The Advance.

A. P. MILLER, Publisher.

WORTHINGTON, - MINNESOTA.

Albert Sullivan, a coal miner, was killed by a Milwaukee train at Ottumwa. His head, an arm, and one leg were cut off.

The supreme court of the United States maintains the validity of the drive well patent, that has been in dispute for some years.

What is regarded as a very significant sign is the constant transmission of large sums of money from Vienna, Berlin and Paris to London for safe-keeping. That fact is in itself a more war-like one than any number of diplomatic or even military rumors they telegraph, to be contradicted one day and repeated the next.

The Pennsylvania legislature has abolished the state tax on watches, furniture and pleasure carriages. There, as elsewhere, the assessment of this tax has been unequal. Much of this classes of property has escaped taxation, and the perjury committed in valuing it is enough in volume to sink a nation.

Mr. Edward Atkinson says, and proves it, that "at the present time the average rate of wages in the United States in nearly every art which is of any material importance is higher than ever before, higher even, with very few exceptions, than at the worst period of paper money inflation in 1865-6 and 7.

Dr. Hollifield, a Presbyterian preacher of St. Louis, is going for the mind-cure with true marked vigor. He says: "It is neither Christian nor science, but bold, blasphemous infidelity." "It produces two different but equally fatal results," says he, "leading to austere asceticism on the one hand and to the grossest sensualities on the other.

Judge Hoadly writes to the Cincinnatti Commercial Gazette that he could not accept an appointment to the vacancy in the supreme court, because he thinks a southern man should be appointed. The south has no representatives on the bench at present and it seems to be conceded that she should have the appointment.

The immigration to California during the past year is reported to have amounted to about 100,000 persons. Southern California got most of them, and it is estimated that the money spent in advertising that section has returned, multiplied by 1,000. It is a good sanitarium but not the best for people who have to make a liying by the sweat of their brows. Other sections farther north are much better.

Buffalo Bill's wild west show in London is all the rage among amusement seekers. Queen Victoria and the leading members of the aristocracy have attended the exhibition and that of itself was sufficient to set the public current in that direction. Everybody who visits London goes to the show, and Americans, who would not take the trouble to see it at home, are filled with enthusiasm, and American newspapers fill columns with descriptions of it.

Lieut. John J. Shaw, U. S. A., obtained pay nineteen times on the same voucher, and then disappeared. He wrote from London, tendering his resignation, but the secretary of war considering all the circumstances of the case, declined to accept the resignation, and ordered Mr. Shaw's name to be dropped from the army register, knowing the certainty of detection and disgrace, it is a matter of surprise that any officer could be guilty of such an offence and yet cases are frequently reported.

Attorney General Garland announces that he would not accept an appointment of justice of the supreme court, and says that the president was informed more than a year ago that he had determined to retire from public place and public life at the end of his term as attorney-general. So this element is elimenated from discussion. Mr. Garland, in addition to the condition of his health, utters one sentiment that will meet with general approval. He feels that "; due the public service that, as a general rule, and other things being equal, one who enter upon the performance of the duties of supreme justice should have a fair and reasonable prospect of twenty years of active labor, before reaching the age named by the law for retiring."

In the last four months there have been no less than three hundred and fifty new banks formed in the United States. It almost seems that the profitable limit in this business must be reached before long. Yet there are few or no signs that it is near at hand, nor is it likely to be reached so long as money finds ready business at reasonable good rates. About fifty of these new banks have been organized under the national system. This is reassuring in view of the fear which has been entertained that the national banks are likely to be rapidly diminished by the payment of the public debt. Whatever may be the case in the large cities, it is apparently an object for the smaller national banks to replace the 3 per cents. with costlier bonds. Every dollar of note circulation brings in an interest revenue (including the 4 per cent. bond interest) of 6 to 8 per cent. net. Many banks, therefore, will find it to their advantage not to reject this additional gain, even if they have to pay 25 per cent. premium for their basal security. While this rate of profit can be kept up the calling in of bonds may considerably trouble the national bank system, but it cannot entirely overthrow it.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Our Relations With Canada.

The New York World prints interviews with prominent men of Canada, concerning commercial union with the United States, if not annexation. Several notable representatives, banking, farming, interest express themselves in favor of commercial union. The sentiment among the farmers is practically a unit in favor. There is extreme discontent with the dominion government of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and in the Northwest. Premier Macdonald says:

Annexation is out of the question. The Manitoba people formerly objected to the duty on agricultural implements, as they imported them from the United States, and the duty of course increased the cost of these implements; but latterly Manitoba and the Northwest have been supplied with all agricultural implements by Canadian manufacturers cheaper than they can purchase from the United States. I don't think reciprocity in manufacturers would be looked upon with favor in either country.

Death of Commodore Davidson at St. Paul.

