

THE NEWS SUMMARIZED.

Stock Disease in Wisconsin.

State Veterinarian H. T. Atkinson has rendered his first annual report to Gov. Rusk. It is for the period extending from April 21, 1885, the date of appointment, to Sept. 30. He says: The state is now not only free from pleuro pneumonia, but there is no immediate danger of its introduction. Glanders have been found to exist in the counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dane, Door, Eau Claire, Iowa, Monroe, Milwaukee, Trempealeau, Waukesha and Pierce. In all thirty-one horses have been killed, and in each case the disease had been stamped out so far as cases could be discovered. It was found that trading in glandered horses was frequently practiced in some parts of the state, especially in Pierce and St. Croix counties, notwithstanding the laws forbidding such practices. In the counties mentioned horses are run across the state line to avoid inspection. Hog cholera has prevailed during the past year in Buffalo, Columbia, Dane, Manitowoc and Rock counties and the veterinarian severely condemns the practice of some of selling diseased pork. Anthrax among cattle has made its appearance in the counties of Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Monroe and Waukesha. The loss has not exceeded thirty head, most of which were young animals. The outbreaks were all traceable to local influences. In Greene county sixteen cattle in one herd were affected with ergot, and five were killed. Scab in sheep appeared in only one flock, and that in Fond du Lac county. Thirty were destroyed and the remainder cured. The sheep had been brought from Chicago. The veterinarian says that his attention has been called to only two cases of tuberculosis in cattle, one of which was in Kenosha and the other in St. Croix county. In the former case one animal died, and in the latter two. The veterinarian apprehends no trouble from this disease, as but few cases exist in the state.

Gen. Terry Sits Heavily on a St. Paul Scheme.

Washington Special: Gen. Terry's indorsement on the papers relating to the removal of the military headquarters of the department of Dakota to St. Paul reached Gen. Sheridan recently. Gen. Terry makes a brief but strong protest against the idea of removal. He argues that military headquarters should be at military stations, in working communication with the system of stations under it. This Gen. Terry believes to be the spirit if not the letter of the law in regard to the army. Besides the question of expediency, he regards the removal as nothing less than extravagant. It would require the erection of a new building in St. Paul, and the expense in all would be much more than at Fort Snelling. Furthermore, it is impossible with headquarters in a populous city that the general commanding should be able to have his staff about him so as to enjoy at all times the very best service. The endorsement reiterates Gen. Terry's preference for the headquarters on the military reservation.

Washington Gossip.

John Hay's new palace in Washington is semi-Egyptian in structure. Several democratic state associations have been organized by the department clerks in Washington. Plummer, appointed naval officer at Philadelphia, is worth about \$2,000,000. He is a chum of Sam Randall. Very few applications have been made, as yet, for the office of chief of the bureau of navigation, which is worth \$4,000 a year. Lieut. Col. Caleb B. Layton, Twentieth infantry, and Capt. William Ekinsbury, Eleventh infantry, have been placed upon the retired list. The superintendent of the government insane asylum has for years refused to make a detailed report of expenditures to the treasury department. He has been notified to report his items. Ex-Chief Justice Emmett, of Minnesota, was a candidate for the associate justiceship of New Mexico, to which W. F. Henderson, of Arkansas, a personal friend of Attorney General Garland, was appointed. Charles Foster, who was appointed to succeed Dr. Leonard of Rochester as consul general at Calcutta, lives at Evansville, Ind. He is a German and edits a newspaper in that language. At present he is assistant statistician for Indiana. The whole delegation united in asking the place for him. Gen. Curley has been appointed mail transfer clerk between Prairie du Chien, Wis., and McGregor, Iowa. Gen. Curley is a warm personal friend of the postmaster general, and has been a member of the Wisconsin legislature for three years. He lived in Missouri at the outbreak of the war, and rose to be a brigadier general in command of Missouri troops. The selection of a site for the public building at Winona has been a bone of contention for some time, but it is likely to make less trouble in the future. The special commission sent out by Secretary Manning to go over the ground reported in favor of the original selection by the first commission. This is a suitable piece of ground at the corner of Fourth and Center streets. Mr. Smith, appointed acting attorney general for New Mexico, lives near Warrenton, Va., and although a young man has achieved a fine reputation as a lawyer. He is a son of ex-Gov. Smith. Col. "Tom" is a prominent and active Democrat. A year or two ago he fought a duel with Col. Elam, editor of the Richmond Whig, and shot the latter in the month. The duel had its origin in politics. It grew out of some alleged reflection by Mr. Elam upon ex-Gov. Smith.

