The Billings Herald.

BILLINGS, - - MONTANA.

Crop reports continue to be of a cheering character and there is a glad promise of abundance. The warm weather is working wonders, and matters are looking far more cheerful than they did a month ago. Even the corn crop, which has been the least promising of all gives signs of great improvement. Wheat, the great staple of the northwest is doing finely. There is nothing that promises misfortune at the present time. The weather is propitious, and is likely to continue so to the end, while grasshoppers and other pests have not done much harm as yet. Still, nobody knows what a day may bring forth, and it behooves farmers to be on the alert, and in readiness for quick work when occasion arises.

Rev. George O. Barnes, the Kentucky evangelist, is even a greater success in revival work than Moody, Whittle or Harrison. At Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, the coeversions numbered 1249 in two weeks. Among the converts are Gov. Blackburn, Assistant Secretary of State Harris, Assistant State Auditor Green, Register of the Land Office Sheldon, Court of Appeals Judge Harris, many clerks from the several state departments, Maj. Henry T. Stanton, of the Yeoman; Capt. Campbell Steele, late landlord of the Capital and the Willard Hotels; nearly every one of the six hundred convicts in the penitentiary. Mr. Barnes is a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary and was a missionary in India for some years under the American Board of Missions.

The internal revenue bill, as passed by the House, repeals the taxes on bank checks, bank capital and deposits, matches, patent medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, and playing cards, the aggregate revenue from which amounted last year to about $10,000,000. It also reduces the license taxes on dealers in tobacco and the evcise duties on cigars and cigarettes to the extent of $10,000,000 or perhaps more. The total reduction is estimated by some as high as $24,000,000. Nothing is left of the internal-revenue system except the taxes on distilled and fermented liquors, tobacco, bank circulation, legacies, and successions, the revenue from which is about $110,000,000, but it is certain to increase with the growth of the population, and may not improbably reach $120,000,000 for the next fiscal year as against $135,000,000 for the fiscal year 1881.

One strong argument in favor of a generous subsidy for the Southern Pacific Railroad was that it would create a competing line, which would destroy the oppressive monopoly of the single, Those who were green enough to believe this would be surprised that the monopoly is now more oppressive than ever, inasmuch as to pay the profits on two railroads, which are united in extortion by the "pooling" system. The rates have been so high that eastern merchants have found it more profitable to ship bulky articles in sailing vessels and send them by the long voyage around Cape Horn. The companies, however, were equal to the occasion. They notified the merchants that they must sign yearly agreements to send all their freight to California by rail only, or submit to such rates as the companies chose to exact. The latter have been compelled to yield.

THERE are more than 350 educational institutions called colleges and universities in the United States which have received charters from the legislatures empowering them to confer degrees. A majority of these colleges are small and comparitively insignificant affairs, scarcely entitled to be ranked with minor academies and high schools. But they grind out doctors of divinity, law and medicine in vastly greater profusion than the first class institutions. As often as otherwise the individuals honored by them are of very ordinary scholastic attainments and occasionally scholarship does not enter into consideration at all, the degree being simply a reward for services of some locally important or valuable character rendered. We have no heriditary titles in this country, but almost every third man, nevertheless, bears a title of some sort, either by official recognition or by the courtesy of his fellows.

Wellesley College near Boston is holding five hundred young ladies. It is for them exclusively, and therefore it becomes interesting to know what is taught there in regard to what is commonly termed the "woman question." At the late commencement the distinguished orator of the day, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., L. L. D., chancellor of the University of New York, recalled any extravagant dreaming of woman's future by his extremely plain-spoken dogmatism. Sweeping away the whole modern scientific theory of evolution and its attendant Darwinism with a few brusque denunciations, the professor announced the orthodox foundation doctrine, that man was created at the highest point of his intellectual development in the beginning, and woman was created his equal, though unlike. From this he proceeded to inveigh against women with short hair and those who speak in public (quoting as final authority St. Paul's admonition to women to keep silent in the churches), while claiming and urging women's right to stand on an equality with men in school and college, in all avocations, in society, and in release from the menial tasks of sewing, cooking and housekeeping. With this gradual elevation of woman from her old destiny to be either "toy or serf," as Chancellor Crosby put it, the political question will settle itself naturally, that is by woman's own option. Voting will not be forced upon her.

Women as Their Own Dressmakers.

From the New York Home.

Sewing-machines and the sale of paper patterns have combined to make a large number of women their own dress-makers. And as this class is one which swells the rank of pedestrians in shopping localities, the eyes of the general public suffer proportionately. The street at times seems ablaze with strange unearthly tints, which might be looked for in a chemist's labratory. If the suggestions were ever so little demoniac it would be more interesting in character. But the style of arranging these odd tints is generally commonplace, and the trimming which fails to harmonize with the whole is vulgar and odious. A little knowledge is proverbially dangerous, and to trust the manipulations of color so the hands of the uneducated is to give fire to children. But perhaps a free handling of the perilous stuff in youth will bring to maturer years discretion and prudence, and the crop of wild oats sown in hot blood may yield at last a harvest of harmonious proportion and tasteful color.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLE.

