

The crops in Europe are, according to the latest returns, much below last year, although little, if any, below the average of the last ten years, so that the important demand there will be fully up to the average.

The manufactories of Connecticut are reported in a booming condition. Nearly all are running on full time, and not a few on extra hours. Among these mentioned as doing well are the hosiery, carpet, silk, velvet, brass, silver plate, knife, pins, clock, arms, ammunition factories, etc.

There is a loud call for an extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain that shall include the large number of defaulters that are domiciled in Canada. The presence of an asylum so near and so convenient of access gives a promise of impunity which cannot but be a powerful incentive to crime.

The value of dairy products exported from the United States during the four months ended August 31, 1885, as reported by the bureau of statistics, was \$5,289,504, against \$7,733,619 during the corresponding period of last year. During the ten months which ended August 31, 1885, the shipments of beef and pork amounted in value to \$73,761,451, an increase of \$2,024,641 compared with those of the corresponding period of 1884.

The Ontario Bureau of industries publishes its report on the condition and outlook of the cereal crops in Ontario, Dominion of Canada, under date of September 10, in which it is noted that the yield of all wheat throughout the province is 24.3 bushels per acre, as against an estimate of 23.3 bushels by the August report; or a total product according to the former of 21,280,543 bushels, as against 20,474,729 bushels by the latter.

Even General Gordon, whom the exigencies of British politics exalted to the rank of a martyr and hero of almost superhuman excellence, did not seem altogether admirable to all who knew him. For example, Judge George S. Bachelder, the American representative in the international tribunal at Cairo, who has just returned to New York, brought back with him a not very favorable opinion of the general. He says General Gordon, whom he saw and of whom he heard so much from those who knew him well, cared for nobody but himself, and had the same disregard of death as the orientals among whom he had lived for so many years. He was pious, but bloody, and would have made the Soudan groan with his despotism if fate had not cut short his career in Khartoum. "To us in Cairo," says Judge Bachelder, "he was anything but a hero—Gordon brought about his own destruction by disobeying orders."

Col. Fred. D. Grant has mapped out a work that shall be supplemental to his father's book upon the inner history of our armies during the rebellion. The colonel is in possession of an immense amount of material bearing upon matters that are little known to the public; and yet that are of great public interest, and from these purposes compiling a book that will give the record of his father during the time of reconstruction and the subsequent eight years of his presidency. Many interesting points will be drawn from Gen. Grant's private correspondence while he was president—points that will throw light upon the hidden secrets of that time. Col. Grant will try to condense this matter into a volume of 500 pages, connecting the private and official documents by a necessary thread of explanation, but he will find impossible to present in so confined a space even the more important papers that will be required to clearly define the personal and political situation of his father during those years. In compiling this work he closely will follow the plan laid down for him by the general, with whom he has discussed the subject frequently and thoroughly, and there is, therefore every reason to believe that the result will be satisfactory to himself and of value to the public. More interesting, perhaps, than Gen. Grant's book, to the great mass of readers.

THE NEWS SUMMARIZED.

American Encumbrances on Japan.

Hon. John A. Bingham, ex-minister to Japan was first accredited to the court of the mikado by President Grant in 1873, and remained until the administration of President Cleveland. He gives a most interesting account of the condition of affairs in Japan, saying: The reigning sovereign is the representative of a dynasty which has governed Japan for twenty-six centuries, and the bluest of the blue blood of Europe and America will have to acknowledge their inferiority to such a line as this. He is not more than forty years of age, but has proved himself to be one of the ablest and wisest statesmen which his country has produced. When he ascended the throne of Japan he succeeded to the absolutely despotic powers and prerogatives which his ancestors had wielded for ages, literally holding in the hollow of his hand the lives, liberties and property of his subjects. Step by step he has thrown off the shackles, until now the government of Japan is democratic to an extent closely approximating that of the United States. The country is more prosperous, the people happier and the government apparently resting on as firm a foundation as ever. The postal facilities are wonderful. Japan, with a population of less than 40,000,000, has almost as many postoffices as the United States, and postal savings banks are in successful operation at all popular points. Hari-kari is now only a tradition in Japan.

Amount of Land Taken Up.

Land Commissioner Sparks has closed the footings showing the amount of public land taken up during the past year. Dakota this year, as last, has the largest land office business. The number of entries was 53,304 against 99,627 in 1884. There were 9,198 entries in Minnesota against 18,516 last year. In Nebraska there were 37,680 entries against 31,614 last year. There were 8,059 entries in Montana against 5,078 last year. Save a slight increase in Arizona, Colorado, California, Iowa and Oregon, there has been a general falling off. The railroads selected 700,693 acres in Dakota against 5,001,610 last year. The selections in Minnesota were 108,217 acres against 694,290 last year. In Montana 793,459 acres were selected against 206,657 last year.

