

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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DEATH IN THE STORM.

Victims of the Great Blizzard Numerous Throughout the Northwest.

Over Seventy Persons Forced to Succumb in Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota.

Nebraska Swells the Death-Roll with Many More, and Kansas Adds Her Sad Story.

THE terrible storm which swept over the Northwest last week was the worst blizzard experienced since 1873. The victims of its fury are counted by the scores. From Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana came pitiful stories of suffering and death from the icy blast which swept down from the regions of Boreas. The wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the snow, fine as powder, was hurled along by the gale. On the prairie an object forty feet distant could not be seen. A man's voice could not be heard six feet distant. The air was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow in the air made the scene the most dismal, drear and forsaken that man ever looked upon. Every railroad in Dakota and Minnesota and many in Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin were blocked. Telegraph wires everywhere were down, and it was not until Sunday that the awful results of the storm became known. The following is the list of deaths so far received, while fifty more persons are missing:

In Dakota—Emil Gilbertson, at Hitchcock; a Sioux Falls man, two sons and a daughter, at Raymond; two Mitchell youths, Emma Lamar, Carrie Auman, William C. Gathwaite, Cora Curtis, at Delmar; Mr. Davis and son, W. B. Hendy, at Barks; Rowland Chambers, T. E. Gellerson, at Stanley; Newcomb's son, at Huron; Frank and William Nerison and Joseph Wilson, at Virgil; Mrs. Devine, Adam Gerner, and J. W. Joslee, at Iroquois; George Allen, Jr., and Joseph Anderson, at Mitchell; four farmers, two Bridgewater men, Emil Gilman, Lewis Merriman and son, at Hitchcock; Miss Jacobson, — Ginde, G. Grundstrom, three unknown men, two children of Joseph Hutchinson, three little people, two Waskoda girls, Jacob Krutz, an unknown teacher, J. Faine, at Bowdrie; Peter Parkune, at Roscoe; a White Lake man, four school children, James Smith and two sons, at Minot.

In Minnesota—John Lov at Laverne; Mrs. Knutson; Ole Ege at Albert Lea.

In Iowa—Two children of Mrs. Fitzgerald in Inwood; two boys; an unknown man at Sioux City.

In Nebraska—Child of John Delinger at David City; Fred Eller, Wexwell Beck, and a young lady, at Omaha; Mrs. P. Smith at Lincoln; John Sparks of Gage County; Emil Grossman of Peru; Mrs. Chapman and her two little grandchildren; at Stuart; M. McCool at Hart; — Matthews near Sutton; a child named Bodine. Others are reported lost, and a number of escapes with frozen feet and hands are reported.

In Montana—Patrick Hanley at Marysville; William Overman at Belgrade.

In Kansas—James Kennedy, in Sherman County.

The following special dispatch from Huron, D. T., tells a graphic story of thrilling scenes in Southern Dakota:

Thas E. Glickerson and a man named Gose went a short distance from town. When the storm struck them they started for home, but the team would not face it. The men then tied their horses to a fence post, and Glickerson, for shelter, Gose got to the house much sooner after wandering around six hours. Glickerson has not gotten home yet. A force of neighbors has searched for him all day, but found no trace of him.

Junius Nowalvey went to his slaughterhouse and killed some sheep. Then he tried to ride home, but his horse would not face the storm. The man left the horse and tried to walk in the half mile, but failed. Not realizing the severity of the storm he tramped around in the slaughterhouse and tried to keep warm but could not. Later he made a fire with some tallow but could not get warm. Then he lay down on the sheep pelts and got nearly to sleep. The cold aroused him and he kept on his feet till daylight. He then walked home with his feet and hands badly frozen.

Signal-Servant Sergeant Glenn started to go over an open block, which had a sidewalk, destined for home, and instead of going a block west he brought up against a fence a block southeast. He then stumbled along as well as a man could, and soon fell over a drift in his own yard, not knowing where he was.

There were many cases of persons lost in crossing streets. Every railroad is at present packed full of hapless snow, and there are drifts the height of every spear of grass and fence-post. The passenger train that is in the drifts four and a half miles east of Balaton is dead and waiting for spring-time. It had thirty-four passengers. Nine relatives, friends, and sent to them from Balaton, but could not get there.

