The Bismarck Tribune.

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BISMARCK, - - - DAKOTA

CURRENT NEWS.

RAILROADS.

The Omaha line has received the first of five Pullman palace cars built on a plan especially or its service.

It is rumored that General Manager Hill, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, is seriously contemplating the construction of another important extension of his railway system from Pine City to Pelican Rapids.

Riley Gale, E. E. Sparks and B. Le Brun are justices of the county court of Scotland county, Mo., and a short time ago refused, under the ruling of the State supreme court, to levy a special tax to satisfy a judgement obtained in the United States circuit court against Scotland county, in favor of holders of railroad bonds issued by that county. This action placed these gentlemen in contempt of court, and Judge Treat sentenced them to three month's imprisonment in the St. Louis jail, for disobedience to the order of the court.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES.

Ex-postmaster Boyd of Houston, Me., was arrested for robbing the postoffice of money letters.

At Mount Gilead, Ohio, a furious fight occurred last Saturday between Samuel James, a farmer, and his sons, in which he stabbed his eldest son, James, with a pitchfork, it is feared fatally.

Advices have been received from Williamsville, Mo., of the killing of John T. Davis, sheriff, and the wounding of J. F. Hotten, collector of Wayne county, by the three desperadoes who killed young Lafarge and committed other desperate deeds in New Madrid county.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

At Bradford Pa., S. R. Hallon, Patrick O. Hara and J. N. St. John were terribly burned at an oil well. The well made an unexpected flow of oil and gas, which took fire at the boiler, enveloping derrick and men in flames in an instant.

An explosion of 100 barrels of Danforth's fluid, stored in a cellar at St. Joseph, Mo., occurred. The floor over the cellar was occupied as a saloon and billiard room by a colored man, and a number of colored men were in there at the time, all of whom lost their lives. The number cannot be ascertained, but it is variously estimated from fifteen to forty-five. Four bodies have been recovered up to this time, all burned beyond recognition. It is said that one white man was in the place at the time. The building was totally demolished, and instantly the inmates were all burned in the debris which was completely enveloped by the hot flame of the burning fluid.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Gen. Howard has abolished the Sunday blowout of the military band at West Point.

An emigrant woman en route from Poland to Glencoe, Minn., gave birth to twin girls at Milwaukee.

It is rumored that a parlor train is to be run between Chicago and St. Paul, commencing on the first of next month. The train will leave Chicago in the morning and reach St. Paul at 11 o'clock at night. No sleepers will be attached to the train.

At a temperance convention at Reading, Pa., iolent speeches were made by various ministers against F. Lauer, the brewer, at the conclusion of which Rev. J. N. Spear, who was on the stage, rose and forcibly defended Lauer. The person in charge of the meeting excitedly arose, seized Rev. Mr. Spear by the collar, and ordered him to leave the stage. Great excitement prevailed, and Rev. Mr. Spear hastily departed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A delegation of colored people waited upon ex-senator Bruce at his residence Saturday evening to congratulate him upon his appointment as register of the treasury.

It has been decided to send General Carlin, lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth infantry, to the command at Columbus barracks, and Col. Black, of the Eighteenth infantry, goes to David Island, N. Y.

A convention of representative colored men from every part of the state of North Carolina demanded recognition from the administration and passed a strong resolution to that end, and appointed a committee to present them.

Col. W. H. French, of the United States army, a retired officer, died in Washington of apoplexy. He was a major-general of volunteers during the war and brevent major-general in the regular army. He saw a great deal of service in Indian wars, in the Mexican war, and was a corps commander in in the war for the Union.

The president sent for Commissioner Le Duc to come to the White House. Le Duc put in an appearance, and the president told him he must have his resignation immediately, and it was written then and there. Dr. Searing of Massachusetts, his successor, is a practical as well as an experimental agriculturist, and the administration believes that the farmers will have no cause to complain on account of his nomination. Gen. Le Duc will remain in office until July 1, when he will return to his home in Hastings, Minnesota.

A Washington special says: there was a curious circumstance connected with the first list of nominations sent in. It is a fact that the president sent to the senate the name of Ross Wilkinson to be United States marshal for the western district of Louisiana, a man who has been dead two weeks. A Louisiana journalist informed the presidents secretary of the "physical disability" which would prevent Wilkinson from accepting the office, and in a short time a message came, withdrawing the dead man's name and substituting for it that of a very live Louisianian, Mr. James C. Weeks.

Senator Platt was in the vice president's room about an hour before he left for New York. It appears that as a member of the postoffice committee, the nomination of Elmer to be second assistant postmaster general was referred to him. Elmer is a personal friend of Platt's. Platt handed the nomination back to the chairman, Ferry. "But you make no recommendation," said Ferry. "No," said Platt, "I have none to make. I do not want it to be said that I am responsible for any appointment under this administration." Ferry took the nomination and reported the facts to the senate and Elmer was unanimously confirmed.

