

New Ulm Review.

JOS. BOBLETER, Publisher.

NEW ULM, MINNESOTA.

The President has concluded not to visit New England at this season. If he had gone to Boston, Harvard would have given him the degree of L. L. D., according to immemorial usage.

The population of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the federal census of 1880 was 566,563. The compilers of the new directory of that city, just published (which contains 175,761 names), estimate that the present population is 768,075—an increase of 201,412 in less than six years.

The Atlanta Constitution, noting the fact that very little headway has been made thus far in the efforts to prevent the overflow of the Mississippi River by levees, says that "it is evident that the river improvements of the future must be on a much larger and more costly scale than anything that has been attempted in the past, but it is now pretty well settled that the country at large does not propose to foot the bill."

The royal princes of France lately banished from home, had taken their precautions against unforeseen events. The Duke de Chartres had secured a mortgage upon his property in Paris of 650,000 francs. The count de Paris had borrowed 3,000,000 francs upon his land at Eu. The Duke d'Aumale had raised 12,250,000 francs upon his landed estates, and the amount, more than three millions of dollars, is supposed to be invested in England and the United States.

Fire insurance as carried on in some Swiss villages is an illustration of public spirited communities. The communal authorities, instead of treating insurance against fire as a concern for each householder's care, insure all the buildings, the church, houses, stables and sheds. The insurance of the entire village is met by one single policy and the cost is cheerfully met by a slight increase in local self-taxation. The plan is a useful form of socialism which might be feasible in small villages in this country, where the conditions are favorable. It is simply mutual insurance in another form from that in general use.

Apropos of the decision by the supreme court of the district of Columbia, that Indians are virtually foreigners, Senator Dawes, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs of the senate, was not surprised by the decision. He said our relations with the Indians were anomalous and ridiculous. When we fed them they were the wards of the nation; when we made treaties with them they were foreign powers, and when we wanted their lands they were without rights, like the bears or buffaloes. The only way to settle the question was to pass a law dissolving tribal relations and declaring the Indians citizens of the United States.

Senator J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, whose late illness, it was feared, would terminate fatally, enjoys the distinction of having served for a longer period in Congress without intermission than any man at present in either branch of our national legislature. His service in the House of Representatives began on December 3, 1855, nearly thirty-one years ago, and continued to March 3, 1867, when he entered the Senate, where he has remained ever since. His present term will expire on March 3, 1891. He has, therefore, been in Congress, without any break in the continuity of service, already nearly thirty-one years, with nearly five years of his term unexpired.

An American correspondent who has resided in Europe for more than a quarter of a century, thus sets forth the ultimate result of the present contest in Great Britain: Reason over it, ridicule it, turn and twist it as they may, intelligent Englishmen cannot help seeing that a bill like that introduced by Mr. Gladstone and beaten in parliament, and now relegated to the people for their action, is the first step toward the federal British republic which will be one of the mighty powers of the future. Let "the name and dignity of De Vere stand so long as it pleaseth God;" but let not even the most loyal of conservatives nor the most hesitant of liberals flatter himself that the road on which the nation has entered leads elsewhere than to pure democracy, with all its institutions. A child stems the current of a mountain brook by a dam of mud and stones; he goes away proud of his work; but when he returns to gaze at it, it has been swept away; not a trace of it can be found anywhere. So will it be with the work of those who try to put back the march of progress in Great Britain.

Condensed General News.

Interesting Domestic Episode.

Fred Bosse and Mrs. Theodore Wolf arrived in St. Paul in search of their respective wife and husband. In March last Mrs. Bosse and Theodore Wolf eloped from Chicago, and have been living in St. Paul. A warrant was issued from the municipal court for their arrest on the charge of adultery, and officer Scheffer detailed to serve it. Mrs. Bosse was found in rooms at 123 West Third street, and Wolf at the Van Haven live stock establishment. Both were brought to police headquarters, where the wives and husbands met. Mrs. Bosse, who is a very pretty woman, fainted away, and this happening at just the right moment, her husband relented and agreed to forgive her and take her back to Chicago with him. Mrs. Wolf had a talk with her better half, and, upon his promising to be more loving in the future and to send her enough money each week to keep her and their child, the complaint was withdrawn. Bosse and his wife left on the noon train and Mrs. Wolf on the evening train for Chicago.

Reserved School Sections in the Territories.

Land Commissioner Sparks, in reply to inquiries by Delegates Voorhees and Toole, of Washington and Montana territories, respectively, relative to the policy of the department in respect to prosecutions of persons occupying reserved school sections in the territories, says: School sections are not subject to appropriation by any person after survey, but it is not the practice of this office to recommend prosecutions against bona fide settlers who go upon such lands with a view of ultimately purchasing from the state when admitted, and a grant thereto shall have been made, but only in cases where parties are despoiling the land of timber or other valuable produce, or when persons, firms, corporations or combinations are usurping the use of such lands unlawfully, inclosing them or otherwise, dominating their control to their public injury and the deprivation of the rights of others.

