Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, - - MISSOURI

THE conferees on the sundry civil appropriations bill, on the 28th, resolved to report a disagreement on the Sherman bond amendment.

NATIONAL bank circulation increased during February $1,532,235, making the total circulation of this class of money March 1, $175,320,856.

PRINCESS KAIULANI, niece of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, arrived at New York from England, on the 1st, by the steamer Teutonic.

WARNER HOLT, of Missouri, a third-class clerk in the pension department, has been dismissed for having stated to a member of congress that pensions were being granted for "baldness."

THE Geographical club of Philadelphia has decided to support Lieut R. E. Peary in his next expedition to the Arctic regions. The amount of funds to be contributed by the Geographical club will be from $8,000 to $10,000.

IT is said that sports in Lancaster, Pa., have been in the habit of utilizing the belfry of one of the leading churches for holding cocking mains, while the good people were holding religious services in the auditorium below.

ALFRED PETER ROBINSON, chief justice of Delaware, died suddenly from heart failure at his residence in Georgetown on the 1st. He was with friends as late as 11 o'clock the night previous and was apparently in the best of health.

THE committee of the Wisconsin assembly to which the anti-cigarette bill had been referred, reported, on the 2d, an amendment making it unlawful to supply cigarettes to children under 16 years of age, and imposing a penalty for the offense.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, on the 1st, received Gen. Canevaro, the new Peruvian minister, who presented his credentials from the president of Peru; and later Mr. Clement Haensjens, the new minister from Hayti, was also received formally.

THE census bureau has issued the twelfth of the series of bulletins giving statistics of churches. It contains statistics of the Methodist Protestant and four other Methodist bodies, with those of the Universalists, Unitarians and Social Brethren.

ROBERT N. ELY, who was adjudged insane at Atlanta, Ga., on the 2d, was attorney-general of Georgia during the first administration of Gov. Colquitt. Ever since he failed of re-election for attorney-general his mind has been in a steady decline.

ATTORNEY H. K. TAYLOR, assignee of the Youngstown (O.) Stamping Co., whose failure involved Gov. McKinley financially, stated, on the 2d, that the investigation of the company's affairs shows assets amounting to $80,892.50, and $110,981.70 liabilities.

THE heirs of the late Horace S. Walbridge, of Toledo, O., have given the Toledo Young Men's Christian association a $30,000 lot on which to erect a new association building. A public subscription has been started to raise funds to put up the building.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, who nominally gets $12,000 a year as pastor of the Brooklyn tabernacle, has received but $628 of his salary in the past three years and four months, and may accept a call from a western church if his people do not get a move on themselves.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, of New York city, has appointed a committee to visit President Cleveland and protest against the appointment of C. E. Edwards, of Wilmington, Del., as public printer. Edwards, they say, is an old and bitter opponent of organized labor.

LORD FREDERICK HAMILTON, conservative member of parliament for North Tyrone, in moving the second reading of the Irish education bill, on the 1st, urged that the Irish board of education ought to be controled by parliament in justice to the minority in Ireland.

BUSINESS failures occurring throughout the country during the seven days ended on the 2d numbered, for the United States, 206, and for Canada, 45, a total of 251; as compared with a total of 230 the previous week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 240.

ALL Lakewood (N. J.) turned out, on the 2d, to see President-elect Cleveland and party off on their journey to Washington. Fully 2,000 people were at the station. Half the number were ladies and they were more eager to see Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth than the president-elect.

ON the 3d, the anniversary of the date on which Leo XIII. was crowned pope in the Sistine chapel, March 3, 1878, his holiness attended state mass in the same chapel, a brilliant gathering of members of the sacred college, patriarchs, prelates and foreign envoys adding to the splendor of the occasion.

HENRY SHERMAN, aged 50, son of Judge Charles Sherman, and a nephew of Senator John and Gen. William T. Sherman, left Cleveland, O., on February 12, for England, sailing on the Lahn. He was then in apparently good health, but during the voyage he was stricken with apoplexy and died at sea.

ON the 3d instructions were telegraphed from headquarters of the army to the commanding general of the department of the Missouri to take such military steps as might be necessary to prevent any invasion of the Cherokee outlet, and to use whatever military force was found necessary to accomplish this object.

CHARLES D. LAW, general superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, and Peter Schwartz, a flagman, John Albrecht, a gateman, and Henry W. Rousoup, engineer of the train which ran down the street car and killed four and injured fourteen persons at the Forty-seventh street crossing in Chicago, on December 28 last, have been jointly indicted for murder by the Cook county grand jury.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

IN the senate, on the 27th, commendable progress was made. The pension bill, carrying an appropriation of $167,500,000, was passed without amendment. Senator Colquitt made his first appearance for the session, and the day closed with the usual eulogies upon the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia.....In the house the Indian appropriation bill was passed, the sundry civil appropriations bill was sent to conference, and the senate amendment to the car-coupler bill was concurred in.

