

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

On the 27th Mr. Blair introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of railroads west of the Mississippi river to which grants of public lands have been made, which in good faith, are prosecuting the work of construction, without the forfeiture of such grants. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Jones (Fla.), McPherson, Hale, Cockrell and Beck. The latter criticised the management of the navy yards and referred to the statement of Admiral Porter, that on one occasion \$30,000 had been charged to the wrong ship. He said no one could tell but what that money might have been given to Doresey to take to Indiana.

In the house Mr. Phelps, of the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the Barnum resolution directing the committee to inquire whether the minister of any foreign power endeavored to nullify the effect of the unanimous resolution of the house by reflection on the honor and integrity of its members. The resolution was accompanied by a report stating that the committee made an investigation, but had been unable to obtain any information on the subject, and asks to be excused from any further consideration of the resolution. The report was agreed to without discussion, and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Bingham, committee on postoffices and post roads, reported adversely the bill to prevent the use of the United States mails to advertise noxious medicines, food and compounds. Laid on the table.

The house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Cox (N. Y.) in the chair, on the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

Mr. Throckmorton moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost—118 to 114. The debate continued all the afternoon, and was rather dreary. The consideration of the bill being concluded, the committee rose and reported it to the house. The first question was on the amendment striking out the fourth section.

Pending action, the house adjourned. In the senate on the 28th Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to remove the injunction of secrecy from the court martial that tried Gen. Fitz John Porter, in order that members of it may give the details to the public and testify to the case if called upon. The senate resumed consideration of the bill to authorize the construction of steel vessels, Messrs. McPherson, Jones (Fla.) and Miller taking part in the debate. The latter was in favor of making a liberal appropriation for building a navy.

Senator Sabin presented a number of joint resolutions adopted by the Minnesota legislature, asking congress for an immediate adjustment of lands granted to railroads in Minnesota; urging the necessity of appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river; asking for a bill making the laws of the United States conform with the laws of the state with regard to judgment liens on real estate; asking for an appropriation for the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix river nearly opposite the village of St. Croix Falls; asking for the passage of an act fixing the head of navigation of the Minnesota river at New Uln, Brown county, Minn.; asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Duluth; and asking that Big Stone lake be included in the reservoir system.

In executive session the senate confirmed: Consuls: Max Weber, New York; Nantes; H. E. Trist, District of Columbia, Mozambique; George E. Clark, Georgia, San Luis Potosi, Colombia; S. Palmer, Vermont, associate justice of the Supreme court of Dakota; Byron C. Tiffany, register of the land office Grand Forks, Dak.; Samuel M. Sherley, receiver of public moneys, Los Lunas, N. Mex.

In the house on the 28th Messrs. Ducrest and Guenther spoke on the resolutions of the Liberal Union of the German parliament regarding the action of the house of representatives on the death of Herr Lasker, and declared that they, and not the words of Bismarck, reflected the true sentiments of the German people. The pleuro-pneumonia bill passed—155 to 127—after the quarantine section (the fourth) had been stricken out. The bill provides that the commissioner of agriculture shall organize a bureau of animal industry and appoint a chief thereof, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the number, value and condition of domestic animals in the United States, and also the causes of contagious and communicable diseases among them, and means for the prevention and cure of the same. He is authorized to appoint two competent agents, whose duty it shall be to report upon the best method of treating, transporting and learning for animals and means to be adopted for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The commissioner of agriculture may expend so much of the money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in taking for animals, it is deemed necessary to slaughter and in such disinfection and other means that may be necessary to extirpate disease, the authorities of the state shall pay one-half of the expenses of the cost of disinfection and care of herds of cattle. It prohibits the transportation from one state to another of any live stock affected with any contagious disease, and provides for the prosecution of any person violating this prohibition. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the bill.

In the senate on the 29th, Mr. Harrison, committee on territories, reported favorably the original providing for the admission of the territory of Dakota. Ordered printed and re-committed.

