The Billings Herald.

BILLINGS, - - MONTANA.

Judge Wallace, in the United States district court in New York, has just rendered a decision in an important patent case, the effect of which is to declare that a certain printing-press patent held by R. Hoe & Co. has expired, and to allow the manufacturers of printing-presses to use tapes and a "fly" with gripper-delivery cylinders.

The growth of the railway system of the United States in the year 1881 was greater than any previous year since railways first came into use a little over fifty years ago, the increase being 11,142 miles making the total mileage in the United States 104,813. Five thousand miles o main track have been laid during the past six months of the present year.

A review of crop prospects speaks of the value of wheat, corn, cotton and pasturage, and concludes by saying that "Whichever is king it will be conceded that they are all members of a royal family." It might be said, what cannot be said of human kings, that each product is indispensible to the warfare of the people.

The primary cause of the trouble in Egypt is the enormous debt owed to Europe, nominally $500,000,000, chiefly to England and France. Last year it was quoted at almost its full face value, but two weeks ago it had dwindled down to about $376,000,000. Egypt, it must be remembered, has surrendered her rights to repudiate this debt, she having given a first mortgage for it on her treasury, which mortgage the powers have a right to foreclose at any time.

The great wheat crop in the United States for 1882 is assured. Nine-tenths of the winter wheat of the country are safe in barn, stack, grainery and warehouse, and the prospect for spring wheat on the wide plains of the northwest, and wherever else it grows, was never better. It is a fixed fact that there will be more wheat raised in our country this year than ever before, and the only drawbacks that may possibly interfere with the quality of spring wheat are scorching suns and heavy rains, which have heretofore been detrimental.

Kentucky is famous as the breeding ground for thorough-bred stock, and the Louisville Courier Journal has an exultant article showing that $300,000 worth has left Kentucky for other states and foreign parts this year. This amount is doubtless considered as something extraordinary, and yet how small it is when compared with the agricultural products of single counties in the northwest, during the year. This may be said without the depreciating in the least the value to Kentucky and the whole country of thoroughbreds.

A committee of the New York college of veterinary surgeons has been engaged for three years in inquiring into the causation, propagation, pathology and sanitary and physiological relations of tuberculosis in the domestic animals. The committee has performed its work, and submitted an elaborate report, in which it is shown that about fifteen per cent. of the beef and milk offered for sale in the New York market is derived from animals infected with tubeulous meat and milk, is one of the main causes of the prevalence of pulmonary phthisis among men.

In view of the frequent applications for appointment to the position of second lieutenant in the army, the secretary of war has issued a circular publishing the laws governing appointments to that grade, from which it appears that appointments to fill vacancies in that grade are made from four classes, in the following order: From meritorious non-commissioned officers of the army; from the graduating class of each year at the military academy; from regular graduates of the military academy who have been honorably discharged from the service; from civil life. But under the laws cited no such appointment can be made until the first three classes are exhausted, and until there is, in addition, a sufficient number of vacancies existing to provide for the next graduating class of the military academy. It will be seen, therefore, that the chances of getting the lowest commission in the army are not encouraging to applicants, while the chances of promotion in these piping times of peace are not much better.

The freight handler's strike in New York demonstrated the physical incapacity of the Russian Jews and Italians to hard work. Those railway companies that have sought to replace the muscular Irish and German strikers by cheap immigrant help have learned to their cost that while practical instruction and patient training may teach the green hands how to perform their duties, no amount of experience will give them the necessary strength and stamina. It is admitted by the foremen in the various railroad freight-houses that the new men no sooner become familiar with the duties required of them than they break down physically and have to stop work. A single piece of black bread soaked in water and a banana or two constitute a full meal for one of these economical foreigners. Occasionally their bill of fare embraces beer, cheese and crackers, but it is seldom that any of them eat meat or potatoes. Muscle built from bread, cheese and bananas cannot cope with muscle that has plenty of beef and potatoes for its foundation, and it is this fact more than any one thing else that gives the striking freight handlers assurance of ultimate success.

The Tariff Commission Rules.

The tariff commission in session at Long Branch adopted the following rules:

First—Oral testimony shall be confined to a statement of facts.

Second—The witness may in the first instance make a statement without inquiry or in answer to inquiries.

Third—The commission will also receive written statements, communications or arguments upon any subject proper for its consideration.

Fourth—Persons desiring to be heard in oral arguments upon any subject will make application to the commission in writing.

Fifth—Persons who are assigned a hearing or argument are requested to furnish to the commission a statement in writing of the points they propose to make.

Important Indian Legislation.

