THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

BUTTE, APRIL 4, 1885.

"Riel's rebellion" is the way it is termed. The idea of a man with a handful of half-breeds and Indians undertaking a war with the British, in our neighboring Territory, is simply ridiculous. What he expects to accomplish, perhaps he alone knows. One thing sure, unless he mends his ways, he wil "rail" behind prison bars, or wear a hemp necktie. The people are not in the right temper just now to put up with a crank's doings.

Some interesting facts in regard to life insurance have receatly been published. From these it appears that since the system was introduced in this country in 1812, the amount of the money of policy holders, handled by the companies is $15,000,000,000, and the net losses by the companies that have failed aggregate $25,000,000. Policy holders have paid to the companies $1,282,563,000, and the total paid by the association in death losses, endowments and dividends, aggreagtes $900,000,000. The present assets of the life insurance companies amount to $500,000,000. What the companies have paid out, with their presene assets, is $138,084,161 in excess of the amount received from stockholders.

NO DANGER OF WAR.

The war news from Europe is gradually growing less important. People as a rule are pugnacious, and anything savoring of blood rouses them to the highest pitch. England cannot very well afford to engage in a conflict with Russia, knowing in advance that such an entanglement would mean business. She has enough on her hands at present, and the quill of diplomacy will take the place of the bayonet. Talk is cheap, and England is given to bluster, unless it be with some poor, miserable people over whom she can hold the upper hand. The Arabs, however, are giving her a better stand-off than at first anticipated, yet time, men and money, will doubtless bring them under subjection. Should it occur that a first-class tussel would take place between England and Russia, the United States would be the benificiary and while we might deplore a war between two such powerful nations, we could reasonably say, if you must fight, we will cut and furnish bait. So let them lock horns if they desire. The cranks on "over population" would in a year or two lose much of their argument. But there is no danger of war. Peace, sweet peace, will soon reign between the two warlike nations.

PLEASED WITH THE OUTLOOK.

Col. Samuel A. Merritt, ex-delegate to Congress from Idaho, but now of Salt Lake, has just returned from a trip East. He took in the inauguration and had a talk with the President. Regarding Territorial affairs he had this to say, according to the Salt Lake *Tribune* of the 31st inst.:

Col. S. A. Merritt returned home from Washington on Sunday evening, where he went to attend the inauguration of President Cleveland. To a *Tribune* reporter yesterday he said: "I had a very pleasant time while in the Capital, but I was not there during the whole time I was East, but was at my old home in Virginia. laid up with a bad cold for some time. I had Judge Rosborough's proxy as a member of the National Committee, which gave me the *entree* to the stands at the inauguration, and which admitted me to political circles. No, I was not with the Territorial delegation which waited upon the President, as reported in the dispatches. I probably would have been had I not been taken sick and left the city. On my return, however, I had an interview with the President by invitation extended by him. He asked me many questions about Utah and the situation here, all of which I answerd to the best of my ability. But he gave no replies which would betray what his policy would be. I asked him what would be done about the Territorial appointments—not Utah especially, but all the Territories—and he told me the consideration of the matter had not yet been reached. The names of various gentlemen in this city were used in the controversy, but that was all. I did not learn that Judge Hoge was an applicant for the judgeship of the First District until after I had reached Washington the second time. Judge Ransford Smith seems to have considerable backing in the race for this office. But no body knows what is going to be done except that the laws will be enfoced, not only in Utah, but everywhere else in the Union. Utah is attracting considerable attention in the East, and it may be put down that there will dot be much nursing of the problem. The President asks questions, but does not talk much. His declaration in his inaugural touching matters in this Territory, should be read in the light of his record as an executive in the various offices he has filled. I saw Attorney General Garland, and had some conversation with him, but I don't feel at liberty to repeat it. I never heard, however, until I reached home, that he had declared that no one who had ever taken sides in the Utah fight should be appointed to office in this Territory."

Col. Merritt evidently has his own views about what will be done regarding Utah, but he refuses to give them to others. He expresses himself as being well pleased with the outlook, and confident that the new Administration will do its duty toward Utah.

A SELF WILLED PRESIDENT.

