Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK.

EPITOME OF THE NEWS.

Washington Gossip.

In regard to the resolution adopted on the 8th inst., by the house calling on the postmaster general to examine into the truth in the state cuts to the effect that a British spy named O'Brien had been allowed to tamper with American mails at New York, where plans were laid to trap unfortunate men, some of them American citizens recently tried and sentenced to Liverpool, Postmaster General Gresham said he had absolutely no knowledge of anything of the kind having taken place. Sharpe, chief of postoffice inspectors, has been directed to proceed immediately to New York and personally make a thorough investigation into the truth of the charges.

Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa has prepared a bill for the general pensioning of soldiers of the late war and others. His proposition is to give a pension to every soldier who served for six months in any war, provided he is now pensionable for disabilities. He would have the rating depend entirely upon the character and extent of the disability, and without any reference to rank. Another feature is that every man who served six months, was honorably discharged and has reached the age of sixty-five years, independent of any disability, is given a pension provided he actually needs it.

Secretary Chandler is making arrangements to have the bodies of Lieut. Commander De Long and companions appropriately received upon the arrival at New York. He will direct that a committee of navy officers be detailed to receive the bodies, and they will be accompanied by relatives and friends of the deceased. Upon reaching New York the bodies will be taken to the navy yard, where a temporary vault will be erected in which they will remain until finally interred in accordance with the wishes of their friends.

The following will be inserted in the office regulations of the signal bureau under direction of Gen. Hazen. A white flag with a black center shall be used to indicate a cold wave approaching. Whenever it is anticipated that the temperature will fall decidedly below normal, the assistant in charge of the indications division will send telegrams to the observers at Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville and Cincinnati, "hoist cold signals," and will direct them lowered when the temperature has raised to minimum.

It is rumored in army circles that, since the retirement of Gen. McKenzie, Gen. Crook will be sent to Omaha to take charge of the department of the Platte, where he was formerly so popular, and Gen. O. O. Howard, now commanding there, will be transferred to Arizona, and permitted to carry out certain views as to the settlement of the Indian question on the border.

Senator Hill has introduced a bill to require that a government building be constructed in every city and town of the Union in which the postmaster draws a salary of $1,000 and over. Hill says that this policy would save the government $1,000,000 per year rent.

The president on the 7th inst., nominated Oscar Malmros of St. Paul to be United States consul at Leith, Scotland. The name of E. S. Worthington was also presented for the postmastership at Little Falls, and that of H. Kemper for a like position at Perham.

Postoffice established—Wisconsin, Eden, Langlade county. Postoffice name changed—Iowa, Brown's station, Clinton county, to Brown. Postmaster commissioned: Catharine A Sing, Baltimore, Dak.

Railroad News.

New York, Special: Wall street has witnessed the last year a great shrinkage in the value of the railroad stocks quoted at the New York exchange. The total net depreciation of thirty-four stocks is $229,966,181. The three Villard stocks lead the list with a depreciation of $65,159,768. The five stocks known as Gould stocks come next, with $38,204,900. The union and Central Pacifics and Denver aggregate $36,042,927. The Vanderbilt stocks have depreciated $25,887,597. The roads centering at Chicago show a depreciation of $25,279,715. The coal stocks present a much better showing than expected, and the total net depreciation of the four roads was only $4,366,422. Miscellaneous railroads and the Pacific Mail make up the balance of $34,017,882. How much the leading railroad operators and stockholders, such as Vanderbilt, Gould, Villard and others, have lost by the depreciation will probably never be accurately known; but, from the holdings they have frequently said they possessed, an estimate can be made by the reader of their losses.

The first annual meeting of the stock holders of the Dubuque & Northwestern was held at Dubuque recently. The old board of directors was re-elected without opposition. Work on the new road will be commenced early in the spring, and will be pushed with vigor. Offers of aid are numerous from counties along the probate route. Great satisfaction is felt in Dubuque that the old board, in which the public has entire confidence, was continued. The election of officers will be held in a few days.

Crimes and Criminals.