Five Celestials Lynched in Idaho.

Five Chinamen, implicated in the murder of Daniel Frazier and robbery in Pierce City were taken from jail by citizens and hanged to convenient trees. Mr. Frazier, who was one of the pioneers of Southern Idaho, was well known and respected. His room in the rear of his store was entered on the night of the 11th inst., he was murdered and his body horribly mutilated. An attempt was then made to blow open the safe, which proved unsuccessful. Tracks on the outside of the building showed that Chinamen had done the deed. In the next five days fifteen Chinese were arrested, and finally five of them confessed to the deed. These were taken out and summarily disposed of.

Washington Gossip.

Senator Sabin says he has written no letter of advice to the president. There is a rumor in Washington that the president will revoke Hayes' Executive Order No. 1.

A steam gun, to discharge glass grenades and extinguish fires, was successfully tested in Washington.

The president appointed James F. Griffin to be assistant appraiser of merchandise for the district of New Orleans.

The report is renewed that A. M. Kelley, the rejected diplomat, will be appointed third assistant secretary of state, in the place of Mr. Adee.

Commissioner Eaton says Prof. Gregory and Judge Thoman have also tendered their resignations. All three tendered them last March to be accepted whenever the president saw fit.

The postoffice department has been informed that Inspector Murphy has started with Hibbs, the defaulting postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, and the stolen papers and money recovered, for the United States.

The treasury department received \$100,000 in greenbacks which had been buried by a farmer in Ohio who would not trust the banks or investments. They are moldy and half-rotten, but can be redeemed.

Secretary Lamar, who has been confined to his house for the last few days with a severe attack of influenza, is reported as being somewhat better. His physicians, while entertaining no apprehension of serious results, have urged the secretary not to leave the house for several days.

The secretary of the treasury has called for the resignation of Martin L. Noerr as chief of the division of captured and abandoned property and lands. Mr. Noerr was appointed from the District of Columbia, and is one of the oldest employes in the service. There are no charges against him.

The secretary of the treasury has directed the suspension of George H. Sterling, recently appointed weigher at the New York custom house in place of Capt. George B. Bacon, pending an investigation to be made by the collector of customs of all the circumstances attending the change in the office. The action of the secretary is based on the information that the appointment is an improper one.

The president has appointed Assistant Inspector General Absalom Baird to be inspector general, to succeed Gen. Nelson H. Davis, retired on the 20th inst., and Capt. Henry J. Farnsworth, Eighth cavalry to be assistant inspector general, with the rank of major, to fill the vacancy in the inspector general's department, caused by the retirement of Gen. Davis. The promotion of Gen. Baird gives general satisfaction.

Congress has decided that Deputy Omana, who shot the American, Hardie, cannot plead immunity from the ordinary judicial proceedings on account of his being a member of congress. He will therefore be tried for murder before the judge of the sectional court. United States Minister Jackson has been active in procuring the establishment of legal proceedings. The American residents are desirous of the reappointment of Consul General Strothers.

It is said that Mr. Cleveland proposes to remove soon E. J. Downe of Oregon, who was appointed United States district judge for Alaska. Downe is one of the federal judges appointed by this administration, and it was his appointment that led to the publication of the "Cincinnati letters," which indignantly resented the endorsements made for Downe by leading Democrats, who knowing the man's unfitness never supposed he could get the place.

Personal Gossip.

Dr. George Whitfield Fish, ex-United

States consul to China and Tunis, and a well known resident of Flint, Mich., died at his home of pneumonia. He was seventy years old.

Lieut. H. R. Lemley, Third artillery, who has been selected as aide-de-camp by Maj. Gen. Hancock, is one of the brightest young officers in the service, and is an accomplished linguist, with a taste for literature.

Charles Gustav Blum, son of the secretary of the royal agricultural department of Sweden, and a private in the United States army, has just concluded to give up soldiering, since he has received notification that his grandmother has died, leaving him \$104,000.

Ex-Senator Fowler of Tennessee, who underwent a severe surgical operation to remove his lower jaw, is recovering hopefully. His tongue has been tied to a card on his breast for ten days to prevent its falling to his throat and choking him. His recovery has been so rapid that this precaution has been abandoned.

Casualty Record.

John C. Barr, a compiler in the coast survey office, has been dismissed for giving out confidential information to newspaper men.

Myron R. Bush, a prominent citizen and business man of Buffalo, died of congestion of the brain. He was sixty-five years old.

The actual damage from the cyclone at Washington C. H., Ohio, is \$312,000 in the city and \$100,000 in the vicinity. Assistance is needed.