At the request of the secretary of the treasury, George L. Clark, chief of the pay division and fourth auditor's office, treasury department, and Wm. B. Moore, deputy fourth auditor, have tendered their resignations to take effect immediately. Secretary Windom declines to make public the circumstances connected with his request. It is learned, however, from authentic sources that investigation at the navy department developed the fact that the persons named accepted a personal check from paymaster Stevenson in settlement of delinquency in his account, and issued a certificate that his accounts had been properly settled. The acceptance of a personal check in settlement, as in this case, is prohibited, consequently the transaction was irregular on the part of the officers of the treasury, and while the government sustains no loss, the secretary deemed it sufficient ground for their removal. B. B. Davis of the fourth auditor's office will be appointed to succeed Moore.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Swedish government is being alarmed and contemplates legislation in view of the emigration which is assuming the portions of an exodus Several counties practically denuded of all able-bodied inhabitants.

A woman recently arrested has been identified as the companion of J. Ellersboaf, the chief director of the plot of the assassination of the late czar. A secret press, arms and explosives were found at her residence. The police, on Tuesday surprised a secret meeting outside the city, and arrested all present.

Father Sheehy and three other men, arrested at Killmarnock, Ireland, under the coercion act, are charged with assembling with others, and attempting, by threats, to incite persons to quit their employment. The postoffice at Skibbereen, Ireland, has been burned down. Patrick Doyle, a prominent member of the Killarney branch of the land league, and noted for the conspicuous part he has taken in support of O'Doneghue at various elections has been arrested under the coercion act.

Accounts have been received in London of the disaster to the British sloop-of-war, Dorterel, which was blown up in the Straits of Magellan, involving a loss of 143 lives. There were two explosions, the first supposed to have been the bursting of a boiler used in condensing sea water; the second in the forward magazine. The vessel went down, bow foremost, in eight fathoms of water in three minutes, and nothing was seen after the second explosion except a few planks. The survivors saved their lives by jumping overboard after the first explosion. They were rescued by sailing vessels and the yacht of the bishop of the Falkland islands.

JUDGE CORNELL.

Death of F. R. E. Cornell, Judge of the Supr. me Court of Minnesota.

Judge F. R. E. Cornell of the supreme court of Minnesota, died at his home in Minneapolis, on Monday afternoon, 23d inst. On Thursday evening of the 12th an operation for urinary calculi was performed by Dr. Christian Fenger, of Chicago, assisted by Drs. D. W. Hand, of St. Paul and H. H. Kimball, of Minneapolis, hoping that the valuable life could thus be saved. The judge's strength had been so reduced by the disease that the result of the operation was looked for with the greatest anxiety by the friends and family. When, in addition to the stone, an abcess necessarily fatal was also found, the case became without hope. Previous to the operation he had lain unconscious and pulseless, and after was insensible apparently to all surrounding. The surgeon in attendance entertained no hopes of his recovery; but on the Sunday following the operation of transfusion of blood was preformed, Mr. William H. Brown furnishing six ounces of blood to the sufferer, and he rallied perceptively, and hopes had begun to be entertained of his ultimate recovery. Up to Monday morning the judge had indulged that hope himself. He took his nourishment, and performed all his bodily functions naturally. About 3 o'clock that morning he was seized with a congestive chill, which proved too much for the already weakened frame to withstand and from that hour he sank rapidly. About three hours before his death he spoke to his wife and said, "I am wearing out fast." These were his last aud ble words, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon his spirit passed quietly away, no pain or suffering apparent. An autopsy was held by the surgeons, which disclosed the fact that he interior of the bladder was completely filled with ulcers, but that the other organs were in perfect condition.

Judge Francis R. E. Cornell was born on the 17th of November, 1821, in Chenango county, New York. He graduated at Union college in 1842; studied law at Corning, and was admitted to the bar in Albany in 1846. He was elected to the senate of New York in 1852 from Steuben county and served his constituency ably, as he did in all the public positions he ever occupied. He removed to Minneapolis in 1854, and has resided there ever since. Judge Cornell held the office of attorney general of Minnesota for several terms, and represented Hennepin county in the legislature at various sessions previous to his election as Judge of the supreme court.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Frank Gerrity Waylaid and Murdered in Cold Blood at Hudson, Wis., Sunday Morning.

Frank Gerrity, twenty-six years old, a peddler in tin ware, left St. Paul on Saturday morning and went to Hudson, Wis., and at night was found at a den of debauchery, called the "Pinhook Point," a covey of dens of pollution north of the city. As has been their wont for mouths past, a gang of young bloods had congregated at the different houses there for a night of debauchery. At "Mother" Cooper's place were assembled a number of youthful companions from Hudson. Serving at the den was one Theodore Rounds, as caller at the dances, Frank Shay, bar assistant, and Lizzie Wilson, one of the inmates. During the progress of the dance it seems Gerrity got very solidly into the good graces of Miss Wilson, much to the displeasure of Rounds, and for some cause known only to themselves as yet, the two concluded to leave the Cooper den for that of "Tute" Martin, some forty or fifty rods distant. This greatly displeased the madam and kindled the ire of Rounds to an unbearable extent. The twain had not proceded far when Rounds seized a double-barrelled shot-gun from behind the bar and, in company with Shay, took a cut across the intervening ground to cut them off. Secreting themselves behind some brushes, Rounds rose and fired, according to the Wilson woman's testimony, as Gerrity passed. At the sound of the gun Gerrity uttered a terrible scream, when Rounds rushed out and fired again, hitting him full in the face. His victim fell to the ground instantly, but attempted to rise again, when Shay coolly remarked to his pal, "Oh you haven't half done your work, he is getting up." Don't you mind, I have fixed him all right," was the hellish response to this remark, as both started back for the house. Gerrity, in his dying spasms, told the girl to hurry to town and tell Mr. Riley, his uncle, that he had been murdered. His associates then began to gather upon the scene, and taking in the situation, rushed to the city for help, leaving the poor fellow upon the ground alone, weltering in his own blood. A lively team was procured as soon as possible, and the sheriff notified of the tragedy. When they reached the ground, Gerrity was just alive, but breathed his last as soon as they got his body into Dr. Hoyt's office, where they had taken him for treatment.

