## Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAY

Hon. Emory A. Storrs, one of the first lawyers of Chicago, finds serious faul with the pleuro-pneumonia bill, now before Congress, and says it will fail to pass because "it is not proper, or right, or reasonable, or just to place the enormous cattle interests of this country under the absolute control of a few horse dealers, veterinary politicians, and give them power to prevent the shipment of cattle to market every time a cow sneezes." This is apparently just about the size of it, not only here but in foreign countries where such enactments have been attempted.

The rulings of the courts have been sc uniformly against the legality of all gambling contracts-dealings where no delivery of the goods bought or sold is ever made or expected to be madethat there is no novelty in the announcement that the Court of Appeals of Missouri has sustained such a decision made by a lower court. Judge Thompson, ir delivering the opinion of the court, said the evidence fully warranted the finding that the transactions between the plaintiff and the defendant were not intended in their conception to be bona fide sales and purchases, but were intended to be mere bets or wagers upon the future state of the market; and if this were so they were such contracts as the law condemns and as courts of justice will not enforce.

Farmers in Iowa and other states are cooking about for good seed corn. The seed gathered after the severe freezing of the middle of last November, has been subjected to the usual tests has failed to grow in a way to indicate it safe to plant in the most favorable spring. On the other hand all the specimens gathered prior to this dateven when in the first stages of glazing—and carefully dried have germinated in that perfect vigorous way that indicates safe seed for the most unfavorable seasons. There are few things more disheartening than the failure of seeds and the greatest cause will doubtless be exercised in planting this year. Corn especially, will be closely scrutinized and tested, and more attention than usual should be bestowed upon seed wheat.

The importation of eggs from Germany and France, of onions from Bermuda; of cabbages from Holland, into such a vast and fertile country as, the United States, is one of the curious enormaties of our civilized life. But these

United States, is one of the curious enormaties of our civilized life. But these are not all the articles imported, which can be raised in the greatest abundance at home with comparatively little labor.

In regard to imported cabbages a New York paper says, the origin of importation was a scarcity of vegetables about three years ago, and an effort was made

The latter party were mostly armed with pistols, some having guns. They would fire on the soldiers who would reply, and now and then in a volley they would drop a half dozen. The mob would howl and yell and charge forward only to be repulsed. Nobody ever secured such a connected view of them as to enable their number to be estimated, but counting spectators as all riotors, there must have been at LEAST TWENTY THOUSAND. to bring over all kinds of European garden stuff, but cabbage was the only of for squares in various directions. thing that proved a success. The shiprange from 10,000 to 250,000 head in each. The importation this season of red cabbage for pickling has not been so large, the aggregate being about 150,000.

These cabbages are much smaller than These cabbages are much smaller than the white cabbage, but are equally compact. They are brought from Holland, and shipments are made every ten days. The demand being more limited, the importation has been restricted to prevent a glut in the market.

when you can buy farms in good old dow. On the other side of the street there are eight bullet holes within a radius of fifteen inches. Massachusetts that will produce as much sorn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and hay ger acre as any land there. We can sell you a farm for what it will cost you to construct your buildings, with all the advantages, social, religious, educational, and the best market in the world for all that can be produced from the farm." The Yankee real estate lealer promises too much. The fact and it is a fact, that farms in New England are offered and sold for less than the cost of buildings also proves too sation with Henry Hanna, a Third street browned. If the product of these farms and other alleged advantages were as represented, shrewd New Englanders, who are as canny and shrewd as any in the street browned. He was struck and most seriously wounded, and was conveyed to his home in a carriage. At 9:25 word was received at general head-quarters that a large mob had broken into Music hall by breaking down the door, and was trying to man a cannon on exhibition in Power hall. Companies D and E, Sixth regiment, when the street browned in the product of these farms are represented as any interest browned. the east of buildings also proves too the world, would not sell their farms for less than the cost of buildings. Statements to the contrary are an insultation their intelligence, for they know that more money is to be made by raising produce on rich westesn lands to supply the eastern market than by raising and selling at home, while educational and there desirable things are quite as selling at home, while educational and on Court street.

