

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAY.

A letter from S. D. Fisher, secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, written May 10, contains information that about 30 per cent. of the acreage seeded to wheat in Illinois was Winter-killed or otherwise injured, and the remainder promises 20,000,000 bushels.

The Philadelphia Ledger, very conservative in such matters, thinks the recent decision of the supreme court in the Illinois railroad cases, noticed at some length in this paper, "is another of the judicial finger-posts put up within a few years to show the near approach of the time when all railway charters will be subjected to the superior authority of the state in the matter of freight charges, passenger fares, and general regulation, with a view to equity between the companies and the public."

The number of cases finally disposed of and stricken from the docket of the U. S. supreme court during the term just ended is 387. As compared with last term, this is a decrease of 12 in number of cases disposed of. The number of cases awaiting action of the court continues year by year to increase. At the end of the term of 1879 there were left undisposed of 791 cases; at the end of the October term of 1881 the number had increased to 837 and at the end of this term had reached 871. All but fourteen of the cases argued and submitted this term have been decided.

Portland, Oregon, received a great boom during the recent visit of Henry Villard, President of the Northern Pacific. Previous to his visit, business was dull, due entirely to the uncertainty of the policy to be pursued by the Northern Pacific. Mr. Villard's visit was awaited with anxiety, everyone knowing that he alone had the power to determine the future of the city. But in a speech at the Chamber of Commerce he dispelled their fears by announcing that Portland was to be one of the western termini of the Northern Pacific, and that the officers of the road had decided to expend between four and five million dollars in various ways in that city alone. The effect was at once manifest, and real estate in many localities has doubled in value.

The Massachusetts House adopted under a suspension of the rules, without debate, the senate resolve recognizing the ability, services and integrity of the late Oakes Ames, and asking for a like recognition on the part of congress. When this resolution goes before congress it will be well for honest people to match the course of representatives upon it. There will be a great pressure of influence and money to get the vote of censure upon Oakes Ames expunged from the congressional record. Politicians and even preachers will sound the praises of Ames and weak men will succumb. It is to be hoped, however, that congress will not virtually say that a mammoth scheme to debase congress is perfectly legitimate and honorable.

The evils springing from unwise municipal indebtedness are made palpable by the condition of the bankrupt city of Elizabeth, N. J. It owes a debt equal to one-third its assessed valuation, incurred chiefly in building streets, sidewalks and sewers into its thinly settled suburbs, laying out parks and public grounds, and indulging in other similar extravagances in imitation of its great neighbors, New York and Philadelphia. Its chief creditor is pushing for the payment of its claims. The creditor has secured judgments and is about to enforce a mandamus for a levy of taxes to satisfy them. These taxes amount to about 14 per cent. on the taxable property. As the residents are not able to pay so large a tax on property unsalable and almost worthless, they are giving it up and leaving the place. It looks as if the creditors would have to take the city for their claims. Here is a warning to towns and cities in the northwest, which are anxious to have everything many years in advance of actual requirements.

The resettling of the eastern portion of Florida by immigrants from the north suggests to a late writer that here will be furnished another illustration of the effect of climate on the habits, physical contour and moral ideas of peoples. At present, the influence and impress of a northern spirit—progress, speculation and fondness for snug and tiny surroundings is everywhere revealed in Florida: "But will the northern immigrants preserve their rigid moral habits and ideas under the languid climate of the sunny and flowery land? Probably not. Bob Ingersoll once said that if the Mayflower had landed in Jamaica instead of Massachusetts, the present descendant of the Puritan would be found with a crownless, broad brimmed straw hat, a pair of ragged trousers held up with one suspender, perhaps barefooted, and with a game cock under his arm; and the Northern immigrants may find that their stern philosophy will melt before the Florida sun. The influence of climate on human activity may be traced in a day's journey

from North to South. It is easily discernible in crossing Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, etc.

THE MOSCOW PAGEANT.

The Ancient Capital of the Muscovites Panopied in Gorgeous Array, Greeting the Czar, Who Enters the City.

