Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, MISSOURI

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

THE French Chamber and Senate was prorogued December 29th.

IT was said the receipts of the United States patent office for the past year were $1,000,000.

THE inauguration of Grover Cleveland as Governor of New York took place on the 1st.

A LIGHT shock of earthquake was felt in Halifax, N. S., the other night, lasting twenty to thirty seconds.

THE Indian chief Red Cloud visited his grandchildren at the Hampton (Va.) Normal School a few days ago.

CHOLERA, it was said, was recently devastating cities and villages in the interior of Kurantieng provinces, China.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert C. Campbell, of Louisiana, as United States Consul at Monterey a few days ago.

DURING the seven days ended December 29 there were 193 business failures in the United States, against 197 for the previous seven days.

THE Hawaiian Minister, Elisha H. Allen, died suddenly in a cloak-room at the White House on the 1st during the President's reception.

AT Des Moines, Iowa, the Adjutant-General celebrated the thirty-sixth anniversary of the admission of the State by a salute of thirty-six guns on the 28th.

GOVERNOR RUSK, of Wisconsin, was called upon to appoint all the officers for Waukesha County except sheriff, the other day, those elected having failed to file bonds.

A NUMBER of frightened depositors at Rochester, N. Y., the other day drew $75,000 from the Monroe County Savings Bank and $41,000 from the East Side Savings Bank.

THE recently submitted returns of the Fire Marshal at Detroit, Mich., show that city to have spent over three and a quarter millions for building improvements during the year.

A FATAL disease, believed to be a brain trouble, recently broke out among the horses at Oskaloosa, Iowa. The attack usually caused death in from twelve to thirty hours.

AT a meeting the other day of the creditors of J. A. & W. H. Sweeney, suspended bankers at New York, James A. Sweeney promised that every cent due should be paid.

THE death of M. Leon Gambetta, the French statesman, was announced at Paris on the 1st. Pyæma, the result of a trifling wound in the hand received some time ago, was the cause of death.

AT the recent sale of articles accumulated in the Dead-Letter Office, the proceeds amounted to $4,497, which sum was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Post-office Department.

FOUR hundred tobacco-growers of New England held a meeting at Hartford, Conn., a few days ago, and adopted a petition to Congress to impose a duty of $1 a pound on all foreign tobacco except from Cuba.

THE ratifications of the convention of the United States and Belgium for the exchange of money orders after January 1 were formally exchanged a few days ago between the Postmaster-General and the Belgian Minister.

AT Cleveland, O., the operators of the Massillon District coal mines a few days since agreed to reduce the price of mining from ninety-five to eighty-five cents a ton, and appointed a committee to confer with the miners.

FACTIONS of the Creek Indians were at war in the vicinity of Okmulgee, Indian Territory, where a desperate battle occurred a few evenings ago. A detachment of Federal soldiers were sent to the scene and disarmed 150 of Chicote's men.

THE Milk River country it was reported a few days ago was overrun with white hunters who were slaughtering the buffaloes. The Indians were becoming restless and the Agent feared trouble. The presence of the military was requested.

THE Secretary of the Standard Oil Company testified before the New York Senate Committee on corners the other day that its capital was $3,500,000; that it had not bought or sold large quantities of oil to affect the market, and did not deal in futures.

THE President the other day issued an executive order setting apart certain lands in Dakota Territory for the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, and such other Indians of the Chippewa tribe as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

AT a meeting of the Western Nail Association, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., the other day, after a long discussion, it was unanimously decided to shut down all factories from January 15 to February 10. This action was taken in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the trade.

REPORTS having reached the Indian Bureau from Cherokee County, Indian Territory, that white men were erecting buildings and fencing off pastures in the "Cherokee Outlet," Commissioner Price recently addressed a letter to Agent Tufts at Muskogee to warn the white herders to remove with their stock from the reservation.