Then the people turned out with a long rope, and the man at the head of the rope stood at the first telegraph pole. The second, with a rope, took his place at the next pole, and so on till the last man had reached his pole. Then he noticed the one behind him, by shouting, which was repeated till the first man was notified, who then started on ahead. This round was followed till the train was reached. The passengers rejoiced to see them, and to eat the food they had brought. When it came to return there were a dozen of the travelers who preferred staying in the cars. The others went back in safety to Balaton. The station hands carried a quantity of provisions to the snow-bound passengers, who said they were gay and happy. Another train from Huron was caught on the fly two miles north of Vilas. Its passengers were rescued in much the same manner as that of the Balaton train.

Two men named Pierson and a man named Wilson started home from Virgil. The dead bodies of the Piersons have been found, but Wilson's has not.

Mary Connell taught at a school eight miles northeast of Huron. She and Sames Newcomb's son and daughter started home together, but were soon lost. The boy, aged 13, insisted on striking out for himself and leaving the girls. The two latter wandered around all night on the prairie, and were found next morning badly frozen. The boy was found too—dead.

A Brainerd (Minn.) special says: "A Swede coming in from a remote Swedish settlement to the southeast of Mill Lake states that a Swede farmer named Henry Olsson butchered his whole family, consisting of his wife and seven children. The deed was done because the father found that all of them were going to perish in the extreme cold weather."

At Chester, Minn., six children of James Baker were frozen to death while returning from school.

Fire Losses. FIRE in Warren street, New York, caused the loss of \$150,000 worth of property. The burning of the Church of the Redeemer, at Minneapolis, entailed \$70,000 loss. The Omaha (Neb.) Furniture Company's factory and the Omaha brass works were burned; loss, \$40,000. Fire at Sedalia, Mo., destroyed Smith's Hall and Mackey's shoe store; loss, \$75,000.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

GEN. WASHINGTON SEAWELL died at San Francisco of enlargement of the liver, aged 86. He was in the service forty-seven years, from his graduation from West Point in 1823.

A Haverhill (Mass.) dispatch gives the following particulars of a fearful railway accident:

The scene of the disaster was near the Haverhill bridge which spans the Merrimack river between Bradford and Haverhill. The Boston and Portland express train, consisting of eight cars, does not stop at Bradford, and was going at great speed. The Georgetown branch train was standing on the track near the water-tank house at the Bradford end of the bridge, waiting for the express to pass over to Haverhill. As the express rounded the curve two cars left the rails and went crashing into the water-tank house, demolishing it. In this house a number of section-hands were eating dinner. John O'Brien, a retired merchant of Bradford, was talking to the section-hands and was killed, together with William Taylor, one of the laborers. The car that crashed into the tank house knocked the foundation out, letting the heavy tank down upon the car, crushing through the top of the car and doing fearful work within. The next car behind telescoped the one ahead of it, adding to the havoc. The killed and wounded were mostly in these two cars. Nine persons were killed almost instantly, and between forty and fifty more or less seriously injured.

In the case of Miss Campbell against Millionaire Arbuckle for a breach of promise the jury at New York rendered a verdict giving the plaintiff \$45,000 damages. The court also granted the prosecuting counsel \$1,000. A motion to set the verdict aside was rejected, and the case probably will be appealed.

FULLER, the man who murdered Archbishop Seghers in Alaska last year, has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE Wisconsin Supreme Court, through Justice Cassiday, in the case of Paul Grottkau, of Milwaukee, appealed on a writ of error, has affirmed the judgment of the Milwaukee Municipal Court, and directed the execution of the sentence. By the judgment of the Supreme Court Grottkau will be forced to go to jail for one year, according to the decision of the trial court.

HENRY SCHMIDT, who murdered Miss Peek, was hanged at West Union, Iowa, on the 13th inst. In his speech from the scaffold the condemned man said that Elison T. Smith instigated the crime, and had also offered him \$500 to kill Abram Leonard. Schmidt's father, it is said, committed a murder in Bavaria, Germany, where he now lives.