Cablegrams from Moscow. The decoration of the streets and houses was completed last Monday night. Ever-akawa street is almost concealed by the bunting which flutters at every door. Heraldic devices and coats of arms have been invented for every province of Asia. On all sides are pictures of the imperial family, and words of salutation in letters of every size encircle garlands surrounded by colored lamps. Holy images, inclosed in side-chapels, glowing with burnished metal, vie with massive shields and rich portraits of former czars carried aloft on gigantic spears, from which float banners of many forms and shapes. A thousand cupolas of the Russian churches rise in flaming gold beads on silver star spangled hues, cinder greens, or studded with immense nail heads of every color, lighted up by a brilliant sun and tempered by floating clouds. All the first hotels and public edifices have special decorations. The palace of the government of Moscow is covered with garlands and fire leaves are festooned from the windows to the ground. In the centre is a monogram of the initials "A. M." ten feet high in rose blossoms. Every detail of door or window is decked out in colored lamps, which tonight transform the facade into bowers of brightness, while the portico is of forest boughs and flowers. Every shop is resplendent with huge gold letters on a black ground—the characters being Russo-Greek or antique Slav. These add something calabastic to the magic of the whole, while the resplendent profusion of the church porches and the fret work of light iron canopies over hotel door, vary the outlines until the whole scene becomes a marvel of novelty and varied attraction. As the emperor entered the city, a signal of nine guns was fired, and the bells of the Cathedral Assumption rang out as a signal for all the other churches to follow suit. The troops then fell into their appointed places. The emperor, mounted on horseback, then took his position in the train. The procession included representatives of the nobility, marshals, troops, deputies of Asiatic tribes, masters of ceremonies, chamberlains, high deputies of the court, his majesty, the empress, generals, duchesses, ladies of honor, maids, etc., forming one of the grandest pageants to be seen on earth.

The czar left the Petrovsky palace at noon and rode the Kremlin at 1:25 o'clock. There was a slight fall of rain during the march of the procession, but otherwise the affair was a complete success. The enthusiasm of the people all along the route was unbounded. The emperor wore the uniform of a general and was mounted on a splendid charger. He rode a little in advance of the four generals who were directly attending him. He maintained a calm demeanor, although he often smiled graciously in response to the wild enthusiasm which greeted him at every point.

The signal for starting the processions was the firing of artillery and ringing of the bells of the cathedral of the Assumption. On the emperor mounting other salutes were fired. After all the male members of the imperial family, who were on horseback, the empress accompanied by the Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrona in the state carriage drawn by eight horses, a groom leading each horse, equerries on either side of the carriage, mounted pages and grooms following. Then came the state carriages, the first containing the grand Duchesses Marie Pavlovna and Alexandra Josephana, the second the Grand Duchesses Olga Feodorovna and Marie Alexandrona and the Duchess of Edinburgh; the third Grand Duchesses Verastantinovna, the Duchess of Wurtemberg and Grand Duchess Catherine Michaelovna, the fourth the Princess Marie of Baden, the Princess Eugenie of Oldenburg and Grand Duchess Helen of Weckemburg. The Stritz squadron of cuirassiers, regiments of guards, ladies of honor in carriages, a squadron of lancers of the guard mayor and deputation of tradesmen joined the procession at the old triumphal arch.

The civil governor of Moscow, judges and other city officers received the emperor at the gate of the resurrection, where his imperial majesty and the grand dukes and empress alighted and knelt in prayer before the picture of the virgin. The archbishop of Warsaw received their majesties at the steps of the cathedral of the Assumption with the cross and holy water. At this point the cheering of the people was perfectly deafening. The procession then entered the Kremlin. The emperor wore the broad blue ribbon of the order of St. Andrew over his uniform. The empress and grand duchesses wore the national Russian dress. After entering the Kremlin court officials presented their majesties with bread and salt on plates of silver and gold; when their majesties retired the bells pealed and a salute of 101 guns were fired. The Duke of Edinburgh rode in the rear and on the left of the czar. The duchess of Edinburgh sat in the second coach from that in which was the empress. In red square 6,000 school children in white robes sang, "Life for the Czar." At this point the enthusiasm of the multitude and the playing of the bands produced a great effect. It is the general verdict that the pageant was a great success. Various ceremonies will take place during the week and on Sunday 27th the Czar will be crowned in due and ancient form at the Kremlin.

