

# Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK.

The Ohio river has got into its banks at last and the flood is a thing of the past, but like many other reminiscences it will not be pleasant for those who were the sufferers, while the sad thought of its repetition at no distant day will constantly obtrude itself.

The Chicago courts are crowded with applicants for severance of marital bonds. On one count there are twenty-nine cases awaiting hearing. Drunkenness, bad treatment and adultery constitute the leading causes, though "incompatibility" figures to some extent.

The bill for biennial elections was defeated in the Massachusetts house. It required a two-thirds vote and got 139 to 87 against—not the necessary two-thirds. A vast majority of the people favor the measure and it will come next year, for it will be made a special issue at the election of the members of the legislature.

There is to be another inquiry in regard to the Jeanette tragedy. Owing to the alleged refusal of the naval court to allow investigation into charges of inhumanity by some of the officers towards Jerome Collins, the house of representatives has instructed the committee on naval affairs to investigate the facts connected with the expedition and the alleged unofficerlike and unseamanlike conduct therein, and to send for persons and papers. This investigation is prompted by Dr. Collins of Minneapolis, a brother of the unfortunate explorer.

The monthly fire record shows that in February there were 181 fires where losses were between \$10,000 and \$200,000, with one other fire of \$500,000. Adding the January fire losses, this makes for two months \$19,000,000, the loss in January being \$12,000,000 and that of February \$7,000,000. There were only eight fires in February where the loss reached or exceeded \$100,000, but where there were twenty-six destructive fires which ranged between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Incendiaries to get insurance is mentioned as causing many fires but gross carelessness is after all the main cause. The destruction of buildings in which fires originate is often but a small factor in the losses.

The trial of Christian August Selmer minister of state, upon charges which are equivalent to articles of impeachment, has been concluded in the Norwegian rigset, or supreme court. The minister was adjudged guilty, and condemned to forfeit his offices as minister and member of the royal council, and to pay a fine of \$18,225 (about \$5,000). A correspondent of the New York Herald gives an account of the remarkable struggle which led to this result and some speculations as to future complications and events. In 1872 the liberal party brought in a bill providing that the ministers should take part in the proceedings of the storting (the national congress). This bill was passed by a vote of 80 against 29. The king saw in the measure the establishment of a constitutional parliamentary government, with a responsible ministry, and refused his assent to the act. It was passed again; and again the king refused his sanction. In 1880 it was passed a third time, by the decisive vote of 93 to 20. In reply to this the king asserted his absolute right to a veto. Then the storting passed an act declaring that this law, having been passed three times, is the law of the realm without the king's sanction. The king and his ministers declared that they would not recognize the law. In 1882 the king made a speech in which he censured the people, and reasserted his absolute right to veto any act. In 1883 the storting ordered the arrest and trial, upon charges presented by the odelsthing, of the ministers, eleven in number, before the rigset. The ministers have to be tried singly; and the conviction of the minister of state is the result of the first trial. The other trials will now rapidly follow to like results; and in a few months the long contest will be ended in the complete triumph of the people. If the king should still prove obstinate, he can only resort to unconstitutional measures, in which case he may be himself impeached and deposed—a proceeding which has been more than once threatened already. The ministers on trial have governed for a long series of years solely upon the king's orders, contrary to the declared wishes of the nation as expressed through the storting; hence there is much rejoicing over their personal downfall, as well as over the victory for a constitutional parliamentary form of government.

## THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

### Washington Gossip.

Postoffices established:—Dakota, Unnes, Dickey county. Postmaster commissioned:—C. A. French, Mooreland, Iowa.

The house committee on postoffice and post roads will begin an investigation of the charge against Representative Ellis, recently published about the effect that he had been paid money by Brady in securing a mail contract.

Miss Terry, the actress, has been the guest of Olive Blesley Seward during Mr. Irving's season here, and while she has accepted no invitations out, Miss Seward has invited many friends to meet her, and has had a lunch or afternoon tea party nearly every day.

