By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

March thus far, has been a remarkably cold month and bids fair to go upon record as the coldest month for many years. The month has not only been remarkably cold, but it has also been remarkably dry.

The total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the month of February was 11,019 as against 15,862 arriving in the same month of 1884. The total arrivals for the first two months of this year were 18,830 against 27,877 arriving in the first two months of 1884. Germany sent the largest number 2,712; Austria 1,594; England and Wales 1,623.

The great increase of street travel in New York overtaxes all methods of transportation, and leads to the belief that an underground railway system. as in London, is the only way out of the difficulty. The number of persons carried on street railways and omnibus lines in the city has increased in the last thirty years from 7,000,000 a year to 302,000,-000, an average increase of over 9,000,-000 a year, and this although the population has only a little more than doubled in the time. It is estimated that five years from now the passenger traffic will reach 425,000,000 a year, and that this number will be doubled in ten years more-provided there shall be the means for accommodating it.

President Diaz of Mexico, whose prompt action has put a stop to the movement of Barrios, of Guatemala, against the independence of other Central American states, has recently entered upon his second term of office. He is the ablest of Mexican commanders, and was the leading opponent in the field of the French invaders of Mexico, as well as one of the most active and successful in accomplishing the overthrow of the empire. To his influence is mainly due the recent progress of Mexico in railroad building and other material development, and he is the most progressive chief magistrate that has ever directed the affairs of the republic. The prospects of Mexico were never brighter than to-day, and with a rest of a few years from revolutions the country might take a long stride towards the position which its natural advantages befit it to occupy.

In the Supreme court of the United States, a decision was rendered in the Utah cases, in which the constitutionality of the Edmunds Polygamy act, as it is termed, was fully affirmed. At the same time, certain acts of the Boards of Registration, under rules adopted by the Utah Commissioners, in regard to as to be exacted of persons applying to be registered as voters, are declared to be invalid. It is held that such rules as the commissioners prescribed for the Registration Boards as were not authorized by the Edmunds act were void, and the boards were not bound by them, and acted under them on Hill's farms. at their own peril. Hence the Registration Boards are personally liable for excluding from the registry and the franchise such persons as had a right to vote. The law, however, which disfranchised the polygamous portion of macy and is said to be abundantly qualified as the voters is declared to be constitutional and valid on the ground that congress has supreme authority over the territories of the United States, and may exclude from suffrage any portion of the population, and establish such suffrage laws as it deems advisable for their gevernment. In conclusion, the court in remarks that will meet with general approval outside of Mormon circles: "Certainly no legislation can be supposed more wholesome and necessary in forming a free self-governing commonwealth, fit to take rank as one of the co-ordinate states of the Union, than that which seeks to establish it on the basis of the idea that the family as consisting in and springing from the union for life of one man and one woman in the holy estate of matrimony, the sure foundation of all that is stable and noble in our civilization, the best guarantee that reverent morality, which is the source of all beneficent progress in social and political improvement; and to this end no means are more directly and immediately suitable than those provided by this act, which endeavors to withdraw all political influence from those who are practically hostile to its attainment."

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

The graded license bill has passed both houses of the Wisconsin legislature.

A. Leo Knott of Maryland was nominated for

Queen Victoria is reported as being personally very much opposed to a war with Russia. The Second Adventists of Concord, N. H., predict that the end of the world will come May 19.

Phenic acid, used by Gen. Grant's physicians, is chemically pure carbolic acid, and is

Mrs. De Soto, wife of the ex-president of Honduras, has bought a house and lot in New York for \$210,000,

At Cincinnati Emery's candle factory, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country, was burned

Land Commissioner Sparks declares that hereafter all claims before the department will have to wait their turn for hearing. A colored family of the name of Silence hold

five positions in the federal departments at Washington, the salaries aggragating \$3,800.

