

The population of the German Empire December 1, 1880, was 45,238,829; that of the United States same year, 49,369,785. By the ratio of increase Germany should now have nearly 50,000,000 and the United States 56,000,000.

The long, cigar-shaped steamers have been eclipsed by the America which made the shortest passage, and is broad in the beam, and has engines of only half the power of the Oregon and others, and only uses half as much coal. The runs of the America may be exceptional, but they show that the race is not always with the long, narrow boat.

In the popular estimate of slander and slanderers London is evidently very different from New York. In the former city a broker circulated a false report concerning a prominent banking house, and afterwards publicly apologized and retracted all that had been said, but he is not forgiven, and was hissed on entering the London Stock Exchange.

Amateur observers in astronomy turn from the moon in the east to observe the fine crescent of Venus in the west. Both Jupiter and Venus are in the west, far beyond the sun and receding from us, and the other approaching that portion of its orbit lying between us and the sun. After this month there will be an end of favorable observation of these planets. Astronomers say look out for meteors in the summer months, especially in August.

A new Babylonian exploring expedition has been projected at the instance of the Rev. John P. Peters a young Episcopal clergyman, who was for some time a member of the Yale College faculty, and a Hebrew scholar of unusual attainments. He writes to the New York Evening Post that one person has provided the money necessary, and the party will start this summer or in the autumn. It is supposed that Dr. William Hayes Ward, the learned editor of the Independent, will have charge of the expedition. Its results will be awaited with great interest by scholars, archaeologists, and students of the Bible.

The lack of guideboards on country roads is a great source of annoyance to everybody not familiar with their routes of travel. It is a simple thing to make a turn at a corner when we know which road to take, but not so simple to go many miles or more and find we are on the wrong road. All roads are liable to be traveled by strangers, and every place where two roads meet should be furnished with a guideboard. Strangers traveling on the prairies of the Northwest, even in sections long settled, especially where there are no fences, suffer a good deal from the lack of guides. Every town and county should remedy this grievance, and by doing so will benefit themselves as well as the public. Guideboards are necessary in summer, and in winter when landmarks are obscured, are imperatively required. Let everybody help to "guide the traveler on his way."

The new civil service statute of Massachusetts, just enacted by the legislature, regulates the minutest details of appointment, promotion and conduct in the service of the state and in all city governments, and applies to clerkships, police appointments, and all appointive positions. One of its provisions is as follows: "No person habitually using intoxicating beverage to excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, appointment or employment to which the provision of this act are applicable; nor shall any vendor of intoxicating liquor be appointed or retained." Section five provides that no recommendation of an applicant for office from any member of the legislature, alderman or councilman, except as to character and residence, shall be received or considered. No councilor, member of the legislature, alderman or councilman, or any officer or employee of said bodies, and no executive or judicial officer, and no clerk and employee of any sort, shall solicit or receive, or be in any way concerned in, any political assessment or contribution for any purpose whatever. These provisions are pretty strict and far in advance of any other civil service rules of the country.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

The old Garfield Memorial church at Washington has been sold for \$132.

The president has signed a patent for the Pueblo lands, San Francisco, to the city of San Francisco.

The senate committee on appropriations has been considering the adjournment question, and has come to the conclusion that it will be possible for congress to get away by July 5.

J. G. Colgrave, government contractor, testified before the Springer committee that he learned that he was to be indicted for star route frauds, and that Ker, of government counsel, agreed to drop the matter for \$5,000.

All the military organizations in Washington turned out on Monday, the 23d, to welcome the National Rifles upon their arrival from the west. The streets were thronged with citizens who greeted the soldiers with cheers as they marched through the main thoroughfares, made brilliant by electric lights and a profuse display of fireworks.

Rail and River News.

William Fitzsimmons, who was formerly a passenger engineer on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, has brought suit against that road at Youngstown, Ohio, for \$50,000 damages for bodily injuries received while in strict discharge of his duties.

Casualties of the Week.

Floods destroyed a new bridge across the Vistula at Warsaw, which was erected at a cost of \$2,000,000. Crowds were standing on the bridge watching the torrent when the bridge began to give away. Twenty persons were drowned.

A cloud burst occurred on a mountain side, near Corbin, twenty miles south of Helena, Mont. Water eight feet deep rushed down the gulch toward Jefferson City, in its course washing away a Chinese house and drowning three occupants.