The treasury department is informed that origin bankers are making heavy purchases in the United States of the silver trade dollar at a discount of 10 per cent. or more. Their purpose is to dispose of the coin to emigrants about to sail for their country as an American coin worth its nominal value.

Washington Special:—A Washington dispatch of the 7th said that Charles F. Kindred was in that city consulting Nelson regarding an agreement about the coming canvass for congress in the Fifth district. It is believed here, and with good reason, there is another purpose for Kindred's visit to Washington, and that is to see about the governorship of Dakota.

### Rail and River Notes.

The Omaha fast mail gained five hours in 300 miles, overtaking the regular express.

Private advices received at Bozeman state that at the recent meeting of the Union Pacific directors at Boston it was determined to build a branch from some point on the Utah Northern to bring the company's coal mines near Bozeman into communication with the main lines.

A Lisbon, Dak., dispatch says: "The effort to raise the sum of \$100,000, to be used in the purchase of stock of the Dakota & Great Southern railway, by the people of Lisbon, as an inducement to that line to run through Lisbon, is likely to prove a failure.

The erection of the new bridge of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific railroad, which spans the river at North Minneapolis, is completed all five spans being in place. All there is left to do is to drive a few hundred rivets. The spans are 160 feet long and weigh about a ton and a half to the running foot, making one of the heaviest bridges constructed. An ingenious contrivance is introduced for taking up the expansion and contraction of the spans by heat and cold. The difference in length of each span in the two extremes of weather is estimated at an inch and a half. In order to avoid the warping and consequent straining of the structure which would thus occur one end of the span is not fastened to the pier, merely resting upon a set of steel rollers which allow full play to the oscillations caused by the weather. Thus, one end of each span is not secured in place in any way by its own weight.

### Record of Casualties.

Menasha, Wis., lost four stores by fire. Loss, \$8,000.

At Utica, N. Y., the Clinton block was burned. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$15,000.

W. B. Curtis, editor of the New York Spirit of the Times, and the strongest man in the world, slipped on ice last week and broke his right shoulder.

At Finlay, O., the 2d fire destroyed the Odd Fellows' block at McComb, J. S. Rotz, dry goods, occupied the first floor. Total loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$12,000.

A cyclone struck the agricultural college at Sharkville, Miss. Capt. Lucas was slightly wounded. All the buildings were more or less damaged. Stock suffered greatly. Farm implements, fences and grain were blown away. The total damage is \$12,000. At other points there was a severe wind. Lightning struck the state house Jackson.

### The Criminal Calendar.

Mr. Spence, Nashville, shot his son-in-law, Marshal Wheat.

List, the Wilmington, Del., murderer, is re-sentenced until March, 1900.

Dr. Turnbull committed suicide at the Grand Pacific hotel, Winnipeg, on Friday, the 7th, by taking an overdose of laudanum.

Joseph Silk, aged eighteen, clerk in his father's store in New York, being reprimanded by his father, shot himself in the head five times, and he will die.

Royal Frain, of Elton, Pa., had been keeping company with a girl named Elizabeth Galloway, and was engaged to be married to her. A few weeks ago he met her cousin, Frances Galloway, and commenced paying attentions to and married her. Elizabeth, however, was not satisfied to cut Frain with a knife. She was taken into custody, and on Saturday committed suicide by taking a bottle of laudanum.

Pete McCoy wound up an evening's jamboree in San Francisco by first throwing a bottle of champagne at Clarence Whistler, and then striking him in the face, causing the blood to fly. Whistler, seizing Pete, caused him to describe a circle in the air, and then dashed him to the floor with force enough to render him insensible. He was about to punish McCoy further, but desisted when Sullivan (who had previously endeavored to pacify Pete, and, finding it useless, had told Whistler to "get in and break his collar-bone") now interposed and took the fallen gladiator home.

### Miscellaneous News Notes.

San Francisco is now twenty-four hours nearer New York.

The Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, graduated 100 doctors Friday.

