THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

DANIEL SEARLES - - EDITOR.

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ON THE WING.

Scenes as Depicted by One who has Never Before been East of the Missouri River—The General Conferance at Baltimore.

Special correspondence of the MINER.

We left Louisville for Washington City at about seven o'clock p. m., which deprived us of a good view of the cities of Frankfort, Lexington, Mount Sterling, and other important towns in the heart of the famous Blue Grass region, until the return trip. We breakfasted next morning at Knawha Falls, in West Virginia, after which wending our way along the tortuous course of the Knawha and New rivers, with their wonderful coal mines, we began the ascent of the Cumberland mountains. The scenery is somewhat rugged, the road abounds with numerous tunnels, and a distinguished writer has pronounced them "mountains that are mountains." But he had never seen the great Rockies of the West. I enjoyed the scenery, for it was different from what I had ever seen before, as the country was covered with oak, hickory and laurel trees, quite unlike our Montana timber, but I was quite disappointed in the magnitude of the mountains. They appear like fair sized foot hills compared with our great ranges in Montana. Near White Sulphur Springs we crossed the Alleghanies and were in the bounds of the Old Dominion. In the afternoon we crossed the Blue Ridge and were soon at Charlottesville, the home of Thomas Jefferson and the seat of the great University of Virginia. Here we came to the track of the Virginia Midland road, and continue our route northward through the great valley which was once the scene of some of the most remarkable military movements and events upon the records of civilized warfare. I cannot describe the strange emotions that stirred my heart as the conductor called out in succession such names as Culpepper, Fairfax and Manassas. How many thousands of brave men, the flower of both sections of our great country, marched out here with high hopes never to return again. Virginia has not fully recovered from the effects of the terrible strife, as an occasional lone chimney testifies. We arrived at Washington at 9 o'clock p. m., changed to the cars of the Baltimore and Potomac, and an hour's run brought us to the great city of Baltimore, where we had the privilege of attending the Methodist Centennial Conference. This was a remarkable gathering. It was composed of 500 ministers and ley delegates from the various branches (both white and colored) of the Methodist Episcopal church in North America. The first general conference convened here the 25th of December, 1784. There were about sixty preachers and 15,000 members on the continent then. The preachers came on horseback and clad in homespun, and their deliberations were held in Lovely Lane Chapel, a building of humble pretensons. This body is composed of D. D.'s, L. L. D.'s, college presidents, lawyers, physicians, governors of states, ex-senators, congressmen and representatives of almost every profession, and representing a membership of about four millions. This conference was held in an edifice costing about $800,000, having a seating capacity of 1,500. They came from the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, from the frozen regions of the North, and from the sand-washed shores of the sunny South. The session was harmonious, and the occasion full of interest and inspiration. The senior bishops, Simpson, of the M. E. Church North, and Pierce, of the M. E. Church South, were expected to have taken an important part in the proceedings. The latter was to have preached the opening sermon, but both had died recently. Bishop Foster preached the opening sermon, which was a masterly effort. Though two hours in length, the vast assembly of nearly 2,000 persons was held spellbound till the last. The essays, sermons and speeches did credit to those who delivered them. Doctor J. B. McFerrin, of the M. E. church, South Nashville, Tennesee, was, perhaps, the leading spirit in the platform speeches. He has been a traveling preacher for sixty years and is still full of ready wit and humor, as well as enthusiasm for the cause of his Master.

The afternoon session of the last (ninth) day just prior to the closing exercises was set apart as a love feast and it was the grandest meeting of the kind ever held on the continent, perhaps in the world. The American, the Englishman, Frenchman, German, African, the Mexican and the Indian were all represented there. They all had one experience and told the same "old, old story," and as the mighty chorus of fifteen hundred voices joined with spirit in such grand old hymns as "Children of the Heavenly King," "There is a Fountain," "Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts in christian love," and others, the feeling of enthusiasm rose higher and higher, until the hour of adjournment. The hearty amens from every part of the vast assembly maifested a spirit of unity and showed that the old time fire peculiar to the Methodist people is still burning. It is a fact of more than ordinary interest that the grandson of Ignatius Pigman who was an honored member of the Christmas Conference in 1784 was one of the first pioneer settlers and preachers in Montana Territory. I refer to the Rev. L. B. Stateler, who is still an honored and active worker in the Master's vineyard in the Rocky Mountains. There was but little said in the conference concerning organic union, and I make no prediction as to the influence that this conference will have in that direction, but it will surely bring the churches represented into closer sympathy and greater harmony and pave the way for that fraternal and spiritual union that should prevail among all the followers of the Divine Master.