IN the senate, on the 28th, the naval appropriation bill was taken up, amended and passed. The agricultural appropriation bill was also passed, as was the bill regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. The senate refused to go into executive session.....In the house the bill placing pig tin and ore on the free list was passed. The greater part of the day was consumed in consideration of the Turpin-McDuffy contested election case, the sitting member (Turpin) being declared entitled to the seat.

IN the senate, on the 1st, the report of the conference committee on the sundry civil bill was presented, and led to a long financial discussion on the Sherman bond amendment with the result that the amendment was receded from by the senate.....In the house the session was consumed principally in considering a motion made by Mr. Hatch to suspend the rules and pass the anti-option bill, but the house decided, by a vote of yeas, 172, nays, 124, not to agree to Mr. Hatch's motion—a two-thirds vote being necessary under a suspension of the rules.

IN the senate, on the 2d, consideration of the post office bill was completed, the Indian appropriation bill was amended and adopted, and the deficiency (the last of the appropriation bills) was acted upon.....In the house the day was consumed in considering the sundry civil appropriation bill amid great confusion despite the speaker's efforts to preserve order.

IN the senate, on the 3d, conference reports on the legislative, the post office, the agricultural and the house appropriation bills were agreed to, and all the house bills on the calendar unobjected to were disposed of together with various other odds and ends of legislation.....In the house the World's fair appropriation amendment to the sundry civil bill was rejected and the bill was returned to conference.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE senate in executive session, on the 1st, confirmed the nomination of James E. Cochran, of Nebraska, to be consul at San Salvador.

FRANK LESNETT, receiver of public moneys at Roswell, N. M., has been missing since February 7, and foul play is feared. The last heard of him was when he drew $900 from an El Paso bank, presumably for the purpose of settling his accounts with the government.

A CABLE dispatch from Panama says: Campidan valley, Guatemala, has been flooded. Six villages have been swept away, and hundreds of people are reported drowned.

A PROPOSED combination of sewing machine manufacturers is the latest. Among the companies concerned are the Standard, of Cleveland; the Davis, of Dayton; the New Home, of Orange, Mass.; the White and the Domestic.

A FIRE which occurred at Constable Hook, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, destroyed seven buildings and rendered fifty families, mostly Hungarians, homeless.

THE ravages of civil strife are said to have absolutely destroyed the southern portion of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

DR. TALMAGE emphatically denies the rumor that he is about to retire from the Brooklyn tabernacle.

Ex-Gov. R. M. BISHOP, of Ohio, died at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 2d. He was 80 years old in November.

AS ONE of the incidents of the unsettled and revolutionary state of affairs in Brazil, it is said that Gen. Isodora, one of the government officers, kills women and children as a sort of pastime.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, on the 3d, approved the car-coupler bill, and the pen with which he signed it was presented to Mr. E. A. Mosely, secretary of the inter-state commerce commission.

THE Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 1. Transfer books close March 11 and reopen April 5.

FIVE children were suffocated in a rear room on the top floor of a New York tenement house on the 3d. The children were alone at the time, the parents having left a short time previous, after locking the children in the house.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

IN the senate, on the 4th (session of the 3d continued), it was 11 o'clock before the meeting (adjourned until 9:30 a. m.), reassembled. Mr. Manderson occupied the chair, and at intervals attached his name to bills passed. About 1 o'clock Vice-President Morton took his formal leave of the senate, and declared the Fifty-second congress adjourned. After the inaugural ceremonies the senate returned to its chamber and the ordinary formality of waiting upon the new president by committee was gone through with.....In the house, the closing ceremonies observed in duc form, the house adjourned sine die.

WITH appropriate and impressive ceremonies, in the midst of a cold, driving snow storm, Grover Cleveland was, on the 4th, for the second time inaugurated president of the United States. The parade, which was nevertheless an imposing affair, was greatly reduced in numbers by the unsuitable weather, but the ball in the great hall of the pension building was a brilliant success in every particular.

AFTER seeing his successor duly installed in office and extending to the new executive courtesies appropriate to the occasion, ex-President Harrison, with the members of his household and intimate friends, boarded his special train and started for his home in Indianapolis, Ind.

THE Iroquois club of Chicago, passed resolutions, on the 4th, in favor of a day later in the season for inauguration day. March weather, such as was experienced at this year's inaugural, does not suit that high-toned organization for marching.

—Rev. John Palson, prohibition candidate for governor of Kansas in 1876, and chaplain of the Eighth Kansas infantry, died at his home in Fort Scott, Kas., on the 4th.

THE governors of eleven states and representatives from every state and territory were in the great parade in honor of Cleveland's inauguration on the 4th.

