

BY M. H. JEWELL.

FORT RICE OPEN.

The house has passed the senate bill opening certain old military reservations, including Fort Rice. The bill now becomes a law. Through the efforts of Register Rea the bill was amended so that the settlers upon the reservation prior to January 1, 1884, will be protected by permitting them to enter their lands under the homestead laws in quantities not exceeding 160 acres each. Lands not occupied by the settlers will be put up at auction and sold. The first step will be the survey. Second, entry of lands by settlers. Third, sale of remainder. The second will hardly occur before next spring. Meantime the settlers can rest easy.

It is really pleasing to pick up an occasional South Dakota paper that treats territorial questions with fairness. The Sioux Falls Leader is such a paper. While it may not always endorse measures advocated by the northern or southern portions of the territory, its objections are clothed in courteous and polite language. Speaking of the delicate question it says: "The time is drawing near when the people of Dakota will be called upon to elect another delegate to congress. Generally such an event would have but little significance; but at the present time it is a matter transcending all others. The vital interests of both sections of the territory depend largely upon the abilities and character of the men that shall represent us in the next congress. It is to be hoped, for the best interest of Dakota that Mr. Blaine and a republican congress may be elected at the fall elections, and thus the way made easy for the division of Dakota and the early admission of both sections to the Union as states. This, however, may not happen; so our next delegate should be a man suited to emergencies, capable, able, and diplomatic. That he should hail from south of the 46th parallel all who are in favor of division will agree; for, in that event, he will be the delegate of South Dakota, and North Dakota will be entitled to elect another for that section. Considering the immense majority of the republican party in the territory, the nominee of that party will, of necessity be the delegate, and the utmost care should be exercised in the selection. There is nothing desirable about the office at the present time, as it is a very responsible position involving hard work with but meager emolument. The signs of the times indicate that the next republican convention will be a deliberate body, elected without instructions in favor of any particular men, and after consulting together can nominate a first-class candidate, any member of whom can be found in South Dakota, without invading the ranks of the federal office holders. To this end, now that Blaine has been nominated, the people's choice, the Leader hopes to see all local issues and political bickerings cease for awhile, and all turn in and work together for the division and admission of Dakota when there will be ample opportunity for political aspirants to display their sharp diplomacy for office and power. Now, all should be patriots, and work for the one common good—admission to the Union and the inalienable rights of freeman long denied us."

It is said that officers for the new territory of Alaska will be appointed by President Arthur upon the recommendation of Senator Miller, of California, and Senator Jones, of Nevada. The governorship is to be given to Ex-Governor Kinkaid, of Nevada; the judgeship to Ward McAllister, of San Francisco, and the marshalship to C. M. Hilger, of Nevada. People generally have a mistaken idea about the temperature of Alaska. In the mountains the thermometer has reached the low point of 70 degrees below zero, but at Sitka, the chief town on the coast, the thermometer has never been known to reach zero and the average through the year is about 50 above. Rich mineral deposits are being discovered and it is not unlikely that Alaska will soon become famous for many things. Seal fishing is the most extensive industry at present. Sitka is an old town, established over one hundred years ago. It contains a fine Greek church and a few other good buildings.

"The mayor of Oakland, Cal., has ordered the revival of the old custom of ringing the curfew bell every evening at 9 o'clock, with responses from the bells of the engine houses, and the police are to arrest all boys in the streets after that hour." Honor to the mayor of Oakland, Thousands of children are being allowed to grow up in idleness and vice, through the negligence of their parents. Boys, and in the larger cities girls also are allowed to roam the streets as long as they like and keep all sorts of company. The country needs more mayors like Oakland's.

Col. Lounsberry's Journal said of the new governor: Col. G. A. Pierce, of Chicago, has been appointed governor of Dakota, vice Ordway, whose term has expired. It has been known for some time that the administration was decidedly opposed to the appointment of any Dakota candidate for this position for the reason that all prominent Dakota men were supposed to be interested on one side or the other of the capital question, and the appointment of any Dakota man would have placed the administration in the position of bolstering up one side or the other in the Dakota controversy. To preserve neutrality Mr. Ordway was suffered to serve his term, and continued until all legal proceedings against him were disposed of, and then one who hasn't the slightest interest in either faction was appointed as his successor, and the Journal must say, although the name of its editor has been mentioned in this connection, that a very sensible conclusion has been reached.