GENERAL reports from Dakota show the recent storm to have been the worst ever experienced in the Territory. Many persons are missing in different parts of Dakota and Minnesota, who started for their homes. An Omaha dispatch says: "The indications are that the present blizzard has resulted in more damage, suffering, and loss of life than any which has visited the State for a number of years." Two stock trains arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., with every animal frozen to death. The snowfall was so heavy at Superior, Wis., that some of the inhabitants had to tunnel out of their dwellings.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in the South by some statistics which have been collected, showing that Southern and Western lands are fast passing into the hands of foreign and Eastern money-lenders. An Atlanta (Ga.) special says:

In Georgia these companies have placed many millions of dollars, holding mortgages on the finest farm lands in the State. The interest paid by the farmer amounts to 12 per cent. Capital of this kind is still being poured into the South, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Speer, of the United States Court, has decided such interest usurious and the loans accordingly forfeited. The syndicates are principally formed of English and Scotch capitalists, and they have such a hold in the South that they hope to reverse Judge Speer's decision. The borrowers have allowed their interest payments to lapse, hoping that Judge Speer's decision will be sustained and that they will not be forced to pay either principal or interest. In the Southwest there is, perhaps, not less than \$200,000,000 invested in this way. In Kansas alone over \$20,000,000 has been placed.

A KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) special reports the death in that city of Aunt Mary Young, colored, at the age of 115. Records of the family to which she belonged show that she was born at Fairfax Court House, Va., in 1773. She retained her mental faculties up to a few days before her death.

THE war of extermination goes bravely on between the McCoy's of Pike County, Kentucky, and the Hatfields of Logan County, West Virginia. A telegram from Catlettsburg, Ky., says:

As soon as the last sad rites of the late butchery were over the McCoy's organized a posse and visited the Hatfield settlement in West Virginia for the purpose of annihilating the gang. The posse visited the Hatfield house, and finding no one at home they repaired to the woods to meditate a few moments. Their secrecy was of short duration, for the Hatfield gang was soon upon them, and a regular battle ensued. After the smoke had cleared away it was found that the Hatfield party were badly worsted, and three of their number were killed, while none of the McCoy posse were hurt. Those known to be killed were Johnson Hatfield, Thomas Chambers, and John Vance. The authorities are powerless, and the war will doubtless be waged until one side or the other is completely exterminated, as no one in authority seems to care.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A WASHINGTON special says "the announcement made, apparently on authority, that Mr. Randall would oppose a reduction of the duty on sugar was a great relief to the representatives of the Louisiana sugar industry. They have been apprehensive, since the agitation for the reduction of the surplus began, that the Republican programme to take off at least half of the duty on sugar would prove attractive to a great many Democrats as well as Republicans, and that the protection Democrats might be disposed to co-operate with the Republicans on this point. The Louisiana Democrats, of course, if sugar can be protected, will co-operate with the other Democrats for the reduction of the surplus through the tariff."

THE annual report of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers has been laid before Congress. The average number of inmates present during the last fiscal year, was 9,718, an increase in five years of 2,980 or 44 per cent. The existing branches are now filled to their utmost capacity, and in the opinion of the board only one

or at most two of them should be further enlarged.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

DAKOTA'S latest Constitutional Convention, held at Huron last week, adjourned after adopting the following:

1. That a permanent committee of three, consisting of the Hon. J. A. Edgerton, the Hon. Hugh L. Campbell, and the Hon. A. C. Mellette, be and are hereby appointed to guard and direct the interests of the constitutional movement for Statehood in South Dakota. 2. That the question of appointing Presidential electors this spring be left to the discretion of this permanent committee. 3. That when this convention adjourns, it adjourn till Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1888.

Judge Campbell, of Yankton, sent a letter advising a strong memorial to Congress, one which would carry the idea that Dakota will do something next summer if Congress does nothing this winter.

A New York paper publishes a three-column letter from Senator Stewart of Nevada to a constituent on the subject of the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. Mr. Stewart reviews at length the record of Mr. Lamar since the close of the war, and says: "I know of no other man who bore arms against the United States in the late war who has so unreservedly accepted the verdict of arms and so unequivocally and continuously maintained the validity of the new amendments to the Constitution as Mr. Lamar. If he is disqualified to fill the office of Justice of the Supreme Court by reason of his participation in the late war no person who bore arms against the United States can ever become eligible to that office."

The Nevada Senator, in closing, says: "Unless a very different case can be presented against Mr. Lamar from anything which has come under my observation, I shall deem it my duty to vote for his confirmation, and advise other Republican Senators to do the same."

In the Iowa Legislature at Des Moines, on Tuesday, Senator James F. Wilson was nominated by acclamation to succeed himself, Mr. Hepburn and other candidates withdrawing. The Senator announced that upon the expiration of his second term he would retire to private life.