Personal Gossip.

Senators Butler and Hampton of South Carolina have one wooden leg each, but the disability is scarcely noticeable. Senator Stanford heads a movement to raise \$250,000 for a Grant monument in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Dr. Kellogg, late professor in the Allegheny City Theological seminary, Pa., has been called to St. James Square Presbyterian church, Toronto. Alice Lane, nee Towlesy, passed through Port Washington to her brother's home, a short distance from the village. Mrs. Lane is now a widow, her husband having been shot while on his way to New Mexico a few weeks ago. The death of Dr. Lane marked the closing chapter in a romance which came to light about two months ago. In July Miss Towlesy ran away from home, went to Texas, and married the doctor. Her father had discouraged the suit of the doctor because he had been a rebel soldier.

Casualty Record.

Fire at Chippewa Falls burns ten buildings, causing a loss of \$15,000. Extensive prairie fires are raging in Northern Nebraska. Great damage has already been done. Prairie fires in the neighborhood of Flaudreau, Dakota, have done great damage, estimated at over \$100,000. Frank Hudson was killed at Irish & Hulbert's sawmill, at Washburn, Wis., by being struck by a flying lath bolt.

Criminal Calendar.

O. B. Morse, twenty-four years old, has been convicted at Beatrice, Neb., of poisoning his young wife. Mr. C. Syverson went to Webster, Dak., with a load of grain, fell in with some men with whom he drank, and who held him up and robbed him of all his portable property, brutally beating him in the operation. G. H. Robbins, a well-known farmer of the town of Medina, Dane county, Wis., pleaded guilty in the municipal court to forging a satisfaction to a mortgage for \$3,500 on his farm, and was sentenced to state prison for four years. The city marshal of Rock Island arrested Edward Little and Samuel Crag, the former a son of a banker and city treasurer at Amboy, and a man well known in the central and eastern parts of Illinois, and the latter a colored coachman for the young man's father, for horse stealing. A few days since a fashionably dressed youth of exquisite manners and taking address put up at the Mason City, Iowa, at one of the high-toned boarding-houses. He represented that he was a telegraph operator at St. Paul and had come here to spend a vacation. During the few days of his stay he became on intimate terms with several ultra fashionable young ladies, and it is not too much to say that "the girls" went crazy over him. He turned out to be a swindler and dead beat and the girls do mourn their own credulity. Peter Buttery, a boy about sixteen years of age, shot and instantly killed Joseph Hogan in Norfolk township, Reaville County, Buttery and his sister helped Hogan while threshing, and while there Hogan insulted Miss Buttery. The boy threatened to whip Hogan. Hogan took a load of wheat to Martin, and while there became intoxicated. On his way home he stopped at Buttery's, went into the house, and threatened to kill the boy. The boy retreated into a bed room. Hogan followed him, still making threats; whereupon the boy picked up a shot and stood him through the stomach, in self defence.

Foreign News.

It is understood that the application for leave to appeal in Riel's case will come before the privy council. Montreal doctors are charged by Dr. Marsden of Quebec with dishonestly issuing vaccination certificates when the operation has not been performed. Prince Henry of Battenberg was hissed in the streets of Perth, Scotland. Queen Victoria was very mad, and had an investigation made, but could not learn who the guilty parties were. The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have passed a resolution condemning acts of violence and intimidation and warning their respective flocks against indulging in illegal excesses. "Such acts," they say, "are certain to bring the anger of God upon the evil-doers and their families, besides disgracing the Irish people in the eyes of the civilized world." Capt. Hanson, of the bark Pauline, from Cardiff for Quebec, recounts a strange phenomenon in latitude fifty-five west, longitude fifty-six north. On Sept. 9, during a rain storm, a brilliant ball of fire lodged on the deck and for a few minutes played about from the cabin to the fore-castle, prostrating the captain and two seamen. With a loud report the fiery visitor disappeared as suddenly as it appeared, without damage to the vessel. Cardinal Manning's article on how Catholics ought to vote in the coming election has appeared in the Dublin Review. The cardinal defends parliament and the constitution, even though oppressing Catholicism. He praises liberalism, which is devoted to the care of the poor, change of the land laws and enforcement of local option. He strongly denounces secular education, and urges Catholics to place the religious question foremost, and to support only those candidates who are in favor of placing voluntary schools, a vital question in Christian education, and of appointing a commission to examine the education question.

