

JOS. BOBLETZ, Publisher.

NEW ULM, MINNESOTA.

If the resolution abolishing the poll tax in Massachusetts as a prerequisite of voting is passed by the senate, it will have to be brought up again at the next legislature and agreed to and then it will have to be ratified by the people.

The Cleveland Leader thinks that with oil at seventy-five cents a barrel and the market weak, there is no immediate danger that people living out of reach of gas and the electric light will be forced to depend upon tallow candles.

Mrs. Sarah Althea Hill Terry's vigorous efforts have suddenly subsided, owing to a decision of Judge Coffey in San Francisco that she has no interest in the will of the late William Sharon, which decision closed the case and the will was admitted to probate.

The farewell sermon in Cincinnati of Mr. Jones, the great southern revivalist, who has gone to Chicago, was attended by over 8,000 people, and besides this the front of the hall was packed with people vainly trying to enter; and the streets for three squares were filled by a solid mass. It is estimated that 30,000 wanted to get in.

It is officially estimated that the milling capital of Kansas is \$8,000,000, with an annual product valued at \$8,889,000. In 1874 the milling capital was but \$2,000,000. It is further estimated that the total daily capacity is 32,670 barrels. At five bushels of grain to the barrel of product, with running of mills 300 days in the year, the milling capacity would equal 48,005,000 bushels per annum. The returns, however, would indicate only a little over 14,500,000 bushels actually ground.

After perusing Mr. Lowell's address at the opening of the Chelsea (Mass.) Public Library the London Telegraph is moved to declare that "To read Mr. Lowell's cultured and ornate phrases is in itself what Sir Richard Steele called 'a liberal education,' and the speech reminds us, not for the first time, that in comprehensive knowledge of the literature of all countries the Minister lately accredited by the United States to the court of St. James has no living superior, if, indeed, an equal." Mr. Lowell seems to be more popular in England than in "his own his native land."

The American public will be likely to know the truth in regard to the Panama Canal within a short time. The New York Chamber of Commerce, in response to an invitation by Dr. Lesseps, recently selected John Bigelow and Nathan Appleton to join the former in his tour of inspection at Aspinwall. These two gentlemen sailed for Aspinwall recently and will accompany Dr. Lesseps in his trip over the proposed route of the great waterway and report on their return. The high character of Messrs. Bigelow and Appleton renders it certain that their report when made may be accepted by the public without question.

When the death of Gen. Hancock was announced the project was immediately broached to erect a suitable monument to his memory but when it became known that he died comparatively poor it was rightly deemed most important that before the monument was erected his countrymen should make it their duty to suitably provide for his bereaved widow. The monument will rise in due time, but at present, the best tribute that the American people can pay to the patriotism, heroism and unsullied public and private character of General Hancock, would be by a prompt and liberal provision for his family.

The workmen of this country are sometimes discontented at their condition during the seasons of depression, but if the reports from England are to be credited, all the distress among our working people is trivial compared with the privation existing among the lower classes in Great Britain. In this country the stoppage of mills and manufactories means serious inconvenience to the employes, together with considerable loss attending the removal to another locality, but in Europe the closing of industrial establishments is to those employed an awful disaster, for every other place is as badly crowded as the one they leave, and most of the workmen are not able to save enough from year to year to provide for a season of idleness, or to emigrate from the country. So, although there is comparatively little consolation to be derived from the fact that others are in a worse situation than ourselves, we have whatever can arise from that source.

Death of John B. Gough.

John B. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, died at 4:40 o'clock Thursday afternoon the 18th inst., at the residence of Dr. R. Bruce Burns, in Frankford, Pa., where he was taken on Monday night when stricken with paralysis, while lecturing at the Frankford Presbyterian church. His wife was at his bedside when he died. There were also present Mrs. Fidgee, his sister, Mrs. Burns and two nieces, Misses Fanny and Mary Whitcomb, John Wanamaker, Rev. Thomas Murphy and Mrs. Jacob Wagner. It was recalled that the last words spoken by Mr. Gough were, "Young man, make your record clear." The body was embalmed, and after services at the house was taken to his home in Worcester county, Mass., for interment.