Several regiments of state troops were sent to Cincinnati, and these with the knowledge that several companies of regulars were near, quieted the mob. On Monday at 2 o'clock a.

## BLOODY BUCKEYE RIOT.

Graphic Details of the Destruction Wrought in Cincinnati by the Infuriated Mob.

wenty-Seven Lives Sacrificed and Large Mumber Wounded-The Revised List.

The riot in Cincinnati, of which threatenings were heard on Friday, broke out in earnest on Saturday and a large number of lives were sacrificed and an immense amount of property, and all on account of a verdict of manslaughter against a man named Benner for the murder of William Kirk, who had confessed the crime

On Friday night, an attack was made on the jail. The military were called out and fired on the mob from the windows. Among the wounded were James Green, dying; Walter Fay, dying; James Turk, mortally wounded; F. Zohner, wounded in thigh; Ed Eulleff, shot in leg; Jackson Todd, badly; Dr. Charles Muscroft, police-surgeon, slight wound. Finally the mob finding that Berner had been epirited away, dispersed. Benner was taken to the State Penitentiary at Columbus. His escape groatly incensed the people, and the rioters broke out afresh. The court house is in ruins, and all that is left of it is the great heavy walls and vaults, which are hoped to be fire proof, but which are not opened. All records of every kind are destroyed, not one, so On Friday night, an attack was made on the cords of every kind are destroyed, not one, so far as is known, being left. What that entails is easier imagined than described. One of the most valuable law libraries in the world is gone. Taxes cannot be collected nor titles proved. The military came only after the court house was in flames, and Cincinnati has paid dearly, indeed, for their folly. Shortly after dusk a few scattering militia men, upon whom all seemed anxious to wreak revenge for the wreck of the early morn, appeared in the all seemed anxious to wreak revenge for the wreck of the early morn, appeared in the throng, intent upon joining their comrades in the court house. "Kill them, kill, kill!" was heard upon every side, while stones and missiles of every kind flew over and about them, crashing through the windows, battering down doors and causing other destruction. By a miracle those stragglers escaped, but their assailants, thus encouraged, pressed on the long line of police to whose protection the militia men owed their lives. The fusilade of stones continued, the windows of the treasurer's office were demolished and the rioting began in earnest.

nest.
The flames, gaining headway, created a draft through the building, and that increased their fury so that in a short time the lower setry of the building looked like a huge furnace. About the flames appeared through the

court house.
All this while and all night there was fighting going on between the soldiers at the barricades before both the jail and court house and the

THE BLOODIEST STREET IN THE CITY

of three men.

The remarks of the crowd were significant, and Tom Campbell counsel for Benner and and from campbell counsel for Benner and the jury were danimed by everybody. Men swore by awful round oaths that if they could catch Tom Campbell and the jury they would hang them sky-high, and then hurl them to hell. Again and again was the attempt made to reach the jail yard gate from North Court street; wounded and dead were left each time. Per-agus shat all hours of the night. The ment wounded and dead were left each time. Persons shot all hours of the night. The most grit shown by any one way from the court house was by those on guard at Powell's gun store, it was attacked by a party who wanted to get ammunition, they tried to put coal oil over the front and set it on fire, but it was put out. Meantime those inside were showing fight, and from the second story fought them off, killing at least one, and it is thought three, in a window. On the other side of the street there are

m., the police reported everybody going home, and the city was perfectly quiet. Among the men in jail for participating in the riot is "Peggy" Warren, a member of the last legislature of Ohio. He is said to have been among the most active in counselling robbing gun stores.

stores.
At 3 o'clock Fred Smalze, bartender at the Queen City Hotel, who had been among the crowd annoying the militia at the bridge over the canal on Main street, began to advance beyond the limit. A soldier warned him to stop. He refused, the soldier fired and the man fell dead. The patrol wagon quickly came, and amid great excitement bore the body off to Habite's.