The proceedings of the Centennial Conference will be published in book form and sold at a price barely sufficient to cover the expense of publication, thus enabling all who so desire to procure, read and preserve them for future use.

E. J. STANLEY.

The following circular has been sent out from the general land office at Washington to the United States surveyor-generals, registers and receivers: First—The rights granted to locators under section 2322, Revised Statutes, are restricted to such locations on veins, lodes or ledges as "may be situated on the public domain." In application for lode claims where the survey conflicts with a prior valid lode claim or entry, and the ground in conflict is excluded, the applicant not only has no right to the excluded ground, but he has no right to that portion of any vein or lode the apex of which lies within such excluded ground, unless the location was made prior to May 10, 1872. His right to the lode claim terminates where the lode in its onward course or strike, intersects the exterior boundary of such excluded ground and passes within it. Second—The end of this survey should not, therefore, be established beyond such intersection, unless it should be necessary to do so for the purpose of including ground claimed and held under a location which was made upon public land and valid at the time it was made. To include such ground (which may possibly embrace other lodes) the end lines of the survey may be established within the conflicting survey, but the line must be so run as not to extend any further into the conflicting survey than may be necessary to make such end lines parallel to the other end line and at the same time embrace the ground so held and claimed. The useless practice in such cases, of extending both the side lines of a survey into the conflicting survey and establishing an end line wholly within it, beyond a point necessary under the rule just stated will be discontinued.

Ingersoll, in a lecture recently, made the following points: "There is only one aristocracy in this country, an aristocracy of brain and head. Rich men will find that the time is coming when they will be judged solely by the use they make of their wealth. They will find they must not go on piling up wealth until the tigers of hunger crouch ready to spring at the throat of capital. When dyspepsia leaves this world, superstition will receive its death blow. Treat your wife like a beutiful flower and she will fill your life with the perfume of joy. Genius cannot be bred where there is no domestic fireside. Man has advanced in exact proportion as he has mingled his thoughts with his labor. A man who depends upon himself in that proportion ceases to be superstitious. The orthodox man is the man who has ceased growing. When a Baptist minister asked me my opinion of baptism, I told him that, taken with enough soap, it was an excellent thing. I am a believer in the institution of marriage; it makes a good home, the unit in a good government."

The New York *Commercial* in a column long description of opium joints in New York, says: They are scattered all over the city. One very elegant joint in Lexington avenue, partaking of the character of a private club, occupies an entire building beautifully furnished. There are thirty members, comprising many well-known actors, actresses, artists and brokers. Another joint in Twenty-eighth street is only a little less luxurious. In West Forty-second street is one of the finest in the city. Admission very select; entrance fee, $2. There are joints in Pell street, Mott street, and Bayard street, a dozen or more around Chatham Square, and new places springing up constantly. Plainly, the business introduced a dozen years ago by Chinese is on the increase.

The usual annual shake up in the New York *Herald* office is reported to have taken place recently. Among the changes is reported to be the retirement of Wm. Smythe, so long night editor, and celebrated for heading the dispatch announcing the assassination of Lincoln, "Important From Washington." Smythe has been on sick leave for months. The other changes will be unimportant and relate to dramatic and musical editors.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week a chapter of revelatations was opened in Helena, and the impression was growing strong that the community had been duped, and that John O'Neil, who helped capture Con Murphy, Edmonson and Dwyer and received the $1,000 reward, was really and in fact the leader of the Murphy-Edmonson gang. If so, he played his hand with remarkable nerve and sagacity. He has now gone to the States.—*North West*, 13th.

To poison a well is one of the worst of crimes. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes back of the symptoms, picks up these impure seeds from the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength and health.

The legislature will adjourn at 12 o'clock to-night. *Requiescat in pace*

Applications for office under the present administration are almost as numerous as they were under the last. Democrats should put on the brake.

The effects of Democratic rule can already be seen, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, in recording the fact that wheat went up two cents a bushel on the 6th inst.

Mr. Fred M. Wilson, well and favorably known throughout the Territory as a solicitor and traveling correspondent of the Helena *Herald*, is now in charge of the penitentiary as warden. Mr. Wilson is an accomplished gentleman and thoroughly qualified for the position.