John B. Gough, unquestionably the ablest temperance lecturer in the world, was born at Sandgate, Kent, England, Aug. 22, 1817. His father, who received a small pension for services in the Peninsular war, died at the age of ninety years. The family were poor and penniless. In 1829 Gough parted with his mother and sister and came to the United States with a Sandgate family, the arrangements being that they were to receive tea, guineas, and, in return, for him a trade after his arrival in the New world, and provide for him until he became of age. After two years' experience at farming in Oneida county, N. Y., he went to New York city, obtained a situation in a publishing house, and began to learn the book-binding trade, receiving for his services \$1 per week. Here his mother and sister joined him. In 1833, through depression in trade, John lost his situation, and then followed deprivation and want. His mother died in July, 1834. Removed from the restraining influence of his mother, he began a course of dissipation. He frequented the street corners, the saloons and taverns, where his remarkable powers of mimicry, his gift of speech and song, made him a popular favorite. He fell lower and lower, and finally became a confirmed drunkard. In 1840, being persuaded to attend a temperance meeting, he signed the pledge and thenceforward lived a sober life. He lectured on temperance throughout the United States and England. Afterwards he added other topics, and from 1845 to 1875 he was one of the most popular lecturers in the United States. He made many tours through this country and two or three through England. Mr. Gough continued to lecture until four or five years ago, when ill health compelled him to retire from the rostrum. It is stated that he amassed several fortunes, but gave so much for charitable objects that he was always poor.

The president sent the following nominations of postmasters to the senate: Thomas B. Cook, at Kishoreau, Wis.; John McAusland, at Miles City, Mont.; James Benton, at Colfax, Wash.

The brother of the late Vice President Wilson is very ill and entirely destitute in Washington.

A bill will be reported to the house providing that lands shall not be conveyed to the Pacific companies until the cost of surveying has been paid.

The body of Rev. Jesse B. Braly of Nortonville, Ky., was found encased in ice in a mill race near St. Louis. He had committed suicide from the result of an investigation then going on in relation to his private affairs.

The Newfrew Manufacturing Company of Adams, Mass., which is one of the largest manufacturers of gingham and table cloths in the country, have raised the wages of their operatives 10 per cent, to date from March 1. The men had not asked for more pay.

The strike of hosiery operatives at Leicester has ended in a compromise. The Southern shipbuilders threaten to open their hands to the strike except the terms offered them. Messrs. Morgan, the bankers, have donated \$500 to the Mansion House relief fund. The fund now amounts to \$52,000.

The examination into the death of Mr. Bartlett, a merchant of Pimly, England, to whom it is alleged chloroform was administered by his wife, so that she would be able to marry a friend, Wesley, an minister, with whom she had been intimate, has been finished, and Mrs. Bartlett and Mr. Dyson were both committed for trial on the charge of murdering Mr. Bartlett.

P. E. Sarrazin & Co., cigar and tobacco manufacturers, of New Orleans, have brought suit against their creditors, praying for a respite of six, twelve and eighteen months for their assets are \$158,000, and their liabilities \$175,000.

Mrs. Hendricks, of Indianapolis, has been annoyed by spirits who send her letters purporting to have been addressed to her from the spirit land by her husband. One person in New York wrote inclosing a letter from Mr. Hendricks, claiming that it was genuine and written in his own peculiar style. There was an undoubted resemblance, but Mrs. Hendricks characterized it as only a clever piece of imitation, remarking that she could easily detect the difference.

At Salt Lake City, Thomas Birmingham and James Bowen, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, were sentenced in the district court to six months' imprisonment and to pay fines of \$300 each. Abraham H. Cannon took the witness stand when his case was called. Upon being asked whether two women were his wives and whether he had thanked God, I have lived with them as charged." He was convicted. Henry Dimmoody pleaded guilty. He pronounced obedience to the law, and sentence was suspended.

The governor of Illinois has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the parties who hung Miss Georgia Aldrich at Windsor.

L. A. Hopkins absconded from Chapin & Gore's wholesale liquor establishment, Chicago, with \$3,500. Soon after the firm received a draft for \$1,700 from Hopkins who is at New York.