FURTHER developments of a serious character, implicating some of France's most prominent men, have taken place in the Panama canal investigation.

JOHN MARTIN, the only survivor of the Custer massacre, was in the front rank of battery I in the inaugural parade.

A GOOD portion of the world's supply of gold is said to be locked up in European countries as a war reserve fund.

THE Seventh-Day Adventists closed their thirtieth international conference at Battle Creek, Mich., on the 4th.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

How Some of the Money Will Go.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 2.—The house committee on appropriations has introduced a bill which disposes of over $1,500,000 of the public money.

Of this sum the earnings of the Missouri penitentiary can hardly be termed an appropriation. The heaviest item is criminal costs—$535,000. Following are the purposes for which the money is appropriated: Improvement of university, $15,000; Kirksville normal, $25,500; Warrensburg normal, $30,000; Cape Girardeau normal, $27,500; Lincoln institute, $20,500; governor's expenses, contingent, $17,000; secretary of state, $8,000; treasurer, $2,500; superintendent of public schools, $3,500; auditor, $5,000; attorney-general, $1,250; supreme court, $11,500; St. Louis court of appeals, $13,000 Kansas City court of appeals, $10,000; railroad commissioners, $6,600; adjutant general, $1,300; board of health, $5,500; capitol grounds and buildings, $23,500; printing laws, etc., $78,000; fish commission, $9,000; horticultural society, $7,500; Samuel Tarwater, pension, $200; auditor's bond books, $500; criminal costs, $535,000; penitentiary, $101,000; special attorney fees, $3,700; state board of agriculture, $28,600; bureau of geology, $29,050; labor bureau, $24,000; mine inspector, $4,000; special committee, Noland defalcation, $216; state militia, $2,300; special judges, $4,500; transportation national guards, $5,856; teachers' institute, colored, $1,738; earnings penitentiary, $450,000; executors' funds, $20,000; public lands, $5,000; state fiscal agents, $2,000; insurance department, $32,706.

The Teachers' Institute Law.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 3.—The house wasted the greater part of yesterday's session in consideration of a bill amending the teachers' institute law.

The real fight was over the existence of the present law or the enactment of the old law of 1889. Evidently the house is in favor of the old law, and engrossed the bill re-enacted some days ago. The friends of the present law, however, were not disposed to give up the fight, and consequently proposed some changes so as to save the act. Finally the bill was tabled, and the motion to reconsider called up and defeated. The contest will now be over the re-enactment of the old law, as contained in Dr. Eaton's bill.

Say it will Reopen St. Louis Joints.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 4.—At a meeting of the house committee on criminal jurisprudence Hon. Leverett Bell and Thomas B. Harvey, of St. Louis, appeared before the committee in opposition to the senate bill modifying the pool law so as to permit the sale of pools on fair grounds and racing associations of this state on events in progress outside of the state. Messrs. Bell and Harvey opposed the bill as a measure that will, if enacted into a law, tend to reopen the joints closed by the operation of the present law.

Gen Wickham Exonerated.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 2.—The legislative committee appointed to investigate the official conduct of Adjt.-Gen. Wickham has reported.

The charges were preferred by James Snell, a former clerk. The report of the committee in effect is that the committee found no evidence against the official integrity of Gen. Whickham, further than the uncorroborated testimony of Mr. Snell, which was of an indefinite character. It is the opinion of the committee that the law is at fault in not providing more business-like methods for the transaction of business pertaining to the adjutant-general's office.

Money for Normal Schools.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 4.—The lower house of the legislature has passed upon favorably and engrossed a bill appropriating the following sums for the normal schools: At Kirksville, $36,500; at Warrensburg, $30,000; at Cape Girardeau, $27,000. The same bill appropriates $15,000 for grading the grounds at the state university. The bill will pass in this shape.

A Sad Story.

Fred W. Osterwald committed suicide in St. Louis, taking poison.

Some one told Osterwald's sweetheart stories reflecting on Osterwald's character, and she cut him off. Osterwald willed all his worldly possessions, a grocery store and $2,000 lodge insurance, to his sweetheart, and in a letter to her signed himself "Your true, loving Fred Osterwald," and wishes her every blessing. It now transpires that the tales carried to his sweetheart were entirely without foundation.

Caused by Grief.

Mrs. Kate Henry was found dead, sitting in a chair, in St. Louis the other day.

She was the widow of Capt. Robert C. Henry, a well-known man in his day. Among her possessions was a watch left her by her husband, which she prized highly. In the forenoon a thief stole the watch, and Mrs. Henry grieved so over its loss that it is believed that heart disease was brought on, and that it caused her death.

Some Good Plums.

