Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAT.

The floods of the Ohio and tributaries are rapidly subsiding. A full realization of the damage is said to be apalling while the fear of future experiences of the same sort operates as a discouragement to any effort.

Companies for cremation of the dead have been organized in Eastern and Southern cities, and spots selected for the erections of furnaces. This disposition of the remains of the dead was somewhat revolting at first to relatives and friends, but time is gradually wearing away objections, and cremation may eventually come into general practice. Stranger things have happened in this world.

The lists of failures are growing shorter and the signs of improvement in business are becoming more frequent. Confidence is being restored, and that means better times. Nobody expects a revival of speculative booms but the outlook for legitimate business is much better than for months past, This is especially true of the northwest, where the field is open for labor and capital, and is not glutted with the one or the other.

A dispatch from East Saginaw, Mich. says that Col. Hunt, a lately deceased millionaire who had a keen appreciation of humor, bequeathed in his will $5,000 to the mother of Charles Brown ("Artemus Ward"), and a similar sum to Eli Perkins and Josh Billings. Some of the neglected humorists cannot see why Eli Perkins should be virtually designated as a humorist as he has always been classed, whether justly or otherwise, as one of the tribe of Annanias and Saphira. The funny men will now understand that pleasant words rather than satirical are most relished by millionaires.

The old Credit Mobilier, supposed to be dead and buried, with the reputations of not a few statesmen concerned in it, is revived in the United States circuit court at Boston, in a suit involving $16,000,000. The opinion of the court is in substance, that the trustees, Thos. C. Durant and six others, to whom was assigned the contract between Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific Railroad, have failed to account for many millions of dollars due under that trust to the stock holders of the Credit Mobilier of America, and that the trustees have been guilty of wilful negligence and misconduct in the managements of the trusts.

A passage in Queen Victoria's diary, lately published has created something more than passing interest, in view of certain expressions showing that all the sympathies of her majesty went out to the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war, and that had she possessed the power to direct it, the strength of England would have been thrown into the scale against France, yet she was powerless. Says the queen, apropos of a sermon which she attended at Crathie Church, and which was preached by one of her favored and most favorite pastors: "Doctor McLeod gave a splendid war sermon. Without mentioning France, he said enough to make every one understand what he meant when he pointed out how God would punish wickedness and vanity and sensuality. The chapters he read were really quite wonderful for the way in which they seemed to describe France." * * * This passage has stirred bad blood in France, and a feeling of irritation which will continue to rankle in the minds of Frenchmen, and which already finds expression.

A couple of years ago Miss Sallie McLean, a bright Connecticut girl, utilized her observations as a teacher by writing a clever book entitled "Cape Cod Folks," which gave some excellent pictures of the quaint types of character to be found in that corner of New England. Miss McLean was utterly without experience as an author, and was so indiscreet as to use some of the real names of the people whom she described. This naturally provoked their great indignation, and although the publishers changed the names in later editions of the books, the person most aggrieved, one Nightingale, brought suit for damages. The publishers showed that they were free from malice, but the jury, nevertheless, held that they ought to suffer for their negligence and awarded the young man $1,005 as a salve for his wounded feelings. As the publishers testified that the use of the names had already eaten up all the profits of the book, Miss McLean's first venture in authorship was a failure in pecuniary results at least, though she has reaped a rich reward in other respects.

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Washington Gossip.

A bill was introduced by Mr. McCoid authorizing the construction of bridges across the Wisconsin, Chippewa and St. Croix rivers.

Henry C. Ely, a prominent merchant of New Haven, Conn., who has been insane for seven years, murdered Jacob J. Harden, who was visiting him.

Ex-Senator Spencer proposes to bring suit for $50,000 damages against Attorney General Brewster for defamation of character and injury to his business.

Frank Brady, tried in St. Louis for killing George McCarthy, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and punishment fixed at fifty years in the penitentiary.

The movement to secure the appointment of Postmaster General Gresham to the circuit judgeship in the Seventh judicial district is a serious one, and is undoubtedly made with his consent.

The department of state has received a telegram from Eugene Schuyler, United States minister to Greece, saying that the prohibition of the importation of pork from this country into Greece has been abolished.

The house judiciary committee has unanimously agreed to report favorably a bill to increase the salaries of judges of the United States courts. It is said that the salaries of the district judges will be fixed at $5,000 and the circuit judges at $7,000.