The Republicans are free to confess that Grover Cleveland starts out well on his Presidential mission. Thus far they find nothing to censure, but a great deal to praise. It has been twenty-four years since a Democrat occupied the Presidential chair, and a great class of people came to think that the government could not exist under the control of any party smacking of Democracy. The young men who have grown up unuer Republican rule naturally enough imagined that that party alone was capable of holding the reins of government. They have been taught, especially in the Northern States, that the Democrats were a set of hyenas, bent on pillage and plunder; that their accession to power would be a national calamity. But since the election of Mr. Cleveland, they are beginning to see differently, and should nothing occur within the next four years to dispel the good opinion now entertained by the people, no power on earth could keep him out of the White House for a second four years should he desire to occupy it. It is evident, however, that Mr. Cleveland is not an aspiring man, and what honors that have been conferred upon him came unsought. During his Gubernatorial term, he proved himself to be a man of his own head, and thus pursuing the even tenor of his way, untrammeled by the curb of designing politicians, he not only won the good will of the best elements of the Democratic party, but also those of the Republican. He accepts the constitution and laws of the country as handed to him, and from his every act thus far, proposes to carry them out honestly and faithfully. He has a high regard for the civil service law, and will be slow to mar its effect in the matter of appointments. It is true, there may be found old-line Democrats who still hold to the Jacksonian rule, "To the victor belongs the spoils;" yet they must remember that this is an age of progress and that we are not living in "Old Hickory's" days. "Is he capable? is he honest?" is the test of the present time, and place-hunters might as well understand it in advance as later. Speaking to the point, an exchange says:

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has a correct view of the situation in regard to office-getting with the administration. The other day a delegation from his State called on him to complain that he was not displaying the energy and interest in the matter of obtaining places for constituents that he was expected to show. After listening patiently to their plaint, the Senator said: "Gentlemen, I have been twice to the White House on this mission, and each time Mr. Cleveland received me kindly, and after he had told me what he hoped to do and how he intended to do it, I should have been ashamed to put my oar in and break all his purposes to put my public friends in office. You can get some one else whe can represent you in this matter. I will do anything else in the world for you, but I will not go up to the White House and ask the President to break his promises and ideas of what his duty is in order to satisfy me."

DULL TIMES.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* of a late date speaking of dull times, says:

The hard times are not all in Utah, *Bradstreet's* reports that "the number of mercantile failures in the United States, during the quarter to end March 31st, will be much larger than the total during a like portion of any preceding year since such statistics have been collected." If, in the East, where the country is flooded with both money and the products which men exchange money for, times are so hard, it is not strange in Utah where the best trade has been cut off by the railroads, where there is only a local market for the products of factory and farm, and at a time when the metals are greatly reduced in value; if there is a general depression in business. It could not very well be otherwise. We believe, though, that the very crises of the depression is upon the Territory. We believe the mines are going to yield generally better than last season; that there is going to be a demand for grain in the East which will give Utah farmers markets north; that at least Eastern grain will be kept out, that there will be such a call for meat that Utah farmers can dispose of all they can supply in good condition, at fair prices, and that, within the next few months, a good many strangers will come to Utah to settle; and we have a hope that some new mines will be giving employment to men and making a market for supplies. Looking the whole country over, we can not see a spot, unless it be Western Montana, where there is any more activity in business than here in Utah.

President Cleveland has been invited to attend the commercial convention to be held at Atlanta, Ga., in May. He has not decided to accept the invitation, but Senators Brown and Colquett, and the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, who called upon him express the opinion that he will "put in an appearance." This is right. We hope Mr. Cleveland will "swing around the circle" and acquaint himself personally with Southern men and Southern institutions. He would meet with a hearty reception.

We presume there is no doubt but General Grant is nearing the end of his earthly career. The greatest and blavest as well as the humblest must yield to the inevitable.

A Dairyman's Association has been formed in Nebraska. It is designed to protect those interested against the spring floods. The Nebraska cowboys have a great aversion to watered stocks.

To-day is April Fool's day, but it ushered into the world one of the ablest men of his time—Prince Bismarck. The old chancellor will celebrate his 70th birthday to-day and may live to celebrate many others. Carlisle was also born upon the 1st of April. It is not such a bad day after all.

It is said that when Secretary Manning began running his pencil through the fraud roll he startled the office-holders, because they knew he would discover some of the crookedness that had been practiced. His first slaughter was of six officials in New York. A little howl was raised, but the wail died down when it was announced that of the six men decapitated one is an ex-alderman, another a ward politician, a third used to be a Washington correspondent, a fourth is a son of the loud-shouting Republican orator, Emory A. Storr, and the fifth had so little to do in his office that he rarely appeared in New York, but devoted his time and efforts to running a cigar store in Jersey City. He had once been removed because nothing could be found for him to do; but Senator Sewell succeeded in having him reinstated. The reform was not too early in setting in and cannot be too thorough.