Miscellaneous News Items.

A vigilance committee proposes to put a stop to horse stealing in the vicinity of Steele, Dak. Apples are so plentiful in Connecticut that the farmers are letting them rot on the ground. The Wisconsin state board of charities and reform adopted a resolution requesting the board of trustees to immediately remove Dr. Scribner, superintendent of the Milwaukee county insane asylum, grave immorality. At last the contract for the erection of the Garfield monument has been awarded by the committee of the National Garfield Monument association, at Cleveland, and work will be completed on the foundation at Lake View cemetery this fall. The shaft is to rise 220 feet from the base. At Philadelphia, while Robert White, aged 55 years, an employe of Forepaugh's circus, was in the winter quarters of the menagerie with some friends, the large elephant, Empress, struck him a fearful blow with her trunk and threw him against one of the cages, with such force as to dismember him. He died shortly after. An important suit will be commenced soon against Gov. S. T. Hauser at Helena, Montana, and others by the county commissioners, to recover \$40,000 the amount of the bond of W. M. Roberts, the ex-county treasurer who embezzled \$57,000, Gov. Hauser, A. J. Davis and D. A. Florence being the bondsmen. Elbert D. Weed, assistant district attorney, will conduct the prosecution, and E. W. Toole will act as the defendants' attorney. Bradstreet, in its commercial summary of the 10th says: Jobbers, manufacturers, agents and the commercial classes generally as reported by wire, recognize not only that the fall sport in business has about spent its force, but are inclined to concede that there is no likelihood whatever of a boom this year. With the exception of a few southern cities, where the receipts of cotton have been heavier, and where trade has been stimulated thereby, there is a noteworthy check to the late free purchases of staple goods.

THE CARDINAL DEAD.

Cardinal McClosky Calmly and Peacefully Breathes His Last—Sketch of His Life.

New York Special: Cardinal John McClosky died at ten minutes before 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., in the marble residence on the Madison avenue side of the grand gray cathedral. He had begun to sink rapidly in the afternoon. Sympathy had attracted to the house during the day all sorts and conditions of men, and from dawn until late at night the door kept opening to admit callers, among whom were clergymen of every denomination. The cardinal made an effort to talk in the early morning, but his weakness prevented him. It was apparent by his motions that he understood what was going on around him. His bright eyes looked anxiously at the attendants to hope that a change for the better had occurred; but he began to grow weaker as the morning wore on. He was unable to recognize his most intimate friend when Dr. Keyes called at 3:30 in the afternoon. He became unconscious at 4 o'clock. When it became evident, early in the evening, that he was in a dying condition, Vicar General Preston, his confessor, and Father Danbresse were summoned to his bedside. They arrived two hours before his death, and were with him to the end. The three nieces, Mrs. John Kelly, Miss Mullen and Mrs. Cleary of Washington and Catherine, the old servant, were with him when he died. The reverend missionaries prayed fervently and repeated invocations for the dying. Hall past twelve, and the scene was one simply of woe. At 12:50 a. m. the cardinal died, and so peacefully and painlessly that those who watched so anxiously knew the great change had come until Dr. Keyes signified that all was over and that the cardinal was dead. No man of the present century has figured more conspicuously, and yet modestly, in the history of the Catholic church than Cardinal John McClosky. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1810, of Irish parents, who were not rich, but were well enough to do to send their son to college. In the autumn of 1821 he was sent to Mount St. Mary's college, near Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Md. During the Seven Years' war he followed the piety and modesty of his parents, his gentle and sweet disposition, his enthusiasm for his studies, and his abilities as a student, won for him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. On Jan. 12, 1834, he was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's cathedral New York, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dubois. After his ordination he was sent to Rome, studied two years in the Roman college, spent another year in France, and on his return was appointed assistant priest of St. Joseph's church in New York, and six months after became priest of the parish. In 1841 Bishop Hughes nominated him first priest of St. Joseph's college, Fordham, but in 1842 he resumed charge of St. Joseph's. At the solicitation of Bishop Hughes he was appointed his coadjutor. Nov. 21, 1843, with the title of Bishop Auxerris, and was consecrated March 10, 1844. In the division of the diocese of New York, which took place in 1847, Bishop McClosky was nominated first bishop of Albany, May 21. After the death of Archbishop Hughes, he was appointed to the see of New York May 6, 1884, and took possession of it Aug. 21. On March 15, 1875, Archbishop McClosky was made a cardinal of the order of priests, he being the first American cardinal ever appointed. On the death of the pope in February, 1878, he was summoned to Rome to attend the conclave of cardinals for the election of a successor to Pius IX.