Mr. Hanson of North Carolina committee on appropriations reported back adversely the joint resolution introduced by him last Monday and referred to that committee, providing for an appropriation to aid sufferers by the great storms in Southern states.

The joint resolution for appropriation to aid sufferers by the recent cyclones in the South was reported adversely, on the ground that local and state aid would suffice. The bill for the construction of steel cruisers was further debated, and passed by a vote of 38 to 13. Adjourned till Monday.

The presidential nominations in the following nominations—Julius Stahel, consul general, United States, Shanghai Postmaster—Rodney D. Wells, St. Louis, Mo.; James I. Stephens, Heckman, Ky.; George W. Keebaugh, Huntsville, Mo.; James Hodgkins, Appleton City, Mo.

In the house on the 29th, a sharp debate over the retirement of Gen. Alfred Pleasonton occurred in the house. The report from the military committee was explained at length by Col. Bayne of Pennsylvania, who made a strong argument in favor of it. The bill contemplates Pleasonton's retirement as brigadier general, but the opposition manifested in some quarters compelled the friends of the bill to reduce the rank to that of colonel. This is what Pleasonton would be to-day were his name still on the army register. Pleasonton, the gallant cavalryman, is in the city living in poverty, and is unable to provide for himself.

The postoffice appropriation bill was reported to Mr. Townsend and referred to the committee of the whole.

The house, at the evening session, passed about twenty pension bills and adjourned. The senate was in session on the 1st inst. In the house Mr. Oates, committee on public lands, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information relative to the unauthorized fencing in of public lands by individuals or corporations in the several states and territories. Adopted.

sentiment. But the navy is dangerous to no one but the enemy. In the event of a difficulty with France, Germany or Great Britain, it would take but a fortnight to put a sufficient force of ironclads in front of New York to burn it to the ground. "We may laugh," Mr. Finery continued, "at these things at a distance. We may say that we cannot come in conflict with a foreign power. We may say that we have no jealousies or rivalries in Europe. But although that is true of us, it is not true of Europe itself. We may respect the Monroe doctrine and live up to its provisions; but we cannot hinder the European powers from interfering with us when they feel so inclined."

In the senate on the 3d inst. a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on territories to investigate the alleged assumption, by the clerk of the territorial council of New Mexico of the right of passing upon the electoral qualifications of the members of that body. All the bills on the calendar providing for the erection of public buildings were passed. They include sums for buildings at Winona, Lacrosse and Oshkosh.

When these measures were disposed of Senator Logan called up the military academy appropriation bill, but at the same time the clerk of the house presented the resolutions recently adopted by that body in memory of Congressman Haskell, and Senator Ingalls took the floor to move the concurrence of the senate. Ingalls is one of the most eloquent and polished orators in the senate, and his tribute to Haskell, who was a warm and devoted friend, was one of his best efforts. He was followed by Merrill, Cockrell and Plumb, when the senate adjourned as a mark of respect.

The house a resolution, offered by Mr. Washburn, was adopted, instructing the naval committee to investigate all affairs connected with the Jeanette expedition. This was at the instance of Dr. Collins, brother of Jerome Collins, one of the men lost with De Long. Bills were introduced prohibiting the importation of pauper laborers; to liquidate the national war debt in gold and silver, discontinue the collection of internal revenue, establish a merchant marine and other purposes. By a vote of 227 to 46, the rules were suspended and the bill pensioning survivors of the Mexican war passed.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) moved that the house adjourn, his purpose being to prevent Mr. Converse from making a motion to suspend the rules and consider the bill increasing the duty on wool.

Mr. Beach called for the yeas and nays, which were not ordered, and a vote of tellers resulted—104 to 46 in favor of adjournment. In the senate on the 4th inst., among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Ingalls, from a Grand Army post of Kansas, against the passage of a bill reinstating Fitz John Porter. The memorial embodies resolutions of the post which declare that "to reinstate Fitz John Porter would be regarded as an insult to all loyal soldiers who obeyed with alacrity their superior officers." In presenting the memorial, Mr. Ingalls remarked that the resolutions voiced the opinion of nine-tenths of the surviving soldiers of the war of the rebellion, and in that opinion he personally cordially concurred.

