

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAY.

The papers of both parties call attention to the fact that no man is eligible to the office of presidential election who holds any other official position. It is believed that both parties will be specially careful in the formation of Electoral tickets, to select men who are clearly eligible to the office. We have had one grave admonition on the subject, and there can be no excuse for the nomination of ineligible or even doubtful candidates, in the face of the convulsions of 1876.

The era of wild speculations has come to an end for the present. The stock and produce markets show a wonderful falling off in gambling transactions, and inexperienced people have received lessons that will last them for some time. It is impossible to estimate the aggregate of losses throughout the country, for those who have suffered are naturally reticent in exposing their own folly and lack of judgment. It is not expected that stock and produce gambling will cease by any means, but the check is nevertheless wholesome.

Miss Emily Faithfull says: What was competence in the days of our grandfathers is now regarded as a scanty pittance; the luxuries of the parents are the necessities of the children. On all sides there is a reckless determination to enjoy the present and leave the future to take care of itself. The spirit of show and sham is everywhere. Servants, too, emulate their mistress in spending on their backs all the money they can get. The servant of the period is lazy and worthless, for her mind is not on her work, but on making a display. Good mistresses make good servants. Reform in this case must begin above and work downward.

There has now been a fall of about 25 cents in the price of wheat this year, and most of it within a month, and nobody can say that the bottom has yet been reached. It may go up and it may go to still lower figures. But wheat growers in the northwest cannot cease to grow wheat all of a sudden, or until they have had time and opportunity to turn their attention to something more profitable. Farmers farther east where land is more costly, will be the first to drop wheat for something else. Northwestern farmers, for the present, must make up the difference in price by greater production, with an eye out all the while for better fields for labor and capital in the way of diversification.

Emperor William of Germany has held his own to an age only twice matched in history by monarchs who have borne the reins of sovereignty but the reports gather in volume and credence that he has begun to fail in strength and draw near an end whose coming will create a great sensation not only in Europe but in the world. In case of his death the succession is amply provided for and Bismarck is in infinitely good health to inaugurate it. It is ardently expected that the Kaiser's death will begin the constitutional liberty so long expected, and so little exercised by Germans, but the traditions of imperialism are very powerful and the coming emperor may prove a disappointment.

Hon. Charles O'Connor, formerly of New York, and for many years considered one of the greatest lawyers of the country has recently paid a visit to his old home. "Why, I thought Charles O'Connor was dead," doubtless remarked more than one reader. And so he would have been if he had not done as the doctors said he was bound to do years ago. He lay for weeks at the brink of death, and the physicians declared that his case was absolutely hopeless, but the veteran lawyer "took an exception," and secured a final verdict in his favor. Since then he has seen more than one of those physicians pass away, while he himself, a man of 80, is still able to sally forth occasionally into the world from the quiet retreat which he selected on the remote Island of Nantucket which he found to be the most healthful place, (for him at least) in the country. It is probable that complete retirement from practice which was not possible in New York, and other influences besides climate had a good deal to do with his recovery. Many men in his former condition would have accepted the sentence of the medical men, but he had enough will power to continue the battle for life, instead of yielding up the ghost without an effort, and the result in his case is a lesson for others. Instances are numerous where strong wills have triumphed over physical ailments pronounced mortal by the medical fraternity.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

Government has spent over \$100,000,000 on building in Washington, and has to pay \$6,000 for rent. At present there are only two names mentioned in connection with the office of controller of the currency, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Knox. One is ex-Treasurer Gillman, whose banking scheme, it is said, has not turned out well, and the other H. W. Cannon of Stillwater.

The claims of the following arms officers for longevity pay, under the Tyler decision, were settled by the second controller: Capt. Rodney M. Taylor, Twentieth infantry; Capt. W. S. Edgerly, Seventh cavalry; Lieut. Col. George A. Forsyth, Fourth cavalry; First Lieut. S. C. Vender, Nineteenth infantry; Lieut. J. Badger, late of the Third infantry; Capt. Deane Monahan, Third cavalry, and Lieut. James N. Allison, Second cavalry.

Rail and River News.

From April 1 to 15 the Manitoba carried through Grand Forks, two points west and north, 419 cars of emigrant's freight, and 182 coaches of passengers. This does not include freight nor passengers for Grand Forks. During the same period of time the same company carried through Fargo 516 cars of freight and 111 coaches of passengers. This does not include Winnipeg nor Brockridge traffic.

Casualties of the Week.

