The Billings Herald.

BILLINGS, - - MONTANA.

The supreme court of Connecticut has decided that women may be admitted to practice law in the courts of that state. Miss Mary Hall a resident, of Hartford, carried the matter to the court and probably will be the first female practioner.

The London News somewhat reluctantly owns up that Europe is no longer able to feed her people. Summing up the total of grain crops and meat production in the various countries, it finds that there is a deficit of 793,000 tons o meat and 343,000,000 bushels of grain and, worse than this, that there is no hope of improvement, as cattle and sheep are declining in number every year, and the area of land under wheat is steadily decreasing. The bulk of this deficit belongs to Great Britain, but the News does not look forward to any Malthusian disaster so long as the United States and Canada, grow so much grain and Australia so much meat.

The prospect of fair, and, in some states, extraordinary crops, might naturally lead the reader to infer that markets would rule low, but this is not the opinion of careful observers of the situation. The Boston Journal, one of the best informed papers, says that recent advices are of a character to lead to the conclusion that this abundance will not be attended with low prices. These advices to the effect that the bread crops of Great Britain and France will be below an average, that some of the countries which furnished Great Britain with so much wheat last year have short harvests, and that Australia, because of a severe drouth, and Egypt, because of the warlike complications, cannot be expected to furnish the usual supplies. This condition of the food-producing countries elsewhere will compel those European nations which are rarely able to grow their own food to come to the United States during the ensuing year and to purchase so large an amount that there will be an active demand for the fall crop at full prices.

The imperious attitude of some of the leading railroads, and their haughty defiance of public criticism, awakens a good deal of feeling, and journals which have hitherto kept silent are now speaking with no uncertain sound. The railroads are a good deal more interested, says the Philadelphia Press, in the long run in having the New York courts decide that a common law remedy exists for railroad laches as common carriers than the public. The public is going to get its rights some time. It is bigger and stronger than all the railroads put together. Not a privilege, nor a right, nor an immunity do the railroads have as connected with the transportation of commerce from state to state which cannot be "regulated" out of existence—whenever the time comes. The interesting question is whether the laws as they are give sufficient remedies, or whether the laws must be made over. It will be a bad day for the roads when the last job begins, and it will begin if the popular consciousness once gets hold of the idea that existing law has no remedy when the railroads, to meet a three-cent strike, inflict on freighters $30,000,000 damages. The Philadelphia Press, simply voices the prevailing sentiment of the great commercial centers—the last to move against the encroachments of corperate power. The humble "granger," whose protests are unheeded, will not be sorry to learn that he is at last reinforced by powerful influences that may prove more potential for the public good.

The Indian's Future.

BY BILLY NYE.

The question of what is to be the glorious ultimately of the red man in America is one which demands of us, as a people, serious consideration. Will a few fleeting years extirpate and exterminate from the face of the earth a race which has long filled our fourth readers and our school declamations with crude oratory, exist only as a smoke-tanned, beadtrimmed memory? Will the beautiful picture of the brunette Indian maiden at last become nothing but the frontispiece of a time-honored legend and the trade-mark of a fine-cut factory? Let us hope that it will not.

We have crossed the wide ocean and wrested from these people their lands, and then, to add insult to injury, we have taught them the mysteries of our civilization.

With the white man came the doctrine of vicarious atonement and the open-back shirt. He brought with him the dictionary and the garden hose, salvation and saleratus. The tale was soon told, and now on the vertebræ of the continent the telephone and the morning papers are crowding the red widower and the pigeon-toed scion of Powhatan into the moaning sea. The restless waves of civilization and soap have crowded old Rise-Up-William-Riley and the whole tribe into the black night of forgetfulness and death. Gradually he has picked up his household goods and his wife and upright piano, and stolen toward the couch of dying day. Now he stands upon the rocky battlements that border the new states, and, bathed in red sunlight and nothing else in particular, he skakes hands with his approaching doom.

Had he taken more kindly to the bath-tub of the pale-face and fraternized more adequately with the crash towel of the European, his oblivion would have been less speedy and the black tom cat night of eternal sleep less formerly.

Silent and unrelenting, unmoved above the broad cemetery of his people, stolidly awaiting forgetfulness and death, we can not help admiring the brawny brave with the undaunted eye and the buckskin pants with the seat cut out. Nature gave to thee, thou dusty warrior, strenght like the eagle, and swiftness in the chase, but in her wisdom denied thee the copper lining that is required to meet and conquer the vintage of a progressive age. The mountain lion may meet thee and yield up his life at thy hands, but the juice of the centipede, that is distilled by the paleface and sold to thee, tangle up the quodenum and cracks the crown sheet of the digester.

