

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA

J. W. McEWEN,

PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

(Telegraphic Summary)

EASTERN.

William B. Fowler, Treasurer of the Anburdale (Mass.) Watch Company, is insolvent.

The New England Telegraph Company has been incorporated at Boston, to run wires from that city to Bangor.

Fifteen thousand people attended the opening of the saloon owned by Sullivan, the pugilist, in Boston. A special detail of police, including some mounted officers, were kept busy in maintaining order and keeping the street open for travel.

Nathaniel Smith Richardson, D. D., editor of the New York Church Guardian, and author of many religious works, was found dead in bed at his residence in Bridgeport, Ct.

The debt of the State of Vermont is \$175,000, of which \$135,000 is bonded. The State received \$583,000 last year, and expended \$582,670.

The Union Company, which purchased the homestead of Mrs. Fanny Sprague, mother of the ex-Governor of Rhode Island, has agreed to lease it to her during her life at \$1 per month.

Five suits brought against the Western Union Telegraph Company in Philadelphia by C. H. Fuller, agent of the Chicago Meat Company, have been decided in the telegraph company's favor. Damages were claimed for delayed dispatches.

The entire body of the Salvation army was arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., for parading through the streets singing, in violation of the ordinance.

William H. Ostrander was hanged at Utica, N. Y., for killing his brother. He used profanity and obscenity on the gallows. He said he did not have a fair trial, and finished a rambling talk by remarking: "Life is no good to me."

Flames swept away scores of cottages and many business houses at Vineyard Haven, Cape Cod, Mass. The loss is placed at \$200,000.

C. E. Heath, of Chicopee, Mass., rode a tricycle eight miles down Mount Washington in fifty-five minutes.

A horrible accident, due to the carelessness of the victims, occurred near Pittsburgh, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Three men stepped out of the way of a freight train into the very front of an express train, and were instantly ground to death.

WESTERN.

President Arthur remained at Fort Washakie one day, and held a council with the head men of the Arapahoe and Shoshone tribes of Indians. Proposals were made to the Indians looking to a complete change in their method of life, and a transfer of their control from the Interior to the War Department. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who witnessed the most notable council, telegraphs as follows: "Next to the President sat the great Chief of the Snakes, Washakie, and near by Black Coal, of the Arapahoes. The Secretary of War reclined on a cushion from an ambulance, a silent but interested spectator. Gen. Sheridan flitted about as one thoroughly accustomed to such scenes. Long before the time of convening the dusky horde peered curiously at the powerful visitor, the squaws making many gestures of approbation of his stalwart form. When all was ready Chief Washakie lit the peace-pipe and handed it to the President. The latter drew a short whiff and passed the pipe over to Chief Black Coal. After the leaders had smoked to each other's eternal welfare Washakie spoke. He assured the Great Father of his perpetual friendship, of his long-cherished hatchet, and the industry of his tribe. He extended to his pale-face visitors the hospitality of the reservation, with its abundance of fish and game. The startling Indian policy of Gen. Sheridan was then presented to the tribe. He proposed to do away with all reservations as such, and Indian agencies and agents. In the place of the lands thus taken the Government would issue bonds bearing interest the same as any other Government bonds. These bonds would be issued in payment for all property lost, and the interest paid semi-annually. Under this act the Indians would be obliged to take up homesteads and live on the interest of the bonds, and the product of the farms thus secured. The interest of the bonds would be payable at certain convenient times by United States officials, in the same way as the army is paid. This would effectually release the Indians from the control of the Interior Department and place them absolutely at the mercy of the Department of War. There would be no agencies, but the citizens would be protected by existing lines of forts. Gen. Sheridan claimed that nearly all the Indian troubles of the last few years have arisen through the corruption of Indian agents. Under his method the Indians would be held responsible as citizens, and would be liable to both civil and military law in the district in which they reside. He claimed that the Government would be benefited by the issuance of bonds, and the Indians would secure all that is due them under the present system. In fact, the latter would receive more than they do now, as so much is absorbed in passing through different hands.