A Washington dispatch states that Col. Richard Dalton is slated for the collectorship of the port of St. Louis, that ex-Congressman Waddell, of Kansas City, will be appointed attorney for the Western district, and that ex-Gov. Francis will receive a foreign mission if he wants it.

Murdered by Foot Pads.

E. E. Brown, a live stock dealer of St. Louis, was attacked by foot pads, and so badly beaten that he died in an hour. The St. Louis Live Stock exchange offers $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers.

Barn and Contents Consumed.

At an early hour the other morning the barn of A. F. McCray, 5 miles northeast of Cowgill, Caldwell county, was destroyed by fire with all its contents.

J. West Goodwin Married.

J. West Goodwin, editor of the Sedalia Bazoo, and Mrs. Josephine A. Hunt, of San Francisco, were married in St. Louis on the 27th.

Death of a Banker.

Frank N. Chick, second vice-president of the National Bank of Kansas City, died of Bright's disease, the other day, at Excelsior Springs.

For Church Extension.

Over $100,000 of the $200,000 proposed to be raised by the Southern M. E. church in St. Louis for church extension has been subscribed.

Found Dead.

Mrs. Eliza Sewall, a widow, aged and poor, was found dead in bed at St. Joseph. She has two sons whose whereabouts are unknown.

A New Bank for Weston.

Weston, Platte county, is to have a new bank. It will be a private institution, with Kemp M. Woods, Jr., of Liberty, as president.

Music by Wire.

A musical entertainent given in St. Joseph the other night was listened to by parties in Kansas City. It was transmitted by telephone.

For New Buildings.

The friends of the state university are still hopeful of securing the $250,000 desired for the new buildings which are so much needed.

Lived to Be Ninety-Five.

Capt. Thomas Cade died at his home in Harlem, Clay county, at the age of 95 years, of congestion of the lungs and general debility.

Sedalia's New Bank.

The Bank of Commerce, recently organized at Sedalia, has elected officers and applied for a charter. The capital stock is $100,000.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

JEFFERSON CITY, March 1.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Sebree's resolution opposing the annexation of the Sandwich islands was adopted without debate. The committee on criminal jurisprudence reported favorably a bill requiring pharmacists to register in the county where they are doing business. The committee on appropriations reported favorably a bill appropriating $10,500 for a topographical survey of southeast Missouri. The senate spent the entire afternoon engrossing bills. One of the measures engrossed increases the salary of the chaplain of the penitentiary to $1,200 per year, and another provides for a state inspection of building and loan associations.

HOUSE—The committee on normal schools reported adversely a bill to establish a normal school in southwest Missouri. The committee on criminal jurisprudence reported favorably house bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes within the state. Senate bill making a judicial circuit of Pettis county was reported favorably by the judiciary committee. House bill requiring county courts to place guard rails on all county bridges, and house bill authorizing corporations to change the par value of stock, were passed. The bill requiring abutting property in St. Louis to pay all the tax of street improvements failed to pass: yeas, 60; nays, 57. A large number of bills changing dates of holding circuit courts were engrossed. House bill abolishing the preparatory department of the normal schools was refused engrossment. The senate bill requiring abutting property in St. Louis to pay the cost of improvements, and which was defeated in the forenoon, was reconsidered in the afternoon and passed—yeas 87, nays 24. Bills passed at afternoon session: Requiring corporations engaged in business within the state to keep a general office therein.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 2.—In the senate yesterday, Mr. Bledsoe introduced a concurrent resolution empowering the governor to appoint two commissioners to locate for the United States commissioners the position occupied by the Missouri troops at the battle of Chickamauga. Senator Stone's bill requiring telephone and telegraph wires to be placed underground in St. Louis was reported unfavorably by the committee on cities, towns and villages. Bills passed: Senate bill requiring merchandise to be listed for taxation in a like manner as personal property. Senate bill giving the coroner of St. Louis an additional deputy. Senate bill making the terms of the members of the board of health four years duration.

HOUSE—The house transacted very little business. Mr. Smith (of Ralls) introduced a resolution calling upon the members of the lower house of congress to use every possible effort to secure the enactment of the Hatch anti-option bill. The resolution was hampered by dilatory motions until the morning hour expired.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 3.—In the senate yesterday senate bill eliminating the 3-per-cent. political clause from the Australian ballot law was passed. Senate bill relating to disposition of the World's fair exhibits was ordered engrossed after being amended so as to give the St. Louis exposition the exhibits belonging to the state until 1895. Senate bill revising the chapter relating to the organization of the state militia was passed. Senate bill providing for the annual assessment of real estate was defeated. Senate bill requiring the counties of Cape Girardeau, Linn, Sullivan and Pike to pay into the state treasury certain taxes levied upon railroads for the revenue and interest funds was lost, but will be reconsidered. [The amount of money involved is said to over $40,000.]