Brave orator of the school-book, grim relic of the days of Pocahontas, we watch with tear-dimmed eyes thy closing hours. Adien, thou Indian mother, standing on the steep, precipitous shores of eternity. Behind thee rest the dead heroes of thy race, and at thy side the brindle relic of a mighty tribe of Indian dogs, fatigued and listless, pets his favorite flea. No one can look upon this sad and smoky group unmoved. The fading remnants of a glorious, petty larceny mob. Had he adopted the Prince Albert coat and the doctrine of a protective tariff, instead of the plug hat and the whisky sour, his future might have been a resplendent one, and his life less clouded with failure and remorse.

We should learn from this to shun the errors which have buried the glorious future of the red man. Let us profit by his example and eschew the flowing bowl. We should also avoid the exposure of an out-door life. A constant communion with nature and wet feet shortens life, and clouds the pathway with gloom and catarrh.

Last week John Grube, a farmer near Sleepy Eye, was thrown from a mower and run over, sustaining severe internal injuries.

PLEASURES OF TRAVEL.

Ocean Steamer Discomforts Not Much Written About.

N. Y. Mail and Express.

"Have you selected your stateroom?" said a red-faced old gentleman whom I met as I came out of the steamer office.

"Oh, yes. I have a fine one—number 269—right in the best part of the ship."

"How do you know it is?"

"Oh, I can see by the plan they showed me in the office."

"Plan be blowed! Why, you don't pick your stateroom out by that thing, do you?" You might as well select a room through a clairvoyant as by one of those infernal charts. Don't you know that there are never more than half a dozen rooms on a ship fit to live in? and if you expect to get one of these you must look alive, young fellow, take my word for it."

"What do you mean, sir?"

"Why, you must go to the dock and look at the ship for yourself, and pay as little attention to what those chaps tell you at the office as you would to the gabble of a horse jockey trying to sell you a horse. It's perfectly astonishing how nearly every state-room has some infernal nuisance about which does not appear on any printed plan. If you are near the machinery you have an intolerable noise and heat, and a nauseating smell of hot churned oil. If you are near the pantry or the saloon you have an indescribable bad odor from this source, mingled with the constant chatter of the stewards. If you are near the drying-room you are surrounded by an atmosphere of musty linen. If you are too far astern, every revolution of the screw will be like an auger boring through your vitals, and here, as well as if too far forward, you will find the pitching of the vessel unendurable. You may escape all these objections, and then find what you took for an iron post in your cabin is a diabolical ash shute, through which tons of ashes will be discharged during the voyage. At midnight, at 4 in the morning and at the hour of your afternoon nap, there will be a tremendous rattle of the hoisting machine, the dumping of the ashes into the shute, and then their sliding through the middle of your poor old skull. These are only a few of the little pitfalls which I could point out to you, but I can't stand here talking to you all day, you know. Perhaps it isn't worth while anyhow, for when you have taken the necessary trouble to get yourself a good room you generally find the other berth is occupied by a dirty chap, who will be sick as a dog all the time, and will never turn out long enough for the steward to make his bed. Or if you don't have this you will have a couple of squalling babies opposite to you."

"But there is such a lot of fresh air out on the open ocean that it must more than make up for most of these little objections that you have been speaking of."

"Greatest humbug in the world, my fine young gentleman! All this talk about fresh air at sea is the greatest gammon you ever heard of. Why, one of the large ocean steamers defiles the air for miles about her wherever she goes. It's worse than living near a second-class livery stable. There is never more than a very small space on deck where you feel that you can draw a long breath, and you can't even occupy this if the ship is crowded, or the sea rough, or the wind blows hard, or it rains. In one place you smell the machinery, in another you smell the cooking, in another the steam drips on you, and you are enveloped in smoke and cinders. Down below everything is a hundred times worse. You naturally think your port hole will be open at night in fine weather, but even if the sea is as still as a mill pond, the steward will screw up the port with a wrench and then walk off with the wrench, and there you are—stewing and gasping for fresh air more than you would on the the top floor of a third-rate lodging house. You ask him to open it for you early in the morning, and he tells you he can't do it because the sailors are going to wash the decks, and the dirty water will splash into the port-hole and ruin the velvet of the greasy old sofa, and by the time there is any show for a little ventilation you are up and dressed and don't much care. Of course in stormy weather you stand no chance at all. Ha! ha! it really makes me laugh sometimes to find myself at sea and searching about for a breath of fresh air as diligently as if I were stewing in the lowest slums of New York. It's so ridiculous, you know, Good day, young man, Bon voyage!"

The red-faced old gentleman was quite correct.