The Matter Coming to a Head—Bombardment of Alexandria—What it is all About.

The trouble that has prevailed in Egypt for the last few months has at last reached a culmination. British men of war, it is reported, have opened fire on Alexandria, and, if a speedy settlement is not made of pending difficulties, the results may be far reaching and destructive to Egypt.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The present trouble is an expression of the very natural feelings of the Egyptians against the offices of their own government being held mainly by foreigners. They see the disagreeable fact and do not refine as to its cause and the obligations under which the extravagances of Ismail Pasha laid the national honor. About a year ago Arabi, then a mere colonel in the army, began that series of impudently aggressive action which forced the khedive into one humiliating concession after another. He has been backed by the army, of course. Ministers have fallen under the behests of his will, and in him, not in the khedive, at this moment centralizes the power of his country. As minister of war, with the army devoted to his policy, he leads his country in a movement which necessitates the presence of French and English ironclads at Alexandria and the threatened military occupancy of the country, before the authority of the khedive shall be rehabited and the interests of foreign creditors properly protected. He has made a show of resistance to foreign interference and strengthened the fortifications of Alexandria, but will probably give way when the will of the united powers has been declared.

Tewfik Pasha, khedive of Egypt, was born in 1852, the eldest son of Ismail Pasha, who resigned June 16, 1879. His title to the succession was settled by arrangement with the Turkish government in 1866, by which the Ottoman rule of collateral succesion was set aside. Under his government, as a result of financial difficulty, foreign influence has dominated, representatives of France and England virtually controlling the finances of the country. He is a man of timid and yielding nature. His subjugation to the will of his unscrupulous minister, Arabi Pasha, and the complication which has resulted fro n it, are consequences of a want of firmness at the proper time. Arabi's success has grown by what it fed on. He could have been put down at the beginning of his rebellious career had the khedive manifested the proper firmness.

Arabi Pasha, the rebellious head of Egypt, as minister greater than his ostensible superior the khedive, was scarcely known a year ago. He was then a colone l in the Egyptian army. Prompted by ambition, a sense of the khedive's weakness, and, if it may be a mistaken patriotism jealous of foreign interference in the affairs of his country, he has gradually gained the power which has necessitated the presence of the French and English fleets in Egyptian waters and a conference of some of the principal powers of Europe. Unless he should prove to be a man of far less sense than he seems he will decline to fight against overwhelming odds in defense of the defiant attitude he has assumed. Meanwhile the delay of action by the powers of Europe maintains his power, which will prove short-lived unless the nations whose duty and policy lie in settling his difficulty with the khedive, instead of doing this, fall to quarreling and fighting among themselves. The situation is interesting.

The menace to English commerce by the rash and impetuous Arabi Bey brought down upon his hot head the heavy ordinance of England's great guns. The war ships opened their broadsides upon the harbor defense and the fortifications yielded to the terrible projectiles in an incredibly short space of time. Four forts were dismantled, the work of destruction having been mater ally helped along through the agency of dynamite. Under the cover of the war vessels, marines were landed, who, entering the fortifications, planted dynamite under the siege guns and dismounted them.

British losses were very small. Total number killed, 5; wounded 27; distributed as follows: Killed on the Alexandria, one; Superb, one; Sultan, two; Inflexible, two. Wounded on Alexandria three; Superb, one; Sultan, seven; Invincible, six; Inflexible, two; Penelope, eight. Twelve officers and men landed from the Inflexible under cover of the fire of the Condor and Bittern, and destroyed with dynamite the heavy guns of Fort Mec.

The Substance of Seven Columns of Literature Giving the Condition of the Wheat and Other Crops.

Seven columns of crop reports in the Chicago Times are thus summarized: They show that corn will not be an average crop anywhere, and in considerable districts the farmers do not expect to get more than half an average crop, though warm weather, even at this late season, would materirally reduce the loss. In the southern part of the corn and wheat belt the loss is less severe than in the northern part, and in the latter corn is doing tolerably well on uplands or where the ground happens to be well drained. In a few localities the reporters are quite favorable, but these are rare exceptions. The corn crop of the United States in 1880 was 1,437,535,949 bushels, which was a slight reduction from the crop of the previous year. In '81 the crop fell to 1,194,916,000 bushels, or a reduction of one-fourth, and the dispatches indicate the loss this year may be as serious as that, which would cut it down to about 900,000,000 bushels. But it may not be as bad as that. In all localities corn is very backward, but in many of them it is promising favorably after all, and with fine weather will not show a great reduction from last year. Still the fact remains that last year's crop was a great reduction from those of the two previous years and it is certain this year's crop will not come up to that of last year. Wheat prospects are much more encouraging, though they are not all that was hoped for early in the season. There is considerable reduction in the acreage of wheat in Iowa, Wisconsin, and in some parts of Minnesota, but in other parts of the last state and in Dakota and Nebraska there have been large additions to the area.

