

# The Alert, DAILY AND WEEKLY.

MARSHALL McCLURE.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Is our recent blizzard a case of "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring?"

Scoville proposes to write a book upon the secret history of the Guiteau trial.

President Garfield's family have received casts in bronze of his face and left hand.

We no longer wonder at the meaning of the old saying, "never mind the weather when the wind don't blow." It is perfectly clear.

Blaine's memorial address is highly praised by both friends and foes. It gives the people a clearer view of the life of the dead president than they ever had before.

Pioneer Press: The chairman of the Dakota delegation in Washington claims that the farmers of Dakota oppose admission as a state. There's a good deal of lying going on about Dakota now-a-days.

A report comes from Quebec that the Pope of Rome will likely take up his residence in that city before long. According to rumors, the Pope has been contemplating a removal to this country for the last twenty years and still he is not here.

The aggregate electoral vote in 1884, under the new apportionment, will be 401; or if Dakota is admitted 404, a majority of which will be 202 or 203. Politicians are already figuring out election results in 1884.

The Bismarck Tribune asks its readers not to forget that the Bismarck, Mouse River, Turtle Mountain & Manitoba railroad will be built, and will prove the greatest blessing to Bismarck.

Minneapolis Journal. The event to take place on the 30th of June in which Guiteau is scarcely more interested than the American people, will add new zest to the patriotic fervor with which the nation's natal day will be celebrated four days later.

Tennyson's latest poem, "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade," a companion piece to "The Charge of the Light Brigade," is looked upon by the critics, as unworthy of the great poet and as an indication of the impairment of the Laureate's faculties by age.

Queen Victoria has caused to be erected over the grave of Beaconsfield, a monument bearing the following inscription: "This memorial is placed here by his grateful and affectionate sovereign and friend Victoria R. I. Kings love him that speaketh the truth."

Argus: The people west of Grand Forks do not like Mr. Pettigrew's bill creating the Jamestown land office, or rather do not like the new district taking them from Grand Forks and placing Ramsey county and other sections tributary to Grand Forks in the Jamestown district with which there is no means of communication.

It is said that the admission of Dakota now depends upon the adoption of Reed's amendments to the house rules. The Dakota bill is far down on the calendar and if Reed's amendments pass, it can be taken up at once and out of order; otherwise the bill will be smothered in committee rooms and left to die at adjournment. The democrats are determined to make a vigorous fight over the adoption of the proposed rules.

Reports from the winter wheat growing states indicate a light crop this year. Light falls of snow and the alternate freezing and thawing have damaged the wheat to some extent, and part of it is very badly winter killed, especially in fields where it did not get a good growth last fall. If favorable weather during March does not change the present indications, the production must fall very materially below the average and the New Northwest must be depended upon to supply the world with wheat next year. This means good prices next fall for No. 1 hard.

The fire at the Dakota House yesterday morning, again directs public attention to the innumerable straw heaps in dangerous proximity to buildings. If that fire had got a fair start, with what rapidity would it have spread by means of the great piles of straw in the rear of the hotel? As there is no ordinance prohibiting parties from endangering property by carelessly "banking up" or stacking hay and straw, it would be for the best interests of Jamestown for some member of our village council to introduce and advocate an ordinance that will protect our property from such gross carelessness of citizens.

