

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Washington Gossip.

Mr. Strait introduced in the house a bill to grant condemned cannon to A. Edwards Welch post, No. 75, G. A. R.

The senate passed the house bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix river below Taylor Falls.

The house committee on elections, in the contesting election case of Campbell vs. Morey, Seventh Ohio district, by a vote of 8 to 4 agreed to report in favor of unseating Morey and scattering contestants.

Mr. Payson, from the house committee on public lands, reported favorably the bill to forfeit a part of certain lands granted to the state of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads in that state.

In the house Monday Robinson carried out his policy of opposing the acceptance of decorations by Americans from foreign governments, and introduced a bill to prohibit any such concession to the effete monarchies of Europe.

Charles D. Coleman, an attorney of Plymouth, Mich., in his testimony before the committee of investigation in the star route trials, said that William A. Cook, one of the government counsel in the prosecution, accepted several hundred dollars to prevent the indictment of Dr. Colgrave, a star route contractor.

The treasury department is informed that in some instances certificates as prescribed by section 4, acts of May 6, 1882, have been granted to Chinese laborers at ports other than those of exit for laborers from the United States, and such certificates may sometimes be granted, one at the first port and one at the port of exit.

The June crop report of the agricultural department has an apparent increase in the cotton area of 4 per cent, with the general average condition 87, against 86 last year.

The Criminal Calendar.

Near Leadville, Gen. Pearce was murdered for calling Samuel Derry a perjurer.

Frank Lesure, of the wholesale firm of Yeomans, Shield & Lesure, of Danville, Ill., committed suicide.

The Middletown bank defalcation amounts to \$38,000. Real estate was transferred by the cashier valued at \$20,000.

Cashier Hall, Citizens' bank of Wilmington, Del., is a defaulter. The amount is unknown. The bank is alleged to be sound.

Tilden G. Abbott, defaulting cashier of the Watertown (Mass.) bank, arrested in Missouri, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

George Smith of Fort Jervis, N. Y., confessed killing Frank Heitz May 12, for marrying a pretty young German girl whom Smith kept as his mistress.

The Auburn, Wis. mystery has been partially solved by the finding of the body of Mrs. Fox, who disappeared March 23. John Fox, the husband, was arrested to prevent his escape.

Mrs. W. M. Wills, a Brooklyn society lady, deliberately committed suicide by hanging herself to a door with a rope of silk stockings. She is supposed to have been partially demented.

Personal Notes.

Col. E. C. Anthony, a large landholder in Florida, is dead at Muncie, Ind.

Senator Mahone paid \$100 a day for his rooms at the Palmer house in Chicago during the convention.

Hugh D. Mills, one of the most prominent and successful residents of Mower county, Minn., died of hemorrhage, aged fifty-three.

He was raised in New York State, and came to Mower county in 1853. He was widely known and universally respected.

The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin announces on authority the engagement of Emmons G. Blaine, son of the Republican candidate for president, to Miss Medill, daughter of Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune.

The marriage, it is stated, will take place next winter.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

Savings banks deposits increased over \$3,000,000 last year in New Hampshire.

San Francisco's assessed valuation in this year \$60,000,000—an increase of \$3,000,000.

The Louisiana legislature is in favor of giving disabled Confederate soldiers 150 acres of land.

One of the seven Dwight cotton mills at Chicopee, Mass., has stopped, owing to the rising price of raw cotton.

Hanson & Co.'s mill at Tacoma shipped in May 4,500,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 feet going to foreign countries, including South America, China and the Sandwich Islands.

The corner stone of the new cathedral church of St. Francis Xavier, on Grand and Lindell avenues, St. Louis, was laid Sunday afternoon, with very imposing ceremonies and an immense throng, there being fully 30,000 persons assembled to witness the event.

The local committee of arrangements to prepare for the national Democratic convention at

Chicago have directed an architect to prepare plans for the rearrangement of the convention hall, by which the seating capacity will be enlarged so as to admit 20,000 people.

