

Published every Friday morning by FRED'K H. ADAMS.

The New York Mail and Express, evidently referring to the recent collapse of brokers and speculators of that city says: "The number of husbands who are now supported by their wives is larger than ever."

The Senate of the United States acted wisely in setting aside the unexpended balance of the \$100,000 appropriation passed last year, as an emergency fund to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the country. It is well to be prepared for an emergency, and such an one as the sudden outbreak of a pestilence belongs not to the category of impossibilities.

Exports of domestic merchandise for the ten months ending April 30, 1884, amounted to \$625,546,375, against \$695,516,607 for some period last year. Here is a falling off of \$70,000,000. The balance of trade, however, is considerably in our favor for the period named—the total imports for ten months being \$559,380,068 against \$625,546,375 exports. With a balance of \$66,000,000 in our favor, the aspect of our foreign trade is not unsatisfactory, except as showing a decrease of business.

Professor E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, recently returned from the west, writes that the bison, the elk, and other of the larger game animals of this country, are approaching extermination. The elk, has been eliminated from the confines of civilization, and exists only in the forests; and the bison, unable to hide his giant frame upon the open prairie, is nearer to extinction than any of his smaller co-sufferers. Of the bison, he says: The once huge southern herd has been reduced to a few animals in northwestern Texas. The Dakota herd numbers only some 75,000 head, a number which will soon be reduced to zero if the present rate of extermination continues. The Montana herd is now the object of relentless slaughter, and will soon follow the course of the other two herds. These bands are about all that is left out of the countless millions that once roved the plains. It is supposed by many that the game in the Yellowstone Park is preserved; but reliable accounts assert that it is not.

Dr. George T. Welch, of Keyport, New Jersey, in the Medical Record, vigorously protests against the extravagant and almost universal application of drugs for every malady and form of disease. He tells us that the medical scientist is skeptical of all drugs, and that medicine has achieved her most glorious renown in the prevention, not in the cure, of disease; and he boldly declares that, "even to be liberal in a large sense, if certain drugs like opium, quinine, iodine, phosphorus, iron, ether, strychnia and aconite were rescued, the whole nauseous bulk of the rest might be in the flat seas sunk, and the death rate rise no higher. The trouble is, the writer asserts that medical thought runs too much towards "specifics." Proof of the tendency of natural recovery is not lacking in the wonderful cures that have been handed down by drugs which present enlightenment show to have no remedial virtues whatever, and "the decadence of once popular remedies must lead us to suspect the disappearance of many which are now highly esteemed."

The courts throughout the country seem to be tightening up the law of libel in a way that renders the publication of ordinary news somewhat dangerous. The latest move in this direction is by the supreme court of Massachusetts in an action to recover damages for the publication of an alleged libel of and concerning plaintiff, in the Boston Herald, the same consisting in publishing a petition for the removal of plaintiff from the bar before any action had been taken or hearing had upon the same. The decision was against the newspaper, and the court decided that the publication of preliminary written statements or complaints may be libellous, etc. "It would be carrying privilege farther than we feel prepared to carry it, to say that by the easy means of entitling and filing it in a cause a sufficient foundation might be laid for scattering any libel broadcast with impunity." Western courts, as a rule, are not inclined to restrict the liberty of the press to the extent of the Eastern, though they seem to be moving in the same direction.

Washington News.

Fitz John Porter's friends say that this failure to accomplish what he has been after for twenty years will kill him. He was very confident that the president would sign the bill, and had been led to think so by Senator Sewell and William Walter Phelps, so that the disappointment will be all the greater.

Delgate Raymond of Dakota has tried to secure the consideration of the Sioux reservation bill by the house, but the Mexican pension bill has blocked all legislation, and for the last five days nothing has been acted upon but the appropriation bills. Whenever one of them would be disposed of the Mexican bill, with the senate amendments, would be called up at the regular order.