In the Indian appropriation bill which was passed by the present congress provision was made for the consolidation of the Indian agencies throughout the west. This reduced the number of Indian agents, and in place of twelve agents six were appointed. The original number of agents with this exception remain unchanged. In making the new appointments the secretary did not consult the various religious denominations. While the consolidation of the agencies was made in the interest of economy, it is not thought that this result will be obtained, as some one will have to be appointed to take charge of the government property at the agencies. As most of the agencies are 200 or 300 miles apart, one agent cannot do more than have a general supervision.

Col. Noah Orr, the Ohio giant, who was buried at Marysville on Monday, required a coffin 8 feet long, 2 1-2 feet wide, and 2 feet high. His brother, George Orr, who survives him, is 6 feet 10 1-2 inches in height.

THE DAYS DOINGS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Postmaster General Howe has addressed a very elaborate reply to the recent inquiry of Representative Robertson, of Lousiana, as to the legality of the Louisiana Lottery company, and as to its right to transmit and receive mail matter through the United States mails. In his reply Postmaster General Howe states that the Lonisiana Lottery company is a legal corporation, and as such has a right to send and receive mail matter through the mails. In support of this position he cites, the action of the Louisiana legislature and of the people of that state in incorporating a clause in the Louisiana constitution confirming the legality of the Louisiana Lottery company, as well as to the proceedings had under his immediate predecessor.

President Arthur gave a dinner party last Saturday evening at the white house in honor of President Barrios of Guatemala. The table was spread in the private dinning room, and covers were laid for twenty persons. On this occasion the state dinner service was used. Besides the president and his distinguished guest, there were present Secretaries Frelinghuysen, Folger, Chandler, Teller, Postmaster General Howe, Hon. David Davis, Speaker Keifer, Gen. Sherman, Senor Don Fernando Cruz, secretary of the state of Guatemala, Senor Don Lorenzo Montufor, E. E. and M. P. of Gutemala, Senor Arrayes, counselor of State of Guatemala, the British Chillian, Mexican and Spanish ministers, Senator Windom, Representative Charles G. Williams and Mr. John Davis, assistant secretary of state. There were no ladies invited.

There is renewed talk that Attorney General Brewster is to leave the cabinet and to be appointed to some other position. He has failed to fulfill the expectations which were ahead of him at the time he entered the cabinet, and his relations to the star route prosecution have hardly been such as expected. It is even said that the attorney general lately met Mr. Dorsey, one of the defendants, at a club house and expressed regret that it had become by inheritance, from another administration, his official duty to prosecute them.

The report that the house foreign affairs committee had decided not to receive a reply from Blaine to the statement of Robert Randall in the Credit Industrial matter is not correct. The committee, on the contrary, has not only decided to receive any statement Blaine may send, but to hear him, and, if he wishes to have the case reopened, it is believed Mr. Blaine will come to Washington to contradict the statement of Robert Randall.

A total of 10,000 bills and joint resolutions have been introduced during the sessions of the present congress, but a fraction of which have been passed, and of that fraction but an infinitesimal part were of any general utility. For such services as these does a tax-ridden people tear their clothes and howl themselves hoarse in congressional campaigns.

There is less chance, day by day, of the tax bill becoming a law this session, and the belief has become pretty well settled. It is a question, indeed, if it passes the senate. It is a party fight, and if the Republicans should discover a good place to drop it and have the Democrats at a disadvantage, they would lay it over until next session, beyond a doubt.

The rank and file of the Stockbridge Indians of Wisconsin have forwarded a solemn protest against the severalty bill providing for the parcelling of their lands. They claim that their chiefs and the speculative sharks who had secured their signatures would be benefited more than they. There seems to be two sides to every phase of the Indian question.

King Humbert of Italy has sent messages of condolence to President Arthur and the family of Minister Marsh. The government has given the local authorities necessary orders to pay funeral honors to the deceased minister.

Brewster Cameron, special agent of the department of justice, has been to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, and reports that the lease of the Arlington hotel at the Springs by the government is a fraud.

Mr. Trescott has written a letter vindicating Blaine from the general charge of stirring up mischief in South America, and explaining that his mission was that of peacemaker.

Alonzo Bell, assistant secretary of the interior, has resigned. Secretary Teller has recommended the appointment of Merrick S. Joslyn of Illinois.

The president has nominated Charles W. Pavey collector of internal revenue for the Thirteenth district of Illinois.

The president nominated M. S. Joslyn of Illinois assistant secretary of the interior.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

By chance the special train of the Northern Pacific met at Glyndon the official car o the Manitoba line, containing President Geo. Stephen, Vice President Hill and others. Mr. Belknap, treasurer of the Northern Pacific, proposed a union of trains, and thus the parties entered Winnipeg together, where dinner was served in the dining car of the Northern Pacific. On the 20th inst. both parties went to the end of the Canadian Pacific track.