SAN FRANCISCO advices stated that a heavy snow-storm set in there on the 31st ult., and continued over four hours. Snow fell to a depth of five or more inches. Such a snowfall was unknown within the city for thirty years, and old pioneers of the place stated they never saw a storm of equal violence and duration. A number of sleighs, the first ever seen in the city, were out on the streets.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MRS. WILLIAM GILBERT'S four-year-old son opened the stove and began playing with the fire at South Bend, Ind., a few days ago. His clothes caught, and when the mother got home, called there by his screams, he was burned to a crisp.

IT is said that twenty persons were drowned by the washing away of a bridge over the Rhine in Baden, Germany, the other day.

THE boiler in a flour mill at Perry, Shiawassee County, Mich., exploded the other morning, demolishing the mill and killing the engineer.

A NUMBER of Dakota and Wisconsin lawyers were recently disbarred from practice before the Interior Department on account of their connection with land frauds.

TWENTY miles south of Beverly, W. Va., a farm-house caught fire the other night and Adam Currenz and four of his children were burned to death. Mrs. Currenz received probably fatal injuries in a vain effort to rescue them.

A PHILADELPHIAN for forty-five years had struggled through the world bearing the name of Nathan Ruzanowskowski, but sought and obtained relief a few days since, a court granting his petition to change his name to Nathan Rosenau.

A FEW days ago N. L. Dukes, who shot and killed A. C. Nutt at Pittsburgh, Pa., was released on $12,000 bail.

AT Dison, Belgium, a boiler in a factory exploded a few days ago while the building was full of work people. A number of persons were killed. Three bodies had been extracted from the ruins.

A MAN named Sullivan, a resident of Salt Lake, Utah, carried a broken neck for a week, but died a few days ago.

A FEW days ago a robber strangled a passenger in a compartment of the express train between Nice and Marseilles, France.

CHARLES BANKS, of Leona, New York, was killed by the falling of a large icicle, which pierced his brain the other day.

HENRY KING, a farmer aged about eighty years, was driving home with his son in Seneca Township, O., a few days ago, when the team ran away, precipitating both to the ground. The father's skull was fractured and he died in half an hour. The son received slight injuries.

THE other day the French Minister to Switzerland informed his Government that a considerable quantity of dynamite had left Switzerland for France. It was said there had been several arrests of dynamite conspirators in the Department of the Rhone.

WHILE skating, five children broke through the ice on a brook near Hyde Park, Boston, Mass., the other morning. Three were drowned.

THE bursting of the Hammel dyke on the Rhine near Worms, Germany, on the 29th flooded the lower part of the town. Railway travel from Frankfort-on-the-Main to Wiesbaden was interrupted, owing to the inundation of Castle depot.

FOR the murder of Dora White, his sister-in-law, in June last, Ivason Slade, colored, was hanged at Yanceville, N. C., December 29.

AT Meridan, Conn., two children, aged eleven and eight years, acknowledged that they placed an obstruction on the railroad track the other day to wreck the New York passenger train, and said they did so because an employe of the road drove them off the track.

RECENTLY a special agent of the Treasury Department discovered that a New York importer received an excessive rebate of $3,500 on damaged goods, for which he paid $400 to the Examiners, who for years had been in the Government service. The merchant a few days since made a full confession to Commissioner Shields, and the offenders had been arrested.

AT Madison, Wis., the Federal Grand Jury indicted General Thomas Reynolds, late pension agent, a few days ago for forging receipts and affidavits.

AT the burning of an extensive flour mill a fireman was killed and three others were seriously injured at Belfast, Ireland, the other day. Property valued at £40,000 was destroyed. A sugar refinery at Greenock was burned, causing a loss of £35,000.

HEAVY rainfalls had caused floods in the midland counties in England the other day. There was said to be great mortality among sheep in Notinghampshire and Leicestershire.

THE other day at a political meeting in New York City some person dropped a bomb, which exploded, blowing the entire front of the store away

RENEWAL of the recent floods in various parts of France, was reported a few days ago. Several streets in Lyons were submerged. Besancon was much damaged, and Lisieux was inundated. It was estimated that fully fifty-five persons had perished in the floods in Germany.