Commodore W. F. Davidson, one of the best known residents of the northwest, died on the 27th inst., in St. Paul. He had been ailing for nearly two months and had suffered considerably from heart disease, which finally resulted in his death. A blood vessel in the head became ruptured and at about the same time partial paralysis set in. He was perfectly conscious all the time and remained so to the time of his death.

Wednesday morning his nephew, Col. J. Ham Davidson, asked him if he knew what the doctors thought about his condition, and if he was afraid to die. He calmly answered that he was not, and said: "Why should I be?" He professed faith in Christ, and said that he was ready to die. Wednesday evening he was no better, and Dr. Hand, who was attending him with Dr. Murphy, asked him if he wished to make his will. He said that he did, and it was then made. He was clear and definite in his bequests, and as he gave the points they were put in shape, read to him, and he then signed the simple but complete document. He named also his executors.

But ten minutes before the end he spoke to Dr. Murphy intelligibly.

Commodore Davidson was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1825. His father was a canal-boat man on the Ohio and other rivers and was also a local Baptist preacher. The boy early became interested in the work his father was engaged in and took quite naturally to the river.

In 1854 he came to St. Paul, and with him brought the Frank Steele, a staunch little steamer, with which he began his work in the new waters. His first work was on the Minnesota river. He placed his boat on the river, and later added to it several other similar craft.

He began some little time later the organization of a company to run boats on the upper Mississippi, and as a result the La Crosse & Minnesota Packet company was organized with him as a controlling power. This line ran to Dubuque. Later the Northern Union Packet company was organized by him and he then had about fifteen boats on the river. About 1858-59, the Northern Line company gave him marked competition, and then river war was on in earnest and was continued with much earnestness. The result of the whole, however, was the consolidation of several lines as are known as the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet company, of which Commodore Davidson was the president. An immense business was done by this company and it practically controlled the traffic of the river. In the spring of 1870 he moved from St. Paul and took up his residence in St. Louis, where he lived for about ten years. He then returned to St. Paul, where he has since resided. In 1864, '65, '66, his attention was called to the possibilities in St. Paul real estate and he invested a good deal of money in city property and held on to it and at his death it was valued at $3,000,000.

Edward Payson Weston, who excited so much attention as a pedestrian twenty years ago, is a reporter on the New York World and is worth about $30,000.

At a meeting of the National Brewers Association in Baltimore, the report of the publication and vigilance committees were read. The latter was an elaborate argument to prove that beer-drinking was conducive to longevity, that beer should be classed as one of the necessaries of life and that temperance fanatics were blasphemous when they attempt to prove that God commanded abstinence.

Mrs. D. C. Ryder of New York has discovered that her butler recently substituted paste diamonds for $75,000 worth of real stone which she owned.

At Rockville, Mo., John Vanderberg, charged with having chloroformed and ravished Miss Jennie Anderson, daughter of a leading citizen, was shot to death in the court room at the conclusion of the preliminary examination, by a brother of the girl. Miss Anderson confronted the prisoner and claimed to identify him. The judge had just announced that the prisoner would be held in $10,000 bail, when a shot rang out, followed in rapid succession by two more.

The president appointed W. L. Reid, o Virginia, to be assistant register of the treasury.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of congress approved March 4, 1887, relative to the industrial exposition, to be held in Minneapolis, the secretary of the treasury has issued a circular to custom officers, directing that no duty, fees or charges for customs services shall be exacted on any article imported for exhibition, except in case of withdrawal for consumption in the United States.

When the National Rifles of Washington were at Lake Minnetonka, in 1884, they were entertained at Minneapolis by Company A, of the First Minnesota regiment. They have never had an opportunity to return the compliment until this drill. Recently they had the Minneapolis boys up to their quarters and treated them to a luncheon. Before Company A returns to Minneapolis the National Rifles will give them a reception and banquet.

June 2 will be the anniversary of President Cleveland's marriage.

The treasury department has prohibited the importation of neat cattle and hides from Scotland because of pleuro-pneumonia.

The National Brewers Association in session at Baltimore, elected the following officers and voted St. Paul as the next place of meeting. Officers—President, William A. Miles, New York; vice presidents, Henry Clausen, Jr., New York, and Thies L. Lefens, Chicago; treasurer, J. S. C. Huhfel, New York; trustees, William A. Miles, Henry Clausen, George Ehret, J. C. Huhfel, New York; Joseph Leibman, Brooklyn; Gottfried Krueger, Newark, N. J.; Henry H. Reuter, Boston; Jacob Conrad, Philadelphia; William J. Lempl, St. Louis; Christian Moeslin, Cincinnati; Emil Schandein, Milwaukee; Thies I. Lefens, Chicago.

The president made the following appointments: W. L. Reid, Virginia, assistant register of the treasury; E. H. Lacombe, New York city, additional circuit judge in the Second judicial circuit, and Richard H. Schooley, Rochester, N. Y., commercial agent at Port Rowan, Canada.

Chief Officer Gay of the bark MacLeod of St. John, N. B., which arrived at New York from Buenos Ayres tells a frightful story of death from cholera in that portion of the Argentine Republic.