There was a great flurry in Indianapolis financial circles last week, caused by the embarrassment of the First National Bank and the Indiana Banking Company, both of which closed their doors. The former bank reopened within a few hours, a powerful syndicate coming to its aid. The stockholders decided to increase the capital stock by \$400,000, the present owners of stock to double their amounts or sell out at 50 cents on the dollar, and the former plan obtaining with the majority. On this basis the institution was reorganized, with W. H. English as President. This arrangement resulted in a return of confidence in business circles, and merchants made their daily deposits.

News has been received at Rule valley of a terrible affair among the Shoshone

Indians. A buck murdered his squaw, breaking her legs and arms, and then buried her alive. The tribe took the murderer, tied his hands, threw him on his back, and tied his feet to a tree. A rope was coiled about his neck, and stout bucks slowly pulled at each end till he was choked to death.

Twelve men lost their lives by an accident in the Northern Pacific tunnel at Bozeman, Mont.

Three boys and a dog were killed by a thunderbolt near Lincoln, Neb.

L. C. Watkins, charged with cattle-stealing, was taken from the Sheriff at Cannon City, Col., and shot to death by an armed mob of cowboys.

Crop reports from Minnesota and Dakota indicate that the grain yield will be greater than it has ever been before. In Southern Minnesota a splendid harvest is promised. The Wisconsin farmers are quite well satisfied with the prospects. The grain and corn crops of Nebraska are excellent. The reports from Michigan, Kansas and Arkansas, are also quite satisfactory.

Adjutant General Drum has sent a circular to the Adjutant Generals of the States, inquiring if the militia could be mobilized within forty-eight hours, and will make a special report to Congress on the subject.

A stage was stopped near Riverside, Arizona, by robbers, who killed the express messenger and secured \$3,300 in coin. Another stage was plundered near Prescott, but the amount taken is not known.

SOUTHERN.

Somebody at Chattanooga has met the midsummer demand for a cave by discovering a half-mile hole under Lookout mountain, with waterfalls 150 feet in height.

The schooner A. G. Irwin has been seized at Richmond for violation of the neutrality laws. She has on board two cannon, boxes of ammunition, and large numbers of carbines and pistols. One of the crew state that for two days at sea she lay to and signaled another vessel, which failed to appear.

The cotton-factory of E. L. & A. Gerst, the tobacco warehouse of S. H. Holland & Co., the tobacco-factory of Hale, Hickey & Oyer, the tobacco-factory of W. F. Low, and several outhouses were burned at Danville, Va. Loss estimated at \$150,000; insurance, \$116,000.

Three blocks of tenements and residences were burned at Meridian, Miss. The loss is \$50,000.

Crops in Virginia are suffering from drought, and in some sections corn is burned up. The yield will be far below that of last year.

The schooner Sarah Lavinia was run down off Point Lookout, Md., by the steamer William Lawrence, and the Captain, his wife, two children and the cook were drowned.

A Jackson (Miss.) telegram reports that "at Slay's railroad camp, Amite county, three negroes who supplied the contractors with hands and then caused them to desert, were caught and hanged to trees."

Atlanta has suffered a loss of \$1,000,000 by the burning of the Kimball House. The flames appeared in a rear building about daylight, giving time to arouse the guests, all of whom were safely removed. H. I. Kimball spent \$600,000 on the house, and Robert Tombs was one of its latest owners.

The cotton crop in various districts of the South is suffering from want of rain and the attacks of the cotton-worm.

In Miller county, Ga., Joseph Fulford, with the aid of a negro, beat his wife to death and sunk the body in the creek. A mob forced a confession from the colored accomplice and then hanged both to a tree near the jail at Colquitt.

WASHINGTON.

The total collections from internal revenue during July were \$9,278,535, which is \$3,000,000 less than the total collections in July, 1883.

The Internal Revenue Bureau, says a Washington dispatch, has been quietly investigating the subject of the adulteration of beer, and the result of these inquiries has developed such surprising facts that the officials consider it a public duty to do all in their power to prevent such practices. A circular has been issued to all brewers of the country, requiring them to send to Washington a statement of all articles used in the manufacture of their beer.