THE BITTER ROOT ROAD.

We are informed that surveying parties are making preparations to locate a rail road from Anaconda to the Bitter Root Valley, and that probably the survey will be extended down the Bitter Root to Missoula. It is hoped there is foundation for the report. Butte must soon have direct railroad communication with some great lumber center. The almost inexhaustible supply of pine forests upon the slopes of the Bitter Root mountains indicate the nearest lumber center for this city.

With the completion of the Northern Pacific the heart of the great grain regions of the Northwest was penetrated. That industry is being developed as the country fills up. But while bread is cheap all building material is disproportionately high. What is now wanted here is cheap lumber. A road to the Bitter Root Valley would insure that desideratum.

The route offers no serious engineering difficulties. Greater ones were encountered and overcome by the Utah and Northern in its line to this city. It would pass through an extensive and rich mineral belt after leaving Anaconda and lay the foundation of numerous thriving mining camps along its line. It would find traffic in ores, bullion, lumber, wood, grain and vegetables. It will no doubt be built in time.

Railroad building is not considered the stupendous achievement as once regarded. The public now look forward to the building of a road as the necessary and inevitable result of settlement, and as a sober business and commercial event, and have comparatively little to say or think of the wonders of modern science in constructing them. This is natural. But our Bitter Root friends should agitate this enterprise. They want a road to give them direct communication with Butte. It is worth their best endeavors to gain one.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The resignation of the French Ministry under the circumstances is not a matter of surprise. The French people were not prepared for the defeat of their army at Lang Son the other day, and when news of the disaster was received the disapproval of M. Ferry's war policy was emphasized by the Chamber of Deputies refusing to vote the credit the Minister asked for. Of course the Ministry regarded the adverse vote as an evidence of want of confidence in their ability to carry on war with China successfully and the members resigned. A new cabinet is now being formed. Whether it will prove more successful than the old one remains to be seen.

Napoleon I who is supposed to know something about war, said the three great requisites for carrying one on successfully are money, more money and money again. France has these requisites, but she is extremely chary in giving it away unless she can see some compensation in the future for her outlay. This war with China has been dragging along for months. It may not be said the old ministry is responsible for this condition of things. It doubtless did the best it could with the means it had at command, but the slow progress made created an adverse party in France which wanted only last Friday's reverses to make itself heard. The downfall of the Ministry is the first fruit of its voice.

The Senate will adjourn to morrow unless some extraordinary business detain it a day or two longer. Mr. Cleveland has not thus far abused his appointing power. Only those whom he could not consistently retain in office have been compelled to go. He will now weed out other objectionable, but less important, officials at his leisure.

The Rochester (N. Y.), *Herald* of March 28th says: "Several shipments of copper have recently been received at New York from Japan. This seems a little strange when we have the most extensive as well as the richest copper mines in the world and they are all nearly idle now on account of the low price of copper. The less expeditious ways of mining, the poorer quality of the ore, should not, even with their cheap labor, enable the Japanese to put their copper on our markets, from which the European buyers have heretofore been largely supplied."

DICTATORSHIP.

There is nothing like being a dictator. But we are inclined to think that President Barrios has overreached the mark in proclaiming himself master of the five Central American States. While it may be true, "in union there is strength," it is not a fact that at all times people are willing to "join the Union." Barrios might have been more successful had he shown a spirit bereft of intolerance. People as a rule can be reasoned with, but when it comes to coercion, it is a different thing. With the same propriety Mr. Cleveland might declare himself President over all the British possessions and Mexico. His declations to that effect would not make him so. Nor will it in the case of President Barrios in relation to the Central American Republics. The project, however, of uniting all the five Central American states under one general government is not a new one, nor can it be said to have been always—or even recently—wholly objectionable to the states that now oppose it. Mr. Hall, the Minister of the United States to the Central American states, mentions it in his letter to the State Department of April, 1883, at which time the government of Honduras, Salvedor and Nicaragua rather favored it. Commissioners were about that date sent out by the governments of Guatemala and Salvador to arrange for the preliminaries of such a union as Barrios is now trying to compel. The result of their mission was an agreement on the part of all the states to send delegates to a convention, which it was proposed to hold in Salvador in March of last year. Costa Rica changed her mind and declined to send delegates, and in consequence the convention was not held. The negotiation by the United States of a canal treaty with Nicaragua is supposed to have also had something to do with the abandonment of the project for a union, and the neglect of the United States to ratify that treaty is now alleged as the cause of the revival by Barrios of an old scheme. There may be a little blood-letting before the controversy ends. Just what position the United States will take in the premises remains to be seen. It is evident that Secretary Bayard will not permit the interests of this government to suffer in consequence of their local difficulties.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* of a late date says: "President Cleveland has kindly granted the British Government permission to send an armed force across United States territory, and to-morrow or next day Minneapolitans will have an opportunity of feasting their eyes on real, live British soldiers. They are going up to Manitoba to do some Riel fighting."