Passing to the north side of the court on Walnut street, a sickening scene was presented. Here apparently the wounded had taken shelter behind protecting buildings, or perhaps here the fatally wounded had crayled to die. Pool after pool of blood dyed the ground all along the curbstone. All along the street signs of blood were visible, and in a hallway three squares distant on Main street the floor was smeared where some unfortunate had crawled to dress his wounds or die.

The burning of the court house was wholly aimless and malicious, except one might find an excuse in the feeling that the crowd was angered at the place where failure to do justice has Passing to the north side of the court on

at the place where failure to do justice has been so marked.

been so marked.

Benner has been resting quietly in prison all day. The gates had to be closed against the public for chapel, owing to the multitude of curious gazers that appeared. No violence is probable here. It is very quiet, but the night guard at the prison is small, and there has been some talk of easy access to him.

The list of the killed outright is as follows:
James Condon, No. 72, Hunt street, carriage blacksmith, leaves a wife and three children.

John Haverkamp, Central avenue, coal cart drive.

John Haverkamp, Central avenue, coal cart drive.

Fritz Havemayer, No. 25 Woodward, aged 41, hod carrier. Leaves a wife and five children. Frank Hettersheimer, No. 512 Central avenue, employed in Tenbroeck's furniture factory. Support of his mother and stepfather.

Ben Fink, 401 Walnut street, shoemaker, supporting his mother and family.

John Saggler, 99 East Front street, married. Joseph Besold, 1004 Vine street, cigar-maker, employed at Rauch's.

Mike O'Day, Sloo street, between Carr and

employed at Rauch's.

Mike O'Day, Sloo street, between Carr and
Freeman, driver for James Sharredan, leaves
a wife and mother.

Anton Fohler, 375 Clark street, near Harriet.
John Dickey, Concord street, support of his

Frank Bergman, Budd and Harriet, driver.

Thomas A. Green, colored, son of Rev. E. W. Green, of Paris, Ky., coachman for Mr. Decamp on Avondale.

Anton Singer, 84 Cutter street, shoemaker.
John Goeble, 177 Spring street, bartender for
Russell on Race, between Fourth and Fifth.
Samuel Henan, 372 West Third street, employed at Sullivan's on Vine street, between
Fourth and Fifth, died of heart disease during
the excitement

Jacob Metzer, 39 Buckeye street, stonecutter. Fred Sleusser, Logan, Ohio, employed as bartender. Four bodies unindentified are yet at Habig's.

Four bodies unindentified are yet at Habig's. At hospita', lying dead, are:
John J. Hennessy, Smith street, widower, no family; shot in abdomen.
Henry J. Pieser, residence unknown, shot in right breast.
Unknown man, shot in head.
Walter Fay (2) carriage maker 296 Fast

Walter Fay, 22, carriage maker, 296 East Sixth street; shot through both thighs and

Sixth street; shot through both thighs and scrotum.

Peter Roell, 25, brewer, Freeman avenue and Liberty, shot in left hand and right leg.

Corrad Breslau, Sycamore and Abigail shot through the body.

Capt. John Desmond, Lytle Grays, shot through head; sole support of widowed mother. A member of the law firm of Healy, Brancot & Desmond.

The list of the wounded is too long to print. It shows there was a good deal of wild and careless shooting. At last accounts all was quiet.

The Cause of the Cincinnati Biots.

