

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

At the commencement of the weeks business in congress a bill was placed before the senate before introduced by Mr. McMillan, to provide for the erection of a public building at Winona. It appropriates for this purpose \$100,000 and \$20,000, or so much thereof as necessary, for the purchase of a site.

The resolutions of the St. Paul chamber of commerce and Minneapolis board of trade opposing the forfeiture of Northern Pacific land grants were presented by Mr. McMillan. Bills were introduced admitting Dakota as a state and providing for carrying on river and harbor improvements by contract. Bills passed authorizing the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin, and providing agricultural lands for the Southern Utes in lieu of lands hitherto provided. The debate on national bank circulation was resumed.

William H. Dickson was confirmed as United States attorney for Utah. Nominations—Emanuel J. Swanstrom, Minnesota, receiver of public moneys at Duluth; Zachary T. Benton, Montana, receiver of public moneys at Helena; William R. Wheaton, California, register of the land office, San Francisco.

Several resolutions were presented in the house by Mr. Washburn of Minnesota, from the chamber of commerce of St. Paul, requesting the Minnesota senators and representatives to endeavor to secure the ratification of the treaty with the Sioux Indians for opening the Sioux reservation for settlement and against revoking or impairing the grant of lands to the Northern Pacific railroad company.

Mr. Nelson introduced bills for the relief of Charles E. Molen and Anna W. Osborne.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Washburn today for the relief of citizens engaged in the suppression of the Sioux Indian war in Minnesota in 1862. He also introduced a bill granting a pension to Hiram Ranney.

There was no session of the house Tuesday. The legislative session of the previous day did not adjourn until nearly morning, and the members were too much exhausted for another session. The scenes and incidents of the past night were too much for them, and members repaired to their residences for the rest of the day. No committee meetings were held. The scene of the night took place about two o'clock. Hiscock, Reed, Morrison and Tucker taking the principal parts; and after a public exhibition Morrison and Hiscock both apologized for unkind personalities used in the heat of debate.

The following resolution was agreed to in the senate: Resolved, That the secretary of the interior inform the senate when and how many acres of indemnity lands were certified or patented to railroad corporations in Iowa, to whom grants of public lands were donated; also whether any such roads are now claiming more indemnity lands, and what quantities.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the senate passed a bill fixing the time for holding terms of circuit court and district courts of the United States, Northern district of Iowa. It fixes the time for terms as follows: At Dubuque first Tuesday in April and third Tuesday in November of each year; Fort Dodge third Tuesday in January and June; Sioux City second Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October. Mr. Sewell's bill appropriating \$600,000 per annum for militia passed.

A joint resolution appropriating \$150,000, to be expended for educating Indians was adopted in the house.

In the senate a bill reported by Mr. McMillan, from the committee on commerce, was passed, giving the secretary of war authority to compel the alteration of railroad or other bridges spanning navigable waters of the United States, which may be obstructions to navigation.

A bill was introduced to enlarge and strengthen the Sny levee on the Mississippi river. The bill for punishing persons for feigning passing United States officers or employees passed. A joint resolution was adopted appropriating \$10,000 for the contingent fund of the senate to defray expenses incurred in investigations. The national bank bill was again debated. Adjourned.

During the session the speaker laid before the house the following message from the president: To the House of Representatives—I transmit herewith the report of the secretary of state of the 21st inst., whereby your honorable body, and through you the people of the United States may become apprised of the generous contribution made by her Britannic majesty's government towards the efforts for the relief of Lieut. Greely's Arctic exploring party, by presenting to the United States the Arctic steamship Alert. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

When the reading of the message was finished, Mr. Randall called for the reading of the report in full. The offer was so generous, coming from a friendly power, it ought to be treated with respect. The report of congress secretary of state was read and several times applauded.

Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent that the communication be spread upon the journal of the house. He further asked that the communication be referred to the committee on foreign affairs with the object of having a more formal and appropriate recognition of the act of the British government. [Applause.] "I object!" exclaimed Mr. Finerty.

Mr. Randall then put his request in the form of a motion, and it was agreed to, Messrs. Finerty and Robinson (N. Y.) alone voting in the negative.

Finerty declared that the United States should not be put to shame by the acceptance of any such favor.