Postoffices established: Minnesota Movold, Polk county. Montana Victor, Missoula county. Postmasters Commissioned: John Watts, Ames, Iowa; George E. Eberhardt, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Elias Skinner, Munson, Iowa; Solomon H. Keeler, Medford, Wis.; Michael Genaine, Dover, Wis.

Commissioner Loring has laid before the president the report of the commission appointed to examine the swine industry of the United States. It is emphatic in the statement that there is no condition surrounding the industry which tends to propogate disease or render pork unhealthful.

The house claims committee submitted a favorable report in the case of Col. Thomas Worthington, for supplies furnished at Camp Dennison, Ohio, during the rebellion. The claimant, however, after endeavoring to secure recognition for his service for over twenty years, dies in Washington in abject poverty.

Secretary Folger will reply to a resolution adopted by the house, asking whether there would be any delay in the payment of the tobacco dealers' claims for rebate under the law of last session, that it would take the present force at the disposal of the department two or three years to pay the $3,000,000 claimed as rebate. He will ask for more clerks.

The supervising architect's office is being gradually cleaned out and purified by Mr. Bell. the young man from Iowa who was appointed to succeed Hill last year. He has already won not only the confidence of the president and secretary of the treasury, to whom he is immediately responsible, but has won the respect of congress and the contractors who seek government work.

The English press generally condemn the brutality of the Bismarck letter on the Lasker resolution. Berlin correspondents give some piquant extracts from the attacks in the semi-official press on Minister Sargent's American career, while the Times, ignorant of the famous personality of the Hon. Thoman Porterhouse Ochiltree, makes the unconsciously amusing comment that as the name of the proposer of the resolution is Scotch, he is presumably a a sensible man.

Speaker Carlisle has received a letter, addressed to him personally by several of the most prominent members of the Liberal party in the German reichstag, expressing their high sense of appreciation of the action taken by the house of representatives as a token of respect for the memory of the late Herr Lasker. The letter expresses a hope that the two nations may develop and continue in friendship. Among other signatures are those of V. Bunsen, who visited America the past summer, and Frederick Kapp, formerly a lawyer in New York, members of the executive committee of the Liberal party.

William B. Cash, who fatally shot Marshal Richards and James Cowart in Cherow, S. C., was followed by the sheriff's posse to the house of his father Col. E. B. Cash. When the pursuers approached the house Col. Cash defied them, and said that his son should not be arrested at present as public opinion was too strong against him. The sheriff posse then retired for consultation. The officers of the law counsel moderation, but many of the young people are in favor of capturing young Cash, at all hazards, dead or alive, and over the dead body of the elder Cash, if necessary, a cordon has been placed around the house to intercept the fugitive should Cash attempt to escape. Richards and Cowart are still alive, but no hopes are entertained of their recovery.

The Criminal Calendar.

A prominent and rich young merchant in Montreal has married the notorious woman known as "The Countess."

E. Marks & Sons, jewelers of Troy, N. Y., were robbed of between $40,000 and $50,000 by burglars.

Fifty-five thousand photographs of Col. Sudeikin's murderer have been circulated throughout Russia. A reward of 10,000 roubles is offered for his capture or 5,000 roubles for information leading to his arrest.

Fredrick Baum, a well-known merchant of Dallas, Tex., has been arrested on seven charges of forging bills of lading in connection with the famous Texas Pacific cotton swindles, for which Easton Cammock is awaiting trial, was jailed in default of $14,000 bail.

Dr. Elmore, a well-known citizen of Lunenburg county, Va., returning home, was met by a negro, who asked him if he had ever been to hell. Elmore replied no, and the negro said: "It's time for you to be there," and fired at Elmore twice without effect. The negro attempted to run, but Elmore shot him dead.

F. T. Bradley, collector of customs at Emerson, was arrested by provincial police and brought to Winnepeg the 24th, charged with certain manifests of coal consigned to the Canadian Pacific railroad, the duty on which was many thousand dollars. He is also charged with the embezzlement of $4,000 from the custom house. Bradley's property in Emerson was siezed by the crown.

At Morrisville N. Y., Mrs. Haight was sentenced to be hanged April 18 for the murder of her husband Feb. 27, 1883. When asked why sentence of death should not be pronounced Mrs. Haight said: "I have not hurt my husband by word or deed. I am not guilty. On the night of his hurt I was entirely helpless, and could not get up or down."

Miscellaneous News Notes.

San Francisco Chinamen gave $3,200 to flood sufferers.

The Seligmans have begun to export $20,000,000 of gold.