· It is stated that Attorney Gen. Garland has determined to make ex-Congressman Thompson of Kentucky an assistant attorney general Riel's brother, Joseph, lives at St. Vital. Man. He is a quiet and peaceable farmer, and has no notion of taking the chances of war

The Wisconsin supreme court decided that a man who puts up at a hotel in company with a lewd woman is not a "guest" within the mean

Miss Lawrance, a rich New York belle, it about to marry Lord Vernon, an English peer, who turns out three tons of butter daily from his dairy in Derbyshire.

It is stated by a government official from Ottawa that a cable message from Lord Wolseley has been received by Lord Lansdowne asking if he could get one or two regiments from Can

Friends of Mrs. Garfield deny the published reports that she is to marry a Rev. M. Taylor of Pennsylvania. She is living quietly in Cleve-land, and is educating her children for careers of usefulness.

It is estimated that 40,000 sheep have died in Greene county, Pa., in the last three months. Scarcity of food and unusual severity of the winter and spring weather have combined to bring about this result.

Postoffices established: Dakota, Mouse River, Stevens county; Montana, Halbert, Meagher Postmasters commissioned France Van Dreische, Mendora, Dak.; William H. Bennett, Clyde, Iowa.

At Lebanon, Pa., ex-County Treasurer Stephen W. Blatz made an assignment. Blatz was short in his accounts \$9,000, which, is stated, John Bensen, his bondsman, borrowed from Blatz and then skipped the town.

The Nevada legislature has passad an anti-The Nevada legislature has passed an anti-treating law, which makes it unlawful "for any person or persons to treat or entertain gratui-tously any other person or persons to or with any spirituous or malt liquor or liquors, wine or cider, or any beverage whatever."

The grand jury, in session at Bozeman, Mon. raised a great rumpus in polite society by finding indictments against several promnent young men and weak sisters of this city for living to-gether as man and wife when no marriage cere-mony has ever been performed.

Orson P. Arnold, polygamist, was arrested at Salt Lake City, on an indictment for unlawful cohabitation, and released on \$1,500 bail. A. M. Musser, formerly superintendent of the Dessert Telegraph company, was arrested on the same charge and was also released on bail.

There were 212 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, ending 28th, against 247 in the preceding week and 162, 170 and 127 in the corresponding week and 162, 170 and 127 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. About 83 per cent were those of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5,000.

The United States marshal lodged in jail at Dallas, Tex., in default of bail, Samuel Jaggers, Samuel Houston, Eilis Barnett and Bud Gano, on charges of being mombers off a band of counterfeiters working off well-executed spurious \$5 notes. They were captured in Col-lin county. in county. The names given are believed to be aliases.

A consignment of 115 bulls, Galloway breed, has arrived at Boston and been taken to quarantine at Waltham, Mass. These bulls were antine at Waitham, Mass. The st. Paul, imported by President Hill, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company. They are designed for breeding purposes, and are to be distributed along the line of the road

In a few days the Kentucky court of appeals will decide whether Miss Bessie White, sister of ex-Congressman John D. White, can practice pharmacy in Kentucky or not. The state board of pharmacy refused to examine her and permit her to practice, although she is a graduate of the Michigan university school of pharmace.

Senator Riddleberger did not attend the meeting of the Irish revolutionists in New York. In his telegram he said: "Were I at your meeting my sentiments would be American without know nothingism. Irishmen should be Americans without forgetting there is an oppressed Ireland. I believe it to be the duty of American Irishmen to do their utmost for Irish nationality and liberty.

Queen Victoria and her daughter Beatrice has arrived at Aix les Bains, France. The depot was handsomely decorated in their honor, as had been arranged by M. Ferry. A guard of honor, composed of dragoons and the Pa-risian Garde Mobile met her majesty at the station and acted as escort for the royal party. In accordance with the special request of the queen, her arrival at the station and departure In accordance with was allowed to be made quietly and without official ceremony.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that Russia's answer to England's proposals on the Afghan question amounts to a cordial acceptance of the proposals as made by Earl Granville, British foreign minister. The Gazette says that Russia consents to accept as debatable that Russia consents to accept as decatable territory the zone laid out as such by England, and accepts the principle that the frontier line shall not be drawn further south than Karazelias and Chamenbeid, or further north than Shirtepe and Sariyazi. This leaves as the only point still to be discussed the Russian suggestion that it would be more practical if the zone of survey overlapped the roughly desuggestion that it would be more practical if the zone of survey overlapped the roughly defined zone of debatable land, in order to allow for topographical and ethnographical conditions; and it is not expected that this suggested extension of the zone of survey to the south of the boundary line run by M. Lessar, the Bussian commissioner appointed to meet Sir Lumsden, the British commissioner, to arrange the Afghan boundary dispute, will be serious enough to cause farther difficulty.