Last Saturday night, after Judge Matthews had charged the immortal (and now thoroughly terrified) twelve before whom William Berner was tried for the murder of William Kirk, public terrined) twelve before whom William Bernet was tried for the murder of William Kirk, public sentiment was generally expressed, "At last we'll hang a murderer in Cincinnati." Both those versed in the law and those who could understand plain English were sure the murder could be nothing else than murder in the first degree; or that at furthermost, two or three of the jurous might cause a disagreement. The court had given them particularly to understand that their only business was to report upon the truth of the facts that had been presented, and that they had nothing to do with the law except to use it as a guide to their findings. At first they seem to have recognized their duty plainly, and discovered no way to any verdict except one of murder in the first degree; since they sent to the court for information, and asked if they could recommend the boy to mercy, despite their verdict. The court replied that they could. Monday, when the jury announced readiness to deliver a verdict, the court-room was packed with humanity, and difficulty was experienced in making a passage way for the entrance of juros and officere. When the foreman announced that Monday, when the jury announced readiness to deliver a verdict, the court-room was packed with humanity, and difficulty was experienced in making a passage way for the entrance of jurors and officere. When the foreman announced that Berner was not guilty of murder in the first degree, but guilty of murder the mildest possible under the indictment) there arose a cry of surprise, mingled with expressions of disgust and anger, from the whole audience. Before a minute had passed the boy was taken through the judge's private room, down the back stairs, and through the tunnel leading over into the jail—thus cheating the noisy crowd out of a sight of him and probably out of an opportunity to do him bodily harm. The court asked the prisoner's counsel if they wished the jury polled to see if manelaughter was the verdict of each and every one of them. They said they had no such wish. The same thing was asked of the prosecutors. "No, sir," exclaimed Messrs. Pugh and Thomas in disgust; "we don't want any polling from that jury." It was not necessary to ask the court what he thought of the verdict. With an indignation that he shared with hundreds of others around him, he could not refrain from expressing himself in an undertone. "It's ad—d outrage!" he exclaimed, and without the customary thanks to the jury for their fathfulness in doing their duty, he simply said: "The jury is dismissed." The twelve men arose from their places with an irregular stagger, and got out of the court room amid great tumult. The prisoner's counsel also left, and went down the street. The prosecutors had welded so strong a chain of evidence that Berner's counsel, before the trial, offered to enter a plea of murder in the second degree, which would entail imprisonment for life. That Cincinnati was not wholly unprepared for the outburst which has followed is shown by published interviews with prominent citizen not wholly unprepared for the outburst which has followed is shown by published interviews with prominent citizen not wholly unprepared for t ing a passage way for the entrance of juro

Vanderbilt on Stocks and Produce.

In an interview Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt approves the Pennsylvania road's demand to cut grain rates, because it will bring the cutting roads to their senses. In regard to the stock market he said: "The conditions of the market shows that there are no stock there. Brokers who used to borrow \$4,000,000 are no w borrowing only \$1,500,000. They haven't got the securities, and customers don't want to

sell. Stock pays better than the interest money. sell. Stock pays better than the interest money. There was another large reduction in the price of grain at Chicago to-day, and I am told that four hundred cars were engaged recently. These things may start up business. The grain prospects in the westare promising. May wheat sold in Chicago to-day at 88 cents. If there is anything that will ruin this country it is a grain speculation. It is getting foreign consumers to run off to other countries. A few years ago India raised 2,000,000 bushels of grain. Last year the production was about 8,000,000 bushels, wasn't it? We ough to sell all we can abroad, and not let other countries get in ahead of us. I don't believe there will be so many railroads built this year as there have been. A law ought to be passed by which, if I am preslaw ought to be passed by which, if I am president of a railroad, I cannot be president of a construction comrany organized to build it. I ought to be made to pay back profits made in such a case on the railroads. Some of these will be made to pay back, I think.

Political Notes and News.

The Minnesota state central republican committee met at St. Paul oh Friday last. All members were present in person, or by proxy. Thursday, May 1 at St. Paul, was agreed upon as the time and place to elect delegates to the national convention June 3, and to nominate seven presidential electors. There will be four delegates elected to the national convention and

The third district of Minnesota congressional committee met in St. Paul and fixed the date for the convention to nominate congressmen, Tuesday, April 25, at Faribault. The convention will also elect two delegates to the national convention. The basis of representation is fixed upon the average vote for five state officers in the fall of 1883 (the vote for lieutenant govorner being omitted. The representation is as follows: Carver, 4; Chippewa, 4; Dakota, 5; Goodhue, 11; Kandiyohi, 6; McLeod, 4; Meeker, 5; Renville, 4; Rice, 8; Scott, 3; Swift, 4; Total, 57.