A THOUSAND or more of the Democratic politicians of Indiana assembled at Indianapolis in response to a call for a conference. Governor Gray was selected as chairman of the conference. President Cleveland's administration was indorsed, and the sentiment was unmistakably in favor of Governor Gray for Vice President, and Congressman Matson for Governor. When the Committee on Resolutions came to consider the declaration of the conference on the subject of tariff reform there was dissension. A few members known as absolute free-traders stubbornly advocated the adoption of a resolution taking a step or two in advance of the President's message, and it was only with great difficulty that the free-trade sentiment was suppressed.

A DUBUQUE dispatch says: "Out of 100 interrogations on the choice for President and other questions of National and State interest, sent out to Republican officials and leading politicians in Iowa, seventy replies have been received. These replies conclusively establish the fact that Iowa's choice for President is Senator Allison. He leads the list by a handsome majority, as the first and also as the second choice for President. All of the State officials, from Governor Larrabee down, name Allison as their first choice, except Auditor Lyon, and he is for the nominee of the convention. For Vice President, Harrison, of Indiana, and Hawley, of Connecticut are favorites, Lincoln being third. To the question, 'Do you favor a protective tariff?' all answer yes, with four exceptions. As to national prohibition, 37 favored it, 25 opposed it, and 10 expressed no opinion. Only four of the entire number opposed the continuance of prohibition in Iowa."

THE Louisiana Democratic State convention in session at Baton Rouge on the first ballot nominated Gen. Francis T. Nichols for Governor. The convention has been in session four days. The nomination of Gen. Nichols is a victory for what is known as the Reform Democrats over the regular State administration faction. The canvass over the nomination had been carried on with increasing bitterness since June, and it was thought would result in a split and two nominations; but State administration Democrats accepted their defeat. Gen. Nichols, the nominee, was a graduate of West Point, and commanded at one time Jackson's Stonewall brigade, and lost an arm and a leg in the Confederate service. He was elected Governor in 1876, and got the office, although the State was counted for Hayes.

THE Blair educational bill will doubtless have the same experience in this Congress that it had in the last, says a Washington special. There is a large majority in the Senate in favor of its passage, but when it reaches the House it will undoubtedly be voted down, if it is not smothered, as it was before, in the Committee on Education. That committee was made up to defeat the bill, for the chairman and a majority of the members are decidedly opposed to it.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

AT no time since the inauguration of the Schuylkill miners' strike have the men been more thorough masters of the situation than now, says a leading dispatch of Wednesday. Every one of the forty-four Reading Company's collieries is closed. The miners have assumed a more positive stand than ever before, and at meetings held all over the region it has been decided not to go to work even if the 8 per cent advance is granted unless the 1,000 or more non-union railroad men—mostly engineers, brakemen, and conductors, all recently employed—are discharged, and all the Knights dismissed during the recent railroad trouble are taken back. The miners will likewise refuse to work if non-union men haul the coal they turn out.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

THE Canadian Minister of Customs, in an interview at Ottawa, said that unless satisfactory arrangements were made the Dominion Government intended on July 1 to collect on fish imported from the United States the same duty that is levied on Canadian fish by the United States tariff.

THE annual report of the Reading Railroad Company shows that in 1886 the company received an average of \$1.53 per ton for coal at the mines, and in 1887 \$1.84, while in 1888 the cost to mine was \$1.65, and in 1887 \$1.57.

A CASE involving the rights of naturalized citizens in the matter of exemption from mili-

tary duty in Europe is to be referred to Secretary Bayard. It is that of George Nelson, of Jackson, Michigan, who fled from Germany to escape the draft, returning thence after having become a citizen of the United States, was arrested and fined and then escaped and found his way back to America.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A DISPATCH from Berlin says Emperor William's condition is worse, and that intense anxiety prevails. His symptoms of catarrh of the stomach are decreasing. Though sleepless in the night-time, the Emperor manages to obtain rest during the day. Advice from San Remo says that the Crown Prince's throat continues to improve. His voice is good and his health excellent.

A CABLE dispatch from London states that—Thousands of persons packed Fleet street, attracted by a public notice that the great Sullivan would be at the Sportsman office at two o'clock. The police sent a special detail, whose members had all they could do to suppress a riot. Sullivan's business was to sign with any or all comers for a fight, and he had his money with him. A long wait, and nobody came. Sullivan grew furious, and called Smith, Kirwin, and Mitchell, especially the last-named, the hardest kind of names. In vain his friends tried to soothe him. After an hour's waiting the police came up, scared but deferential, to know if the big fellow couldn't do something to quiet the crowd down stairs. This touched Sullivan's heart and he said: "I'll go down and give 'em a chance to see me." So he went down and smiled benignantly, while the crowd surged about him, patted his brawn and called him pretty names. He went through the crowd like a snow-plow, took a cab and drove away, followed still by shouting, surging thousands.