The same is true of some other localities. In Wisconsin the crop will be larger than last year, but in Iowa it will not be so large, the gain in the one state being an offset to the loss in the other. Last year the wheat crop of Iowa was over 18,000,000 bushels, or about half what it was in 1880. This year it will probably be somewhat less than last year. In Wisconsin the wheat crop was nearly 18,000,000 last year, a small gain over 1880, and this year it may go above 20,000,000 bushels. In Illinois the wheat crop last year was 26,662,000, bushels, or barely one-half what it was the year before. This year the indications are the crop will exceed that of last year and may amount to 30,000,000, but a good deal depends on the luck farmers have in harvesting, for the wetness of the ground delays work and compels the cradle to be used instead of machines in many cases. Nebraska last year produced a little less than 14,000,000 bushels of wheat and this year promises to go 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 above that. The acreage has increased and the grain is looking well. The finest report of wheat comes from Michigan. The crop of in that state two years ago was over 30,000,000,000 and last year was a little over 21,000,000 bushels. This year the crop promises to be nearly or quite equal to 1880. In Indiana the crop two years ago was over 38,000,000, and last year about 31,500,000 bushels. This year it will exceed the crop last year, and may nearly reach the figures of two years ago. In Missouri corn is in a fair condition, and will probably yield what it did last year. It may yield more. Wheat is very promising. The crop last year, 20,000,000 bushels, was about two-thirds the crop of two years ago, and the crop this year may attain the dimensions of that of 1880.

From reliable reports from Minnesota the crop last year was larger than that of two years ago. This year's crop will probably not vary much from 35,000,000 bushels, produced in 1881. Corn in Illinois last year was not much more than half the crop of 1879, and this year it is almost certain to be much below what it was last year. The same is true of corn in Iowa, and even in Indiana, where the bad weather has had the least effect, the crop will not be quite as large as last year. In all these States rye, oats and hay are, with very rare excentions, in various localities, uncommonly promising. In most places these crops will be larger than ever before. In Kansas the wheat harvest is nearly over, and the crop is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, or more than 50 per cent. in excess of the crops of the last two years.

General Sherman has placed upon the wall of his office in Washington a new picture—a fine water-color sketch of the Union Army crossing, by torch-light, the Big Black River, near Vicksburg. He considers it a remarkably faithful representation of one of the most memorable scenes of the war.

Baltimore American: You know the trouble in Egypt originated from a remark by Arabi Bey to the Khedive Tewfik to the effect that he wanted Tewfiks up a new cabinet. The Khedive promptly pounded Arabi over the head with a Milwaukee beer bottle he happened to have in his hand, and so it began.

Postoffice Changes During the Week Ending July 8. 1882.

Postmasters Appointed—Blaine, Blue Earth county, Charles C. Drake. Osakis, Douglas county, Christian Nelson; Pickwick, Winona county, George W. King; Wangs, Goodhue county, Thomas J. Austin.

WISCONSIN.

Established—Adist, Dane county, Lewis Christopher, postmaster; Bad River, Ashland county, George Knab, postmaster; Drummond, Bayfield county, Frank H. Drummond, postmaster; Gurnoe, Chippewa county, Joseph D. Gurnoe, postmaster; Houlon, St. Croix county, Thomas Haggarty, postmaster; Ostrander, Waupaca county. James C. Tilten, postmaster; Wagon landing, Polk county, Spencer B. Sylvester, postmaster.

Discontinued—Brownsville, Dodge county.

Postmasters appointed—Charlesburg, Calumet county, J. J. Lauerman; Inlet, St. Croix county, Joseph Weaver; St. Mary's, Monroe county, Adam Karris; Stebbinsville, Rock county, L. Annette Stebbins.

Name changed—El Dorado, Fond du Lac county, to Kirkwood.

IOWA.

Established—Atkins, Benton county, John M. Horn, postmaster; Irvington, Kossuth county, Burr C. Minkler, postmaster; Viele, Lee county, Albert Osburn, postmaster.

Discontinued—Finchford, Black Hawk county; Snyder, Dallas county.

Postmasters Appointed—Page Center, Page county, J. A. Gillespie; Viroqua, Jones county, N. S. Mershon.

DAKOTA.

Established—Bellevyria, Griggs county, Watson E. Boise, postmaster; Empire, Lawrence county, Andrew Craig, postmaster; Emsley, Davison county, Nellie Laing, postmistress; Esler, Stutsman county, Alexander Esler, postmaster; Gladstone, Stark connty, Oliver C. Bissell, postmaster; Highmore, Hyde county, Peter O. Swalen, postmaster; Milwaukee, Miner county, Luther O. Libbey, postmaster; Rochester, Cass county, Wm. C. Whitnan, postmaster; Ypsilanti, Stutsman county, Wm. H. Colby, postmaster.