HOUSE—Mr. Smith (of Ralls), with the consent of the house, withdrew his resolution concerning the Hatch anti-option bill. The committee on constitutional amendments submitted a majority and minority report on Mr. Pacholl's resolution for a constitutional amendment exempting $200 of personal property from taxation. The majority reported the measure unfavorably and the minority protested. A motion to print carried. The committee on unfinished business reported favorably the house joint resolution fixing March 22, at 12 o'clock m., as the date of final adjournment of the general assembly. The general road law bill was taken up and some clerical errors corrected and the measure ordered re-engrossed. The bill to amend the teachers' law was tabled. House bill making street railway companies responsible for damages received by employes through the carelessness or negligence of co-employes was lost. House bill to preserve fish from destruction by the use of dynamite and other explosives was read third time and passed—yeas, 73; nays, 41.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 4.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Stone's underground wire bill (a measure applying to St Louis) was indefinitely postponed—9 to 18.

HOUSE—Mr. Davidson's bill reporting the act requiring incorporated companies, other than railroad and insurance companies, to report annually to the secretary of state, and enacting a new law on the subject, was passed by a vote of 76 to 26. The friends of the teacher's institute law demanded a correction of the journal showing (on the 2d) that the teachers' institute bill had been tabled. After considerable wrangling a motion to that effect was carried and the bill sent to engrossment—71 to 40. An act declaring that in case of seduction it shall be no defense that the defendant offered to marry the prosecuting witness, and where defendant does marry the seduced woman to avoid prosecution, that if he abandon her without cause sufficient to warrant a divorce, he shall be guilty of a felony, was passed.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 6.—On Saturday the senate transacted considerable routine business. Many bills were engrossed, among them one providing for an excise commissioner for St. Louis. Mr. Sebree pronounced a glowing eulogy on the democratic party and on President Cleveland. Adjourned till 3 p. m. of today.

HOUSE—The house passed a bill providing for the establishment into a levee district of that portion of the St. Francis basin lying within the counties of Dunklin, New Madrid and Pemiscot which is subject to overflow from the Mississippi river. The St. Louis improvement bill was signed by the speaker and chief clerk.

—An attraction at a varity hall in Buttee, Mont., is advertised as follows: "Great success of the Spokane Falls 'circle,' Miss Lillian Mason, the $100,000 beauty, the defendant in the celebrated sensational divorce suit now pending in Spokane, Wash. Corkow, the millionaire brewer, sued for $100,000 for alienating her affections." "Goldie," a dancer, "having recovered from wounds received in the sensational Whipple-Buise shooting tragedy in which she so miraculously escaped death," is also on the bill.

—A traveler who has been among the mountaineers of Tennessee says that their usual formula of greeting and interest on meeting a stranger is "Howdy," and after the stranger has returned this salutation, "What's your name?" This exhibition of curiosity is perfectly frank, and no disrespect is intended by it.

THE WOMEN OF THE LAND.

THE daughter of Julia Ward Howe is lecturing on astronomy.

MRS. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD'S pet charity is the Margaret Louise home, New York, which she has built in connection with the Christian association.

MISS AGNES REPPLIER has been receiving many social attentions during a visit to Boston, where she was the guest of Mrs. George Silsbee Hale, and was entertained by Mrs. Edward Wheelwright and others.

MARSHY N. LYLES is the name of a colored woman of Sylvania, Ga., who thinks she has neglected her education long enough. Marshy, who is over seventy years of age, started in as a pupil in a local school a few days ago.

IN her emotional plays Clara Morris usually cries real tears. She is intensely nervous in temperament, so it is not difficult for her to do this. She says that to make the tears start it is only necessary to look fixedly at some point for a few seconds. She generally looks at the gallery.

THE natives of the Solomon islands believe that cyclones are caused by some monstrous invisible birds flapping their wings.

THE ST. CLAIR JUDGES.

Judge Phillips, of the Federal Court, Does Not Grant Their Writ of Habeas Corpus—In His Decision He Takes Occasion to Score the Cotty Law and to Give Gov. Stone a Thrust—An Appeal to be Taken.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—In a lengthy opinion in the federal court yesterday Judge Phillips denied the petition of Benjamin F. Copenhaver and Thomas D. Nevitt, St. Clair county judges, who asked to be discharged from imprisonment by a habeas corpus process.

The agitation of the question just at this time is due to the state's rights message of Gov. Stone to the legislature not long ago. Tuesday afternoon a writ of habeas corpus was sued out by John H. Lucas, of the firm of Johnson & Lucas, attorneys for the judges.

Judge Phillips began reading, after just a moment's pause, from his type-written opinion. It took him just thirty minutes to read the fifteen pages of close typewriting. Some of it was sarcastic, some deep and mystifying to minds unversed in law, and some was humorous. Occasionally the attorneys smiled across the room at each other when an unusually good point was made, but there was hardly a sound except the voice of the judge during the entire half hour of the reading.