REMINISCENCES,

Generals Beale and Sheridan Give Interesting Reminiscences of Gen. Grant

Washington Special:-Gen. Beale of this city was one of the most confidential of Gen. Grant's friends, and when the general visited Washington he always was the guest of Gen. Beale. In conversation with a Star reporter, Gen. Beale

I have been a very intimate friend of Gen. Grant for the past fifteen years. My first acquaintance was through the news of his victories at Donelson. We were then in California, where everything was cast in gloom. We had no railroad nor telegraph, and all the previous news we had was that everything was going against us. We felt as if we were sitting on a powder magazine which was apt to explode at any minute. When we heard of Grant's victories we felt that a man had arrived at last who could save his country. Later my acquaintance with Gen. Grant soon ripened into the warmest friendship To say that I consider him a great man does not express it. He is the greatest man I know of. He fought and won battles, the like of which have never occurred in modern or ancient history. Everybody is familiar with his military and other public achievements, but in his private life his personal characteristics shine with equal brilliancy. His three most prominent and admirable traits are guilelessness of character even temperaporate. guilelessness of character, even temperament and great magnanimity. As I said, and as you know, my friendship with Gen. Grant is of the most intimate nature. In all my daily companionship with him, at home or abroad, I never yet heard Gen. Grant make a remark which could not be repeated with propriety before a groom full of tedies. could not be repeated with propriety before a room full of ladies. His character is wholly PURE AND PREE PROM GUILP

To the reports that he drank to excess, I ought not to refer, for they are too senseless and untrue; but I will say that as I have known him, in riding to and from my farm, near the city, two or three times a week, in dining at the same table, in walking the streets until 2 o'clock in the morning for amusement, I never have seen him when he was not as clear-headed as you and Lare now. His even disposition is something table, in walking the streets until 2 o'clock in the morning for amusement, I never have seen him when he was not as clear-headed as you and I are now. His even disposition is something wonderful to me, and I have seen him tried almost beyond human endurance. He never cursed and swore at people, and he never lost control of himself. He was always able to do what he considered right. I saw him once while at a white heat of vexation in the library at the White House put personal wishes and prejudices aside and do his duty without question. He had been abused and slandered by a certain person to such an extent that he could only recognize him as a personal and bitter enemy. The question arose whether that person should be nominated to the senate or not for a position. I knew all the circumstances, and said to Gen. Grant: "What are you going to do about it?" "Do about it," he repeated, "I will send his name to the senate. He has deserved his appointment, by his services to his country, and no personal ill feeling on my part shall prevent his obtaining what he deserves. He sat down and signed the nomination, and it was sent to the senate at once. He is generous in the extreme. It was always difficult for him to refuse requests made of him. I could tell you instances of his great kindness of heart which you could scarcely believe, but little things will show this trait as well as great once. When Gen. Grant has been a visitor at my house, children would overwhelm him with requests of his autograph. Often when we would return home late at night from some reception, tired and sleepy, on the table would be found a pile of autograph albums a foot or two high. Mrs. Beale would say: "Come, general, it is time to retire. You are tired and need rest. Don't stop to write in those books to-night, but wait till morning." "No," Gen. Grant would reply, "I will do it to-night. These books