"We are too great a nation," he said, "to humble ourselves so far as to receive assistance of that sort. If we have no ships of our own, we have money enough to buy them, and the British flag shall not float over American seamen. The members of congress who vote for accepting the offer will sign their political death warrants, and the party that favors it will insult the Irish-American voters, who will resent it at the next election."

The committee on foreign affairs will report on the subject early next week, and when it comes up in the house for action Finerty will be heard from.

The military appropriation and post route bills passed the house.

The Markets.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 51c; bid May \$1.00%. Corn—No. 2, 54 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 35c. Rye—No. 1, 59c. Barley—No. 2, 58c@58 1/2c. CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 82 1/2c@83 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 82c@83 1/2c. Corn—54c@54 1/2c. Oats—32 1/2c@33c. Rye—58c. Barley—62c@63c. Flax Seed—\$1.54. Pork—\$17.62 1/2@17.75. Lard—\$9.55@9.60. Hogs—\$6.40@7.25. Cattle—\$5.00@5.75. ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.00; No. 2 hard, 97c@98c; No. 1 regular, 96c@97c; No. 2 regular, 95c. Corn—No. 2, 51c@52c; new mixed, 45c@48c; rejected, 44c@45c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 31 1/2c@32 1/2c. Barley—No. 2, 60c; No. 3 extra, 48c; No. 3, 38c. Rye—No. 2, 55c. Ground Feed—\$8.00@9.00. Corn Meal—\$2.00. Bran—\$1.25@1.30. Baled Hay—Wild, \$3.75@6.25; timothy, \$4.00. Live Hogs—\$5.50. Dressed Hogs—\$7.00. Timothy Seed—\$1.15@1.25. Clover Seed—\$5.50@6.50. Potatoes—22c.

GOTHAM.

Letter to Troy Times.—While men die, New York lives. Her merchant princes pass away, but the city survives the loss in the rush of an increasing population. The tremendous centralization of the business of the continent on this spot forces it to a ceaseless growth, and then the centering of trade in certain localities here leads to values which really seem fabulous. In the more common streets of this city land is worth from \$2,500 to \$360,000 per acre. In the best part of Broadway its value is increased to \$2,000,000 per acre, but in the vicinity of Wall street its value is immensely increased, because this locality is the money heart of America. The land on which the Drexel building stands cost its present owner at the rate of \$14,000,000 per acre. It occupies the corner of Wall and Broad streets, which may be considered the most valuable corner on this continent, and yet, when I was a Broad street clerk, in 1840, this very place was occupied by a hat store. The corresponding value of property in this neighborhood has been illustrated by the recent sale of the corner of Broad street and Exchange place, which was at the rate of \$15,000,500 per acre.

Standing on the Drexel corner you may see men entering their offices with rapid step, and if you could follow them you would find that their transactions, though of enormous sums, were accomplished with the smallest amount of words imaginable. No time to waste, when so much is to be done in a few hours. The day here is from 10 to 2 o'clock, and one house, (Trevor & Colgate), closes an hour earlier. Such men are always ready to act, hence there is less need to talk. If any one attempts a conversation he will find himself politely but positively neglected. Men may talk at their leisure, but not in the hearing and excited street. Across from Drexel's is the United States treasury, where \$80,000,000 of government funds are held, and the rear of the treasury on Pine street faces the great Turner building. Close by is the old solid firm of Vermilye & Co., who are very successful bankers. All around, as you cannot but feel, is wealth, not in lands, or in any representative shape, but in money. Here money reigns. Money is the theme. Moneyed men are only important, and if you want to see them, just come to this centre of capital.

The tendency of business to centralize renders the largest structures profitable, and the Produce Exchange covers an acre and a half. Its rental will include 300 offices, and the latter are in demand at high rates throughout the business part of the city. D. O. Mills charges \$9 per square foot on the best floors of his immense building. Thus an office 15x20 will contain 300 square feet, and therefore will rent for \$2,700 per year. The Boreel building in Broadway, being more distant from the financial centre, is cheaper, and yet one would think it dear enough, since the rent is \$6 per square foot. These buildings yield rich returns, and generally pay from ten to fifteen per cent. on the investment. In the course of a few years the entire lower part of the city will be covered with buildings of this kind, and the adjacent landholders will form companies and their property will be represented by shares of stock.