Robert Rathburne, traveling salesman for a Kansas City wholesale jewelry house, is under arrest at Chicago on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that Rathburne, in company with Louis Wilson and Samuel Harris, robbed William F. Hollingsworth of Kansas City of $4,000 in government bonds on a train coming to this city.

The celebration of the completion of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific, which was talked of as to take place on the summit of the Cascades, will be held in Tacoma on July 4.

Mr. O'Brien made a speech in the state capital at Albany and proceeds to Montreal there he made a ringing speech, again denouncing Lansdowne.

The shooting to death of John Vanderburg in the court room at Rockville, Mo., during his preliminary examination on the charge of outraging Jennie Anderson, is now believed to have been a horrible mistake. It has been shown that Vanderburg was miles away from the scene of the outrage when it was committed.

Commissioner Atkins, who has been in New York for two weeks opening bids for Indian supplies, returned to Washington. He states: Prices are higher this year than last, and that a substantial advance has taken place in all supplies, even since the lettings in St. Louis, showing a decided improvement in business circles all over the country.

A St. Louis paper gives an account of a gigantic scheme to concentrate all the cattle interests of the Northwest and form a company which shall control $15,000,000 worth of cattle and grazing land. It seems to have originated with the Wyoming Stock Association of Cheyene, and is the out-growth of the combination of the smaller cattle men into companies which has been going on for several years.

James W. Hyatt has celebrated his accession to the treasurership by giving $50 toward the erection of a new Baptist church in Camden, Pa.

The president appointed Charles M. Stafford martial for the Eastern district of New York. Mr. Stafford is a well known Brooklyn lawyer. He is a member of the King county Democracy.

A dispatch from Odessa, Russia says, that recently, while the czar and czarina were driving in an open carriage from a ball given by members of the nobility at Nova Tcherkast, a shot was fired at them from the crowd on the street. Great uproar followed. The man who fired the shot was so maltreated by the people that he was insensible when the police secured him. The culprit had in his possession a bottle of poison, six cartridges, a revolver and a dagger. He refuses to answer questions.

Morcom L. Seguin, manager of the Philadelphia Umbrella company, has left Philadelphia, leaving, it is alleged, a deficiency of $85,000 in his accounts. Before departing Seguin made an open confession to his friend and business associate, George C. Baker, declaring at the same time his determination to fly from the disgrace that must fall upon him.

Chief of Police McCrae of Winnipeg attempted to arrest a noted jailbird named Faut. When trying to escape Fant emptied two chambers of his revolver into the right groin of Chief McCrae. His wounds are likely to prove fatal.

The duke of Connaught has a fat berth in Bombay. He gets $50,000 a year besides his parliamentary allowance of $128,000.

The loss by the New York fire was nearly two million dollars.

Rev. Olympia Brown Willis is to be prosecuted for attempted ballot-box stuffing at Racine.

An effort is making secure the pardon of Franklin I. Moses, ex-governor of South Carolina, now in the Massachusetts penitentiary.

Three cases of small pox have been discovered at Los Angeles. The victims are all children.

J. Scott Richman and George Hubbell of Scott, and J. Hillsinger of Jackson, are presented to the governor of Iowa for appointment as successor to John Rodgers, deceased. The majority are for Richman.

In the case of Mrs. Mary M. Tollivar vs. the Wisconsin Central railway for $50,000 damages for injuries received in an accident between Ashland and Eau Claire, the jury at Oshkosh awarded $7,000 to the plaintiff.

The Canadian Pacific has made a rate of 75 cents per hundred pounds on barley and beans to Omaha, Kansas City and other Missouri Valley towns. American transcontinental rates, 85 cents.

Capt. W. S. White, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Wichita Kansas, and for many years editor of the Beacon, died at his home. He was married to his betrothed an hour before his death.

At Biddeford, Me., C. E. and E. F. Brackett, leading dry goods dealers, have failed. The liabilities are heavy, but the exact financial condition is not yet known.

At the session of the general council of the Reformed Episcopal church, at Philadelphia the following standing resolutions were reported from the committee on constitution and canons and adopted: Resolved, First that the Reformed Episcopal Church recognizes adultery as the only scriptural ground for divorce; second, that this church forbids its ministers to perform the marriage ceremony for any divorced party unless the person from whom that party is divorced has been guilty of or is living in adultery; third, that nothing in these resolutions forbids the remarriage of a former husband and wife.

The president has authorized the allotment of lands in severalty to the Pottawattamies and absentee Shawnees in Indian Territory.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly trade review of the 28th says: The most important news of the week is that crop prospects have decidly improved. In view of the great speculation in wheat and the false reports carefully circulated by interested parties, it is of service to know that our agents telegraph: From Wisconsin. "Local rains have helped the agricultural districts:" from Minnesota, "Rains throughout the northwest have very materially improved the crop prospects;" from Kansas City, "The prospects are excellent for exceptionally large crops." The cotton crop prospect is generally good.