Secretary Lamar, upon the announcement of the death of Ex-Secretary Thompson, who served under Buchanan, ordered the flags at half mast over the Department buildings and suspended business for the day. For this courteous act, some of our good Republican cotemporaries are ungenerous enough to attack the Secretary in an unbecoming manner. They call him an unreconstructed rebel and all sorts of ugly things. They seem to forget that we have a Democratic Administration at Washington, and that the several heads of Departments will run things to suit themselves.

Hon. Martin Maginnis in all probability will be the next Governor of Montana. He is a man of large experience in both Territorial and National affairs, and would make an acceptable Governor. Heavy petitions have been forwarded to Washington asking his appointment and we should not be surprised to hear of it at any time. Governor Carpenter, it is reported, has expressed himself as being willing to step down and out at any time, having no porticular desire to hold the office. With Martin Maginnis as Governor and Robert S. Kelly as Marshal, the Democrats of the Territory would be pretty securely entrenched and a faithful administration of affairs guaranteed.

It has just come to light that the anti-treating law recently passed in Nevada, was the result of a joke and an accident. The *Nevada State Journal* explains it thusly: "When the bill was before the Legislature for consideration many members voted for it more as a joke than in the interest of the temperance cause. The Governor, it is said, was confused as to what he should do in the premises, and went to San Francisco, leaving all the business of the office for Lieutenant Governor Laughton to transact. Laughton intended slaughtering the bill at once, but after the departure of the Governor it was missing, and before its whereabouts became known, owing to the ten days' limitation having expired, the bill became a law. The Governor had, by mistake, taken it to San Francisco in a bundle of other legal documents."

The recent Presidential inauguration is calling forth lots of reminiscences, concerning former Presidents, and coincidences and comparisons between them. One writer calls attention to some coincidence in the lives of Washington, Jefferson, the two Adamses, Madison and Monroe. "Each of them ended his term of service in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Jefferson was born eight years before Madison. Madison was eight years older than Monroe, who was eight years older than John Quincy Adams. Everybody knows, of course, that Jefferson and John Adams died on the same day, July 4, 1826. The first of our Presidents who wore a beard was Lincoln. Grant was the first President who wore a beard and moustache. Cleveland is the first to enter the White House with a moustache and no beard."

Silvery Indian names are not always what they seem, as a Georgia clergyman recently found to his sorrow. He christened his daughter "Eufaula," and learned too late that the English of it is "wet dog."

President Cleveland has just drawn his salary for the month of March amounting to $3,888,87. That he has justly earned it, few will deny. This reminds us that a man out in Ohio drew that amount every month for four years; but Sammy Tilden has plenty anyhow, let it go.

An exchange remorks that President Cleveland has never yet crossed the Missouri river. That's funny. Yet when we come to reflect, there are scores of good men in the same fix. It is pertinent to remark that he never yet crossed Salt River which is still fundier.

A liberal and virtuous policy on the part of our public men always has its reward. Hon. S. S. Cox prevailed on the Democratic majority in the late House of Representatives to increase the salary of Minister to Turkey from $7,000 to $10,000. Now, very unexpectedly, Mr. Cox finds himself accredited to that power and will soon enter into the enjoyment of his $10,000 salary.