The New Hampshire Republican state committee decided to hold a state convention for the selection of delegates to the Chicago convention April 30. The First district convention will be held at Manchester April 22 and the Second district at Concord April 29 the strongest sentiment was in favor of Edmunds for president and Lincoln for vice president.

The Massachusetts Republican state committee warns all local committees to secure the immediate withdrawal from membership of federal officeholders.

The Leavenworth, (Kan.,) Republican county convention elected delegates to the state and congressional convention. A vote was taken in convention of the preference for preside Logan, Blaine, Lincoln and Arthur leading.

Senator Edmunds has been in Charleston several days. He was shown the Boston Advertiser's estimate that he was the choice of the Massachusetts republicans for president. Upon being asked his views he very firmly re-plied: "On the subject of the presidency I have not one word to say."

In Pennsylvania, the drift of sentiment and delegates favor Blaine or Randall.

Gov. Hamilton makes public a letter addressed to the Republicans of the state, in which he says he was a candidate for election for the full term, having been elected as lieutenant governor and become chief executive upon the election of Gov. Cullom to the senate: but he has become convinced that the sentiment of the party is overwhelmingly in favor of ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby. He therefore withdraws from the canvass for the nomination.

The Nebraska democratic state centra committee has fixed the time for the state convention May 22, at Lincoln.

The Illinois republican state convention will be held in Peoria, April 16.

In the Connecticut house the bill giving women the right to vote on the license question was overwhelmingly defeated without discus-sion. The bill giving them the right to vote in school meetings was rejected—75 to 83.

The Democratic county convention at Greensburg, Pa., elected delegates to the state convention, and instructed them for Randall.

The Juniata county (Penn.) Democratic committee endorsed Randall for president.

Gen. Sherman emphatically denies a newspaper report that he is willing to accept the presidential nomination from the Democratic party.

The Wisconsin Seventh district Republican convention to elect delegates to the national convention is called to meet at Sparta, April 15.

At the city election at Youngstown, Ohio, extra ballot-boxes were provided and votes cast for favorite presidential candidates, resulting: Daine, 1,516; Lincoln, 33; Edmunds, 17; Logan, 15; Arthur, 14; Gen. Sherman, 14; John Sherman, 10; Grant, 8; Conkling, 1. Total vote, 1,628.

Ev-Gov. English of Connecticut avers that the Democratic party must make the Morrison tariff bill its issue in the approaching presidential campaign in order to elect their tickets.

The Nelson Congressional committee in the Fifth district had called a convention to meet at Moorhead April 24.

Ex-Congressman Dunnell said in St. Paul: will not be a candidate for congress at the next election; this, I thought, was generally understood all over the state. I favor the district convention plan. I know nothing about Dakota governorship; haven't the slightest idea who of the candidates named or suggested has