Collecting in Iowa and Minnesota.

Des Moines, Special: Rev. D. D. Proper of the Iowa Baptist conference, gives the following regarding Rev. Edward Wilson of Des Moines, the colored preacher, whose collections were impounded at St. Paul last week by the Baptists there: An official warning by circular was sent out by the Baptist pastoral conference of Iowa about a year ago regarding Wilson, and for similar reasons the Iowa Colored Baptist association in March last also withdrew the hand of fellowship from Wilson. Mr. Proper further states that there is a pending rule in the Iowa church requiring all solicitors for needy churches to be certified by the church edifice committee. Mr. Proper called Wilson's attention to the rule last year, but the latter said he recalled nothing about it. The Olive church officials had declined to allow Wilson to preach for them, but had given him authority to collect money for them. Wilson lately sued the Des Moines Register for libel.

The Army of the Cumberland will hold its reunion Oct. 24-5, at Cincinnati.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

In Major McGinnis' oration before the army of the Potomac at Washington, there is this dip into the mournful eloquence of figures: "What had this victory cost? From May, 1861, to March, 1864, the losses of the army of the Potomac were, in killed, 15,220; wounded, 65,850; captured, 31,378; in all 112,448. From March 1, 1864, to April 9, 1865, killed 12,600; wounded, 69,500; captured or missing, 23,000; aggregate, 110,000. From the beginning to the close of the war, killed, 27,730; wounded, 156,652; captured or missing, 59,378. A grand aggregate of 252,750. Adding those who died of gun-shot wounds the number of men who lost their lives in action in the army of the Potomac was 48,902, probably one-half of all who died from wounds on the field of battle in all the armies of the United States."

The latest estimated place the total value of unredeemed internal revenue stamps at \$50,000,000. Thus far only a few of the unused stamps have been sent in for redemption or exchange. The few that have come to hand are unbroken packages bought in bulk for heavy dealers who purchased them in large quantities to make the discount. It is not expected that the stamps will begin to come in large quantities before June 1.

Patent Commissioner Marble estimates that the receipts of the patent office for the current year will be \$12,000,000, or \$20,000 more than last year. After July 1 the force in the office will be reduced by twenty-one clerks. This reduction will not affect the examining divisions, but work in the copying divisions.

Although the internal revenue receipts have continued very large during the month imports have been so light that together with heavy disbursements the debt reduction will be small. Commissioner Dudley has sent in \$12,000,000 worth of pensions, which will make a big hole in the reserve.

The resignation of Lieut. Col. Guido Iges, Eighteenth infantry has been received recently, at department headquarters and forwarded to the secretary of war. It will doubtless be accepted, and will take effect at once upon its receipt.

A diaphanous story is printed in Washington in regard to a supposed plot to kill the British minister when Brady was hung.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

John F. Lincoln, who recently resigned the position of superintendent of the St. Paul & Sioux City division of the Omaha road, has left with his family for his old home in Vermont. For the past sixteen years Mr. Lincoln has been with this line of road, and during the period of his superintendency not a single passenger has been injured. The employees of the road, learning of his intended departure, and desiring to testify their esteem for the man, through a committee called upon Mr. Lincoln last Sunday afternoon, and presented him with a check for \$1,400, and also an elegant Masonic charm, as a testimonial of their regard. Mr. Lincoln was taken completely by surprise by this substantial evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the employees of the road, and in response to the presentation speech said if he deserved any credit for his management, it was due in a great measure to the men who carried out his orders.

A crew of thirty men broke ground last week and are pushing the work rapidly forward on the Brainerd water works, Holly system, which are contracted to be completed by Sept. 1. Seventh street is being extended north to the river, where the works will be erected, and the buildings, which are to be of brick, will be commenced as soon as the grading now under way is commenced.