A SAD accident occurred the other day at the house of Edward Capron, who resides about one mile south of Farley, Iowa. Miss Mary Capron was sitting under a hanging lamp holding on her lap a little son of Mr. Capron, when the lamp fell and set their clothes on fire. The child was burned to death and Miss Capron was severely injured.

TWENTY-FIVE bandits raided a ranch near Matamoras, Mex., recently, and the proprietor, Don Jose Trevino, was killed, and his son was carried off. Several other persons were wounded during the fight.

AT Salem, Mass., a new Mayor was inducted into office on the 1st. The outgoing Mayor hanged himself immediately on laying down the duties of office.

THE other day Ex-County Commissioners Walker, Ehrman and Wilmoyer were arrested at Lebanon, Pa., charged with malfeasance in office.

A YOUNG man was fatally shot by a girl in New Philadelphia, O., a few days ago while he was trying to break into her room.

SENOR CALINO and Angel Hermosillo, member of Congress, fought a duel with swords at Pachuca, Mexico, the other day. Hermosillo was mortally wounded.

FIRE destroyed Byrne & Smith's extensive bleachery at Lodi, N. J., the other morning. Loss, $200,000; partly insured.

AT Milwaukee, Wis., Friend Bros.' wholesale clothing house burned the other morning. The loss was over $500,000. The adjoining firms of Landauer & Co., wholesale dry goods and notions, and Straw, Ellsworth & Co., wholesale hatters, suffered to the extent of $100,000, making the total loss $600,000.

A FEW days ago a large steamer sank in Cork harbor, Ireland, and the steamship Chiopas foundered at Queenstown.

THREE Chinamen were instantly killed and three others were seriously injured by an explosion at Weeksville, Montana, the other day. A quantity of giant powder was being thawed out when it exploded.

A YOUNG lady nineteen years of age skated into a narrow open channel made by a party of ice cutters on the Susquehanna River, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., a few days ago and was drowned.

TWO seven-year-old boys named Tyrell were playing with a Winchester rifle at Madison, Neb., the other day, when the weapon was discharged, striking one of them in the forehead and completely shattering his skull. At Worcester, Mass., Nelson Raymond, sixteen years of age, while playing with a revolver, killed his brother Joseph, aged ten.

THE failure of Francis Carvill & Son, merchants and ship-owners, London and Liverpool, Eng., was announced recently. Liabilities, £300,000.

AT Tippecanoe, Ind., James Tibbetts, in attempting to adjust a belt at a saw mill, was caught by the belt and thrown against a circular saw the other day. He died in a few hours afterward.

MISS JOSEPHINE C. MEEKER, daughter of the late N. C. Meeker, who was tortured and killed by Ute Indians in the massacre of 1879, died in Washington, the other morning of pneumonia. Miss Meeker was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. She and her mother were for some time prisoners in the hands of the Ute Indians after the massacre of 1879.

THE No. 10 breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittstown, Pa., was burned the other morning; origin of the fire unknown. Loss, $150,000.

MRS. STILWELL, who was dying of consumption in Knox County, O., a few days since, made a confession of three murders—her first husband, her daughter and a stranger; also that she had tried three times to kill her present husband. She said her mother and brother had been her accomplices.

THE Fulton cotton mill, No. 5, operated by George Calder at Lancaster, Pa., the other day suspended operations owing to the dullness of trade. Two hundred operatives were thrown out of employment.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

DEC. 27.—In the Senate resolutions were adopted calling for a statement showing the annual expenditures for carrying foreign mails; calling for the number of contested homestead entries pending. Consideration of the Pendleton Civil-Service bill was resumed. Several amendments were adopted and the bill was passed—yeas, 39; nays, 5..... The House had no quorum and adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 30.

DEC 28.—In the Senate the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to prevent Government officers and employes collecting or paying to each other money for political purposes was taken up and passed. The bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter was then considered.

DEC. 29.—Several bills were introduced and referred. The bill appropriating $10,000 to erect a monument to Baron De Kalb at Annapolis, Md., was passed. On motion the bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President to perform the duties of the office, was taken up and discussed at length. Consideration of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was resumed as unfinished business. After an executive session the Senate adjourned to Tuesday, January 2.