Mr. Logan, military affairs, reported favorably the bill to relieve the members and judge advocate of the Fitz John Porter court martial of the secrecy imposed by their oath as to the vote of the court.

At the conclusion of the morning business, the military academy appropriation bill was placed before the senate. Mr. Cockrell, associate justice of the supreme court, was authorized by the committee on appropriations to offer an amendment, providing that hereafter any cadet dismissed for laziness should not be eligible for reappointment. He had consulted many of the best officers who had been in authority at the academy. It was their and his opinion that laziness cannot be stopped by such a provision, and he believed such provision would stop it. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed.

Mr. Cockrell reported adversely the bill to authorize the secretary of war to lend tents for the fifth annual reunion of soldiers and sailors of the Northwest at Chicago in August. In presenting this report, Mr. Cockrell remarked that there were no tents that could be supplied for such a purpose, and it would be an enormous expense to the government to undertake to provide them.

The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Vest, to provide permanent reservations for Indians in Northern Montana. By Mr. Sherman, granting copyright in newspapers. The following is a copy of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman, granting copyright to newspapers:

Be it enacted, etc., That any daily or weekly newspaper, or any association of daily or weekly newspapers published in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, shall have the sole right to print, issue and sell for a term of eight hours, dating from the hour of going to press, the contents of said daily or weekly newspapers, or collection of news of said newspaper association exceeding one hundred words.

Sec. 2. That for any infringement of copyright granted by the first section of this act, the party injured may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction and recover in any proper action damages sustained by him from persons making infringement, together with the costs of the suit.

In the house almost the entire day was consumed in committee of the whole upon the naval appropriation bill, but without definite action.

Mr. Strait introduced in the house a bill for the relief of James H. Bacon and L. Caskey. A bill was introduced by Mr. Wakefield for the relief of George F. Brett. Mr. Nelson introduced a bill to restore to certain scouts and soldiers of the United States army the money and annuities belonging to them confiscated and forfeited to the United States, for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of deprivations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians, approved Feb. 6, 1888. He also introduced a bill to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin. A bill was introduced by Mr. White for the relief of Charles R. Blair, postmaster at Eyota, Olmsted county, Minn. Gen. Washburn introduced a bill granting pension to Mrs. Farquhar, widow of Col. Francis C. Farquhar.

The Markets. MEWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 92 1/4c; bid June 97 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, 52 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 32c. Rye—No. 1, 58 1/2c; No. 50c. Barley—No. 2, 55c.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 91c@92c; No. 3 spring, 79c@81c. Corn—No. 2, 46c@47c. Oats—31 1/2c@32c. Rye—58 1/2c. Barley—45c. Flax Seed—\$1.53. Pork—\$18.12 1/2c@18.27 1/2c. Lard—\$9.00@9.67 1/2c. Hogs—\$6.25@6.75. Cattle—\$5.00@5.75.

ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.00; No. 2 hard, 83c@85c. No. 1 regular, 90c; No. 2 regular, 85c@87c. Corn—No. 2, 51c@52c; new mixed, 45c@47c; rejected, 44c@46c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 32c@33c. Barley—No. 2, 60c; No. 3 extra, 48c; No. 3, 35c. Rye—No. 2, 54c. Ground Feed—\$18.00@18.50. Corn Meal—\$18.00. Bran—\$12.50@13.00. Baled Hay—Wild, \$5.75@6.25; timothy, \$9.00. Live Hogs—\$5.50. Dressed Hogs—\$8.25@8.50. Timothy Seed—\$1.25. Clover Seed—\$5.75. Potatoes—40c.

# 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 TOWNSHIP CO., Cooperstown, D. T., Or J. M. BURRELL, Sarborn, D. T. Prices set on Request. Uniform Prices to All.