The estate of A. B. Johnson, the Utica suicide, is but $19,000 short.

Charlie Kenzie, an Ohio convict, falls heir to $75,000 by an uncle's death.

Minneapolis has corralled a good-looking team of base ball professionals.

Fong Ah Chuck, a Chinese athlete of Portland, Or., is training to meet Sullivan.

Buckly & Co., dry goods Utica, N. Y., failed for $50,000, will resume business in March.

John O'Sullivan, a St. Louis lumber merchant, assigned. Assetts, $3,000; liabilities not known.

The steamer Great Eastern has been purchased by the British government for a coal hulk at Gibraltar.

The deacons of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, cut down the appropriation for music one-half, and the choir, which is the best in the city, have tendered their resignations.

Chicago, Special. Among the marriage licenses granted on the 23d at the county clerk's office, was one to Mr. William C. Watrous, St. Paul, and Julia A. Wilcox, Middletown, Conn. Later in the day the register at the Leland hotel bore the legend, "Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Watrous, St. Paul, Minn.," so it is to be presumed that the gentleman and lady made quick use of the document obtained in the morning.

Prof. A. Graham Bell, who takes great interest in deaf mutes, fears that by intermarrying this class of people are likely to increase in proportion to the general mass. He finds from records of the various asylums and institutions that there is a great tendency to inter-marriage among them, and that especially where the deficiency is conghital it is likely to be repeated in the offspring.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

A large meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic was held recently in Brooklyn, N. Y., to take action to aid the veteran soldiers of the Southern army in their efforts to raise funds to build a home for disabled soldiers of the south. A committee was appointed to decide upon the best means of raising money for the purpose, and a resolution was adopted recommending that a grand demonstration be given. Henry Ward Beecher was invited to preside, and J. W. Foster, chaplain in Chief-of-the Grand Army, to deliver an address.

Foreign Flashes.

Thomas Milner Gibson, formerly privy councillor and president of the board of trade, is dead in London, aged seventy-seven years.

Foote, editor of the Free Thinker, completed his year's imprisonment at London for blasphemy, and Bradlaugh, with 2,000 sympathizers, met him at the gates of the prison.

London wine merchants are badly off, owing to the decrease in the consumption of all wines, except claret and champagne; but the whisky trade flourishes. A Scotch train the other day consisted of twenty-four cars laden entirely with whisky.

A strong movement is on foot in the Austrian province of Galicia in favor of emigration to America. The magistracy of East Galicia has unanimously petitioned the governor of the province to prohibit the sale of passenger tickets for American ports.

Arch Dale, appointed high sheriff of Fermanagh, Ireland, is reported as saying that if he ever got a Parnellite at one end of a rope he would give a very heavy tug at the other end. The Parnellite members of parliament intend to question the government in regard to this language.

Arthur Wellesley Peck was unanimously chosen speaker of the house of commons the 26th. Mr. Peel made an eloquent speech, thanking the house for the way his name had been received. At the conclusion of his speech he was conducted to the chair, amid the cheers of the house.

It is a notable sign of the times that Lord Ernest Hamilton, an artistic conservative candidate for a popular constituency, had last week to pledge himself against any allowances to the queen's grandchildren. The lordling added with a sigh that her majesty's family are very prolific.

Col. Magendie, who has critically examined the ruins caused by the explosion at the Victoria railway station, London, thinks the explosion was due, not to gas, but to some powerful compound. The report is current that the parcel left in the cloak room was intended for use against the house of parliament and that it exploded accidently.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia arrived at Berlin recently at the head of the deputations which came to congratulate the emperor upon the seventeenth anniversary of his entrance into the Russian order of St. George. The German Crown Prince Frederick William met the grand duke at the station and gave him a hearty greeting.

Wolff, in the Paris Figaro, explains that the banquet tendered Meissonier is not a demonstration against Mrs. Mackay, but in recognition of the fiftieth year of Meissonier's artistic life. Gerome presided. Wolff has given assent to the presence of an American artist. The American colony, sympathyzing with Mrs. Mackay under the insults offered by the French press, want to know the name of this artist.

Shortly after 1 o'clock on the morning of the 25th a terrible explosion occurred in the cloak room of the Victoria railway station, London. The explosion was undoubtedly dynamite. A large portion of the roof was blown off and nearly all the glass-work in the station destroyed. Seven men have been sent to hospital with severe injuries. Extensive damage was done surrounding property. Detectives are actively inquiring into the matter. All three hypothesis of gas, gunpowder and dynamite are advanced and discussed, dynamite being the favorite theory.