The Special newspaper train over the Baltimore & Ohio road, conveying the Washington correspondents from the convention left Chicago at 2:10 p. m. Saturday, or 3:10, p. m. Eastern time, and arrived at Washington Sunday afternoon. The actual running time was but nineteen hours and thirty minutes.

Record of Casualties.

A spring-lock trunk proved the death of a pair of Milwaukee children.

Louis Butler, aged twelve years, son of J. Butler of Glencoe, Minn., was drowned while bathing recently.

Railroad Earnings.

The directors of the Chicago & Northwestern have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on common and 2 per cent quarterly on preferred, payable June 26.

Suicide of Gen. Abe Buford.

Gen. Abe Buford of Kentucky committed suicide at Danville, Ind., Monday morning, at the residence of his nephew, Benjamin E. Buford. Gen. Buford came to Danville last Wednesday, to visit relatives and attend the races. He seemed much depressed, which visibly increased after reading an article in a newspaper giving an account of the de- cades of the Buford family, written in connection with the return of Tom Buford to the Anchorage asylum, a physical and financial wreck.

Burning of the Union Depot at St. Paul.

The Union Depot at St. Paul was completely gutted by fire which was discovered shortly after midnight, Wednesday. What was thought to be one of the safest buildings in the city proved to be a veritable tinder box, and the flames cut their way through the flooring and partitions as if they were so much kindling wood prepared expressly for the occasion.

The interior is completely gutted, the floors, windows and the roof being swept out entirely, leaving nothing but the bare walls standing and office fixtures—not to speak of valuable records—will reach at least \$200,000, not counting what may be saved on the walls.

HOW THE FIRE STARTED. The fire is supposed to have originated in the basement, near the elevator.

Official Crop Reports.

The June crop report of the agricultural department has an apparent increase in the cotton area of 4 per cent, with the general average condition 87, against 86 last year. The increase in the area of spring wheat appears to be nearly 900,000 acres, or 9 per cent. No part of the Pacific coast area is included as spring wheat. The largest increase in Dakota, amounting to about 400,000 acres. The condition of spring wheat averages 101 per cent, being up to the standard in nearly every district.

Gen. Swain and Col. Morrow to be Court-Martialed.

Washington Special: The cabinet was in session four hours Tuesday. The most important matter under consideration was the report of the Swain board of inquiry, which was read by Secretary Lincoln, and after a somewhat lengthy discussion it was unanimously decided that the recommendation of the board should be adopted and a court martial be ordered to try Gen. Swain and Col. Morrow, upon charges which are already familiar to the public.

The court is of the opinion that, while it is not prepared to say that any specific act developed by the evidence is actually fraudulent, yet the evidence shows a series of transactions discreditable to any officer of the army, and which especially demands the severest condemnation when engaged in by an officer holding a high position and peculiar relations to the administration of justice in the army held by Brig. Gen. Swain.

There will only be one court and one trial, with Swain and Morrow as joint defendants, and it will be called to sit in Washington the latter part of the month. The details will not be arranged until after the return of the secretary from West Point.

There has been a great pressure brought upon both the president and Secretary Lincoln by Swain's friends, and his attorney, Congressman Callkins, has been very active in trying to have the finding of the board set aside; but there was no other course to be pursued, particularly as the verdict was unanimous, and Swain's position at the head of the bureau of military justice emphasized the offense of which he was found guilty.

Market Reports.

ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98@91 1/2; No. 1, 93c; No. 2 hard, 92@90c; No. 2, 89@88c. Corn, No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 52c; rejected, 51c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 29 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 29c; No. 2 white, 30c. Barley, No. 2, 60c; No. 3 extra, 55c; No. 3, 50c. Rye, No. 2, 54c. Baled Hay, wild, \$1.50; timothy, \$1.50. Potatoes, 25c. Eggs, 14c.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 89 1/2c. Corn, No. 2, 55c. Oats, No. 2, 31 1/2c; white, 30@30 1/2c. Rye, No. 1, 64c. Barley, No. 2, 59 1/2c; extra, No. 3, 53@53 1/2c. Mess Pork, \$19.65. Lard, \$8.45. Butter, choice creamery, 18@19c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 15@16c. Eggs, 19 1/2@14c.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 88@86c. Corn, 55@55 1/2c. Oats, 33 1/2c. Rye, 64@64 1/2c. Barley, 62@62 1/2c. Flax Seed, \$1.00. Pork, \$18.75@19.25. Lard, \$8.15@8.17 1/2. Butter, creamery, 20@20c; dairy, 18@19c.