Four hundred tons of freight are now at Chamberlain, Dak., in the warehouses for Deadwood, and strong efforts are being made to establish an overland route to the Hills via Chamberlain. The railroad company are giving encouragement, and it is much needed.

S. S. Merrill, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, says that the idea of building a double track between Chicago and Milwaukee has been abandoned for the present.

The track is soon to be laid between Rush City, Minn., and Grantsbury, Wis.

GENERAL NEWS GOSSIP.

The forty-fifth annual report of the Presbyterian board of education showed that 12,291,000 copies of books, tracts and periodicals had been published during the year; receipts from all sources during the year, including \$38,586 balance, \$281,124; expenditures, \$252,442; aggregate receipts from sales, \$195,420. Forty-nine colporteurs are employed in sixty-four Presbyteries, holding 1,840 prayer meetings, visiting 56,651 families, distributing gratuitously 33,324 volumes, and 3,822,800 pages of tracts; organized seventy-two Sunday schools in destitute places, and visited 1,112 other schools.

On the 12th inst., there was shipped from Mankato, via the Winona & St. Peter railroad, for the Dakota cattle company, forty cars young cattle, and from New Ulm, for the same company, sixteen cars more. The cars will average about forty-four head each, or a total of 2,464 head. These cattle were bought in Le Sueur, Nicollet, Watonwan, Brown, Blue Earth and Faribault counties, and is a pretty heavy draw upon the young stock. Further shipments are to be made the latter part of this week.

The Lindsay Land and Lumber company, composed of Iowa and Indiana men, have been buying timber land in Arkansas for some time, and now own 100,000 acres, one-half of which is in Arkansas valley. They propose to erect at Little Rock, shortly, one of the most extensive saw mills in the southwest, which will give employment to 200 men. They estimate that they can cut from their land, 1,200,000,000 feet of lumber.

The full list of nominations made by the Kentucky Democratic State convention last week is as follows: For governor, J. Proctor Knott; lieutenant governor, J. R. Hindman; attorney general, P. W. Hardin; treasurer, James W. Tate; auditor, Fayette Hewitt; superintendent of public instruction, J. Desha Pickett; register of the land office, J. C. Cecil.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 166 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet during the past week, seventeen more than the preceding week, fifty more than the corresponding week of 1882, and seventy-five more than the same week of 1881.

The Pennsylvania legislature defeated

the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution, passed the bill laying a tax on oil and agreed to sojourn sine die on June 6.

It is said the cheap lands in portions of Virginia are beginning to attract attention. Quite an influx of immigration from the Northern States has set in.

An assignment has been filed in New York by Thaidens Davids & Co., ink manufacturers, with preferences amounting to \$345,000.

The Presbyterian general assembly asks President Arthur to grant Alaska a civil government, so the missionaries can go in. Chihuahau's latest news is that the Apaches are still scattering, and Crook and the Mexicans are marching toward each other.

The capital of American insurance companies diminished \$2,493,572 last year and dividends \$41,2709.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Ernie Pepperkorn, the music teacher and married man who some months ago eloped with his pupil, May Frahn, not fourteen years old, from her home at Calhoun, Nebraska, has been convicted of rape, the trial taking place at Blair and creating great excitement. Miss Frahn is the daughter of a prominent and wealthy farmer, who paid \$1,000 for Pepperkorn's capture. Miss Frahn gave birth to a child Jan. 1, and she is now at home. W. H. Tucker, gambler and saloon keeper at North Platte, was arrested and held for trial in \$2,500 bonds, on a charge of rape, his victim being Florence Ragner of Ogallala, aged fourteen years, who was visiting at his house.

At Milwaukee, on the 22d in the municipal court, Kate Kane, the much persecuted lady lawyer, was fined \$5 and costs and the whole amounting to \$11 86 for disorderly conduct, the warrant having been sworn out by Frank Bissinger, of the Herald. The trial lasted a number of hours, and it was quite a circus. Miss Kane was put on the stand in her own behalf, and was examined at length. She expressed her contempt for newspaper reporters, and withered all present by her sarcastic allusions to the young men of the press. She paid her fine and left the court room after a hard fight had been made in her behalf.