DEC. 30.—In the House the Senate bill to reform the civil service and prevent official assessments was taken from the Speaker's table and referred. Senate bill extending the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers or enlisted men in the service of the United States, with an amendment limiting the extension to one year, was passed. A resolution for a standing committee on rivers and harbors was referred. Senate bill to pay the State of Oregon $70,000 for expenses incurred in recent Indian wars, with an amendment appropriating $4,400 to reimburse the State of California for like expenses, was passed. The House adjourned to Tuesday, January 2.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

IN the United States Senate on the 2d Mr. Garland from the Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for all the bills providing for forfeiture of railroad land grants. Mr. Logan resumed his remarks against the Fitz John Porter bill. In the House a bill passed placing tobacco exported by rail to Canada and Mexico on the same footing as if exported in vessels. A number of unimportant bills passed.

ELIZA MANNING HAWTHORNE, only sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne, died at Beverly, Mass., a few days ago, aged over ninety.

THE coinage at the mint in Philadelphia, Pa., during 1882 aggregated 69,967,290 pieces, valued at $48,309,395. The amount included double eagles 630, eagles 2,324,480, half-eagles 2,154,560. $3-pieces 1,540, quarter eagles 4,040, dollars 5,040.

W. C. ANDERSON, the young telegraph operator at Lachute, Cana., who recently fell heir to $750,000 by the death of his uncle in Scotland, was a few days ago notified of a bequest of another $100,000 by the decease of another uncle.

A BANQUET, ex-Senator Bruce presiding, was given at Washington, the night of the 1st, in honor of Frederick Douglass and the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. A number of prominent colored citizens attended.

IN a recent article on mercantile failures for 1882 a commercial paper says that the business disasters for last year numbered 7,574, against 5,929 in 1881, and 4,350 in 1880, being an increase in 1882 of 1,645 over the year previous.

WHILE cutting through high land for a street at Albany, N. Y., the other day, three men were killed by the caving in of the earth upon them.

AT Little Ride, East Hawksbury, Quebec, the other day, a hired man murdered R. W. Cooke and wife, eldest daughter and one son. Another son had a thigh broken and Fannie Cooke, going to her brother's assistance, received a severe wound in the breast, but would recover.

WITHIN twenty-four hours from the time of filing her bill in Chicago, recently, Marie Louise Dillon secured a divorce from John Dillon for desertion and habitual drunkenness.

U. H. DUDLEY & Co., brokers in canned goods, New York City, made an assignment a few days ago. Liabilities said to be from $100,000 to $200,000.

THE Common Council of Vienna, Austria recently approved the scheme for the embankment of the Danube, costing 16,000,000 florins.

MISS ELIZABETH LAMBERT, of Cambridge, Mass., who was bedridden for years, recently claimed to have been perfectly healed by prayer.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Missouri Bar Association.

At the meeting of the Missouri State Bar Association held at Sedalia a few days ago the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John H. Shanklin, of Trenton; Secretary, J. E. Withrow, of St. Louis; Treasurer, W. C. Marshall, of St. Louis; Executive Committee, A. M. Thayer, of Cape Girardeau, S. W. Dunlap, of Kansas City. A general council, composed of one member of the association from each judicial Circuit, was also elected. The gentleman elected, together with the district each represents, is as follows: First, Louis C. Krauthoff; Second, M. S. Hall; Third, Geo. B. McFarland; Fourth, John M. Wood; Fifth, Sam Hamwick; Sixth, Geo. P. B. Jackson; Seventh, W. J. Terrill, Eighth, C. S. Hayden; Tenth, J. J. Russell; Eleventh, Isaac H. Kinley; Twelfth, B. R. Vineyard; Fifteenth, E. J. Montague: Sixteenth, J. L. Robards; Seventeenth, C. T. Collier, Nineteenth, W. F. Broadhood; Twentieth, J. D. Perkins; Twenty-first, Hunter Ware; Twenty-second, M. A. Fiske; Twenty-third, Thomas Mabrey; Twenty-fourth, C. L. Dobson; Twenty-fifth, D. A. Dearmand; Twenty-sixth, Benj. Ewart; Twenty-seventh, Ben Guthrie; Twenty-eighth, H. C. McDougall; Twenty-ninth, W. M. Rumseay.