## SERIOUS QUESTION.

The time has arrived for our village authorities to wake up and provide measures to secure us against sweeping conflagrations. Insurance rates on Jamestown property are much higher than they would be, were it not for that gross carelessness of our official which permits accumulations of dry, combustible material to disfigure most every street and alley in our village, and to endanger our buildings. Imagine the rapidity with which a fire, under favorable conditions, could spread by means of the straw piles surrounding many buildings in the very heart of this town; and yet they remain as though inviting the fire fiend to sport among them. The attention of our public officers has been called repeatedly to this danger and still they suffer it to exist. By and by, a spark from some passing locomotive, a burning match thrown by some careless pedestrian, or a lighted cigar stump will start a disastrous conflagration, and when we come to calculate the damage we will have to include the cost of innumerable law suits, and, possibly, heavy verdicts, for we have it from good legal authority that the city could be held responsible for any loss occurring through such gross carelessness as that which its agents are now guilty of; indeed, we have heard property owners express a determination to test the matter in the courts in the event of loss by fires which ordinary prudence on the part of our city authorities could have avoided. The condition of our streets and alleys is a disgrace to Jamestown. Now that spring is near at hand it seems to us that sanitary reasons alone would prompt our city fathers to order the removal of those straw heaps with which many buildings and especially stables have been "banked up;" but we suppose they look upon it as a matter unworthy of their serious attention. When it comes to hunting down some poor cripple for selling venison on our streets, they show great zeal and display obscure ingenuity to rake up an obscure ordinance by means of which the poor granger is fined \$25; but when it comes to matters of vital importance, matters involving the health and property of our citizens they seem to argue "Every man for himself and Satan for the last."

## THE NORTH POLE AIR LINE R. R.

North of the central part of Dakota and nearly midway between the meridians that pass through Jamestown and Bismarck, lies the explored portion of the famous Mouse river oregon. All reports agree that this country abounds in rich pastures, fine timber, pure water and coal of a superior quality. It is the intention of many to settle in that favored section this season, and the opening of spring will see a heavy stream of immigration moving in that direction. This stream will pass through Jamestown, because, first, it is on the direct and shortest route, and second, because the only railroad in existence pointing in that direction is the Jamestown & Mouse River R. R., now under process of construction—50 miles of which will be completed by July 1st. One hundred miles to the west of Jamestown, and about on the same parallel of latitude, is a town known as Bismarck whose inhabitants are making desperate efforts to divert this stream of immigration over 100 miles from its natural channel and have it flow through their village, in order to revive their drooping commercial interests. Failing to convince people that one side of a triangle is not shorter than the remaining two sides thereof, or that a straight line is not the shorter distance between any two points, in their desperation they have scattered broadcast throughout the east glowing accounts of the greatest enterprise (on paper) of modern days, viz, the Bismarck, Mouse River & North Pole air line. The only thing small about this famous organization is the capital stock which is placed at the modest sum of \$2,000,000. In order to add respectability to the scheme they should have advertised a capital of \$100,000,000, because, being only a "great stationary and pencil route," it wouldn't involve any additional expenses to advertise an immense capital, while such a course might favorably impress "innocents" in the states. We have always admired the public spirit of the citizens of Bismarck, especially that shown in their enthusiastic support of that alle paper the Bismarck Tribune, but we can not see how they can justify their persistent advertisement of a scheme that has no foundation except in the fertile minds of speculators. Everyone knows that no survey has been made; indeed none is intended. But even if the enterprise had financial backing and all the energy of a Villard to push it, it could not possibly be put in running condition this season. Bismarck had better spend her time and

money in advertising a scheme more rational. Travelers consult maps and all can see at a glance that the road to the Mouse river region via Bismarck is 100 miles longer than that via Jamestown. Jamestown is now, and always will remain, the "fitting out" point for travelers to the Mouse river. If the residents of Bismarck wish to trade with these settlers they must locate in our town, as some of her citizens of good business foresight are now doing.

## RUSSIAN HUMANITY.

And now comes Mr. George Kenan who tries to shelter our finely fixed conceptions about the cruelties practiced in Siberia with its horrible quicksilver mines within whose gloomy depths political exiles are supposed to be tortured. He positively informs the New York Geographical society that there is not a quicksilver mine in all Siberia and that there are only two mines worked by Russian convicts, one a coal mine and the other a placer gold mine. He also states that for twenty years only 443 persons were exiled for political offences; that only 8 per cent. of the 64,274 exiled between 1865 and 1872, were sentenced to hard labor; that Russian exiles are assisted to start anew in business; in short, that the land of the exiles instead of having an Arctic climate, as we all supposed, produced 100,000 pounds of tobacco in 1876 and that Russia is trying to build up a new nation. He makes the remarkable statement that he would rather be banished to Siberia for life than to pass five years in Sing Sing. It is possible that we have been misinformed regarding Russian cruelties in Siberia, and the distinguished traveler may have told the truth concerning that distant land, but it is unfortunate that his information was not given to the public before the world stood horrified at the recent Russian outrages on the Jews. In the light of these terrible crimes, many will still adhere to their old notions of Siberia. If his statements are true it is hard to reconcile the humane policy in the former case to the cruel treatment of unfortunate people in the latter instance.