Wamsleyville, Adams county, Ohio, was almost destroyed by fire. Loss, \$0,000. John Thompson of Terraville, Black Hills, was killed by a falling rock in the Terra mine. George Dickson, of East Bozeman, was fatally injured by a train, his horse throwing him in front of an approaching locomotive.

Seven brick buildings at Whitesboro, Tex., were burned with their contents. All were used as warehouses and for storage purposes. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$7,000.

The residence of James Powers, superintendent of Powers, James & Co.'s coal mines at Reynoldsville, Pa., burned recently, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The loss was \$11,000, on which the insurance was \$3,000. A anonymous letter was received by Mr. Powers some weeks ago warning him to leave, and that his property and life was in danger.

Personal News Notes.

Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, a bride one year ago, is dead.

Henry Irving says Congressman Reed, of Maine, looks exactly as Shakespeare is supposed to have looked.

Mr. Ely Goddard, who married his daughter in Paris to Prince Poniatowski of Russia, arrived home Saturday.

Christine Nilson says she never goes on the stage without trepidation, and when she feels weak or has an important part, always kneels down and says her prayers.

Mr. Capel took part Thursday, the 17th, in New York, in a marriage ceremony. The bride was Miss Ada Marie Nye and the groom Mr. W. O'Donnell, formerly of Baltimore. The bride is one of the converts of Mr. Capel.

Rev. F. D. Hemenway, professor of Hebrew and Biblical literature in the Garrett Biblical institute at Evanston, Ill., for many years a prominent figure in Methodist church work, and renowned as a scholar, died Saturday, the 19th.

Crimes and Criminals.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reese, on trial for killing William F. Eli of Yorkton, Pa., March 23 last, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter.

Dr. Casson, a Cartersville, Ga., dentist, imprinted a shower of kisses on the lips of a pretty wife as she sat in his chair. The husband pounded Casson out of countenance and had him indicted for assault.

R. P. Turner, the defaulting ticket agent of the Panhandle, Cleveland & Pittsburg railroads, at Mingo Junction, Ohio, has returned from Canada, where he fled with some \$16,000 belonging to the Pennsylvania company.

George Allen of Sturges, Mich., who has served several terms in the house of correction, was seen talking to a girl of questionable reputation named Louellen Solomon. During their conversation he knocked the girl down. The police were notified, and proceeded to arrest the pair, but they could not be found. Sunday afternoon a straw stack on John Littlefield's farm, about a mile out of town, was seen to be on fire, and those who went to the spot found Allen and the girl, the latter nearly burned to death, and her companion seriously injured.

General News Items.

Eight ocean steamers landed 4,477 immigrants Sunday.

The Massachusetts legislature has appropriated \$650,000 to turn the Westborough reform school into a homeopathic hospital.

D. R. Devan, assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service at St. Louis, has been appointed to take charge of the hospital at Port Townsend, Wash., relieving D. S. Mead, who has been ordered to Philadelphia.

An English emigrant named Little was placed on a Grand Trunk car at Goderich Canada. The conductor suspecting that the man was suffering from small-pox, had him examined at the first station. A local physician pronounced the disease chicken-pox. Little was removed to a baggage car. On his arrival at London he was conveyed to a hospital where the disease was pronounced small-pox. The baggage car was shunted for disinfection. There is great indignation along the road.

Foreign Flashes.

A traveler in Panama predicts two-thirds of the 15,000 laborers will die this summer.

A comical incident occurred at the Drury Lane theater, London. The performance was an English rendition of "Lucia di Lammermoor." When the curtain fell upon the "mad scene" there was a general round of applause, and a wealthy American gentleman distinguished himself by repeatedly calling for the "author." Neither Sir Walter Scott nor Donizetti saw fit to come out of his grave in response to the call, but the house was convulsed with laughter.

Dr. Windthorst, leader of the Ultramontane party, in Germany intends to move in the Reichstag an amendment to the ninth passage of the bill prolonging the anti-socialist law which will render the clause more lenient. He will also move a resolution proposing that the penal law, and especially the press law, be made more stringent, so as more efficiently to combat the social democracy. He intends further to ask the house to consider the penal law which deals with the illegal use of explosives.

In an encyclical letter of the pope, which will be published next week, Leo XIII. lays special stress upon Freemasonry. He says: "The plan of the secret societies is no longer a

mystery. It is a struggle against the church, and the various popes have very properly excommunicated Freemasons. Since 150 years the secret societies have increased frightfully. A grave peril thus threatens society." The pope urges the bishops: "First, by pastoral letters, unmask secret societies, and make the people abhor them; second, extend Christian education; third, urge agriculturists and workmen to organize Catholic organizations and conferences of St. Vincent de Paul; fourth, watch the schools, and exhort the youth never to become members of any society without first consulting their priests."