A committee appointed to recommend a constitutional amendment relieving the Supreme Court made a report which was adopted as follows:

In the judgment of a majority of your committee we believe the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the following changes in the Constitution of Missouri relative to the judicial system of the State are required to relieve the Supreme Court of the State of the excess of work now before it, as well as to permanently improve the efficiency of the judicial system of Missouri, viz.,

To so amend the Constitution that elections for all judges of courts of record in Missouri shall be held in years and at times when no other general election for other officers is held.

To divide the State into three grand divisions, and of which the territory now embraced in the St. Louis Court of Appeals south of the Missouri River, with the addition of the Southeast Missouri counties to its territorial jurisdiction, shall constitute one, and the two other grand divisions to be established, with such limits as may best subserve public interest and in which said two grand divisions severally courts of appeal for said grand divisions shall also be established and organized similarly to the St. Louis Court of Appeals, with a like number of judges and like tenure of office, and with the same jurisdiction as said St. Louis Court of Appeals now exercises.

That a committee of five members of this association, of which the chairman of this association shall be one, be appointed to present this scheme of constitutional amendment to the proper committee of the next State Legislature, in such manner as they deem best, as embodying the sentiment of the Bar Association as to the proper relief of the Supreme Court.

B. B. CAHOON,
H. C. MCDOUGAL,
W. C. MARSHALL,
T. H. BACON,
Committee.

The retiring President and the incoming President, they to elect three more, were to comprise the committee.

Miscellaneous Items.

A recent report from Mississippi County said that County had about recovered from the great losses sustained by reason of the flood in the early part of the year. The corn crop this year had been the largest ever known in the history of the County. Two enterprising farmers near Charleston delivered 19,000 bushels of corn in the month of November, and had more upon their farms to be delivered in the spring. The opening of the Belmont Elevator a few days ago was an event of great interest to the grain producers and dealers of the County. It had an immense capacity, and was below the freezing point on the river, making it a convenient receptacle for grain, from which it could be shipped at all seasons.

The Governor, the Attorney-General and the State Treasurer met in the Treasurer's office the other day and opened the bids for the State deposits, in accordance with the official notice issued by the State Treasurer on December 4, to all the banks in the State having a capital of $5,000 and over, ninety-six in number. No bids having been filed, the existing contract with the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis continued at the rate of three-fourths per cent. per annum on daily balances secured by deposits of United States and Missouri State bonds.

William Toole, the young man who shot and killed H. B. Donnelly in St. Joe and was acquitted recently on the plea of insanity, was sent to the lunatic asylum a few days ago.

The following statement shows the various business occupations of members of both branches of the incoming Missouri Legislature: Farmers, 64; lawyers, 56; merchants, 15; physicians, 9; agents, 7; clerks, 6; ministers, 4; manufacturers, 4; editors, 3; architects, 1; steamboat captain, 1; retired, 2. Total, 174.

The State Fund Commissioners recently decided to defer for the present the payment of the January interest on Missouri State bonds falling due January 1, 1883, which have not the requisite January coupon attached representing interest to that date. It appears the bonds were issued in 1863, running twenty years, and in granting them the last coupon, due January, 1883, was left off the bonds. The amount of such bonds outstanding is $190,000.

The County Assessor's books turned over to the Collector shows the valuation of personal property in Buchanan County as follows: Corporate companies, $285,250; money, notes and bonds, $816,865. Of live stock there are 7,323 horses, valued at $304,890; 2,664 mules, valued at $172,100; 18,734 cattle valued at $242,960; 6.431 sheep, valued at $10,980; 34,861 hogs, valued at $108,015; all other property, $885,310. Total value of all personal property in the county, $2,819,560.

It was reported a few days ago that a party of Buffalo N. Y., capitalists had purchased 150,000 acres in Southern Missouri, which they intend selling again to actual settlers.