## ATTORNEY SCOVILLE.

Attorney Scoville retires from the Guiteau case with the respect of the legal profession and the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has done his duty toward a disagreeable client. As time rolls by, and the angry passions aroused by the assassin's foul crime die away, those who now criticize him for great zeal displayed in behalf of a murderous wretch, will fully appreciate that professional feeling and, above all, that chivalrous devotion to his wife, which nerved him to face an angry populace and conduct, without a fee, a hopeless case, in which he had to contend, almost single handed, with the ablest legal, medical, and detective skill that the unlimited resources of a rich nation could command. The spirit that moved him to face such odds and to attempt, in spite of scorn and contumely to stem the mighty current of popular opinion, must have arisen from an unswerving belief in the insanity of his brother-in-law. Mr. Scoville's conduct in this case shows that at least some of the legal fraternity may be actuated by other than mercenary motives in espousing a cause; indeed, it will be pointed to by honorable lawyers, as a model of that professional zeal which legal works recommend to all disciples of Blackstone. He deserves the thanks of his fellow citizens even for his vigorous defense of the viper, for, he has demonstrated to the world that the meanness of our citizens, in times of great public excitement, can secure a full and impartial trial. To-day, a fair trial by jury the bulwark of personal liberty is held in higher esteem than ever by reason of its grand vindication in this trial. Although his client is doomed to die, Mr. Scoville retires from public light with the assurance of eminent lawyers, that the conviction of Guiteau was not accomplished through any carelessness or lack of professional skill on his part. It is the universal opinion that, professionally, he has won laurels during the trial.

It is to be regretted that Roscoe Conkling could not see his way clear to accept the high position offered him by President Arthur. His presence in the supreme court would have added new vigor to that body and would tend to harmonize political matters. As a supreme justice, he would be practically out of party strife. He now can reenter the political arena, and when he does reappear, there will be "music in the air," for, he has foes to punish and friends to reward. The ex-senator is of too heavy a mental caliber to be kept in private life. Such men belong to the nation, and although they suffer temporary defeat, are

sure to triumph, sooner or later. Brain will tell, and the man who is described by his enemies "as the greatest senator since Webster" is not to be conquered by political pugilists.

Minneapolis Journal: The protest presented in congress from numerous citizens of Yankton, D. T., against the passage of the bill for the admission of southern Dakota, is another conspicuous exhibition of the self-interested patriotism which of late has exerted so strong an influence in shaping the affairs of the territory. Yankton doubtless recognizes the probability that the removal of the capital will follow close upon the heels of admission and as its natural desire to retain its chief support and main reliance for future prosperity affords ample ground for the belief among those interested in the present capital that the best interests of Dakota will be subserved by defeating the project of those who expect to profit by securing the passage of the admission bill.

The sad cries of distress that come from the inundated portion of the Mississippi valley demand of Congress, not only measures for immediate relief of the sufferers, but also energetic action to prevent, in the future, such disastrous overflows of the Father of Waters, as have annually carried death and destruction to the lower Mississippi valley. In view of the immense cost of a complete system of levees and the belief of many competent engineers that such a system to be effective must provide for the enlargement of the levees each year, it is time for Congress to depart from the old idea which has, to say the least, proved of doubtful utility, and try the "outlet system" which is recommended by eminent engineers and whose cost is trifling compared with the old way of tinkering the river banks. The new plan which provides for additional outlets to the Gulf for the waters of the river, seems to be a common sense idea and is worthy of a trial. The fear that new outlets would shake the current in the main channel and thus in time allow the accumulation of sufficient sediment to hinder navigation, is not entertained by all who have studied the matter. There is good authority for believing that with the assistance of the Jetty system there would be current enough in the main channel to still have it do its own dredging. It is a case where doctors disagree and the new idea should have the benefit of the doubt. Let the outlet plan be tried.