BELONG TO LITTLE CHILDREN. and they will stop for them on their way to school in the morning, and I don't want to disappoint them;" and he would write in every one of them. He had a wonderful faculty as a writer. His mind grasped the whole subject, and he wrote without hesitation. I have seen him write for hours without stopping for a word. He made fower corrections in his writing than any one I ever knew. During his military experiences he learned that it was his duty to do the engineering and planning, and leave the details to his lieutenants. In this way he became accustomed to placing the most invibilit each customed to placing the most implicit confidence in those near him, for he supposed they would do their duty as he would his. To that confidence in others alone can his terrible misfortunes in New York be attributed. I can understand why some people should criticise and
disagree with Gen. Grant, particularly military
men, but I cannot understand how a man could
deliberately plot to ruin him. Gen. Grant
dearly loved Ferdinand Ward. A son could
not have been dearer to him. He trusted him
implicitly; and how he could return his love and
confidence by plotting his ruin is beyond my
comprehension. Gen. Grant was very fond of
Washington city, and always looked forward to
returning here. Indeed, he was drawn to
New York only that he might not be separated
from his sons, who were in business there. confidence in others alone can his terrible misfrom his sons, who were in business there. That the people of Washington were fond of Gen. Grant there is no doubt. A walk down the avenue any day showed that; nothing but kindly greetings and friendly bows on every side. Washington should claim his remains. His reputation is national. You and I have just as much individual ownership in it as we have in a public buildings. This is the national center, and everthing of a national character belongs here. What more fitting resting place for his remains than the center of the large circle south of the White House, beneath the shadow of the Washington monument? ment?

RECALLED BY GEN. SHERIDAN. Gen. Sheridau, in speaking of Gen. Grant,

I saw Gen. Grant for the first time on the I saw Gen. Grant for the first time on the battle field at Shilo. Gen. McPherson, whose picture hangs there, was with him at the time. Although we had belonged to the same regiment, we had never met before. After the Mississippi campaign I met Gen. Grant the second time, and afterwards I was thrown in with him more or less. When he became lioutenant general he placed me in charge of the cavalry service of the army of the Potomac. I accompanied him to Florida and Mexico, and I will say that our acquaintance was not only accompanied him to Florida and Mexico, and it will say that our acquaintance was not only intimate, but almost lovable. He was a far greater man than people thought him. He was always able, no matter how situated, to do more than was expected of him. That has always been my opinion of Gen. Grant. I have the greatest admiration for him, both as a man and a commander.

A Good Day for Grant.

New York Special 31st .- At 6:30 this morning Dr. Schrady issued a bulletin stating that his patient was then dozing in his arm-chair, and that there was no material change in his condition. The general, he rested five hours during the night, sleeping by turns in his couch and chair, and had caten a little of the food that chair, and had caten a little of the food that was prepared for him. As the hours wore on the general began to show signs of improvement. His pulse became stronger than it had been since the outbreak Saturday night, and he talked for awhile about going out for a drive. There was no return of pain, and the local applications had entirely removed the secretions in his throat.

peacerul night. Dr. Douglass was in the house and intended to remain over night. He will be relieved by Dr. Schrady in the morning. This afternoon a carriage drove up containing Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Judge John R. Brady. They entered the house and remained about ten minutes. When they emerged, Gen. Sickles said:

"I noticed no very great change in the general, and his voice was good. He was walking about the room."

"Gen. Grant is better." said. Judge Brady.

night that the general was getting along finely and was preparing for bed. Every, thing went to show that he would have a peaceful night. Dr. Douglass was in the house

about the room."

"Gen. Grant is better," said Judge Brady.
"but his condition is critical still. He has had two or three of these attacks, and he may not be strong enough to resist the next one."

One of the visitors at the house said to-night: Grit is the only thing that has prolonged Gen. Grant's life thus far. He has fought the disease heroically from the start with the heavy odds of a shattered constitution against him. Ever since that terrible choke Saturday night, however, he has given up hope and lost his courage. It was this that made him so bad yesterday. When I saw him this afternoon I congratulated him on his better appearance. "What is the use of getting better only to get worse tomorrow?" he said. This shows pretty much how he feels at present.

The expression of those who have visited the Grant family since the general's attack Saturday, it is learned that the trouble then was more serious than has been supposed, and that that but for the timely avvise of Dre

was more serious than has been supposed, and that but for the timely arrival of Drs. Douglass and Schrady he would have choked

to death.