The last call for bonds brought in only \$100,000 out of \$300,000 embraced. Interest is payable to Oct. 1. Next in order come the 3 per cent, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Continued complaints reach the Treasury Department, says a Washington telegram, in regard to the increase of mutilated coin. It is stated by mint officials that an appropriation of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum would keep our coinage in excellent condition. This is the method adopted in the countries of Europe.

Commissioner Marble, of the Patent Office, was requested to tender his resignation, which was promptly accepted.

The decrease in the receipts from the internal tax on tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was \$5,287,739, as compared with the receipts for the previous fiscal year.

According to the August returns to the National Department of Agriculture, the average condition of spring wheat is 97, the same as in 1883, but higher than any previous August since 1877. There has been an improvement in the appearance of the corn-fields during the month of July. In Illinois it is measured by a single point. In the main there has been a retrograde movement on account of drought. The condition is now 89 per cent of a perfect crop. The yield will probably be about twenty-five bushels per acre, or 1,700,000,000 bushels. The condition is six points higher than last year, but lower than from 1870 to 1880. The crop is delayed by cool nights. The condition of oats is represented by 100. In the North the high condition is almost universal. Barley averages 95, higher than any year since 1874. Potatoes will have a full yield. The condition is now 101. The prospects are best in the Central States. The average condition of tobacco is 88, Pennsylvania leading with 96, and Wisconsin 90. The cotton returns are less favorable than in July. The condition is lower in every State except Virginia and Tennessee. The general average has fallen to 84. Florida leads with an average of 93. The cater-

pillars are numerous in the Gulf-Coast States. Tons of arsenic have been applied to avert the destruction feared from the worms.

POLITICAL.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National League, in session at New York, discussed, among other subjects, the "land-grabbing in the Southern and Western States and Territories by English aristocrats and English corporations."

At the State Convention of the National party of New Jersey, held at Asbury Park, a platform was presented for adoption. The document expressed opposition to all monopolies, favored control by the Government of the railways and telegraph lines, equal taxation, universal suffrage, and submitting to the popular vote an amendment to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A warm discussion followed over the clause favoring woman suffrage. Mrs. Marie Howland, a delegate, arose to speak, but began crying and sat down. The platform was finally adopted as read, with the exception of a temperance plank. A resolution expressing sympathy with the striking telegraph operators was passed. Benjamin Uner, of Union county, was nominated for Governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of Hanlan's chief backers for the contest on Chautauque lake in 1878, which ended by the mysterious sawing of Courtney's boat, has given a St. Louis paper a version of the affair which makes Hanlan the party chiefly to be blamed.

The Western Nail Association met at Pittsburgh and ordered the resumption of manufacture throughout the country for four weeks.

In a battle at Jeremie, Hayti, the revolutionists defeated the Government forces, capturing seven Generals, and put them to death.

Bradstreet's Journal (New York) furnishes the following: There were 168 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending the 11th inst., thirteen more than the preceding week, seventy-three more than the same week in 1883, and sixty-two more than the same week in 1881.

The battle-flag of the Third Iowa volunteers, which was captured before Atlanta by Gen. Pat Cleburne, has been sent by a Georgia lady to Adj. Gen. Alexander at Des Moines.

Cortina, the Mexican rebel, is out near Queretaro at the head of 300 revolutionists. It is believed that a general rising will take place in the northern provinces of our Southern neighbor during the winter. Complaints are made of the arbitrary course of national administration in interfering with the local authorities.

The American Minister in Mexico has cut off all intercourse with the German representative, because of the neglect of the latter to hoist his flag on the Fourth of July until a note was sent to remind him of his duty.

FOREIGN.

Prof. William Dindorf, German critic and philologist, is dead. He was nearly 80 years old.

The authorities of Pesth, Hungary, have placed a cordon of troops around the square where Jewish houses were plundered by a mob. Moritz Scharf, the lad who swore that he saw a Christian girl murdered for her blood, has confessed that his testimony was false.