Geo. Olds, general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, has resigned his position, to take effect Aug. 15. He intends to take a trip to Europe, and will spend several months on the continent. No reason except that of ill health is given for his resignation.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A telegram from Spencer, Iowa says: The sheriff of Mower county, Minn., was here Monday and arrested one L. D. Rice, taking him to Austin on the charge of obtaining $100 under false pretenses of a firm at Austin. Rice has been until recently in the employ of the Wilcox Silver Plating company of Meriden, Conn., and his alleged crime consists in drawing drafts on the company and getting his customers to endorse them. Several firms are reported to have been victimized. Rice owns a farm two miles south of here and has always borne a good reputation.

Martin Brecket, committed to jail at Hampton court house, (Del.), on Saturday for assaulting a white girl twelve years old, was taken from the jail and lynched. On a placard on the body was written, "Our women must be protected."

J. B. Hall, member of the Ohio legislature from Hamilton county, and president of the Home Insurance company of Columbus, and H. N. Henderson, secretary, were arrested, charged with perjury, and released on $5,000 bail each.

Francis C. Potts, a member of a leading publishing firm in Philadelphia filled himself with a revolver during the absence of his family at a country resort.

At Petersburg, Va., Richard Garland, who killed Joseph Addison in a duel, was held for murder without bail.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

A fire in the Minneapolis Mill company's lumber yard on the river bank between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues south Monday night destroyed $30,000 worth of lumber.

Sayles Bartlett, a bright and promising twelve-year old son of B. C. Bartlett, proprietor of the Hinckley Dining rooms on the Duluth railroad, was drowned on Monday last.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Quite an affecting incident took place at the state prison at Stillwater Saturday. A bright little Norwegian boy about eight years old called at the office of the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car company inquiring for his father, who said he had written his mother that he had a steady situation for that firm and the little fellow had come from his home in a distant locality to pay him a visit. His face was wreathed in smiles and beamed with happy expectation. What was his surprise when informed that his father was a convict and was sentenced to a life long imprisonment for the crime of murder. How sudden the transformation. The face but a moment before so cheerful and hapov was now clouded and hot tears fast coursed down them. The little fellow left the office weeping bitterly.

There is an element of romance even within the dismal confines of Castle Garden. A farmer from Germantown, N. Y., named Miller, called at the Castle for a farm hand and a domestic. He wanted a young married couple and as there were none in stock, a thirfty looking German was first secured, who at once set about finding a mate, which he did in a few minutes and they were married on the spot. The benevolent farmer was at once solicited to establish a bureau to furnish employment to emigrants on the same conditions. Eight applications were filed at once, but the farmer was fully stocked and declined the agency."

About 6 o'clock last Tuesday evening a threatening black cloud gathered upon the northwestern horizon, and in an incredibly short space of time broke over the city of St. Paul and surrounding country, creating considerable consternation and doing more or less damage to houses, trees and truck patches. At Lake Minnetonka the Brackets boat and the Mabel Gates were capsized and their occupants barely escaped. The steamers ran in along shore, and the scene on the lake from their decks and from the hotels was awe-inspiring, and, barring the danger, a splendid and enjoyable spectacle.

The monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, designed by Col. Casey, consists of a column of granite, four feet square and eighteen feet high. The inscription will be as follows: "Here was buried—Thomas Jefferson—author of the declaration of American independence, of the statute of the state of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the university of Virginia. On the die will be inscribed: "Born April 2, 1743, O. S. — died July 4, 1826. All this is in accordance with Jefferson's own directions.

Messrs. J. R. Carey and W. W. Spaulding, the new register and receiver of the Duluth land office, received their blank bonds last Saturday evening. The register is required to sign a bond of $10,000, and the receiver of $25,000, the sureties in each case being required to qualify that they were worth double the amount for which they severally become responsible.

Willis Delaire, the young man who was arrested and detained for the murder of Mayor Stubbs at Polk city, Ia., until released on a writ of habeas corpus, has instituted three suits for damages based on false imprisonment and violence done him when he was hanged until a false confession had been wrung from his unwilling lips.

A Chicago traveling salesman, W. A. Moore, publishes a card in a Des Moines paper proposing that 200 drummer contribute $1,000 to Kate Shelly in recognition for her daring exploit in signaling the Northwestern passenger train last summer, the money to be forwarded to J. A. McFarland, banker, or City bank, Boone.

The Cheyennes and Comanches of the Arkansas City agency arrayed themselves in war paint and feathers and demanded more beef, which the military department promptly furnished, while the Indian department was considering the rather urgent question in its usual deliberate way.

Rev. M. C. Stanton, of St. Mary's Catholic church, Coxsackie, N. Y., has begun a suit against Bishop McInerney to restrain him from preaching. Father Stanton refused to celebrate a requiem mass for a lady with whom he had had some difficulty, and the bishop suspended him.

The last republican convention at Dallas, Tex., was composed of 150 negroes and twenty-five white men, with three white bolters, who protested vainly against holding the convention in the African church in the negro suburb.