Both Rounds and Shay were found at Mother Coopor's and arrested. Theodore Rounds came to Hudson about two weeks ago from Chippewa or Black River Falls, where it is said he led a hard, reckless life. He is about thirty years of age, and bears the facial marks of a low, brutish nature.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

He Will Make the Canvass for Re-election, and Also Platt.

Senator Conkling and his friends held a conference on Saturday night at the house of Vice President Arthur in New York city. Conkling announced that personally he preferred to retire to private life than to again enter upon the duties of senator. He had served his state in the senate to the very best of his ability for many years and he was ready now to step down and allow some one else to take his place, but notwithstanding his personal feelings in the matter he felt it due his friends to take their advice in a question of so great importance, and he was ready to sacrifice his personal feelings to their demands. He wanted it distinctly understood, however, that in case of again becoming a candidate for the senate that Mr. Platt must be united with him. He will be a party to no new arrangement by which he should be returned to the senate and Platt be sacrificed. A very careful canvass of members of both houses of the legislature was made during the conference, and the result was that the gentleman came to a unanimous conclusion that both Conkling and Platt could be elected.

It was the opinion of Vice President Arthur, and other gentlemen present, that both Conkling and Platt should go to Albany at once and personally engage in the contest before the legislature. This scheme was somewhat distasteful to Mr. Conkling. He said, of course I am in the hands of my friends now, and I feel bound to defer to their wishes; but I don't like the idea of going to Albany on this mission. However, it shall be as you decide.

Look Out for Rainy Days.

From the Springfield Republican.

The alarming thing about the rush of prosperity just now is that every body has settled down into the belief that it will last. It will not, that as certain as it is that there will be a killing frost between now and Christmas; but in summer Christmas is proverbially a long ways off and in the general belief in the distance of a day of reckoning men are rarely tempted to put out more sail than they could carry in a storm. Above all every man who lives by his week's pay, be it big or little, should remember that this crush of work cannot last. This year and last year, the country by immigration adds one in twenty to its labor. Besides the natural growth larger here than elsewhere, there will be at the end of 1881, 21 men and woman wanting to work and willing to work cheap where there were 20 at the opening of 1880. It is these small fractional additions to the total supply which depress prices and make jobs scarce by multiplying those who want to get jobs.

Insurance in Minnesota.

The report of Hon. A. R. McGill, insurance commissioner of Minnesota, which is now in press, states that the losses in this state the past year have been very much greater than the premiums received. There are but two states in the Union—Pennsylvania and Ohio—whose losses by fire equal those of Minnesota, and no other state in the Union shows anything like so large a ratio of losses to premiums. The report says the excess of losses incurred over premiums received amounts to $80,692,25. This amount, however, represents but a very small portion of the actual losses, including expenses sustained by the companies. The question for the next legislature will not be how to regulate insurance companies, but how to stop this great destruction of property.

CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

The business in open session was unimportant. Senator Bayard offered a resolution for app ointing a committee of two Senators to wait upon the President and inquire whether he had any further business to communicate to the senate. Adopted, and Senators Bayard and Cameron, Pennsylvania, appointed as such committee, and immediately proceeded to the executive mansion. The senate took a recess for an hour, and when the committee returned it reported that the president had 200 more nominations to make, and would send them in as rapidly as possible.

The following nominations were sent to the senate in the afternoon:

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary—Thos. A. Osborn of Kansas, to Brazil, vice Hillard recalled; Judson A. Kilpatrick of New Jersey, to Chili, vice Osborne transferred; Stephen A. Hulbert of Illinois, to Peru, vice Christiancy recalled; Lewis A. Wallace of Indiana, minister resident to Turkey; Geo. H. Manny of Tennessee, minister resident to Columbia, vice Dickman recalled; Jeremiah Rusk of Wisconsin, charge de affairs to Paraguay and Uruguay, vice Cadwell recalled; Horace A. Taylor of Wisconsin, consul at Marseilles, France, vice Gould recalled.

