

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAY.

The fact that we have to go to England to buy two ships with which to organize an Arctic expedition is a striking illustration of the poverty of our own country in this respect.

The stockmen in Montana were jubilant over the winter weather until February, when a change came over the scene. A dispatch says the cold and snow of February has made it cold rustling for cattle, and in some places they are dying every day.

The destruction of property during the winter by fires, floods, tornadoes and other causes has been almost unprecedented, and to this calamitous record must be added serious loss of life, particularly at the South.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction in Manitoba arising from various causes, and sensational newspapers are endeavoring to make a few pennies by inciting the idea that a revolution is at hand that will disconnect that province from the Dominion and annex it to the United States.

When the Forty-sixth Congress passed the act cutting the duty of quinine the dealers threatened that the price should not be reduced, and for years an effort was made to retain, through a business combination, the charges which legislation had interfered with.

The following is from the San Francisco Commercial Herald and Market Review, which speaks in enthusiastic terms of the future of California as a wheat producer: "In the great valley of valleys watered by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers there 30,000,000 of acres of lands suitable for wheat, and at least 20,000,000 of acres can be depended on in good seasons to produce twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre.

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Washington Gossip.

The United States supreme court declares rejected legal tenders to be still legal tenders.

The United States supreme court denies habeas corpus in the Georgia Ku Klux cases.

A bill was introduced in the senate to constitute Seattle Washington Territory, a port of delivery within the collection district of Puget Sound.

The house committee on military affairs ordered a favorable report on the bill giving army telegraph operators, who served as such in the late war, the same right to homestead entry allowed enlisted men.

The grand jury has reported to the court that they had examined witnesses regarding the alleged unlawful acts of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood in connection with the prosecution of the pension claim of one Jane Dorsey, and had ignored the charge.

The house committee on invalid pensions has agreed to report a bill to allow the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair of Missouri \$5,000 and a pension of \$50 per month for money expended and services rendered the Union cause by her husband during the war.

A bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Beck to regulate the retirement of army officers provides that hereafter all officers who may be recommended for retirement by disability by a retiring board shall be placed upon the retired list in the order of the recommendations by said board.

The memorial to congress petitioning for an investigation of the official conduct of Comptroller Knox, and Bank Examiner Needham, in connection with the Pacific bank collapse, has been forwarded from Boston to Washington. It bears the signatures of about 100 stockholders of the defunct institution.

The following postoffices have been assigned to the third class, presidential, and salaries of postmasters fixed at amounts stated: Carlisle, Ky., \$1,100; Flemingsburg, Ky., \$1,000; Aitkin, Minn., \$1,000; West Plains, Mo., \$1,000; Windsor, Mo., \$1,200; North Bend, Neb., \$1,000; Weeping Water, Neb., \$1,100; Greenville, Tenn., \$1,000.

The senate committee on railroads have reported favorably Mr. Sawyer's bill, granting the right of way to the Cincinnati and Clark's Fork Railroad company. Petitions very largely signed have been forwarded from Livingston, Cincinnati and Cooke City, strongly urging that congress grant a right of way through the park to this company.

Senator Ingalls' bill to relieve from the obligation of secrecy the surviving members of the court martial that tried Fitz John Porter is a bill to allow Gens. Hunter and Ricketts to tell all they know about the trial, as they are the only survivors. Mr. Ingalls is an opponent of Porter, and he is not at all the man to introduce a bill without knowing precisely what he could accomplish with it.

The house committee on Indian affairs are considering Mr. Washburn's bill to open the Indian reservations in Minnesota and consolidate the Indians on White Earth reservation. Mr. Washburn and Capt. Blakeley have had hearings before the committee in behalf of the bill, and Joseph Robert of St. Paul has spoken in opposition to it, and in the interest of the Mille Lac Indians.

The naval bill, which has passed the senate authorizes the president to construct seven steel vessels for the navy, consisting of one cruiser of 4,500 tons displacement, one cruiser of 3,000 tons, one dispatch vessel of 1,500 tons, two heavily armed gunboats of 1,500 tons each, one light gunboat of 750 tons, and one gunboat of 900 tons. It further authorizes the construction of one steel ram, one cruising torpedo and two harbor torpedoes.