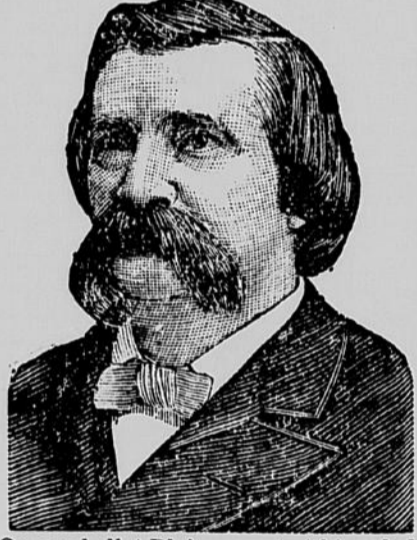
BLAINE AND LOGAN

Portraits and Biographies of the Republican Candidate for President and Vice President.



JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine was born at Indian Hill Farm, Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830. His grandfather was with Washington at Valley Forge, and named his county after his old chief. At fifteen Blaine went to school at Lancaster, Ohio, living in the house of Tom Ewing, then secretary of the treasury. In 1850, he graduated from Washington college and became tutor in the Blue Lick Springs, military academy. There he met Miss Stanwood, a Massachusetts girl, teaching in the Millersburg female seminary, twenty miles off, and married her. He returned, in a year to Pennsylvania and studied law, but never practiced. In 1852 he moved to Maine, and with aid from the Stanwoods' became editor, of the Kennebec Journal, and later of the Portland Advertiser. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature; and five times enjoyed re-election, being speaker the last two terms. In 1862 he went to congress. His first term was spent in quiet studying, but after that he came prominently before the country and was elected speaker of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third congresses. In June, 1876, Mr. Blaine was appointed by the governor of Maine to fill the vacancy in the senate caused by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, who had been made secretary of the treasury. On the meeting of the Maine legislature in January, 1877, Mr. Blaine was promptly elected for the full term ending March 4, 1883. In both branches he was a persistent and terrible debater against the South as massed on the Democratic side of house and senate. In 1876 Mr. Blaine's nomination seemed certain at Cincinnati. His rivals were B. H. Bristow, Roscoe Conkling and John F. Hartranft, governor of Pennsylvania. So long as there was a possibility of Blaine's nomination, the supporters of Bristow, Conkling and Hartranft remained steadfast.



On one ballot Blaine came within a half dozen votes of enough to nominate. So certain were his supporters that he would secure the prize that they telegraphed to all parts of the country that he had the nomination in his grasp. The next ballot, however, was a surprising one. Ohio and Pennsylvania led off for Hayes of Ohio, and a stampede setting in, he was nominated by an overwhelming vote amid great excitement. Mr. Blaine took his defeat philosophically, and turned his eyes toward 1880. He went into the Chicago convention of that year with 284 votes. Gen. Grant, Sherman, Edmunds and E. B. Washburne, were against him. His choice being impossible, his supporters nominated Garfield, and Mr. Blaine became secretary of state in the new cabinet, and the controlling spirit in the administration. Mr. Blaine was with the president the morning of July 2 in 1881, when the assassin's bullet brought to a painful end a career so full of promise, and during the president's eighty days of suffering he was daily at his bedside. It was fitting that Mr. Blaine should be selected as Garfield's eulogist by congress, and his address on that occasion is one of remarkable force and beauty. After Mr. Arthur's inauguration—Sept. 19, 1881—Mr. Blaine remained in the cabinet until December, when he retired to devote himself to private business. Within the past year he undertook a history of his twenty years of public life, a work that has already taken high rank in American literature.