Discontinued—Aurelia, Miner county.

Postmasters appointed—Dickinson, Stark county, George Auld; Spiritwood, Stutsman county, J. R. Eagan; Warner, Brown county, Charles N. Cooper.

Cuttings of Plants.

Cuttings of Oleander placed in a bottle of soft mud and kept in a warm place will root quite freely. A little water must be supplied occasionally to replace that lost by evaporation. Cuttings of fuchsias, hibiscus and many other shrubby plants, including most of the hardy shrubs of our gardens, may be propagated with the greatest ease, during summer, out of doors. In this vicinity, usually about the first of June, the deutzias and spireas, weigelias, altheas, roses, honeysuckles, hydrangeas and some other shrubs are in a suitable condition for propagating. At that time the wood has commenced to become firm, but is not yet hard, and cuttings made from it in that condition will root with scarcely a failure when inserted in moist sand in a shallow box that may stand in some place a little shaded by a bush or tree. The cuttings are to be made with three or four buds, and having the uppermost of two leaves left on. For a day or two after the cuttings are inserted they may be covered with a paper to prevent too rapid evaporation of moisture, but afterwards can be fully exposed. It will be best to sink the box to the level of the ground surface, in order to retain the humidity of the sand. Water is to be given as necessary.

The New Irish Repression Bill.

In the British house of lords on the 12th, royal assent was given to the Irish repression bill.

The bill was introduced on May 11, after the assassination of Cavendish and Burke. It provides that a special court, consisting of three judges, be appointed by the lord lieutenant to try cases without a jury. The judgement of the court must be unanimous. The judgement of the latter will be given by a majority of the judges. The supreme court may diminish, but cannot increase the severity of the sentences. The bill also gives power to search for the secret apparatus of murder, such as arms, threatening letters, etc.; power to enter houses by day or night, under the warrant of the lord lieutenant; power to arrest persons prowling about at night and unable to give an account of themselves, who are to be dealt with summarily; power to arrest strangers for crimes committed by foreign emissaries, and power to remove persons whose presence is dangerous to the peace of the government and therefore intended to revive the alien act. Secret societies will be dealt with summarily and the membership thereof constitute an offense under the act. Power is given to repress intimidation and unlawful meetings. Newspapers containing seditious or inflamatory matter will be suppressed and the proprietors required to enter into recognizance not to repeat the offense. Justices can compel the attendance of witnesses about to abscond. The lord lieutenant can appoint additional police where necessary, at the cost of the districts concerned.

Death of Captain J. H. Reaney.

Capt. John Hay Reaney, one of St. Paul's best known and most esteemed citizens, died last Wednesday afternoon of organic heart disease. His passing away was sudden, but not altogether unexpected, as his physicians had little or no hope that he would ever be able to leave his bed again. Capt. Reaney was born May 11, 1836, at Pittsburg, Pa. He came to Minnesota in 1852 or 1853, and was therefore one of the pioneers in the development of the Northwest. He began steamboating soon afterwards and commanded various boats. At the time of his death he was the agent of the St. Louis and St. Paul Packet company, and was not only the St. Paul agent, but was the confidential friend of Commodore Davidson and his adviser in all his river enterprises. The relations of the two men were more like those of brothers than employer and employe. Capt. Reaney was widely known among river men, from St. Paul to New Orleans, and all the western waters. He was a member of the Ancient Landmark Lodge, and of the Damascus Commandery.

Red Wing Girl Murdered in Montana.

A letter from Sweet Grass, Gallatin county, Montana, gives the particulars of the murder of Miss Flora Cutters, formerly of Red Wing, Minn., by a half-crazy crank named Joseph J. Harrison, who had unsuccessfully sought her hand in marriage. He renewed his arduous attentions at his brother's house and upon Miss Cutter's refusal of his suit, as is presumed, he drew a revolver and shot her three times, two balls penetrating her lungs, and the third her shoulder. The weapon used was a Colt's five-shooter, carrying a 45-75 cartridge. After seeing her fall he turned the weapon on himself, but did not succeed in blowing out his own worthless brains because of the interference of several people who gathered at the sound of the first shots. Miss Flora Cutler lived at Red Wing for some years, and has a father and step-mother still living in the outskirts of the town. She also has a sister, an artist, who makes her home in Brainerd. The murderer, who is in custody, once lived at Pine Island, Minn.

Murder of a Minister.

A Little Rock dispatch says: A terrible tragedy occurred in Indian Territory on Sunday, near McAllister. Rev. W. J. Spaugh, a Methodist minister, who had incurred the enmity of some young Indians by correcting them in school, was set upon in a lonely spot, and after a desperate struggle killed. There is no clue to the murderers except as indicated above. Spaugh had relatives in Indiana and Peoria, Ill., and was generally very popular in the territory.

