arraigned.

Dublin, Ireland, telegram 9th: The court house where the trial of the Phoenix park assassins takes place was besieged by crowds eager to gain admission. The authorities, however, admitted the jury called on the case and fifty reporters, and they were let into the building at an early hour. Judge O'Brien, who is to hear the case, took his seat on the bench at 11:15 o'clock, when the work of swearing in the grand jury was proceeded with. The prisoners, Brady, Kelly, Delaney, Caffray, Curley and Fitzharris, were brought to the court house at 9 o'clock and were escorted by a whole troop of dragoons. The counsel and solicitors for the prisoners who appeared for them at the examination in Kilmainham court house were present. Judge O'Brien informed the grand jury that the case of the attack upon Juror Field would not be called till after ordinary business was disposed of. Addressing the special jurors, he spoke of the importance and gravity of the Phoenix park murder case, he pointed to the existence of regularly organized secret societies held together for the purpose of committing murder.

"Members of such societies are actually guilty of taking the lives of fellow beings, and those guilty of assisting and encouraging them, were guilty of murder. The latter were equally guilty with the former, but mere membership in a society, even though it might be formed with the general object to commit murder, did not necessarily make all the members guilty of that specific crime. If the jury believed the evidence of the crown would produce, it was their duty to bring in a true bill against the persons accused. He dwelt on the enormity of the crime, which had, as if by magic, brought a dark cloud over the bright and favorable prospect, that, it seemed, was about to open for Ireland. The judge informed the jury that the crown would allege that the murder of Lord Cavendish was not a part of the original design of the Phoenix park assassins; that he was a victim on account of being at the time in company with Burke. The crown would claim, however, that all persons present at the time of the murder, were responsible for killing Lord Cavendish, and were, therefore, accessories before the fact; that those of the band not present were responsible only for the murder of Burke, which was a premeditated act on their part. The lives taken may, last, were sacred and dear to the people. He had not, for his part, the least misgiving that the jury would be found faithful in the discharge of their onerous duties."

Brady in the dock wore a careless and defiant demeanor, as at the hearing. The grand jury then retired. It is selected from a special panel drawn from residents of both the city and county of Dublin. There were very few claims for exemption from service. The grand jury soon returned to the court room with a true bill against Joe Brady, charging him with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke. Brady was arraigned at the bar and pleaded not guilty. Application was then made for a postponement of the trial, as preparations for it were not complete. Counsel for the crown opposed any longer postponement than till taken May 6, last, were sacred and dear to the people. A. M. Sullivan would act for Brady. Judge O'Brien said the case must proceed to-morrow. If Sullivan was not ready to take it in hand he (Judge O'Brien) would appoint some person to act for Brady. The case was further considered, the result being that the trial of Brady was set for to-morrow and Dr. Webb Adams was assigned by the court to defend the prisoner. Curley, Keley, Thomas, Caffray and Fitzharris, were next arraigned separately. Each pleaded not guilty and all were held for trial. The grand jury found true bills for murder against Joseph and Lawrence Hanlon, William Maroner, Patrick Delaney, Fagan and Joseph Mullett.

Death of Judge McComas and Wife.

Fort Scott Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Rufus McComas brings the first authentic account of the murders. He says that the judge and his wife were on their way from Silver City to Lordsburg, a distance of fifty miles. Mrs. McComas accompanied the judge to enjoy the scenery, which is the most beautiful in that country. When about one mile from Thompson's canyon, a deep box gulch, they were attacked. It is generally believed that the Indians who murdered them were disguised as government scouts, as they could not otherwise have come upon the judge in the open prairie without his being warned in time to attempt flight. The judge was shot four times, and evidently fell from the buckboard, and Mrs. McComas drove on 500 yards farther, when one horse was shot. She then leaped out and attempted to escape, and it is supposed, with the boy in her arms, and was killed by a bow on the back of the head. The bodies were not mutilated. The boy is still a prisoner, and Hon. E. F. Ware is in New Mexico negotiating for his ransom. The caskets were opened at the house and the remains found in a good state of preservation. Mrs. McComas' appearance was natural and life-like. The judge's face and features were more changed.

Bit of a Row in Boston.

A mob of about 1,000 Irish assailed the house of the father of Lizzie M. Gannon, who brought an action against Father Fleming to recover damages for removing her paper "angels." Bonfires blazed upon the sidewalk and steps of the house. Sticks and stones were hurled against the house and windows. The police finally dispersed the crowd. Another large crowd gathered the fol-

lowing night, but the police and rain sent all home.