Early Sunday morning 20th inst., about 200 members of the sporting fraternity from Chicago assembled at Hammond, a little town just across the Illinois state line in Indiana, for the purpose of witnessing a mill between two local bruisers, Thomas Lynch, a brakeman, and James Walsh, a boiler maker, who had met once or twice before, but without settling the question of supremacy. Thirty-nine rounds were fought in one hour. Both men were badly punished, and Lynch was declared the victor.

Harry Watson, the Boston reporter who shot his mistress, was held in \$2,000 for examination on the 22d inst. May Appleton, the victim, is in a critical condition. Physicians think the ball injured the spine and lungs. Friends of Watson, the criminal, say he is a crank.

Elias Devine, William Dunwoody, and Frank W. Loder, well-known citizens of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have been arrested on a charge of arson to obtain insurance.

The house of Alfred Cole in Buckfield Village, Me., was entered by burglars recently and Mr. and Mrs. Cole were chloroformed and \$5,000 in currency stolen.

RECORD OF CASUALTIES.

John Matter and wife, who were married only three months ago, and Otto Marks came over Lake Pepin to Lake City, Minn., together in a sail boat from Pepin, Wis., Sunday morning, and started back at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When they were about a mile on the return trip their boat was capsized by a gust of wind, and Matter and his wife were drowned, going down in each other's arms. Marks clung to the boat, and was rescued by parties who witnessed the accident from the shore. Matter, who was twenty-eight years old, formerly lived in Lake City, but has of late been conducting a harness shop in Pepin.

A fire at Sioux City recently destroyed several buildings. The principal losses were: F. Munchrath, loss \$1,000; covered insurance in the German of Freeport. O. E. & E. C. Rice of Sioux Falls, occupied by Prescott; insured for \$1,000 in the German-American. Nils Sorlie, loss \$2,000; insured for \$800 in the Firemen's Fund, \$600 in the Northwestern National, \$600 in the Phoenix. Charles Ibbs, loss \$2,000; insured for \$400 in the Phoenix. D. T. Hedges, loss \$1,500; insured for \$250 in the St. Paul. Dr. S. Mosher, barn, loss \$500; uninsured. There were several other losses of stock and goods.

At Jersey City on the 20 inst., the cabinet, plastering and paint shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, contained in one building 400x175 feet was burned. Loss \$312,000. To the above must be added material fittings the value of which will fall not far short of \$100,000; total \$412,000. The company has a large reserve for meeting fire losses. Nearly 500 men are thrown out of work. The company will rebuild at once.

The body of Miss Susie Young, who died at Miss Baur's conservatory of music, Cincinnati, was taken to her mother's house at Robinson, Ill., the casket opened and the corpse prepared for burial. The undertaker and three of Mrs. Young's family have died of small pox. Mrs. Young and the undertaker died. None of them had any exposure.

At Madrid, Iowa, recently a fire broke out in the store of Keigley Bros. and destroyed the building it originated in and two adjoining ones before being subdued. The losses foot up \$10,000.

Mrs. Josephine Muther of Milwaukee, who was at Racine, during the late tornado, has become insane and been committed to an asylum.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Col. Belote of the Metropolitan Hotel at St. Paul has so far recovered that he is able to walk about his room on crutches, and hopes to be able to be out in a short time. He fell on the ice and broke his thigh on the 22d of February, the night of Gov. Hubbard's reception, and being over 70 years of age, it was hardly expected that he would recover.

Prof. Tyndall resigned his connection with the British board of trade and light

house board because of a difference of opinion on a constitution of a board of inquiry into the properties of a particular illuminating power.

Mrs. Anne Eliza Young, of Mormon fame, nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, was married recently at Lodi, Ohio, to Mr. Moses R. Denning, a prominent banker of Manistee, Mich. Mrs. Young's sons were present.

Prof. Sophocles, who has taught his native language many years at Harvard university, has been ill all winter, and will probably never be able to teach again.