At Sycamore, Ill., two supposed grave robbers, Wateman and Shinkle, were arraigned the 6th, waived an examination and were committed in default of bond. Although abundantly able to procure bail they considered it safer behind protecting walls out of harm's way. Another shocking robbery has been discovered at Rochelle. The sheriff, while searching a college in Chicago for the corpse of old Mrs. Hoyt, discovered the body of a young girl. An investigation of graves at Rochelle proved the body to be that of Miss Craft, an old schoolmate friend of Shinkle's. Hall and Coffey, the first parties arrested, have been released, it being proven that they were only teamsters, and have given valuable information.

Newton J. Shinkle, who was captain of the Cornell crew when it went to Europe, and was charged with selling out his associates, is the same man who has been arrested for participating in the robbery of the grave of Mrs. Hoyt, at Sycamore Ill.

Personal Gossip.

Sunday, the 5th, at the House of Hope church St. Paul Dr. D. R Breed, the pastor, after his sermon announced that, as previously stated, the congregation was five thousand dollars in arrears in payment for the extensive additions to the building completed in 1883. He was of opinion that the time was ripe for clearing the debt and called Hon. Alexander Ramsey to the chair, Mr. C. H. Bigelow acting as secretary. The chairman felicitously set forth the smallness of the debt a compared with the ability for payment and headed the subscription with two hundred and fifty dollars. Others followed to a gratifying extent and more than two thirds of the $5 000 was pledged in a few moments and the balance afterwards.

John Erwin Nevin, editor of the Pittsburg Leader, died at his home in Sewickley on the morning of the 5th inst., at 11:45, after a protracted illness with Bright's disease. Col. Nevin was forty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Meetings of the Grand Army and press will be held to take action on his death.

It is stated that Minister Lowell was notified by the department of state that his acceptance of the rectorship of St. Andrews was regarded as an act inconsistent with his obligations as the representative of the American government at a foreign court.

Young, seventeeth wife of the late prophet, Brigham, died at Salt Lake of blood poisoning in her fortieth year. Sixteen mourning widows still survive the prophet, fourteen of whom live in Salt Lake.

Gen. Grant, who cannot yet walk on his crutches, is able to say that the report that he is an enemy of President Arthur is a eternally lost lie.

Belle English of Cincinnati, after going to the supreme court, has secured a verdict of $2 500 against her father, for declaring her illegitimate.

Mrs. Lucretia E. Patterson, wife of ex-Senator John J. Patterson of South Carolina, died of heart disease at Omaha.

Senator Anthony goes to the congressional library daily, and appears to be in as good health as as ever.

Alden Speare of Boston has given $40,000 to found a professorship in Boston university.

Casualty Record.

By the fire at St. Louis on the 5th inst. the carpet house of Rosenthal & Co., received greater damage than at first thought. Their stock estimated at $90,000—and damaged, principally by water, perhaps to the extent of $20,000—was insured for $6,300. Another fire between 3 and 4 o'clock the same morning destroyed four or five little shops and frame residences on Chouteau avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Total loss about $10,000; insured for $7,000.

The beautiful new Park theater at Cleveland, O., built to be fire-proof, burned on the 5th inst. The fire is said to have originated on the stage, from a lamp explosion. The loss perhaps is $200,000; partially insured. George Adam's Humpty Dumpty company lose $8 000 to $9,000 worth of property. The First Presbyterian church adjoining was damaged $20,000; insured for $32,000. The park theater loss is variously estimated at $75,000 to $250,000; insurance $40,000.

Morgan Machainer, a railroad ticket agent of the Connotton Valley at Hartville, Ohio, was killed by a spring gun which he had set to catch a ticket thief.

The main building of the county jail at Columbus, Ohio, was burned. Forty-five persons were transferred to the city prison. None escaped.

During the intense cold of Friday morning a little girl whose home was near Potts dam, was frozen to death while on her way to school.

Alice Major and Sarah Marsden of Forty Fort, Pa., highly connected, were drowned while skating.

The Montreal Fertilizing company's warehouse burned Sunday, the 6th. Loss, $3[illegible],000; insured.

The Isabella Furnace company's crusher at Coketon, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $20 000.

A family of eight negroes were burned to death in North Carolina.

Foreign Items of News.

Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera, The Princess Ida, was produced on the night of the 5th in the Savory theater London, which was crowded. The audience was the most brilliant of the season, and the performance a triumph for the authors and management. The music dialogue and scenery were rapturously applauded. Critics pronounced the music as fine as anything that Sullivan has composed. The principal artists and Gilbert Sullivan and D'Oyley Carte were called before the curtain at the close of the performance and received an ovation.

The Gladstone government is at last cornered on the Egyptian question. The realities shirked so long have to be faced. The ministry has been so thoroughly awakened to the emergency of the hour that the members of the cabinet were summoned to London by telegraph, and Sir Charles Dilke, who had gone to the South of France, could not reach Downing street in time. It is now clear that the Mahdi must be fought, and by English troops, or Egypt must be completely and immediately evacuated.

The death of Lasker elicited general expressions of regret in Berlin. Liberal journals refer to the great services he rendered the state by co-operating in the enactment of imperial laws affecting justice and trade. And in exposing the corrupt practices of joint stock companies. Preparations are making for an imposing funeral to the dead statesman.

It is stated that the latest Parisian musical sensation, La Dormeuse Eveile, will shortly, together with its costumes and several of the performers, be transported to America. It will probably be first produced in Boston by Miss Helen Ober, who has acquired the sole American right for the sum of $4,000.

A well-to-do tradesman committed suicide in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. He placed around his neck a flexible iron tube filled with explosives, and was literally blown to pieces. A leg and arm were thrown a great distance. Shreds of flesh were found hanging on trees. The report was heard all over Neuilly.

Mr. Parnell is seriously embarrassed over the resignation of John Daly, member of parliament for Cork. Daly had been ranked as a Home Ruler, but his resignation completes the evidence against him as a deserter from the ranks.

Charles O. Santley, the well-known baritone, and Elizabeth Innes, a wealthy American, were married in London Sunday the 6th.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The weather review for December 1883, at St. Paul shows a slight departure in the mean temperature for the past eleven Decembers. The mean temperature last month was 19.8 degrees, and the verage for the past eleven months was 19 6 degrees. Warmer months of December were had in 1775, 1877, and 1881. The Decembers of 1873, 1874, 1878 and 1882 were slightly cooler, while those of 1876, 1879 and 1880 were decidedly colder. The average rainfall during the past eleven Decembers was 1.26 inch, while the precipitation of last month amounted to 1.56 inches.

The democratic members of the Ohio legislature caucused for officers the 5th inst., resulting: Senate—Elmer White, Defiance county, president pro tem; C. N. Vallandingham, Montgomery, Clerk: Charles Negley, sergeant-at-arms. House—A. D. Marsh, speaker; David Fisher, Hardin, clerk; J. M. Penister, Ross, sergeant-at-arms. This is the slate of the Payne men.

The first biennial report of the Iowa state auditor under the recent law, making June 30 instead of Oct. 1 the end of the fiscal period, has been made. The total receipts were $2 677,812.14, including a balance of $178,551.74 on hand Oct. 1, 1881. The disbursements for the same period were $2,506,307 24. During the past two years the public debt has been paid in full, and the state has the satisfaction of beginning the new year without creditors and with a comfortable balance of $171,504.90 in her treasury.

Putman & Phelps of Boston have assigned all their joint and separate estates for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, $275,000; assets, $225 000, consisting of personal property in and about the tannery, unencumbered real estate and tannery build.

At Santa Fe in the case of the Palo Cattle company against ex-Senator Dorsey, the chief justice has dissolved the receivership, obtained by Mr. Dorsey and returned the property and business to the company, The case involved $800,000 worth of property, and was closely contested.

The failure of Dietrich & Co., wholesale bag and canvas manufacturers, San Francisco, is announced. Liabilities, $376,000; assets, $348,000. They owe in New York.

Anthony Comstock is arresting New York liquor dealers who display a Piper Heidsick advertising placque with a decollette female on it.

George Rothmuller, editor of the New York Figaro, has been sued for $200,000 lib l by Gustave Amberg of the Thalia theater.

A. B. Anderson, jeweler, Milwaukee, has made an assignment to Conrad Carlson. Liabilities $35,000, and assets $15,000.

The deaths in Chicago for the year just ended were 11,555, cholera infantum leading with 751.