Public Lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Washington special to the Milwaukee Republican Sentinel: A bill is now on the house calendar to restore to market and sale certain lands of the United States in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and to authorize their sale, subject to the right of flowage. It has been favorably reported by the committee on public lands and will be called up in its order upon the call of committee under the pound rules. The bill directs the secretary of the interior to restore to market and sale the lands described in three several proclamations by the president, for the reason that the said lands would be required for, or subject to flowage on the construction of dams, reservoirs and other works proposed to be erected for the improvement of the Mississippi river and tributaries. The lands are to be subject to private entry and sale at $1.25 per acre. All sales or entries shall be made subject to the right of flowage. In the construction of the proposed reservoirs, and in all instruments conveying title the right of flowage shall be expressly reserved, and may be exercised without liability for compensation to the purchaser. The bill is, of course, dependent upon the river and harbor bill becoming a law, which under existing circumstances, is a matter of considerable doubt.

A Terrible Railroad Tragedy.

Two freight trains collided on the Lake Shore road just west of South Bend, Ind., Tuesday morning. The cars, to the number of sixty were piled upon the engines, and taking fire burned up. The engineers were buried under the debris, but were rescued just before the flames reached them There were tramps on the train and four of them insist that seven of their comrades are in the burning mass. The estimated loss is $150,000. The accident was owing to the failure to deliver the train dispatcher's order to the east bound train to side track at Gatmer. Both trains were running forty miles an hour through a heavy fog. Chas. Stanton and Wm. Herrington, the two engineers, both have broken legs and internal injuries, and the former had an arm literally cooked by steam. The cries of the tramps in the burning box car were agonizing in the extreme, but the farmers who gathered at the depot could do nothing, and they perished in the flames.

White Earth Indian Reservation.

Not long ago the Minnesota delegation consisting of Senators Windom and McMillan and Representatives Washburn, Strait and Dunnell, addressed a communication to the secretary of the interior transmitting and approving a petition of certain citizens of Minnesota praying that the lands added to the White Earth Indian reservation in Minnesota, by executive order of March 19, 1879, be restored to the public domain. In response to the communication, Secretary Teller invites attention to copies of letters of Indian affairs, in which the opinion is expressed that if the plan of consolidating the Chippewas upon the White Earth reservation is carried out there will be no more land therein than required, even if the townships whose restoration is petitioned are allowed to remain a part of the reservation.

War of the Savage Apaches

From a courier returned from the distric of Tahuanapa, F. T., to Guayamas, Sonora it is reported that at the Cunioral the Apaches have killed twenty citizens and are depredating and massacreing the inhabitants. Gen. Reis has left Hermossilo with a large force of regulars towards Elvas, where it is said a band of 150 Apaches are preparing to make a raid on Hermosillo to liberate their squaws captured recently by Col. Garcia. The people of Sonoro are rejoiced to know that Gen. Crook is to assume command of military affairs in Arizona, and feel that it means the subjugation of the Apaches.

SOME MARRIED MISTAKES.

From "Rayburn's Troubles," in the Boston Budget.

The bachelor said, "Well, of all the men on earth, all moderately prosperous, apparently happy, decent, good men, you know, I pity Rayburn. He's lost his early romances, and does not seem to have any substitute for it. I expect to see you married men grow fat and ugly and contented, but it troubles me to see one of you with the youthful look still in his eyes, and the restless, unsatisfied air of youth still about him."

"We are happier, ugly, fat and contented, old fellow," said one.

"That's true," replied the bachelor, "but then you're all like Stedman, and

To feel once more that first wild thrill
Would give—but who can live life over?

The trouble with Rayburn is that he hasn't ceased to feel his thrill of romance, and his wife has. His business is so much to him and he was so much in love at first that she has never become commonplace to him, while she, making him and their children her sole interest in life, has become so used to them that she can weave no dreams whatever about them. She was a nice little girl, a pretty little bride; but oh! what a dull wife she is! You are thinking about batchelors' wives, I dare say, but mind, the fact that I've none of my own doesn't hinder my seeing the difference between some of yours and Mrs. Rayburn."

"She's a devoted mother," said another old bachelor, thereby arousing one of the married men to speech.

"I don't know what you mean by devoted," said this gentleman, "unless you mean that she devotes herself to giving something to tramp over in the shape of herself. My ideal of a devoted mother bends over her children and raises them to lofty manhood and womanhood, to heaven at last if heaven so will; but your mother, who simply gets her children everything which they want, permits them to do everything which they fancy, is not devoted. I went to Rayburn's the other day to carry him the plans of the alteration in the L of his house. He took me into the dining-room that we might have plenty of space to look at them, and two of those children literally walked over the table twice while we were at work. They were playing 'Follow my leader,' and climbed over nearly everything in the room, first and last. Rayburn remonstrated, and the boy said, 'Why, father, I thought that you wanted us to be active!"