Within the past few months, Chicago seed dealers have thrown upon the market immense quantities of a mixture composed of Hungarian seed worth two cents a pound with clover seed worth 9 cents, in the proportion of one third of the former to two thirds of the latter. To appreciate the situation, we must remember that clover is used to rest and restore vigor, land that has become somewhat impoverished from a long growth of exhausting crops, while one crop from Hungarian seed will leave the ground almost barren. The two seeds bear such a close resemblance to one another, that it is almost impossible to distinguish them when mixed together. As Chicago has no seed inspector the fraud was easily consummated. Thousands of farmers have innocently purchased this mixture and their loss will be considerable. How long will the authorities suffer such frauds to flourish?

San Francisco held a monster anti-Chinese mass meeting, last Saturday, which was attended by 30,000 people. Among the principal features was a procession of working-men escorting a wagon containing children who carried the motto "shall our boys and girls or Chinamen have California?" The Pacific slope is becoming excited over the Chinese question and seems to be losing patience with congress for its lukewarmness on the subject.

According to Washington dispatches, the Indian lands of Northern Dakota which were reserved to the Pembina and Turtle Mountain Chipewas, for hunting purposes, are likely to be thrown open for settlement. The lands comprise 9,500,000 acres, most of which is available, for agricultural purposes.

On Saturday last the Mississippi river practically extended from the bluffs or Bayou Macon hills in Arkansas on the west, to the Yazoo hills or Chickasaw bluffs in Mississippi, a distance of 290 miles. The river is appropriately named the Father of Waters.

Down in Kentucky the other day George Pigg was married to Miss Rosa Lyon. Not exactly the lion and the lamb, but the rest of the scripture will probably be accurately fulfilled.

## That Fifty Dollars.

Mention having been made in the Bismarck Tribune to the effect that Hon. D. M. Kelleher had given \$50 towards opening up a route from that place to the Mouse river, and was taking an active part with the citizens of that place in getting people into the Mouse river region via Bismarck, the Alert knowing that this was contrary to Mr. Kelleher's mode of doing business, interviewed him upon his return from Fargo, and found out that what had been his part a transaction of a private nature, had been turned by the Tribune into directly opposite from its intention. Mr. Kelleher says he has not and never will take any part with the people of Bismarck in opening up the famed Mouse river country, but will take an active part with Jamestown in doing this, and has already arranged to leave here this month with a party for that country. The true inwardness of the \$50 transaction was that Mr. Hackett borrowed the money for his own use, and as the following note, which is a copy of the original, will show:

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 24, 1882.  
Ninety days after date, I promise to pay to D. M. Kelleher the sum of fifty (\$50) dollars with interest from date.

EMMOND HACKETT.  
The Alert gladly gives space to this denial on Mr. Kelleher's part, and trusts the Tribune will cease to connect any more Jamestown people with their Bismarck Mouse River R. R.

## Some Mild Sarcaasm.

Utica Herald:  
Why all this wild talk about the necessity of improving our navy with Frelinghuysen at the head of the state department? What do we want with a navy, under the lamb-like diplomacy that is now the fashion? We have no quarrel with any foreign power, and we don't propose to let any foreign power get one with us, if it takes a whole library of correspondence to convey our humble apologies. We have no foreign policy, and we don't want any—it might offend England, or Chili, or Patagonia, or some other state or alleged state. If anybody smites us we are to turn the other cheek—and Secretary Frelinghuysen will see to it that the thing is done gracefully and with the proper degree of humility. As for commerce, we have no commerce to protect; and it would be extremely injudicious to undertake to get any, lest England should find fault with us. To build a great big navy might be taken as a menace by somebody or other, and that would break Mr. Frelinghuysen's heart. No, Gentlemen, we must not, cannot build a navy. We are too little and too peaceful to think of it.