The treasurer of the United States has prepared a statement showing that the total amount of standard silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to March 1, 1884, was \$106,125,119; held in the treasury offices and mints, \$124,822,339; outstanding, \$38,302,720. Of the amount held by the treasury, there are held to redeem outstanding silver certificates, \$96,247,721, leaving owned by the treasury, \$30,574,618.

Additional steps toward enlarging the pension lists is taken by a bill introduced into the house: That all persons actually engaged in the suppression of the Sioux Indian war in Minnesota, in 1862 and not belonging to any organized militia, but called into service by the sheriffs of the several counties of Minnesota, be and they are hereby placed, in regard to pensions, on an equal footing with persons provided for by the act of July 4, 1864.

Gen. Horatio G. Wright, chief of engineers, will be retired from the army this week, after forty years of active service, and will probably be succeeded by Gen. Newton, who has had charge of the Hell Gate improvements at New York. Gen. Wright has a brilliant military record and stands very high as an engineer. He is, though over sixty years of age, he is in excellent physical condition, and might serve for several years longer, for the good of the service.

For the third time since the war the supreme court on Monday decided that the much-abused greenback was constitutional money and legal tenders for all debts, public and private. The decision rendered to-day was to the effect that treasury notes reissued under the act of 1878 was as good as the original money. The first decision in this particular was by Chief Justice Chase in 1867, the second in 1871, and to-day the opinion was read by the justice clerk, which was concurred in by entire court.

A decision was rendered in what are known as the Ku Klux cases, which stand on the original docket under the title ex parte in the matters of Jasper Garrettsburg and others. They are petitions for writs of habeas corpus to release a number of persons now imprisoned under judgment of the United States circuit court for the Northern district of Georgia, rendered after the trial and conviction of the prisoners for the offense of threatening, beating and otherwise intimidating colored voters at elections in Georgia for members of congress. The petition was denied.

W. A. Burleigh, formerly delegate in congress from Dakota, but now a resident of Montana, was before Springer's committee on March 1st, and examined relative to the official conduct of Judge Conger, one of the district judges of Montana, recently succeeded by Judge Colburn of Indiana. The witness testified that Judge Conger was under the influence of liquor so often that business suffered. Burleigh has seen him go to sleep on the bench while important cases were being tried. The delay in appointing a successor to Judge Conger, Mr. Burleigh asserted, cost the district from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Joaquin Miller appeared before the house committee on territories and gave his views on the Mormon question. He characterized the Mormons as cranks and Guitans, and opposed repressive measures, only tending to incite them to further lawless acts. He suggested that they be allowed to settle in the territories, and that the government should take the history of all such measures. Polygamy, he thought, was on the decrease, and he described education as a panacea for the ills for which the people of Utah suffered. The Mormons, as a people, were, in his opinion, extremely ignorant persons, led by crafty and enormous impostors, and that it was necessary to bring them back to the paths of morality was to show them their true condition.

The new Kansas Representative Edward H. Funston, elected by 5,000 majority to congress from Kansas, in place of Haskell, deceased, was born in 1837 in Clark county, Ohio, graduated at Carlisle academy in that county, was three years a union soldier and lieutenant of the Sixteenth Ohio battery. He wrought a farm from the unbroken prairie in Allen county, Kansas, in 1877, where he now lives. He was annually elected to the lower house of the Kansas legislature in 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, was a speaker of the house in 1875, has been vice president of the state board of agriculture and member of the republican state central committee. He was elected to the state senate in 1880, and was president pro tem. His term expires the present year.