It is reported by cable from Berlin that a general blockade of Bulgaria is contemplated by the Powers in the event of Prince Ferdinand's refusal to resign the Bulgarian throne. A telegram from Sofia says the Government is preparing for war. Prince Ferdinand is credited with saying he would rather leave his bones on the field of battle than abdicate, which would mean the assassination of Bulgaria.

JUDGE MURPHY, at the Munster Assizes, sentenced fourteen moonlighters to terms of imprisonment of from eighteen months to eighteen years. He expressed himself as certain that with its growing facilities the law would be able to cope with moonlighters, and soon force them to disappear. There is much excitement in Galway over the arrest of John Roche and nine other residents of Woodford on a charge of assembling in violation of law.

MR. CORBIN'S POSITION.

A READING (Pa.) dispatch says: "The breach between the Reading Railroad Company and its striking miners seems to be widening. To-night the impression prevails throughout the regions that they are farther from a settlement of their difficulty than ever before."



AUSTIN CORBIN.

President Corbin's refusal to see the committees of the strikers, his decisive answers to the business people of Schuylkill County, that he will not treat with any body of men as a labor organization, are all looked upon as evidence that he has decided to defy the miners. Coal is getting scarcer daily, and many of the dealers are entirely out and can not supply the demands of their customers."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25 @ 5.75
Good	4.25 @ 4.75
Common to Fair	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.25 @ 6.00
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3.75 @ 4.25
OATS—No. 2 Red Winter	.84 @ .85
OATS—No. 2	.48 @ .49
CORN—No. 2	.31 1/2 @ .32
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.30 @ .32
Fine Dairy	.24 @ .26
CHEESE—Full Cream, now	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.25 @ .22
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.80 @ .85
PORK—Mess.	15.00 @ 15.75
CHICAGO.	
WHEAT—Cash	.76 @ .76 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.48 @ .49
OATS—No. 2 White	.34 @ .34 1/2
RYE—No. 1	.63 @ .64
PORK—Mess.	13.00 @ 15.50
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82 1/2 @ .83 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.47 1/2 @ .48 1/2
OATS—Cash	.31 1/2 @ .32 1/2
PORK—Mess.	15.00 @ 15.50
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 4.75
HOGS	4.50 @ 5.25
SHEEP	4.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87 1/2 @ .88
CORN—No. 2	.35 1/2 @ .35 3/4
OATS—No. 2 White	.35 1/2 @ .36
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.89 @ .90
CORN—No. 2	.52 1/2 @ .53 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.35 1/2 @ .36
PORK—Mess.	15.25 @ 15.75
LIVE HOGS	5.25 @ 6.00
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE	5.00 @ 5.50
HOGS	5.25 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.90 1/2 @ .91 1/2
CORN—No. 3 Yellow	.57 @ .57 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS	5.25 @ 6.00
SHEEP	3.75 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84 @ .85
CORN	.52 @ .50 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.33 @ .33 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	5.00 @ 5.25
Common	4.25 @ 4.50
HOGS	5.25 @ 6.00
SHEEP	4.50 @ 5.00

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

THE bill to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax act of August, 1861, was discussed by the Senate on the 11th inst., but action was deferred. Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to establish a national university in the District of Columbia for the education of teachers in the common schools of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the suppression of the votes of colored citizens at Jackson, Miss., and the alleged participation in such suppression by the United States District Attorney and a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and a Deputy United States Marshal. Laid on the table. Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, made a constitutional argument against the Blair Educational bill. After discussion of various measures the Senate went into executive session, and Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, made an adverse report on the nomination of L. Q. C. Lamar to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, while Mr. Fugh, in behalf of the minority of the same committee, submitted a favorable report. Mr. Edmunds made a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee on the nomination of William H. Vilas to be Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Sawyer, from the Postoffice Committee, made a favorable report on the nomination of Don M. Dickinson to be Postmaster General. All the reports were placed on the calendar. The House of Representatives, Delegate Cain, of Utah, presented the Constitution of the proposed State of Utah, with a memorial asking admission into the Union, also a bill for that purpose, all of which were referred to the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, directing the purchase of not less than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, and the coinage of the same into standard dollars; by Mr. Bliss, of New York, to dispose of the surplus money in the Treasury, and to prevent the accumulation thereof; by Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, to prohibit the use of stoves or oil lamps in railway passenger cars; by Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, to punish any officer of a national bank who receives a deposit when the bank is insolvent; by Mr. Harner, of Pennsylvania, to increase the pension of those who have lost eyes or limbs or who are deaf and dumb; the bill introduced by the United States Maimed Soldiers' League and the Grand Army of the Republic.