Spanish insurrections have already cost certain speculators on the Paris Bourse about \$1,000,000.

Owing to a report that English doctors were poisoning the natives, an Alexandria mob attempted violence, and shouted, "Death to the Christians." The riot was soon quelled.

A cable dispatch from Constantinople announces the discovery of Noah's ark. "It appears," says the dispatch, "that some Turkish Commissioners appointed to investigate the question of avalanches on Mount Ararat suddenly came upon a gigantic structure of very dark wood protruding from a glacier. They made inquiries of the inhabitants. They had seen it for six years, but had been afraid to approach it because a spirit of fierce aspect had been seen looking out of the upper window. The Turkish Commissioners, however, are bold men, not deterred by such trifles, and they determined to reach it. Situated as it was, among the fastnesses of one of the glaciers of Mount Ararat, it was a work of enormous difficulty, and it was only after incredible hardships that they succeeded. The ark, one will be glad to hear, was in a good state of preservation, although the angles—observe, not the bow or stern—had been a good deal broken in its descent. They recognized it at once. There was an Englishman among them who had presumably read the Bible, and he saw it was made of the ancient gopher wood of Scripture, which, as everybody knows, grows only on the plains of the Euphrates. Effecting an entrance into the structure, which was painted brown, they found that the admiralty requirements for the conveyance of horses had been carried out, and the interior was divided into partitions fifteen feet high. Into three of these only could they get, the others being full of ice, and how far the ark extended into the glacier they could not tell. If, however, on being uncovered it turns out to be 300 cubits long it will go hard with disbelievers in the Book of Genesis."

A cable dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The populace of Ekaterin-slav are determined to drive the Jews out of the place. Not punished sufficiently for the riots last week, during which some seventy men were killed and over 100 wounded, a fresh mob gathered last night and started for the Jewish quarters. They were met by a company of Cossaks and ordered back. Refusing to obey, and making threatening demonstrations, a charge was made. A fierce onslaught ensued. When the mob was finally beaten, over 100 corpses lay on the ground."

At a meeting of the people in favor of the deportation of the Irish poor in London, "resolutions were provided" for the sending of 200,000 persons to Canada and other British colonies.

The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria is being negotiated by the German, Turkish, and Austrian Governments.

English physicians who have had experience in India say the cholera in Egypt is different in character from the Asiatic type.

Senator Zorilla, ten years ago a great Ministerial leader in Spain, is now the head and front of an insurrection which is hurrying his country into civil war.

The New South Wales Government has consented to the landing of the Irish farmers, and undertakes to protect them.

Cetawayo, the Zulu King, reported killed in battle, is a very live man.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The wife of United States Senator W. R. Allison, while suffering from an insane attack, drowned herself in the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa. Mrs. Allison left home in the afternoon, telling her servant that she was going to one of the near neighbors. Instead of this, however, taking her gossamer on her arm, she went in an opposite direction toward the country, where she has been accustomed to take almost daily walks. It is ascertained that she wandered around in the outskirts of the city during the afternoon, where she was seen by several persons walking rapidly and apparently somewhat excited. Not returning by 9 o'clock from the place where she was supposed to be, the alarm was given, and a search was maintained during the entire night. The following morning her body was discovered in the river, about a mile below the city. She had cut up her gossamer, placed some stones in it, and tied them securely about her neck; then walked deliberately into the river, about thirty-five feet from the land, laid down and drowned herself where the water was only two and a half feet deep. Mrs. Allison was of a highly nervous temperament, and during the past two or three years has suffered from and been treated for mental diseases. While at a water-cure establishment in Western New York in 1881 under medical treatment, she attempted suicide in much the same manner, but was fortunately rescued. She was a niece and adopted daughter of the late Senator Grimes, of Iowa, and has been married for ten years. She had no children.