The Boston Herald alleges that new evidence has been found against Porter.

A big crowd crushed in to see Mrs. Nellie Paromora's baby at its funeral in St. Louis last week.

Ten storm windows on the New York capitol at Albany cost \$1,141, and an investigation will follow.

The Texas Republican state executive committee has decided that a state convention be held at Fort Worth April 21.

Boston is going to displace electric street lights with gas. Her 381 electric lights cost last year \$83,740, while 6,233 gas lamps cost \$330,391.

Fifteen years ago in Philadelphia, a daughter of Gen. Desha was divorced at 2 p. m. and married again at 8 p. m. to George Coolidge, to whom she gave her \$50,000. She is now suing for a divorce from him because the money is gone.

At Chicago the Consolidation Paper company, manufacturing coarse wrapping paper, has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$97,000; assets, \$125,000. The latter consists of bills receivable and open accounts \$25,000 and wrapping paper stock valued at \$100,000.

By a grant made in 1809 by New York city, a piece of land on White street, near Elm street, now owned by Philip Wagner, has been subject to the payment annually of an amount equal to the value of 24-5 bushels of merchantable wheat.

By the payment of all arrears and \$70 cash in addition, Mr. Wagner has secured a release of all further claims.

The highest suit against the New York Times by Shipping Commissioner Duncan, captain of the steamer Quaker City during the famous voyage has ended for the present. The jury found for plaintiff upon two statements, awarding six cents damages in each, and in all the other charges the jury found for the defendant. Plaintiff sued for \$10,000.

### Personal Points.

Senator Don Cameron has returned from his European trip.

Gov. Rount, Denver, one of the 306 at Chicago, brands that number on his cattle.

Bishop Clarkson is still living. His great vitality and splendid constitution have sustained him beyond the expectations of his physicians.

Senator Logan's son, who is a cadet at West Point, has been granted a leave of absence until August, on account of his health. The trouble is with his eyes.

Miss Nellie Hunt, the daughter of the American minister to Russia, who died on the 5th inst., is reported to be engaged to a Russian nobleman who is one of the household officials in the imperial palace.

George Cragin, who, with John Humphrey Noyes, founded the Oneida community in 1843, was found dead in bed at Onida, N. Y., from heart disease. Cragin was seventy-six years old, and of Scotch ancestry.

Hon. Joel T. Griffin, a prominent citizen and old settler of Omaha, died on Monday, the 9th. He was postmaster of Omaha during 1870 and 1871, and was an active politician. He served two terms in the legislature, was widely known, and at one time quite wealthy.

### News from Foreign Lands.

The Nord, of Brussels, a Russian organ, referring to the speech from the throne in the German reichstag, says: "The present moment is most opportune for general or partial disarmament. The quiet of Europe affords a practical basis for peace." The same article denies there is an alliance between Russia, Austria and Germany.

Herbert Spencer, asked to stand as a liberal candidate for parliament for Leicester, declines to abandon his work for a political career. He says he thinks that far too high an estimate has been made of the influence possessed by members of parliament. He could not agree to become merely a delegate, voting as desired by his constituents, but should always act upon his own judgment, so there would be continual antagonism between himself and his constituents.

On the night of Feb. 15, two masked men entered the house of Herr Hothausen, controller of the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, at Hartzminnden, and secured \$2,500 in money. One of the burglars was captured and he said his confederate was Charles Hothausen, a nephew of the controller. It was learned that he fled to America in the steamship Amsterdam. On the arrival of the vessel recently at New York Hothausen, only nineteen years of age, was arrested. He had about \$1,500.

### Helped Himself to the Wrong Bottle.

Frank P. Chapman, the district attorney for St. Croix county, Wis., was found dead Saturday morning in Crawford & Johnson's drug store, at his home in New Richmond. It is said deceased was in the habit of helping himself to stimulants at the store, and it is thought took a dose of poison by mistake. Chapman was about thirty-eight years of age, an energetic attorney, and a man of congenial qualities, and had a host of friends all over the county. He leaves a wife and two or three small children. Gov. Rusak will have to fill the vacancy by appointment.