A SPECIAL telegram from Washington, dated Friday, says, "the new governor of Dakota will be nominated to-day, and the appointment will occasion some surprise. There are so many candidates and there has been such a scramble for the office that the president has decided to appoint a personal friend who is not an applicant, and has not sought this or any other office. He is a resident of Illinois, and is not mixed up with any of the factions in the territory." It is presumed there were no less than twenty applicants for the Dakota governorship. The president had received a cart load of endorsements of the various candidates, and an equal amount of protests. Colonel Pierce was a personal as well as political friend of the president, and he saw here an opportunity to reward a friend and end a wrangle in the territory. By this solution of the matter all interests in Dakota are united, each section is satisfied, or ought to be, south Dakota will now cease its warfare on Bismarck and work for division with renewed vigor.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer seems to be of that class of journals who deem it necessary to diametrically oppose its contemporary in any and all things not only affecting local matters but national affairs. It is doubtless through this foolish belief that it justifies the course being pursued by the independents and bolters in the republican party. This policy is shortsighted. Two newspapers published in the same town may not agree politically or socially on some matters, but to assume that it is necessary to be on the opposite side of all questions is the height of folly, and often results disastrously to the town. There is a right and wrong, side to all questions and it certainly does no harm for both papers to be on the right side occasionally, even if it is distasteful to the editors. Grand Forks people ought to get together and put a quietus on this senseless warfare of the Plaindealer and Herald, or else the town will be loser in the end.

The impression used to prevail that it was too dry west of the Red river valley to grow crops. Actual results soon dispelled this belief and it was admitted that wheat would grow as far west as the Missouri river. Further than that however, it was almost universally said to be impossible to grow anything without irrigation. Two years ago this impression was proved an error by bold pioneers and today may be seen some of the finest pieces of wheat in Dakota between the Missouri river and Glendive. Numerous settlements were made along the line last year and there is an air of prosperity in that region, pleasing and unmistakable.

The New York Herald speaks of the "rowdy west" being for an eastern "rowdy named Blaine," and says they want to cram him down the throats of the "respectable east." The Herald cries a halt and asks the voters to consider well their course and avert the necessity of "going west with arms to clean the rowdies out." Can anybody conceive of greater nonsense than this, published in a great newspaper? If such warfare does not result to the favor of Mr. Blaine, it certainly can do no harm.

The editor of the Steele Herald is mad; furiously mad. Some one in Bismarck has insinuated that he was not for Blaine whereupon he waxed warm about the collar button, and his southern extremities cry for revenge. The Tribune hastens to correct any impression that may have gone out that the Herald is not for Blaine. The fact is he was the first newspaper man in the territory to raise his name for president at the top of the columns of the Herald, which are filled weekly with the ablest of editorials from the pen of Editor Britton.

The Fargo Sun thinks Mr. Raymond will be re-elected, the Argus to the contrary notwithstanding. The Fargo Republican, Grand Forks Herald and Jamestown Capital will please give their latest advices from Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRIS, of the Northern Pacific, is on his way to St. Paul from New York. A New York special says he will continue west over his line and make a thorough inspection preparatory to making his annual report.

The editor of the Grand Forks Herald advises the Fargo Republican what to do with the editor of the Argus. Perhaps it would be well for the Herald man to find out first what to do with himself.

BISMARCK has a champion of Blaine who believes he will take one-half of Ireland and whip England and the other half will be employed to drive American hogs into Germany.

A MAN in Jersey City has begun suit against a barber for shaving off his mustache without orders.