St. Paul's building record for the year aggregates 3,567 buildings, costing $8 240,450.

Philadelphia banks pay $10,000,000 of semi annual dividends this month.

Memphis has funded $3,500,000, of her $5,000,000 debt.

Putnam & Phelps, Boston, assign for $275,000.

Philadelphia built 3,737 new buildings last year.

Jerome Norris, butcher of Helena, has failed.

Portland, Oreg., claims 25,336 population.

Retaliating Upon France.

P. H. Kelly of St. Paul, received on the 7th inst., a telegram from Armour & Co., Chicago, requesting him to send a telegraphic message to Washington impressing upon the Minnesota delegation in congress the importance of a repeal of the French prohibition of pork, and asking the co-operation with other western members in a movement to pass retaliatory measures at once Mr. Kelly, when asked what he thought of the retaliating plan, said in his view the proper course to take was to exclude from America all French wines and fabrics which are not up to a proper standard. A representative from the firm of Beaupre, Keogh & Co. took a similar view of the subject, but added in an aside that Armour was pretty well loaded up with pork, and was naturally anxious to have something done to help him out. This movement on the part of Armour and his friends is probably in support of a resolution of inquiry introduced in congress two or three days ago.

Lieut. Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, stationed at Fort Keogh, M. T. appeared on the 9th before the retiring board, that met at head quarters, Fort Snelling, for the purpose of being examined with a view to his being retired.

The funeral of identified victims of the convent fire who were residents of Belleville, Ill., took place on the 10th.

Secretary of State Von Baumbach is in very poor health, and his physicians recommend a few months of Bohemian springs. The secretary seriously contemplates the European trip prescribed.

Mackey paid a Monte Christo price for six gallons of fifty-nine year old whisky, of which he sent two gallons to President Arthur and a like amount to Bob Ingersoll.

The Cardinal McCloskey golden jubilee fund, with which to erect a marble pulpit in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, amounts to $10,000.

A year ago the Chicago city counsel placed a rental of $10,000 per year on the site occupied by the Exposition building, where the National Republican convention was held four years ago. All efforts to compromise the claim having failed, the mayor has notified the Exposition company to vacate the premises. It was in this building that it was expected to hold the National convention.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Monday January 7.

SENATE.—Reconvend after the holiday recess. Little business was done beyond the introduction of bills of minor importance, resolutions calling on cabinet officers for information and the consideration of the new rules; that authorizing the president of the senate to designate a substitute to act three days being adopted.

Senator Gibson of La. introduced a bill to facilitate reform of the civil service, providing for the repeal of all laws limiting the tenure of office of United States district attorneys, justices of supreme courts of territories, surveyors general of public lands, collectors of customs, naval officers and surveyors of ports of entry, and such officers shall be appointed by the president, subject to the approval of the senate, and be renewed at the pleasure of the president. It also provides that such officers furnish bonds every two years, and renew their expiration papers. The president shall, at the opening of congress, submit to the senate the names of such officials removed by him, with reasons for removal in each case.

The following nominations were sent to the senate:

J. A. Leonard, consul at Calcutta.

United States consuls—Robert J. Stevens, Palermo; Bolivar J. Pridgen, Piedras Negras; Oscar Malmros, Minnesota, Leith; Frank H. Mason, Marseilles; John L. Kaine, Wisconsin, Cognac; George Gifford, Basle.

Michael H. Fitch, California, receiver of public moneys, Pueblo, Colo.; Thomas Wrong, Kansas, receiver of public moneys, Concordia, Kansas; Adolphus G. Leming, Arkansas, register of the land office at Dardenelle.

Reuben A. Allen, Ohio, agent of the Indians of Blackfeet agency, Montana.

Postmasters—H. Kemper, Perham, Minn., S. G. Worthington, Little Falls, Minn.; O. B. I. King, Harlan, Iowa; Jonathan Maxson, West Liberty, Iowa; P. O. Babcock, Monticello, Iowa; E. Cavilier, Pembina, Dak.