Cameron is to have a $25,000 mill.

The Camden County Jail at Linn Creek was burned the other day. It was supposed that a burglar who was confined in it attempted to burn a hole through the wall as a means of escape, and the "fire got ahead of him." He yelled lustily for help, and aroused the town. The door was broken in and he was released, but the building burned down.

The other morning Hingley & Houser's drug-store at Grant City was destroyed by fire. The stock and building were an entire loss. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,250.

Kansas City has 7,495 children of school age enrolled.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Passage of the Pendleton Bill in the United States Senate—The Main Features of the Enactment—Competitive Examination Provided For, and Political Assessments Forbidden.

The following are the provisions of the Civil-Service Reform bill as finally passed by the United States Senate: The bill is entitled "A Bill to Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the United States."

It provides for the appointment by the President of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same party, as Civil-Service Commissioners, who shall constitute the United States Civil-Service Commission. Power is given the President to remove any Commissioner and fill any vacancy, by and with the consent of the Senate. The salary of said Commissioners is fixed at $3,500 each, per year, and all necessary traveling expenses.

Section 1 prescribes the duties of said Commissioners, which are, briefly, to aid the President in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect; and when said rules shall have been promulgated, it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid in all proper ways in carrying said rules and any modification thereof into effect. Said rules shall provide for open, competitive examination for testing the fitness of applicants for public service; such examinations shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed.

It further provides that there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment, and also for the promotion from lower to higher grades upon the basis of merit and competition. Provides that persons in the public service are thereby under no obligation to contribute to any political fund or perform any political service, and that he shall not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. Forbids the use of official authority to influence or coerce the political action of any appointee.

It also provides for non-competitive examination in cases where competent persons do not appear after notice, and in cases where competition may not be found practicable.

Also provides for the notification to the Commission by the appointing power of those selected for employment among those examined; of the place of residence of such persons; of the rejection of any such persons after probation; of transfers, resignations and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said Commission. Said Commission shall be subject to rules that may be made by the President; make regulations for and have control of such examinations, and through its members or examiners it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same; and shall keep the minutes of its own proceedings; make annual reports to the President, for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, rules and regulations and exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve.

Section 2 provides, for the employment of a Chief Examiner who shall receive a salary of $3,000 per year, and a Secretary at a salary of $1,600 per year, and also, when necessary, a stenographer and messenger. The Commission shall meet at Washington and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three in the official service of the United States, residing in said State or Territory, after consulting said department, or office, in which such persons serve, to be the members of Boards of Examiners, and may, at any time, substitute any other persons in said service, living in such territory, in place of any one so selected. Such Board of Examiners shall be so located as to make it reasonably convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them; and where there are persons to be examined in any State or Territory examinations shall be held therein at least twice in each year. The use of any room in any public building is allowed the Commission or such Boards of Examiners by the provision of this section.

Section 3 directs the Secretary of the Interior to provide suitable rooms in Washington for headquarters, and to supply the necessary stationery and printing for the Commission.

Section 4 provides that any Commissioner, Examiner, copyist, or messenger, or any person in public service who shall wilfully and corruptly deceive, or obstruct any person in respect to his or her right of examination, or who shall wilfully, corruptly and falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person, or who shall wilfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning the same, or concerning the person examined, or who shall wilfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined being appointed, employed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5 directs the Secretary of the Treasury within sixty days after the passage of the bill to classify all officers in the employment of the Treasury Department, and report the same to the President and instruct the Postmaster-General and the heads of all other departments to make similar classifications and reports.

Section 6 provides that after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed examination or shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith; but nothing contained in said act shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the 1,754th section of the Revised Statutes nor take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the 1,753d section of said statutes. Nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or pass examination.

Section 7 provides that not more than one member of a family shall be eligible to appointment to any grade.

Section 8 provides that no re-examination of Senators or Representatives, except as to character and residence, shall be considered in making examinations or appointments.