"Cultivates their reasoning powers, doesn't he?" said another man; but a third, a doctor, spoke up sharply, to say: "Bah! children's reasoning powers and moral nature are like their seasamoid bone; they're coming some time, but if you act as if they had come, you cripple the children for life. You may kneel before the altar for an hour every day, if you like, but if Johnny should do it all his good intentions wouldn't save him from lameness, and if you make him rely on his reasoning powers and moral nature, instead of his memory and his sense of animal fear, you treat him with just as much wisdom as you would show if you took him off his two feet and made him walk on his knees."

"I had my experience with Rayburn's children, too," said another man, a rising young author. "I took my small daughter up there one Sunday afternoon for a call, and the Rayburn twins carried her off with them. When she come back her hair was cut short, and the girl twin explained very fluently that her mother had said it was a great comfort for little girls to have their hair short in summer, and had also told her to make her little guests comfortable. 'An I've done the best I could,' said the young person. You should have heard my wife express her earnest longing to whip that child!"

"I heard of a good answer that your wife made the other day," said the old bachelor. "Some gushing idiot said to her: I suppose, my dear madame, that you feel it your duty to furnish your husband with inspiration.' 'Inspiration!' said she; 'I keep his house and take care of his three children. It's enough inspiration for him to see me do it!' "

"Well, it is," said the author contentedly; "she reads everything that comes into the house in spite of the children, and I don't find any difficulty in coaxing you fellows to come up and see her. She isn't like Rayburn's wife. Oh, here's Harris! Rayburn's looking for you, Harris; wants you to go to his house for whist."

"Well, I think not," said the new comer in a very musical voice. "I've spent the last four years in evading invitations to Rayburn's house, and I'm not to be betrayed into accepting one now. The last time I went there one of the twins poured water into my hat, and the other daubed molasses candy on my dress coat; and there was a Cecilia concert the next night, and I didn't discover that molasses until I was dressing! I said then that I would not go to the house again until the twins were out of it, and, although Rayburn is the dearest fellow in the world, I wont."

"His wife is worse than the twins," said another man. "I was there a year or two ago calling on Rayburn with my wife and trying my best to be charming and agreeable and delightful, and all other nice things that my wife says I can be when I wish, but Mrs. Rayburn could neither talk nor listen because of the constant strain which she put upon her attention in listening to the twins, who, I think were having a prize-fight upstairs. Then that ridiculous youngest boy of hers pranced down stairs in his nightgown eight times in course of the evening, four times to cry, twice to get some water and twice to see the company."

"Well, what's to come of it all," inquired one of the youngsters who had been trying to persuade the notes of a popular air out of the piano, and found them rather coy and reluctant.

"Nothing's to come of it, and that's the sorrow of it," said the author, Rayburn is too good to manufacture sentiment over another woman, because his wife and his home are not what he dreamed they would be, and his mild fretfulness is the worst change that is likely to come to his temper; he will simply live along from day to day with no domestic interests worth mentioning and by and by he will find that even his business grows dull to him and his interests in that case will cease. He is too strong to fall into any dissipation outside of his home, but not strong enough to escape from domestic bondage. His is the saddest of all fates; the fate of a man who means that his home shall have the best of him, and finds that it drains him of his strength steadily and continuously. He might have been a really grand fellow, a power in society, a leader among us here; not a great man for the encyclopedias, you know, but one to make himself felt in the community, and his wife and twins are crushing the life out of him. He can not change matters now, any more than the man who was shut up to die in the contracting iron chamber. Year by year he will see his horizon growing narrower and his friends dropping away, and his children will not care enough for him to make up the loss, either. They are so mismanaged that they are a trouble to him now, and as they grow up they will learn to regard him as a person who dislikes them, and he will be lonely, lonely at home and everywhere. As for Mrs. Rayburn, she seems to think she can forget her husband for twenty-five years or so, and then turn to him after the children are married, and say: 'Now, John Anderson, my jo, we'll go down the hill together, but when she does she will find her John's hands clasped behind his back, and will have to content herself with the love of her children. And they will be indifferent to her, as spoiled children always are to their parents,"

"And nobody can help them," the grandfather of the club said gravely.

"Past help, past hope, and in despair, if they only knew it," said the author.

The Russians surpass all other people in their fondness for card playing. The manufacture of playing cards is a government monopoly, and there is only one factory, from which 24,000 packs are turned out daily, or over 7,000,000 a year.

WASHINGTON NEWS

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

SENATE.—An amendment to the naval bill dividing surgeons on the active list into three classes was decided by the chair to be out of order, involving general legislation, and on an appeal the chair was sustained—29 to 21. Under this decision several other amendments were ruled out.