A well known Minneapolis gentleman received a letter from a man who is conducting an exhibit at New Orleans. The letter states that there are very few visitors in attendance, and that all the exhibitors are heartily sick of the affair, and would be glad to get out of it if they could. The managers of the institution are cutting expenses on every side, and the enterprise is almost a dismal failure.

the chair of English literature in the University of Glasgow, has been arrested in Naples for carrying a sword-stick without having procured the necessary license. The penalty for the offense is three months' imprisonment. The British consul at Naples intervened, and through his influence Prof. Nichol was sent to Rome.

The large nail works at Crescent, Pa., were burned recently. Loss over \$40,000. The property was owned by William Weightman of Philadelphia, and operated by the Standard Nail Company of Williamsport.

Taxpayers of East Galena, Ill., were swindled out of over \$5,000 by the late collector, Jerry Leehan. Leehan has since fled.

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David Shelby, a wealthy farmer living near Shirley, Ill., armed with two shot-guns, secreted a man in the cow-barn of his farm. The members of his family discovered his whereabouts and attempted to take him to the house. He jumped from his hiding place and fired a number of shots, inflicting probably fatal wounds upon his brother, Levi Shelby, his wife, sister-in-law, and his son, aged seventeen. He then set fire to the barn which was entirely consumed.

The action of the assistant treasurer of New York in refusing to accept deposits of silver until he is able to count it in strict accordance with instructions issued by the United States treasurer. Similar instructions have been sent to all the assistant treasurers, the object being to insure greater protection in the handling of government funds.

The president has nominated Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer, Eighth cavalry, to be colonel and second cavalry; First Lieut. Edward E. Wood, Eighth cavalry, to be captain; Second Lieut. John A. Johnston, Eighth cavalry, to be first lieutenant; John Christian Franks, United States marshal for California.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the interior for information concerning the work of special agents appointed to investigate land frauds. Mr. Hawley introduced a bill relating to the taxation of railroad lands, and in a speech made to the Northern Pacific company had paid the survey fees upon only a small portion of its land grant. The bill granting the franking privilege to the widow of Gen. Grant passed. Mr. Morgan concluded his speech against the educational bill.

A letter was received from Secretary Lamont in answer to a request. The president said I am directed by the senate to say that if the object of the resolution is to inquire into the reasons for the suspension of Ward, these papers are not to be considered as constituting all the evidence transmitted to him in relation thereto. I am also directed by the president to say that he does not consider it consistent with the public interests to transmit copies of unofficial papers from private records held in my custody from him, which relate exclusively to the suspension of the incumbent.

Mr. Hanley said in his speech on the Northern Pacific: "An exceedingly large tract of land, about 1,000 square miles, has been granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad company, but it was provided by an amendatory act of congress that no patents should be issued for the land until after payment by the company of all fees, relating to surveys, etc. The fee was only about three cents an acre. The company had paid the fees upon only about eighty thousand acres of the land grant. It had, nevertheless, proceeded to give to settlers warranty deeds for many millions upon millions of acres of land. The company had ingeniously got property enough to try to locate the villages and cities upon its own selected sections."

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced to terminate certain treaty stipulations between the United States and China; to grant a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Hancock; for the free coinage of silver; to revise the grade of general in the army, and a resolution for the investigation of the telephone scandal in all its phases. The Fitz John Porter bill was debated.

Mr. Morrison's tariff bill was introduced in the house. Mr. Morrison says that the bill will effect an estimated reduction of twenty million dollars in the revenues from customs based on the revenues from last year. The greater reduction on any one article is in the case of sugar, where the new duty will result in a decrease of ten million dollars in the receipts. The additions to the free list will involve a loss of five and a half millions, and the reductions made by the bill on other articles amount to five millions. Added to the free list are: New Jersey, cotton (unmanufactured), lath, shingles, salt, hemp, jute, iron, sulphur, lead and copper ores, and coal. Besides these there are many articles of less consequence to the revenue, such as potatoes, man, corn, bristles, beeswax, dye woods, unmanufactured earthenware, unadorned stone for building purposes, acorns and dandelions.