Almost a panic prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange on the 13th inst. The transactions aggregated 581,000 shares. The bears started a raid on Oregon and Transcontinental, which was driven from 66 1/2 to 58, and followed it up by forcing Northern Pacific down 4 points. Everything on the list suffered serious depreciation. Omaha common stock fell off 5 points, and Rock Island was hammered to 117 1/2. One or two brokers failed during the day. The excitement which agitated the New York speculators spread to Chicago, and there was a marked drop in the prices of provisions and hard cereals.

The Indiana Banking Company, of Indianapolis, has gone into the hands of John Landers, as receiver. The officers state that \$300,000 was lost in the purchase and sale of stock of the First National Bank. It is claimed that the assets would meet the liabilities if not forced to sale. The City National Bank at Lawrenceburg, Ind., will not resume business.

Four Georgia horse-thieves were pursued across the line into Mississippi and lynched.

At Baltimore, Mayor William Pinckney Whyte and six members of the late Commission of the Fire Department have been presented by the Grand Jury for malfeasance in office. Bail was fixed at \$3,000 in each case.

The bodies of four men were found in a railroad camp near Cumberland Falls, Tenn. It is supposed they fought and killed each other while gambling.

Another aggrieved individual has assaulted Gen. H. V. Boynton, of Washington. The assailant was a pension agent. He failed to chastise Gen. Boynton, lost his spectacles and hat, and was taken to the station-house.

Cigar-makers of Montreal to the number of 250, having failed to carry a strike, have left for the American side.

R. B. Hoag, ex-Mayor of Lockport, N. Y., the backer of the liquor-house of Steele, Torrance & Co., has made an assignment, with liabilities of \$60,000.

It is believed that Vanderbilt is bent on gobbling up both the Wabash system and the Northern Pacific. The journey westward of several of his lieutenants lends colors to rumors which had previously only the temporary embarrassments of certain great speculators for a foundation.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.
BEVERES..... 5.00 @ 6.85
HOGS..... 4.50 @ 6.40
FLOUR—Superior..... 3.85 @ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 1 White..... 1.08 1/2 @ 1.12 1/2
No. 2 Red..... 1.12 1/2 @ 1.16
CORN—No. 2..... .62 1/2 @ .63 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... .41 @ .43 1/2
PORK—Mess..... 15.25 @ 15.50
LARD..... .85 @ .88 1/2
CHICAGO.
BEVERES—Good to Fancy Steers..... 5.90 @ 6.25
Common to Fair..... 4.10 @ 5.15
Medium to Fair..... 5.35 @ 5.75
HOGS..... 4.95 @ 5.45
FLOUR—No. 1 White Winter..... 5.50 @ 6.00
Good to Choice Spring..... 5.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... 1.02 @ 1.02 1/2
No. 3 Red Winter..... 1.02 @ 1.02 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... .50 1/2 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... .28 1/2 @ .29 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... .58 @ .61
BARLEY—No. 2..... .60 @ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... 19 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh..... 17 @ 17 1/2
PORK—Mess..... 12.75 @ 12.90 1/2
LARD..... .84 @ .85 1/2
MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—No. 2..... 1.02 @ 1.02 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... .51 1/2 @ .52 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... .29 @ .31
RYE—No. 2..... .58 @ .59
BARLEY—No. 2..... .60 @ .61
PORK—Mess..... 12.50 @ 12.60
LARD..... .84 @ .85 1/2
ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.06 @ 1.06 1/2
CORN—Mixed..... .46 1/2 @ .47 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... .28 @ .29
RYE..... .58 @ .59
PORK—Mess..... 12.25 @ 12.40
LARD..... .84 @ .85 1/2
CINCINNATI.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.07 1/2 @ 1.08
CORN..... .50 @ .51
OATS..... .28 @ .29
RYE..... .58 @ .59
PORK—Mess..... 12.25 @ 12.50
LARD..... .8 @ .84 1/2
TOLEDO.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.11 @ 1.12
CORN..... .53 1/2 @ .53 3/4
OATS—No. 2..... .29 @ .29 1/2
DETROIT.
FLOUR—No. 1 White..... 4.00 @ 6.75
No. 2 White..... 3.95 @ 6.75
CORN—No. 2..... 1.08 1/2 @ 1.09 1/2
OATS—Mixed..... .25 @ .26
PORK—Mess..... 15.00 @ 15.50
INDIANAPOLIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.05 @ 1.05 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... .47 1/2 @ .48
OATS—Mixed..... .26 1/2 @ .27
EAST LEBERTY, PA.
CATTLE—Best..... 5.85 @ 5.85
Fair..... 5.15 @ 5.50
Common..... 4.70 @ 5.00
HOGS..... 4.70 @ 5.00
SHEEP..... 3.50 @ 5.50

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Facts Showing How Rapidly the Newer States and Territories Are Being Populated.