The census bureau has also published a special bulletin giving the statistics of manufactures from wool in the United States during the year ended May 31, 1880. The following is an abstract: Number of establishments, 2,684; capital invested, $156,644,270; hands employed, 160,963; wool consumed (pounds), 266,192,229; value of all materials, $164,114,799; value of products, $267,699,505.

Northern Pacific lands east of the Missouri river are sold at $4 per acre, preferrep stock of the company being taken in payment at par. West of the Missouri river the lands are sold at $2.60 or $3 on i me, but stock will not be taken in payment.

THE DAYS DOINGS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

An important bill recommended by the committee on foreign affairs was passed by the house authorizing the president to call an international congress to fix and recommend a common prime meridian to be used in the regulation of time throughout the world. There is at present no common and accepted standard for the computation of time for other than astronomical purposes. In the absence of an agreement serious embarrassments are felt in the ordinary affairs of modern commerce, especially since the widespread extension of telegraphic communication and railroad transportation, owing to the diversity of methods now in use for indicating points of the earth's surface.

Of the twenty-five contested election cases which were pending when the present congress convened only six remain to be acted upon: Cook vs. Cutts, from the sixth district of Iowa; Anderson vs. Reed from the first district of Maine; Buchanan vs. Manning, from the second Mississippi; Sessinghaus vs. Frost, from the first Missouri; Lee vs. Richardson, from the first S. Carolina, and Stovall vs. Cabell, from the fifth Virginia. The cases now pending before the house are those of Smalls vs. Tillman from South Carolina, and Smith vs. Shelly from Alabama.

The Northern Pacific, through its attorney, Gray, has answered the interrogatories of the house judiciary committee. He says the cost of construction and equipment of the 1,200 miles of road completed May 1 is $63,500,000; amount of money realized from sale of land of the government grant. $11,500,000, covering the receipts from 750,000 acres. Mr. Gray assumes that the land grant could not be forfeited, except by direct act of congress, and it is admitted that no action can be had this session. In the mean time the road will be rushed across the continent.

The promotion of Col. Charles H. Crane, asaistant surgeon general, by President Arthur to be brigadier general, United States army, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, has long been expected in the service, and was received by the officers on duty and others present in Washingtion with almost universal satisfaction. Gen. Crane, who is just in his prime of life and in vigor, is a native of Rhode Island, but entered the service from Massachusetts February 14, 1848, as an assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant.

The commissioner of the general land office has ordered Gov. Marshall to investigate the affairs of several other land offices besides that at Duluth. Among them is the land office at St. Cloud. The public land committee did not consider the nominations of Spaulding and Carey, the new appointees for the land office at Duluth, but the river and harbor bill at last being out of the way, it is thought something will be done in the matter of these appointments this week.

The house amendments of the senate bill abolishing the military reservation of Fort Abercrombie Minn., and authorizing the secretary of the interior to have the lands embraced therein made subject to homestead and pre-emption entry and sell the same as other public lands, were on motion of Mr. McMillan concurred in by the senate and with the approval of the president, which no doubt will be given, the bill will become a law.

The instructions given to ex-Governor Marshal of Minnesota by the commissioner of the general land office in reference to the proposed investigations into the affairs of certain land offices in the northwest, are supposed to apply specifically to frauds entering lands under existing preemption laws. It is known that these frauds exist to a greater or less extent in every land district, although the officers may not be directly responsible.

The tariff commission will take all the testimony in a body, but it is understood that a certain member will devote himself to the preparation of a new tariff bill to present as a part of the report. A new tariff will be made satisfactorily to the chairman of the ways and means committee, who will undertake to secure endorsement of it by the commit ee. It will then be presented to the house and passed according to the programme next January.

The stenographers of the house displaced by Speaker Keifer claim they are entitled to pay untill dismissed by the house, and it is understood the judiciary committee will support their claim.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The latest twenty-mile section beyond Cable of the North Wisconsin division of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha line, has been inspected and accepted by the Wisconsin state officers.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A man named Reifern has been playing a romantic role at Sparta, Wis. A few weeks ago he "skipped out" with the wife of one Billy Tolls, but was arrested at Winona. Then he began paying very part cular attention to the wife of another man of Sparta, and was badly bruised and sent to the hospital. On coming out from under the hands of the doctor, he entered into a matrimonial alliance. Last week he sent his wife to Eau Claire, and celebrated the Fourth by eloping with the wife of the man who pounded him, and no trace of the pair can be found.

Sheriff McCann of Dubuque was in St. Paul Monday to secure the arrest of a pseudo Italian organ grinder, calling himself Harris, who had enticed a twelve-year-old girl named Rose Sterratt from her home in Dubuque by promises of fine clothes, and taken her off with him to manipulate the tambourine. The sheriff tracked him to Guttenburg, Lansing, Red Wing and finally to St. Paul, and they accompanied him back.