ELI PERKINS IN EUROPE. [Special correspondence Bismarck Tribune.] CHATSWORTH CASTLE, Eng., May 14, 1884. Today I visited Chatsworth Castle and Haddon Hall. The former belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, whose son, Lord Frederick Cavendish, was assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin. The latter belongs to the Duke of Rutland, a family running back to the Tudors. Chatsworth is the finest modern castle, and Haddon is the most beautiful of ancient castles. Haddon was built as far back as 1300. It is still fairly preserved. Its walls are hung with tapestry, and much armor and old plate are shown. The Duke of Rutland occasionally comes here with a lot of rollicking shooting companions from London, and has a dinner served on the old plates that Cromwell, Henry VII, George IV., and Queen Elizabeth used to eat from. The servants who show the castle are said to be quite rich, all made from fees paid by visitors. You pay a boy threepence for opening the gate, pay a girl two shillings for showing you through the rooms, and pay another boy threepence to let you out. These poor, ignorant people make a kind of a Dime Museum of these ancient castles.

WHAT AN ENGLISH FARMER SAYS. I was glad to get away from these old castles into the hedged fields and have a good talk with a sensible English farmer. Such a man was William Greaves, of Bakewell. Mr. Greaves cultivates 600 acres of land around Haddon Hall. He rents this land from the Duke of Rutland, and it costs him with taxes £1,200, or \$10 an acre. This land is worth from \$400 to \$500 an acre, according to location. So he really pays about 2 per cent. on the value of the land.

When I asked Mr. Greaves what he raised on these 600 acres, he said:—"It does not pay me to raise wheat. Since American wheat has been sold in Liverpool for \$1.15 per bushel our farmers have stopped raising it. We cannot raise wheat when American wheat is selling in Liverpool at \$1.25, unless in small quantities for the straw to thatch our hay stacks with."

"What are you raising?" I asked. "Well, hay, oats, potatoes, turnips and cabbages. I sell my hay for \$18 per ton. American oats haven't come to England yet. I sell my oats for 95 cents per bushel, and often raise forty five bushels to the acre. If American oats ever come to Liverpool for 75 cents per bushel I will stop raising them."

"Do you feed oats to your horses?" I asked. "No, I have learned to feed American corn. I can get my Indian corn from Liverpool for \$1 per bushel. So I sell my oats and buy corn. A bushel of corn is worth two bushels of oats to feed."

"Do other English farmers do this?" "No, not generally. The average English farmer is slow to learn, but he will find out this secret after a while. It is only our smartest farmers who have found it out. Our nobility, like the Duke of Devonshire over at Chatsworth castle, have been feeding American corn to their sheep, deer and horses for over two years, and corn is growing in popularity in England every day."

"How much did you get for your wheat last year?" "I sold it to my town miller for \$1.40 per bushel. He is a local miller, and if he had been posted he could have gotten American wheat cheaper from Liverpool."

"What do you get for your hogs?" I asked. "I sold my last hogs for 11 cents on foot and my beef for 16 cents on foot."

"How could you get 11 cents for live hogs when you can buy cheap American side pork in Liverpool for 10 cents?"

"Well, my hogs were sold to the local butcher, who wanted fresh meat. No one but a lunatic would ever think of salting a hog in England now a days. America furnishes every pound of bacon and pork used. It is being shipped here from Chicago in 600 pound boxes. It is cured in dry salt. We take it out and smoke it—or they do in Liverpool, Glasgow and London, and then sell it for English bacon."

I have now found out that when my wife has bought English bacon in New York it has really been American bacon smoked in Liverpool.

Mr. Greaves informed me that he paid his laborers \$16 a month during the summer, and they fed, clothed and housed themselves. He also told me that he paid them \$2.50 a week extra during harvest. He thinks his men can, after feeding their families and paying rent, lay up \$4 a month during the six summer months, but he says they seldom lay by anything.

"Do they live better than they used to?" I asked. "Yes they have meat every day. The laborers now-a-days live better than the farmers used to. They buy the necks and head pieces, and American bacon is sold for from eight cents to fifteen cents. Our laborers buy the poorer potatoes. They also eat unbolted wheat flour, potatoes, eggs, milk, and everything that the old squire used to eat."