A disastrous fire occurred Sunday in the large wholesale bakery establishment of A. D. Haseman in Williamsburg, N. Y. The wall of the burning structure fell into the alleyway where the firemen stood, and three were buried in the ruins. Their names are Hy Fyck, George W. Haight and Stephen Allen. Allen was the first taken out. He was burned and mangled, but alive. The others were dead. The building was entirely destroyed. Loss, \$100,000.

Crimes and Criminals.

Charles Graham, seventeen, shot and killed Joseph Renard, eight years old, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. The shot was intentional.

Oscoda, Mich., is at the mercy of a mob of 1,000 striking loggers and mill men. Business is stopped and troops have been sent for.

In Cincinnati the jury in the case of Joseph Palmer, the accomplice of William Berner, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. This verdict emphasizes the iniquity of the Berner verdict. Berner and Palmer together killed William H. Kirk, their employer, in his stable for his money. They both confessed. The proof in both cases was practically the same, yet Berner's jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. It was this gross travesty of law and justice that produced the excitement which led to the riots and burning of the court house. Berner has twenty years in the penitentiary, and Palmer must hang.

Personal News Notes.

Col. C. R. Jennison, the noted Kansas jay-lawyer, is dead, at Leavenworth.

Miss Harriet A. Taylor, daughter of Congressman E. B. Taylor, of the 19th Ohio district, will be married soon to Geo. W. Upton, son of Geo. W. Upton, of Oregon, a practicing attorney in Washington.

Frederick H. Smith, the leader of the celebrated male quartette of Rev. Dr. Talmage's tabernacle was employed as the confidential clerk of G. B. Rae, one of the largest grain shippers in New York, is a bad defaulter.

General News Items.

The national debt was but \$100,000,000 last year.

Thirty-two mines are closed in Hocking valley by strikes.

Brown & Van Arsdale, wagonmakers, Chicago, failed for \$300,000.

East Tennessee marble is selling at 100 per cent higher than the Italian.

Bishop Simpson's memorial services were held in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Widow Rowe has got a \$2,500 verdict against Pat Canny, who shot her husband the whisky that killed him.

Mr. Worth of Illinois, has a \$100 razor. It was one President Lincoln's father gave young Abe for his first shave.

The tube found in the baggage of Patrick Joyce, who was arrested on the Illinois recently, is believed to be an infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern. It resembled a wooden log, but was hollow, a hole having been pierced through it leading to a chamber containing a liquid, supposed to be explosive. There was an outer wooden casing sixteen inches long and four thick within which the brass tube was inserted. On removing a metal cap the liquid was found. Except by a careful examination, it was impossible to suppose the article anything but a log of wood. Joyce is from Bellaire, Ohio.

Foreign Flashes.

At Montreal the shirt and collar factory of Skelton Bros. & Co. was destroyed by fire Sunday morning.

The sultan sent present of a valuable carpet and other costly gifts to Abram S. Hewitt, who last winter, was presented to the sultan by Minister Wallace.

Twenty deaths of cholera at Toulon were reported. The city is in a panic. The government has ordered the barracks evacuated. Sanitary precautions are organizing. The reports are officially confirmed. Troops and dock laborers were chiefly attacked. It is pronounced Asiatic cholera. Quarantine has been established everywhere. The news caused a sensation at Paris.

Capture of a Desperado.

A dispatch from Red Wing, Minn., of the 23d says: Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Joseph Hancock and G. R. Thurston came over from Ellsworth, Wis., and informed Sheriff Carlson that Sam R. Tripp, the horse thief who shot Marshall Hall of Zumbrota and escaped the officers who were in pursuit, was hiding at the

house of R. O. Bacon, his brother-in-law. The sheriff, in company with Marshal Seestrund and Deputy Lundquist and Charles Baldwin, started about 10 o'clock p. m. to arrest Tripp. Procuring the assistance of Sheriff Lord and others of Pierce county they proceeded to the house where Tripp was. The place was surrounded just before daylight, when the officers waited for dawn before making a move. After it became light enough to see anything distinctly a demand was made for Tripp's surrender. Bacon came to the door and replied: "He is up stairs, go up and get him." Lundquist immediately sprang up the stairs, but was pulled back just in time to save the top of his head being blown off. About twenty shots were fired by the posse, when the family were ordered to get their things out of the house, as they were going to burn Tripp out. Tripp, upon being informed of this, came down and gave himself up to Sheriff Lord, who took him to Ellsworth and placed him in the jail, where he remained until his requisition from Gov. Hubbard to bring him here. He is about five feet eight inches in height, weighs about one hundred and forty, and wears the face of a desperate man. He was born near Prescott, Wis. Sheriff Carlson has kept up the search for Tripp nine days.