A seriously fatal malady is affecting large numbers of horses in the upper Yellowstone valley, particularly on the Cascadia side of the river. A large number of ranchmen and stockgrowers are having their herds decimated by the disease.

At Titusville, Pa., Barnum's big tent, holding 10,000 spectators collapsed in a violent wind and rain storm. Half that number of people inside cut their way through with knives or crept out under the canvas. Twenty-five persons were slightly injured, but none killed or seriously hurt.

Criminal Calendar.

August Kuesmer of Chicago, committed suicide by poison.

H. F. Boendel was arrested in Chicago charged with having obtained \$3,000 on forged notes at Chilton, Wis., several years ago.

In a fight in Letcher county, Ky., between the Jones and Wright factions, Dolph Draughn, deputy sheriff, Sam Cool and William Francis were killed.

Newton F. Chance has been arrested at Sherman, Texas, charged with the murder of E. Julius Foster, editor of the Sherman Patriot, on October 10, 1866.

Sixteen colored soldiers from Fort Meade avenge a fancied insult to a drunken comrade by firing a volley into Hill's saloon at Sturgis, killing Richard Bell, a cowboy from Nebraska.

O. T. Culbreath, was lynched at Edgefield Court House, S. C. He was charged with killing William Hammond, a young man who was guarding the house of Mrs. Culbreath, from whom her husband was separated.

Susan R. Buck, who claims to be a sister of ex-Lord Mayor Shaw of London and of Sir William Shaw, was recently on trial in New York for grand larceny. She is well educated and refined, and has acted as governess in wealthy families.

Thomas Bartlett, an Englishman, is charged with having two wives in Montreal for a long time, with the women knowing it, and by both of whom he has families. He has absconded. He supported the two families up to the time of his departure.

Two months ago Robert Houghton, then manager of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Rubber company of Montreal, was discharged from that position. It has since been discovered that he had embezzled \$10,000 from the company. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Foreign News.

The conservative papers in London accuse Gladstone of plotting the Roumelia revolt.

The illness of King Alfonso has become serious. The officials of the palace endeavor to conceal his actual condition.

Hon. P. A. Collins, who keeps posted, says: "There is little room to doubt that within three years Ireland will have a legislative body on her own soil for the enactment of laws relating to her own affairs."

The petite bourse of Paris is agitated over reports that an insurrection is imminent in Macedonia, in favor of a union with Bulgaria, and that an advance by Austria upon Salonica, in connection with a Russian occupation of the Bosphorus, is probable.

The reports from Palermo regarding the progress of cholera show a distressing state of affairs prevailing there. Thirty thousand persons have fled from the city, all the shops are closed, and the streets are almost deserted. There is a great scarcity of food and water, and the epidemic is increasing with frightful rapidity.

Prince Alexander has issued a proclamation announcing that in accordance with the wishes of the entire populace, he assumes sovereignty over the two provinces of North and South Bulgaria. Measures will be taken to preserve peace, and all who oppose the new government will be severely punished. The prince expresses the hope that the people will defend the union at any sacrifice.

Severe fighting has occurred between Turks and Albanians at Djakovo. Both sides lost heavily. There is an increasing belief in diplomatic circles on the continent that a conference of the powers will be convened for the purpose of settling the Roumelia affair. The Albanians of Djakovo, Serbia, are rising in rebellion. A dispatch from Vienna says the rumor that Austria is mobilizing her arms is untrue.

King Humbert's message of sympathy to the inhabitants of Palermo, where the greatest suffering exists, owing to the prevalence of cholera, was received with enthusiastic expressions of gratitude. The epidemic in Palermo is stationary. Stormy weather prevails throughout Italy. King Humbert is anxious to visit Palermo, but his ministers have strongly dissuaded him, as they insist there is no reason whatever for his presence there.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Louis Hanson, the New York tailor who shot himself recently, left \$125,000 and no heirs.

Peoria, Ill., has donated \$100,000 to secure the removal of the Fredonia watch factory to that city.

A Boston lady said she would give \$100,000 for the Puritan, if that yacht won the race. The lady has not turned up since the Puritan's victory.

Close of the Dakota Military Encampment.