In part Judge Phillips said:

"This application involves the authority of this court to imprison judges of the state county courts for refusal to obey the writ of mandamus. It is sufficient to say that this has now been the settled practice established by decisions of the supreme court of the United States for over thirty years. It is a question which has called forth the best efforts of the ablest lawyers of the republic in its discussion, and on which has been expended a vast wealth of legal and judicial learning. It received its quietus in the causa celebra of Riggs against Johnson county (6 Wall, 166). There was nothing political or revolutionary in the history of the establishment of this rule or practice in the federal courts."

POWER OF THE FEDERAL COURT.

The doctrine sprang from the necessities of the case, the opinion said. The federal court had power to try cases against counties and other organizations and bring them to judgment; but according to the petitioner it has no right to enforce such judgment. This, the opinion said, was a travesty on justice and if a suitor obtained judgment in a federal court he had no right to exact that court to do all in its power to execute that judgment. Judge Phillips declined to enter into any discussion of what congress might have done to mitigate any supposed evils of the present practice, but said that unless congress did wholly strip federal courts of their jurisdiction where municipalities were concerned, such federal court would continue to execute their judgments by mandamus on the agents of those against whom judgment had been rendered. Judge Philips recalled that he and Senator Vest had been attorneys for St. Clair county in this same case years ago, had fought it through the state courts and up into the United States supreme court only to be left "dead in the last ditch." The opinion held that after a case had once been decided as legal no subsequent rulings of courts or change of opinion in the state can affect it, and it continues thus:

"After these judgments were thus fastened immovably upon the tax-payers of the county, the tax-payers have been largely induced to resist settlement by compromise because of the fact that a Pegasus can be reduced to a hobby-horse on which the local agitator hopes to ride into county office."

THE COTTY LAW SCORED.

The Cotty law was scored as having for its inspiration and object to prevent judgments of the United States courts against counties and cities from being collected. Judge Philips declared its title should read: "An act to prevent the collection of judgments rendered in United States courts against any county or municipality in the state." In effect, the Cotty law subjects United States judgments on contracts made before that law went into effect to the supervision of the county court only to act in the matter when it thinks best. Then they can make a record asking the county attorney, at his own sweet will, to present the matter to the state circuit court, which again need not obey the judgment of the federal court unless it wants to. A case under this law was taken to the United States supreme court, which decided that, as the contract was made before the Cotty law was passed the execution of the judgment must be fulfilled the same as if the law had never been made. So when the county judges make a levy pursuant to the judgment rendered they will be obeying the supreme law of the land, and will be protected from any interference of the state courts by the United States government. As to the state constitution limiting the judges to a tax levy of fifty cents on $100, as set forth by petitioners' counsel, the concluding clause of that section of the constitution expressly excepts from operation of such restriction the "taxes levied for debts now existing." Besides, as this provision first appeared in the constitution in 1875, it has no application to this debt, which was made previous to that time.

THE SHORN LAMB.

The opinion continues:

"The court will furthermore say that where the amount of the judgment is so great as to be unduly burdensome in any one year, the court will require only a moderate part each year. "The wind is always tempered to the shorn lamb."

As to plea of petitioners that the imprisonment of judges interferes with the business of the county, Judge Philips said the same plea might be made if the judges were arrested for common crime. If the county business suffers it is caused by the judges themselves, and is not the fault of the United States court. In regard to the assertion of Gov. Stone that the United States courts were overriding the decisions of the state court, the judge said:

"It is insisted here, as elsewhere, that the federal courts of this jurisdiction in attempting to enforce the collection of these county bonds are disregarding and overriding the decisions of the state supreme court in construing the constitution and statutes of the state. Some times the cure for a prevailing and public distemper is found in a forgotten or neglected chapter in history, written or unwritten. I will take this occasion to recall one connected with the county bond litigation of this state which establishes the fact, however little it may suit the purposes of some people, that the responsibility for the judgments in this court against St. Clair county rests rather upon the rulings of the state supreme court than the federal court."

A brief history of the case was here cited to show the progress of the suits through the courts and the passage of the state laws after its decision was rendered that was calculated to nullify the decision.

A SLAP AT GOV. STONE.

In regard to the position of the United States and the rights of the government, the decision gives this direct slap at the governor:

"No lawyer or statesmen will question the right of the supreme court to construe the federal constitution and determine when a state law impairs the obligation of contract or that its decision is conclusive and becomes the supreme law of the land. It reaches the very depths of shallowness to imagine that any conflict of duty or obligation exists in the case of these petitioners. The excuse has no foundation in fact or law."