A substitute for the Butte and Bozeman railroad bill was to be introduced in the House yesterday. It simply asks exemption from taxes, for a certain number of years, by the counties through which it may pass. The proposition seems to be fair enough and cannot meet reasonable objection, if not coupled with some request for county aids.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, good Republican authority, says that Senator Lamar is a great man, a gentlemanly man, a kind-hearted and fair man, with the reputation of being as honest as he is able. This is a great relief, for many people had been led to believe by published portraits of Mr. Lamar that he was an unreconstructed train robber.

An exchange regards the objection of Readjuster Reiddleberger to Mr. Bayard's immediate confirmation as secretary of state as a tribute to that statesman's honesty, conservatism and right feeling which is quite as complimentary as a formal confirmation would have been. The people well respect him for the enemies he has made.

The specie reserve in the Bank of France on the 22d of January, 1885, amounted to $405,045,000, of which $205,380,000 was silver coined at a valuation that would make our dollars of 412½ grains worth 103.06 cents, and which, if valued with respect to gold as silver is valued in our standard dollar, would be worth about $199,015,379.

A reader of the Boston *Herald* asks how much salary the members of the English cabinet receive. The prime minister is paid £7,500, or about $37,000 a year, and the other members of the cabinet £5,000, or about $25,000. The salary of the heads of departments in the Washington cabinet is $8,000, which is the same as that of the postmaster at New York, and $2,000 less than that of the Governor of that state, who has likewise a house furnished him.

Minneapolis *Tribune*: An East St. Louis man secured a separation from his wife by paying her $30. In order to bind the bargain the transaction was sworn to by both parties before a justice of the peace and they went their different ways rejoicing. Now that the market price of single blessedness has been fixed at $30 in East St. Louis and the value of a kiss at one cent in Wisconsin there is some hope of reducing social problems to a mathematical basis. For instance by the above estimates it is worth just 3,000 kisses to be a single man.

Last year the United States exported in merchandise goods of the value of $749,303,800, and imported of the value of $620,227,730, leaving a balance in our favor of $129,076,070. The business was not so good as in some former years, but that would make of ours a very rich people in a little while if we could keep it all here. But there is still a great deal of interest and principle to pay to Europe, and, of the imports, at least $200,000,000 should never have come. Our own artisans should have done the work and received the money.

It seems now to be understood that the President and heads of departments will remove from office those whose presence therein will cause friction or embarrassment in the discharge of the duties of such offices. This means that the administration proposes to retain no enemies in office. The principle is right. No man cares to supply his opponent with ammunition which may be turned against him. Those, however, who faithfully and strictly attend to the duties of their office without making themselves offensively prominent in opposing the administration will doubtless be permitted to retain their positions until their term shall expire.

The senate in seating Blair of New Hampshire gives notice to the Governor of Oregon that whoever he may appoint to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Slater's term, will be admitted to that body. The same notice is given to the Governor of Illinois that in case the present legislature of that State fail to elect a United States Senator, his appointee will find a seat ready for him. The Republican Senators do not propose to permit any informality, technicality, nor even a constitution or two to stand in the way of their preserving their majority in the United States Senate.

The First Clock.

The first clock which appeared in Europe was probably that which Eginhard (the secretary of Charlemagne) describes as sent to his royal master by Abdallah, king of Persia "A horologue of brass, wonderfully constructed for the course of twelve hours, answered to the hour glass with as many little brazen balls, which drop down on a sort of ball underneath, and sounded each other." The Venetians had clocks in 871, and sent a specimen of them that year to Constantinople.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

If any one can explain the game France is trying to play with China that one deserves a medal. It is doubtful whether the French themselves understand just what they propose to do. An Eastern exchange which has every opportunity to inform itself concerning the real intentions of the French thus unburdens itself of what it knows: "Heavy reinforcements have reached Tonquin in safety. The French are building a railroad by which to forward troops more readily to Langson, which is close to the Chinese frontier. To all appearance it is now too late for China to act aggressively against General Briere de l'Isle. Meanwhile Admiral Courbet's ironclads hover between Formosa and the mainland. They obstruct trade, and are causing the loss of millions of dollars, most of which, of course, falls on China, although a part is borne by England and this country. The financial drain on France is very heavy. Unless some glorious victories are recorded soon, the French voters may declare that the game is not worth the candle."