Theodore Burkhard, gun-maker of St. Paul caught a pickeral at White Bear lake which weighed twenty-seven and three fourths pounds. It was caught with a revolving spoon hook.

The wheat crop of Kentucky is estimated at 18,000,000, against from 7,000,000 to 11,000,000 bushels the previous year.

The Indiana bureau of statistics has trustworthy data showing an acreage of wheat of 3,250,000 last year.

Even the peanut crop this year is reported to be enormous. That is good news for the small boy.

Tug Wilson's receipts from the recent sparring match in New York were $12,500.

The Chicago Driving park association cleared $18,000 by their recent races.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Fremont Neb., is considerably agitated over the exposure of the drunken sprees of Rev. Timothy O'Connell, rector of St. James Episcopal church. During the last three months he has frequently been intoxicated and has had several prolonged drunks, during which he has acted most scandalously, threatening to kill one of his intimate friends and then shoot himself. The matter was hushed up until Saturday, when an exposure was made that will create considerable excitement throughout the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska. O'Connell was some months ago divorced or separated from his wife at Nebraska city, on the ground that she was insane, but was driven to desperation through the outrageous and cruel conduct of her husband.

Detective Dorsey, of New York, achieved distinction in his profession by hunting down Canon Leon J. L. Bernard, the clerk and secretary of the bishop of Tournay, who betrayed his trust and fled to America with 1,700,000 francs of diocessian money. The detective followed Bernard's trail through the south and Mexico, finally overhauling his prize in that haven for thieves, Havana. When found Bernard had in his possession $20,000 of the stolen money, which was restored, less about 90 per cent. for the detective's expenses and fees. The vanity of Bernard was his undoing. He was traced along the line of his flight by his photograph.

Mr. M. Donnelly, who was killed on the Minneapolis & St. Louis track at Minneapolis, on Thursday morning, was a member in good standing of Minneapolis Lodge 19, A. F. & A. M. He was insured in the Masonic Relief Association of St. Paul for $2,000, and in the Minneapolis Relief Association for $1,500, both sums being payable within fifteen days. He was also insured for an additional $7,000 in one of the regular life insurance companies.

A. J. Kinloch, the dissipated younger son of a Scottish nobleman, has for three years been in the clutches of a hotel-keeper at Kansas City, who managed to secure the allowance of $2,000 per annum regularly forwarded from Edinburg. When Kinloch became too ill to move about Coyne had two negroes place him on a train for New York, where he died at a police station.

Notice has been received in St. Paul of the death of Mrs. L. M. Burrington, wife of Rev. L. M. Burrington formerly of St. Paul, at Fort Plain, N. Y., on July 14. Mrs. Burrington had many friends in St. Paul, and other parts of the state.

A son of Mrs. Mary, widow of Dan O'Hara, a former well known politician of Chicago, has filed a petition in the probate court alleging that she is an habitual drunkard and is squandering her estate.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is going, with her children, to make a carriage and horseback tour through the Scottish Highlands, visiting especially the places made familiar to the world by the pen of Scott.

Capt. G. Powell, a bank president at Madison, Ind., formerly the owner of a large amount of real estate in Chicago, is dead.

Martin P. Avery, the living skeleton, who recently died in New York, bequeathed his body to the medical profession.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

The duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the land forces, and Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley Friday had a conference with Gladstone and the secretary of state for war. Col. B. Canterbury, late director of the Irish criminal investigation department, has been offered the appointment to military secretary to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Times says: We have reason to believe now that the queen has offered the appointment to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley of the command of the expedition about to be dispatched to Egypt. It is said that the government is considering the question of sending 10,000 additional troops to Egypt at once. It is believed an order summoning the reserves will be issued as ssoon as possible after Gladstone's statement in the house of commons.

The London Daily News says it is probable that the appointment of a successor to Mr. Bright will be made the occasion for a considerable reconstruction of the ministry. If Earl Spencer is likely to remain long in Ireland as lord lieutenant it will not be convenient that he should hold the presidency of the council. The chancellorship of the exchequer may also pass into other hands at a not distant date.

The firing of cannon at the bombardment of Alexandria was distinctly heard at Malta, 300 miles distant. A telephone was attached to the Malta end of the cable that was connected with the telegraph ship of the British fleet before the bombarded city. A telephone transmitter was placed in proper position on the ship, and by this means the Malteseans enjoyed the revelry of war at the comfortable distance stated.

The governor general and Princess Louis will visit Victoria, British Columbia, late in September, and remaint or some weeks.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

British Intentions Stated by Gladstone—Letter from Arabi to Gladstone—Progress of the War.