In the supreme court, a decision was rendered on what are generally known as the 5 per cent land cases, viz., the State of Iowa and State of Illinois against Noah C. McFarland, commissioner of the general land office. These were petitions for writs of mandamus to compel the commissioner of the general land office to make a statement, of the account between the States of Iowa and Illinois for the purpose of ascertaining what sums of money are duo said states under the acts providing for their admission to the union, which authorized the payment to them of 5 per cent net proceeds of public lands lying within their limits which should be sold by congress. The question presented by the cases is whether or not public lands located by military bounty land warrants come within the scope of the acts above mentioned—that is, whether such lands are "lands sold by congress." The court holds that under the act of March 3, 1845, relating to the admission of the State of Iowa into the union, or act of April 18, 1818, for the admission of the State of Illinois into the union, by which 5 per cent of the net proceeds of lands lying within the state, and afterward sold by congress, is reserved and appropriated for the benefit of the state, the state is not entitled to a percentage on the value of lands disposed of by congress in satisfaction of military land warrants. The writs of mandamus prayed for are therefore refused and the petitions dismissed.

Personal Points.

Irving's gross receipts to Saturday night were nearly \$400,000.

Mrs. Nilsson pays taxes on \$125,000 worth of New York real estate.

John Guy Vassar has given Vassar college \$30,000 for chemical apparatus.

Justice Banyon, one of the oldest and best known officials in Chicago, is dead.

Dr. D. F. Robertson of Port Jervis, N. Y., inventor of a flying machine, dropped dead on Saturday, the 1st.

Dr. Robert Coleman, medical inspector of the confederate army of Northern Virginia, is dead, aged fifty-four.

Maj. Eugene M. Baker, Second cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Maginnis, and ordered to Fort Custer.

Gen. Grant has laid aside his crutches and dispensed with his doctor's attentions. He walks with a cane and drives out often.

Mrs. Porter of Baltimore has had her marriage annulled, it coming to light that her husband was a lunatic when she married him.

Rather than stay out of the Catholic church, Rev. Frank Baruum of Boston has forfeited \$100,000 left him by his father on this condition.

Asst. Surgeon William I. Kneeder, U. S. A., who was recently appointed to a vacancy in the medical department with rank of first lieutenant, has been ordered to report at headquarters department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

A saber wound in the mouth, displacing several teeth, was the only mark by which Jerome Oodlin's body could be identified at Lena Delta. At the funeral his brothers removed the gilt letters "U. S. N." from his coffin, and substituted "C. E.," representing his profession of civil engineering. The coffin was one provided by the navy department.

A letter from Rome to the Baltimore Sun says: "The model in clay, in its rude form, of the national Garfield statue is now completed. It is superb in physique. The likeness is perfect. The figure will be, from foot to crown, just seven feet high, and all in the finest Carrara marble. In about twelve months the entire work will be finished and duly presented by Ohio to the nation, filling a place of honor in the capitol."

Foreign Flashes.

It is announced that great stagnation exists in the shipping interests upon the Tyne. There are 124 vessels idle and 1,500 men out of employment.

English detectives in New York have been provided with portraits of suspected dynamiters. The police believe the dynamite used was made in France.

The Deutsche Tagblatt says: "Minister Sargent has so compromised his government that if the latter does not wish further embarrassment it must dispense with his services."

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to insure the safety in London of Buckingham palace. The movements of all persons found lurking around the neighborhood are closely watched.

Le Paris says: Bismarck has not only outraged the American republic, but has defied the world. But democracy has more serious things to think about than to mind this insolent challenge.

The American consul at Dundee has asked the captain of whaling vessels to keep a lookout for Lieut. Greely in Baffin's bay, in view of the possibility of his drifting from Smith's sound on an ice floe.

Paul de Cassagnac, Bonapartist, writes in the Paris Matin urging that the Bonapartists and Royalists should unite with a view to effecting the downfall of the republic. Napoleonist and Orleansist, says are only different labels for the same sort of cordial.

Peter Jones, alias Burke, and Thomas McGinnis have been arrested at Cork on suspicion. They are thought to account for themselves, and it is probable that they may have been implicated in the recent dynamite outrages. Their photographs have been sent to the London police.

A convention was held at Emerson, Manitoba, on the 4th to secure the immediate building of the Hudson Bay railway, from the north-west corner of Lake Winnipeg to Fort Churchill, on Hudson bay. Said railway to be built, owned and operated by the provincial government, and in such way as to secure minimum rates of freight on exports and imports.