This is all as clear as mud. Advances are being made, and skirmishes are recorded, but what are the results? We have accounts of hard fighting, and sieges, and long weary periods of sickness and privation but General Briere de l'Isle, after engaging one force of Chinese finds himself face to face with another. The fact is China has been playing the game of tiring him out. Her immense resources make it almost immaterial whether she loses or wins a battle. If one army is annihilated she sends another. If one town is captured she fortifies the next. Human life is of no consideration with the authorities at Pekin. From her millions of inhabitants she can draw without end.

But the time has come for action—earnest action upon the part of France. She must either relinquish her claims for idemnity or strike such a blow as will be felt throughout the Chinese Empire. She must gain a succession of victories and treat with China before the gates of Pekin or withdraw her armies and at the same time all claims to the protectorate of Tonquin.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

On the 2nd instant the following Senate joint resolution was by unanimous consent introduced: "That the President of the United States is hereby requested to enter into negotiations with the States of the Latin Union, and such other foreign powers as he may deem advisable, with the purpose of securing such treaties with them as shall bind the nations agreeing thereto to open their respective mints to the free coinage of silver with full legal power, at such uniform ratio to gold as shall be agreed upon."

Judging from the result of the international monetary conferences which have been held there is very little hope that anything can be effected by the above resolution. It is simply a waste of time and words to attempt to carry out the spirit of the above resolution. The better way to do is to follow the plan suggested by the members of the Senate and House—that is for this country to act independently of all foreign nations and establish and maintain a monetary system of its own. The ground is taken, and properly taken, that the United States is large enough populous enough, and wealthy enough to maintain a gold and silver coinage system of its own without the co-operation of foreign powers. England, France, Germany and other foreign nations each maintain a separate monetary system and is not constantly beseeching its neighbors to unite upon some other or to agree with its own. The silver interest of the country is not strengthened by this constant agitation of international monetary conferences. It is a virtual confession that we are anxious to relieve ourselves of a load too heavy for carry.

THE WIFE-BEATING BILL.

It is now in order for those eleven members of the House who voted against Dr. Mitchell's wife-beating bill and thus defeated it to rise and explain. The House has shown a disposition to inject a great deal of morality into their legislation, but it seems to draw the line at wife-beating. It has made prize-fighting a felony and set its face against gambling, but when it comes to providing an effective penalty for a man who whips his wife it falters in its good work. The people are at a loss to understand this. The House made it a felony for two strong men to enter a ring and blacken each other's eyes, but the same body of men refuses to make it more than a misdemeanor for the same strong men to pummel and beat a poor defenseless woman past recognition. We confess we do not understand it.

In the arguments made against gambling much was said about the poor wives who suffered from want of proper clothing by reason of their husbands gambling away their earnings. There is much truth in the remarks. But an inquiring world will ask why the same poor wives should not be protected from the brutal blows of their gambling husbands. Dr. Mitchell's bill did this in a most effective manner by placarding and placing the brute in stocks. In defeating the bill the House is not consistent. It has drawn the line of its moral legislation at the wrong place. If a prize-fighter deserves a term in the penitentiary a woman beater certainly deserves a placard upon his back and breast if not capital punishment.

Maurice Sulliyan was indicted at Miles for murder in the first degree for killing Dr. Carlin during the holidays. Change of venue was granted to Yellowstone county.

IRELAND AROUSED.

Sometime ago our press reports stated that the Prince of Wales proposed to visit Ireland. The news seems to affect the people of that country in a manner which does not indicate a very enthusiastic reception by its people. In fact, as an exchange remarks, the proposed visit has made that country quite as prominent in the attention of the British public as is the Soudan. Were the visit to be made immediately the result would necessarily be awaited with great apprehension, but the party is not expected to reach Irish soil until April, and events which may profoundly affect public sentiment in Ireland may occur before that time. The enactment of Mr. Gladstone's measures for franchise reform, extending the ballot to 2,000,000 of the Queen's subjects and effecting especially important changes in Ireland, would doubtless have a vast influence upon the character of the reception of the royal visitors, and it may be that the visit has been arranged to be simultaneous with the announcement of a policy which will afford much gratification to the people of Ireland.

If after the enactment of the bills for franchise reform the government would declare its purpose to leave affairs affecting only the Irish people to the control of Irishmen, and to employ as many natives of Ireland as possible in the government service in that country, the Prince and Princess of Wales might be received at Dublin with acclamations of delight. What loyal servants has Queen Victoria in the Irish constabulary, and what great results might be accomplished by the appointment of Irishmen to the offices of government in Ireland! The adoption of the right policy may not only soon restore tranquility to the Irish people, but also make the union of Ireland and England a source of satisfaction, rather than a detested bondage.