The Baltimore *Herald* accuses that person Higgins of having visited the polls on one occasion "with a beard two weeks old and a bottle of whisky openly protruding from his pocket, terrorizing quiet citizens. Such an exhibition was certainly enough to terrify any sort of a citizen. When a man stalks up to the polls with a beard two weeks old protruding from his pocket, and in juxtaposition thereto is a bottle of seething, simmering Democratic whisky, there is reasonable cause for alarm. Men don't carry anatomical fragments and coffin varnish in their coat pockets on election day for fun.

Troops for Aspinwall.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In answer to a telegram sent last night by Secretary Whitney to the President of Pacific Mail Steamship Co., at New York relative to the number of men the company's vessels can take to Aspinwall without delay. The following reply was received this morning: "We can carry 200 men in the City of Paris to-morrow at noon and 600 in the Acapulco next Monday."

Secretary Whitney replied: "We will ship 200 men by your steamer to-morrow with tents and camp equipage.

Admiral Journett will leave for New Orleans, probably to-day, with an extra compliment of men for Aspinwall. This will place four ships and between 400 and 500 available men at Aspinwall for land service. As to Monday's steamer, will communicate hereafter. Men will be taken from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In reply to a telegram to Commander Kane of the Galena, the following was received to day: Transit is closed, steamship property safe and in my possession, also railroad property at the north end of the island.

It is advisable to send another vessel. When it was learned at the Navy Department this morning that the Secretary had determined to protect American interests at the Isthmus by force, there was considerable excitement among navy officers on duty here. A number of them immediately volunteered their services to go to Aspinwall. A selection of officers, however, has been left to a Board of Detail, which convened at 11:30 o'clock.

It is understood that Major Chas. Haywood, of the Marine Corps, who is in charge of the Marine barracks at Brooklyn, will have immediate command of the Marines. Naval officers of rank, however, will probably be detailed to command the expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Captains Fagan and Cochrane and sixty men of the U. S. Marine Corps, left League Island Navy Yard to-day at three hours nottice for New York, to sail to-morrow for the Isthmus of Panama.

NEW YORK, April 2.—There is a hum of preparation to-day at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn. The cause is said to be the intimation from Washington that it would be well to have all marine corps on this station ready for transportation to the Isthmus of Panama in order to protect American interests. If necessary 150 marines can be sent away at two hours' notice. The ordnance department also is kept busy supplying gatling guns and such ammunition as may be called for.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A prominent navy officer, speaking of the Panama difficulty and sending of a force from the United States, said today: "It is a subject of regret among naval officers that sailors, who will probably form part of the forces to be sent to the isthmus will not be as well armed as the marines, or even as well as the forces with which they will have to contend. Their arms will consist of short magazine guns, which will not compare in range with Springfield rifles, neither are they supplied with bayonets. Government officials are of the opinion that the transit will not remain closed for any length of time. It will depend upon information derived in the meantime whether any additional force will be sent to Aspinwall Monday. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has reduced the rate for taking tho men to $10 a man, including their subsistence upon the passage, and including tents and camp equippage. This covers about the actual cost to the company for taking them. The four ships-of-war which will be at Aspinwall by the time the Pacific Mail steamers arrive, have gatling guns for use on land, and a force of sailors trained to their management.

The President of Mexico Speaks.

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Galveston), April 2.—Congress opened last evening and President Diaz, in his message says:

"In regard to the attempt of General Barrios against the independence of the Central American States, there are especial duties imposed on Mexico by its honor and sentiments of justice." He furtner says: "I answered General Barrios frankly, condemning his act. The Mexican people have approved my action. Grave without doubt is the difficulty which this international emergency may produce on account of the crisis which now afflicts the public treasury. Nevertheless, the executive is resolved to sustain an attitude befitting the national honor, and counts on the patriotic co-operation of Congress to maintain intact the national honor and its interests."

Riel Still on the Rampage.

WINNIPEG, April 1.—The Stonies and Crees joined the other bands yesterday, and George Applegarth, a farm instructor, was killed. The Indians burned a large number of settlers' houses. All the buildings in Battleford were pillaged and burned. It is expected Big Bear's band and the Fort Pitt Indians will also join in the rebellion. Big Bear with 800 warriors is with Riel, who is now said to have 2,000 armed men but no field pieces. It is not known when Middleton will ordr an advance of the troops.

QUEBEC, April 1.—The 9th battalion, numbering 300 men goes to the front immediately.

OTTAWA, April 1.—The government is assured by Black Foot, chief of the Blackfeet, that his tribe will remain loyal. The report is confirmed that a large supply of ammunition for the use of troops in the northwest has been forwarded to Emerson.