Steps have been taken by the Racine, Wis., election officers to institute legal proceedings against Rev. Olympia Brown Willis on the charge of attempting to stuff the ballot boxes. Mrs. Willis is the leader of the woman suffragists of Wisconsin. The inspectors claim that Mrs. Willis, when her vote was rejected, attempted to force her ticket into the ballot box and was only prevented by the superior strength of the inspectors.

Postoffices discontinued. Dakota: Eaton, Dickey county. Wisconsin: Holet Park, Shewano county. Postmasters commissioned—Iowa: Sherman J. Holt, Minnesata: Medelia, C. Scott, Wisconsin: Beaver Dam, J. P. McGill: Prairie du Chien, E. Whaley.

Father Tosti, who holds a prominent position in the Vatican, will publish a pamphlet advocating a reconciliation between Italy and the papacy on the basis that the pope renounce all claims to temporal power.

It is officially announced that seventy-five corpses have so far been recovered from the ruins of the Paris Opera Comique. It is expected that 100 will be found. Twelve English people lost their lives by the burning.

The lack of money for running the courts caused by the failure of the general deficiency bill is beginning to be felt all over the country. Justice Miller expected to go out upon circuit work at once, but he received a telegram from Judge G. W. McCreary, of the Eighth circuit, which includes Minnesota, saying that Justice Miller need not trouble himself to come west, as all the money was gone and no term of the circuit court could be held.

Commissioner Sparks has recommended to the secretary of the interior that he request the attorney general to institute a suit to vacate the patent for the Rancho El Llano d' Beuna Vista in California on the ground that fraud was used in procuring the confirmation of the grant by the California board of land commissioners. The tract contains between 8,000 and 9,000 acres.

Secretary Bayard is credited with the remark that "certain matters can better be settled in October at the extra session of congress;" but all the official or semi-official information which can be obtained tends to confirm the belief that the administration not only has not decided to call an extra session, but that it does not consider an extra session desirable. Secretary Fairchild has said that the subject of an extra session has not been considered.

The residence of Dr. De Groff, in Hoboken, N. J., was robbed of $700 in money, $2,700 in Adams Express bonds and about $15,000 worth of silver ware.

Mr. Geo. E. Lemon, general treasurer of the local fund, has completed and transmitted to Mrs. Logan a detailed statement of the source and respective amounts of the subscriptions to the fund, as well as the disposition made of the money. All the subscriptions have been paid except one by Geo. W. Murray, of Montreal, of $1,000. The aggregate of the subscriptions paid is $63,034.45. There was one subscription of $2,000—Judge Hilton, of New York; 25 of $1,000 each, 20 of $500 each, 13 of $250 each, 11 of $200 each, 41 of $100 and in smaller amounts down to $1. The money has all been invested in United States 4 per cent registered bonds, with the exception of $13,000 transmitted to Mrs. Logan direct from Chicago, and $3,000 paid on a note against the estate.

Mr. Gladstone is out in a paper vigorously criticising Leckey's History of the Eighteenth Century, in which he covertly defends the National league. In alluding to the society of United Irishmen he says: The society was instituted for the purpose of reforming parliament by means of the union of Protestants and Catholics in a political body without prejudice to religion. Subsequently, under the force of circumstances, the society aimed at the separation of Ireland from England at any cost. Mr. Leckey in history has inconsiderately pilloried him for having proposed to abolish the income tax in 1874. He denies point blank that allegation of the historian that the proposal was intended to bribe electors.

THE RIGHTS OF SETTLERS.

Railroad Indemnity Lands to be Opened for Settlement—Order Issued to the Land Grant Railroads.

The secretary of the interior has issued a rule upon land grant railroads to show cause why the order of withdrawal from settlement of lands within their indemnity limit should not be revoked and the same opened to settlement entry. He says:

It appearing from the records of this department that orders withdrawing lands from settlement under the public land laws within the indemnity limits of the following list of land grant railroads are still existing, and that these several roads have either made selection to all lands to which they are respectively entitled or selected all liable to such selection in lieu of those lots in place within the limits of their respective grants, viz. The list is very long, but the following are these in which the people of this section are most immediately interested. Cedar Rapids & Missouri River, Dubuque & Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in Iowa; Southern Minnesota, St. Paul & Sioux City, Winona & St. Peter, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, main line, Brainerd branch, Hastings & Dakota, Lake Superior & Mississippi, Minnesota Central, Northern Pacific, St. Vincent extention, in Minnesota; Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Minnesota Farm Mortgage, Northern Pacific, in Wisconsin; Northern Pacific in Dakota; Northern Pacific, main line, Kalama to Tenino, Tenino to Tacoma, Walulla to Spokane Falls, Spokane Falls to Pend d'Oreille, Pend d'Oreille to Montana, Yakima to Ainsworth, Ainsworth to Salank Creek, Tacoma east 23 miles, 25 to 30 east, and it now appearing from said records that there is not sufficient reasons for longer continuing in force said several orders withdrawal, now a rule is hereby entered on several land grant railroad companies to show cause on or before June 30, 1887, why said orders of withdrawal from settlement of lands within the indemnity limits of their roads should not be revoked, and the lands therein embraced restored to settlement. Returnable before the secretary of the interior June 27, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A rule similar in all respects save as to the date upon which returnable—June 28, 1887, has been issued by the secretary to those roads which have not informed the interior department to what extent they are entitled to lands within their indemnity limits by reason of those lost in place of their respective grants. The following are under this rule:

In Montana, Northern Pacific; in Idaho Northern Pacific; in Oregon, Northern Pacific, Oregon & California.

WHAT MR. LAMAR SAYS:

Secretary Lamar is thus quoted:

My letter to the president as to certain indemnity withdrawals is only the first step towards a revocation of all indemnity withdrawals remaining in all parts of the country. I am fully convinced that all the lands which have been withdrawn from settlement at various times to allow the land grant corporations to select indemnity lands from ought to be reopened without delay for settlement, and this is what I shall do. Every indemnity withdrawal will be revoked by me without unnecessary delay. My first order on the subject simply clears the ground for the complete action on which I have determined. I shall revoke every indemnity withdrawal and open all indemnity lands to settlers at once. Within the granted limits the land grant corporations have certain rights to the exclusion of the people. This is by act of congress. Within the indemnity limits the corporations have their rights of selection only in common with the people.

INDIAN LANDS.

The numerous leases of Indian lands by cattlemen I shall sweep away. If they were allowed to exhist, the Indians who have made leases of this kind, for which there is no authority of law, would be induced to resist the law of congress commanding their settlement in severalty. I shall, therefore, give proper notice presently that the cattle must be removed and the leases annulled. If we have been obliged to use troops to keep settlers out of Indian lands, or lands held by agreement for Indians, then we may surely use troops if necessary to drive off and keep off cattle just as I have found it necessary lately to employ troops to tear down fences around public lands. I am not fond of the use of troops, but when the cattle lease men will not obey in good faith, I shall not hesitate to compel prompt obedience. The law of congress must be carried out.

MILITARY DRILLING.

First Day of the Military Drill at Washington.

Washington Special 29th. The competitive drill of infantry began a few minutes past 10 o'clock this morning. The competing companies were limited in numbers to 24 men each with their three officers and two guides. The programme of maneuvers was to be delivered to each company commander one hour before the time allotted for the corps' appearence, and the men were thereby to be kept in ignorance of the maneuvers they were to execute until the orders were actually given. They were to exercise first in the schools of the soldier (that is without arms) then in the manual-at-arms and lastly in the school of the company. Thirty minutes were allotted to each company to complete its programme.

Company A. of Minneapolis was the first company called. It was Company A's first appearance on any stage, so to speak, but Capt. Amory and his men were perfectly cool and gave a most creditable exhibition. Minnesotians were on hand in force in the grand stand encouraging the boys with hearty applause throughout their evolutions. Among them was Gov. McGill and his staff in full uniform, Congressman McDonald, Capt. Richardson, Senator Daniels, Major Straight and Judge Crowell. The company did well but failed to finish its programmee on time. The Eighth separate company, of New York (Seeley Citizens' Corps of Rochester), was the next to appear.

The third of the competing companies—the Muscatine (Iowa) Rifles, Capt. C. F. Garlock—was marched at once to a central position. The soldierly appearance of the men, their showy but tasteful uniforms, and the remarkable accuracy of their performance throughout, won them round after round of applause.

Company A, First battalion of Virginia troops (colored), and the State Guerd of Virginia (colored) appeared in turn and showed in their performances the results of careful drilling. The Vicksburg Southrons were escorted to the grounds by their band and were greeted in advance by the welcoming cheers of their friends on the stand. Their marching and general appearance was very fine. Company A of the First Virginia regiment was the last of infantry competitors. The interest in the day's proceedings culminated in the performance of the Keck Zouaves of Johnston, N. Y. Their skirmish and bayonet drill were marvels of precision.

Th number of soldiers in camp has been variously estimated. Adjt. Gen. Carnethen on being asked how many troops were now encamped said:

I estimate there are about forty men to each company, and we have about seventy companies. This would give 2,800. About one-third of them are from Virginia. The boys are in good trim for the drill, and there is every reason to believe that it will be an unqualified success.