Election Fraud Perpetrators Sentenced.

CHICAO, March 12.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, after hearing an elaborate argument for a new trial in the case of Joseph C. Mackin and William Gallagher, who were found guilty in the celebrated Eighteenth ward election case, Judge Blodgett at 4:40 p. m. denied the motion for a new trial. He then ordered the prisoners to stand before the bar and formally sentenced each to two years imprisonment in Joliet and also imposed a fine of $5,000 on each. He then ordered them into the custody of the United Seates Marshal and deferred the date of their removal to Joliet for ten days. Neither men flinched when sentence was pronounced. Gleason's case was not disposed of, as Leonard Sweet wishes to present some arguments to the court.

The prisoners were then taken to the county jail and locked up. Papers will probably be perfected to-morrow appealing to Judge Gresham for a review of the case, pending which the prisoners will doubtless be released on bail again. It is believed the review by Judge Gresham is the last move which the prisoners can make to delay or avoid punishment.

The Railroad Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Everything is quiet about the railroad shops here this morning and the men are all at work and seem entirely satisfied with the action of the company yesterday in restoring their wages. The statement comes from Jefferson City, made on the authority of one of the leaders of the Sedalia strikers who was in that city yesterday in conference with Gov. Marmaduke, that unless a settlement of the difficulty is made by Friday noon, the engineers and firemen will join the strikers.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—United States Marshal Cousins, of this city, reached Hannibal, Mo., this morning with a strong force of deputies to protect the Wabash railroad property. Train Master Ritchie also arrived, bringing four engines from Springfield to move about a hundred loaded freight cars held by the strikers. These were met by the strikers, who refused to allow the engines to go to the Missouri Kansas and Texas yards for the cars. Two of the strikers were arrested. The two locomotives were then permited to pass, but the engineers refused to run their engines without the permission of the strikers. Policeman Ledford, who is about half an engineer, then boarded one of the locomotives and ran to the yards and got one train out which started east this p. m. The regular engineers finally concluded to run their engines, and work progressed. The strikers are very indignant at Policeman Leford.

Mexican Affairs.

LIBERTAD, San Salvador, (via Galveston), March 8.—President Barrios, of Guatemala, has declared that Central America should constitute one republic and that he would assume command of all military forces of the various States. This declaration is accepted by San Salvador, Nicarauga and Costa Rica. The forces at Guatemala began immediately to march against San Salvador. President Zaldwar telegraphed an account of the situation to General Diaz, President of Mexico, and asked him to use his influence to prevent bloodshed. In answer, Diaz sent the following telegram to President Zaldwar:

"Your telegram is understood. I have taken the necessary precautions against any contingency that may arise. I have telegraphed President Barrios as follows: 'Your telegram of the 7th inst. announcing your determination to declare Central America one republic and assume yourself as commander of all the forces thereof, has been received. This declaration has been rejected energetically by your sister republic. These circumstances have created such antipathy to your course among Mexican citizens that my Government will be obliged to take immediate action to prevent the execution of your threat against the sister nationalities of this continent.'"

Active War Preparations.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAUGA, (via Galveston) March 8.—Active war preparations are being made throughout the country. The government has now several thousand men ready to send to the frontier. Strenuous efforts to resist Barrios are being made in Costa Rica, and a large number of soldiers are ready to move. Great enthusiasm is manifested, and confidence in the final result is displayed throughout. Probably some quarters of Guatemala will consider the matter before attempting coercive measures, and that a friendly solution of the difficulty of uniting the five states may be arrived at.

FOREIGN.

VARNA, March 12.—The Turkish authorities in the province of Hedjas have seized hundreds of placards distributed by the emissaries of El Eahdi at Jeddah, Dokah, Lith, and other seaport towns opposite the Soudan. The placards order the faithful to organize and expel the Turks from Arabia, promising that the Prophet will soon arrive at Jeddah and lead his hosts to Mecca where there will be such displays in the sky as will leave no doubt of his identity.

LONDON, March 12.—The Government has ordered the naval and military pensioners at Portsmouth dockyard to be in readiness for medical inspection. This is the first time such inspection has been ordered since the Crimean war. There is a report to the effect that the channel fleet has been ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Gladstone said England's relations with Russia in consequence of the latter's reported encroachment upon Afghan territory has not been improved during the last several days.