The New Pension Bill Criticized.

Washington Special: The passage of the new pension bill under a suspension of the rules Monday, has been severely criticized by some who opposed its passage and some newspapers have also censured congress for opening the doors of the treasury to further raids by the pension agents. Friends of the bill claim that this view of the matter is wholly unjust. They say to begin with, that the measure was carefully examined and endorsed by nearly every Northern member, Democrats as well as Republicans and that of the fifty-seven who voted against it, fifty-six were Southern Democrats. The bill provides that ex-soldiers who claim a pension on account of disabilities from disease contracted in the army may secure a pension without producing positive proof that such disease was not contracted previously. This is the provision of the bill particularly objected to by those who criticize it adversely. The friends of the bill freely admit that frauds may be committed by means of this law, but they hold that the just claims to pensions ought not to be ignored merely because the success of an unjust one may be made possible on rare occasions.

Minnesota State University.

At a meeting of the Regents held in St. Paul Prof. Northrop of New Haven was unanimously chosen president of the University, his term to commence at the beginning of the next school year, his salary being fixed at \$5,000 per annum. Other appointments were made as follows: O. J. Breda of Christians, Norway, Secretary; J. S. Langness of Littleton, N. Y., Matric Medica, Dr. Charles E. Smith of St. Paul; Pathology, Dr. Charles Simpson of Minneapolis; Diseases of Nervous System, Dr. G. W. Wood of Faribault; Chemistry, Prof. J. A. Dodge of the university. The executive committee was authorized, in their discretion, to continue the employment of Professors Langness and Palmer, and to accept the resignation of Ensign E. Wright was recommended for the chair of military science. The matter of filling this chair was left to the committee on vacancies.

Critical Condition at Sea.

The French steamer Marseilles from New Orleans, bound to Bordeaux, was discovered to be on fire three days after leaving New Orleans. A terrific gale was prevailing at the time, and the hatchways were opened and fifty bales of cotton jettisoned, but the fire was so intense that the crew and passengers, though working with the energy of men anxious to save their lives, had to abandon operations; not, however, before several cases of asphyxia occurred. The hatches were then battened down, and it was decided to sail for Bermuda, 250 miles distant. On their arrival there, the assistance of the naval authorities, the fire was finally put out. Had the deck of the vessel been entirely of wood, nothing could have saved the ship.

Urged by Washburn.

Washington, Special:—Mr. Washburn was before the committee on rivers and harbors asking for appropriations for the reservoir system at the headwaters of the Mississippi and for the improvement of Duluth harbor and the Hay Lake channel in the Sault de Ste. Marie. He asks \$750,000 for the first and \$600,000 for the second, and for St. Marie \$100,000. He spoke of the importance of constructing these works, the Sault de Ste. Marie being regarded as especially important to lake navigation. By this improvement a distance of thirty miles between the lakes is saved. Mr. Washburn's argument was listened to with close attention, and favorably impressed the committee.

Gen. Swain in Hot Water.

The president authorized the issuance of the following order: War Department, April 22.—By direction of the president of the United States, a court of inquiry is hereby appointed to examine into the accusation against Brig. Gen. David G. Swain, judge advocate general, U. S. A., contained in a letter addressed by A. E. Bateman to the secretary of war, bearing date April 16. The court will make a full and thorough investigation of matters embraced in the letter of Bateman, and will report the facts developed by its investigation and give an opinion thereon. Detail for the court: Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. Delos B. Sackett, inspector general, U. S. A.; Maj. Robert N. Scott, Third artillery, will act as judge advocate and recorder. The court will meet in Washington, D. C., 24th of May. [Signed] Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

Swain is charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, viz. fraud and attempted fraud.

Serious Earthquake in England.