The report comes from Auckland that the government schooner Julia, which is regularly employed in procuring laborers from the different groups of islands in the Pacific to work on sugar plantations in the Sandwich islands, recently landed at the island of Nanonti with about thirty returned laborers. The returned laborers belonged to the islands of Tarawa and Apiang, in the same group, the people of which have been at constant warfare with the inhabitants of Nanonti. The returned laborers on landing seized a number of young girls and ravished them, which provoked a fight with the inhabitants, who were armed only with clubs and spears. Twenty Nanontis were killed and many wounded.

Record of Cassualties.

Griggs & Foster's warehouse, St Paul, burned on the 24th. Loss, $130,000.

At Emigrant Gap, Cal., 1,000 feet of snow sheds have been crushed by the weight of the snow.

Torkel Aageson of Black Hammer was killed by his horse jumping off a bridge and crushing him.

The hospital building, tailor shop and bakery of the Michigan state reformatory prison at Ionia were burned. Loss on the building, $10,000; on contents, $500.

The Welsh Calvanistc Methodist church, situated near the Normal school building, Mankato, burned recently. The building was a small wooden one, and was partially insured.

The village of Cassville, W. Va., was visited by a fire on the 22d, causing a loss of $20,000, including two hotels, three business houses and a number of residences. The insurance was about $12,000.

Mallory & Allen's clothing store at Corsicana Tex., with a saloon adjoining, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 24th inst. The other buildings were badly damaged. Total loss, $50,000; insurance unknown.

A fire on the night of the 24th destroyed the hoist house, engine rooms and minor buildings connected with the works of the Calumet Iron and Steel company at Cummings Station, twenty-five miles southeast of Chicago. Loss roughly estimated at $30,000 to $50,000.

Notwithstanding the sufferings and exposure occasioned by the flood, the deaths in Cincinati last week were fewer than for the corresponding week of 1883. Last week the deaths numbered ninety-seven, and for the corresponding weeks of 1883 and 1882 they were 145 and 102 respectively.

An explosion occurred in the Bank of Commerce, Montreal, caused by a messenger named Shaw entering avault in which gas was escaping with a lamp. The windows were shattered, and the building otherwise damaged. Shaw and two clerks at the desks were injured, but not thought seriously.

About 7 o'clock on the evening of the 23d a west-bound freight struck Andrew Peterson, while lying drunk on the railroad track three-quarters of a mile west from Cokato, Wright county, Minn. Conductor McGuire brought him back to Cokato. The pilot struck him in the back part of the head, making a large fracture in his skull. His recovery is extremely doubtful. The strangest and most remarkable part of the occurrence is that this is the same man who only three hours before was with Peter Peterson, who was killed near the same spot by the afternoon passenger. He returned to town after that accident, proceeded to get drunk, and about dark started for home the second time, and lay down on the track and was run over. Coroner E. G. Chilton of Howard's Lake was telegraphed and is there viewing the remains of Peter Peterson, which have not yet been moved from the depot. The coroner thinks it will not be necessary to hold an inquest over the dead body. Peter Peterson is known to the community by the name of "Coffee Pete," and Andrew as "Strong Andrew." Both were addicted to the use of strong drink.

Personal Points.

Col. Thomas Worthington of Ohio died Saturday, the 23d.

M. R. Williams, a witness in the Thomas Nathan murder at New York, is dead.

G. C. Barrington died of heart disease while looking at the corpse at a New York city funeral.

Mrs. Brown of Austin, Texas, left $100,000 to her husband. Three children sue him to break the will.

Gen. Lee's daughters, Mary and Mildred, were present at the inauguration of their father's statute in New Orleans Friday the 22d.

The pope has conferred on the Hon. Edmund Dunne, formerly chief justice of Arizona and now at the head of the San Antonio colony, the title of count, with reversion to his male descendents.

Mrs. Lathrop, wife of Rev. N. Lathrop, died in Dundas Friday night, aged fifty-five years. She has lived in Minnesota since 1856. Mr. Lathrop is a well-known Methodist Episcopal clergyman of this state.

George Hunt, of the United States Smelting company of Philadelphia, which failed for, $165,000, says that he is ruined. The property was lost through his nephew, who speculated and lost heavily. The nephew has absconded

J. L. Geoghegan of Chicago, a member of the delegation from that city which went to Washington last week to urge the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the democratic national convention, died at Willard's hotel on the 24th of pneumonia.