Pope Leo XIII Denounces the McGlynn Rebellion.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York has just received the following letter regarding the case of Dr. McGlynn:

Your letter, dated April 2, has reached us, in which you lament the contumacious disobedience of a priest, one of your subjects, not only towards yourself, but towards the apostolic see; and anxiously seek to bring before the supreme tribunal of our authority the false doctrines concerning the right of property disseminated among the people, in private and in public assembles. We therefore, moved by these words expressed to us, with just grief of heart, and in the conscientious discharge of duty, have accurately considered the whole series of facts from the beginning and have especially seen with commendation your firmness, joined with signal charity. It has been indeed a great grief to us to see the rebellion which has arisen against your city, through the deeds of some craftily devised machinations and the open conspiracy of faction men. And our anguish has been all the greater since, from information conveyed to us, we have heard that there are some others of the clergy, imbued with the doctrines of this priest, who have not hesitated to adhere to him altogether, although the clergy generally of the whole and the greater and better part of the city gladly remained with unchanged will in faithful obedience and loyalty to you. It is indeed grateful to me and approved by us, that you have labored to crush, ere they sprang up, the vicious seeds of doctrines scattered under the pretext of helping the masses. Nor is it less to your praise that with long suffering and patience you have not ceased with watchful industry to calm proud and restless spirits, although they have not refrained from slanders and reproaches against you and this apostolic see. It is fitting then that you should be of good hearts, and with unwavering firmness apply all your strength to the work of the salvation of souls and in defending the sanctity of faith and discipline. Nevertheless, led by Christian charity, you will leave nothing untried, that with paternal benevolence you may embrace those who are deceived by this new doctrine, if they return to wiser counsels. We however, will never permit any injury to your good name and dignity, much less to the authority of this apostolic see, and we will not fail to make known to you through the congregation of the Propaganda timely measures for the correction of the rebellion. Meanwhile we earnestly pray the God of consolation that he will console you, venerable brother, tried by so many cares, and as a pledge of his divine favor and a proof of our special affection for you, we lovingly bestow upon you, the clergy and the people committed to your care the apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, on the fourth day of May, in the tenth year of our pontificate.

LEO, PP. XIII.

Supreme Court Decides the Des Moines River Case.

The settlers upon the Des Moines river lands, above the Raccoon Forks, received in the supreme court another set-back to their cause that leaves them practically without hope. Two weeks ago the case of Edward F. Bullard against the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad company and others, in error to the supreme court of Iowa, was argued, and on Monday Justice Miller handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the court below, and affirming also the title of the railroad company to the lands. The court goes over the history of the case. After saying that the action of congress could not affect the withdrawals, the court concludes:

The title of the plaintiff therefore rests upon the settlement upon odd sections of land within five miles of the Des Moines river, which were reserved from sale or pre-emption at the time the settlements were made. Two of the settlements, which are the foundation of the plaintiff's bill, were made in May, 1862, only a few days before the passage of the act of July in the same year, and one of the settlements under which the plaintiff claims was made after the passage of this act. The title was transferred by that act to the state of Iowa for the original purpose of the grant of 1846. The object of this bill is to have a declaration of the court that the title of the plaintiff under those settlements and pre-emption is superior to the title conferred by congress on the state of Iowa and her grantees under the act of July 12, 1862. If the land was at the time of these settlements and pre-emption declarations effectually withdrawn from settlement, sale or pre-emption by the orders of the department which we have considered, there is an end to the plaintiff's title, for by that withdrawal the lands were reserved for another purpose, to which they were ultimately applied by the act of 1862, and no title could be established or initiated because the land department had no right to grant. This proposition will be found supported by former decisions of this court which are decisions of the whole controversy. The judgment of the supreme court of Iowa founded on the same view of the subject as set fourth is therefore affirmed.

The Collision of the Celtic and Britannic.

The steamer Celtic, of the White Star line, which was in collision with the Britannic, reached the dock in New York on Monday the 24th inst. The officers of both steamers will say but little. Capt. Perry, of the Britannic, declares:

The Celtic was to blame in that she did not back at full speed, for that would have helped the Britannic to clear, or at least to lessen the blow, but there seems to have been no alteration made in the speed of the vessel.

Capt. Irving, of the Celtic, says:

Shortly after noon on the 19th, when about 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, we ran into a fog. I reduced steam about one-half and began blowing whistles at regular intervals. Extra lookouts were stationed and every precaution taken to to prevent a collision. It was a little after 5 o'clock when I heard the whistle of another steamer off our starboard bow. It seemed at such a distance that I did not think there was any danger of our meeting. A few minutes later the same whistle sounded again—this time much nearer. I rang the bell to stop the engines, but just then the Brittanic loomed up on our starboard, apparently trying to cross our bows. I ordered our engines stopped, but it was too late, and our momentum carried us into the Brittanic's port side.

The official list of the wounded and killed is as follows: Killed—James Finburg, Jane Robinson, James Greenalch, Adam Johnson; the last two missing and supposed to have been killed. Wounded—Elizabeth Wainwright, East Hamilton, Mass.; Mary Griffin, Southport, England; David Ricketts, M. Donoghue, address unknown; Mark Allen, address not given; William Lalor, Queens county, Ireland; Patrick Burke, County Mayo, Ireland; M. A. Bobinson, aged thirteen (brother of Robinson in list of killed.)