Bismarck Tribune: W. C. Pennypacker, the newly appointed trader for the Standing Rock Indian Agency, will go down to the agency in a few days. Mr. Pennypacker is an eastern man of advanced years and Yankee notions. Hence, he intends to break loose from the time honored customs among the traders on the frontier, and not purchase the old trader's buildings and stock, on the contrary will put in a new outfit and erect new quarters. This innovation is likely to prove an expensive luxury, as he has discovered upon intelligent consideration of the situation. The present trader, being personally acquainted with all the Indians, can remove his goods to Springdale, a few miles down the river, in the vicinity of the largest camp on the reservation and cripple the new trader's business amazingly. The wisdom of old frontier customs have been proven, and it is dangerous to disregard them.

This is what Robert G. Ingersoll says of women: "I tell you women are more prudent than men. As a rule, women are more truthful than men, and ten times as faithful. I never saw a man pursue his wife into the very ditch and dust of degradation and take her in his arms. I never saw a man stand at the shore where woman had been mortally wrecked, waiting for the waves to bring back even her corpse to his arms. I have seen women with their white arms lift man from mire of degradation, and hold him to her bosom as though he were an angel."

The St. Paul Globe of Tuesday says: "R. M. Newport, of the Northern Pacific, has returned to St. Paul. While in New York he closed the sale with Eastern parties for sixty thousand acres of land in Dakota on condition that a large number of families shall settle on it this fall. Mr. Newport says there is going to be an immense immigration to the northwest this coming season. The Northern Pacific receives over one hundred letters every day inquiring about land. He says there never was such universal talk about coming to the Northwest as there is at the present time. He is negotiating two large land sales of land located in Montana and Dakota."

Argus: W. L. Marshall, of St. Paul, an old railroad man, was the guest of his friend Kissner yesterday. He spent his morning for Jamestown to visit a brother connected with the Northwestern hotel there. Mr. Marshall was associated as traveling agent for several years with the Michigan Southern, the Illinois Central and with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads till his health failed him. A notable change in Fargo presents itself to him since he was four years ago. Then there were scarcely a dozen houses in the town. He says Fargo will rival St. Paul in less than a decade.

The thumb in China is regarded as a better means of identification than the face itself. Celestial vagabonds are not photographed for a rogues' gallery, as in this city, but their thumbs are smeared with lamp-black and pressed down upon a piece of paper, thus forming a rule in the police records. A carefully kept in the police records. A face may be altered, say the Chinese, but a thumb never changes.

A gold brick was recently deposited in the First National bank at Deadwood weighing eighty five ounces, its value being \$1,845.35 in gold, and twelve dollars and forty-five cents in silver. It was taken from the Oro Fino mine and is a sample of a new and large ore body recently found, richer than anything heretofore encountered in that district.

The colored burlesques of the opera of Patience are having more of a success in New York than the original.

## Indian Items.

Rosebud Agency, March 7.—News of the voluntary surrender of their arms by Indians at this agency reported by Agent Cook has caused a most delightful surprise among the white inhabitants of this agency, all we know here about the surrender is that for some time past the agency police have been very busy pursuing or intimidating Indians to give up their guns and pistols. Up to the present time somewhat less than two hundred guns and pistols had been surrendered. Not more than a dozen are serviceable and all kinds of strange shooting irons may be found in the pile, including old shot guns, venerable bell mouthed horse pistols, and that magnificent weapon known as the old trade gun. The fact is the Indians have turned out a lot of broken and useless weapons. Occasionally an Indian has surrendered a serviceable gun in good faith, but this is a rare case, and you may rest assured Indians in this reservation are as well armed as anywhere.