Alex. Boreman, United States district judge, western district of Louisiana; Ross Wilkenson, United States marshal, eastern district of Tennessee; G. M. Thomas, United States attorney, Kentucky; Rear Admiral E. T. Nichols, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, navy department; Geo. H. Crumb, receiver of public moneys, Ironton, Mo.; Thomas J. Jordan of Pennsylvania, Indian agent at Ponca agency, Indian Territory; E. A. Stone, Ohio, Indian agent for Fort Hale agency, Idaho; L. C. Main, District of Columbia, Indian agent for Lemhi agency, Idaho.

A. C. Wedge, collector of internal revenue, first district of Minnesota; H. C. Ripley, collector of internal revenue, sixth district of Michigan; Madison Davis, surveyor of customs, Atlanta; H. B. Taliaferro, United States Attorney for Western district of Louisiana; J. C. Weeks, United States Marshal, Western district of Louisiana.

The nomination of Badeau as charge de affairs to Denmark was withdrawn.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Immediately after meeting to-day, Senator Kellogg called up his resolution calling upon the head of departments for information as to the names of officers, clerks and employes borne upon the department rolls, the date of appointment, the State to which each is charged, the compensation received, and whether such officers are white or colored. The object of this revision is to discover the truth of the frequently repeated assertions that many senators and members of congress have obtained the appointment of clerks and other officers of the government improperly, having them assigned to States in which the appointees have never lived. The New England senators are charged with having jobbed in patronage to an extraordinary degree. The resolution was passed, though strongly opposed by Morrill and Sherman.

The senate went into executive session, when the following nominations were confirmed:

Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, register of the treasury.

G. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, commissioner of agriculture, to take effect June 30, next.

Abner Tibbits, collector of customs, port of Del Norte, Tex.

Thomas A. Reeves, United States marshal eastern district of Tennessee.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Francis H. Pierrepont, second district of West Virginia; R. Rowett, fourth district of Illinois; B. H. Langstrom, fifth district of Missouri; A. C. Wedge, first district of Minnesota.

J. M. Rusk, charge d' affairs of the United States at Paraguay and Uruguay.

Thomas A. Osborne, minister of the United States at Brazil, vice H W. Hillard, recalled.

Horace Taylor, consul of the United States at Marseilles, France.

George M. Anty, minister resident to the United States of Columbia.

Thomas D. Dunman, postmaster at Corinth, Mississippi.

Lewis Wallace of Indiana, United States minister to Turkey.

Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, minister to Peru.

Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, minister to Chili.

John E. Clements, of Louisiana, United States consul at Guatamala.

S. B. Talinferro, of Wisconsin, attorney for the Western district of Louisiana.

Henry C. Ripley, collector of internal revenue, Sixth district of Michigan.

Madison Davis, surveyor of customs, Atlanta, Ga.

The president sent to the senate the following New York nominations:

Stewart L. Woodford, to be district attorney of the southern district: A. W. Tenney, to be district attorney of the eastern district: Henry E. Knox, to be marshal of the southern district: C. D. McDordgall, to be marshal of the northern district; Charles A. Gould to be collector of customs, Buffalo, N. Y.

The list originally sent in contained the names of L. F. Payne to be marshal of the southern district, and John Tyler to be collector at Buffalo.

FRIDAY, MAY 20—LAST DAY.

Soon after the senate met it went into executive session and remained with closed doors until a few moments of the hour of its adjournment. When the doors were thrown open Senator Harris was in the chair. The galleries were empty, and the session ended with as little fuss as if the senate had only adjourned over until to-morrow. The customary formality of electing a president pro tempore was omitted, because the Democrats, happening to be in an accidental majority, were loth to take advantage of that fact for party purposes.

The senate confirmed the following nominations:

Walter R. White, of Maine, United States attorney for Idaho.

James C. Weaks, United States marshal for the western district of Louisana.

Albert W. Bush, of Indiana, collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory.

Thomas J. Jordan, of Pennsylvania, Indian agent of the Ponca agency, Indian Territory.

W. Woodford, Tenny, McDougall and Knox for the New York attorneyships and marshalships.

Glenui W. Schofield as judge of the court of claims.

Chas. A. Gould collector of customs for the district of Buffalo, N. Y.

John F. Drapo, surveyor of customs, Pittsburg.

J. H. Gray, collector of customs, Alexandria, Va.

United States Consuls—J. B. Glover, Indiana, Havre, France; G. F. Mosher, New Hampshire, Nice, France; W. B. Wells, Michigan, Rotterdam; M. B. Wharton, Georgia, Sonneburg; E. H. Rogers, Nebraska, Chemnitz.

E. A. Stone, Indian agent for Fort Hall agency, Idaho.

The senate rejected the nomination of W. E. Chandler as solicitor general. A vote was then taken, which resulted in its rejection by five majority, as follows: Yeas, 19 republicans, and nays, 23 democrats and Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania. The only other republican present and unpaired who did not vote in favor of the confirmation was Senator Mitchell of Pennsylvania, who withheld his vote from either side.

The Revised Bible and the Unitarian Church.

Rev. Edward Everitt Hall, of Boston said the majority of the changes made in the revised New Testament were unimportant and slight, but there were some which were decidedly radical, and especially so in their bearing upon the relation of Unitarian churches. "The three texts relating to the trinity of the Godhead, which people not well versed in theology have been in the habit of quoting in railway cars and hotel piazzas as establishing the three in one, have been stricken out. Five other texts have been so changed as to ustain Unitarian views."