HOUSE.—To-day was private bill day in the house, and among those on the speaker's table which were passed by the senate was one to retire Gen. Grant. It was feared that this might be reached and a wrangle precipitated. After a consultation by the leaders of the republican side, it was determined to avoid such an event by an early adjournment until Monday, although some of the more earnest workers rebelled, this plan was carried out. Before adjournment, a resolution was adopted, providing for an extension of the appropriation for the expenses of the government for the present fiscal year until August.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Beck's amendment to the naval bill reducing from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000 the appropriation completing and launching monitors was adopted—33 to 19. A motion to strike out the clause abolishing the grade of commodore was carried—27 to 22. Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin, Chilcott of Colorado, Davies of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Ingalls of Kansas, McDill of Iowa, and Sherman of Ohio, were recorded with the democratic phalanx.

On of motion Mr. Butler an amendment was adopted striking out the clause providing for the condemnation and sale of such stores and supplies belonging to the several bureaus of the navy as shall be unserviceable, and inserting a clause that the secretary of the navy make a report of such stores and supplies to congress.

The following nominations were sent in: A. H. Leonard, attorney, eastern district of Louisiana; Wm. H. Frances, New Jersey, receiver of public moneys, Bismarck, D. T.; postmasters, O. H. Snyder, Malvern, Ia.; E. W. Vic, Laramie city, Wy. T.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

SENATE.—The naval bill was debated, and a motion to strike out the clause empowering the secretary of the navy to close useless navy yards was carried. The bill was reported to the senate, and all amendments agreed to in committee of the whole were concurred in, and the bill passed. It is understood that the house committee on appropriations will non-concur at once with all the senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill and ask the appointment of a conference immediately.

HOUSE.—The bill restoring the Fort Benton military reservation to the public domain passed.

No fort or other military post was ever erected on this reservation. The land was drawn from the public domain at a time when the government had under consideration the purchase of certain adobe buildings which belonged to an old fur-trading establishment known as Fort Benton. Afterward, however, the military authorities changed their opinions, the buildings were not purchased and no military post was ever constructed on the reservation.

The senate bill for the retirement of Ulysses S. Grant, late general and president of the United States, having been reached, Mr. McKenzie (Ky.) moved that it be laid upon the table. Lost; yeas, 78; nays, 83. The bill was then referred to the committee on military.

A lot of pension bills were passed at the evening session. A bill was reported which the senate passsd some time since creating a commission to investigate the alcholic liquor traffic. Gov. Dingley of Maine, of the Congressional temperance society, did all that one man could do to get this bill through, but somehow the house was in no mood for such legislation, and refused to act on Dingley's suggestion.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

SENATE.—The senate committee reported adversely the house joint resolution authorizing the issue of 2 per cent. bonds for exchange for bonds bearing higher rates of interest. The sundry civil bill was considered, and the committee amendment striking out the proviso discontinuing the deposit system in land surveys was rejected.

Senator Cameron called up and had passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Williamsport, Pa. A bill was also passed removing the political disabilities of Frank D. Armstrong of Maryland by reason of his participation in the war of the rebellion. Senator Bayard submitted a report from the conference committee on the Japanese idemnity fund, and stated that an agreement had not been reached, as the senate conferees had persisted in their amendment to refund the principal only.

HOUSE.—The naval bill was reported back, and a large number of senate amendments were concurred in, against the recommendation of Mr. Robeson, who reported the bill. The remaining amendments were non-concurred in. The foreign affairs committee presented a report upon the Chili-Peruvian investigation. A resolution was offered for final adjournment on the 4th inst., and a motion to refer it to the ways and means committee was lost. It was then—90 to 77—referred to the appropriations committee. The following message was received from the president vetoing the river and harbor bill:

To the house of representatives: I have watched with much interest the progress of the house bill No. 6,242, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," and having, since it was received, carefully examined it, after mature consideration I am constrained to return it herewith to the house of representatives, in which it originated, without my signature and with my objections to its passage. Many appropriations in the bill are clearly for general welfare and most beneficiary in their character. Two of the objects for which provision is made were by me considered so important that I felt it my duty to direct them to the attention of congress. In my annual message in December last I urged the vital importance of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes and for the establishment of harbor lines along the Potomac's front. In April last, by a special message, I recommended an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make a bill appropriating for these and other valuable national objects a law, it is with great reluctance and under a sense of duty that I withhold it now. My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for common defence or general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the states. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of particuiar localities, in which it is appropriated to make improvements. I regard such appropriation of public money as beyond the powers given by the constitution to congress and to the president. I feel more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the peculiar evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the constitution. Appropriations of this nature, to be devoted purely to local objects, tend to