## Serious If True.

Santa Fe, March 7.—Gov. Sheldon has received a letter from Tavos Pueblo which if substantiated is serious. It is to the effect that four days ago some Tavos Pueblos became drunk, arrested and placed in jail. They escaped and deputy sheriffs Miers and Marting started to Pueblo to recapture them; and their posse were met by 50 Pueblo Indians and a fight ensued in which Marting was mortally wounded. The murderers are not yet captured. The Tavos Pueblos is one of the richest and largest tribes in the territory, and heretofore the best of feeling has existed between the Pueblos and surrounding Mexican towns. Of late too much whiskey traffic has been going on, and the United States authorities should stop it.

## Crooked Work.

Cleveland, March 7.—After midnight a fire mysteriously broke out in Oberlin and destroyed over forty thousand dollars worth of property, including Rowland Bronson's drug store, which the temperance people have been seeking to close up because of the sale of spirituous liquors. The entire block 200 feet on College street and 150 feet on Main street is in ruins. The principal losses are: J. Goodrich, book-store, \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000; Conter & Wood, hardware, \$12,000; insurance, \$5,000; J. McGladiner, druggist, \$8,000; insurance, \$4,500; H. M. Platt, photographer, \$1,500; insurance, \$800; Rowland & Bronson, druggist, insurance, \$5,500; Kate Moore, dwelling, \$1,200; other losses not stated.

## Down With Monopoly.

Columbus, Ohio, March 7.—In the case of the state of Ohio in relation to the Attorney General vs. W. H. Vanderbilt, the supreme court to-day decided in favor of the plaintiff by allowing judgment thus declaring the consolidation of the C. C. & L., and C. H. & D. roads and leased lines illegal. These roads were bought up by Vanderbilt last summer, and consolidated last September under the name of the Ohio Railway Company. The system included most of the roads in the state. Jewell and Vanderbilt have been in litigation over this matter ever since the consolidation was effected, and this is the final adjustment of the case. It is held by court that lines running from Toledo to Cincinnati, and from Cleveland to Cincinnati are complete, and under the Ohio statutes cannot be consolidated.

## An Old Murderer.

Belleville, Ill., March 7.—Geo. Killian was indicted for being concerned in the murder of five persons near Satorwa, St. Clair county, March 19th, 1871. The murder was a very mysterious and horrible affair, and, although a large reward was offered at the time and every effort made to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime, nothing was ever ascertained until now.

## An Assassination.

Boston, March 7.—This morning as Mrs. Hamel Dill was walking in Kirkland street, near her home when a well dressed man stepped up behind her, spoke to her and then cut her throat. She lived but two minutes, she was heard to say to the man just before the cutting, "I don't know you." The assassin has not been arrested.

## Another Murderer.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 7.—This morning some blood, the piece of a skull and brains were found on a grade through the river bottom west of this city. Doctors pronounce the skull to be that of a woman. Evidence of a struggle were visible from the top of the grade down to the waters edge.

## An Assay Office.

Washington, March 7.—Delegate Pettigrew made an argument before the house committee on coinage, weight and measure advocacy, and the establishment of an assay office at Deadwood. The committee agreed to report the bill providing therefor.

## Garpis on Fire.

St. Paul, March 7.—A fire in the carpet store of T. Jeffery & Co., Minneapolis today. Loss on stock, thirty-five thousand dollars; insured, seventy-five hundred dollars; on building, one thousand dollars.

## Offered To Edmunds.

Washington, March 7.—The president has offered Senator Edmunds the associate justiceship of the supreme court, but Edmunds declined.

## Want To Be Frenchmen.

Russels, March 7.—Convention exists between France and Germany agreeing to the annexation of Luxemburg by the former in certain eventualities.

## They Indict Him.

New York, March 7.—The grand jury indicted Gen. Curtis special treasury agent for using money for political purposes.

## Proved His Innocence.

St. Paul, March 7.—Joseph Budd who has been in prison at Yankton over sixty days for the supposed murder of C. A.