Whisky was at the bottom of the Sciota, Ohio, steamboat disaster, as some of the officers and many of the passengers had freely circulated the bottle before the collision and were drunk at the time. Five additional bodies were recovered from the wreck as follows: Willie Ewing, John Christy, Miss Shields, John Tomlinson, and a body supposed to be Ed Duffy's.

The large safe belonging to F. M. McGee of New Burnside, Johnson county, Ill., was blown open about 3 o'clock Sunday morning and $9,000 in checks, drafts, notes, currency, etc., were stolen. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed. One thousand dollars reward has been offered by Mr. McGee.

In Fort Wayne an attempt was made to assassinate David W. Kiel, editor of the Daily Gazette, two men firing at him as he entered his house, but doing no injury.

Edward J. Courtney, the most expert forger in this country, has been sentenced to five years in Sing Sing for forging a check for $3,310.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

At Billing's, Montana, on the 5th while the races were taking place, Clarence J. Topliff, formerly a resident of Wisconsin, Iowa and later of Deadwood, in the Black Hills, was thrown from his horse against the Judges' stand, from the effects of which he died. He was a young man, twenty-six years of age, and was unusually liked. His father, J. W. Topliff, resides there, and his mother is still at Deadwood.

A hurricane accompanied by a tidal wave created sad havoc in the Friendly Islands, destroying over 2,000 houses, and wrecking several vessels with large loss of life.

William R. Chadwick, a chemist of Wilmington, Del., was instantly killed by an explosion of chemicals.

Arch. MacDonald, a carpenter, was killed by the cars at Winnipeg.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

At a meeting of the Ohio Lumberman' exchange Saturday, the official price list for July was considered at length and prices were lowered on nearly every grade of lumber from 50 cents to $3 per M. The greatest reductions were on thin, clear, select one inch finishing boards of nine inches and upward, and rough, flat pickets $3 each and numerous reductions of $2 per M. wer made.

When the announcement was made on the exchange of Pittsburg that the Murphy well has suddenly reduced its flow of petroleum from 3,000 to 800 barrels per day, speculators went wild with excitement and forced an advance of eight points in the market and hurriedly unloaded 200,000 barrels. There was method and money in their madness.

The most striking feature in the speculative grain markets was the big advance in August wheat in Chicago, based on good foreign demand stimulated by war fears. This strengthened corn, that might otherwise have declined under the depleting effects of fine weather in the west and the selling orders that were put on the market.

An open letter from Mrs. Scoville to Rev. Mr. Hicks, the spiritual adviser of Guiteau in his last hours, is published. She claims that the autopsy shows that her brother was insane, and asserts that she will begin legal proceedings to get possession of his body and property left by him to Dr. Hicks.

A wrestling match has been arranged between Mr. Joe Acton, the English champion, and Mr. Edwin Bibby, the American champion, for $5,000 a side and the championship of the world, catch-as-catch-can, to be contested in New York, August 7.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 99 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, a decrease of 54 from the preceding week, and 54 more than the corresponding week last year.

The governor of Iowa will probably call an extra session of the legislature to complete the prohibitory measure recently adopted by the people of that state by attaching a penalty clause to the amendment.

Since the Russian influx set in 7,687 Jewish refugees have arrived at New York and been distributed over the country, and a revival of Jewish pack tourists may be anticipated in America.

The proprietor and clerk of the Ogden house, Canton, O., were bound over to the common pleas court on Friday for violating the Smith Sunday law.

A great many prominent men from Ontario and the eastern provinces are arriving in Winnipeg and going west to prospect.

A tramp who recently died in the Westmoreland county, Pa., poor house was found to have $21,000 on his person.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The Princess Olive Lubin, only child of the late emperor of Hayti, has arrived in New York, and will soon make a tour of the chief cities. She is the widow of Gen. Lubin, is thirty-six years of age, and was educated with great care.

Oliver Dalrymple, the mammoth farmer of Dakota, is in Winnipeg. It is said that he intends establishing another mammoth farm in the northwest.

"Tug," Wilson, the English pugilist, who came to this country to be whipped by Sullivan, is in training for a meeting with the American thumper.

Secretary Lincoln and Gen. Sheridan are on a scouting expedition to the great geyser basin in the National Park of the Yellow stone.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

In the house of commons Gladstone stated that the defeat of the government Friday was unprecedented. The government would use its discretion in employing its powers, and he hoped it would not be necessary to employ them all. That was all he had to say on the subject. Gladstone stated that he had abandoned the hope of passing any of the bills mentioned in the queen's speech on the opening of parliament except the corrupt practices bill. He said it would be impossible to amend the land bill and that after the passage of the repression and arrears bills he should ask for adjournment probably until the latter part of October; parliament then to meet for the purpose of discussing procedure only. Replying to a question by Northcote, Gladstone said he would prefer not to answer questions as to the government's intention on the question of procedure before adjournment in August.