The Driven Well Patent Sustained.

The United States supreme court announced decisions in about twenty cases and then adjourned. Among the cases of general interest was the following:

Harris Eames against W. D. Andrews and others; appeal from the United States district court for the District of Connecticut.

The controversy relates to the validity of the "driven well patent."

The importance of this litigation and the extent to which the people of the country are interested in it are shown by the fact that the number of driven wells in the United States is between 500,000 and 1,000,000. The court holds:

First—That the grounds upon which it is sought to invalidate the reissued patent for the driven wells, as being for a different invention from that described in the original patent, cannot be sustained.

Second—That the invention had not been anticipated by others.

Third—That there is a clear cause of infringment. The validity of reissued patent No. 4,372 is sustained. W. Green is therefore sustained and the decree of the circuit court affirmed. Opinion by Judge Matthew.

A. T. Beedle against Frank D. Bennett and others; appeal from the United States circuit court for the Northern district of Ohio.

This is also a driven well patent case. Upon the grounds set forth in the opinion of the preceding case, the validity of the patent is sustained and the appellant held liable for infringment. The effect of these decisions is to make all users of driven wells not authorized under the patent, liable to damages for infringment.

Official Statement of Nihilist Executions.

It is officially announced that Andrejushkin, Ossipanoff Generoloff, Shewyoff and Uljanoff were executed for the part they took in the recent attempt on the life of the czar. During the trial by the senate, in the presence of representatives of the various governments, the following transpired:

Generoloff, who was a Don Cossack peasant; Andrejushkin and Ossipanoff, citizens; Shewroff, a merchant's son, and Uljanoff, an official's son, together with Gorkunoff, Pilludski and Lukshewitzshe, noblemen; Kantscher, an oficial's son; Valochoff, a citizen; Pashkovskie, an apothecary's apprentice; Novoruskey, a palm reader's son and a candidate for the St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical academy; Anaajina, a peasant and a midwife, and Rebecca Schmedova, a midwife, belonged to a crimminal society formed to overthrow the government and establish a commune by violent revolution. In 1886 they formed a secret circle for terrorist action, and resolved in December to make an attempt to assassinate the czar, for which purpose Generaloff, Anderjushkin and Assipanoff procured explosive bombs. On March 13, in company with Kantscher, Grokum and Volochoff who undertook to inform the bomb carriers by a signal when the czar passed by, they went to the newsky prospect. It was their intention to throw the missiles under the czar's carriage as he passed by, but the police frustrated their design.

All the prisoners were convicted, but only the five above-mentioned were executed. The others were banished for long terms

A gentleman who is on good terms at the state department says: I am authorized to state that there is no clause in the Russion treaty which calls upon the United States to surrender political refugees. The abuse of Secretary Bayard founded upon the belief that he had sanctioned such a clause is entirely gratuitous.

The National Drill at Washington.

The flag at camp Washington, was hoisted on Monday morning the 23d inst. The Washington Light Infantry corps of this district marched in and formed in hollow square about the camp ground flagstaff. Gen. Augur and his staff entered the square and the Chaplain invoked divine blessing upon the camp, the flag was hoisted to the masthead, the troops presented arms and the surrounding crowds cheered. The cadet band of Milwaukee, composed of thirty five boys—some very young—was given the place of honor and played at the ceremony of unfurling the flag. At the dress parade only 500 soldiers were present but many more would arrive.

The headquarters of the Minnesota companies had the appearance of a well-organized, well disciplined camp. Captains Bean and Avery expressed themselves well satisfied with the location and quarters and the men appeared comfortable and happy. Leaves were granted during the day and little squads went out sightseeing into various portions of the city. At the dress parade the companies showed up to magnificent advantage and were highly spoken of.

After a part of the day spent in the department, Gov. McGill and party drove out to the soldier's home north of Washington and spent a couple of hours inspecting the buildings and grounds. They returned about 5 o'clock and drove down to camp, where they were welcomed by the Minnesota soldiers. They stayed until after dress parade, and in the evening attended the theater.

The President and the Pensions.

President Cleveland, in a letter to Grant Post No. 13, of Willmington, Del., which had indorsed the veto of the independent pension bill, thanks the post for its action and says:

It sometimes happens that official conduct clearly demanded by an imperative obligation of public duty is made difficult by counter influence and inclinations which grow out of sympathy or by a disposition to follow with ease and comfort the apparent current of popular opinion. Those of our citizens not holding office and thus entirely free from the solemn obligation of protecting the interests of the people often fail to realize that their public servants are, to a large extent, debarred in official action from the indulgence of these charitable impulses which in private life are not only harmless, but commendable. While the depredations should be regarded one of the stern incidents of a faithful performance of an official duty, and while it should be endured with the resignation arising from an unfaltering faith in the ultimate justice of the American people, it is, nevertheless, gratifying to receive such expressions as are contained in the resolutions now before me.