At 9:30 Tuesday morning, the 22d, an earthquake shock of considerable force was felt, Eastern Essex and Suffolk were the scenes of the greatest disturbance. At Ipswich the shock was so severe that the walls of houses were perceptibly shaken; plates were rattled, and the bells rung. The people were thrown into such a state of consternation that business was for the time suspended. The shock was still more severe at Colchester, where the houses were affected and lasted a minute. The first symptom was a deep, rumbling sound, portentous and awe-inspiring, speedily followed by a quaking and shaking of all buildings. Church bells sounded as though swayed by unseen hands. Tall chimneys and smokestacks of factories crashed in, roofs falling to the earth, and other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city, 150 feet high, fell with an awful crash to the ground. It is impossible to estimate, but the damage is known to be great. The Globe says the shock was felt in the Strand, London. A business house, it asserts, was perceptibly rocked, so much so that the employees were affected and rushed to the streets. The duration of the shock at Ipswich is estimated at three seconds. The earthquake has caused a general feeling of alarm and insecurity throughout England. Colchester was the center of the most serious disturbance, and it is impossible yet to determine the extent of the damage.

St. Paul Markets.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98c; No. 1, 90c; No. 2, hard 65c; No. 3, 85c. Corn, No. 2 spot, 51c; No. 3, 50c; mixed, 50c; Oats, No. 2, mixed, 31c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3, 31c. Barley, No. 2, 67c; No. 3 extra, 54c; No. 3, 47c. Rye, No. 3, 55c. Hay, \$8.50; timothy, \$10.50. Seed, timothy, \$1.25; clover, 60c.

Milwaukee Markets.

Wheat, No. 2 cash, 90c. Oats, No. 2, 33c. Rye, No. 1, 63c. Barley, No. 2, 65c. Pork, \$16.75. Lard, \$8.25.

Chicago Markets.

Wheat, No. 2, Chicago spring, \$6.80; No. 3, 6.70; No. 4, 6.60. Corn, No. 2, 31c. Oats, No. 2, 21c. Rye, 40c. Barley, 73c. Flour, No. 1, \$1.60; No. 2, 1.55. Pork, cash, \$16.87; lard, \$8.25. @ 8.55.

IMPORTANT TO PRE-EMPTORS.

The Duluth Land Officers Overruled by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Duluth, Special:—The land officers here received from Commissioner McFarland, of the general land office, a decision on the question whether a pre-emptor can mortgage or sell his pre-emption, after final proof has been made, to a party for a money advance, being unable to make improvements or payments on it. The case is that of Michael Sobiesky and Frederick Engel, who entered a pre-emption here and carried out the requirements of the law regarding settlement and improvements. When proof was offered it was shown by the agent, W. R. Marshall, that the claimants had agreed to mortgage the land after proof to Michael Fink, to secure the payment of money advanced for supplies and information furnished them. The land officers here, Sept. 25, 1883, on this showing rejected the proofs and claims, on the ground that pre-emptors did not take the land in question for their own exclusive use and benefit. The case was appealed, and the following decision, overruling that of the local land officers, has been given:

There being no other objection to proof than agreement for mortgages, the question to be determined is their effect on homestead entries. In that regard we are informed it was ruled by the honorable secretary of the interior in the case of Larson vs. Weisencker, involving a pre-emption entry, (Cobbs L. O. vol. 9, page 60), that a mortgage issued by a pre-emptor entry-man prior to final proof, to secure money loaned him to pay the government price of land, is not such a conveyance for agreement that will invalidate his entry under the law. By analogy the same principle applies to the case of commuted homestead entries, and it is immaterial as affecting entries that a part of the money borrowed is applied in a manner to enable the claimant to comply with the requirement of the law, and for the betterment of the claim, as well as pay the government price for the land. Therefore, the proof of the question submitted in support of the respective applications to commute should be accepted and final certificates issued thereon, and the same is herewith returned.

The decision is very interesting for all pine land regions, as a great amount of loaning money by pre-emptors is done, and this decision virtually overrules a great many decisions by officers here and elsewhere and puts new light on the matter. Under the regime of Ex-Gov. Marshall as government agent here, he was continually looking after just such cases.

America the Place for Contentment.

London Special: Rev. Moncreu D. Conway has announced his resignation of his ministry in London, and an intention to return to the United States to settle for the remainder of his life. The announcement has been received with a great deal of surprise in the clubs, and deep regret among the members of his congregation. Mr. Conway's church has been for years a sort of metropolitan Mecca for English rationalists, and it is feared that the retirement of the chapel's prophet may lead to a total loss of the prestige of the church. Mr. Conway says:

I have resigned my pastorate. I have concluded to finally retire from evangelical life. I have not only retired from the ministry of the rationalistic faith in London, but determined to cease preaching altogether. The only reason I have for my action is that I have become convinced that literary pursuits are better suited to my temperament than evangelical work. I have made up my mind to devote my entire time to literary work hereafter. A long and varied experience has convinced me that a man with brains, ideas and ability for effective work can do more good by using his talents in the United States than he can accomplish anywhere else. It is almost impossible for any person who well knows America and the Americans to be contented with life anywhere outside the United States. I returned from my recent tour around the world with such new convictions concerning America that I find myself discontented here and unable to resist the desire to return and remain there. I have decided upon Washington as my future home. Of all the cities I have visited, Washington offers the most attractions, in my opinion, to a person devoted to literary work of a live and polemic character.