Hell Gate Made Wider.

New York Special:—The nine acres of rock comprising the famous Flood Rock island were shattered into fragments at fifteen minutes past 11 Saturday morning the 10th inst. The 300,000 pounds of explosives with which the tunnels were charged went off simultaneously, and so far as the examinations have shown, the roof was completely destroyed. It is believed now that a clear channel has been opened for steamers from the East river into Long Island sound, and that the dangers that have beset the mariners in these waters for centuries, and which caused the old Knickerbockers of early New York to call the place Hell Gate are now a reminiscence. No damage was caused to surrounding property by the explosion. Indeed, those who were within a thousand feet felt little or no commotion either in the air or on the earth. At a greater distance from the scene, however, almost throughout the entire city a slight tremor was felt. In some places a decided shake-up was observed. About 75,000 people witnessed the scene from the surrounding shores. Miss Mary Newton, the young daughter of Gen. Newton touched the electric button which set off the battery and caused the explosion. It was she who performed the same act nine years ago for the Hallett Reef explosion. Gen. Newton and Lieut. Berry express themselves entirely satisfied with the result of their operations, and say that they will have the channel cleared of the broken rock before six months have passed. It was precisely 11:17 o'clock when the people waiting to see Flood rock go up in the air heard a dull crackling noise as if a thunder cloud were bursting in the middle of the earth, instead of overhead. There was nothing sharp about it, as thereport of exploding dynamite usually is, nor was the tremor of the earth so great as to cause alarm. It felt just as if an immense ball were rolling around underneath the surface, trying to find some opening through which to get out into the air. On the spot to which all eyes were directed, however, there was quite a commotion. An immense wall of frothing, scething water was rapidly rising, apparently out of the very rocks they had just seen. First but a thin column of light bluish tint was outlined against the white, sunny sky of the morning. It rapidly increased in volume and in height, however, and as it did so it became a purer white. Another column and still another shot up on either side of the first one, but the difference in time between their rising was so short that the three shot up almost simultaneously. When they had reached a summit of fully 300 feet the spectators imagined that they were gazing from afar off on a short range of snow-capped mountains, whose white tops were half hidden from view in a pale blue mist. Reports from Westside, Roseton, Corcoran and Port Washington state the shock was felt at those distant places, many dwellings being shaken and the plaster being knocked from the ceilings and walls. In that portion of Long Island City, which lies on the ridge of rocks running east and west from Hell Gate and about a mile and a half from Flood rock, the shock of the explosion was felt much more than in places near the rock. The vibration was sufficient to cause bottles and glasses to fall from shelves.

Cardinal McClosky Near Death.

The following bulletin was issued from Cardinal McClosky's residence in New York by the clergy in charge:

His eminence, the cardinal, has had for over two days a change in his condition which renders him very weak and apparently in great danger of death, so much so that it was considered prudent to administer to him the last sacrament. Rev. Thomas G. Preston, chancellor and vicar general of the diocese, administered the last rights to his eminence. In conversation with a reporter Father Preston said: The cardinal was a little bit brighter today, and, while very low and weak, was quite cheerful. His condition, however, leaves us little hope. His advanced years, and the disease from which he has been suffering, together with a severe cold recently contracted by him, have had a tendency to hasten his end. He has lived a long life of usefulness, and his reputation as an ecclesiastic is world-wide. Of course, in the event of his death, the office of cardinal will not be vacant long, because his grace Archbishop Corrigan is coadjutor bishop, with the right of succession, and he would become cardinal immediately, without the necessity of confirmation by the authorities in Rome. A circular has been issued by the cathedral functionaries to all the churches in the diocese asking for the prayers of the faithful for his eminence. The following bulletin was issued by the cardinal's secretary: The cardinal made his usual profession of faith and received the holy viaticum by the ministrations of Archbishop Corrigan. There were present, Mr. Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin of Brooklyn, Mr. Right Rev. Bishop LaFarey, Rev. Dr. McDonnell, Rev. F. Donbresse, S. J., and the Catholic priests. A dispatch from the pope was received expressing his deep sorrow, and giving his apostolic blessing.