The secret service division of the treasury department received advice that a neat counterfeit \$10 silver certificate has appeared in the West. It is supposed to have been printed from a wood cut, but will likely deceive the ordinary judge of money. It is series of 1880, G. W. Scofield, register; James Gillilan, treasurer. The note is one-quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The paper is composed of two thin layers, with silk parallel lines and fiber placed between them. On the back where it should read, "and all public dues" and "when so received," the word "all" is entirely omitted, and the words "when so" are tied together as one word. There are numerous other defects, which judges of paper money will readily discover.

Record of Casualties.

Fire at Lachine, Quebec, Friday, destroyed forty houses, principally occupied by poor laborers, and 300 people are homeless. Loss, \$50,000.

Dr. Beach, investigator of this district for the state board of health, found eleven cases of trichinosis at Arietta, Hamilton county, N. Y. One case resulted fatally, but the others will get well. They had eaten raw pork.

The Criminal Calendar.

Murderess Ellen Long's sister suicided at Princeton, Wis.

In New York John Carpenter was sentenced to be hanged Aug. 19 for killing his wife.

George Oliver, for the murder of Thomas Allen, was sentenced in Cincinnati to be hanged Nov. 7.

At Conyers, Ga., John Mitchell shot himself in a room where four men had before committed suicide.

"Oh, I forgot dem," was what Israel Friedman said in the New York custom house the other day when two \$1,000 diamond lockets were found inside his stocking.

William Ottenberger murdered his step-daughter on Thursday afternoon at Osborne, Ohio, by striking her on the head with a hatchet. The child was ten years old.

At Caldwell, Texas, Walter B. Bowen shot and instantly killed J. S. Bowen, whose daughter he had seduced. The father was hunting the seducer and got the drop on him with the result stated.

John Fritch, a privileged convict in Sing Sing prison, took advantage of his liberty of the yard and scaled the wall Saturday night. He was sentenced from New York and was serving a term of three years for grand larceny. The keeper who allowed him the freedom was suspended.

The suspicions of the Texas state land board having been aroused by the large number of purchases of school lands by actual settlers, investigation has been instituted and already extensive frauds, forgeries and perjuries have been unearthed. A leader of one of these gangs, said to be from Wisconsin, was arrested by state rangers in the northern part of the state Saturday, and more arrests are expected to follow.

Personal Points.

Hiram Sibley has given Cornell \$85,000 more. Briton, the mardi gras artist of New Orleans is dead.

Samuel Noble of Anniston, Ala., has given \$20,000 toward founding a free high school at that place.

Mrs. Laura T. Larendon, only daughter of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, died Friday in New Orleans. She was the wife of Charles A. Larendon, a wealthy merchant and planter.

The late Gen. Orville E. Babcock, who was drowned off the Florida coast, left an estate valued at over \$1,000,000. A portion of this handsome property will go to Mr. N. P. Babcock, now upon the editorial staff of the Chicago Times, who was Gen. Babcock's nephew.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

Gloucester caught 18,785,000 pounds of cod this year.

The firm of Grant & Ward in New York will not be able to pay more than one cent on the dollar.

Of 100 members of the Yale class of 1824 but 8 survive. Four attended the recent commencement.

Dallas, Tex., is embarrassed financially by a \$40,000 paying contract. There is but \$1,080 on hand to pay it.

A Pittsburg man, who has accumulated \$6,000 by quiet industry, has gone to an insane asylum because both his babies are girls. He wanted a boy.

Private Dalzell announces the tenth national soldiers' reunion for Caldwell, Ohio, Sept. 17 and 18 next. It is non-political and composed of rank and file.

Experts predict that an outbreak of cholera in Paris is certain to result, and that the disease may be widely disseminated by returning excursionists. It is stated that De Koch, the chief of the German cholera commission, who has come from Berlin to investigate the present epidemic, complains that the French physicians and officials manifest a jealous disposition and purpose by obstructing his researches.

Frank Sperry who was nominated for associate Justice of Dakota has declined, and Saturday night the president nominated William H. Francis of Bismarck to that position. Francis is now receiver at the land office at Bismarck, and resigns to accept the justiceship. Mr. Sperry was at once appointed receiver at Bismarck and accepted the office. Delegate Raymond says this is much more satisfactory to him and will be to the people of the territory, Mr. Francis having been a resident long enough to become familiar with the laws, and is known to the people to be an able lawyer and of several years practice.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

A virulent epidemic is raging near Korbata, Asiatic Turkey. The Russian government is adopting precautions against the spread of the disease.