"Do English farmers ship wheat, oats or barley to Liverpool or London?" "No. Our produce is all consumed in the villages round about. I don't suppose there is a pound of English flour or bacon in Liverpool or London. There are also fresh meat emporiums in large cities like London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Coventry, etc., where American fresh meat is sold. In little towns like Bakewell, Warwick, and Bousby there wouldn't be enough sold to pay for establishing an agency."

"How do you get the American corn?" "Agents come down from Liverpool every month, and we make contracts with them to ship it to us."

I believe that live Americans could come to England and establish agencies or stores for the sale of American corn, bacon, and fresh meat and make a great deal of money. Dealers here make about 80 per cent. on bacon. Any man could go into the thickly settled part of London and open a wholesale-retail store, and make a fortune simply handling American corn, bacon, and meat. He could ship over his bacon in dry salt and smoke it in London. Cured in this manner it would be deliciously fresh.

THE NEW SHODDY PROPRIETORS. Many rich storekeepers, tradesmen, English and Hebrew, in London, are buying up numbers of small farms in the west of England simply to give them social position. It is only the land owner in England who is looked up to socially. These tradesmen are hated as badly by the old owners as are the carpet baggers in the south. But they care nothing for local prejudice as long as they can boast in London of their landed possessions in Exeter. The English squire only reveres the hereditary lord. He hates the new owner. The other day, in Leamington, a wealthy Hebrew went into the old fish market which had been kept for four generations by the same family. This fishmonger would have fallen on his knees if Lord Warwick had come into his shop, but with the rich Hebrew it was different. The rich Hebrew came in with his fingers covered with diamonds, and three large chandelier diamonds sparkling in his soiled shirt front, and said:—"I shay, fish man, I want a score of dem oysters."

"They ben't for sale sir," said the fishmonger scornfully. "Does you zink I can't pay for dem oysters? See here, (pointing dramatically to one of the big diamonds in his shirt front) one of dese stones would pay all your feeb, oysters, and your whole shop."

"If I had them bloody things d'on know what I'd do with them?" asked the fishmonger. "Why, Holy Moses, you'd sell 'em wouldn't you?"

"No, my friend, I'd treat the blasted buttons to a clean shirt once a week, and give 'em a holiday on Sunday."

NEWS COMMENTS.

MILWAUKEE wants a crematory.

THERMOMETER 105 degrees above at Miles City yesterday.

TRAMPS should comfort themselves with the reflection that Dr. Tanner fasted forty days.

An eastern weather prophet predicts cooler weather after July 4th. How long after that date?

BREITSTADT has painted a large picture of a Dakota prairie on fire from a description delivered by Rev. Dr. John Hall.

MR. VANDERBILT has cut off his mutton-chop whiskers. Some one told him he resembled George William Curtis with them on.

The new steamship America, of the National line, has just made the fastest time on record—from New York to Queenstown in 6 days, 14 hours and 18 minutes.

THE Chicago Times has an article on "Cooking's Shirt Front." It is hoped this downward tendency of journalism will be checked before the tail of that shirt is reached.

THE Steele Herald says that Rev. W. G. Hunter, who claims to come from Miles City, and is traveling this country lecturing on evolution, is a fraud who jumps his board bills.

A JERSEY farmer, while ploughing recently, unearthed a monster tooth over seven feet long. The sexton's records are being searched to see if a St. Louis girl was ever buried in that neighborhood.

THE Pioneer Press publishes telegrams from various parts of the territory which show that the nomination of Colonel Pierce for governor of Dakota, although a general surprise, is in most instances acceptable.

The election of Blaine and Logan is urged by some because the former now has ten and the latter eighteen relatives holding government jobs. With these gentlemen at the head of affairs it is thought there will be a show for outsiders.

A PARROT recently died in Iowa aged seventy-two years. It would have lived longer but for the fact of a meeting of the "Ladies Sewing Society." The parrot tried to keep up its end of the conversation, but finally became exhausted and died.

The richest little girl in the world is the little seven-year-old daughter of Captain George H. Perkins, of the navy. She is worth \$7,000,000 in her own name, the amount having been left her recently by her grandfather, William F. Weld, of Boston.