Rev. W. C. Gannett, pastor of the Unity church in St. Paul, says: "As to the probable use of the new translation of the bible in Unitarian churches about which I have been asked, allow me to say the revision is of less importance to such churches than to others, partly because the bible is to most Unitarians not an inspired revelation but a noble literature; partly because churches have long used revised translations at the option of the minister. I have frequently found the pulpit provided with the usual version and a revised New Testament. Of course the new revision will be freely used so far as it seems better than others. I happened to use it this morning for a certain passage. In our church service we habitually use Scriptures, old and new, from many sources, Hebrew, heathen and Christian, oftenest, perhaps, the reading joins a passage from our bible with some poem."

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

Immense Sale in New York—Telegraphed to Chicago—What Clergymen say About It.

No book ever issued has ever met with such enormous sales as the revision of the new testament. It was published in New York on Friday and over 100,000 copies were sold. In Boston 20,000 were sold on that day, and about the same number in Philadelphia, while publishers were unable to supply one tenth of the orders from other places. Friday night last the Western Union Telegraph company received from New York direct, for the Chicago newspapers of Saturday alone, 103,436 words of special dispatches, 99,658 of which were parts of the revision.

On Sunday the work was made the subject of numerous discourses in the larger cities. Henry Ward Beecher said that as far as he had read he was highly pleased with the work of the revisers; that he agreed substantially with the the changes made, in fact had for many years been using many of these changes in his pulpit. He disapproved, however, of the substitution of the word servant for slave, used in King James' version, as the translation of doailos. He was not one of these absolutionists who believed slavery was not recognized in the scriptures. He thinks the revision will be very generally accepted.

At Philadelphia, in most of the Protestant churches clergymen referred to the revised New Testament. Their views in most cases are strongly in favor of it as a valuable work, which will throw light upon many doubtful matters. In one or two instances the work was condemned.

Rev. Henry C. Potter of Grace Church, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. J. P. Newman of the Central Methodist church, Rev. W. W. Bawdish of the Methodist church, Rev. W. M. Danis, Congregational church, Dr. Howard Crosby, favored the revision and thought it would be eventually adopted as the standard version.

Rev. Edward W. Gilman of New York, one of the secretaries of the American Bible society, said if, after a trial, the new version is approved by public opinion—if Christian people desire it there was nothing in the way of an amendment to their constitution to enable them to circulate the book. The society is not in any way opposed to the new revision, and many of its members are interested in it. At present the society is a looker on.

Rev. Dr. John J. Newman, Dr. Thomas Armitage, Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers of the Reformed Dutch church, New York, were not satisfied that benefits would accrue from the revision.

In St. Paul, various clergymen were interviewed with the following results:

Rev. Mr. Breed of the House of Hope said, no formality is required for introducing the new bible into the Presbyterian churches. When it it is ready and a sufficient number of copies are received, so that there will be no confusion or inconvenience, it will go into general use in the churches without any particular command or authority.

Rev. Dr. Dana of the Plymouth, congregational church, was inclined to think the commission which has produced this new translation, has done its work with such wisdom and in such a careful, scholarly way, that the result will be satisfactory to all branches of the Christian church.

Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Christ church (Episcopalian), rounds his objection upon the fact that the time for a revision has not come, new manuscript are constantly being found which threw more or less light on the sacred book. This being the case, he thinks the church should wait till all information that can be had has been obtained. This is his principal objection, briefly stated. It is not probable that the new Bible will be used in the Episcopal churches until its use has been authoriz d by a general convention of the churches.

Rev. Dr. Thomas of St. Paul's church (Episcopalian) said the action of the Protestant Episcopal Church will depend largely upon that of the church of England. Should she reject the revision, there would be little hope of its adoption here under the most favorable circumstances, no definite action can be taken before 1886. The subject will probably be brought before the next general convention of the church, in 1882, as this is the only body capable of acting upon it. A committee will then be appointed to consider the new revision and the propriety of its adoption. This committee cannot report until three years later, when the decision of the church will be made.

Rev. L. G. Smith of the First Methodist church, said that so far as he had studied the new readings they met with his approbation and believed them to be in full sympathy with the divine word, and the production of the finest scholarship of the nineteenth century. He believed the work well done, and that in two or three years the new Bible would replace King James' version in official use.

Rev. Edward D. Neill, president of Macalester college, is pleased with the revision, because it more faithfully reflects the Greek, than the translation of the days of James I. The more it is examined, the more it will be approved, and ultimately will be used in the pulpit.

Rev. Dr. Daniel Stewart, pastor of Park Avenue Presbyterian church, in Minneapolis, said the new version was a good one, a better one than the old, and one destined to supersede it in time he thought entirely probable; but for himself, he should probably adhere both in pulpit and for his own reading to the old and loved one that he had known and studied. He thought it would be a valuable aid to clergymen and that every minister would have a copy, at least, on his study table, to which he would refer in cases where the meaning was obscure or doubtful.