Fitzmaurice, Under-Foreign Secretary, stated the Russians had not occupied Robat Pass. In response to continued quiries the Under-Secretary said it was not desirable on the part of the Government to make public any further information.

Northcote asked whether or not the Government was able to say anything with regard to the Russian advance in Afghanistan. Northcote, in proposing the question, took advantage of the occasion to refute the wide spread impression that the Government had taken unusual steps to communicate with opposition leaders upon Afghan occurrences. Gladstone replied and said ne was unable to impart anything substantially to improve the information already possessed by the House. He could only assure the House that the Afghan question had the constant and untailing attention of the Government. Sir Henry Tyler, conservative, announced he had received a dispatch stating that Kassalar had fallen into the hands of El Mahdi and asked the Government if the news was true. Fitzmaurice replied he knew nothing about Kassala having fallen.

PARIS, March 12.—Further advices from Gen. Briere de Lisle, in relation to the Chinese defeat at Tnuyenguan, state that the Chinese troops numbered 20,000. They retired in the direction of Thuyenguan. Their enemies skillfully laid a number of immense mines, the explosion of which frustrated the assault of the Algerian sharp-shooters. The total loss of the French in two days' fighting was 463, including a number of officers.

DUBLIN, March 12.—The Loyalist members in the municipal council to-day resolved to present an address of welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressing gratification at their visit, thus proving a desire to put an end to the neglect upon which Ireland has so long suffered, and giving rise to the hope that the visit would be the precursor of frequent royal visits. The address will also express the hope that a royal residence will be provided in Ireland.

SUAKIM, March 12.—When the attack was made upon the ordnance inclosure garrison by the El Mahdi's men last night the rebels in answering to the challenge of the pickets, replied "friends." They then swarmed into the zereba, overpowered the pickets and attacked the guards, but hearing men landing from the gunboat Condor, they decamped, carrying off with them all their dead and wounded, except the body of their leader, Abdul, who was Osman Digna's standard bearer. Six British guards were killed and seven wounded.

CAIRO, March 12.—A dispatch just received from Suakim states that heavy firing from Osman Dignas' force continues this (Thursday) evening. The East Surry regiment, mainly composed of Londoners were returning the fire. At the time the dispatch was sent the bugles of the British camp were sounding a general alarm.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Official Gazette announces the German and English governments have agreed to appoint a mixed commission to assemble at Capetown for the purpose of adjudicating the claims of British subjects in German territory, between the mouth of Orange river and Cape Frio, and the claims of German subjects in British territory on Walfich Bay and on the Islands near Angra Pequena.

LONDON, March 12.—The relations between England and Russia are assuming a more favorable aspect. Baron Destoal imparted to Granville the contents of a dispatch from De-Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign affairs, in which it is stated the Czar earnestly desires a speedy and peaceful solution of the existing difficulty. De Giers denies that the Russian outposts have been advanced beyond the limits claimed as the frontier. It is reported De Stoal informed Granville that the movement of Russian troops toward Askobad was not ordered until their position on the frontier becomes threatening.

Autograph letters have been exchanged between Queen Victoria and Emperor William and the latter is using his personal influence with the Czar to preserve peace. Bismarck remains passive and has made no official representation to Russia.

Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, March 12.—General Grant is better this morning. He slept well last night and has been free from pain for the past four days. He is now able to walk up and down stairs at will.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Medical Record* of the 14th inst. will contain an account of another professional examination of the condition of Gen Grant, and will say: "The previous diagnosis of the disease of the throat is unanimously confirmed." After detailing a general improvement in the condition of the patient's system, the article concludes as follows: "In the face of all these general symptoms the local difficulty has markedly increased, and parts in the vicinity of the ulcerations are becoming more infiltrated.

The Hill-Sharon Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Superior Judge Sullivan was asked a few days ago to enjoin William Sharon from further prosecuting the case in the U. S. circuit court, and to declare the alleged "marriage contract" a forgery. He to-day decided he had not the power to grant the enjoinder.

Negroes Lynched.

TROY, Tenn., March 12.—Three negroes named Ambrose Young, Charles Latham and Frank Freeman were arrested yesterday charged with being implicated in the murder of Montgomery near the state line last winter and while udner guard at Union City last night a mob of one hundred overpowered the guards, took the prisoners and hanged them just outside the city. Their lifeles corpses were found this morning suspended from a tree.