A NEWARK young lady named Keigher declared that her heart was on feigher, So she got in a swing And loudly did sing: Oh, Charley, come back to Mariah.

A BISMARCK young man is so addicted to smoking that he recently had to leave his best girl at 10 o'clock and go down town for a cigar. The lady was so disgusted that she wouldn't let him in again. It's no use to court a girl without you have got the "stuff to backer."

ANNE JEFFERSON, a handsome and intelligent white woman, was married to John Daride, a coal black negro, in St. Louis, Missouri, last week. Immediately after the ceremony the bride furnished the groom, who was poorly dressed, with a complete new suit of clothing.

DELEGATE RAYMOND has secured appropriations in the legislative bill for the additional judges in Dakota, and for the additional members of the Dakota legislature. The amounts secured for the former is \$5,000, and for the latter \$15,000.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. WHEELER, U. S. A., was arrested in New York recently on a charge made by the conductor of a Broadway car, who had requested him to stop smoking. Colonel Wheeler said he was not smoking. He paid a fine of ten dollars for assaulting the conductor.

THE Franco-American committee will deliver the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" to United States Minister Morton, July 8th, in presence of Prime Minister Ferry and a delegate representing President Grevy. The statue will be shipped to New York late in July.

THE Billings Post says the erratic female, known as Calamity Jane, who was one of the first stamperers into the Black Hills country, left on Monday's train to join the Liver-Eating Johnson troupe. Calamity is not so attractive in appearance as she was in the early days of Deadwood.

THE Billings Post wants the Montana penitentiary enlarged. It says the territorial penitentiary is built to accommodate fifty-six prisoners, and now actually contains one hundred and eighteen. Inside its walls are some of the most desperate criminals ever herded together, and it will be a miracle if there is no an escape of the greater portion.

JAMESTOWN ALERT: From looking over the files of newspapers several years back Rev. Henry Ward Beecher arrives at the conclusion that Blaine is not pure enough as a public servant to enlist his support. If Mr. Blaine should take the trouble to look over the files of the newspapers a few years back he would probably find that Beecher as a preacher was not pure enough to make his support very desirable.

THE National hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs will be open for business by July 10th, if not before. The hotel will be run under the charge of Mr. George W. McGee, the popular caterer of St. Paul. The hotel has a capacity for 400 guests, and can accommodate immediately 250. It is handsomely furnished throughout and has all the modern improvements of hot and cold water, gas, etc. It would do credit to Long Branch.

MARK TWAIN is a member of Rev. Mr. Twitchell's church in Hartford, and so was the late ex Governor Marshall Jewell. But the ex-governor was "higher up" in the church, as the humorist expressed it, and used to pass around the plate. One day Mark Twain said to the ex-governor: "See here, Governor, they let you collect the donations, but they would never let me do it." "Oh, yes, they would," said the ex-governor, adding, "that is, with a bell panch."

In 1881 Lewis Salashin, an Atlanta printer, enclosed one dollar in a letter sent to R. M. Boardman, who was running a lottery scheme in Louisville. The letter was sent to him from the dead letter office. Stamped across the face of the envelope was the word "fraudulent." Written upon its back in Postmaster General Gresham's handwriting were the words: "Young man, the advice of a post official is if you earn year money keep it." Enclosed was the dollar.

At Salt Lake City Isaac Langdon who lately took a second wife without the knowledge of his first, brought the former home a few days ago. The first was so shocked that she became temporarily insane. Her husband told her she would soon get over it, and went away with No. 2. The wife, in her frenzy, soon after rushed into the street and threw herself in front of a passing street car which was barely stopped in time to save her life. Her dress was torn off and she received severe bruises, but was not seriously hurt, though it was a close call.

An error of the telegraph company made an unusual excitement on the streets yesterday. Northern Pacific preferred was quoted at 27 1/2, whereas it should have read 37 1/2. Capitalists were busy figuring on the amount of stock to buy by telegraph and convert into land, and those who bought stock at 95 cents last season figured on how much they would have saved if they had waited until now. There is much water being squeezed out of stocks at present, but there certainly is little water in Northern Pacific at present quotations. They cannot go much lower.