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. Gen. John A. Logan was born Feb. 9, 1826, in Jackson county, Illinois, and is of Irish parentage. He was a lieutenant

in the Mexican war, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, being elected to the legislature the same year, and in the office of prosecuting attorney of the Third judicial district, holding that office until 1857. He was re-elected to the state legislature in 1853, 1856 and 1857, and was presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckenridge ticket. In 1858 and 1860 he was elected representative at congress. In July, 1861, he enlisted in time to be in the first battle of Bull Run. His bravery in Grant's Northern Mississippi movements met with a promotion to the rank of major general. At Vicksburg his column led the entrance on June 25, and he was the first military governor. He succeeded Sherman at the head of the fifteenth army corps in November, 1863, and when McPerson lost his life, on the 22d of July, Logan succeeded him and commanded the army of the Tennessee, going with Sherman on the march to the sea. From the close of the war to 1871 Gen. Logan served in the house. In that year he was defeated for re-election in 1877 by David Davis. But was returned at the expiration of Gov Oglesby's term in 1879. He is a man of great decision, some learning, and is a lingering monument of this machine period in American politics. He was Grant's lieutenant in 1880, and is suspected of an alliance with Blaine this year.

Children in the Frigid Zone.

When Lieut. Greeley comes home (he must be Capt. Greeley then), he will have a great deal to tell us that will be interesting. Mere visitors to strange places and peoples are not apt to find out very much about them, and what little they do find out is likely to be wrong. That is the reason why we know so little about the Indians. It is necessary to live among a people, to understand their language, to get their good will and confidence, to play with their children and converse familiarly with their elders, in order to know them.

Lieut. Ray, of the United States Navy, returned a few months ago from Point Barrow in latitude 74 degrees, where he had been stationed for two years to observe the weather and collect facts concerning it for the Washington weather bureau. He was placed in that northern region to do what Lieut. Greeley was expected to do at a point much farther north. His party consisted of ten men, a pilot, a naval surgeon, seven sailors, and himself.

They had a wonderfully interesting time up there in the cold. The lowest temperature during their stay was fifty-six degrees below zero; the highest, fifty above zero; and they had a breeze one day in January (a gentle Arctic zephyr), the velocity of which was ascertained to be one hundred and thirty miles an hour. Little snow and less rain fall in that region, and there is no thunder and lightning.

In their snug house, built by themselves, of rough timber and lined with matched boards, they found no difficulty in keeping warm. It is not until you go two hundred miles further north that you reach the real Arctic cold, ranging from ninety below zero to twenty above. With precautions, people can get along with some comfort where the average temperature of the year is as high as seven above, as it was with them. In the spring, the dandelion bloomed abundantly about them.

Near their station were two small tribes of Esquimaux, each consisting of about one hundred and forty people. Lieut. Ray, after closely observing them for nearly two years, pronounces them the best-governed and happiest people in the world, particularly the children. Though he never saw a child punished in any way during his residence among them, yet he found the children always well-behaved.

At times there would be as many as twenty-five children at the post, and the conduct of all of them was so gentle and correct that the Americans could not help contrasting it with that of other children who play under the stars and stripes. No matter how many tools, garments or dainties might be scattered about unguarded, no boy or girl of one of these tribes ever so much as touched one of them; nor would any child, even the smallest, enter a tent unless invited.

The children are exceedingly beloved by their elders. Although boys are valued more highly than girls, yet—partly because children in latitude 74 degrees are a scarce article.

Few parents are blessed with more than one, or, indeed, could well maintain more than one; and if they are so happy as to have two, they are generous enough to let one of them live with a couple who are childless.

Like all undeveloped and poor tribes, they are haunted by superstitious fears, and crave stimulants with a fierce and insatiable desire. The strongest whiskey, the strongest tobacco, even alcohol itself, and the scrapings of an old pipe, they will consume with the keenest enjoyment and without apparent injury.

Even these children, who have so many good qualities, drink and smoke if they can procure the means of doing so, which, happily, they cannot very often. Lieut. Ray declares that he has seen a baby three months old with its little mouth full of tobacco while it was in the act of taking nourishment from its mother.

Before the present year comes to an end we hope to have something as curious to tell of Lieut. Greeley's experiences.