In the British house of commons in moving a vote of credit, Gladstone stated the expedition to Egypt would consist of 2,400 cavalry, 13,400 infantry, 1,700 artillery and 3,700 garrison artillery, and that commissariat reserve of 3,100 men would sail later on. He described the state of Egypt, the lawlessness of the military and riot and violence of the people. He said the recent conduct of the Egyptian leaders was opposed to the first impulses of humanity. There was not the smallest shred of evidence to support the contention that the military party was the popular party. The government had no desire to intefere with the legitimate authority of the sultan. The government had obtained the moral assent of Europe to the policy they were pursuing. There was a universal recognition that the cause had arisen wherein the interests of humanity force should be employed to suppress the dictatorship. France was ready to act with England to guarantee the freedom of the canal, but the government had no reason to suppose that she would go further. In reply to those who argued that a sufficient force should have been sent to prevent the disorders following the bombarding, Gladstone said the landing of a sufficient force could not be made decently to cohere with the statement that a fleet was off Alexandria for the purpose of defending European interests, and the landing of a force would have been grossly disloyal to the voice of Europe and the conference. Whether England went to Egypt alone or in partnership she would not go for selfish objects. England's policy would be to suppress tyranny in favor of law and freedom, and the government cherished hope that they might yet give to the peace-loving, laborous people of Egypt less military glory, perhaps, but more happiness even than she possessed when in a far-off and forgotten time she was the wonder of the ancient world.

Arabi Pasha wrote the following letter to Gladstone a few days before the bombardment, but Gladstone did not receive it till after the bombardment:

The koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us. Hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will absolve Egyptians from all treaties. The control will cease, the property of Europeans will be confiscated, the canals will be distroyed, and Jehad will be preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through Asia and Africa. The responsibility for this will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured we are determined to die for our country.

De Lesseps has telegraphed that Arabi Pasha has declared his intention to respect the neutrality of the Suez canal.

Commander Batchelder of the United States steamer Galena says seven of his officers were on shore at the time of the riot, but all escaped without insult or serious molestation. Batchelder, speaking of Arabi Pasha and his support, says:

I find that the idea so persistently enforced by the English press that only the military side is with Arabi Pasha is generally entertained here. I have it from persons of position who have an excellent opportunity of forming a correct estimate, that nine-tenths of the native population of Alexandria are heart and hand with him.

SQUATTER TROUBLES.

The Indians Driving All the White Settlers Away from the Region of Turtle Mountain.

A dispatch from Fort Totten says: Have just returned from Turtle mountain, being two days on the road. Arrived there Monday last, and found great excitement. All the white squatters around the eastern end of the mountain have been ordered off. There were some twenty-five, many of whom had been on claims for several weeks. They had had an understanding with the resident chief Kahrshah, a half-breed that they could settle on the prairie, two miles from the mountain. They afterwards were given permission to cut timber for shacks. Last week Little Shell, a full-blood chief, who has always lived on the Canadian side, but who claims to be head chief of the reservation, arrived, having been instigated by half-breeds living over the line to prevent the settlement of the country by white men. When he came he commenced to find fault, and last Sunday all the whites were ordered to leave within two days, force being threatened if they refused to comply. All remonstrances were unavailing, and Tuesday afternoon I saw the last white man, except myself and guide, drive over the line. This chief Little Shell, his squaw and one other Indian who came with them are the only real Indians on this side of the mountain. The following notice is written on birch bark at various points about the east end of the mountain:

"Public Notice." Turtle Mountain, D. T. It is hereby forbidden to any white man to encroach upon this Indian land by settling upon it before a treaty being made with the American government, July 1, 1882.

[Signed] CHARLES MONTIGNEY,
CHAS. GLOSTER.
KAHRISHPAH.

THE CROPS.

Comprehensive Reports from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Dakota.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Trusty correspondents in the territory drained by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway system, write from 293 points respecting the grain outlook. The burden of these reports is a large wheat yield, half a crop of corn, and the largest oat crop ever known. In nearly all parts of Minnesota the weather has stopped the rust which appeared in a few counties, and a fine crop is insured. The Hessian fly appeared, only to vanish promptly. Winter grain is being harvested and spring wheat will be cut in about ten days. In some parts of the state, notably in the north, corn will be a total failure, except for the fodder; weeds, fostered by wet, cold weather, having choked the corn. The crop will be about one-third the average. All parts of the state promise an enormous yield of oats and an excellent crop of rye.

In Iowa, harvesting is more forward, and corn is improving very rapidly. Otherwise, the condition of crops in the two states is nearly identical. Chinch bugs have appeared but too late to do damage. About three-fourths of a crop of corn is expected, and fine weather for three or four weeks may secure it from frost and make the yield considerably larger. There is not an unfavorable feature in the oat crop, which will be enormous all over the state.