A gentleman who knows quite a little about the case gave it as his belief to-night that the physicians were as much at sea as to the immediate danger of death as any outsider.

"He may last a week yet," said the gentleman, "or he may be snuffed out like a candle at any moment. When the doctors left him saturday night they had no idea there was any immediate danger, yet he came nearer dying four hours afterward than he has ever been. It will be just so at the end. There will be a It will be just so at the end. There will be a sudden choke, a gasp for breath, and then all will be over. The doctors may open his neck to relieve him, but I think not."

From the Pioneer Press March 31. The crisis has been reached in Gen. Grant's sickness, and the worst is now looked for at an early moment. It is not a question of weeks or of days, but of hours. There can be no doubt that the end is rapidly approaching.

Monday evening Dr. Douglass was asked if Monday evening Dr. Douglass was asked if he thought the end would come during the night. He said: I think not; but the general is now passing through stages incident to the disease, and, frankly, I cannot tell if the end will come to-night. The general is growing weaker and weaker. I cannot tell much about Gen. Grant. His will is so powerful he may be suffering what he does not show. Never could patient be more heroic while suffering such intense agony. In my experience I never such intense agony. In my experience I never saw a man so thoroughly great in the face of death.

Among the visitors Monday was Romero, the Mexican minister, who, when asked about the patient and outlook, said:

Of course no one can foretell with certainty. The disease, until recently, was within the power of the doctors, but now it has gone quite beyond them. The general may live ten days, and he may die in two hours. I fear he is going to choke to death. If the disease reaches an ar-tery the danger of choking is increased, and

tery the danger of choking is increased, and death by that means becomes almost inevitable. Members of the family are now at the general's bedside. The doctors are there, too, but they keep back as much as possible. I fear Gen. Grant will choke to death. It is too bad.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday morning says: Gen. Grant has expressed himself as being entirely in his physicians' hands, and said he would do whatever was suggested by them. Nothing whatever is kept from him in regard to his condition and he was informed of its seriousness and probable termination. He received the statement that there were indications of a speedy end without mination. He received the statement that there were indications of a speedy end without a change of expression, but did not say anything about his feelings. He has known for some time that the disease was sure to kill, and has been ready at any time to go. Dr. Douglass said: "The general has no appetite, but he eats when food is brought to him. The feature of the day is great week years. day is great weakness. He is growing weaker and weaker. I do not know whether he fears a recur-rence of the spasms in the throat or not. He rence of the spasms in the throat or not. He has not said anything about it. That was one of the changes incident to the progress of the disease." Minister Romero said: "As soon as the disease reaches an artery it will create hemorrhage, and as he is so weak, he cannot expectorate the blood out, it will choke him to death. He cannot endure another attack like the last one. The family fear the worst, and keep near his bedside. There is a great swelling on the side of his face."

Burning of Aspinwall.

The following dispatch from Commander Kane, of the Man-of-war was received by the secretary of the navy:

Aspinwall is in ashes. It was burned by insurgents to escape capture by government troops. The Pacific Mail dock and railroad property on the north end of the island, and the end of the canal property at the Crispol the end of the canal property at the Crispol are the only buildings saved. The shipping is safe. I have all my force on shore protecting the property. My ship is crowded with refugees. Thousands are destitute and without shelter. Aspinwall, called Colon by the natives, is situated on the north side of the ithmus of Pr nama and on Navy bay, forty-eight miles by rail from the city of Panama, on the Pacific ocean. It was founded in 1852 by the Papama Railway company, and is the northern Panama Railway company, and is the northern terminns of that railroad, which was opened in 1855. It has a good harbor, which is deep enough for large ships, and contained several large hoiels. Aspinwall was formorly a great thoroughfare of the travel between California and the Atlantic states. Steamers ply freand the Atlantic states. Steamers ply frequently between this place and New York 2,-000 miles. The population is between 4,000 and 5,000.

Pension Agents Cautioned.