Cornwallis West, in a letter to the Times says, the time has come for England the demand of a friendly government protection from the attempts of O'Donovan Rossa and his blood-thirsty crew. German newspapers, referring to the dynamite outrages in London, say England is now reaping the fruits of her hospitality to anarchists and cut throats from all parts of the world.

An important meeting of British shipowners was held in London recently, to consider proposed legislation affecting the interests of members. Hasty legislation regarding merchant shipping was deprecated. The sentiment of the meeting was embodied in a resolution, which was the enormous interest involved demanded that the proposed bill be referred to a select committee.

The police of Paris are convinced that the advanced Irish party has made Paris its headquarters in Europe for the preparation of its dynamite schemes. The Inspector Nationalist colony includes representatives of three centers of the Irish Republican brotherhood. The first section comprises the former Fenians, James Stephens, John O'Leary and Gen. MacAdamas. The last named disavows belonging to the society.

The trial of Christian August Selmer, minister of State for Norway, under articles of impeachment, concluded before the highest or supreme tribunal with his being adjudged guilty and sentenced to forfeit his place as minister and his membership of the royal council, and to pay 18,225 kroner costs (about \$5,000). This impeachment by the odeshing, or the lower house of the Norwegian parliament, is an event of much political interest.

British troops entered Tokar, Egypt, at noon Saturday. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when 4,000 rebels, holding the town, fled. Osman Digma is encamped eight miles distant from Suakim. A battle is expected with him when the British troops return to Suakim from Tokar. All reports commend the steadiness with which the British moved on Tokar. The square in which they advanced to battle was never broken. The determination and bravery of the rebels is shown in the fact that when they were charged by the cavalry, great numbers of them threw themselves upon their backs on the ground, and speared the horses of troopers as they dashed over them.

London Cable: Minister Lowell and Earl Granville had a conference Saturday lasting over an hour on the subject of the recent dynamite explosions, and the discovery of dynamite packages and machines of alleged American manufacture. Earl Granville suggests that a strict overhauling of the luggage of all passengers from America, for ports of Great Britain be made before allowing the passengers to disembark. The statement is published that the French government has given assurances that it will assist in the discovery of the men engaged in the dynamite business, and that all vessels hereafter arriving at French ports from America will be thoroughly searched.

Record of Casualties.

The loss by the overflowing along the Red river, La., is very great on stock and forage. Most of the plantations for 100 miles above Shreveport on the west, and several on the east side are under water.

Henry C. Kelsey, secretary of New Jersey was blown from a fast train from Philadelphia to New York, while stepping from one car to another. He was blown a rod from the train and rendered unconscious, but will recover.

At Waterville, Me., a fire destroyed the Fiber Ware company's factory, Jeremiah Furbushes' sash factory and E. T. Crommett's grist mill. Loss, Fiber company, \$25,000, partially insured. Furbushes, \$10,000; insurance, \$4,500. E. T. Crommett, \$22,000; insurance, \$1,300.

The governor of Kansas, is in receipt of a dispatch from Lieut. Gov. Jimmy Neosho Falls, Woodson county, stating that the mouth and foot disease has broken out among cattle in that vicinity. Already 100 head are affected, and the disease is spreading. He asks the governor if there is any law by which it can be stamped out. The governor telegraphed to Leavenworth and to the commissioner of agriculture at Washington to send a surgeon.

The Criminal Calendar.

Robert E. Miller committed suicide in a sanitarium at Buffalo, a victim of melancholia. From papers, Miller is supposed to have been from East Assiniboine, Mont., and to have been quartermaster's clerk. His place of residence was Belleville, Ky.

In a street fight Monday evening, growing out of a difficulty between white and colored men, Frank Langston, son of Prof. John M. Langston, United States minister to Hayti, shot and killed James Spencer, and seriously wounded John S. Williams, two spectators, both colored.

M. C. Harris, editor of the Daily Horse Shoe, and associated press agent at Hot Springs, Ark., accepted the urgent invitation of the citizens' committee to depart, and left immediately. He was notified to stay away. Harris' offense consisted in the prostitution of the Western associated press in behalf of the gambling element, and maliciously misrepresenting the facts of the situation, thirty visitors from all parts of the United States, including E. B. Washburne of Illinois, denying the existence of any such state of civic affairs as was related in the dispatches.