There was great excitement in Dublin when the jury rendered a verdict for Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, in the suit for £5,000 damages for libel brought against him by Secretary Cornwall of the Dublin post-office for an article charging him with nameless and abominable offenses against decency.

Earnings of Northern Pacific.

The approximation of earnings of the Northern Pacific in June, the last month of the fiscal year, and the previous returns enables pretty fair estimates to be made of the showing the company can make for the year. The earnings for June are placed at \$1,085,784, and with \$11,460,453 gives a total for the year of \$12,546,237, an increase of \$4,700,778 compared with the operating expenses, rentals and taxes to be proportionate to those of May 556 per cent of the expenditures for the year were \$7,476,812, and the net earnings \$5,079,425. Interest charges as calculated by Vice President Oakes, deducted from the net earnings would have applicable to stock a balance of \$1,197,084, or about 29 per cent on \$41,000,000 preferred stock. Some time ago a better result than this was anticipated, because of the enormous increase in gross earnings. However, May and June, though showing large increases, compared with the same months of the previous year, have not fully answered expectations in that respect.

Heavy Safe Robbery.

The heavy safe robbery at Pikeville, Bladecoe county, Tenn., developed into a startling sensation. The robbery took place on Saturday, the 5th, and \$20,000 in cash, \$700 in checks, and \$20,000 in notes were stolen. Pikeville is a little town in the mountains. As soon as the robbery was discovered a public meeting was called. It was decided to search every building in the town. The committee started out and when they reached the house of a young druggist named Hall his conduct looked suspicious. A rigid search was instituted and proved successful. Deep in the innermost recesses under his house a package was found containing \$22,000 of the stolen property. It was wrapped in a linen paper collar on which his name was stamped. In the excitement which followed he jumped on a feet speed, and was soon seen going at breakneck speed, hatless and coatless, making for the forests. A posse was sent out to hunt for him, but he is still at large. Hall is one of the best known citizens of Pikeville. He conducted a drug store and stood high. The affair has created intense excitement.

The Washington Monument.

Washington Star: The Washington monument has now reached a height of 470 feet, and the customary shift is being made to continue the structure twenty feet higher, at which point another and last change will be made, as only five courses will then remain to raise the structure to a height of 500 feet. From this point the pyramidal roof, fifty-five feet will begin. All the stones which have thus far been laid have a smooth finish on the inside, but the stones of the next course will be put a little on the inside, and the next ones a little further, and so on these corbels forming the support for the interior arch, which will be the base of the pyramid. It is expected that the monument will reach a height of 500 feet in less than two months time. Steps will then be taken to commence the work upon the roof; and, while that work itself will not take more than three weeks, the preparation for it will be so delicate and of a different character from any heretofore made that it will be some time before the laying of stone is begun. By the 1st of November it is confidently expected that the structure will be under cover and practically completed. There will be some finishing touches to be made, perhaps, but these can wait till next year, if necessary.

Various Little Congressional Junkets.

Washington Special: The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill provides for a commission to visit the several states of South America for the purpose of opening a market for the produce and manufactures of the United States. The president has appointed as such commission George H. Sharpe of New York, who managed his canvass at the Chicago convention; Thomas C. Reynolds of Missouri, a Democrat and ex-governor of that state; and Henry L. Thomas, a clerk in the state department, is made secretary of the commission. They are to be paid \$7,500 salary and their expenses. An unusually large number of pleasure junkets have been provided for the benefit of senators and representatives at the expense of the government. A committee of seven, consisting of Mr. Randall, Mr. Hewitt of New York, Burns of Missouri, Crisp of Georgia, Hiseock of New York, Reed of Maine, and Phelps of New Jersey, is given a roving commission to travel from ocean to ocean to visit all the navy yards, all the steel-producing works in the United States, and other manufacturing points for the purpose of determining the best location for the manufacture of guns and engines for the United States navy. This pleasant summer excursion was planned and secured by Mr. Hiseock. The senate committee on Indian affairs consider it necessary to inquire into the condition of the Indians of California, and will visit the Pacific coast during the summer, at the government's expense, for this purpose. This excursion will be enjoyed by Messrs. Dawes, Ingham, Hanson, Cameron of Wisconsin, Bowen, Coker, Walker, Slater and Gorman. The senate committee on fisheries, consisting of Messrs. Lapham, Sewell, Daws, Palmer, Morgan, Groome and Farley, has had imposed upon it the arduous duty of visiting the various lakes, ponds, bays, rivers and oceans which are more or less inhabited by piscatorial races, for the purpose of seeing that the fishing laws are enforced. The committee has authority to go anywhere that fish are to be found, and stay as long as they find it agreeable, at the expense of the government. There are several other pleasant excursions of this sort, but these three are specimens to illustrate what bold pretenses congressmen will resort to in order to have the expenses of their summer vacations paid by the people.