SENATE.—Mr. Cullom reported a substitute for the bill to regulate commerce recently submitted by the committee on interstate commerce, and gave notice that he would soon ask the senate to set a day for its consideration. The important sections of the bill have been revised and somewhat modified by the committee. The bill now stands its provisions apply to the transportation of passengers and freight by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used for continuous carriage between the states and between the United States and foreign countries. The sections prohibiting unjust discrimination and the giving of undue preference are not materially changed.

A bill was reported from the finance committee authorizing the treasurer of the United States to appoint an assistant treasurer. It was recommended to the committee for further consideration. The Blair education bill was debated.

The chair laid before the senate the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Plumb, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the number and names of the special agents employed by his department for the purpose of detecting fraud in the entries of public lands, etc. Some amendments suggested by Mr. Cockrell, extending the scope of the inquiry, it was agreed to.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bland's bill for the free coinage of silver was reported adversely. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on the judiciary to investigate the state of the law on the question of the government bringing suit to test the validity of patents (referring to the Bell telephone case).

Mr. Riggs, committee on postoffices and post roads, a bill compelling all vessels of the United States to carry the mails to and from foreign ports, was offered to them by the committee on the judiciary. In committee the vote on reporting this bill favorably stood 11 to 3. Messrs. Blount, Barry, Dockery, Merriam, Jones, Warner, Gunther, Taylor, Wakefield, Ward and Riggs voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Peters, Burrows and Miller in the negative.

The action of three Republicans in voting in opposition to the Pacific Mail portends defeat in the senate. Mr. Guenther's vote is taken to indicate the position Senators Sawyer and Spooner will take, and the Pacific Mail people have been thinking these were their friends.

The Fitz John Porter bill was debated most of the day.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced for the establishment of an educational fund from the proceeds of public land sales and receipts from railway companies under the Thurman act; imposing a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on all goods and products of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope except wool, raw cotton and raw silk; appropriating \$250,000 for a monument to Gen. Grant in Washington. The bill for punishment of trespassers upon Indian lands (designed especially to cover the cases of the Oklahoma boomers) passed.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Ex-Senator James B. Groome, to be collector of customs for the district of Baltimore, Md.; J. Freeman Raising, naval officer of customs in the district of Baltimore, Md.; Pendleton King, North Carolina, secretary of the legation of the United States at Constantinople.

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SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, presented resolutions and a report on the relations of the senate and the president in the matter of the suspension of officials. After the report and resolutions were read, Mr. Fugh, from the committee said: "As to the report just made, I desire to state that the minority of the judiciary committee knew nothing of the contents of the report until it was read to the committee this morning. The minority desire to prepare a report, in which they will present their views; and to enable them to do so, they have until Monday week which will be used to prepare the report, and it is understood that the majority report, and the resolutions accompanying it, will not be called up for consideration until we get leave to file the minority report. The time given us to do so is not to extend beyond next Monday week."

So the minority report and discussion will probably be postponed until the 1st of March.

Among the petitions presented in the senate and appropriately referred was one by Mr. Hoar from "Citizens of the United States"—citizens whose names, Mr. Hoar said, seemed to indicate they were foreign birth,—praying for the submission by congress to the several states of a proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the presidency.

A bill was introduced to provide a new basis for national bank circulation. A bill granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company passed.

The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: James B. Groome of Maryland, to be collector of customs for the district of Baltimore; Lewis E. McArthur of Oregon, attorney of the United States, district of Oregon; David R. Waters, United States marshal, Western district of Michigan; William F. Howland, collector of customs for the district of Beaufort, N. C. (Howland was first nominated to succeed Alexander C. Davis, suspended. Davis' term having subsequently expired the nomination was withdrawn and sent in again), to succeed Alexander C. Davis, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

HOUSE.—A bill amending the Pacific railroad acts, compelling the roads to pay to the government the amounts for surveying lands, was reported.

The Fitz John Porter bill was passed by the house the vote standing: Ayes 173, Nays 103. The debate was closed by Gen. Bragg, in a speech of considerable force, in which he showed great familiarity with the movements of the troops on the Bull Run battle field, having been an active participant and in command of a brigade on the Union side upon that occasion. He denounced Pope and McDowell.

Many of the points made by Bragg were applauded on the Democratic side, and like demonstration was made on the Republican side when Steele or Cutcheon succeeded in injecting some pointed question or remark into Bragg's speech.