Dakota Horse Thief Lynched.

Bismark Tribune.—For some time farmers of McLean county have been after horse thieves, and Sunday night were rewarded by catching Jacob O'Neil, one of the leaders of the gang, whom they hung to a telegraph pole six miles south of Victoria. The rest of the party have not been captured. The body of O'Neil was discovered hanging to the telegraph pole as the stage passed on Monday and was identified by Driver Sprague. The horse thief was hanged by the lariat with which he had captured the horses, the men who performed this speedy execution felt justified in their action. These horse thieves have been pouncing down upon farmers' property several months. The crime is worse than burglary or ordinary highway robbery, and if continued would be an irreparable injury to the country. This spring several farmers were robbed of all their horses just as they were in the midst of spring's work, and the loss has verged upon financial destruction. An inquest was held over the body of O'Neil Monday evening the 23d, and it is understood that the verdict of the jury is that the deceased met his death by suicide, riding on his horse to the telegraph pole, tying the rope to the pole and neck and drew his horse out from under him.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Showing of the Treasury Balance Sheet at the Close of the Fiscal Year.

The fiscal year which ends with Monday June 1, will show a fairly satisfactory balance sheet for this country. The balance in our favor will not be so large as in some preceding years, but it is fairly good. The decrease of the public debt during the year will be \$100,000,000 instead of \$137,000,000 as in the preceding year. The exportations will be shown to be about \$725,000,000, and the importations about \$695,000,000 showing a balance of \$30,000,000 in favor of this country for the year's commerce against \$10,000,000 in the preceding year. The efforts of the last congress to reduce the revenue of the government were, it will be seen, successful in a moderate way. The receipts from customs during the present year will foot up a little over \$190,000,000, as against something more than \$200,000,000 last year. The receipts from internal revenue for this year will be about \$125,000,000, against \$140,000,000 last year. The full year's receipt will be about \$350,000,000, and expenditures about \$250,000,000, leaving \$100,000,000, which has been used in the payment of

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

This leaves the outstanding debt at the end of the year \$1,240,000,000. Of this \$240,000,000 draws interest at 3 per cent, \$250,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent, and \$737,000,000 at 4 per cent, making our annual interest charge now \$47,000,000. The exportations of grain have fallen off somewhat in value, as compared with last year. For the year the exportations of wheat will be about \$150,000,000, against \$115,000,000 in the preceding fiscal year. Of corn the exportations this year will slightly exceed in value those of last year, reaching nearly \$30,000,000, as against \$25,000,000 last year. Of four the exportations in this present year will nearly equal those of 1883, being in amount perhaps \$50,000,000, against \$55,000,000 in the preceding year. Of cotton the exportations for this year will be about \$22,000,000, a falling off of \$30,000,000 since the preceding year. Hog products will, in spite of the opposition from abroad, fully equal those of the preceding year, that of bacon running up to about \$30,000,000. Of lard, the total will be within a million or two of last year.

Another Business Shock in New York.

Great surprise was created in Wall street last Tuesday morning by the announcement that the banking house of M. Morgan's Sons, 39 Wall street, had suspended. The house is one of the oldest banking firms in the city. It was owned by the late Matthew Morgan fifty years ago, and was formerly known as Matthew Morgan & Son. Through a brother of Matthew Morgan, a man with an extensive New Orleans connection, which it always retained. The firm did a general banking business and was interested in other enterprises, including, it is said, the cotton trade. Their standing in business circles was always very high. No account could be obtained in regard to the cause of the suspension, on the account of the firm's liabilities. The failure had but little effect upon the stock market, which, independent of this, had been very feverish and somewhat excited throughout the morning. Messrs. Edward and Henry Morgan, members of the firm, are, individually, large owners of real estate, and it is believed their inability to realize quickly upon their stock has been the immediate cause of the suspension.