Market Reports.

ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 94@91.00; No. 1, 84c; No. 2 hard, 88c; No. 2, 75c. Corn, No. 2, 48c; No. 3, 46c@45c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c; No. 3 mixed, 26c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 28c. Barley, No. 2, 50c; No. 3 extra, 45c; No. 4c. Rye, No. 2, 55c. Baled Hay, wild, \$7.50@8.50; timothy, \$9.50. Eggs, 16 1/2@17c. MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 81 1/2c. Corn, No. 2, 50c. Oats, No. 2, 30c@31c. Rye, No. 1, 60c. Barley, No. 2, 57c. Eggs, \$16.50. Lard, \$7.45. Butter, choice creamery, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 14@15c. Eggs, 15@16c. CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 80 1/2@81c. Corn, 49 1/2@50 1/2c. Oats, 28 1/2@29c. Rye, 61c. Barley, 62@64c. Flax Seed, \$1.50@1.51. Pork, \$21.50. Lard, \$7.15@7.17c. Butter, creamery, 17@18 1/2c; dairy, 14@14 1/2c. Eggs, 14 1/2@15c.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

List of the Most Important Measures Passed by Congress—Bills Not Passed.

The first session of the Forty-eighth congress closed on Monday last. It has extended over a period of seven months and four days, although the actual working time will not exceed 165 days. In that time there have been introduced in the senate 2,367 bills and 97 joint resolutions, and in the house 7,507 bills and 284 resolutions. Of these, 60 senate bills and 10 senate resolutions have passed both houses and become laws by executive approval, and 62 house bills and 42 house resolutions became laws in the same manner. Three house bills also became laws without the action of the president, and one was returned to the house with his veto. Of measures introduced in the senate, 368 bills and 17 joint resolutions were indefinitely postponed, and 6 bills laid upon the table. In the house 14 bills and 3 joint resolutions were indefinitely postponed. A majority of the measures introduced in both houses related to matters not of general importance, such as bills for private relief and pensions, for the erection of public buildings, the bridging of rivers, and other improvements only of local importance.

BECAME LAWS.

The following measures passed both houses and were signed by the president, in addition to the regular annual appropriation bills and river and harbor bills:

The bill to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications of the second class when sent by others than publisher of news agent to one cent for four ounces; to provide a civil government to Alaska; to extend the duration of court commissioners Alabama claims until December, 1885; to prevent and punish counterfeiting in the United States of bonds or other securities of foreign governments; to grant fifteen days' leave of absence with pay in each year to letter carriers; to authorize the secretary of war to offer a reward of \$25,000 for the rescue of the Greely Arctic exploration party; to establish a bureau of labor statistics; to make all public roads and highways post roads; to authorize legislatures of the states of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee to sell or lease certain lands appropriated for school purposes; to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine, commonly known as the Dingley shipping bill; to establish a bureau of animal industry, prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals; to make it felony for any person to impersonate any officer or employe of the United States, or any department thereof; to repeal the test oath act of 1865; to authorize the fitting out of an expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greely and party in the Arctic seas; to limit the time in which prosecutions may be begun against persons for violation of internal revenue laws to three years; to relieve from charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war, who having served faithfully until the close of the war, left their commands without leave; to provide for the location in a state west of the Mississippi river of a branch home for volunteer soldiers of the late war, and for soldiers of the Mexican war and the war of 1812, whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the United States; to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations; to reorganize the corps of judge advocates of the army; to establish a bureau of navigation in the treasury department.