The Pope Denounces Masonry.

Rome Cable: In an encyclical letter of the pope, which will be published next week, Leo XIII. lays special stress upon Freemasonry and the means to be employed to defend "the City of God" against "the City of Satan." The following is a resume of the letter: The plan of the secret societies is no longer a mystery. It is a struggle against the church, and the various popes have very properly excommunicated Freemasons. Since 150 years the secret societies have increased frightfully. A grave peril thus threatens society. The socialist has his source of strength in Masonry. The papacy is placed in an intolerable situation. Masonry does not avow its real object; it deceives the innocent by a varnish of toleration. The press, marriage, education, the sovereignty of the people, the atheism of the state, radicalism, communism, all tend toward a return of paganism. Masonry flatters princes in the hope of having them for auxiliaries. Governments should choose between Masonry and the church, which sustains authority and inculcates obedience. The pope thus prescribes to bishops their duties: First, by pastoral letters unmask secret societies and make people abhor them; second, extend Christian education; third, urge agriculturists and workmen to organize Catholic associations and conferences of St. Vincent de Paul; fourth, watch schools and exhort the youth never to become members of any society without first consulting their priests. The pope ends his encyclical by employing the aid of the blessed virgin.

Gen. Swain Charged With Fraud.

A. E. Bateman, of Washington the firm of Bateman & Co., bankers filed with the secretary of war a letter in which he says:

"It becomes my duty to prefer charges against Brig. Gen. D. G. Swain at the head of the bureau of military justice of the United States army for fraud and for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. I stand ready to prove that said D. G. Swain has committed fraud to all intents and purposes upon the banking house of Bateman & Co., of which I am a member. Some two years ago said D. G. Swain, having deposited the sum of \$4,000 received upon his departure for the West a simple due bill at his request to have in case accident should befall him. This amount was checked out subsequent to that date by said D. G. Swain, for which we have a number of vouchers. After having drawn all the money out, and a settlement being made, he negotiated and transferred the due bill for the full amount with certain parties in this city. I am further ready to prove that said D. G. Swain assisted to negotiate army pay vouchers with our firm, which he knew to be fraudulent and triplicates of outstanding accounts. I ask that a court martial be ordered for the trial of said D. G. Swain on the charges preferred. I desire, when it is ordered, to amend this by presenting other charges under the head of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. I am, sir, very respectfully, A. E. BATEMAN. To the Hon. Secretary of War. Gen. Swain denies the charges.

Brig. Gen. James A. Farrell, late commissary general of ordnance, state of New York, died at Hudson, N. Y.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The house passed Monday, the 21st, a very important bill to regulate the granting of pensions. It was the bill of Mr. A. J. Warner, reported from the select committee on the payment of pensions, bounty and back pay and is as follows:

Every person specified in the several classes enumerated in the pension laws of the United States, who served in the field in the military or naval service in any war in which the United States has been engaged for a period of three months or more, and has an honorable discharge, and is not receiving a pension, or greater pension than that provided for herein, but who, by reason of any wound, injury, or disease which there is probable cause to believe originated in said service in the line of duty and is not the result of his own misconduct or bad habits, or other known cause occurring since such service, and is now disabled in whole or in part for procuring his subsistence by manual labor, shall upon making the proof of facts and such regulations as may be described by the proper authority, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be placed upon the bill of pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive pension during the continuance of such disability at a rate proportionate to the degree thereof, the true physical condition to be ascertained and certified as provided by law upon examination by a competent board of surgeons duly appointed; such pensions to commence at the date of filing the application therefor; that in all applications under the general pension laws included in this act, where it appears by the record of evidence that the applicant was regularly enlisted and mustered into service and served for three months or more, that fact shall be sufficient prima facie evidence that he was then in good health and free from disease or cause of disability for which he claims pension.

The senate passed the bankruptcy bill in substantially the same form as it was introduced. It constitutes the several district courts of the United States and the supreme court of the District of Columbia courts of bankruptcy with complete jurisdiction. Appeals on questions of law may be made to the circuit courts, the decisions of which shall not be reviewed by the supreme court except upon a certificate of disagreement between two circuit judges. Commissioners of bankruptcy are to be appointed by the circuit courts, not to exceed in each state the number of members of congress to which the state is entitled. A supervisor in bankruptcy shall also be appointed in each judicial circuit, who shall give personal attention to all proceedings within his jurisdiction.