In Wisconsin the wheat crop is the best for many years. Some of it has ripened too much, and there is some rust, but these are incidental, not general defects. Harvest will soon be under way all over the state. Nearly all grain is well headed. Corn will be about a half crop. The low lands have been too wet. Oats will be the heaviest crop in the history of the state. Rye will be a a good yield, but develops slowly. Barley ditto. Northern Illinois presents no different features from the other states. Wheat in Dakota is a magnificent crop. Corn is developing rapidly, though generally backward. Oats very heavy.

Report of the Railroad Commission.

The report of Allen G. Thurman, E. B. Washburne, and Thomas M. Cooly, who constituted the advisory commission on differential rates by trunk lines between the West and the seaboard, and who have been in session in New York for several weeks past, have made a report to the effect that they see no serious reason why the present arrangement should be disturbed, and give their reasons at some length. This settles the differential rate dispute in favor of New York, and leaves the other seaboard cities out in the cold. The report says it only remains for us to state that no evidence has been offered before us that the existing rates are differential or unjust, or that they operate to the prejudice of Atlantic seaboard cities. Differential rates have come into existence under the operation of competitive forces. They bear some relation to relative distance and relative cost of service. They recognize, we think, the relative advantage of several seaports, and they are subordinate to the great principle which compels owners of property competing between the same points and offering equal facilities to their customers to make the same rates. We cannot advise their being disturbed; but we do not assume that rates which are just to-day will last indefinitely. They have become established by force of circumstances and they ought to give way if future circumstances shall be such as to render it right and proper. They constitute a temporary arrangement only, if equitable as we think for the present, but which may become inequitable before the lapse of any considerable time.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The republican convention of the First Minnesota congressional district was held at Rochester on the 26th. A. P. Collins of Freeborn was president, Hon. Milo White of Chatfield was nominated on the third ballot and the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Dunnell's name was not presented to the convention. Mr. White was born in Fletcher, Franklin county, Vt., August 17, 1830, his parents being farmers. After receiving an ordinary common school education he became a clerk in a general store in Fletcher at the age of fifteen. From there, after three years' experience, he went to Cambridge, and after remaining one year went to Burlington, where he remained four years. In 1853 he entered a store in New York, and worked for two years, after which he traveled to Chatfield, and in the autumn of 1855 started in business. In 1871 Mr. White was elected state senator and represented his district for five consecutive years in the legislature, being chairman of the committee on claims the first three or four sessions, and of finance afterwards. Mr. White was married June, 1858, to Miss Hannah A. Ellis of Fairfax, Vt. He and his family attend the Methodist church.

The republicans of the Thirteenth Missouri congressional district at Springfield nominated Col. A. F. Cloud for congress.

Declaratory Statements—Their Reception Prohibited.

The commissioner of the general land office has issued instructions to the land officers prohibiting them from receiving soldiers's declaratory statements unless they are accompanied by the affidavit of the soldier stating that the entry was named for actual settlement and cultivation in good faith; also that he intends to comply with the provisions of the homestead law. He is also required to file the affidavit of the attorney, if the filing is made by an attorney, that he makes the filing as the attorney and not for the purpose of withdrawing the land from settlement to sell it again for speculation, and that he has no interest in the filing or the lands covered thereby. These filings are used by attorneys who under the old law obtained a power of attorney from the soldier to file a declatory statement which held the land for six months. These are filed upon lands that are likely to rise rapidly—near towns and railroads just being completed. Then they sell or release them to the incoming settlers or to persons to occupy the lands. These powers of attorney are obtained from soldiers who never intends to occupy the lands and who sell them for a small sum to the attorney. In this way very large areas of the most desirable land have been artificially covered up. It is believed this order of the commissioner will effectually obviate this evil. This practice has been carried on to a large extent. In one case an attorney has 1,200 of these filings, which withdrew from market 32,000 acres. The filings cost him from $2 to $5 a piece and he sold the relinquishments from $20 to $50 a piece.

Postoffice Changes, During the Week Ending July 8, 1882.

MINNESOTA.

Established—Dancwood, Chisago county, Sephus A. Nebel, P. M.

Discontinued—Cornish, Sible county, St. Agnes, Swift county; Vernon, Dodge county.

Postmaster appointed—Thoten, Goodhue county, John A. Larson.

WISCONSIN.

Postmasters appointed—Barronett, Barron county, W. R. Bourne; Cumberland, Barron county, Lars L. Gunderson; Durham Hill, Waukesha county, Albert Veenendaal; Mannville, Marathon county, E. F. Pierce; Norman, Kewaunee county, Michael Wesner; Woodville, St. Croix county, Henry D. Stockman.

IOWA.

Established—Kew, Ringgold county, Wm. M. Heston, P. M.

Discontinued—Dry Lake, Wright county; Odd, Woodbury county.

Postmasters appointed—Burgess, Clinton county, George C. Reed; Lockridge, Johnson county, David Hopkins.

DAKOTA.