The decision closes as follows:

"It would be a disgrace to the state to repudiate it, and I believe it would be an insult to the honor and intelligence of the people of the county to suggest such an attempt. The proper solution of the problem is an adjustment."

Judge Philips remanded the judges back to jail, but expressed the wish that the case might be taken to the supreme court and settled for all. Attorney Lucas will do this, and as soon as the papers are ready the case will be appealed. The point about the cumulative or "piling up" punishment made by the petitioners seems to have been well taken, for Judge Philips remitted one jail sentence, which grows larger with each succeeding day, and only holds the judges now under a fine of $500 each.

Secured Another Road.

Russell Sage has captured another railroad, the New York & Massachusetts, built at a cost of $1,500,000, and which was sold to Mr. Sage for $50,000.

A Boy and a Can of Powder.

Roy Behymer, 13 years old, found a can of powder at Pana, Ill. An explosion followed and Roy and his 8-year-old sister were badly injured.

A Farmer Commits Suicide.

Geo. W. Richard, a farmer of Hancock county, Ia., shot himself through the heart the other day. He was worried about finances.

A Murderer Dies from Remorse.

At Greensboro, Ala., W. C. Westbrook died in jail from remorse. Last October he murdered Ira Smith in a cowardly mannerr.

Given to Agricultural Colleges.

During the past year the government distributed to state agricultural colleges the handsome aggregate of $3,000,000.

Wounded in Forty-One Battles.

A confederate soldier died in Denison, Tex., recently, who fought in forty-one battles and was wounded in each battle.

DEATH AT A LAUNCHING.

A Gala Day at West Bay City, Mich., Turned Into One of Sorrow by a Frightful Accident at the Launching of a Schooner at Wheeler's Ship Yards—Venturesome Spectators Hurled from Their Point of Vantage Into the Ice-Clogged Water and Several Drowned.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 3.—What had been looked forward to as one of the pleasant days in the history of F. Wheeler's ship yards at West Bay City, yesterday terminated in a most frightful accident. The company was to lay the keel of the Centurion, the one hundredth boat built by them, and it was an event of more than ordinary importance, drawing people from all over the Saginaw valley. When the timbers had been placed and the speeches and presentation of a silver ink service to the company had been made, the vast throng adjourned to the woodworking yard where No. 96, a large wooden schooner built for Colin McLaughlin and others, of Port Huron, was to be launched. The steam barge Kittie M. Forbes lay frozen in the ice on the north side of the slip in which the ice had been broken before the launch. Hundreds of boys and many men flocked to the steamer and climbed to her hurricane deck. They were warned of their danger and told that the swell from the schooner when launched would knock them off, but many remained, the view being very good from that point.

When all was ready, at 4:45 o'clock, and the last hawser cut, the schooner started slowly for the water. Then with a rush she plunged into the icy slip, and an immense wave forced the ice and steamer Forbes in the air. The Forbes rolled until half over, and then the crowd on shore saw a sight which chilled them. Those who had remained on the upper deck were clinging on for life, if they could find projections, while less fortunate ones were flying headlong toward the water. Fully thirty were thrown overboard, and in an instant the black forms rose to the surface between the two boats and in the field of broken ice. How many are lost has not been ascertained but George Hawkins and Ross Bennett, boys living in this city, and Fred Peel, a Michigan Central conductor from Detroit, are missing. Fully a dozen were injured, among them being Fred Babcock, George Doyle, William Battishill and George Clark. Battishill is probably fatally injured. A diver at once went down but could find no bodies. The search will be continued to-morrow.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Threatened Invasion by Home-Seekers Already Begun—All of the Desirable Claims Taken—Troops From Forts Supply, Sill and Reno Ordered Out on Patrol Duty—A Manifesto From the Cherokee Settlers' Association.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., March 3.—Reliable reports received here indicate that the threatened invasion of the Cherokee strip by home-seekers has already begun. A dispatch received here yesterday from the Pawnee agency says:

"The settlers made a raid on this part of the Cherokee strip last Saturday and Sunday, and now every quarter-section along Blackberry creek has a settler on it. In fact, all of the good claims are taken by the people."

All the available troops at Forts Supply, Sill and Reno were ordered out yesterday by Col. Wade, of Fort Reno, to patrol the northern line of the Cherokee strip, to repel threatened invasion by boomers.

The Cherokee Settlers' association met yesterday and issued the following:

ARKANSAS CITY, March 2, 1893.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Unfortunately the settlers' meeting held some days ago at Cale has placed the intended settlers in an unfavorable light in the eyes of many. We are not a mob; we are not a band of outlaws; we are making no demands not in the line of justice and fair, honest dealing. We are a band of men entitled to fair and honorable treatment from all. We believe we have rights as American citizens, and we have the courage to speak our convictions. A misconstruction of facts as to the intentions of the prospective settlers in and about Arkansas City has caused the occupation of the Cherokee strip by settlers. We have nothing further to say than this: In the event of a failure of action on the part of congress before adjournment, believing such failure to mean a neglect of duty toward the honest settlers and a refusal to recognize their title to the Cherokee strip, we say to the settlers on the south, high noon on the 6th of March will find home-seekers on the north with you in body and spirit.