Dakota Takes the Lead in the Amount of Land Taken by Actual Settlers.

A Good Showing Also Made by the Southern States, So Long Neglected.

[Washington Telegram to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

An official statement, furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shows something of the marvelous rapidity with which the newer States and Territories are becoming populated, and the enormous drafts which are being made upon the public domain in order to satisfy the requirements of actual settlers. It also indicates that the public lands remaining in the Southern States, which had been so long neglected, are rapidly coming under settlement. The statement includes the more important transfers of public lands in the following States and Territories: Dakota, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. As compared with the year ended June 30, 1882, the statement shows an increase of 35,217 in the number of entries (cash sales, original homestead entries and timber-culture entries) and 2,507,845 in the number of acres entered. The amount received from cash sales increased from \$3,313,844 in 1882 to \$7,564,440 in 1883, or more than 128 per cent. In 1883 the number of free-emption and other entries ran up from 9,968, covering 1,465,532 acres, to 11,506, covering 1,765,359 acres, and the cash sales increased from 673,388 acres at \$97,742 to 1,518,061 acres at \$53,088. Probably the history of no State or Territory can furnish a parallel to these figures.

In Florida the cash sales increased from 128,972 acres, at \$188,037, to 231,563 acres, at \$241,554, and the number of original homestead entries increased from 191,033 acres to 212,993 acres.

The public lands of Kansas have been pretty closely culled, and although the cash sales increased from 90,923 acres at \$118,888 to 159,144 acres at \$120,329, the homestead entries fell off from 837,349 acres to 508,781 acres, and the timber-culture entries decreased from 273,033 acres to 237,360 acres.

In Louisiana the cash sales decreased from 307,465 acres at \$422,000 to 353,252 acres at \$448,316, but the homestead entries ran up from 872, covering 117,703 acres, to 935, covering 124,650 acres, and the timber-culture entries increased from 1,001 acres to 7,754 acres.

In Minnesota there was a decided increase in cash sales from 318,465 acres at \$482,800 to 739,245 acres at \$1,324,970, but there was a falling off in original homestead entries from 588,343 acres to 431,872 acres, and in timber-culture entries from 176,741 acres to 123,750 acres. The homestead settlers of this State are rapidly acquiring patents for their farms after five years of settlement, as also is the case in Louisiana. In Minnesota they received patents to 384,233 acres this year against 245,081 last year. In Kansas the amount in 1883 was 704,051 acres, against 499,100 in 1882.

There were no entries in Mississippi under the timber-culture act, but the cash sales increased from 219,451 acres at \$274,820 to \$143,753 to 190,023 acres at \$151,877, and the number of timber-culture entries ran up from 2,080, covering 298,520 acres, to 3,216, covering 438,244 acres.

In Oregon the cash sales increased from 52,319 acres at \$85,500, to 59,043 acres at \$123,035, but the homestead entries fell off from 138,532 acres to 111,476 acres, and the timber-culture entries from 88,048 acres to 35,468 acres.

In Washington Territory, however, there was a remarkable increase, not only in cash sales, but in homestead and timber-culture entries. The cash sales increased from 71,244 acres at \$102,861, to 251,186 acres at \$571,440; the original homestead entries from 231,132 acres to 338,778 acres, and the timber-culture entries from 87,524 acres to 143,412 acres.

In Wisconsin, while the cash sales fell off from 245,656 acres, at \$556,538, to 342,574 acres at \$504,165, the original homestead entries increased from 879, covering 98,478 acres, to 902, covering 111,707 acres.