MR. HALE'S resolution calling for a select committee to examine into the present condition of the civil service, was taken up by the Senate on the 11th inst., and Mr. Hale spoke in advocacy of it. He charged the administration with failing to carry out its promises to reform the civil service. He read from a table to show that up to June 11, 1887, out of 2,379 presidential postmasters there had been 2,000 changes; out of 32,000 fourth-class postmasters there had been 40,000 changes; out of 10,000 territorial postmasters there had been 10,000 changes; out of 21 Secretaries of Legation 16 changes; out of 111 Collectors of Customs 100 changes; 32 Surveyors of Customs were all changed; not one of the 6 naval officers remained; of 38 Appraisers but 2 remained; of 100 Inspectors of Customs 90 were changed; of 224 local land offices 190 were gone; of 10 Indian Inspectors and special agents but 1 remained; of 39 Indian agents but 8, and of 88 special agents of the General Land Office but 4. Mr. Butler sent to the Clerk's desk and read a circular sent out in 1878 by authority of the Republican Congressional Committee of which Mr. Hale was a member, calling on Government employees for political convictions. Mr. Hale justified the circular, and said that it directly and explicitly excluded the idea of extorting contributions. The Blair education bill was then taken up, and Mr. Coke spoke in opposition to it. The House went into executive session, and the whole upon the state of the Union, and adopted a resolution referring the President's message to the Committee on Ways and Means. The committee then arose, and its action was confirmed by the House. The House then went into a minute of the whole on the "little deficiency bill," and after a long debate it was passed.

The President sent to the Senate, on Thursday, the 12th inst., the nomination of Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico. Mr. Chandler addressed the Senate in support of his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the suppression of the votes of colored citizens at the recent municipal election at Jackson, Miss. Mr. Ridderberger remarked that the resolution was intended to affect matters that ought to be considered only in executive session, and gave notice that as to himself he would vote for the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 29, nays, 24—a party vote, except that Ridderberger voted with the Democrats, while the two Mississippi Senators were excused from voting. From the Committee on Military Affairs Senator Manderon reported favorably the bill introduced by him to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army. The Senate passed the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River below St. Charles, Mo. Senator Culom introduced a bill to provide that the legislative powers of the Territory of Utah shall be vested in the Governor and Legislative Assembly, the latter to consist of thirteen citizens of the United States, residents of the Territory, to be appointed by the President. The bill was referred to the Senate. Mr. Mitchell called up his bill abrogating all treaties with China so far as they permit the immigration of Chinese or other subjects of the United States from absolutely prohibiting such immigration, and resolution ing all acts of Congress recognizing or permitting such immigration. Messrs. Mitchell and Stewart addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. The House passed a bill to punish robbery, burglary, and larceny in the Indian Territory, fixing the maximum punishment at \$1,000 fine and fifteen years' imprisonment. The Senate bill fixing the salary of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries at \$10,000 per annum was passed by the House. Representative Townsend reported back the Boutelle battle-flag resolution as amended by the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Boutelle said he had no objection to the amendments, and the House adopted the resolution.

THE Blair educational bill again came up in the Senate on the 13th inst., and Mr. Gray of Delaware made a constitutional argument against it. Mr. Vance of North Carolina addressed the Senate on Mr. Brown's resolution to abolish internal revenue taxes on the bill provided for the investment of the surplus, which provides that any person may deposit at any mint or assay office gold or silver bullion and receive certificates therefor, and the House of Representatives, Mr. Crisp of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported on the case of A. E. Redstone, claiming to have been elected to Congress from the Fifth California District, that no evidence had been filed and there was not sufficient ground for contest. Mr. Hatch of Missouri, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill making appropriations to carry into effect the provisions of the act to establish experimental agricultural stations.

TO MAKE a handkerchief bag, take a piece of fine, gray linen and line with light-blue muslin. Embroider with linen flosses on the front a spray of forget-me-nots. Work all over the bag irregular lines of blue in outline stitch. Around the top put a ruffle of silk edged with narrow lace. Draw together with narrow blue ribbon.