WINNIPEG, April 2.—Dispatches from Battleford, where a good deal of fighting has taken place, show improvements in the situation there. A message received from the agent of the Hudson Bay Company says the Indians have left town and gone in a westerly direction. The women in the barracks are greatly relieved, feeling the Indians don't contemplate attacking them. Every precaution has been taken to repulse the Indians should they make an attack. J. Strong, one of the men in the barracks, wires that the situation is very critical. It is understood from this that the Indians are not believed to have gone far and that danger from attack is not yet over.

ST. PAUL, (Minn.), April 2.—In an interview to-night with Premier Norguay, he explains that the Indian tribes are being led to rebellion by the half-breeds through Riel's influence, but as they are all short of supplies they will soon yield to the military force now being concentrated in the field. Although valuable lives have been sacrificed and other such sacrifices are sure to follow, the trouble will soon be suppressed. "I am assured," he said, "That Riel has not more than 500 half-breeds under arms, who can easily be overpowered. Just now the Indians are raiding ranches and as long as stock holds out they cannot be expected to take active hand. In the meantime the military will overawe them in their depredations against settlers and will compel the latter to take up arms to defend their own property."

The Fate of Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A dispatch has been received at the office of the Panama Railroad Co. in this city which gives the following abcount of the burning of the city of Colon, or Aspinwall:

"The revolutionists have destroyed Colon by fire. The wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. is the only one which remains standing. The shops and property on the beach were saved. Stop all freights. We need six wharf-building gangs, material for the construction of wharfs, pile drivers, etc, Charter a steamer and supply it with ample provisions to sustain the gangs while at work Communication with Panama is entirely cut off.

Cable advices from Aspinwall received by Postmaster Pearson reports a serious loss of mail matter in the destruction of the city by fire on the 1st ult. The entire mail for the South Pacific despatched from New York on the 21st ult. by the steamer Colon was destroyed, and also the registered mail and ordinary paper mail for Aspinwall, sent by same steamer. The letter mail was nearly all delivered before the fire broke out. As accurately as can now be stated the mail for Central America and the Pacific Coast of South America that burned consisted of 150 packages of registered mail, 10 sacks of ordinary letters and 53 sacks of papers.

PANAMA, (via Galveston), April 1. Communication with Colon has been re-opened. The force sent from here attacked Preston on the afternoon of the 30th and drove back a small outpost. On the morning of the 31st a fight in the town of Colon commenced. Cannon were used and the firing was heavy. While the fight was in progress, a fire, the origin of which is not yet known, broke out. Preston, when he saw defeat inevitable, made his escape. Many of his men were killed or captured. the town is by this time in flames. Everything is swept away save a few Panama Railroad buildings on the north beach. All the piers except those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were burned. and all the railroad company's books were lost. The canal company saved its books and $160,000 in specie. All cars on the tracks were destroyed. The new town of Christopher Columbus escaped the flames.

Women to the Front.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1. — The government is in arrears to the soldiers for several months' pay and today the wives of the soldiers attempted to secure attention to their husbands' demands by appearing in force at the office of the minister of finance. Bands of women collected to the numoer of 2,000 or more at a point near the building occupied by the cabinet officials. At the appointed hour they marched in a body to the offibe of the minister of finance. Pushing past the guards they entered the office, and confronting the minister, demanded the pay due their husbands. Policemen were called in and tried to expel them, but the women turned on the officers and forced them to retire. The finance minister made a plausible excuse for the delay in paying the men, but the women declared his answer unsatisfactory and made a rush for him. He, however, escaped by jumping out of the back window.

Exaggerated Reports.

BALLOXE, Miss., April 2.—Exaggerated reports concerning the health of Jefferson Davis are in circulation. He is suffering from a complication of an old wound in his foot and rheumatism, which prevents him from walking; otherwise he is in very good health.

An Injunction Granted.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, April 2.—Suit was begun yesterday in the District Court of Alturas County to enjoin the threatened issue of bonds for $80,000 for the purpose of erecting a special building at Boise. An injunction was granted by judge Broderie. The suit is brought by a committee representing the tax payers from nearly all portions of the Territory.

The Infantile Match-Maker.

"Good evening, Tommy. Is your sister Clarissa at home?"

"Yes, sir; she's out in the kitchen popping corn for you."