Judicial Methods in England and America.

A Washington letter states that Chief Justice Waite has derived very great benefit from his three months' trip abroad. Some of the English papers, just before he sailed for home, expressed regret that more attention had not been paid him, and rather chided the bench and bar for failing to entertain him, but the chief justice has no complaints to make on this score. Before he left the United States his physician advised him that if he expected to recuperate he must avoid all excitement, and particularly to abstain from the pleasures and temptations of set entertainments. Following this advice, he kept out of fashionable circles as much as possible, spending only about two weeks of his time in London and giving the remainder of his stay to quiet enjoyment in the beautiful rural districts of England and Scotland. On several occasions he accepted invitations of distinguished members of the bench to sit by them while in the discharge of their official duties, and he was much struck with the comparison between court practices in England and America. In England, the chief justice says, the judges decide questions much more promptly and in fewer words than in the United States. At the close of important cases in England the presiding judges will often consult a moment or two and announce their decision before leaving the bench—so different from the practice in the United States, where judges will take days and weeks to get their decisions ready, and then put them in the form of lengthy essays.

History of a Costly Calf Case.

Waterloo (Iowa) Special: A lawsuit known as the Jones county calf case was concluded in the circuit court in this city. It is an action brought by Robert Johnson against E. V. Miller and six other defendants for malicious prosecution. Eleven years ago John Foreman of Jones county had four calves stolen, and about the same time Robert Johnson, a neighboring farmer, bought some calves for S. D. Potter of Green county. These calves proved to be the ones stolen from Foreman, and Johnson gave his note for \$45 in payment for them. Soon after Johnson was prosecuted by the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Jones County for the theft of the calves. He was tried twice and acquitted, and in 1877 brought a suit against seven members of the association for malicious prosecution alleging that they did not have probable cause for commencing action. The case has been before the courts ever since and has been tried five times—once at Clinton, twice at Vinton and twice at Waterloo—and each time except one the plaintiff received a verdict running from \$3,000 to \$7,500, but each time the verdict has been set aside. The jury awarded him \$7,600. The costs, attorney's fees and expenses entailed upon all parties to the litigation growing out of the theft of calves is estimated at over \$20,000 and several prosperous farmers have been rendered bankrupt, while the calves in the first place were not worth over \$50.

Secretary Endicott Adheres and Gen. Sheridan Yields.

Upon a request by Generals Sheridan, Schofield, Pope and Howard that their present personal aides be made exceptions to the recently issued order sending back to the regiments all officers who had been absent therefrom on detached or staff duty four years or more, Secretary Endicott has had the subject brought to his attention, and has decided that no exception shall be made to the operation of the order. The order was issued after long and careful consideration by the secretary, who fully knows the effect it would have. He has become convinced that under the prevailing system detached officers lose interest in their regiments, and its longer continuance would be demoralizing to the service. Gen. Sheridan submits gracefully to the answer made by the secretary of war to his protest against the removal of his aids. He appointed Maj. T. W. Benton, Fourth cavalry, and Capt. Stanhope Blunt, formerly of the Thirteenth infantry and since 1874 of the ordnance department. These gentlemen from their appointment receive the title and pay of lieutenant colonel. Capt. Davis and Capt. Gregory, whom they succeed, will lose this title and will receive instead of the \$4,000 a year that attends these fashionable assignments, \$2,200 and \$2,400 respectively. Capt. Davis will go to his regiment, the Fourteenth infantry, at Van Couver barracks. Capt. Gregory will go wherever he is assigned.

Judge Theodore R. Westbrook was found dead in bed at his room in the Troy house, Troy, N. Y. Judge Westbrook became famous through the Tweed suit which was brought before him to recover \$6,000,000, stolen from the city.