Borst, four years ago, on the plains near Pierre has been released, the evidence bearing entirely in his favor. They were attacked by Indians, who killed Borst, and Budd carried his body back with him, a distance of four hundred miles, to his friends. It was first thought he killed him to get his money, but he proved contrary.

## More Killings.

Strathery, Ont., March 7.—An English building burned and the wall fell killing one man and fatally injuring ten.

## An Awful Accident.

Vienna, March 7.—Forty lives were lost by the falling of a shaft in a mine.

## Sons Of Kosciusko.

Moscow, March 7.—Serious signs of a movement among the Poles.

## Held As Prisoners.

Poplar River, March 6.—Alex. C. Brien, chief of the half-breeds, now encamped along the Milk River, came into the agency yesterday and stated that his people were held as prisoners. Sheriff Healy, of Chateau county, M. T., who recently went to their camp with a posse for the purpose of collecting taxes. It appears that the sheriff on arrival proceeded to levy taxes indiscriminately, the demand for cash being generally complied with, but in many cases robes were taken by him as security and in some instances the half-breeds themselves were held as hostages until the tax was paid by their friends. Healy had collected one thousand dollars and was acting in such a way the half-breeds began to think there was no end to his actions, so they quietly made got himself into the wrong box, and the half-breeds are not quite sure they have not got an elephant on their hands.

## Give Us A Rest.

Boston, March 6.—Scoville has severed his connection with the Guiteau case. This development is the result not only of unpleasantness almost amounting to a quarrel out of opinion held by the prisoner and other relatives that Scoville's legal abilities are not of the best order. A member of the Guiteau family has returned from New York and says that important new evidence has been discovered regarding the insanity of Chas. J. Guiteau and that a new board of counsel will at once move for a new trial on this ground. It is rumored that Gen. Butler has at last consented to undertake the defense of the murderer. It is not yet decided whether Reed will be retained. The important evidence referred to is the alleged belief of ex-Attorney General MacVeigh that Guiteau is insane.

## Acknowledgment.

London, March 6.—The following note from Earl Granville to the United States minister Lowell is pointed. My dear Mr. Lowell—I have just received a message from the Queen desiring to convey her majesty's acknowledgments for the congratulations you offered in behalf of the president and people of the United States and to express her hearty thanks for the kind feelings manifested towards her majesty. Yours very sincerely, GRANVILLE.

## Appointments.

Washington, March 6.—The senate committee on public lands will report favorably at the next executive session the following nomination: Fred Silliman, St. Louis, for surveyor of Utah; W. G. Benjamin, for register of lands of Rosebud, Oregon; for receiver of public money, C. Wright, of Eureka, Nevada.

## The True Inwardness of It.

Washington, March 6.—The president to-day received a letter from ex-Senator Conkling declining the supreme court justiceship. It is rumored that Folger will go upon the supreme bench and Conkling be made secretary of the treasury.

## A Big Suspension.

Boston, March 6.—Chas. A. Sweet & Co., bankers, have suspended, causing a great sensation. Liabilities over \$3,000,000. Cause, advancing money to the Massachusetts Central railroad, in exchange for bonds which have shrunk in value.

## Market Report.

Milwaukee, March 6.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, nominal, No. 2 cash, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1.08; No. 4, 9c; Rejected, 7c.  
Chicago, March 6.—Wheat, \$1.25; cash, \$1.23; April, \$1.23, May, \$1.23; Chicago, March 7.—Wheat No. 1 hard, nominal, No. 2 cash, \$1.23; No. 3 \$1.03; No. 4 8c, rejected, 7c.  
Chicago, March 7.—Wheat \$1.24; cash; \$1.23; April; \$1.23; May.

## Formally Declined.

New York, March 6.—A Washington special says that Conkling has formally declined the position of Judge of the supreme court.

## The Would-Be Assassin.

London, March 6.—McLean, the would-be assassin, was quietly removed Saturday to Reading jail.

## Hudson River Open.

New York, March 6.—The Hudson river is open to Albany.