"Popping corn for me? Why, how very thoughtful! I like pop-corn very much."

"Yes, sir. She said she was going to put a pan of pop-corn under your nose, and if you didn't take the hint she'd give you the shake."

Something besides corn was popped that evening.

Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, April 2.—At 12 m. today there was no material change in General Grant's condition. He was then very weak.

At 6:30 p. m. a member of the household just stated to a reporter that the General had considerably improved. The belief of this person was that the General may live three days yet. He is at this moment reposing easily on a sort of couch made up of two chairs, although he has lately shown some restlessness by walking up and down the room.

NEW YORK, 6:30 p. m.—General Grant took his own temperature and timed his pulse by his stop watch. He has gargled his throat and feels comfortable and cheerful. He has asked for the presence of the members of his family that he might enjoy their conversation. His general improvement continues; his pulse is 80, of fair volume; he is not suffering any pain.

NEW YORK, April 2.—About 8:30 p. m. Gen. Grant intimated to Dr. Shrady he would like to take his own temperature and also see how his pulse was. Dr. Shrady gave him a thermometer and the General put it in his mauth and kept it there for about five minutes. The General also set his stop watch and placed it in his lap and put his second finger on his pulse. At one time the watch seemed about to slip to the floor, but the General retained the thermometer in his mouth. Nevertheless. the General was able to take his own temperature and record his pulsations, and this feat was regarded by Dr. Shrady as indicating that his intellectual perceptions were quite clear and unclouded. When General Grant made the request for the thermometer. Dr. Shrady said: "We must hnmor a sick man, General," at which the General smiled.

At 9 p. m. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris and several other members of the family were about the sick man's bedside. Mr. Newman and ex-Senator Chaffee were also present. Dr. Shrady regarded the ability of General Grant to exercise his mental faculties and hands at the same time as very hopeful and was quite sanguine that General Gaant would pass a very comfortable night. Cyrus W. Field called about 6:30 p. m. Mr. Field said, "That he, (General Grant) was a man of wonderful vitality; despite his low condition, he is able to walk across the room."

At 10:30 p. m, General Grant was resting in an easy chair, after having enjoyed a conversation with his family for a half-hour. He has taken nourishment with apparent relish. His pulse is still steady and his mind clear. An anodyne has been administered for the purpose of securing early sleep. He has no pain.

GEO. F. SHRADY, M. D.

Gross Frauds Exposed.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Commissioner Black to-day issued the following circular:

TO PENSION AGENTS:—Investigations now in progress show that in some instances very gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the government through the instrumentality of clerks employed in pension agencies. You must exercise the greatest care in regard to the selection of your subordinates. The government, it is true, may be reimbursed from your bond for such losses as are above referred to, but this does not prevent the resulting scandal to the service. This message of earnest caution is sent to you to call your attention particularly to your own risk and duty in the premises. Investigate your agencies thoroughly. Take all possible precaution to cleanse the service of every suspicious or unworthy person.

JOHN C. BLACK.
Commissioner

Profound Grief.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following resolution was adopted by the Union Soldier's Alliance at its regular meeting this evening:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to afflict almost unto the door of death that great and exemplary man and successful leader of union hosts, our beloved commander and comrade. General Ulysses S. Grant; therefore

Resolved, The comrades of the Union Soldiers Alliance of Washington, D. C., herein express the profound grief that fills their hearts because of the affliction that has befallen our distinguished chief, and their warmest sympathy for him in this, his hour of sore trial, united with heartfelt wishes and most earnest prayers that the Allwise Ruler may yet avert the irreparable loss which a sorrowing nation would sustain in his death.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, April 2.—Gen. Briere de Lisle telegrrphs under date of Wednesday evening that the second brigade reached Chee at noon in good order. It was engaged with the enemy until 2 o'clock Tuesday p.m. Our losses trifling; the enemy's pursuit slow.

Le Paris re-asserts that China has accepted the French peace proposals, and declares that Mr. Campbell conducted negotiations on behalf of Sir Robert Hart. Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, was authorized by the Chinese government to carry on negotiations with France. The paper says that China decided to accept the treaty of Teantsin; also, the treaty of Commerce, provided that a months' armistice be granted and that the war indemnity demanded by France be abandoned. M. Ferry considered the terms acceptable with few modifications. The French defeat at Long Son occurred before hand yet Mr. Campbell on Tuesday evening imparted to M Ferry the Chinese reply, which was favorable, the Chinese only reserving certain details in regard to the date and manner of evacuation of Tonquin by the Chinese troops.