Mr. O'Brien Has a Rough Time at Hamilton, Ont.

At Hamilton, Monday night, Mr. O'Brien spoke without much interruption, but on his way to the hotel at the close he was assailed by bullets and rotten eggs. A dispatch says. The horses pranced and a flash of light suddenly overspread a group of buildings where the men lurked. The reins dropped out of John Nelson's hands and with the exclamation, "My God I am shot," he fell forward on the seat. Crash, crash, quich as lightning and through bright flashes of flame sped the bullets from two revolvers until the eight shots had been fired. Mr. O'Brien stretched forward to look out, and as he did so a ball whizzed by his face and passed through the opposite window. T. P. O'Brien, Nelson's companion, who had been amazed and dazed, now grasped the reins and lashed the horses through the square into James street and down to the hotel, over James and Merrill streets. Here there was a hostile crowd who again hooted as the party within tried to open the door but could not. Mr. McMahone jumped over the door and drawing a revolver held the crowd at bay, while Mr. O'Brien and his friends were making their exit from the carriage also by the same uncomfortable way.

Abolition of Internal Revenue Districts.

The president has issued an order changing and consolidating the following internal revenue districts among others:

Nevada is consolidated with the Fourth district of California; Rhode Island with the district of Connecticut; Mississippi with the district of Louisiana; Utah is added to the district of Montana; Maine and Vermont are consolidated with the district of New Hampshire, the Third district of Wisconsin is consolidated with the First District of Wisconsin: and the Sixth district of Wisconsin is consolidated with the Second district of Wisconsin.

Under this order of reorganization the following districts will be abolished and the collectors there retired from the service:

District of Nevada, district of Rhode Island, Second district of Illinois, Fourth district of Iowa, Fourth district of Illinois, Eleventh district of Indiana, district of Delaware, Tenth district of Massachuetts, district of Mississippi, Fourth district of Missouri, district of Maine, district of Vermont, Third district of New Jersey, Fifteenth district of New York, Sixth district of North Carolina, Sixth district of Ohio, Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania, First district of Texas, Fourth district of Virginia, Third district of Wisconsin, Sixth district of Wisconsin—in all twenty-two districts.

Father Keller Released from Kilmanham Jail.

London Special: The court of appeals at Dublin has rendered a decision in the case of Father Keller, a priest of Youghrl, imprisoned in Kilmainham jail for refusing to testify regarding his connection with the plan of campaign. The court holds that the warrant for Father Keller's arrest was illegal, and reverses the decision of the court of queen's bench. Father Keller was released from prison at 3 o'clock Saturday the 21st inst. He was driven to the Imperial Hotel in the lord mayor's carriage in company with Archbishop Walsh and Timothy Parrington, M. P., followed by a large crowd. At the hotel he was received by Sheey and Cully, members of parliament, and a number of priests. Father Keller addressed the crowd from the window of the hotel, and said he might have been in prison until doomsday before Justice Boyd would have released him. In reference to his treatment while in psison, he said the officials had shown him marked respect. To-night a crowd of citizens are carrying banners, headed by bands, and parading the streets in honor of Father Keller's release.

Millions of Acres in Market.

Land Commissioner Sparks, in speaking of Secretary Lamar's purpose to revoke the orders of withdrawal of railroad indemnity lands, made by his predecessors from time to time since 1850, expressed the opinion that the revocation will result in 2,000,000 acres of land being thrown open to settlement and entry. The railroads which, it is said, will be most affected, and the states, territories and localities in which are located much the larger portion of the lands to be restored are given in the order of the interests involved as follows:

The Northern Pacific in Montana, Dakota, Washington Territory, Idaho and Oregon; the Atlantic & Pacific in New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande and Arizona: the Southern Pacific in Southern California; the California & Oregon from Roseville Junction, near Sacramento, in California, to the Oregon line: The Oregon & California from Portland to the California line.

Condensed News Items.

President Cleveland has mounted a high white hat.

Timely showers in Northern Dakota have lightened the faces of the farmers.

The Manitoba railway was completed to Ellendale, Dak., and a general celebration was held.

Justice Woods was the first member of the supreme bench in active service to die in Washington.

The president signed the commission of Col. Colville to be register of the land office at Duluth.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague was recently offered $150,000 for her Edgewood estate near Washington.

Consul General Walker of Paris will make Exeter, N. H., his home after he resigns his position.

Mrs. Alexander Mit chell it is said, may try to secure her dower and contest the will of her late husband.

Henry Swarts and Newton Watt, the Rock Island train robbers, were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Vice President Van Horne, of the Western Union Telegraph company, and his daughter, Miss Nellie, are at Napa Soda Springs, Cal.

Henry Riberback of Washinton, a member of the Greely arctic expedition has been appointed an inspector of custom at a salary of $4 a day.

The Canadian Pacific succeeds in obtaining the desired order from Secretary