Fatal Labor Row at Springfield, Ill.

Springfield Special 12th: The situation at the rolling mills is becoming very serious. The mill has been filling up with non-union men quite rapidly of late and the members of the Amalgamated association seem to be getting desperate, and the assaults on the men who have taken the place of the strikers are of daily occurrence. Several of them have been badly beaten. To-day a party of two or three left the mill for a walk into the country. They were followed by a gang of strikers, and when about two miles distance were beaten and thrown off a bridge. Two of the members have not returned, and are said to be very seriously injured. Two or three physicians left to-night to attend them, but became alarmed and returned before reaching the spot. To-night a party of workmen were leaving the mill about 7:30 o'clock. Soon after getting outside the enclosure a gang of strikers opened fire upon them. They fired shot guns and pistols. Scarcely less than fifty shots were fired. John Waldron, a young man recently arrived from Pittsburg, fell dead. Afterward it appeared that thirty-four buckshot entered his side, breast, throat and face. Brainard Mulkrum was shot in the chest and arm. His wounds are serious, but it is thought he will survive. Sam Brittin received a slight wound in the hip. Great excitement prevails. No arrests have as yet been made. The murderers are unknown as they fired from an ambush. The working-men are unawed, and express determination to run the mill.

Damages for Breach of Promise

In the trial of the \$50,000 breach of promise case of Ernestina Cloose against David W. Bruce, a type foundry owner of New York. The young lady avers that in July, 1880, when she was only sixteen years of age, she became acquainted with Bruce, who betrayed her under promise of marriage. Bruce denied the charge made against him by the young lady, and asserted that he never promised to marry her. The jury rendered a verdict of \$3,792.

A MAN IN A CAVE.

Wild Scenes Around Pleasant Hill—Strange Freaks in the Night.

Talbotton, Ga., New Era. Some months ago we published the statement that a man had been frightened from a cave in the mountains near Pleasant Hill in this county by a party of chestnut hunters. It now turns out that the man has never left his retreat in the mountain fastness and that he still remains and perhaps has a companion. This being the current report about the neighborhood, two of our farmer friends up there determined to make search for the refuge some two weeks since, and arming themselves they set out one evening near sunset to find the hiding place of the man. They looked over and around the mountains and had almost given up the search when all at once they stumbled upon a neatly constructed booth made of brush in a dense growth of mountain trees, and on going in they found the abode of the man, but nobody was at home, not the bed upon which the occupant of the booth was wont to lay presented to the adventurers a startling degree of warmth when they felt it, as if the man had just left. One friend afterwards stole away and said nothing, but they determined to try again. So on last Friday week, after finishing their work, and as the lengthening shadows told that it was near the slunk of the evening, they again hied 'em away, this time making a beeline for the hiding place of "ye man in the cave," and both of them armed to the teeth. When they reached the foot of the mountain old Sol had gone and hid his face behind the western horizon and the chirp of the cricket and croak of the frog "toll'd the knell of parting day." Stealthily and cautiously our friends crept up the mountain's rugged side, getting closer and closer to the home of the outlaw and having, as they thought, almost within their grasp the body of the criminal and in their minds was the giddy view of a big reward for his capture, when all of a sudden there came a sound from a clump of bushes just above them on the mountain steep. It was an awful sound, and grated on the evening zephyrs as does the grunt of the razor back saw on the ear of the village belle, and the sound contained a terrible word. The word "Halt" came in sepulchral tones, and it was followed by the click of a pistol and the clack of a gun. Instead of halting, our friends came to a quick movement—Right about, face, march! and such another skeedaddling was never before seen in this country. Nothing stood in their way and down the mountain side they rolled, tumbled and slid. And as they departed the halting party opened fire on their rear, and at least a half dozen shots were fired at them, and one of the retreaters says that all that saved him was that the parties doing the shooting were above him and the shots were consequently too high. The poor fellows were not at all frightened, but considered that "prudence was the better part of valor," and they got home just as soon as possible. They state that there were certainly two or more persons who fired on them, and pistol and gun shots were heard in the same place a few evenings ago. Our friends have not been back to the place since, and we doubt if they do go again. These renegades or refugees in the mountains are supposed to be some escaped prisoners who are hiding out. They should be looked after and captured.

Delegates—Michael Reilly, Patrick Gailaher, John Corkhill, John McIntire, and John Feighan.