## Pive Murderers Hanged in Arizona.

On the night of Dec. 8, 1883, six mounted and well-armed men raided the town of Bisbee, Ariz., and killed J. C. Tappines, J. H. Nolly and U. A. Smith and wounded Mrs. Roberts. They then robbed Castenada's store of \$1,200 and fied in the direction of Sonora, hoping to get over the border. Five of them, O. W. Sample, James Howard, Dan Dowd, William Delane and Dan Kelly were hanged at Tombstone, Arizona on Friday, all declared their innocence. Heath, who was lynched there Feb. 22d, was also innocent. They had groughly to their friends. so innocent. They bade good by to their friends, and expressed faith in the Christian religion. The murderers were all dropped off together, and, excepting Dowd, died without a struggle. Over a thousand persons witnessed the execution. The criminals did not show the slightest fear at the near augreehof death. After betion. The criminals did not show the slightest fear at the near approach of death. After being shaven and dressed in new black suits, one of them remarked "Well boys, if we haven't lived like gentlemen we will die like them." A few minutes before leaving their cells, the sheriff notified them he would permit them to go to the scaffold unshackled, but each would be accompanied by a deputy. go to the scaffold unshackled, but each would be accompanied by a deputy. Howard protested against this, saying he would prefer being tied and carried up than have the spectators think he wasn't game enough to mount the gallows without help. The others joined in the protest, but the sheriff was inflexible. On the scaffold the bandits recognized some familiar faces in the crowd, and called out their names, theerfully bidding them goodbye. The nooses were then adjusted when a second general protest was entered by all five, saying they were being choked to death on the scaffold. Howard requested the sheriff to move the knot further back, adjusting his neck to the noose. Not one of them apparently showed the slightest sign of fear or regret.

the star route cases, in which he makes serious charges against men whose names have not heretofore been connected with the frauds.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The trade dollar bill finally passed the House

on Monday the 31st. It provides that Until Jan. 1, 1886, trade dollars shall be re-

Until Jan. 1, 1886, trade dollars shall be received at their face value by the United States, but shall not be again paid out or issued, and that the laws authorizing their coinage and issurance are hereby repealed.

The house committee on the judiciary reported favorably the bill to authorize the service of civil and criminal process issued by territorial courts within the military and Indian reservation, and the Yellowstone bark. It provides that—

des that—
The provisions of the law now in force re The provisions of the law now in force relating to territorial courts shall be constituted so as to authorize the execution and service of any process on a criminal issued by any such courts, by the officer or person to whom the same may be addressed, within any military or Indian reservation, or within the Yellowstone park; provided that such reservation or pauk is situated within the exterior of the district over which said court has jurisdiction.

A resolution was offered in the senare by Mr. Call and was referred to the committee or for

Call and was referred to the committee on foreign relations requesting the president to make negotiations with the government of Spain for oeference to an umpire to decide whether the treaty of 1818 had been fully carried into effect by the United States, and whether the United States government is bound in good faith to pay the full amounts awarded by the judicial tribunal to whom the same was referred, for losses sustained by officers of the United States acting under orders, in 1818 and 1810. The senate passed the bill to increase the efficiency of the general land office, also Mr. Mr. Morrill's bill for the improvement of coinage.

In the House Mr. Dorsheimer presented a memorial from bondholders of the Northern Pacific railroad company, praying to be heard before the committee on public lands on the bill declaring the forfeiture of the land granted, and asking congress to protect their interests. Reference The house restricts eign relations requesting the president to make

Pacific railroad company, praying to be heard before the committee on public lands on the bill declaring the forfeiture of the land granted, and asking congress to protect their interests. Referred. The house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Wellborn in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill.

The House spent several days, without a note, on the Indian appropriation bill. The bill appropriates for the Chippewas, Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, in the aggregate, \$48,802. It appropriates in all for the Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, \$1,646,300. This includes an appropriation of \$1,225,000 for the subsistence of the Sioux for purposes of their civilization, asper agreement ratified by act of congress Feb. 28th, 1877; also, \$10,000 for the support, civilization and education of the Minnewaukon band of Sioux in Minnesota. The bill also makes the following appropriations for the same purpose. For the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, \$12,000; and for support of Chippewas on White Earth reservation, of this amount or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the interior in the care and support of the Otter Tail, Pillager, Pembina and Mississippi Chippewa Indians on the White Earth reservation in Minnesota to assist them in their agricultural operations, \$6,000.