While the foregoing figures do not cover all the States and Territories in which uncultivated lands are still open to settlement, they are believed to show fairly the enormous growth in population of the new States and Territories generally, for they include the Territories in which about three-fourths of the public land sales and entries were made last year.

In the South the entries in Alabama and Arkansas will probably show as great an increase relatively as in those Southern States for which the official figures are given. It is known, too, that during the past year there has been a large increase of immigration to New Mexico, Utah, Montana and other Territories, and consequently a very large increase in the amount of public land which has come into the possession of actual settlers.

PERSONAL.

BISHOP GREEN, of Mississippi, though nearly 80 years old, is hale and hearty.

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE wears clothes of the time of twenty-five years ago.

ANNIE LOUISE CLARY is not a woman-suffragist. She writes: "I do not favor a ballot, though very life is at stake for the ballot, but I believe in the right of woman to the vote."

MADAME DE LA RAMPE, better known as "Ouida," is strictly secluded by her friends. A cloud has obscured her mind.

DR. TANNER, "the starver," is living near Chautauque, N. Y. His imitator, Grisoom, seems to have retired to private life.

The Duke of Sutherland and Sir Thomas Brassey have United States bonds as an investment to the amount of \$5,000,000 each.

JANE GRAY SWISHELM still retains the youthful rosy of health in her face, but they have gone from her cheeks into her nose.

The Prince of Wales has a hard summer's job in coloring a huge meerschaum pipe presented to him by the Crown Prince of Sweden.

LORD SALISBURY goes twice a week to personally superintend several important farms near London which dissatisfied tenants left on his hands.

LIEUT. GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN's mother, 87 years of age, still lives in the same house in Perry, Somerset county, Ohio, in which he was born.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the Princess of Wales taken in theatrical costumes are not found for sale in the shop windows, and yet she is called the first lady of fashion in the old world.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Statistics Showing the Splendid Mineral Resources of the United States.

(Washington Dispatch.)
A report entitled "The Mineral Resources of the United States" will shortly be published by Albert Williams, Jr., Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology, United States Geological Survey, J. W. Powell, Director. This report is for the calendar year 1883 and the first six months of 1884. It contains detailed statistics for these periods and also for preceding years, together with much technical and descriptive matter. The compilation of special statistics has been placed by Mr. Williams in the charge of leading authorities in the several branches, and the results will therefore be correct with confidence. The following totals of the production of the more important mineral substances for 1883 are from advanced proofs:

Values of the metallic products of the United States in 1883:	
Pig iron, spot value.....	\$104,398,429
Silver, coinage value.....	48,800,000
Gold, coinage value.....	32,600,000
Copper, value at New York city.....	16,938,000
Lead, value at New York city.....	12,624,530
Zinc, value at New York city.....	3,646,630
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco.....	4,937,537
Nickel, value at Philadelphia.....	899,777
Antimony, value at San Francisco.....	13,000
Platinum, value at New York city.....	1,000
Total.....	\$219,756,004

Total.....	\$219,756,004
Values of some of the non-metallic products of the United States in 1883 (all spot values except where noted):	
Bituminous coal, gross coal, limited and unclassified, brown coal of Pennsylvania.....	\$ 76,076,487
Pennsylvania anthracite.....	70,535,054
Crude petroleum.....	21,700,000
Lime.....	21,000,000
Building stone.....	21,000,000
Coke.....	1,000,000
Cement.....	6,672,756
Limestone for iron flux.....	2,310,000
Phosphate rock.....	1,147,858
Crude borax.....	338,000
Crude borax.....	250,000
Mica.....	100,000
Chrome iron ore, value at Baltimore.....	100,000
Soapstone.....	90,000
Crude borax.....	90,000
Asbestos.....	36,000
Graphite.....	34,000
Crude borax.....	34,000
Cobalt ore.....	15,000
Precious stones, uncut.....	12,500
Asphaltum.....	10,000
Crude borax.....	5,000
Pumice-stone.....	1,750