The Tribune's London cablegram says: Nobody wishes or expects either Gladstone's resignation or the dissolution of parliament. The liberal opposition to the provision of the crime bill sprang first from the fact that the Irish proposed it; secondly, from the extreme disinclination of the liberals again to be entangled in an Irish compromise; and thirdly, from the conviction that mischief would certainly result from weakening the powers of the Irish executive. It is doubtful whether anything could have prevented the defeat, so hostile was the liberal feeling. The refusal of the Parnellites to support their own proposal was characteristic of them.

Jenning's London cable: The Athaeneum announces the publication of various letters and papers relating to Lord Byron including letters from Augusta Leigh, showing how highly she es-teemed her, and disposing finally of Mrs. Stowe's horrible slander, published in the Atlantic Monthly in 1869. Some unpublished poems by Byron are also announced to appear shortly.

The sultan has taken Gen. Lew Wallace American minister, into his confidence and wants to know what he shall do to save Egypt.

It is proposed to give a banquet to Michael Davitt on his return from America.

Political Points.

J. B. Miles, of Helena, Ark., has been nominated by the republicans for congress.

Col. G. W. La Points of Wilson, Wis., has been appointed chairman of the Republican county committee, in place of N. H. Clapp, resigned. July 31 has been fixed upon as the date for choosing St. Croix county delegates to the congressional convention at Eau Claire on August 2, and Hudson the place.

Secretary D. B. Henderson of the national executive committee, who was recently nominated by acclamation for congress in the Dubuque (Iowa) district, says he believes the action of the people in Iowa in carrying the prohibition amendment a bad thing for the State and the Republican party.

The convention to nominate a congressman to represent the new 4th district of Iowa is called to meet at Calmar on the 27th of July, when Thomas Updegraff, who for the last four years represented the old Third, will probably be nominated.

At the 596th ballot in the second day's session of the republican convention of the Fourteenth Ohio district, Hon. R. A. Hair, state senator from Lorain county, was nominated for congress.

The republicans of the Sixth Onio district nominated Col. J. H. Bingham of Fulton county for congress.

The Funeral of Gen. Skobeleff.

A Moscow telegram of the 11th says:

The emperor sent Gen. Skobeleff's sister, the Princes Belosselsky, the following telegram:

I am terribly overcome and grieved by the sudden death of your brother. It is an irreparable loss to the army. We soldiers will weep for him. It is sad, sad indeed to lose a man so useful and so devoted to duty.

Crowds have been to view Skobeleff's body at the church to which it was transferred Saturday evening. His sister is deeply affected. The little church was fragrant with flowers and wreaths. Among the most remarkable tributes of the Moscow military staff and of the school of military surgeons was that of academic d' etat major, being over eighteen feet in circumference, and decorated with ribonn of the order of St. George and inscribed Skobeleff, the Hero. The first requium service began yesterday at 10. Archimadrate Athansims officiated, assisted by numerous priests. Prince Dolgaronkow, minister of war, Counts Addelberg and Baronoff and a number of Skobeleff's comrades of Plevna and Georgk Tepe were present. At 11 a mass of requium was celebrated. Skobleff's family were represented by the general's brother-in-law, Techeremetaw and Prince Belosselsky, who recieved each fresh arrival. Troops lined the road to the Riazan station. A surging crowd of over 100,000 people filled the streets and the roofs were covered with human forms. At noon the Grand Duke Nicholas, the emperor's uncle, and the Grand Duke Alexis arrived from St. Petersburg and were driven to the church, cheered by the pepole along the way. On reaching the building Archimadrites said a few words of farewell and the uncovered body of the hero was placed on the bier and followed in solemn procession to the Riazan station, followed by the two grand dukes, all the generals in Moscow, and a military band, Prince Dolgorauki and staff. At the station prayers were again said in the presence of an enormous crowd. Then, the body having been reverently deposited in a car reserved for it, the train started for Riazan.

According to the will of the late Eli Bates, of Chicago, $40,000 will be expended for a monument to Lincoln and $15,000 for a fountain to be placed in Lincoln Park.

WASHINGTON NEWS

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

SENATE.—The consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed, and the clause appropriating $100,000 to begin work on the Hennepin canal was debated at great length, Mr. Logan favoring and Mr. Vest opposing the scheme. The matter was not disposed of.

In executive session the senate confirmed: John Davis, District of Columbia, assistant secretary of state; John M. Francis, New York, minister resident and consul general to Portugal; Eugene Shuyler, New York, minister resident and consul general to Roumania, Servia and Greece; receivers of public moneys, John Taffee, North Platte, Neb., Henry D. Root, at Lincoln, Neb., Wm. A. Nyan, at Grand Island, Neb. Nominations: Stephen H. Smith, Tennessee, consul at Haredo, Mexico; L. E. Wooden, Michigan, Indian agent at Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe agency, Indian Teeritory.