More of the Sharon-Hill Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—An *Examiner*, Sacramento, special says: It has just been brought to public notice that the legislature has passed an amendment to the civil code, which it is claimed is in the interest of ex-Senator Sharon, bearing upon the Sharon divorce suit. It provides that an appeal may be taken from an order heretofore or hereafter made, before and after the final judgment, involving the payment of money, which affects substantial rights. This is to enable him to make resistance to the payment of alimony.

The plaintiff in the Sharon divorce suit, appealed to-day from the court's judgment, allowing the defendant to amend his answer, after a decision in the case was rendered. It is stated that should the higher court reverse such judgment, the plaintiff will obtain judgment for $5,000,000, which, it is claimed, is admitted by the original pleadings to be her share of the common property.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Manderson offered a resolution which he asked might be printed and lie on the table. It called upon the Secretary of State for such information as the department may have regarding the rumored attempt of Gen. Rufino Barrios, President of Guatemala, to seize upon the territory or destroy the integrity of the republics of Nicaraugua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rico, and report what steps have been taken by the Government to preserve the rights of the United States under the existing and impending treaties. Also to give what information the department may have of any interference by or participation in the present difficulties in Central American republics by any European powers.

Washington News Budget.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The cabinet met to-day. All members were in attendance. It is understood the session was devoted to considering the Oklohama situation.

Dominick's Roman Catholic church, the largest in the city, burned to-day. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

The treasury department has received information through the Department of State to the effect that a bill has recently been introduced in the Belgium House of Representatives to establish on cereals, cattle, etc., an impost duty at one franco per 100 kilogrammes on wheat and rye; two francos on barley, buckwheat, oats, Indian corn and beans, and one franco on oat meal, flour and grits; fifteen francos per head on oxen, cows and bullocks; five francos on heifers, one and a half francos on sheep, and three francos on pigs.

Texas Legislation.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 12.—The *News* Austin special says: The senate to-day, under suspension of the rules, passed the house bill providing that railroad companies shall render an account of their rolling stock to the assessors in the various counties through which the roads pass, and the comptroller shall then apportion between the counties. The bill goes to the Governor. Last night the senate, after a sharp and prolonged discussion, passed at midnight, under suspension of the rules, the Shannon bill to protect persons in the employment of railroad companies and those who may wish to become employes thereof. The bill was drafted by Governor Ireland, and provides that thirty days' notice shall be given persons in the employment of railroads before their wages can be reduced. Also, makes it punishable with a fine of not more than $500, and six months in the county jail, to obstruct or stop trains or interfere with railroad employes.

Supposed Defaulter Arrested.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—A young woman from Butte City, Montana, was arrested here on a telegram from the authorities there, as she came in on the Northern Pacific train for Chicago. She is supposed to be Mistress (defaulter) Adams. Tacoma officers, with evidences of her identity, are expected to-night. She claims her name is Hildebrand, and knows of no guilt. The case is quite mysterious.

Convicted of Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, March 12.—Simpson was convicted to-night of polygamy. He had a wife in England and married another in Utah. The English wife came on here and made a row, when the facts got out. One of the Gentiles drawn on the jury swore on *voir dire* he believed polygamy right under certain circumstances, and was excused on the same ground as a Mormon believers in polygamy.

Denounced.

LONDON, March 12.—English holders of Wabash bonds, at a meeting to-day, resolved to reject Joy's scheme for reorganization, and decided to have a most rigid investigation made into the affairs of the company and to seek the removal of the present management which is so violently denounced. Joy was not present at the meeting.

An Unwarranted Attack.

We are somewhat surprised at the statements made in the Butte *Inter Mountain* regarding Bozeman coal. Taking into consideration the fact that two weeks ago Bozeman coal was tested and pronounced by men who—if the *Inter Mountain* can be believed—now condemn it, equal in every respect to the coal from Rock Creek. There are many ways that the proposed legislation could have been checked by the Union Pacific or others without resorting to a libelous fling which is at once refuted by the fact that the coal said to have been tested now lies at Garrison and has never reached Butte. Bozeman coal owners stand ready now or at any time to have their coal tested by honorable men, and as it has been so tested, is used on the engines of the Northern Pacific railroad, in the boilers of all steam engines and in many stoves in Bozeman, the reports sent out by the *Inter Mountain* calculated to damage and cripple the coal interests of Bozeman are ill-timed and wholly false.—*Chronicle.*

Apples in Foam.—Take a dozen large cooking apples, paring, removing the cores, and cutting in halves. Put them into a buttered stew-pan, add the juice of two lemons, some powdered sugar and a little melted butter. Stew over the fire but finish cooking in the oven. Place in the form of a dome on a china or silver baking dish; over-lay the surface with peach or apricot marmalade, sprinkle with two handfuls of almonds chopped fine with two ounces of sugar, and bake long enough to glaze a bright yellow color.