### A Terrible Snow Slide.

Salt Lake dispatch: Friday night, the 7th, a snow-slide, half a mile wide, extending from the summit down at Alta, swept away the works at New Emma mine, killing Gus Lybecker, D. D. Wasson and brother Samuel Brothers, Charles Colgreen and wife, Edward Crocker, Lottie Pleon, C. J. Johnson, N. S. Delano, Willard Stephenson, John Richardson. The bodies of all were recovered except one. It was the worst slide ever known on Little Cottonwood, the snow piling forty feet high; damage to the mine, \$15,000. The storm is too bad to bring the bodies down. Of the killed several leave families.

### Snow Buried Seventeen Persons.

A snowslide descended on the little snow-rounder station of Woodstock, on the branch of the South Park railroad, seventy-five miles southwest of Leadville, carrying away every building in the town, including the railway station. Elizabeth Pleon, a woman, was caught in the avalanche, including Mrs. Doyle, a widow who kept the station, her six children, another woman, name unknown, and ten section men. The snow fall in the mountain districts of Colorado the present winter was without parallel in the history of the state. Many mining camps west and south have been snow-bound since November. San Juan county is the greatest sufferer. Durango, Silverton and Rico, containing from one to five thousand inhabitants, are still blockaded. No trains to either towns for several weeks. Breckenridge, fifty miles north of Leadville, is nearly destitute. Montezuma, thirty miles distant, is in a pitiable condition. Gunnison, situated a few miles from the largest coal mines in the state, is suffering from a coal famine. The snow is eight feet on a level over the whole country, and in ravines and gulches 50 to 100 feet.

### Death of Bishop Clarkson of Nebraska.

Omaha special:—Right Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, Episcopal bishop of Nebraska, who has been ill for several days with pneumonia, died Monday the 9th, at his residence in that city. Bishop Clarkson was universally beloved and respected, and was an influential and useful citizen. Was pre-eminently a man among men. The announcement of his death will be received throughout Nebraska and Dakota, and wherever he was known, with universal regret. He was a fatherly bishop, his sermons invariably being full of words of tenderness, love and wisdom. He was practical in his ideas, and spoke to the heart of man. The Episcopal church in Nebraska and the United States loses in his death one of its most eminent members. During his administration he built in Nebraska and Dakota over fifty churches. His greatest pride was Trinity cathedral, Omaha, which he recently finished at a cost of nearly \$75,000, and is claimed to be one of the most beautiful church structures in the United States. A few years ago Bishop Clarkson gave up his jurisdiction of Dakota, and devoted his entire time to Nebraska, as work in that state required all his attention. For twenty-five years he was trustee of Racine college, and Nashotah Theological college, both in Wisconsin. He received the degree of D. D. at Racine college in 1856, and degree of L. L. D. at University Nebraska, at Lincoln, in 1872. Bishop Clarkson was married May 8th, 1849, at Hagerstown, Md., to Meliora McPherson, who survives him. Bishop Clarkson's daughters are: Mary, who was a great favorite in Chicago, and who is now wife of Rev. F. R. Millipugh, dean of Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, and Nellie, wife of H. F. Davis, cashier of the First National bank.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

It was rumored on the 6th inst., that the senators were quite stirred up by what they consider the interference of the house of representatives with the disbursement of their contingent fund, and declare that the action of the house committee on appropriations in tacking on an amendment which prohibits the payment of salaries to their recently appointed private secretaries an unwarranted impertinence. The members of the house justify their action on the ground that the senate has never permitted the house to pay its employees as much as the senate employees receive and insist that as long as the senators are to have secretaries to do their private writing, the government should not be compelled to pay for the luxury. It is an open scandal that the worst sort of nepotism has been practiced by the senators in the selection of their private secretaries under the new rule, and that the very clerks of that body had been forbidden to disclose the names of the persons so employed. It is claimed that the wives and daughters of certain senators are drawing \$6 a day from the government under the guise of private secretaries, and the attempt to conceal the facts in the case gives color to the report.