HOUSE.—Work was continued on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and Mr. Butterworth replied to Mr. Bayne's criticism of the president. The bad blood shown in the house seemed to exert an evil influence over the members, for during his speech he made use of such indecent language in reply to Sunset Cox, who was little better in his choice of words, that Chairman Kasson was asked by Mr. Money of Mississippi to request the ladies present to withdraw from the galleries.

Mr. Deuster of Wisconsin introduced a bill regulating the carrying of passengers on ocean steamers. It is framed in accordance with the suggestion in the president's message vetoing a similar measure. Mr. Kasson introduced a bill repealing certain additional duties upon sugar.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

SENATE.—The river and harbor bill passed the senate, the principal features of the debate being the black eye given the Hennepin canal scheme, which has engrossed the attention of the body several days. Under the provision of the amendment agreed to upon the subject no money can be disbursed until the survey is completed and estimates submitted to the war department.

Senator Don Cameron from the committee on naval affairs reported for passage the joint resolution introduced by Senator Rollins providing for the appointment of a committee on the revival of internal commerce in our steamships suitable for naval uses.

Mr. Ransom, from the special committee on Potomac flats, reported an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of the Potomac river in the vicinity of Washington.

The senate received the following nominations from the president.

J. A. Seabriskie, Arizona, United States attorney for Arizona; Zan L. Tidball, New York, United States marshal for Arizona; Wm. P. Chandler of Illinois, United States surveyor general for Idaho; David R. B. Price, Idaho, register of the land office at Boise City, I. T., George L. Andrews, professor of modern languages in the United States military academy.

HOUSE.—Under the joint resolution adopted by the two houses of congress and approved by the president, providing for the erection of a memorial column at Newburgh, N. Y., and the centennial celebration to be held there in 1883, the speaker today appointed as the members of the commission on the part of the house the following members: Messrs. Beach and Ketcham of New York, Curtain of Pennsylvania, Burrows of Michigan, Knott of Kentucky, Townsend of Ohio, Ellis of Louisiana and Ranney of Massachusetts—four Republicans and four Democrats. The other members of the commission will consist of five senators, who have not yet been appointed. Most of the day was spent in discussing the civil appropriation bill.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

SENATE.—The day was passed in consideration of the river and harbor bill, but the measure was not disposed of.

Senator Beck gave notice of an amendment to the internal revenue reduction bill when the bill is reached by the senate. The amendment proposes to repeal the statute of March 3, 1875, which repealed the "90 per centum rate" of duties as authorized to be collected by section 2503, revised statutes, on certain classes of articles mentioned in that statute. The effect of the amendment if it becomes a law will be to reduce the duties on articles specified in section 2503, 10 per cent. below the present rates.

Mr. Hoar in opposing adjournment remarked the apathy exhibited by senators charged with facilitating important bills was unprecedented and the senate was proceeding as leisurely in the middle of July as it did in the middle of December.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the bill allowing national banks to extend their charters was agreed to—108 to 78. Thirteen democrats voted in the affirmative and six republicans in the negative. The Minnesota members all voted aye. Mr. White introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment, proposing the abridgement of the rights of citizens of the United States on account of sex. Referred.

TUESDAY JULY 11.

SENATE.—The conference report on the bank charter extension bill was agreed to. The river and harbor bill was taken up and an amendment to strike out the $3,000,000 appropriated for reservoirs on the upper Mississippi was lost—24 to 32. The senate adjourned without taking final action on the bill.

The following nominations were received from the president: Edwin Higgins, collector of customs, district of St. Johns, Fla.; Frederick T. Dubois, United States marshal for Idaho; Jos. W. Robbins of Illinois, surveyor general, district of Arizona; Alvey A. Adee, District of Columbia, third assistant secretary of state.

HOUSE.—The house in committee of the whole Tuesday passed the clause appropriating $10,000 to enable the secretary of the interior to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for a session of a portion of the great Sioux reservation in Dakota territory to the United States and the location of the Indians upon the residue of the reservation. An amendment to the clause was however, adopted providing that the lands purchased from the Indians should be subject only to entry under the homestead laws. This shuts out the pre-emption claims and will make this region subject to entry under the general land laws. The amendment was accepted by Delegate Pettigrew before it was offered as it seemed to be unobjectionable.

The whole day was spent on the civil service bill.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12,

SENATE.—The river and harbor bill was finally passed by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty-three. It includes the Hennepin canal scheme, and $20,000 for completing the Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal. It is believed in some quarters that the president will veto the bill, sending in a message recommending the passage of an act appropriating a reasonable amount for the Mississippi river and the important works on the lake and ocean harbors. In this connection it is observed that vice president pro tem., Davis, voted against a bill in the senate to-day and several of the leading republicans of the house are heard