Market Reports.

ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 96@91.00; No. 1, 87c; No. 2 hard, 91c; No. 2, 78c@80c. Corn, No. 2, 52c; No. 3, 47c@50c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 3 mixed, 26c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 28c. Barley, No. 2, 55c; No. 3 extra, 48c; No. 3, 40c. Rye, No. 2, 54c. Baled Hay, wild, \$8.40; timothy, \$10.50. Eggs, 13 1/2@14 1/2. MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 87 1/2c. Corn, No. 2, 55c. Oats, No. 2, 32c@34c. Rye, No. 1, 65c. Barley, No. 2, 58c. Moss Park, \$18.50. Lard, \$7.45. Butter, choice creamery, 19c@20c; fair to good, 17c@18c; best dairy, 1c@15c. Eggs, 14 1/2@15c. CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 84 1/2c@85c 1/2. Corn, 55 1/2@55 3/4c. Oats, 31 1/2c. Rye, 41 1/2c. Barley, 60c. Flax Seed, \$1.50. Pork, \$18.00@18.50. Lard, \$7.40@7.45. Butter, creamery, 20c@21c; dairy, 18c@19c. Eggs, 15 1/2@16c.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY

On Monday the house considered and passed the sundry civil appropriations bill, which ordinarily occupies two or three days. The bill, which is often filled with jobs, is apparently free from any schemes to rob the government, and contains no features likely to provoke discussion. Only one important amendment was adopted, and that was in the nature of a section making appropriations for the United States courts. It was offered by Mr. Springer, and very carefully drawn. The bill provides for the usual fees and balances to United States marshals and other persons connected with the United States courts. The substitute abolishes the fees system, so far as it applies to United States marshals, and pays them fixed salaries. Under the bill as amended—

The United States marshals shall receive annually for their services the following salaries, payable monthly: Southern district of New York, \$6,000; Northern New York, Massachusetts, 1st New York, District of Columbia, Southern Ohio and California \$5,000 each; Maryland, Kentucky, Kentucky, North Carolina, Northern and Southern Illinois, Eastern Louisiana, Kansas and Eastern Texas, \$4,000 each; New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nevada, Southern Florida, Connecticut, Northern Mississippi, \$2,000 each, and all other marshals shall be paid a salary of \$2,000 a year.

The appropriation bill that passed the House on Monday Mr. Randall then offered an amendment directing the secretary of war to sell at public auction the following arsenals: Allegheny arsenal, Pa.; Augusta arsenal, Ga.; Indianapolis arsenal, Ind.; Kennebec arsenal, Maine, and Watertown arsenal, Mass. Adopted. Also, granting a month's extra pay to house employees. Adopted. Also, strike out the provision that no speech shall be printed in the record which has not been delivered upon the floor of congress. Adopted—162 to 17.

The Senate has passed the house bill to authorize the president to appoint two additional justices of the supreme court of Dakota, and one additional justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Washington, with the Cullom bill pensioning invalid three months volunteers in the war of the rebellion, with their widows and dependent parents, as an amendment.

The house on Tuesday passed the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws and to amend the homestead law. With reference to the pre-emption law the bill provides that—

All persons entitled to pre-empt any land under existing laws, who before the law have in good faith filed their claims, or who having the legal right to pre-empt, have located on any of the surveyed public lands with the intention of entering the same when surveyed shall have the right to complete their entries and receive a patent as though the repeal had not passed. It also provides that the repeal of the timber culture law shall not prejudice the rights of those who have in good faith made entries under the law and complied with the requirements thereof. The second, third and fourth sections of the bill provide for amendments to the homestead law. The first amendment applies to cases where a person has entered upon land in good faith, intending to homestead and perfect his title thereto, but is prevented from doing so by a grant previously made by the government, or by the shifting of the channel or bed of any river whereby his lands may be lost, or from any cause over which he has no control, without fault on his part, so that, by making satisfactory proof of the fact, enter another homestead upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to homestead. The third section provides that every homesteader shall make final proof by two credible witnesses that he resided upon, cultivated and permanently improved the land, and that he resided for four consecutive years next succeeding such entry. The proof is to be made in duplicate, and one set is required to be filed in the local land office and one in the general land office for one year, and if no contest is filed or notice given charging and specifying fraud in the entry or proof before the expiration of that time, then the patent shall issue.