Generated Poisons.

There are three views respecting the origin of most infectious diseases.

The first is that they originate from impalpable poisons, produced from filth during some of the chemical changes which its particles undergo in certain conditions.

A second is that they are due to living organisms, mostly microscopic plants, introduced into the system through the mouth or lungs, the product of living germs outside of the body.

The third is in part like the second, but it claims that the living germs, are generated directly, apart from all parent germs, from elementary particles of filth, during the various processes of their decomposition and recombination.

The last view is held by the advocates—not a large number—of the theory of "spontaneous generation."

The first is the old view, and is still maintained by many strong advocates. The second is a wholly modern view, and rests mainly on the discovery of the parasites by the microscope.

Filth, however, lies at the basis of every view, even the second holding that filth is a hot-bed for the rapid growth and multiplication of the germs, and that its influence on the human system is to lower its vitality and thus make it good soil for their development. Hence these diseases are now universally known as filth diseases.

The following are fresh illustrations of the connection between disease and filth. A severe epidemic of diphtheria recently broke out in the Blind Asylum, Batavia, N. Y. An investigation by the State Board of Health showed that the drain, which conducted the sewerage to a swamp back of the institution had fallen in pieces and was wholly blocked by the surrounding earth.

One of the citizens of Chelsea, a well-known lawyer, lately died from a very violent attack of typhoid fever. A child had recently recovered from the same disease. This same child had previously had attacks of scarlet fever and diphtheria. The house was a fine one, and everything that met the eye was scrupulously neat. But on tearing up the basement floor—at the urgent request of the family physician—there was found beneath an immense mass of filth, the sewerage-pipe being broken in two places.—Youth's Companion.

Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail

Is a good old maxim, but no more reliable than the 'oft repeated verdict of visitors that

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA,

is the Queen City of a magnificent county and the most beautifully located of the many new and prosperous places of North Dakota. It is the

Permanent County Seat of Griggs County, and, though only a few months old, already has a representation in nearly every branch of business and each man enjoying a profitable trade. Plenty of room for more business houses, mechanics or professional men. Cooperstown is not only the

TERMINUS OF THE S. C. & T. M. R. R., but is also Headquarters thereof. In short, the place is, by virtue of its situation

The Central City of the Central County of North Dakota.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER! THE COMMERCIAL CENTER! THE FINANCIAL CENTER! THE RAILROAD CENTER!

and the outfitting point of settlers for fifty miles to the North and West. The energetic spirit of Cooperstown's citizens, who in most cases have not yet reached the meridian of life, the singleness of purpose and unity of action in pushing her interests, have resulted in giving her an envious reputation for business thrift even this early in her history.

GRIGGS COUNTY

is the acknowledged Eden for settlers and home-seekers. Its soil is unsurpassed; its drainage the very best; its climate salubrious, and its railway advantages par-excellent. Public land in the county is becoming scarcer every day, yet there are still thousands of opportunities for the landless to get homes.

GREAT STRIDES

toward Metropolitan comforts have been made in Cooperstown and the wandering head of the weary traveler can here find rest and entertainment at an

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOTEL,

erected at a cost of \$21,000. The man who becomes a citizen of Griggs county's thrifty capital can have, without price or waiting, the advantages of

GOOD SCHOOLS AND SPLENDID SOCIETY.

The rapidly growing embryonic city of Cooperstown is surrounded on all sides by the very richest lands in North Dakota. Cooperstown, situated as it is in the very heart of a new and fertile region, must boom to keep pace with the

UNPARALLELED RAPID DEVELOPMENT

of the surrounding country. When you stop and consider the facts you will realize the advantages this new town enjoys. It being the terminus of a railroad, the entire country makes it a

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT,

a fact demonstrated by the merchants already established and enjoying big trades. Cooperstown is not an experiment but is built on the solid rock of commercial industry. Sound investments can be made in Cooperstown city property or Griggs county farm lands by applying to the

COOPER TOWNSITE CO., Cooperstown, D. T.,

Or J. M. BURRELL, Sarborn, D. T. Plans sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.