SENATE.—Mr. Manderson introduced a resolution directing the secretaries of state and war to investigate and report upon the fitness of Capt. Crawford by Mexican soldiers. The Blair education bill was debated, several Southern senators being among those who spoke against it.

Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on the judiciary, reported favorably, bills to remove the political disabilities of Alexander P. Stewart of Mississippi, Thomas L. Ross of Virginia and Edward G. W. Butler of Missouri. The bills were at once passed. Mr. Edmunds remarking that one of the parties was an old gentleman and desired, before leaving this world, to be at peace with the United States.

Mr. Beck said he did not know of any smaller business for the judiciary committee than to be peddling out removals of disabilities in this way.

All that the United States asked of any person, before relieving him of the penalty imposed upon him by the constitution for violating his oath and deserting the constitution that he swore to support, and making war against the United States, was that he should present a respectable petition, showing that he was ready to give up fighting the United States and to pay the debts he owed for moneys received in his official character. If the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) thought that to be "peddling out" the removal referred to, he was entitled to his opinion.

Mr. Beck in reply said: "Twelve years ago the house of representatives had passed a bill removing all disabilities, and before that time the senate had done so. It did not happen that both houses had done it at the same session. He insisted upon characterizing the present mode as 'peddling out,' and supposed that in the present condition of the senate nothing better could be expected."

After an executive session the senate adjourned over two days.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: Mar's Taylor of Dakota, surveyor general of Dakota; D. T. Bramble of Dakota, receiver of public moneys, Fortworth, Dak.; William Campbell of Minnesota, United States marshal for Minnesota.

SENATE AND PRESIDENT.

Report of Mr. Edmunds Presented in the Senate with Resolutions—Maintenance of the Right of Senators to Papers Regarding Suspensions from Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Edmunds today reported the following resolutions from the senate committee on the judiciary, accompanied by a long report:

Resolved, That the foregoing report of the committee on the judiciary be agreed to and adopted.

Resolved, That the senate hereby expresses its condemnation of the refusal of the attorney general, under whatever pretext, to send to the senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of the 25th of January, and set forth in the reports of the committee on the judiciary, as in violation of his official duty and subversive of the fundamental principles of the government, and of a good administration thereof.

Resolved, That it is, under the circumstances, the duty of the senate to refuse its assent to proposed removals of officers, the documents and papers in reference to the supposed official or personal conduct of whom are withheld by the executive or any head of a department, when deemed necessary by the senate, or called for in considering the matter.

Resolved, That the provisions of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, declaring "that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or diseases incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices," ought to be faithfully and fully put in execution; and that to remove, or to propose to remove, any such soldier, whose faithfulness, competency and character have been approved by the senate, to another who has not rendered such service, is a violation of the spirit of the law and of the practical gratitude due to the people of the United States and government over the defenders of the constitutional liberty and the integrity of the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, (Signed.) JOHN J. INGALLS, R. J. R. MCNEILAN, GEORGE W. WATSON, JAMES F. WILSON, WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

The report recites the fact and circumstances of the removal of Justice Davis from the appointment of his successor, as United States attorney for the Southern district of Alabama. It declares that the uniform practice of the judiciary committee, since the passage of the tenure-of-office act, to call upon the heads of departments for all papers and information in the possession of the executive, and to see that the conduct and administration of the officer proposed to be removed, and the character and conduct of the person proposed to be appointed, has been done with the most scrupulous approval of all the members. Although the composition of the committee has been during the period, sometimes of one point of view, and sometimes of another, no instance is known in which the committee met with any delay or denial in respect to furnishing such papers and information, with a single exception, which was in the case of the removal of Justice Davis, and which lasted only for two or three days.

THE JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS. The jurisdiction of the congress to legislate, and the power to advise or withhold advice concerning treaties and appointments, necessarily involves the jurisdiction to officially know every step and action of the officers of the law, and all the facts touching their conduct in the possession of any department, or even in the possession of the president himself. It was no need to legislate, or to advise or withhold advice concerning treaties and appointments, necessarily involves the jurisdiction to officially know every step and action of the officers of the law, and all the facts touching their conduct in the possession of any department, or even in the possession of the president himself. 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