On Thursday, the 17th, in the senate, on motion of Mr. Cameron (Wis.) the senate took up the bill to accept and ratify certain agreements made with the Sioux Indians and grant right of way to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company through the Sioux reservation, Dak. Mr. Cameron said it granted right of way through land that, under the bill recently passed by the senate, would be thrown open for settlement. The bill passed without debate. On motion of Mr. Cameron the senate took up a similar bill to accept and ratify certain agreements made with Sioux Indians and to grant right of way to the Dakota Central Railroad Company through the Sioux reservation. The bill passed without debate.

The house has done little for some time but discuss the tariff bill. Able speeches have been made, and poor ones, all of which will go into the congressional record.

Bills have passed the senate for government control of the Sault Ste. Marie Falls canal, Michigan, and to prevent the unlawful cutting of timber on Indian reservations. The finance committee reported adversely a bill to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes, and a motion to take it up was lost—29 to 25. In the House the Wood-Peters contested election case (Kansas) was settled in favor of Mr. Peters, the sitting member and a Republican, the house adopting the committee report in his favor. The naval appropriation bill, which had been received from the senate with numerous amendments, was considered. Mr. Kasson spoke in favor of the senate amendment making an appropriation for new steel cruisers, and so did Mr. Dorsheimer, a Democratic member of New York. Between the latter gentleman and Mr. Randall, who had spoken against the amendment, a warm controversy arose in consequence of the Pennsylvania member, who had charge of the bill, shutting Mr. Dorsheimer off in the midst of his speech. Wednesday was dominated by "the case" in the House. The fun began with a two hours' speech from Mr. Wood, the contestant in the Wood-Peter Kansas election case. It was the blindest of skin milk by comparison with that which followed by Judge Bennett of North Carolina, who had made a minority report in favor of Wood, the rest of the committee being unanimous on the other side. On his report Judge Bennett made a speech nearly two hours in length, in which he discussed constitutional law in the most florid style and pompous manner. He is a large man, with a towering bald head, the hair having apparently all slipped down on his chin, and has a voice like a bull. He roared and roared with his mouth open, constantly scored by the whole house most unmercifully. Every time he misquoted the law the lawyers laughed, and every time he slaughtered Latin a groan went up from the scholars which set the house in a roar. This amused the house so immensely that one member after another got up and gave Bennett additional time until the committee had then convulsed the house by asking permission to rest awhile. This was granted, whereupon Mr. Pettibone amused the house still more, his harangue being more fitted for field service than the house of representatives. When Mr. Bennett had again run down the house took a unanimous vote against him, and gave Wood the seat only Bennett and "Calamity" Weller stood out against the whole house, which was hailed with shouts of laughter.

The house committee on judiciary has submitted a report relative to extending the right of suffrage to women. This adverse majority report was prepared by Mabury, and says in part:

To permit the entrance of political contention into a home, would be either useless or pernicious; useless if a man and wife agree and pernicious if they differ. In the former event the volume of ballots alone would be increased without changing the result. In the latter case peace and contentment of the home would be exchanged for the bedlam of political debate and become a scene of base and demoralizing intrigues. In answer to a question often suggested, what portion and what class of women would avail themselves of the privilege of suffrage if extended to women, your committee is of the opinion, and a few intelligent women, such as appeared before the committee in advocacy of the pending measure, would defy all obstacles in the way of their casting a ballot, yet the great mass of intelligent, refined and judicious, with the becoming modesty of their sex, would shrink from rule and control by the crowd, with the exception mentioned, leaving to the ignorant and vilest the exclusive right to speak for the gentler sex in public affairs.

In the house bills were favorably reported for the erection of bridges over the Mississippi at Rock Island and the Falls of St. Anthony. The naval bill was discussed, and the senate amendment adding \$400,000 to complete the ordnance outfit of the new cruisers was considered, first in committee of the whole, and then in the house by a vote of 127 to 106. In the senate the bill passed for the disposal of abandoned military reservations. It authorizes the president whenever in his opinion a portion of a military reservation becomes useless, to place it in charge of the secretary of the interior, who shall have it surveyed and subdivided, appraised and sold. The bill amending the revised statute relating to trespassers on Indian lands passed. It adds imprisonment to fine already provided for.