Established—Nora, Hamlin county, Iver C. G. Rudeg, P. M.; Ottawa, Griggs county, Isaac E. Mills, P. M.; Villard, McHenry county, George Holman, P. M.

Discontinued—Bloomfield, Traill county; Park River, Walsh county.

Postmasters appointed—Colfax, Richland county, Albert H. Tyner; Mardel, Griggs county, Henry A. Wasen; Spirit Lake, Kingsbury county, Augustine Gould; Walhalla, Pembina county, Henry A. Mayo.

Another Younger Petition.

Maj. Littleton P. Younger, of Oregon, with perseverance worthy of a better cause, has, in the continuance of his labors to secure the pardon of the notorious Younger brothers, pals of the James boys and participants in the Northfield bank robbery—now in prison at Stillwater—secured the signatures of between 3,000 and 4,000 Missourians to a petition for their pardon. The petitioners are residents of Jackson, Platte, Clay and adjoining counties in Missouri and their petition is addressed to "Our fellow citizens the people and governor of Minnesota." The petition is for the pardon of the "boys" and says: "We have not a word to say in excuse of their crime; it can but have the unqualified condemnation of all good citizens. But we would respectfully suggest that the object of the punishment is not vengeance, but the reformation of the offenders and to better others. The purpose of Maj. Littleton Younger, if he can by lawful and proper means effect there release, is to take them with him to his home in Oregon and there make of them good and peaceable citizens, which he gives us assurance he can and will do, and we believe him, and honor him for the persevering effort he is making to this end."

The efforts of Maj. Younger and his thousands of petitioners will prove utterly futile, as Gov. Hubbard, when questioned, said that he had given the major no encouragement and should not.

The Assassin of Cavendish.

The New York Herald's St. Thomas dispatch says: The assassin of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was arrested at Puerto, Cabelle, Venezuela, gives his name as Wm. Westgate. He was arrested the 16th inst. on his own confession. He skipped on May 8 under the name of O'Bryon, on the British bark Gladstone from Swansea to Tucacas. He says he left Dublin on the night of the 6th of May by steamer to Swansea. The names of three of his accomplices and other details of the murder, were taken by deposition before the British consul. He says he was employed by O'Connor and other influential persons. Parties who have seen the man give credence to his confession. In appearance he is tall and slender. He says the price of the deed was £20 to each of the assassins. He said that £20 pounds was worth more to an Irishman than an Englishman's life. It is believed that the Venezuela government will surrender him, although there is no extradition treaty.

Fire at the State Reform School.

There was a serious fire at the Minnesota state reform-school, near St. Paul, on Wednesday night. The building destroyed was a one-story brick structure, 40x50 feet and cost about $1,000. The engine, which cost $1,400, is a total wreck, and one of the boilers and perhaps both. They were worth about $1,100 apiece. Besides this a hundred cords of hard wood and as many of soft, which brings the total loss up to about $4,500. The building contained a new pump with hose attachments, which was deemed adequate to protect all the buildings of the institution, but the fire had got under such headway that the pump had to be abandoned before it could be fairly started. The fire was finally put out a little after midnight, and a roll call among the boys showed that not one had left. The little fellows worked well in carrying wood to make a break in the burning pile.

The senate has passed the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay the executors of the late John W. Forney $27,684.-70 for losses sustained by him while secretary of the senate in making good the deficit in the accounts of the financial clerk.

Secretary Chandler contemplates ordering two more monitors to sea in order to test their sea worthiness.

WASHINGTON NEWS

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

SENATE.—Senator McMillan called up the conference committee's report on the river and harbor bill, asking that it be concurred in. The report agreed to all the amendments except four, some having been cut down and others variously modified. The increase to the Mississippi river, the Hennepin and Delaware & Chesapeake canals and the Potomac flats amendments were disagreed to and a new conference was asked. Senator Allison opened the ball with the assertion that he wanted an understanding that the senate emphatically insist on the four vital amendments upon which there was disagreement. He did not want the senate to agree to all the minor amendments and then have the house still refuse to agree to the important ones and the senate be finally compelled to yield or let the bill fail. Senator Logan took the same position.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, denounced the report as sinister and deceptive, embodying a shameless, wanton job that was a disgrace to any body of men who concocted it or endorsed it. He claimed that these improvements in States where the conferees lived and which members of the commerce committee represented were most wonderfully and liberally dealt with. Other amendments were unceremoniously thrown out. He took up item by item to substantiate his argument, treating the subject in his most waspish and caustic manner.

Senator McMillan declared that the accusations of the senator from Kansas were without a shadow of truth, a suspicion of justice or a trace of foundation in fact. He had made the assertions he had in pure recklessness, without reflection or apparent desire to regard truth or justice or fact. His words were without a tincture of veracity or a glimmer of circumstances upon which to stand. There had never been a trace of a scandal about the expenditure of the money appropriated for rivers and harbors. There was no star route taint about the engineer corps. The report was finally adopted. The tax bill was then proceeded with, and an amendment to retain the tax on matches was rejected.