At Parker, Turner Dakota, a man named Oliver Parker, his wife and their small child arrived there from Neola, Iowa, procured a team and rode five miles into the country to a claim Parker had filed upon. They were met at the door by a man with an ax, who dealt terrible blows on the heads of Parker and wife, nearly killing them. He then almost kicked the life out of the little child. Afterward the assailant took a gun from the shanty, and disappeared across the prairie. Parker managed to crawl a mile through the snow to a neighbor's house, and gave the alarm. There is very little hope of the recovery of any of the three persons. A reward of \$200 is offered for the arrest of the assassin.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

South Carolina has 613 inmates in her asylums.

Dartmouth college is to have a new \$50,000 library building.

Connecticut's census shows \$144,406 school children in the state.

The New York market is glutted with potatoes. Thousands of car loads remain unsold.

Real estate on the hills in towns along the Ohio is going up. Business men propose to get away from the flood district.

Cape Cod people object to having the cape made an island by the canal, and some lawsuits are threatened for damages.

The Mississippi legislature proposes to impeach Gen. J. Argie Smith, state superintendent of education for drunkenness.

Three hundred men in Russell & Co.'s agricultural works in Massillon, Ohio, refused to go to work on account of a new system of time-keeping.

Gov. Cleveland of New York has signed the bill prohibiting the making of contracts for the labor of convicts in the state prisons and penitentiaries.

Robert F. Wolcott, who thirty years ago published the Liberator, the organ of the abolitionists, fell dead recently in a Bromfield street store, Boston. He was over eighty years old.

The bar association of Philadelphia has adopted resolutions suggesting to the justices of the supreme court that it would be eminently proper for them to wear judicial robes during the sessions of the court.

The new cotton mill at Taftville, Conn., is now the largest in the world. The old part is 750 by 75 feet, and the new part 500 by 100 feet. One thousand hands are employed in the mill. A big ball celebrated the completion of the addition.

dismissal of Capt. E. B. Hubbard. He will have the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster.

Bishop Clarkson, of the diocese of Nebraska, is lying very ill at his residence in Omaha from congestion of the lungs. His friends are extremely solicitous as to the result. At last account, however, the bishop was somewhat easier.

The price of quinine advanced another 20 cents March 1st, sales being made at \$1.95 in five ounce cans and \$2 per single ounce, a total advance of 35 to 40c per ounce, as a result of the Powers & Wightman fire at Philadelphia. A further advance is anticipated.

The Connecticut Prohibition state convention made the following nominations: Governor, Elisha H. Palmer; lieutenant governor, Franklin H. Sage; secretary of state, Aaron Morehouse; treasurer, Edmund Tuttle; controller, Calvin S. Harrington. Delegates to the national convention were appointed.

The bill in relation to federal interference in elections passed the Virginia senate by 19 to 10—a strict party vote, the Democrats in the affirmative. The bill provides that whenever judges of election are arrested by United States officers they shall either close the polls, canvass the vote and make their returns or swear in substitutes.

The wrestling match at St. Louis, between Christol and Gallagher, for \$250 a side, Græco-Roman style, best two out of three falls, was won by Christol. Another contest between Christol and a stranger calling himself Peter Mezey, said to be a Spaniard from New Orleans, for a purse of \$50, resulting in favor of Christol after a severe and fierce struggle.

The new year brings the customary annual statistics and reports of board of health and institutions. As usual they are startling. The number of deaths from casualties throughout the world is not over-estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand, including the victims of earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, fires, etc. New York City had nearly thirty-four thousand deaths, including twenty persons reported to be daily, including twenty persons reported to be one hundred years old. Of deaths about one-tenth were caused by Bright's disease, which must either be on the increase or more frequently diagnosed than it used to be. Though only one death is attributed to poisoning by rice whisky, probably many cases of Bright's disease are caused or hurried to their end by "good old rice." Friends, there is a "note in your rice" which speeds your end, view it as you may.—Ed. For No. 11 From Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Rail and River Notes.