Frank Lombardy, a contractor on the Duluth & Iron Range road, left Duluth Jan. 26 for Nogaunee, since which nothing has been heard from him. His wife believes he has been murdered, as he had $400 or $500, and perhaps $1,000, with him at the time of his disappearance.

M. Clemenceau has returned to Paris from London much pleased with the tenement dwellings of that city, but was horrified at the slums, which surpass in degrading filth and wretchedness anything in Paris. The infiltration of socialism into English politics struck him as a remarkable sign of the times.

Judge E. S. Williams of Chicago died Monday, the 25th, after a painful illness of more than three months' duration, of inflammation of the heart. Dec. 18, while sitting in his office he was suddenly attacked with severe pain in the region of the heart, and was immediately removed to his boarding house on Lasalle avenue. He had never been able to leave his bedroom from the day he was taken home insensible.

At the Wendell Phillips memorial service Saturday night, the 23d inst., Fred Douglass made the principal speech, and, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to say that Robert Lincoln, like Wendell Ppillips, always resented indignities to the colored race, and, as an illustration, referred to the recent Harvard banquet which Lincoln declined because of the alleged insult to Prof. Greener, colored. Dr. Loring of Massachusetts, the commissioner of agriculture, and one of the committee in charge of the banquet, took the floor as soon as Douglass had ceased speaking, and said that Mr. Lincoln did not stay away because Mr. Greener was not invited, but because he was detained by business connected with the distribution of money to the flood sufferers. He further said that no attempt had been made to proscribe Prof. Greener on account of his color, but that in the distribution of invitations he had been "overlooked."

Rail and River Notes.

Michael Scanlan, a brakeman on the Hastings & Dakota road, was run over and killed by a train near Vermillion station.

Our Foreign Complications.

One of the most influential members of the house committee on foreign affairs says in regard to the Lasker matter:

We shall have to wait, at all events, until the official resolution reaches us from Bismarck. Then we shall have to do something to maintain the dignity of the country in a proper way, and I think we can do it without much trouble; but it is an unpleasant business. The resolution ought never to have passed. It was a blunder on our part, and we shall have to make the best of it and preserve our dignity. Neverthless, the reply of Bismarck is the severest snub this nation has received for many a day. Read between the lines, and you will see that there is all through it contempt for our government. It was undoubtedly intended as an insult. It is couched, to be sure, in diplomatic phrase; but it cuts to the bone. It is the taunt, too of a man who has an army of 700,000 men behind him, and a navy in a very much better condition than our own. And this is not the only matter that we are in trouble about. We seem to have diplomatic complications in all quarters. The Hewitt-West incident is not an agreeable matter, and we can not tell whether that has ended yet; and as for South America, our diplomacy in that quarter has left a great deal to be desired, and the United States is not in a very good condition, so far as war-like appliances go, to make haste to resent insults even from a fifth-rate power.

Dakota.—A Substitute for Harrison's Bill

There seems to be great difficulty on the par of the senate committee on territories to arrive at a conclusion regarding the admission of Dakota. The other day it was given out positively by a member of the committee that the Harrison bill had been agreed to and would be reported to the senate, but it was not reported. Now it transpires that the committee have since that time gone over the whole subject again, and a member of the committee says they had agreed upon a substitute for the Harrison bill. The bill now agreed upon will be termed the committee bill, and creates a new state out of Dakota south of the 46th parallel. It totally rejects and ignores the Sioux Falls convention and constitution, and provides a commission consisting of the governor, chief justice and United States attorney of the territory to district that portion of Dakota for the purpose of selecting delegates to a constitutional convention, to be held at Yankton in December next. The election of delegates to this convention will be held on the 4th of November next. The bill gives the same territorial organization to North Dakota as now exists for the whole territory, including four judges, and names Bismarck as the capital of North Dakota. In other respects the bill is identical with the Harrison bill.

Representative Hewitt Vindicated.