HOUSE—Conference reports were made on the river and harbor and general deficiency bills, and new committees appointed (The senate took similar action upon the same bills). The bill reducing the charges on money orders passed, as did several other bills relating to postal matters.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

SENATE.—The house bill passed directing the payment to Mrs. Garfield of $50,000, less any sum already paid on account of the late president's salary. The amendment to the revenue bill retaining the tax on perfumery and medicinal preparations, offered by Mr. Beck, was voted down by a party vote, the Republicans voting in the negative. The first section of the bill was then adopted. It is as follows:

That taxes herein specified, imposed by laws now in force, be, and the same is hereby repealed as herein provided, namely: Taxes now imposed on snuff and manufactured tobacco on and after January 1, 1883, from and after which date the tax on snuff and manufactured tobacco shall be 12 cents per pound, and on capital and deposits of banks, and deposits of banks and bankers, except such taxes now due and payable on and after the 1st of October, 1881., the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers, and tax on matches, perfumery, medical preparations and other articles imposed by schedule A, following section 437, revised statutes, provided that no drawback shall be allowed on articles embraced in the said schedule that shall be exports on and after the 1st of October, 1882, provided further, that on and after August 15, 1882, matches may be removed by manufactures, thereof from the place of manufacture to warehouses without attaching thereto stamps required by law by such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Various amendments were offered to the second section by democratic members and promptly voted down.

HOUSE.—Mr. Flower asked leave to introduce for reference a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing the president to veto items in a bill, without vetoing the whole bill, but objection was made.

The Deuster steerage bill passed. The bill allowing drawbacks on foreign materials used in connection with domestic materials in constructing vessels for foreign account came up and a long discussion took place on an amendment making it domestic as well as foreign account. When the house came to a vote on the amendment the republicans refrained from voting and left the house without a quorum, and the bill went over until Monday. Several bills relating to postal matters passed, including one making the postage on second class matter uniform at 2 cents per pound.

The house passed the post route bill. Among the post routes proposed to be established are the following:

Minnesota—From Mount Lake, via Namros, to Jackson; Willmar, via Brayton and Yahleen, back to Willmar; Spirit Lake, via Lida, to Pelican Rapids.

Wisconsin—From Dausman Station, via Weller's, to Sullivan; Lincoln Centre, via Little Falls, Wagon Landing, Star Prairie, Summerset and Houlton, Wis., to Stillwater, Minn.

Dakota—From Ellendale to Grand Rapids; from Lawrence to Forrestburg; Miller to Kimball; Salem to Nelson; Cascade to Center; Lake Preston to Howard.

Iowa—From Lemars to Hastings; Nuni to Renwick; Medina to Plainville; Guthrie to Bagley; Guthrie Center to Bayard; Bancroft, via Seneca, to Swan Lake; Sibley to Sanborn; Des Moines, via Rising Sun, to Vandalia; Millersburg, via Hedge, Musquake and Aurora, to Keswick.

MONDAY, JULY 24.

SENATE.—The revenue bill was taken up, and Mahone's amendment to reduce the tax on tobacco to eight cents a pound was voted down—18 to 38. The clause in relation to rebate was then taken up and adopted after a lengthy debate, at the conclusion of which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The minority report of the judiciary committee on the Northern Pacific land grant was presented. Mr. Knott introduced a bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted the Northern Pacific company and remaining unpateated July 1, 1882, with a joint resolution requesting the president to see that no patent be issued to that company for any lands remaining unpatented July 1, 1882, or until congress shall have acted upon this bill.

The special order of business was in relation to the District of Columbia, but legislation was effectively blocked by the persistency with which Representatives Bayne of Pennsylvania and Cox of New York opposed the passage of any bills unless an amendment was agreed to repealing the tax of $200 on commercial agents. The chairman of the district committee would not entertain such a proposition although it was demonstrated that the tax was unjust and should not be imposed upon persons who had already paid tax in another part of the country for carrying on their business. As fast as bills were presented relating to district interests a motion would prevail to lay them aside and in every case the motion prevailed.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

SENATE.—The day was nearly all devoted to the revenue bill, on which, however, no important action was taken. The debate was confined to the sugar section of the bill, and Mr. Sherman's amendment providing for the use of the polariscope in testing sugar was defeated after a lengthy argument. Senator Hale gave notice that he would antagonize the tax bill with the naval appropriation bill and would insist upon its consideration.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations:

Paul Mange, Iowa, consul of the United States at St. Stephens, N. B.; W. H. H. Flick, attorney of the United States for the district of West Virginia; Edward P. Allen, Mich., agent for the Indians of Mackinac agency, Michigan