This, it will be seen, gives the time between the filing of the proof and the issuing of the patent to detect fraud, if any on the part of applicant. The law as it now stands only requires notice to be published in a newspaper of intention to make this proof. Section 4 of the substitute amends the law so that, to require thirty calendar months to expire after the party files his pre-emption claim before he is entitled to his patent. It also requires the proof of settlement and cultivation to be filed at least six months. This amendment, it is believed will tend largely to prevent fraud.

The house on Tuesday, after a protracted discussion, passed a substitute for the pension bill fixing the day for the meeting of the electors of president and vice president, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for president and vice president and the decision of questions arising thereon. The senate bill provided that the electors of each state shall meet and give their votes on one second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each state as the legislature thereof shall direct. The house bill fixes the second Monday in December. It is not expected that it will pass the Senate.

On Tuesday the senate concluded its consideration of the Mexican pension bill, and it passed by a vote of 37 to 27. The so-called Mexican pension bill as originally introduced early in the session, provided for the pensioning of the surviving officers, soldiers and sailors (or their surviving widows) who served fourteen days in the various Indian wars between 1790 and 1812, in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico, and those who served thirty days in the Greek war of 1825-1827; in the Florida war of 1835-1838; or in the Black Hawk war of 1842. This measure passed the house on the 3d of March last. In the senate an amendment was adopted comprising the substance of Senator Cullom's bill, providing pensions for invalid soldiers and sailors who have been discharged from the army or navy of the United States after three months services in the war of the Rebellion, and for the widows and dependent parents of deceased pensioners. Another amendment which was adopted provides that no person shall be entitled to more than one pension at one time under the laws of the United States, unless that fact be specially stated in the law.

In the senate, an amendment was adopted that reports in the Congressional Record shall be an accurate transcript of the proceedings and debates of the senate, and that no speech shall be published therein which was not spoken in congress, and such speeches shall be printed as they were actually delivered, except verbal corrections made by authors of the speeches, and by another person; and that when speeches are corrected by their authors for correction, they shall be returned to the reporter of the house in which they were delivered, within one week, and if not so delivered, they shall be printed in the Congressional Record from notes reported.

The house, by a large majority, defeated the bill to forfeit the land grant of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg, or what is known as the "Backbone" railroad company. The bill was discussed at length by Mr. Lewis of Louisiana, who favored it, Mr. Payson of Illinois and Mr. Ellis of Louisiana, who opposed, and several other members. Substantially the same principle involved in the land grant to the "Backbone" railroad company, is also involved in the grant to the Northern Pacific company. The Northern Pacific bill is pending, and judging from the action of the house, it is very likely that it will not pass.

Cassius M. Clay lives quietly on his Kentucky farm, taking little or no note of public affairs. "I'm not alone he says: 'I have my sheep, cattle, dogs, birds, and flowers; besides I am writing a book—my memoirs.'"

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York state democratic convention was held at Syracuse on the 18th, for the election of delegates to the National convention and the nomination of presidential electors. There was no trial of strength between Cleveland and Flower delegates, but the delegation to Chicago was instructed to vote as a unit, and it is believed that Cleveland will win. As near as can be ascertained, there are 41 Cleveland delegates, 17 distinctively anti-Cleveland without avowed preference, 3 New-Cleveland for Flower, and 9 unpledged. The amicable arrangement between the New York city factions was disclosed when Col. Fellows arose and proposed that without submitting to the credentials committee the convention should give thirty-one seats to the county, thirty-one to Tammany and ten to Irving Hall Grady, he was satisfied on behalf of Tammany, and so a Tammany bolt which seemed inevitable was averted. There was a similar conciliatory deal in the appointment of delegates and electors from New York city. As to platforms the convention reaffirmed the resolutions of the conventions of the party in 1874, 1876 and 1882, recognizing the duty of the platform to respect the popular vote in 1883 for the abolition of the contract system of labor in prisons, and heartily commends anew the administration of Gov. Cleveland.