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND AMOUNT,

and citizens of one state find that money, to raise which they, in common with the whole country, are taxed, is expended for local improvements in another state, they demand similar benefits for themselves; and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus, as the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support. This result is invariable, and necessarily follows neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law-making power. Appropriations for river and harbor improvements have, under the influences to which I have alluded, increased year by year

OUT OF PROPORTION

to the progress of the country, great as that has been. In 1870 the aggregate appropriation was $3,975,900, in 1882 $6,648,517.50, in 1880 $8,976,500, and in 1881 $11,451,300, while by the present act there is appropriated $15,738,750. While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropriated for the purposes of the bill, so long as appropriations are confined to the objects indicated by the grant of power, I cannot escape the conlusion that as part of the law-making power of the government the duty devolves upon me to withhold my signature from a bill containing appropriations, which in my opinion greatly exceed in amount the needs of the country for the present fiscal year. It being the usage to provide money for these purposes by annual appropriation bills, the president is in effect directed to spend so large an amount of money within so brief a period, that the expenditure cannot be made economically and advantageously. The extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people who are taxed for it. They sustain greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are entrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of the government. These objections could be removed and every constitutional purpose readily obtained should congress enact that one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year, and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such object named in the bills as the secretary of war, under the direction of the president, shall determine, provided that in no case shall the expenditure for any purpose exceed the sum designated by the bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to make this suggestion because of the duty imposed upon the president by the constitution to recommend to the consideration of congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and because it is my earnest desire that public works which are in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene in four months, when this whole subject will be open for their consideration.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

Executive Mansion, August 1.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

SENATE.—At the opening when all was ready Senator McMillan moved to take up the river and harbor bill and pass it over the President's veto, and in a wild flurry the roll call began. The nays were very scattered, although the vote was about what was expected. The Republican senators who voted to sustain the President were Messrs. Blair, Don Cameron, Frye, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Ingalls, Logan, Morrill, Platt, Rollins and Van Wyck, and they were supported by the president pro tem. and Messrs. Bayard, Pendleton and Saulsbury. Mahone of Virginia and Morgan of Alabama, dodged the issue, although in their seats during the roll call, and the following were paired: Messrs. Beck, Hill, Chilcott, Groome, Edmunds, Garland, Fair, Plumb, Harris, Johnston, Lamar, Lapham, McPherson, Sewell, Mitchell and Vance.

An appropriation reported from the library committee of $8,000 for the purchase of supreme court records and briefs belonging to the estate of the late Senator Carpenter was adopted. The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The river and harbor bill was passed over the president's veto—122 to 59 an analysis of the vote in the house shows that party politics did not enter into the contest. The Mississippi valley and the south joined hands and reinforced by California, Connecticut and Massachusetts, swept all before them. It was a contest of location and states, in which republicans and democrats were inextricably mixed. The striking feature, prophetic in its significance, was the alliance of the northwest with sister states stretching to the gulf. Against such a force nothing could stand. The states voting solidly to pass the bill over the veto were Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Connecticut and California. In addition to these there was Michigan, which voted solidly.

The great middle states, New York and Pennsylvania, were divided, and threw the bulk of their strength in support of the veto; but their sister, New Jersey, furnished three votes for the bill to one against.

The bill granting pensions of $37 per month to soldiers who have lost an arm at the shoulder passed.

MISTAKEN FOR A GHOST.

How a Lady Narrowly Escaped Death.

From the Baltimore American.

A number of ladies and gentlemen residing in Baltimore city and county, a few evenings ago, determined to give one of their number, living in the upper end of Baltimore county, a pleasant surprise in the shape of a phantom party. Accordingly, each lady and gentleman secured a white robe and mask, a large 'bus was engaged, and the musicians were hired. They started, a merry, laughing crowd, for their destination, about seventeen miles distant from Baltimore. When within half a mile of their friend's house, the 'bus was stopped, and the ladies and gentlemen donned their long, flowing white robes and masks, which were slipped over their street costumes.

They then drove on to the house and were admitted by one of the young lady members of the family, who had been previously notified of the proposed party. The other members of the family were soon in the parlor and hospitably welcomed their white-robed visitors. Dancing was at once begun, and kept up without intermission until 11 o'clock, when they were all invited to partake of the supper which had been prepared for them. Directly after supper one of the young ladies from Baltimore, feeling the room rather warm, walked out on the front porch. While standing there a sudden desire to explore around the grounds of the house took possession of her, and forgetting that she was still covered with her long white robe, she walked down the carriage drive in the direction of the gate.