The episode of Gen. Grant's reception by the house on the 2d inst is commented upon in public as one of the most remarkable events ever occurring in Washington. It seems that pending discussion upon the Indian appropriation bill Gen. Grant accompanied by Gen. Beale, hobbled on crutches to the house arriving about 4 o'clock. Not being entitled to the privilege of the floor, Gen. Beale went into the gallery, while Grant passed in quietly and took his seat on a sofa in the rear of the democratic side without his presence being discovered for some time. Democratic members clustered around him, along with them Mr. Randall, who introcuced the

bate over Threekmerton's amendment to abolish Indian agents and appoint army officers in lieu, did not notice the disorder immediately, but ascertaining its cause, rushed over in a crowd to welcome the general. Appreciating the situation, and with that rare tact for which Mr. Randall is famous, he returned to his seat, being recognized by the chairman announced the presence of Gen. Grant in a few appropriate remarks and moved that the committee rise in order to allow the house to appropriately receive the man to whom the American people needed no introduction. This created a furore, ceive the man to whom the American people needed no introduction. This created a furore, and the motion being carried vociferously, Speaker Carlisle resumed the chair. Mr. Randall then moved a recess of fifteen minutes, which was unanimously carried, and Gen. Grant, hobbling on crutches, was escorted to the space in front of the speaker's desk, where the members were individually presented by Speaker Carlisle. Among those who heartily greeted the ex-general and expresident were several mained ex-confederates, among them Gen. Oakes, of Alab ama, who lost his right arm in the front at Richmond. Gen. Oakes tapped his empty right sleeve significantly, as he presented his left hand, which Gen. Grant took in both of his and warmly pressed. The scene was dramatic in the extreme, and, although Gen. Grant bore up bravely under the ordeal and pressed. The scene was dramatic in the extreme, and, although Gen. Grant bore up bravely under the ordeal and maintained the appearance of unruffled calmness, it was easily seen that he suppressed his emotion with great effort. The ovation was spontanteous, free from party feeling or past occurrences and victor and vanquished vied with each other in the depth of their greeting. After this outburst of appreciation of Gen. Grant's services, the transaction of further business became impossible, and the house adjourned without action on Throckmorton's proposition.

The House devoted several days to the Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole. The committee adopted the clause mak ing an appropriation of \$10,000 for the support, civilization and education of the Medewaukanton band of Sioux Indians in Minnesota. The clause was inserted in the bill at the request of clause was inserted in the bill at the request of Mr. Strait, who went before the committee of appropriation for the purpose. These Indians are opposed to remaining at the agencies, where they would receive their share of annuities, but prefer to live where they are now and are doing the best they can to support themselves. Some of them have a little land and are disposed to help themselves. The appropriation for their civilization and education was recommended by the Indian deportment. mended by the Indian department. Other clauses, making the regular appropriations for the Indian in the northwest were passed by the committee.

A petition was presented to the house by Mr. Wakefield from the Edgerton post of the G. A.

wakened roll the Eugerton post of the O. R. in Minnesota urging the passage of the bill granting a pension to Samuel Cook.

Mr. Strait has prepared the report of the bonse committee on public lands on Mr. Raymond's bill for the relief of William F. Steele of Steele, Dak. The bill gives Mr. Steele an opportunity to pay for 320 acres of land located by him through mistake.

A petition was presented to the senate by Mr. McMillan from George Wallace Hall, for a bounty under the law of July 28, 1866. He was barred by the limitation of 1880, and asks for a special act giving him the bounty. Mr. Nelson presented a similar petition in the house. Mr. McMillan also presented the petition adopted by the Mankato board of trade, asking for

ed by the Mankato board of trade, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Minnesota river.

A bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Mc-Pherson to amend the patent laws, provides—It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to sell any article or process claimed and described in any unexpired letters patent without the lawful authority of the patentee or his legal representatives, or at or before the sale of any such article or process to falsely represent to a purchaser that there is no unexpired patent covering or claimed to cover said

showed the slightest sign of fear or regret.

The Star says that Mr. Springer has received a letter from ex-senator Dorsey in relation to letter from ex-senator Dorsey in relation to lowa, urging that in view of the rapid absorption of public lands fit for settlement, congress tion of public lands fit for settlement, congress may take immediate steps to recover unearned portions of lands granted railroads.