Section 9 provides that no person habitually using intoxicating beverages in excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, business or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

Section 10 provides that no Senator or Representative nor any employe of either house, and no executive, judicial, military or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employe of any department, branch or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military, or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any officer, clerk or employe of the United States, or any department, branch or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

Section 11 provides that no officer or employes of the United States shall discharge or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

Section 12 prohibits the giving of presents to Senators and Representatives to promote political objects.

Section 13 provides that any person who shall be found guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

A MONTREAL man sent several barrels of Canadian apples to Queen Victoria, Gladstone, Lord Dufferin and General Wolseley. He received letters of acceptation from all except the Queen, whose secretary wrote: "Her majesty commands me to say that she fully appreciates your kindness in sending the apples, but it is a rule that favors of this nature shall not be accepted. However, on account of the perishable nature, the apples cannot be returned." What became of them was not explained.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE citizens of Toronto, Can., are already making preparations for the celebration of that city's semi-centennial in 1884. Four days are to be given up to the festivities.

Lieutenant DeLong's Report.

WASHINGTON, December 29.

Lieutenant DeLong's report, found beside his dead body, has been made public. It makes 90,000 words, and details the incidents of the cruise from the departure from San Francisco, in 1879, to January, 1881. Its principal feature is an elaborate account of DeLong's views in regard to the expedition. He considered it good judgment to head for Wrangell Land. His idea was to adopt that land as the support of the first winter's campaign; he embodies the story of how the land was sighted, and how he expected to reach it. He graphically described how, on the next day, the Jeannette became beset in the ice, never again to be relieved, and says: "The party was compelled to make a virtue of necessity and stay where we were. Sometimes all night, and sometimes all day and night, from January 19 to February 4, Sweetman and Nindemann stood down in the forepeak, the icy water flowing around them nearly to their knees, working faithfully until their work was accomplished, and the good results of that work were evident in the gradually reduced amount of water coming into the ship, and our ability to control the leak without such ruinous expenditure of fuel as had been necessary theretofore. It is for these reasons that I have had the honor to recommend these two men to you for medals of honor as a recognition of heroic conduct under the most trying circumstances."

Captain De Long's record of the remainder of the winter and summer of 1880 is, for the most part, a monotonous record of storms, ice-mountains, constant anxiety, and almost unbroken disappointment. As the short Arctic summer drew to a close without setting the Jeannette free, and another dreary winter approached, Captain De Long evidently began to revolve in his mind the question whether it would not be better to abandon the ship and make for the northern coast of Siberia over the ice than to run the risk of a second winter in the pack.

Under date of September 20, 1880, he says: "I dislike naturally to dwell on the idea of the abandonment of the ship. We have come through so much it gives me hopes of surviving more. So long as enough of the ship remains to shelter us, sticking by that fragment is preferable to camping on the ice, and I can conceive of no greater 'forlorn hope' than an attempt to reach Siberia (say 240 miles distant) over the ice that surrounds us, and with a winter's cold sapping one's life at every step. Of course, if we were to lose our ship, we would make an effort to get there, but our chances of success would be extremely problematical."

The last entry in the record is dated December 31, 1880, and is as follows: "Minstrels are ringing in the New Year in latitude 73 degrees 48 minutes north, longitude 177 degrees 32 minutes east. During the last sixteen months we have drifted 1,300 miles—far enough, if it had been in a straight line, to carry us to and beyond the pole, but we are yet only 220 miles northwest of where we were first beset. We have suffered injury, and danger has often confronted us. We have been squeezed and jammed, tossed and tumbled. We have pumped a leaky ship for a year, but we are not yet daunted, and are as ready to dare everything as we ever were. And we face the new year firmly, hoping to do something worthy of ourselves, of Bennett's enterprise, and of the flag above us."

In less than ten months after these words were written the Jeannette was at the bottom of the Arctic Ocean and De Long lay dead in the Lena Delta.

Suicides in 1882.