She had not proceeded over a hundred yards when those who were in the house heard two pistol shots fired in quick succession, accompanied by a woman's scream. All rushed from the house in the direction from which the sound was heard, and they found the young lady lying in the road, apparently lifeless. She was carried into the house, and an examination was made when it was found that she had not been shot but had fainted from fright. She regained consciousness after an hour's struggle between life and death, and is still confined to her bed from nervous prostration. It was not found out until the next morning who had fired the shots, and then the occupants of the house missed an old family servant named Ezekiel, who had gone home the evening before to see his wife, and who promised to return at 12 o'clock the same night, but failed to put in an appearance. A messenger was sent to his house, about a mile distant from the main house.

The messenger, upon arriving at the house, found the old man in bed, and no amount of persuasion could induce him to leave it. He said he had seen a ghost the night previous and he was never going out of the house again. When questioned he said that he had started on the night previous about 11:30 for his employer's house, and when nearly there he saw a ghost. He was so frightened that he drew a pistol and fired at it twice, and then ran all the way home. On being told that it was not a ghost but a young lady, and that he had nearly killed her, he was more frightened than ever, and prayed to the Good Man to kill him right there. When the robe worn by the young lady was examined it was found that one of the bullets had passed through the hood and another through the sleeve. At the request of the young lady the colored man was not arrested, and the whole affair has been kept very quiet.

The Americans Who Trained the Egyptian Army.

The Egyptian army owes what efficiency it possesses to the labors of American officers who went out to the country in 1867 and entered the khedive's service. Gen. J. P. Mott had moved to Constantinople and there married a Greek lady. It was he who induced them to go out. Among these were Gen. C. P. Stone, who became chief of staff, and is yet in the Egyptian service; Col. Rhett, chief of staff during our war to the confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnson; Gen. Loring, originally of the United States army, and afterwards in the rebel service, who was at one time commandant at Alexandria; Col. C. C. Long, Col. S. Purdy, Majs. Mason, Prout and Dye, Col. Jennifer, Gen. Sibley, Gen. Reynolds, Col. F. Reynolds, Maj. Hunt, Col. Campbell, Gen. R. E. Colston and Col. Wood. Several of these last were confederates. Of all of them Stone and Mason are the only ones left in the army. Long is living at Cairo as a private citizen. Purdy is dead, Colston is a military instructor at a school in this country, Wood is in Norfolk, Va. By the efforts of these men the discipline of the army was improved, and their old arms changed for Remington's. But the Egyptians are not good soldiers. The negroes of the Soudan are their superiors, and the failure of their Abysinian campaign is fresh in the memory of the public.

THE DAYS DOINGS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington special to the Cincinnati Commercial: The particular letter which drew out the attorney general's opinion, respecting contribution of office holders, was written by a person named Thomas, purporting to be a treasury employe. This letter requested information as to whether a clerk would violate the law in case he made a contribution to the congressional campaign committee. It leaks out that this letter was written by the congressional committee, and that Thomas' part was simply perfunctory. The committee got Thomas to do what it did not seem to care to do itself.

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.

A collision occurred at Washington between the business manager of the Republican and the proprietor of the Sunday Chronicle. No blood was shed but both combatants were deluged with writing fluid from the inkstands used as weapons.

This congress is making a record for extravagance, which will not be a comfortable thing to take into the next campaign. It has already appropriated some $50,000,000 more than the last, and is not done yet.

Gen. Wright of the engineer department, says, in a word, that there need be no uneasiness with regard to the structure of the Winnebagoshish dam, as nothing will be left undone to make it perfectly secure.

The tariff commissioner will pass Monday and Tuesday next in New York, obsreving the practical workings of the custom house.

Postmaster General Howe has been overcome by the hot weather; and his physicians have ordered him to Wisconsin.

The trip now, from Helena to St. Paul, is made in four days and sixteen hours, by stage and the Northern Pacific railroad.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

The Faribault Republican gives the terms of the compromise between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Cannon Valley company:

The Minnesota Central locates its line and grants the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul the privilege of occupying their right of way, the tracks not to come nearer than fifteen feet of each other at any point, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to pay for the right of way through the "dug way," and sell to the Minnesota Central the right of way through their property at all points along the line. It is understand that this ends the war.

By the new arrangements made by the officials of the Canadian Pacific and the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba the course of the northern extension is altered, and instead of crossing the line at Smuggler's point will cross at Pembina, eighteen or twenty miles east. This leaves some of the proposed towns in the shade.