THE CRUISER DETROIT.

Silver Service and Fair Words for the Cruiser Detroit—"Don't Give Up the Ship."

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—The beautiful silver service, the gift of the citizens of Detroit, was formally presented to the cruiser Detroit Wednesday. Mayor Pingree, in his address said: "The people of the city from which this noble ship derives its name are imbued with the spirit which induced their forefathers to toss overboard the tea chests in Boston harbor rather than submit to injustice, and nothing would please them more than to have the commander of this splendid war vessel make a fighting captain, and adopt as his motto the dying words of the immortal Lawrence: "Don't give up the ship."

Commander Brownson, in reply, assured the mayor and citizens of Detroit that the effort would be made to make for the Detroit a record as bright as the precious metals in the gifts he received.

After the presentation the cruiser steamed down the bay as far as Sharp's island.

The City of Paris Parts Her Name and Becomes an American.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Papers of registration were issued yesterday afternoon by the collector of the port to the International Navigation Co. owners of the steamship City of Paris, by which that steamer is entered at this port as American. The Paris, as she will hereafter be known, is the second foreign vessel entered and registered under the act of May, 1892, providing that such craft may be registered at American ports upon the construction of vessels of equal tonnage and value in ship yards situated in this country.

Acknowledged the Defalcation.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 3.—County affairs have assumed a most sensational aspect. At the county board meeting yesterday Supervisor Wiltmarth presented evidence showing County Clerk E. D. Fenley to be $16,000 short in his accounts with Ashland county. The latter was present when Wiltmarth made the disclosure, and admitted that he was $9,000 short, which he claims he can produce for the county. He wrote his resignation then and there. The board will fill the vacancy, but the legal clerk must be appointed by Gov. Peck or chosen by a special election.

TRADE MATTERS.

The Condition of Trade Throughout the Country as Shown by R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review—Business Somewhat Interfered with by Storms and the Monetary Uncertainty, Though the Volume of Trade Continues Large and the Great Industries Given Full Employment—Business Failures, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Storms have greatly interfered with business, and at the same time monetary uncertainty has been felt. While the volume of trade is still very large, actual distribution seems not to have been carried up to expectations of late, though orders still continue sufficient to give the great industries full employment. The great feature of the past fortnight has been the unusual demand for money from the west and south, which has drawn large sums from New York: but money is tight at only one or two small points. The volume of currency is $1,699,055,552, or $24.07 per capita, against $1,609,500,000 last year, having decreased $8,522,000 within the past month. The decrease was $9,112,000 in gold and gold certificates, $5,578,000 in silver, while paper currency increased over $5,000,000. The treasury reserve was maintained during the past week, and it has been encouraging to learn that no more gold has gone abroad. The situation is, to a large extent, waiting the action of the new administration, but it is evident that a better feeling has prevailed during the past few days, and rates heretofore rising from 4 to 6, have fallen to 5 per cent. Though the weather curtails the trade at Boston, the feeling is confident. Improved demand is seen for dry goods: it is difficult to get cottons fast enough, and the woolen mills are full. Boots and shoes are buoyant, with higher prices asked. Furniture is fairly active, but distribution of groceries and other products is hindered by storms. Philadelphia reports excellent prospects for lumber, though building has thus far fallen 60 per cent. below last year. Trade in jewelry is small, in hardware, carriages and morocco dull. In paints, oils, glass and naval stores quiet, but fair in shoes, good in paper and very satisfactory in carpets, while in knit goods business is the best for years past. Trade improves in dry goods and hats at Baltimore, but is a trifle dull in shoes. Pittsburgh reports better trade in iron with good demand for finished products and very fair prospects for hardware. At Cleveland trade is fairly good, the rolling mills full of orders and there is promise of brisk trade in lumber with better weather. At Cincinnati the dry goods trade is 15 per cent. better than last year, and the jewelry trade improving. At Detroit business exceeds last year and the outlook is good. At Indianapolis the bicycle trade is larger than a year ago. At Chicago trade is interrupted by the weather and local storms, but is large in volume, especially in real estate, flour, cheese and wheat show large increase over last year, though in hides, dressed-beef, hogs and rye decrease appears. The weather hinders trade at Milwaukee and the west, collections being slow, but trade is fairly good at Omaha, greater than last year at St. Joseph, shows activity at Kansas City, and at Denver is very fair. Southern points generally report some improvement, especially Louisville, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Memphis and New Orleans. At Columbus trade is dull and at At