The bill providing a system of courts for the United States in the east passed the senate likewise the bill appropriating \$300,000 for Col. Aldert H. Emery for inventing and constructing a machine for testing iron and steel. The house passed the naval appropriation bill with some amendments. Up to the very close of the discussion the general topic of a new navy was very warmly debated. In the course of the debate Mr. Dorsheimer of New York spoke of the importance of improving the navy so as to make it adequate for the protection of the nation and in case of war with England now, pictured the disastrous consequences to the people of his own district. He said not a house could escape destruction by the guns of a hostile fleet that might anchor three miles off Coney Island and quite outside the reach of fortifications in New York.

The senate took up for consideration the bill for the relief of the heirs of Maurice Grivot. The bill provides for the repayment to the heirs of about \$700, constituting a deposit seized by order of Gen. Banks in New Orleans on his taking possession of that city. Mr. Conger strenuously opposed the bill upon the ground that it was the entering wedge for a large number of claims of similar character. If congress were to pay such claims it would be called upon in a voice it could not misunderstand to stop it. A protracted debate ensued. A motion by Mr. Ingalls to indefinitely postpone was voted down, and the bill passed—40 yeas to 19 nays.

Although the bill to place Gen. Alfred Pleasonton on the retired list as colonel was favorably reported by the committee on the 6th of the whole, last Friday, it was defeated Saturday, on the attempt of Mr. Bayne, of the military committee, to secure its passage. Mr. Steele of Indiana moved to recommit, which was carried by a yeas and nays vote of 122 to 115. The result was not so much from any hostility towards Gen. Pleasonton or belittling his distinguished services, as from the honest conviction in many minds that it was bad precedent. There are a good many officers of the late war who might come in the category with Gen. Pleasonton.

Bills and resolutions have been introduced in the senate proposing a constitutional amendment limiting the amount of legal tender notes to \$350,000,000, unless congress by a two-thirds affirmative vote in both houses decides otherwise; authorizing the United States to resume possession of certain lands granted Iowa to aid in the construction of the railroad.

Bills and resolutions have been introduced in the House incorporating the Yellowstone Park railroad; for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the making of anything but gold and silver coin legal tender except after a declaration of war; for carrying on the improvement and repair of rivers and harbors by contract; granting copyright to newspapers. The bill to incorporate the Spokane Falls & Coeur d'Alene Railroad company was reported favorably. A message was received from the president transmitting the house resolution on the death of Edward Lasker, returned by Prince Bismarck. Mr. Hiseock at once offered a resolution expressing surprise and regret at the action of the chancellor and regretting the expression of regret at Herr Lasker's death.

The resolutions introduced in the house by Mr. Hiseock on the Lasker business, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs were as follows: Whereas, it has come to the house that a communication of it to the parliament of the German empire, entirely friendly in its character, respectively has been sent through regular channels of international communications, has been arbitrarily intercepted and returned by a person now holding the position of chancellor of the German empire, therefore be it

Resolved, That this house cannot but express surprise and regret that should be even temporarily within the power of a single too powerful subject to interfere with such a simple, natural and spontaneous expression of kindly feeling between two great nations, and thus to detract from the position and prestige of the crown on one hand, and from the rights of representatives of the people on the other. It is therefore, respectfully, hereby referred to the expression of sincere regret at the death of Edward Lasker, and its sympathy with the parliament of the German empire, of which for many years he was a distinguished member.

The Mexican treaty has been ratified by the senate, but it had a narrow escape. When it was up before it was defeated by one vote. This time it was carried by one vote, and that was cast by Senator Pike of New Hampshire, who was the only one to change his views since the matter has been lying dormant. The opposition to the ratification of the treaty was based upon three articles, the same being lumber, sugar and tobacco; but it is not believed by its advocates that any of those articles will be imported from Mexico into the United States to an extent that will interfere with the producers on this side of the border. The treaty will open an enormous market for articles from the United States, as the Mexican duty upon wearing apparel, cured meats and other necessities of life has been practically prohibitory, while the tax upon wines and other luxuries has been very low.