The employes of the Northern Pacific in the operating department have formed what is known as the Northern Pacific Mutual association. The object is to make provision for sick and disabled employes who may become unfit for duty thereby while in the service of the company.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company announces the appointment of Mr. Seth Mitchell as its commercial agent at Eau Claire. He will have charge of the freight business going over the St. Paul's lines to the Chippewa Valley & Superior.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Black Hills Times, 27: It now seems that the two men killed in the southern hills, Monday, of which mention was made in the Times, were innocent of any crime, and somebody may yet be called upon to answer for the deaths. The killing occurred on Squaw creek, about fifteen miles from Pactola, and was done by a party of four men named Westfall, Bobier, Aiken and Schroder, of which Westfall seemed to be the leader.

A neat confidence game was played on Mr. M. L. Slattery of Redwood Falls at St. Paul. Slattery was met by two men on Fourth and Sibley streets and the freight bill was as usual presented, which caused him to advance $160 on a check payment to James A. Basnette for $1,109, signed by Good Boy & Co., and drawn on the Home National bank of Chicago.

A young girl of sixteen, Miss Jennie Roggs of Hagerstown, Md., was despoiled of her abundant tresses a few nights ago, the hair being cut off quite close to the scalp by some one who entered her room while she slept. She took the loss so greatly to heart that she litterally pined away and died. It is thought to have been the work of a jealous rival.

John Melvin, the champion brute, is in jail in Mexford county, Mich., for waylaying the twelve-year old daughter of a neighbor and forcing her into the woods, where he stripped off all her clothes and ravished her. The neighbors, though poor, offered a reward of $100 for the body of Melvin, dead or alive.

Col. John R. Popham, clerk of the United States court for the eastern district of Virginia, has been arrested for forging the name of Judge Hughes of the United States district court to checks for $2,200 on bankrupt funds held in some of the banks here to the credit of the court.

The investigation into the accounts of Robert J. Richards, the absconding clerk in the local treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, is about completed. President Riddle said the defalcation would amount to about $20,000.

A public meeting was called in Pittsylvania county, Va., to carry into execution the death sentence against A. H. Yeatts, the murderer of W. H. Adkerson, who had been respited by the governor on account of newly discovered evidence.

John W. Stevenson, a lawyer of Hempstead, Tex., returned home intoxicated, cursed and abused his wife, her mother and father, and was shot in the neck by Mrs. Vechter, his mother-in-law.

Edward Brower of Jersey City eloped with his wife's sister, and was arrested in Troy, N. Y., a week later, having spent $1,000 of her money in riotous living.

A diamond valued at $7,000 was found in the bed of a creek near Danbury, Conn., Saturday, by Mr. James Pepper. Several diamonds had already been found in the Nutmeg state.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

A heavy rain fall in Kentucky, Monday night, converted the usual placid Licking river into a roaring torrent, and the flood poured out into the Ohio so precipitately that barges along the banks were swept from their moorings and were dashed against the steamer Vintshinkle with such force as to tear a huge hole in her sides. Other damage was done aggregating $50,000.

Thomas Burke, aged nineteen, son of Mr. Daniel Burke of the town of Pleasant Hill, Winona Co., was accidentally shot in the left eye, face and shoulder by his younger brother William on Monday afternoon.

At Columbus, Nebraska, Mrs. John Tannehill was missed from her house and was soon afterward found drowned in a cistern, where she had thrown herself, probably with suicidal intent.

What is said to be the first Catholic camp meeting ever held in the United States is now in progress at Atlantic Highlands, N. J. The attendance is large and the services interesting.

Small pox has made its appearance at Winnipeg, having been brought there by immigrants, but the health officers have it fully under control and expect to stamp it out.

The forest fires in Michigan are sweeping timber, fields of grain, farm houses and all public improvements in their course and great destitution is anticipated.

Forest fires are raging in the New Jersey cranberry swamps, causing a loss of over $100,000. They begin to threaten buildings.

Cases of trichinosis have been developed near Green, in Iowa, and the hog crop may be curtailed in that community.

At Holliston, Mass., July 28, Freely's boot and shoe factory was burned. Loss 30,000; insurance, $25,000.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Judge Lowell of the United States circuit court of Boston, has decided that punched coin is lawful money. The judge held that it is not to be considered a criminal act, whatever the intent may have been, to add base metal to gold coin, and we see no ground for holding that a hole punched through a coin with a sharp instrument, crowding the silver into a slightly different shape, but leaving it all in the coin, has any effect to render it less valuable or less lawful tender than before, and we think it clear that a silver coin, duly issued from the mint, remains of full value so long as it retains all its original weight and fineness.

Cape May Letter: There is considerable excitement here in social circles since it has become known that exquisite boxes of flowers, belt bouquets, and such delicate tributes have been sent to a certain lady at Cape May daily from the executive mansion. This lady is well known, and is accomplished and beautiful, and the flowers he wears attract much attention for their loveliness. President Arthur is still in Washington, and no doubt future events at the White House will explain the meaning