Danford Bacon, an old resident of the town of Lansing, died recently of pneumonia.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

London Cable: The new American tariff is having a depressing effect upon the cutlery manufactures at Sheffield, where it has scared the manufacturers so badly that several of them have stopped making stock and thrown several thousand skilled artisans into idleness and prospective want.

Several Sheffield knife manufacturers say that the new American tariff will kill the English cutlery manufacturing, and compel the best knife makers to transfer their business to the United States.

The czar was received at the depot a Moscow on the 20th by a number of grand dukes, princes and generals. The national anthem was played as he drove in an open carriage to the palace, and great crowds cheered him along the route. It is estimated 200,000 persons lined the street from the station to the palace. Order was maintained by an unarmed citizens guard.

The Suez Canal company have announced that they propose to commence the cutting of a parallel canal across the Isthmus forthwith, and have applied the English government for their support in obtaining the necessary concession of land from the khedive.

United Ireland says the pope's circular is clearly the result of bad information at Rome concerning the real object of the Irish party. It also declares that the circular will not make either the priests or the people worse Catholics or worse Irishmen.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for Tynan (No. 1), writes to the New York Herald that a publication in the Brooklyn Eagle, purporting to be an interview with Tynan, is bogus.

In County Mayo, Ireland, great excitement exists over recent arrests, and 200 extra members of the Royal Irish constabulary were drafted in the town.

Dean Bradley has made arrangements to place the bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey, between the tombs of Chaucer and Dryden.

A nihilist emissary from Russia has been arrested in South Bavaria.

Grant on Sherman and Sheridan.

A friend of mine, says a correspondent, who knows General Grant very well, asked him, in the course of a conversation over a cigar the other evening, what he thought of the relative soldierly merits of Gen. Sherman and Sheridan.

"I consider Sheridan the greatest general in the world," Grant replied, and pausing a moment in thought, added, "Yes, without exception." "Sherman," he continued, "is also a great general and soldier, but his liabilities are of entirely a different nature from those of Sheridan. Sherman has a wonderful head for geology and locality. He never forgets a place he once visited, and not only does he remember the place, but in a flash he can tell you exactly what the geological formation of the surrounding country is, what are the natural features, and of course this stands him in good stead in war time."

This opinion of Grant is confirmed by a conversation another friend of mine recently enjoyed with Gen. Sherman. My friend happened to ask him some questions relative to his wonderful and historic "March to the Sea."

"I could never have accomplished it as I did," Sherman said, "had I not been familiar with the entire country. I have always made it a rule to study every place where I have happened to be in my life, and in my younger days I rode all through that part of the country on horseback and made myself familiar with its every detail. I might thought at the time that the knowledge I then gained would be so valuable in later days, not on'y to myself but to the Union."

Dirty Trick of a Bank Tool.

Washington Special: The anticipated receipts for next year have already received a decrease of \$2,500,000 at least, though the decision of Attorney General Brewster, who holds that the tariff law passed by the last session forbids the collection of any more taxes upon capital deposit at banks. It was generally understood when the law passed that the bank taxes were to be paid up to the date of the act. It seems, however, that the bankers had a friend in the framer of the bill, who, by a skillful employment of language, so fixed it that the law is retroactive—three months in the case of the banks not national and two months in the case of the national banks. The law declared the repeal of certain taxes "except such as is now due and payable." The word "payable" was the feather that broke the back of the government camel. These taxes are payable semi-annually, and the last payment upon the basis of the last assessment was upon Dec. 1, 1882, for the banks not national and Jan. 1 for the national banks. The attorney general has ruled that no more taxes are "due and payable" until six months from these respective dates, and at the time the law was passed there was nothing payable and since there is no further collection to be made.

Queen Victoria has created a decoration designated "The Royal Red Cross," to be conferred for special services in nursing the sick and wounded of the army and navy.

McMasters, the new historian of the American people, says that one hundred years ago well persons consumed more medicine than the sick do now.

About ninety years ago the land upon which Cincinnati now stands was purchased by J. C. Symmes for sixty-seven cents per acre.

A man offered \$10,000 for permission to sell liquors at wholesale in Westfield, Mass., for five years, but the authorities refuse.