The following is a list of the suicides committed in the United States during 1882 and their causes, the list only including those which have been sent by telegraph to the *Tribune:*

Depression	117
Business losses	26
Liquor	50
Insanity	132
Domestic infelicity	79
Ill-health	45
Disappointment in love	47
Shame	56
Unknown	173
Total	734
Total in 1881	605

The increase this year over last is principally to be found among the insane, the sick and unknown causes. The insane this year number 132, as against 9 last year; the hopelessly sick 45, to 28; and unknown cases 173, to 136.

The prominent character of many of those who have committed suicide is startling. In the list are Samuel S. Ward, a leading citizen of Port Huron, Mich.; William H. Locke, Postmaster at Eufala, Ala.; Justus Koehler, foreign insurance agent in New York; Father O'Farrell, priest at Peoria, Ill.; Ambrose Fachiri, cotton broker, New York; Joseph W. Curtis, a prominent citizen of Milwaukee; August Ash, United States Marshal of Nevada; E. C. Urner, a leading citizen of Cincinnati; N. Gardner, Treasurer of the Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. Y.; Richard S. Fay, merchant Boston; Josiah S. Pennington, stock broker, Baltimore; James Tremaine, broker, Boston; Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, New York; Herman Monk, prominent merchant of Louisville; William J. Laud, State Chemist of Georgia; Edward H. Green, broker, Philadelphia; Rev. Joseph Bartlett, Congregational clergyman, Portland, Me.; Archbishop Nestor, of the Russian Church, San Francisco; C. W. Wetton, Auditor of the Fort Dodge & Des Moines Railroad; Rev. J. L Denton, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Arkansas; Colonel Fielding Lowry, ex-postmaster of Dayton, O.; James F. Atkinson, editor of the *Mining News*, Florence, Wis.; Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield, U. S. A.; James A. Wilson, Treasurer of De Witt County, Illinois; and Byron Kimball, stock-broker, Boston, Mass.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Just Like a Novel.

A Long Branch letter says: A member of the official corps of the Ocean Hotel was last season the hero of quite an interesting romance. The young fellow completely captivated a beautiful girl from the interior of the State of New York. Her parents were very wealthy, and were spending the season at the Ocean. The clerk was tolerated by the mamma and allowed to escort the daughter on the avenue and promenades, and he made himself very agreeable in various other ways. Finally, toward the close of the season the parents returned home, leaving the interesting daughter to tarry a week or two longer at the seaside, as she seemed to enjoy it so much. They had not been home long before they received a message stating that the lovely maiden had left the hotel, and that the nice young clerk had suddenly disappeared about the same time. Of course the solicitous parents were thunderstruck at the revelation, and detectives were immediately employed to discover, if possible, the whereabouts of the loving couple. After a day or two of suspense a letter was received from the daughter stating that she had married the clerk, and that they were then sojourning at the home of his parents in an interior New Hampshire town. Then letters of forgiveness followed from the parents, as they do in the novels, and the loving couple paid the old folks a visit, when a final reconciliation followed. The ex-clerk was given a position in his father-in-law's business, and soon ingratiated himself into the old gentleman's esteem and favor. After a lapse of a few short months the enterprising youth was left a small fortune by the death of a female relative of his family, and at last accounts the young man and his bride were the favorites of a large circle of friends.

An Expert Shot.

Ellsworth Bierbower is remarkably skillful with a rifle. One of his latest shots is described as follows: A piece of half-inch gas-pipe was inserted through a heavy piece of iron as a base. At one end of the pipe he affixed the blade of a hatchet, so that the sharp edge rested against the pipe. On either side of the hatchet he hung a glass ball. Standing off at a distance of forty feet, he fired with a Winchester repeating rifle at the exposed end of the gas-pipe, through which the bullet passed and was split on the hatchet-edge, each half breaking the glass ball on either side of the hatchet. Having done this remarkable shot to his satisfaction in the ordinary off-hand way, he tried it in a different manner. Holding the gun over his shoulder, he sighted through a small mirror he held in his left hand and fired with his back to the object. Again did the ball pass through the gas-pipe, split on the hatchet edge, and break both balls. Still another way was tried. Bending over, he held the rifle down and sighted under his leg, again making the shot successfully.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.*