Rev. Dr. Beattie, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, of Minneapolis, thought it would be a valuable auxiliary to the library of the biblical student, as it could not very well help being, from the amount and extent of learning and ability in the commission that had so long been at work, and assisted in their work by the late and valuable discoveries of manuscript and contemporary facts of biblical times. Its adoption by churches was entirely an optional and individual matter, but it would probably be another generation before the new Bible would supersede the old, even if it ever does.

Rev. John Wood, who is supplying the pulpit of Andrew Presbyterian church, in Minneapolis, did not think skepticism could derive any comfort from the changes. The very fact that the commission comprised nearly all shades of religious belief, and that no reading was adopted without the almost unanimous consent of the commission on both sides of the waler; and, further, that the result of all this is a Bible substantially like the old and acceptable to them all, would go very far towards convincing the skeptical. Its publication at this time and under these circumstances, and the critical discussion likely to be awakened, would revive the interests of the people at large in the book, and was claculated to do a great deal of good.

A Drive at Col. Bob Ingersoll.

Washington Telegram.

The commissioners of the district received a letter from W. H. Tenney, of Georgetown, which says: "I notice R. G. Ingersoll lectures on Sunday for pay. You compel a firm, of which I am a member, to stop our mill one day in seven. You also require theatres and other places of amusement to be closed on Sunday, also places of business and restaurants. Is Ingersoll, because he is a gentleman of considerable talent and delivers amusing lectures, entitled to special privileges? The same objection would apply to Henry Ward Beecher or other clergymen delivering lectures on the Sabbath where a fee was charged for admission." The commissioners acknowledged the receipt of the letter and state that it will receive attention.

EX-PRESIDENT U. S. GRANT.

A Very Remarkable Letter in Regard to the Conkling Business, in Which the General Makes Some Statements Which Are Controverted by the Record.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The following letter from ex-President Grant to Senator Jones, of Nevada, is published here:

CITY OF MEXICO, April 24.—My Dear Senator: I see by the latest dispatches received here from the capital of our country, that the deadlock in organizing the senate has not been broken, and that nothing has been done by the president to allay the bitterness which must be engendered by his most recent appointments. When the first batch of nominations for New York was sent, I was delighted. I believed, then the president had determined to recognize the Republican party, without affectation; but his nomination to-day convinces me that the first act was but a spurt of a deep-laid scheme by somebody to punish prominent leaders for being openly friendly to me. I cannot believe that Gen Garfield is the author of this policy. I gave him credit for being too big a man to descend to such means for the punishment of men who gave him a hearty support in his election, and who are disposed to give him the same support now, for the offense of having had former preference for some one else for the office which he now holds. But Garfield is presidunt, and is responsible for all the acts of the administration. Conkling and Platt are chosen senators from the great State of New York, and that, too, against all the administration, created by the same party that elected them. This should give them all the stronger claim to be consulted in the matter of appointments in their State. When it came to

FILLING THE MOST INFLUENTIAL OFFICE

in their State without consulting these senators, it was a great mistake. When he selects the most offensive man to be found, it becomes an insult, and ought to be resented to the bitter end. I sincerely hope the president will see this and correct his mistake himself, and restore harmony to the party. He owes this to himself and to those without whom he could not have been elected. Nobody believes that he could have carried the State of New York without the active support of her senators. Their passive support would not have answered. Without the State of New York, Gen. Garfield would not now be president. His rewarding Robertson is not only offensive to the New York senators, but it is offensive to New York Republicans. The change of Badeau and Cramer, the two appointments in which I feel a strong personal interest, was very distasteful to me. The first, because of our personal relations, and my wish that he should be kept where he is. The office would support him until he finishes some work he is engaged upon, and which he could do without interfering with his public duties. The second, because it was at the expense of removing a son of my old secretary of state, who probably never had his superior, certainly never for moral worth, in that department. It is true Fish resigned, but he did this from a sense of honor, supposing it to be the duty of representatives abroad to give a new administration an opportunity of saying whether they were wanted or not.

Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. J. P. Jones, United States Senator.

AN EXPLANATION CALLED OUT.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Gen. Grant's letter to Senator Jones, published in New York today, has elicited the following authoritative statement regarding the circumstances attending Fish's retirement from the diplomatic service, and selection of Mr. Cramer to succeed him as charge d'affairs of the United States at Berne: When Grant was in Washington in March, or shortly after President Garfield's inauguration, he made several requests of the president, of which the latter made a written memorandum in Gen. Grant's presence. The request in regard to Mr. Cramer was that he might be transferred from Denmark to a more southerly climate. As Gen. Grant specified that he did not ask a higher grade, only a milder climate, the resignation of Mr. N. Fish from the Swiss mission, the same grade as Denmark, opened the way for complying with Gen. Grant's request, and the president promptly availed himself of it, in supposed compliance with Gen. Grant's earnest wish, personally expressed. In regard to the resignation of Mr. Fish from the Swiss mission, papers on file in the diplomatic bureau of state documents, show the following facts: On February 13 last, Mr. Fish, charge d'affaires of the United States at Berne, Switzerland, sent to Mr. Evarts, secretary of state, the following:

I enclose herewith a dispatch tendering my resignation. I feel I can no longer retain the position here with justice to myself and family. When I accepted it, I hoped it would be soon returned to its former rank and pay, and you were kind enough to lead to believe that upon such restoration, I should be retained in office. I know what a flood of applications the announcement of my resignation would create, and therefore to protect the department from them, I send my resignation in unnumbered dispatches to you.