The following measures have been incorporated in the regular appropriation bill and become laws:

To appoint a commission to visit several countries of Central and South America to collect information as to the best mode of securing more intimate international and commercial relations between these countries and the United States; to provide that hereafter all estimates of appropriations and estimates of deficiencies in appropriations extended for the consideration of congress shall be transmitted to congress through the secretary of the treasury, and in no other manner; to provide that the number of deputy collectors of internal revenue, gaugers, storekeepers, and clerks employed in the internal revenue service shall not be increased; to create a board of pension appeals, to be appointed by the secretary of the interior; to provide for the appointment of a scientific commission which may, in the name of the United States government, conduct a national conference of electricians in Philadelphia, in the autumn of 1884; to authorize the president in case of threatened, or actual epidemic, to use the unexpended balance of the appropriation, not to exceed \$100,000, in aid of state and local boards of health, in their discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same and maintaining quarantine at points of danger; to permit the admission to government hospitals for the insane of inmates of the soldiers' home who are now or may hereafter become insane; to provide it shall not be lawful for the head of an executive department or any bureau or branch of the government to cause to be printed nor for the public printer to print any document or matter of any character whatever except that which is authorized by law and necessary to administer public business, nor for any bureau officer to embrace in his annual or other report to be printed any matter not directly pertaining to duties of his office as presented by law; to provide for the appointment of a Missouri river commissioner with powers and duties similar to those of the Mississippi river commissioner; to appropriate \$3,750,000 to pay the rebate tax on tobacco.

THE AWFUL SCOURGE.

Franco-Asiatic Cholera Growing More Alarming—Use of Preventives.

Paris Cable: Dispatches from Toulon and Marseilles tell a deplorable story of panic and distress about cholera, which is far from being on the decline in either city. The mortality in both is increasing. In consequence of the panic and the exodus, business is at a stand-still, and the usually busy water front seems deserted, and vessels arriving are warned off, and where cargoes are to be unloaded hands are secured with difficulty. At the office of prefect of police it was learned that sixty-five new cases had been taken to the hospital and that nine deaths had occurred. At Marseilles fifteen deaths from cholera took place recently, and consternation is on every face. Business is confined to the most necessary purchases. The prices of the necessities of life are rising, while the money supply among the poor is almost cut off. The authorities have reported these facts to the government here, and state that unless there is some mitigation of the panic they will be fane to face with the necessity of feeding at least 75,000 persons. The cabinet have the matter under advisement and it is believed here that a system of government relief will be promptly begun. So far the reports of the cholera having reached Paris, prove sensational and unfounded.

New York Times: The cholera seems to have been brought to Toulon directly in a government ship from Tonquin. It is bad enough for a merchant vessel to bring this disease, but it should be regarded as almost incalculable for a government vessel, provided with capable ship's surgeons and every appliance for disinfection, to be a carrier of it. There was an unfounded rumor that the captain of this ship had committed suicide from remorse. It would have been more appropriate if the ship's surgeons had done this. The existence of the disease in Toulon was concealed for nearly two weeks.

This is customary, and most unjustifiable, as it allows the pestilence to gain headway in various places before proper and efficient measures can be taken to stamp it out.

They are burning great fires in the streets in order to purify the air and amuse the public. The disease does not float about in the air, but comes from microscopic germs which breed immensely in the bowels of those who swallow them with their food and drinking water. They are cast out in great numbers with the discharges from the bowels and kidneys, and the soiled bed and body clothes of cholera patients abound with very live and active ones. These germs always thrive best in alkaline fluids, where putrefaction and decomposition are going on and where there is warmth. The rice-water discharges of cholera are always alkaline and more usually prone to decomposition. All the acids are good disinfectants, especially the sulphuric, and aromatic sulphuric acid, or eirik vitriol, is one of the best curative remedies.