The senate confirmed:

George R. Sage, United States district judge, southern district of Ohio; William A. Woods, United States district judge for Indiana; James R. Hollowell, United States district attorney of Kansas; William J. G. Albrath, associate justice of the supreme court of Montana; A. W. Shelton, Maryland, associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona; John G. Gosmann of Nebraska, Indian agent for the Crow and Creek Indians, Lower Brule agency, Dakota; Andrew Mason, New York, superintendent of the assay office at New York; Frank J. Clausen, Louisiana, melter and refiner of the mint at New Orleans.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced increasing pensions and to otherwise benefit soldiers and sailors of the late war; regulating interstate commerce; authorizing the president to retaliate against countries which prohibit the importation of American cattle or swine; against lottery advertisements in newspapers; amending the Chinese immigration act; for the construction of the Hennepin canal; for bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri and other rivers; repealing the law requiring publication of notices before making final proof of homestead entries; repealing tonnage duties on certain American and foreign vessels; protecting innocent purchasers of patent rights; for allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; abolishing the tax on tobacco; extending the bonded whisky period; consolidating internal revenue, and custom districts; preventing undue contraction of the currency; putting lumber on the free list; for a public building at Winona; prohibiting the issue of treasury and bank notes of smaller denominations than $10; reducing the duty on wool.

Tuesday, January 8.

SENATE.—Secretary Lincoln sent to the senate a list of the officers of the army at present on detached service. The total of absentees from their regiments foots up 341. Of these forty four are at West Point, and fifty-seven on sick leave. Many of them are on staff duty.

The new rules were discussed. A special message was received from the president on Mississippi river improvement.

Provision should be made not only at once, he says, but sufficiently for the undertaking. The Hennepin canal is also included in the recommendation, but not in the positive spirit with which the other scheme is treated Commerce, including, first of all, the important transit of wheat from the upper valley, and cotton from the lower valley, is the capital argument advanced, and really the only one necessary.

The following nominations were confirmed:

Postmasters—Lewis G. Worthington, Little Falls, Minn.; H. Kemper, Perham, Minn.

Receivers of public moneys—James Braden, Indiana, Walla Walla, Wash; Arthur J. Shaw, Lewiston, Idaho; Charles F. Gardner, Sacramento, Cal.; T. J. Sherwood, Marysville, Cal.

Registers land office—Jeremiah D. Hyde, Visalia, Cal.; John C. Bradley, Marysville, Cal.; David Walker, Bodie, Cal.

The senate discussed the new rules at great length.

HOUSE—Bills and resolutions were introduced appropriating, immediately, $1 600,000 for Mississippi river improvement; putting salt, wood, lumber and other articles on the free list; limiting the amount of public land to be acquired by aliens; to purchase trade dollars with fractional coins; for free ship material, and authorizing the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States; prohibiting the importation of foreign labor; reducing the salaries of heads of departments; for a public building at La Crosse; or the admission of the state of Washington; extending the money order system to the state of all counties having 2,000 inhabitants. Several constitutional amendments were proposed.

Wednesday, January 9.

SENATE.—In the senate the same discussion about the rules was continued. Mr. Frye threw some spice into the dull monotony of the dull proceedings, by an attack upon the commerce committee, which he said should have something better to do than spending its time in distributing a proper proportion of river and harbor money to each congressional district. He declared that the shipping of the country demanded some attention which had declined since 1861. This Senator Vest took to be a reflection upon the confederacy, and was netled to a characteristic speech. Senator McMillan defended the commerce committee He said there was much difference of opinion in regard to such dues and it was not clear that they should be abolished. With regard to the work of the committee on commerce, Mr McMillan said that during the last congress it made eighty reports on a great variety of subjects. The merchant marine had not been neglected. With regard to the river and harbor bill, he thought it one of the most useful and beneficial bills that congress has to deal with, and criticisms made on river and harbor bills would apply to other bills also. The proposition which was to create an international improvement committee to take away the jurisdiction of the commerce committee over river and harbor bills, was not acted upon when it came time to go into executive session.