LETTER TO BLAINE.

On March 7, in a communication addressed to Blaine, Mr. Fish wrote as follows:

On the 13th ult. I addressed your eminent predecessor in office a dispatch marked "separate," which I enclosed in a private letter to Mr. Evarts. My reasons for so declaring were solely to protect the department from possible and almost inevitable annoyance, which disclosure of its contents might impress on the department. I have the honor now to enclose herewith a copy of the same, and I now for the first time place the same on file here. I shall await your wishes as to the time when I may be relieved from duty here, but I hope I may have timely notice by cable concerning the time when I may expect my letter of recall.

FISH'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION,

referred to in the foregoing note to Secretary Blaine is given in full. It is dispatch marked separate and was duplicated to Blaine. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES LEGATION, BERNE, Feb. 13, 1881.—Sir: In order that President Garfield may be free to select any representative he may desire to fill this mission, I have the honor to tender herewith; through you, my resignation of the office, to take effect March 4th next, or as soon thereafter as my successor may be appointed. I beg that you will assure President Garfield that my action is prompted by no want of sympathy for his administration, and that on the contrary I should be most happy to contribute my heartiest support thereto in any capacity suited to my abilities, and that he would find that whether in private life or official position, no more zealous supporte of the great principles which the people of the United States have endorsed in his election. In thus tendering my resignation permit me to thank you and the gentlemen of your department for many courtesies and marks of consideration which, during a period of nearly ten years, has been extended me. It is with regret I thus seek to be relieved from duty here, but I feel that the time has come when, in justice to myself, I should have a more important position, if I am to remain in the service, or that I should find some more renumerative employment by leaving it. I respectfully request that I be informed when it be most agreeable to relieve me. I have the honor to be sir, your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS FISH.

BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE.

Secretary Blaine formally accepted Fish's resignation in the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1881.

Nicholas Fish, Esq.:

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 361, of the 7th inst., in which you tender your resignation of the post of charge d'affairs of the United States to Berne. In accepting your resignation the president desires me to express to you the high sense with which he entertains of the able and faithful manner in which you have represented the interests of the United States at Berne during the continuance of your term of office, and thank you at the same time for the sentiments you express in reference to his administration. Informing you that Mr. Cramer, now at Copenhagen, has been appointed to succeed you as charge d'affairs to Switzerland, also that the letter of recall will be sent you by an early mail, I am, sir, etc.,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

On April 4, several days before Secretary Blaine's letter accepting the resignation had reached Mr. Fish, the secretary, having received intimation that Fish would be glad to remain in the diplomatic service, offered him the mission to Denmark, which is of the same grade as Switzerland. Blaine made the offer by cable in these words: "Would it be agreeable to you to go to Denmark?" Fish answered the same day by cable as follows: "No, thank you. Want promotion." On the succeeding day, April 5, Fish again cabled Secretary Blaine as follows: "Can I have Berlin?" As the administration was unable to tender Fish the Berlin mission and as he had declined Denmark the corresponcence ceased.

A young gentleman who is much given to boasting about his "tone" was recently sitting at a table in Minneapolis. He gave to several literary gentlemen much information about literature, told one or two artists how to paint, and, not unwilling to patronize his hostess, told her how to improve her soup. When the lamb with mint sauce was served he said, "That is right. Mint sauce always brings out the real taste of the sheep. Jelly, however, makes it taste a little more muttony."

The Kate Greenaway is the name of a new juvenile hat which has a brim of fine kilt plaiting bordered with cream lace and is very soft and becoming.

VENTRILOQUISM.

Some of the Pranks Which Ventriloquists Have Played on Their Fellow Men.

Interview with Professor Owen Dixon.

"Who were the greatest ventriloquists?"

"Well, there was an old Athenian named Eurykles, who is spoken of in history as master of the art. Then there were Professor Alexandre and Louis Brabout, of modern times. They were both Frenchmen. Brabout lived in the fourteenth century, I believe, and was said to be the best ventriloquist the world ever knew. Alexander lived at an earlier period and was noted more for his mimetic representations than for his ventriloq ual powers. Professor Love, of England, was celebrated in the art, and was rivaled by Professor Harrington, who died yesterday in Revere, Mass. Of those living to-day, Frederick McCabe and E. D. Davies are the greatest. Davies is now retired in Australia, and McCabe has recently signed a contract to go there the present season. Davies was the first ventriloquist to introduce 'figures,' as an sassitance to the art, in America."