GENERAL GRANT'S recent difficulties have encouraged a newspaper correspondent to inquire into the lives of the various presidents after their retirement from office. Washington, he finds, went to Mount Vernon and raised tobacco, and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe followed his example at their homes; John Adams returned to Quincy and raised corn and cabbages; Jackson returned to the Hermitage; Van Buren went to his Kinderhook farm; Polk died a few months after returning to Tennessee; Fillmore re entered to his old law office at Buffalo; Buchanan pursued agriculture at Wheatlands; Hayes lives on his Ohio farm.

ACADEMY NEWS, Michigan: The future peace and prosperity of the United States depend upon the formation and maintenance of an efficient navy. Ancient Athens was enjoying comparative peace when Themistocles persuaded the state to devote the large surplus in the national treasury to the building of two hundred ships. The act saved the Greek nation from overthrow and servitude. With the modern improvements in offensive warfare our coast would be completely at the mercy of any second rate nation which saw fit to attack us. One million dollars spent in establishing a government plant for the manufacture of steel for new guns and armature, would give our flag greater respect abroad and assist us in maintaining peace with other nations.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—It is not likely the cabinet will take final action on the Fitz John Porter bill before Tuesday next.

In the senate today Senator Mahone reported favorably from the committee on education and labor the bill introduced by Senator Blair to provide for an adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics, arising under the eight hours a day system.

Senator Mitchell introduced in the senate today a bill to consider the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The objects of this association, as stated in the bill, are to preserve and strengthen the kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

IN THE HOUSE. In the house today Forney submitted the conference report on the army appropriation bill. The report announces an agreement upon all items except upon the senate amendment striking out that portion of the bill which regulates compensation to subsidized railways for army transportation. The report agreed to a disagreement to the amendment insisted upon and conferees appointed.

Mr. Henley made an unsuccessful attempt to secure consideration of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill, and the house went into a committee of the whole, Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the private calendar. After the executive session the house proceeded with the consideration of private business, and the following bills passed: To relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion, and for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines.

NOMINATIONS. Gilbert A. Pierce, of Illinois, governor of Dakota; John H. Kinkaid, of Nevada, governor of Alaska; Andrew Haisan, of Minnesota, receiver of public moneys, Red Wood Falls, Minnesota; James M. Armstrong, of Washington territory, register of land office, Spokane Falls, Washington territory; John F. Kinney, of Nebraska, Indian agent, Yankton agency. Postmasters: E. O. Brauns, Tracy, Minnesota; Henry O. Basford, Austin, Minnesota; T. B. Southward, Alexandria, Dakota; Samuel H. Eldred, Clark, Dakota; John R. James, Columbia, Dakota; John R. Carroll, De Smet, Dakota; N. E. Weston, Bunt, Dakota; D. G. Griffin, Kimball, Dakota; Henry F. Resing, Redfield, Dakota; David R. Mead, Glendive, Montana.

CONFIRMATION. The senate confirmed H. Z. Burkhardt postmaster at Hailey, Idaho.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, June 28.—The speaker stated the regular order was the question of privilege coming over from yesterday, and presented by the resolution offered by Mr. Cannon, that the records be so amended as to show that the speech purporting to have been delivered by Mr. McAdoo, in which allusion is made to Sen-

for Logan, was not actually delivered by him. Mr. Cox, of New York, after deprecating the practice of printing long essays in the Record, said the present dispute arose from the publication in the Record of a newspaper article stating that Senator Logan owned 80,000 acres of land; it had not been charged that he came by them wrongfully. He (Cox) did not think that Logan was a dishonest man. What was the object of this discussion today, except to prevent adjournment? In order to put an end to the discussion, he moved to lay the whole matter on the table. (Cries of "Good" and "No.") The motion was agreed to without division.