Senator Allison presented a memorial from the Iowa legislature in favor of the regulation of inter-state commerce. Bills were introduced to suspend for two years the coinage of silver dollars, and issue \$1 and \$2 treasury notes; making Lake Borgne an outlet to improve the low-water navigation of the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans. The following nominations were sent to the Senate: J. E. Irish, Wisconsin, consul at Cognac; Abram J. Gifford, New York, agent Indians, Fort Berthold agency, Dakota; Elliot S. N. Morgan, Wyoming, secretary of Wyoming; Lewis L. Wheelock, postmaster, Owatonna, Minn.

The senate confirmed Col. John Newton, chief engineer with rank of brigadier general; Norman Buck, Idaho, associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho; W. E. Fitzgerald, Mississippi, associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona; John C. Perry, New York, chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming. In the House, under the call of committees, reports were submitted by Mr. McCoid, judiciary committee, providing for two additional associate justices for Dakota. By Mr. Roecrus, military affairs, favorably, the bill to authorize the Cheyenne, Black Hills & Montana Railroad company to build across the foot of Russell and Laramie military reservations; also, favorably, the bill to place Col. George W. Getty on the retired list as major general. Mr. Morgan, same committee, reported adversely the bill to construct a macadamized road from Memphis, Tenn., to the National cemetery near that city. Mr. Perkins, favorably, committee

on Indian affairs, for the sale of the Kickapoo diminished reservation, Kansas. A long partisan debate took place on Monday.

In the house Gov. Wakefield has presented a remonstrance from about a hundred prominent citizens of Martin county, against any action by the public lands committee looking to the forfeiture of railroad grants of Southern Minnesota.

Mr. Wakefield also introduced a bill in the house to-day to authorize the president to appoint John S. Allman, of Henderson, Minn., late a first lieutenant of the United States army, a first lieutenant in the army and thereupon to place him upon the retired list as such lieutenant.

A petition was presented in the house by Mr. Nelson from A. W. Siles, asking that a clause be embodied in the bill to repeal the timber culture act, permitting all who have claims under this act, and who have failed to complete their entries for any cause beyond their control, to pay for the same at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, or less.

A resolution was offered in the senate for a constitutional amendment making the presidential term six years, and the president ineligible to re-election. A bill was introduced to establish a forest reservation at the head waters of the Missouri river, and the head waters of Clark's Fork, Columbia river in Montana. The bill for the relief of Gen. Porter was debated. Mr. Sewell of New Jersey speaking in favor of it, and Mr. Wilson of Iowa against it.

The whole of Wednesday in the house was given to the consideration of the postoffice bill, and another day will probably be taken up with it. The republicans made a bitter fight against the reductions proposed in the bill, and in the course of the day they resorted to filibustering, but were finally overpowered by democratic numbers.

Mr. Davis of Illinois made the first successful fight against the appropriation committee's bill in providing for the postal service. During the last session of congress the salaries of the postmasters in nine of the largest cities of the country were raised, but the present bill cuts them down to \$4,000 each. Davis made a motion to retain the salaries of these postmasters as they are now. He was supported by Bingham of Pennsylvania and Horner of Michigan, but was opposed by Holman of Indiana and Townsend of Illinois. His amendment was carried by a considerable majority.

An attempt was made in the senate on the 14th, to secure an appropriation for the suppression of the foot and mouth disease that is raging among the cattle in the west. Senators Cullom, Plumb, Warner, Miller and others urged haste in the matter, as there was a need of immediate relief to prevent the spread of the plague; but the extreme state rights men insisted upon ventilating their views. The most vigorous opposition they received was from one of their own number, Senator Garland of Arkansas, who took radical grounds in favor of the powers of congress, and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the senate. His remarks created some surprise, as Garland said there were no constitutional objections raised when money was appropriated for the Mississippi river floods and the yellow fever sufferers, but the shoe is on the North-western foot this time.