The first encampment of the Dakota National Guard near Fargo, closed the 25th inst. The fact has been demonstrated that Dakota has a well organized and well disciplined military force. The inspection by Gov. Pierce occurred at 2 o'clock on Friday and was a brilliant spectacle. The musicians alone numbered nearly three hundred. All of the various staffs were well mounted, and after the inspection by Gov. Pierce, Col. Townsend, Generals Heistand and Macaulay, the column broke in companies and marching in platoons to their quarters. They marched toward the south and as this brought the head of the column near the Northern Pacific track, it entered the city via Front street and pursued a line of march the reverse of the one announced some days ago. The two regimental bands accompanied the column in its march, and the scene presented while passing through the streets was indeed a brilliant one. After reaching camp the boys broke ranks, and this was the last work of the encampment. Gen. Dennis issued General Order No. 35, reading as follows:

The general commanding desires to congratulate the officers and soldiers of his command upon the signal success of their first annual encampment, and to assure them that he is more than gratified at their soldierly appearance, the neatness of their uniform and general good condition of their arms and accoutrements. It seems remarkable, the degree of proficiency attained with manual and company movements, as well as the evolutions of the battalion and brigade in so short a time, when it is understood that the Dakota national guard is composed of soldiers from all walks in life and that the organization is scarcely half a year old. It does seem almost incredible that so much should have been done in the time. Soldiers of the Dakota national guard, today terminate our encampment in accordance with the law. In a few days we will commence our wonted avocations. As we go away, however, let us try to remember what we have learned in these few days, and resolve within ourselves that we will continue our work until the Dakota national guard can compare favorably with the guard of the old states. To the officers of the Dakota national guard I desire to express my thanks for their hearty co-operation, and the readiness they have shown to assist me in every way. To Adj. Gen. Free and Col. Peck, of the governor's staff, I am indebted for their management, and for the gentlemanly and courteous manner in which they have responded to my every request. Lieut. and Col. F. Townsend, of the Eleventh United States infantry, and his staff, I desire to express my thanks in the most proper manner, and my appreciation of their services in endeavoring to teach us our duties as officers and soldiers, and to express the hope that the seed sown by them may bear abundant fruit at our next annual encampment. To the people of Fargo, one and all, I wish to extend heartfelt thanks for their generous and cordial reception and kind hospitality given to the Dakota National guard.

Corruption in the New York Custom House.

A dispatch from Washington gave the substance of a letter from Secretary Manning to United States District Attorney Dorsheimer of New York, asking the latter's aid in suppressing the prevalent custom among incoming travelers on ocean steamers of "tipping" the government baggage inspectors. Mr. Dorsheimer sent a reply to the letter, in which he says:

I beg to assure you that your instructions will be zealously carried out, and that all the power of this office will be used to break up this pernicious and most disreputable practice. The first person who shall be found paying an officer money, and the first officer who shall be found receiving "tip" money in contravention of the laws, will be presented to the grand jury, and the indictments against them will be promptly brought to trial.

The New York Times says: Persons who have an inkling of what has been discovered say that the present system of getting foreign goods into this country is honey-combed with rottenness. It is now generally known that three large importing houses of this city lately paid to the government more than \$120,000 each on reappraisement of goods that they had been accused of undervaluing. That such large sums have been involved is indicative of the great extent of the undervaluation evil, and the fact that the sums of money demanded under the reappraisements were actually paid to the government is certainly significant. Beside the three firms that have already been mulcted, there are other cases where payments of a similar nature are likely to be exacted. It is probable that a dozen or fifteen New York firms will be pressed to pay to the United States treasury moneys which the government's agents believe should have been originally paid in honest duties. These sums will aggregate about \$1,000,000.

Nice Points in Military Etiquette.

The order publishing the proceedings in the case of Second Lieut. Herbert G. Squires, Seventh cavalry, who was recently tried by general court martial at Fort Meade, Dak., has been promulgated from the department of Dakota headquarters. Lieut. Squires was accused of using the following disrespectful language to his superior officer, Capt. Henry Jackson, Seventh cavalry, at target practice at Fort Meade, on the 25th of July last, viz: "I will say to you what I damned please; you are no little God." The court found the facts substantially as alleged in the specification; but, attaching no criminality thereto, acquitted him of the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. In his remarks upon the case, Gen. Terry, reviewing officer, after expressing his disapproval of so much of the finding upon the specification as attaches no criminality to the facts found, and of the finding upon the charge, says:

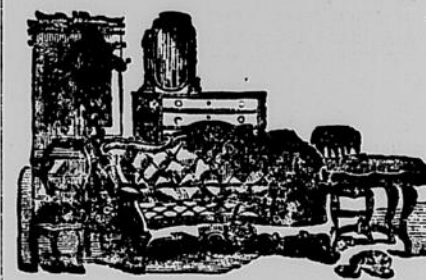
The department commander thinks it is his duty to say to Lieut. Squires that he was ill-advised in the preparation of his written defense. There is much in that defense that passes beyond the limits of the latitude which is properly given to an accused, much that passes beyond the bounds of military decorum; and moreover, those portions of it which are obnoxious to these criticisms were in no degree calculated to help Lieut. Squires' case; they were calculated rather to prejudice it. The department commander thinks that Lieut. Squires, now that his trial is concluded, will himself regret some of the passages which his defense contains. The lieutenant has been released from arrest and ordered to resume his sword and return to duty.

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