Mr. Horr, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortifications appropriation bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole. Randall, on behalf of the minority of the committee submitted a substitute therefor, which was referred to the same committee. The house went into committee of the whole, Springer in the chair, on business reported from the committee on labor. The first bill considered was one providing for the adjustment of accounts of government laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight hour law. Lovring, in supporting the bill, said: "Every man who has been forced to work for the government ten hours for a day's wages since the passage of the eight hour law has been defrauded of his legal rights." Tillman, of South Carolina, opposed the bill, characterizing it as a claim agents bill and declaring it would permit another raid upon the treasury, and not only permit a raid but create an aristocracy of labor. Had not the government enough patronage already? It had caused the murder of one president, and unless civil service reform were carried out it might cause the murder of another. The bill would demoralize all private labor in neighborhoods where the government had any work going on. The great mass of the people did not want that law; it was only wanted by some claim agents and doctrinaires who were too lazy to work and thought the world owed them a living.

READY TO PAY. The secretary of the treasury gives notice that he will redeem, prior to maturity, the bonds embraced in the 120th call at an amount not exceeding \$100,000 per week, paying interest to date of presentation.

CONFIRMATIONS. Eli H. Murray, Louisville, governor of Utah. Postmasters: N. E. Westover, Blunt, Dakota; H. G. Rising, Redfield, Dakot; Jenn James, Columbia, Dakota; Sam H. Elrod, Clark, Dakota; D. G. Grippen, Kimball, Dakota.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, June 30.—Senator Slater, from the committee on public lands submitted a report to accompany the bill forfeiting the unearned lands granted the Northern Pacific railway. The report, he said, was not unanimous, and the minority would submit its views.

Senator Morgan, of the committee on public lands, reported adversely a bill to grant public lands to survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Morgan said the committee was satisfied if a valid claim existed against the government arising out of the massacre, it was a claim that should not be compensated in public lands, but in money. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called upon his resolution, heretofore submitted, discharging the finance committee from further consideration of the bill for the retirement and recoinage of trade dollars. O. motion to agree to the resolution Senator Morrill called for the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 21, nays 28; so the resolution was not agreed to. The secretary of the senate was directed to ask a recall from the house of the bill granting right of way to the Southern Kansas Railroad company through the Indian territory, in order that the senate may order a committee of conference on it.

The senate then took up the house bill to limit to two years the time within which prosecution may be instituted against persons charged with violation of the internal revenue laws. It was amended by substituting three years for two and passed.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY and placed on the calendar: To provide for the sale of lands belonging to prairie bands of Pottawattamies Indians of Kansas.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the river and harbor bill. Debate was suspended while a joint resolution was passed for a continuance of appropriations for five days from June 30th. Senator Allison remarked that this resolution was based on the expectation of an adjournment Saturday, and if that expectation was not realized a further extension would become necessary. Consideration of the river and harbor bill was then resumed.

HOUSE. Mr. Washburn submitted the conference report on the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Paul. Agreed to.

Mr. King introduced a bill appropriating \$80,000 to prevent the introduction of cholera in the United States.

Mr. Randall introduced a joint resolution providing that all appropriations for the necessary operations of the government under existing laws which shall remain unprovided for after June 30, 1884, shall be continued and made available for a period of five days from and after that date, unless the regular appropriation bills now pending shall have been previously enacted. Passed.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill appropriates \$5,839,402. The house provision for the abolition of the offices of inspector and detail for army officers to act as inspectors was stricken out, and the house then went into a committee of the whole on the fortification bill.

Mr. Roemer presented the conference report on the bill to provide for the disposition of abandoned and useless military reservations. Agreed to. Adjourned.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL. An attempt, which promises to be successful, will be made in the senate during the week, perhaps tomorrow, to take the anti-Chinese bill reports from the senate committee on foreign relations, and to substitute for it and pass the house bill.

NOMINATIONS. Jacob Austin, Minn., receiver of public money at Fergus Falls, Minn.; Henry S. Feal Ohio, solicitor of the treasury.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The decrease of the public debt for June is about \$9,000,000. The reduction for the fiscal year ending today is about \$101,000,000. The reduction during the last fiscal year was \$137,823,253.