Commissioner Black has issued the following circular:

To Pension Agents: As investigations now in progress show that in some instances very gross frauds have been perpetrated on the government through the instrumentality of clerks employed in pension agencies, you must clerks employed in peusion agencies, you must exercise the greatest care in regard to the selection of your subordinates. The government, it is true, may be reimbursed from your bond for such losses as are above referred to but this does not prevent the resulting scandal to the service. This message of earnest caution is sent you to call your attention particularly to your own risk and duty in the premises. Invostigate your agency thoroughly. Take all possible precaution to cleanse the service of every suspicious or unworthy person. [Signed.] John C. Black, Commissioner.

The March debt statement shows a reduction in the public debt for the month of less than \$483,000, and for the nine months of \$44,-610,854, against over \$14,000,000 and \$82,000,-600 for the two corresponding periods of last year. This large disparity between the reduction in March, 1884, and the month just closed drive. There was no return of pain, and the local applications had entirely removed the secretions in his throat.

It was stated at the house at 10 o'clock tothan \$483,000, and for the nine months of \$44,

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION

Murders by Riel's Men.

A dispatch from Winnipeg says: Dispatches from Battleford indicate that the Indians kept up an uproar all night in town, performing a war dance and burning houses, which they first sacked. They waylaid settlers coming to town to take refuge in the barracks, and, after robbing them, they sacked the wagons and carried off all the provisions and stock which they were bringing in for use during the probable siege. Not content with this, the bloodthirsty redskins proceeded to a ranch, a short distance south of Battleford, burned the house and stables and murdered the proprietor, whose name could not be learned. Returning to town they murdered James Payne, George E. Apgarth and others whose names could not be learned. There is considerable excitement here over the Fenian scare. A meeting of Fenians was held at Pembina, when some organization took place. Word was sent from Washington to the commandant of the fort to co-operate with the Canadians to prevent depredation. Riel has emissaries traveling through Southern Manitoba inciting half-breeds and Indians to join with him in the insurrection. The new battalion formed here has orders to proceed to the front at once. The Saskatchewan is opening. Perparatons are being made to utilize the river for the transport of troops and supplies to the front.

Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle Specials: The full extent of the ravages committed by the first sacked. They waylaid settlers coming to

utilize the river for the transport of troops and supplies to the front.

Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle Specials: The full extent of the ravages committed by the rebels at Battleford has been ascertained. Some are badly plundered and others are cleaned out entirely. On this side of the Battle river are the residences of Judge and Dr. Roulear, Mr. Rae, Indian agent; Mr. Scott, registrar; Mr. Clinkshill, of Mahaffy & Clinkshill, and Mc. Kay, of the Hudson Bay company, and the stores of the Hudson Bay company and Mahaffy & Clinkshill, the industrial school and Indian office, beside a number of other buildings. On the north side of the Battle river are the Alton hotel, the Saskatchewan Herald office and the dwellings of J. G. Oliver, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Gardner and the warden. The main part of the town is about a mile further north on the Saskatchewan river, and has not been attacked yet. There are forty-five police and 100 volunteers in the fort. A Minnedosa dispatch says the Indians are gathering there. A half-breed woman, a friend of the whites, says it is the intention of the Indians to burn the town. Much uncassiness is felt, as arms and ammunition is scarce. One hundred and twenty Much uneasiness is felt, as arms and ammuni-tion is scarce. One hundred and twenty names have been enrolled for the volunteer company. Gen. Middleton has been tele-graphed for arms and ammunition, also offer-ing fifty for active service. Word has been re-ceived that the Indians are becoming trouble-some and unity at the E. B. Bette of Street some and ugly at the H. B. Post at Strath-