LONDON, March 12—The Government has issued an order directing all untrained soldiers forthwith to be put through a complete musketry course.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

What the Doctors Say About Bicycle Riding.

Those who work the pedals of the graceful bicycle will, unhappily, find little to commend their favorite exercise in the columns of the medical journals. From time to time there have appeared the results of inquiries of the medical faculty into the effect produced upon the body by continued bicycling; and though a verdict may scarcely be said to have been rendered, the evidence presented proved, in some cases, sufficiently convincing to condemn the practice. The latest opinion of the subject is contained in a paper contributed to the London Lancet by Dr. S. A. Strahan, of Northampton. Neither Dr. Strahan nor those who preceded him on the subject condemn bicycling altogether; but when indulged in constantly and especially when the course traversed is rough or hilly, they agree that it leads to serious disorders. In the case of growing boys, Dr. Strahan declares that the amount of pressure upon the perineum directly affects the prostrate, the muscles of the bulb, and indeed the whole generative system. "The pelvis," he says, "is flexed upon the thighs or rolled forward. This rolling forward of the pelvis is slight in easy riding and very marked in fast riding or hill climbing. Now when the body and pelvis are bent forward, the ischial tuberosities are raised from the saddle and the whole weight of the body, save what is transmitted to the pedal by the extended leg, is thrown upon the perineum."

This result, he says, in irritation and congestion of the prostrate and surrounding prts, tends to exhaust and atrophy the delicate muscles of the perineum, and leads to early impotence. Many cases could be cited where races have almost totally impotent from immoderate equitation, as the Tartars, and partially so from the same cause, as the Indians. Like others who have written on the subject, Dr. Strahan speaks of the "disease of the Sythians," but doesn't tell us what it was. We know that they were a warlike race and continually in the saddle, and can only conclude that he means this constant perineal pressure reduced them to the wretched condition in which Hippocrates found them. Hippocrates says: "Their bodies are gross and fleshy; the joints loose and yielding; the belly flabby; they have but little hair, and all closely resemble one another." Yet bicycling is said to be ten times as severe on the perineum as riding.—*Scientific American.*

Nothing New Under the Sun.

That there is nothing new under the sun must surely have been the reflection of those who read the strange story of robbery at Portsmouth, which is described in this morning's papers. Some thousands of years ago King Rameses of Egypt—as described by Herodotus—got a builder to build him a secret treasure-house to which the King alone could find an entrance; but the astute builder left a loose stone and helped himself at the treasury when he liked. About ten years ago, it appears, a gentleman named Milligan, residing near Portsmouth, being of primitive ideas, thought that a "secret drawer" would be safer than a bank, and instructed a workman to make him a receptacle of this nature. Into this drawer, when constructed, Mr. Milligan poured some hundred sovereigns, and never afterward inspected the store until last year. In the early part of this year Mr. Milligan put two hundred more sovereigns into the drawer. The builder of the drawer seems, however, to have been struck with the same idea as the Egyptian architect of the treasure house, and went and helped himself as he liked, and to such an extent that he has during the year purchased some houses in the neighborhood. Unfortunatly the tales end differently; for when the son of the Egyptian builder eventually secured the princess and half the kingdom, the English builder has merely found his way into the hands of the police.—*St. James Gazette.*

Household Receipts.

Too hot an oven makes the whey come in your baked custard pudding. A very moderate degree of heat must be employed for all sauces and puddings that are thickened with eggs. This is why corn pudding, in the season, requires to be cooked so long, because the heat should be moderate.

Adirondack Griddle Cakes.—Mix together, over night, one pint of sour milk and one pint of flour. This is the secret of the light griddle cakes which so many fishermen remember. In the morning add one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful soda, two eggs, well beaten. Bake on a hot griddle and the result is a foamy griddle cake.