The Michigan Democratic state convention to choose delegates to the national convention at Chicago was held at Detroit. The overwhelming sentiment of all the delegates to the convention, and the unanimous sentiment of all the delegates to Chicago is in favor of Cleveland. No other names though several were mentioned, seemed to have power to stir the convention in the least. A resolution that Cleveland was the first choice was talked after debate. While the preponderating sentiment of the convention was accurately reflected by the resolution, it was argued that the New York convention was divided upon the subject, and that it might seem like officious meddling with other people's business. The tariff was the principal matter of the platform. It endorsed the democratic majority in congress, and denounced the present tariff levied upon over two thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice iniquity false pretence, etc.

The Georgia democratic convention elected the following delegates at large. Gen. A. R. Lawton of Savannah, Maj. A. O. Bacon of Macon, Hon. E. P. Howell of the Atlantic Constitution, and Hon. Patrick Walsh of the Augusta Chronicle. The delegation is entirely unimpaired, but is almost a unit for Cleveland.

At the Vermont State Republican convention, Samuel E. Pingree was nominated for governor by acclamation, E. J. Ormsbee for lieutenant-governor, and W. H. Dubois for treasurer. First district elected George T. Childs for presidential elector. E. H. Powell was renominated as auditor; for secretary of state, C. W. Porter. The resolutions adopted declare allegiance to Republican principles as enunciated in the national convention platform and pledge support to the nominees of that convention. Samuel Everett Pingree was born in Salisbury, N. H., Aug. 5, 1832. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1857. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in Company E, 1st Vermont Regiment, volunteers, was chosen first lieutenant and successively promoted to captain, major and lieutenant colonel. He behaved with distinguished gallantry in the battle of Lee's Mills and was wounded in the fight. Mr. Pingree has been state's attorney, and was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in 1880. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1882. He is an able lawyer, a deep scholar and a very popular man.

The Louisiana State Democratic convention elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. The delegation is led by E. A. Burke, of the Times-Democrat. Senator Jonas is also a delegate at large, and Congressman Lewis one from the Sixth district. The only matter over which there was any contest was the tariff. The committee on resolutions, however, reported the tariff plank of the Ohio platform, which was adopted by an immense majority. The only other resolution of importance called on the federal government to improve the water ways of the country, and requesting the delegates to support Tilden, notwithstanding his letter of declination.

The Colorado Democratic convention elected as delegates to Chicago, Gov. Grant, M. T. Fuller, M. D. Crow, J. D. McGilvary, Dennis Sullivan, J. R. Letchin. The delegation is unimpaired, but Cleveland is the probable choice.

The Ohio prohibition convention nominated for secretary of state E. J. Morris, Cincinnati; supreme judge, J. W. Roseborough, Fulton county; member of the board of public works, W. J. Kirkendall, Jackson; electors at large, Z. C. Payne of Franklin, and Ferdinand Schumacker.

At a meeting of independent republicans in New York city, they declared in speech and resolution that they would oppose the nominations of the Chicago convention with might and main. They declared that if the democratic convention nominated such men as Cleveland and Bayard the ticket would receive their support. Cleveland's name was received with cheers. The meeting was called to order by Stephen P. Nash. George William Curtis was made chairman, and George W. Greene of New York and S. W. Grierson of Brooklyn, secretaries.

Senator Logan, during his visit to Maine to consult with Mr. Blaine, had quite an ovation at different points. He was accompanied by Mr. Blaine. The speeches were of a general character. Mr. Blaine remarked, facetiously at Bangor, that "no man can play the hero among his own familiar friends, and that he must be reserved to him if he went to other states. [Laughter and applause.]"

Besides his regular clerk and private secretary, Senator Logan has been compelled, since his nomination, to employ two stenographers. All of them are kept busy answering his voluminous correspondence, and similar reports come from Mr. Blaine.

J. Campbell Shorb and J. C. Martin, elected presidential electors by the Democratic state convention, lately held at Stockton, California have resigned. They refuse to endorse the platform adopted.

The Democrats of the Fourth Maine district nominated John F. Lynch for congress; delegates to the Chicago convention, A. J. Chase and John Sonworth.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth Illinois district renominated by acclamation, Congressman William M. Springer. This is his sixth nomination.

W. C. Cooper was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Ohio congressional district, by acclamation.

The Utah bill passed the senate on Wednesday the 19th. The following voted against it: Senators Bayard, Brown, Coke, George, Hampton, Jonas, Kenna, Lamar, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Hanscom, Vest, Vest, Walker.