In compliance with requests made by Representative Hewitt (N. Y.), and Representative Belmont, of the house committee on foreign affairs, have made public the letter addressed to the former by the British minister, which was submitted to the committee last Thursday. It is as follows:

British Legation, Jan. 14, 1884.—To Dear Mr. Hewitt: In reply to your note yesterday, asking me whether in the course of the social visit you were kind enough to pay me some days ago, you said or did anything which could be construed as an apology for your action in moving the resolution adopted in the O'Donnell case, I have only to say I did not regard what you said to me in the light of apology for the resolution, but an explanation of the peculiar circumstances which prompted it on your part, in the interest of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries. This impression was moreover strengthened by your allusion to the moderate language, in your opinion, of the resolution which you gave as a reason why you thought the request for delay in the execution of O'Donnel's sentence should be granted and by your saying that other resolutions less considerate in form had been proposed to you, and, as you were informed, would have been offered if you had not framed one so satisfactory to both sides of the house as not to meet with a single objection which would have defeated it. I may add I could not presume there was any evidence from what you said of any want of sincerity on your part in moving the resolution in question. Believe me yours very truly.

L. SACKVILLE WEST.

Dakota to be Divided and the Southern Half Admitted as a State.

The senate committee on territories has agreed to report a bill providing for the admission as a state, of that portion of Dakota, south of the 46th parallel. The bill is similar in many respects to the bill reported by that committee at the last session of congress. It [illegible] most features like ordinary "enabling ac[illegible] and

Provides for organizing a state to be known as Dakota from that part of the territory of that name south of the 46th parallel. A constitutional convention is to be held on the second Tuesday in December. Delegates to be elected Nov. 14, next. This convention is to include 120 delegates, the unusually large number being required to represent the people of the embryo state. Delegates are to be elected from single districts. Usual grants of public land for educational purposes are made and a provision included requiring the new state to assume debts incurred for erecting such public buildings as are located within its limits.

The bill leaves the northern part of the territory with a territorial organization, but its name is not yet agreed upon. Pembina, North Dakota, Mandan and other names have been urged upon the committee, but no selection has been made, and the committee is open to suggestions. Delegations at present in the city have insisted strenuously on the name of North Dakota, but the committee, while appreciating the natural tenacity felt for the name, have unanimously decided that it would not be a good selection.

Big Fire in St. Paul.

On the afternoon of the 24th inst., fire was discovered in the huge storage building of Griggs & Foster, on lower Third street, St. Paul. The building with its contents, which were wholly consumed, was a four-story and basement structure, 200 feet frontage on Third street and eighty feet frontage on each Broadway and Pine streets. It was of pine, and was sheeted over with iron, making it a so-called ironclad. It was built two years ago, and valued at $25,000.

The occupants of the west half of the building were the Mast, Buford and Burwell company, dealers in agricultural implements, sleighs and buggies. They had in the building a stock valued at about $60,000, of which $45,000 belonged to them and $15,000 was shipped to them on commission. The basement of the east half of the building was used as a storage room by Glidden, Griggs & Co., who had it filled with groceries valued at about $25,000. The first floor was occupied by Brand & Co., stove dealers of Milwaukee, as a branch warehouse, and their stock is roughly estimated as valued at between $10,000 and $15,000. The manager of the St. Paul branch, J. W. Goldschmidt, also used a part of the floor for his rooms, and he had about $1,000 worth of furniture in them. The second and third floors were used by the St. Paul Harvester Works as offices and storage rooms. Their stock consisted of a personal property, twine and machinery and some storage goods, all valued at about $10,000. The aggregate loss is estimated at $134,000 and the insurance $107,000.

The Greenback National Convention.

The following is the official call of the National Greenback Labor party to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the United States, to be voted for at the coming presidential election, will be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, May 28, 1884. Each state is entitled to four delegates and four alternates at large, each congressional district two delegates and two alternates, each territory two delegates and two alternates, and the District of Columbia two delegates and two alternates. Therefore, all who are in accord with the views set forth in the platform of said party in 1880 are respectfully requested to meet in convention in their several states, territories and districts on or before May 1 and select delegates and alternates to said convention.

[Signed] JESSE HARPER, Chairman,
LEE CRANDALL, Secretary.

The following are the names of a committee appointed to assist the chairman and secretary in arranging details:

H. Z. Leonard, chairman, Logansport, Ind.; John M. Potter, secretary, Lansing, Mich.; B. W. Terlinde, treasurer, Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles Jenkins, Beloit, Iowa, and W. S. Kenworthy, Oskaloosa Iowa.

The death of ex-Minister Partridge at Portugal is very much regretted here, and the lamentable circumstances surrounding it give great sorrow to his friends. He was a Marylander by birth, and a diplomat by profession. His family was of the oldest and most aristocratic in the state, and he, like his ancestors, was a strict churchman, and led a blameless, honorable life.