clair.
In the discussion in the house of commons In the discussion in the house of commons of the Northwestern uprising, Sir John Macdonald said: We are quite unaware of the proximate causes of the half-breed rising under liel. Riel came into the country, invited by them, some time ago. I believe he came for the purpose of attempting to extract money from the public purse. We received intimations during last summer that if the government would give him a sum of money, the sum of \$5,000 was mentioned, he would withdraw. This proposition, of course, could not be entertained for a moment. He remained there inciting the half-breeds, and attempting to arouse the Indians by telling them that the country belonged to them. The statement had been made that Riel was told that he was an outlaw, and not a British subject, and had no right in the coun-Riel was told that he was an outlaw, and not a British subject, and had no right in the country. Such an intimation was never made to him so far as I know. He has great influence over the Indians. He was considered, on account of the former occurrences, a sort of martyr in the cause, and a sort of half-breed Mahdi, and looked up to with superstitious regard. He acts upon this feeling of these poor people. I do not believe that there is the slightest danger from the half-breeds unless they should be joined by the Indians. If the Indians are brought into the field no one can foresee what the consequences may be. I am glad to be able to state to the house that our information goes to show be. I am glad to be able to state to the house that our information goes to show that the Indians are quite quiet and there is no danger of their joining with the half-breeds. There are one or two Indians whom we know pretty well, and who are troublesome, but whom I do not think it well to name here. There is one Indian whom the member for Bothwell would know if I mention his name. I asked about this Indian, and was told he was mere bluster and tobacco. There is no fear about him. bluster and tobacco. There is no fear about him.
The most influential Indian in the Northwest
is Crowfoot, who is at the head of the Blackfeet. He is a most remarkable and able man, and about his loyalty and fidelity there is every assurance. I am quite sure this is the case. And to so great an extent is this the case that if he were permitted he would show it by action on his part.

The Senate Finally Adjourns.

The special session of the United States senate was terminated on the 2d inst. Of the nominations made by the president, eleven were not acted upon. The most important nominations, including Postmaster Pearson were con-

Lewis McMullin, who was nominated for ap praiser at New York, was among the nomina tions that failed. Four consular nominations also failed. They are W. W. Long of Texas for Hamburg, Charles T. Russell of Connecticut for Liverpool, A. H. Gross of Pennsylvania for Athens and E. P. Howell of Georgia for Manchester. The remaining mominations which failed are:

H. P. Kernochan, to be naval officer at New

H. P. Kernochan, to be naval officer at New Orleans; H. L. Kenyon, to be postmaster at Northfield, Vt.; G. T. Gross, postmaster at Al-Northfield, Vt.; G. T. Gross, postmaster at Allentown, Pa.; Joseph Corcoran, postmaster at Rome, N. Y.; James A. Henderson, to be collector of internal revenue, Eleventh district of Indiana, and John T. McGraw, to be collector of internal revenue, West Virginia.

The nomination of Gon. Lawton to be minister to Russia was withdrawn because it was discovered that the political disabilities incurred by his service in the Confederate army have not been removed.

The president may, if he desires, appoint these gentlemen, now that the senate has adjourned, and again send in their names to the senate next December. In the meantime they can assume and perform the duties of the office to which they may be nominated until the

fice to which they may be nominated until the senate acts upon their nominations. The senate in executive session confirmed

the following nominations:
Henry G. Pearson, to be postmaster at New
York; J. Colman, commissioner of agriculture;
Joseph E. Johnston of Virginia, commissioner of railroads; Edward Curtis Lewis, minister to Portugal; Edward Curus Lewis, minister to the Portugal; George W. Merrill, minister to the Hawaiian Islands; A. Leo Knott of Maryland, second assistant postmaster general; A. M. Kelley of Virginia, minister to Italy; Rufus Magee of Indiana, minister to Sweden; T. J. Jarvis of North Carolina, minister to Peru; R. B. Hubbard of Tayas, minister to Japan; R. B. B. Hubbard of Texas, minister to Japan; R. B. Anderson of Wisconsin, minister to Japan; R. B. Anderson of Wisconsin, minister to Denmark; Isaac Bell, Jr., of Rhode Island, minister to the Netherlands; Alex McCue, solicitor of the treasury; William R. Roberts, minister to Chili; also the nominations of consuls, marchals, postmasters, etc.

A cyclone struck Waverly, Mo., destroying the residence of J. S. Webband W. H. Fletcher, and four horses belonging to J. H. Bellamy and other property. The roof of the Christian church was blown off and carried a long distance. No person was seriously hurt. The damage to property is estimated at \$50,000.