HONG KONG, April 2.—The French on Monday began an attack on Pheng Hoo on Fisher's islands, situated in and commanding the channel between Formosa and the China mainland. The engagement lasted uutil late Tuesday when the French succeeded in securing occupation. The French losses reported have been trifling, only three killed and twelve wounded. while it is said the Chinese lost 600.

A Kissing Bee.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Emperor William kissed Prince Bismarck several times during their interview to-day and tears filled Bismarck's eyes. Visitors have streamed to the palace throughout the day and thousands of congratulatory letters and telegraphic dispatches, including a number of messages from all European courts, have been received. Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky telegraphed their congratulations. Prince Bismarck this evening entertained 600 guests at a banquet.

All the newspapers publish warm tributes to the worth and genius of Prince Bismarck (this being his birthday). The opposition papers praise the chancellors efforts during the present and recent years to maintain peace among the nations and fulfill his duty to the Emperor and the German nation.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.
A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles.
E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

WASHINGTON NEWS BUDGET.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Henry G. Pearson, Postmaster at New York, Norman J. Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture; Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads; Edward Park Custis Lewis, Minister to Portugal; Geo. W. Merrill, Minister to the Hawaiian islands.

Alexander McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury; Wm. R. Roberts, Minister to Chili. It is understood that the President has sent to the Senate a message asking a suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, to be Minister to Russia, as the file of papers in connection with the removal of his disability cannot be found. It is understood that the suspension is only temperary. The President has also notified the Senate that he will send no more nominations in to-day. The Senate adjourned *sine die* this afternoon.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just decided an interesting point arising under the Chinese emigration act. Joe James, a Chinaman residing in this country, and who has embraced the christian religion, applied for permission to bring his wife who lives in China to this country. The Department decides under recent rulings of the United States Circuit Court of California that she cannot be allowed to land.

Among the nominations made by the President and not acted upon by the Senate are Henry P. Kernochan to be naval officer at New Orleans; James O. Henderson, Collector of internal revenue for the 11th district of Indiana. John T. McGraw Collector of internal revenue for the 10th district of West Virginia. Secretary Manning left Washington this evening for Albany to attend some pressing private business. He will be gone about ten days.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In announcing the result of the vote on adjournment this p. m. the Vice President said: "Senators, I desire to express to you my obligations and thanks for the kindness and support I have received at your hands. The Senate stands adjournd without day."

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The last message read from the President was as follows: "To the Senate of the United Sates: I hereby withdraw the nomination which was delivered to the Senate on March 20th of Alexander R. Lawton to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

(Signed)
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Official Answer.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The following is an official answer to criticisms that have appeared in different papers in regard to the lease of the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company: The new lease of the Central Pacific road does not in any way interfere with its relations to the United States government or jeopardize in the least the payment into the sinking fund created by an act of Congress. For several years the government transportation accounts over all its lines have exceeded its requirements under the Thurman act; so that no further calls have been made upon the company. Under the new arrangement the road will simply continue to do the same transportation as heretofore. The lessees of the Southern Pacific Company assume the payment of all interest, taxes, sinking funds and fixed charges, including the annual obligations imposed by the Thurman act, and, in addition, the minimum of $1,200,000 increased to $3,600,000 if earned, is to be paid as rental over and above other disbursements. The Government thus has the security of the Southern Pacific Company as well as the Central Pacific for its claims, and in this respect is better secured. The Southern Pacific Company does not own or lease any roads east of the Mississippi river. The main lines extend from New Orleans to San Francisco, with the Central Pacific Railroad and some other shorter lines in California.

A Good Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Miss Lillian Smith, a California girl aged fourteen, broke to-night one hundred glass balls with a Winchester rifle in two minutes and thirty-five seconds. This beats all previous records Carver's best time being two thirty-six.

Platt is a Favorite.

LONDON, April 2.—The Mayor and many of the citizens of Cork have signed a memorial to President Cleveland praying him to retain John James Platt as United States Consul at Queenstown.

The Boise, Idaho *Statesman* tells of a nice young lady, a little inclined to be eccentric, who has run away from her folks and fortified herself in a house numbered "444." She is determined to hold the fort.