Alex. Mitchell denies that Manager Morrill is paralyzed.

The Western division of the Northern Pacific is again open.

A contract for grading the first sixty miles of the Sault Ste. Marie has been let.

It is officially announced by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe that George W. McCrary has been appointed to the office of general consul.

In the supreme court recently the case of Daniel Rice, appellant, vs. The Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company, appealed from the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota, was decided Monday. The decree of the lower court was affirmed.

General Manager S. S. Merrill of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, has had a stroke of paralysis and will leave in a few days for Florida. The information is obtained from private sources, and is to the effect that he may never be able to take up his work again.

Albert Antisdal's appointment as general superintendent of the Northwestern division of the American Express company, with headquarters at Milwaukee instead of Chicago, has been made assistant general superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co., with headquarters in San Francisco.

The latest issue of The Northwest announces the appointment of G. V. Sims, late private secretary of Vice President Oakes, as general agent of the Northern Pacific line. Mr. Sims is at present on his way to Puget sound to familiarize himself with the road before sailing for Europe.

The railway Gazette says there was a total of 147 accidents during the month of January, in which 56 persons were killed and 240 injured. As compared with January, 1888, there was a decrease of 21 accidents, but an increase of 1 killed and 41 injured. The opening month of the year was thus considerably above the average of last year in all respects, especially in the number of injured, which was larger than in any month reported for a long time.

The new Wisconsin Central line into St. Paul will be very close to 100 miles. It will leave the main line at Chippewa Falls, cross the St. Croix above Stillwater, not touching that city, except by a branch line. It will run due west from there, crossing the St. Paul & Duluth track about four miles this side of Stillwater, and again, just east of Lake Phalen. The line is as direct as the country will allow. It keeps from ten to twelve miles north of the Omaha throughout, so as to penetrate the valuable timber district of Wisconsin. It crosses the North Wisconsin Branch of the Omaha and Richmond.

Condition of the National Treasury.

The progressive reduction of the revenues is plainly visible in the public debt statement for February. During the month the obligations of the government, less cash in the treasury, were reduced \$2,582,588, though the interest-bearing debt was lessened \$9,161,350 by the payment of called bonds. The average monthly reduction during the eight months just closed was \$8,572,759, against \$12,820,733 during the corresponding period last year. During the past twelve months the amount of bonds held to secure national bank circulation has been reduced \$18,500,000, indicating a contraction of \$17,000,000 in bank currency. The volume of paper currency in the country, however, is greater by \$26,000,000 than on March 1, 1888, owing to an increase of \$35,288,000 in gold and of \$8,222,301 in silver certificates.

Democratic Campaign Committee.

The democratic congressional campaign committee met in Washington on Monday evening, the 3d, and organized for the coming campaign. The following executive committee was appointed:

On the Part of the Senate—Senators Garland, Keena and Gorman.

On the Part of the House—Representatives Paige, Roserans, Stockslager, Stevens and Murphy.

The following is a full list of the campaign committee, as at present organized: Alabama, H. A. Herbert; Arkansas, A. H. Garland; California, W. S. Rosecrans; Connecticut, W. W. Eaton; Delaware, C. B. Love; Georgia, A. H. Colquhoun; Illinois, R. M. Townsend; Indiana, S. M. Stockslager; Iowa, J. H. Murphy; Kentucky, James F. Clay; Louisiana, M. C. Blanchard; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Massachusetts, H. B. Lovering; Michigan, N. B. Eldredge; Mississippi, H. L. Muldrow; Missouri, A. M. Dockery; Nevada, George W. Cassidy; New Jersey, W. H. Fielder; New York, B. S. Stevens; North Carolina, Clement Dowd; Ohio, D. R. Paige; Oregon, J. H. Slater; Pennsylvania, William Muttler; South Carolina, Samuel Dibble; Tennessee, I. G. Harris; Texas, R. G. Mille; Virginia, John S. Barbour; West Virginia, John E. Kenna; Wisconsin, P. V. Deuster; Florida, H. M. Davison; Arizona, G. H. Orury; Montana, M. Maginnis; Wyoming, M. E. Post; Utah, J. F. Caine.