The house devoted a great deal of time to the discussion of a bill to grant a pension to Septimia R. Meiklehan, the only surviving grandchild of the author of the declaration of independence. She sat in a front seat in the members' gallery and was an attentive listener to the discussion. Though in comparative want, she has made no appeal to her grandfather's country through its representatives, for aid. It was only recently that a member of the committee on pensions heard of her existence, and without consultation or request from her, introduced the bill for relief. After a long debate, the enacting clause was stricken out by over a two-thirds vote which is the same thing as defeating the bill.

### The Markets.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 94c; bid Jan. 30c.  
Corn—No. 2, 54c.  
Oats—No. 2, 32c.  
Rye—No. 1, 62c.; No. 2, 50c.  
Barley—No. 2, 63c.  
CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 91½c@92c; No. 3 spring, 78c@82c.  
Corn—52½c@53½c.  
Oats—31½c@32c.  
Rye—58½c.  
Barley—64c.  
Flax Seed—\$1.53.  
Pork—\$17.60@17.65.  
Lard—\$9.25@9.30.  
Hogs—\$5.25@7.40.  
Cattle—\$5.25@6.25.  
ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.02; No. 2 hard, 98c@96c; No. 1 regular, 94c; No. 2 regular, 88c@88c.  
Corn—No. 2, 51c@50c; new mixed, 45c@47c; rejected, 44c@46c.  
Oats—No. 2 mixed, 30½c@33c.  
Barley—No. 2, 60c; No. 3 extra, 50c; No. 3, 40c.  
Rye—No. 2, 52c.  
Ground Feed—\$18.00@18.50.  
Corn Meal—\$18.00.  
Bran—\$12.50@13.50.  
Balck Hay—Wild, \$6.50@7.50; timothy, \$10.00@11.00.  
Live Hogs—\$5.50.  
Dressed Hogs—\$8.27@8.50.  
Timothy Seed—\$1.30.  
Clover Seed—\$5.65.  
Potatoes—40c.

### A Boy of Twelve Commits Suicide.

Harry Turner, the twelve-year-old son of Edward H. Turner, residing at the corner of St. Albans street and Marshall avenue, St. Paul, committed suicide the 10th by shooting himself through the heart. The tragedy is one of a particularly heart-rending and peculiar character. Nothing but a boyish freak of passion seems to have induced the commission of the terrible deed, and the case is certainly one of the most remarkable on record. His parents are respectable, well-to-do people. Mr. Turner is traveling agent for a Chicago house. Owing to her husband's frequent absence from home, Mrs. Turner provided herself with a small .25-caliber revolver, for self-protection, and it was with this weapon that the boy took his own life. Harry was a popular playmate, but was noted as being very passionate and impulsive. In the morning he was reprimanded by his mother for some ordinary offence. This incensed him greatly. He made violent demonstrations, and asserted that he would kill himself. The difficulty seemingly adjusted, the mother went about her household duties, giving little thought to the episode so recently occurring. But Harry's threat was not an idle one by any means. He went direct to his mother's chamber, took the loaded revolver from the bureau drawer, and placing the muzzle against his left nipple, directly over the heart, pulled the trigger. Mrs. Turner heard the shot and ran to the spot from which the sound emanated. The sight that met her gaze was a fearful one, for on the floor, grasping for breath, and the blood flowing from the wound in his breast, lay her son—in the agony of death. He never regained consciousness to speak a word of tenderness or to ask forgiveness of his suffering, grief-stricken mother. It was a dreadful blow to her, and a more touching scene has seldom been witnessed than that depicted at the home of the mourning poor mother, who continually reproaches herself with being the cause of the death of her boy.

Illinois labor statistics state that the average value of 10,508,791 tons of coal mined in that state last year was \$1.48, the price having varied but slightly for three years.