HOUSE.—From the very warm discussion over the preliminary disposition of the president's message and the report of the Mississippi river commission in both houses of congress it is evident that congress will find some other work besides tinkering with the tariff. The house devoted almost the entire day to the question of reference. Three committees claimed jurisdiction on this subject—Reagan's committee on commerce. Willis' committee on rivers and harbors, and King's committee on Mississippi river improvement and levees. The gist of the fight lay in the supposition that the reference to the King committee meant what the president recommended—a separate bill and a liberal appropriation for the Mississippi. A warm contest of words for supremacy over this important measure was the result. Over three hours of the session were used up in disposing of the matter, several roll calls being taken before it was finally settled in favor of the committee on rivers and harbors.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the proper committees to inquire into the advisability of retaliatory legislation against countries which exclude American meats. A bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter was reported. The secretary of the treasury asked for an appropriation of $15,000 for printing $1 and $2 treasury notes. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Herr Lasker of Germany were adopted.

Thursday, January 10.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced for the establishment of a United State postal telegraph company; prohibiting the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements to equalize soldiers' bounties; for the construction of the Hennepin canal. Correspondence was laid before the senate showing a bad state of affairs in the Yellowstone park. The resolution requesting the secretary of the interior to suspend the issue of land patents or certificates to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad company until congress investigates was adopted. The new rules were debated, and the clause in rule 26 providing for a committee on internal improvements was stricken out.

Van Wyck of Nebraska called up his resolution to direct the secretary of the interior to abstain from issuing certificates or patents to the New Orleans & Pacific Railway company. Mr. Ingalls of Kansas thought it would be better to "request" the action than to "direct" it. This brought out Van Wyck in his strongest style. He declared that the supreme court of the United States had discovered that only the constitution and the desire of a land grant railroad was the inevitable and irresistable law of the country. He proposed to question the right of the roads to supreme authority.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution was introduced for the immediate appropriation of $10,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river. Adjourned till the 14th.

Minnesota State Prison Fire.

The Sash, Door and Blind Shop of the Northwestern Car Company, Burned at Stillwater.

At about 10 o'clock Thursday night the 7th fire was discovered inside the prison wall in the sash door and blind shop, and almost instantly swept through the whole building, embracing pattern, hard wood and wagon shops and boiler room. The flames then swept over the engine, blacksmith and cooper shops and all were consumed and total loss. By strenuous efforts of the fire department the building containing a large amount of valuable mouldings and manufactured lumber was saved; also the ironclad building containing patterns of all castings. The cellrooms were not injured, and the prisoners all remained in their cells. The other buildings within were saved—the machine, paint and boiler shops and foundry. The fire was under control at 12:30. The cause of the fire is unknown. The state loss on buildings and Northwestern Manufacturing & Car company on stock are all covered by insurance. The building burned was owned by the state. The fire caught in the wood-working shops of the penitentiary lying west of the engine and boiler room, cooper shop, blacksmith shop and bolt room, and started in the glazing room. The portions destroyed are the new shops erected in 1882. The inspectors for the State have insurance on the shops and all buildings to the amount of $50 000. When the fire burst out and showed its magnitude the warden and his assistants chained the convicts together in gangs and called out the State militia, who responded under Capt. Merry, fifty strong. The convicts were very docile and no stampede occurred. There was no occasion for removing the convicts from the building, and nothing was done save to take the men out of the cells and chain them. Warden Reed and Deputy Warden Hall were cool and managed the men excellently.

The Northwestern Manufacturing & Car company owned some of the machinery and the stock on hand. Their loss will foot up between $125,000 and $140,000, about half covered by insurance. The total loss by the fire on everything is estimated at about $25,000; insurance, $90,000 to $100,000.

The contract for the office work of the First National bank of St. Paul was in the hands of the Northwestern company and the loss on this alone will be $4,000.

The insurance of the state on the portion burned is about $12,000. The loss by the state on the portion of the penitentiary burned will foot up about $75,000.

The Boston Journal puts an evident truism very concisely when it says: "The modern weather prophet, of the Vennor-Wiggins type, exists chiefly for the purpose of beguiling the public into the purchase of his almanacs."

Rev. Dr. A. A. Watson of Washington, N. C., has been unanimously elected Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese by the convention at New Berne.

Mr. Huntington, the railroad millionaire, is put down as worth $50,000,000. He is 65 years old and has no family of his own blood. An adopted daughter is the sole heiress.