Unfortunately, it was supposed that the sulphuric acid in sulphate of iron, or coppers, could prove sufficient to kill these germs, but it has signally and especially failed. The acid is neutralized by the iron. It was selected because it was safe to handle by ignorant people, far more so than sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol. Carbolic acid, so called, was supposed to be an acid, but it is not, and is also unreliable. Turpentine is a splendid disinfectant, but the danger of fire in its use by careless people is too great for its general recommendation. Corrosive sublimate, or bedbug poison, is thoroughly reliable as a germ killer, and will probably be used largely by physicians.

It has not generally been realized that cholera germs are present in the urine as well as in the discharges from the bowels, and that has usually not been disinfecting. Cholera patients commonly have more or less diarrhoea for several days before they break down and show unmistakable signs of the disease. In the meantime they are going to and fro in various places, infecting every water closet and ural they make a convenience of, and every wayside fence or lot they may be compelled to soil. The first question which should be put to cholera patients, soon as they have been prescribed for, and made comfortable, is to find out every place they have visited and used from the first moment they became sick. Every one of these places should be promptly disinfected by health officers. Unless this precaution is taken cholera will creep up in the most varied and unexpected places. It will seem to have been dropped from the heavens, and to have been blown about by the winds, instead of having effectually deposited by persons already sick with it. Cholera generally crops out at first in various and distant parts of a town, where no cholera patient has been supposed to have come. It seems to arise spontaneously. The cases seem to have no direct connection with each other, and the whole is a great puzzle to simple-minded people. It is especially difficult to track down the first cases, which may not have been fatal ones. Importation is denied, and only to often successfully concealed. There is no doubt that cholera was imported into Egypt from India last year, and that the English authorities did not hunt it down skillfully. The same thing happened in New Orleans in 1832.

Cyclone in the Black Hills.

A cyclone swept over the valley eight miles north of this city at 4 o'clock Sunday doing great damage. Houses and outbuildings were swept from the face of the earth, fences wiped out, great fields of grain pounded deep into the ground, stock killed and maimed, in short the desolation was rendered complete. Mr. Boomer's home, occupied by Mr. Boomer and two men named Merritt, was wrecked. Joe Arnold's house was wiped out. Andrew Barrett's residence was badly damaged. Two horses and a number of stock were killed. E. A. Searnigh's house, with contents, was utterly destroyed. A quantity of stock was killed outright. Mrs. John McLeod was cut upon the head by flying timbers. McNeal's house was demolished and much stock killed. The storm proceeded toward Red Water and False Bottom. It continued for about fifteen minutes.

"Judges and Jurymen," is the title of an able paper in the North American Review for July, from the pen of Judge Pitman of the superior court of Massachusetts. Trial by jury, he thinks, is not yet outgrown, though murmurs against it are heard more frequently of late than formerly. It has had great value as an educational influence. As de Tocqueville says, "it teaches men to practice equity; every man learns to judge his neighbor as he would himself be judged, and this is the soundest preparation for free institution." He gives some leading features of jury judgment which he thinks are liable to be more correct than the judgment of a judge. Active and busy men of various occupations are clearly better qualified to decide what an average man would do than a single judge of sedentary pursuits, accustomed to reflection and caution, can be. One objection to compelling the court to try questions of fact would be that, as Judge Pitman thinks, it would impair the confidence of litigants in its impartiality. The judge in deciding questions of law speaks from superior knowledge, and the litigants accept his judgment as probably sound and as subject to correction if wrong, by the highest court, but in deciding questions of fact he must come to conclusions upon matters in regard to which the laity think themselves as well informed and as competent to form a judgment as he, and an opinion which they think wrong they would too readily ascribe to partiality or prejudice. Juries being necessary, Judge Pitman thinks they can be greatly improved by more care in their selection, their own treatment in various respects, and the removal of the requirements of unanimity in civil cases. The judge thinks that the agreement of three-fourths of the jury, with the approval of the court, ought to be sufficient in civil cases, and in this opinion, as in his other suggestions, the public will agree with him, while they will most strenuously oppose the clamor of thoughtless journalists for the abolition of the jury system.