McCabe was a great practical joker. Several years ago he was on board a Mississippi river steamboat, and, forming an acquaintance with the engineer, was allowed freedom of the engine room. He took a seat in the corner, and, pulling his hat over eyes, appeared lost in reverie. Presently a certain part of the machinery began to squeak. The engineer oiled it and went about his usual duties. In the course of a few minutes the squeaking was heard again, and the engineer rushed over, oil can in hand, to lubricate the same spindle. Again he returned to his post, but it was only a few minutes until the same old spindle was squeaking louder than ever. "Great Jupiter!" he yelled, the thing's bewitched." More oil was administered, but the engineer began to smell a rat. Pretty soon the spindle squeaked again, and, slipping up behind McCabe, the engineer squirted a half-pint of oil down the joker's back. "There, said he, "I guess that spindle won't squeak any more!" The joke was so good that McCabe could not keep it, and he often tells it with as much relish as his auditors receive it."

"At another time McCabe was confronted by a highwayman, on one of the lonely streets of Cincinnati, as he was returning to his hotel from a moonlight picnic. The robber presented a cocked revolver to the ventriloquist's head, demanding his money or his life. McCabe's quick wit saved him. He threw his voice behind the robber, exclaiming: 'Hold, villian, you are my prisoner!' The frightened scamp turned his head, and McCabe dealt him a blow that felled him to the ground. He then secured the revolver and marched the scoundrel off to a police station."

Louis Brabout, the great French ventriloquist, was also a great joker. The story is told of him that he fell in love with a beautiful young novitiate who was soon to take the veil. The sentiment was returned, and Brabout arranged for an elopement. His inamorita succeeded in getting outside the convent wall, and the two hurried away to the house of a neighboring priest. The holy man was awakened and requested to perform the marriage ceremony. His refusal was a thing to be expected, but Brabout was too cunning for the old man. When he said "no!" most emphatically, and was about to raise a commotion and have the novitiate returned to the cloister, a deep sepulchral voice was heard coming from the bowels of the earth. It said:

"I am thy father, and am still in torment. Marry this couple to each other, and my probation in purgatory will be over."

The frightened priest called on all the saints to protect him, and proceeded to perform that ceremony with greater alacrity than he had ever shown on similar occasions.

"Do you ever play jokes?"

"Not often. I am not given to such sport as a general thing, but occasionally amuse myself at the expense of others. Last year I was traveling with a musical combination. One day while riding on the cars I threw my voice into a covered basket, and set up a furious barking like a dog. The lady beside whom the basket was sitting gave a scream and bounded out of the seat. Then I made a cat join in with the row, and a brakeman came running pell-mell to quiet the disturbance. He jerked the lid off the basket and found nothing but a lot of delicious peaches the lady was taking home. The crowd was considerably mystified. Then I set a bumble bee buzzing about the brakeman's ears and he retreated. A gentleman who was standing near heard a wolf growl so ferociously behind him that he jumped about two feet high. Then the lady was led to believe that a mouse's nest had found lodgement in her pocket, and the circus was complete. But I don't believe much in such capers and generally forego the fun I might have if I felt disposed."

THAT BLESSED BABY.

Excitement in a Mining Camp Over the Arval of a Little Stranger.

From the Durango (Col.) Record.

Miss Una C. Pearson, infant daughter of John and Ella Pearson, bears her honors gracefully of being the first child born in Durango. The happy event occurred Monday, Jan. 31, 1881. We have noticed an unusual number of people going in the direction of the young lady's domicile for a few days past—frontiersman, who probably had not seen an infant for twenty years; old miners, who would part with their last nugget to get a glimpse of the fragile bit of humanity; prominent business men, teamsters, doctors, lawyers, and women; all wended their way to see the new arrival. One old miner from Silverton presented the little curiosity with a bag of gold-dust. McFadden & Son gave a deed for a town lot on Second street; Mr. Luttrell followed suit with a corner lot on the boulevard; Mr. Creek sent over four tons of coal; Newman, Chestnut & Stevens made the little one's heart glad with a dozen bottles of soothing syrup, and John Taylor, Jr., followed with a soft hair brush, while Griffin & Carpenter sent in a rubber ring and a box of safety pins, Mr. and Mrs. Diamond gave the baby their little cross dog Prince to play with when she gets old enough. Robertson & Rowley, soon as they heard the news, went to work making a baby carriage. Ed. Schiffer wanted to give away his baby steam engine, but it makes such a big racket that it would keep the little one awake; so, instead, he presented a receipt for a post-office box. The *Record* put her name down for a year's subscription to the daily and weekly gratis. Finch, of the Nose Paint, thought his goods were too strong, so he bought a powder box as his offering for face paint. Dr. Cowan, of the Windsor, gave a box of toothpicks; that's about as much as a bachelor knows about babies. Baldwin, the shoemaker, tried to take her measure for a pair of shoes, but his lasts were all to small. Justices Flagler and Craig, and ex-Justice De Mattes, of Leadville, made a call in a body, and took depositions that she really was the first-born. Mr. Eldridge, of Leadville, presented a quilt. Meyers (another old bachelor) of Meyers & West, brought up a a pony with a side-saddle for the young lady to take a horseback ride. Other and various things too numerous to mention were offered at the shrine of the first-born, and, take it all in all, no other baby ever received such a rousing welcome as this one in the glorious climate of Durango.