Another Fraudulent Treasurer.

James A. L. Wilson of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal company, has defaulted in his accounts to the extent of \$178,000. The facts are that an over-issue of bonds to the amount of \$615,000 was made under the thirty-year mortgage loan of the company in 1874, for \$2,500,000. The loan matured immediately, and preparations having been made for its extension, the return of the bonds for certification at the office would have revealed the over-issue. Treasurer Wilson did not appear at the office, but on his desk was a note containing a confession of guilty knowledge of the fraudulent transaction. He left the city, it is alleged, in company with Henry V. Lesley, the former treasurer, under whose administration the over-issue was made. Wilson is sixty-five years of age, and for thirty years has been connected with the canal company, having been its treasurer since 1883, when he succeeded Lesley.

Financial Condition of Yale College.

President Porter gives the following report of the condition of the funds of Yale college since the last report, five years ago. During that time the university fund had increased \$162,000, and the academy fund had renewed accessions of \$165,234. Out of this \$327,000 had been paid for real estate. During that time the gift had been the Sloan physical laboratory, worth from \$50,000 to \$60,000; the Dwight building of the same value; Lawrence college, worth \$50,000; Kent chemical laboratory, worth \$70,000 to \$75,000. The theological school fund had been increased \$152,000, and the Sheffield scientific school \$113,000. The requests to all the departments amount to more than \$1,600,000. This includes a share of the Sheffield estate, which is somewhere between \$500,000 and \$700,000. The total income during the last college year was \$187,540, and the expenses \$167,235.

John Owen Snider of Hartford City, Ind., has been walking eighteen hours a day on an improvised track for two years, to wear off several layers of flesh he imagines has grown on a sole of his feet. He has now walked 60,000 miles.

The Garfield statue, by Niehaus, which cost \$9,000, will be erected at Cincinnati during the summer. The statue with the pedestal is twenty-seven feet high.

The prominence attained by Frank Herald, the Nicetown pugilist, has at last been recognized by the great American champion, and a match between him and the new aspirant is on the cards. Sullivan said recently: "I'll give anybody a show. This young fellow, Herald, may be better than the others, but I think I'm better. He'll meet him when Pat Sheedy tells me to, and if Herald can best me, all right."

Edward McGill, publisher of the Court Journal, a law paper, who was indicted by the grand jury of general sessions on a charge of criminal libel against the United States Mutual Accident association, has been arrested and will be prosecuted forthwith.

The members of the committee on private and elections say that their action on the Payne case will not be reconsidered; that it was taken after due reflection, and that they are prepared to stand by it, and will give their reasons when they make their report to the senate.

P. C. Tonner of Pomona, Cal., bought 400 acres of land a few weeks ago for \$2,000. Since then a great oil well has been discovered in that region, and he has been offered \$500,000 for the property.

The marquis of Lorne will contest the Seven Oaks division of Kent in the coming election as a Gladstonian candidate. The conference of the Irish Methodist church by a vote of 137 to 22 has condemned Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy.

The prospects of Dawes' Sioux reservation bill in the house are growing gloomier day by day. It is true the report of the Indian committee has been made a continuing order from day to day, but as the house never reaches the calendar from day to day the committee seems likely never to be heard. It will not have any place in the order of business which Carlisle, Morrison and Randall are to arrange, as appropriation and land forfeiture and interstate commerce bills seem likely to take all the remaining time the house is likely to have at its disposal. Despite this lack of time, however, it looks as if the Springer bill for the division and admission of Dakota would get a show.

Postmasters commissioned: Wisconsin: Balsam Lake, J. W. Coak. Minnesota: Ramstead, H. P. Hanier. New offices established—Minnesota: Buck's Mills, Becker county.

Gen. John P. St. John says a prohibition amendment would be adopted in Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority.

George Cleveland, of Edgerton, Mass., found a curious coin, of date 1302, in the woods near the town.

Mrs. Julia McNary of Marshall, Ill., has been reading from reading too many foolish dime novels.

Col. Boudiot, the well known Cherokee Indian, has been persuaded by his hands-out wife, who was a Washington girl, to cut off his long barbaric locks. His hair is now very closely cropped.

The store of Henry Wilson at Lakeville,

N. B., was fired by the reflection of the sun's rays from a lot of new tin cans upon the woodwork.

At the Pennsylvania republican state convention, Col. D. H. Hastings presented the name of Gen. James A. Beaver for governor, in an address warmly eulogizing Gen. Beaver and reviewing his war record. Beaver was nominated by acclamation. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant governor, William T. Davies; auditor general, A. Wilson Norris; secretary of internal affairs, T. J. Stewart; congressman-at-large, Gen. F. A. Osborne.

The Cincinnati Price Current prints the result of special investigation with reference to the probable production of wheat in this country. It makes the aggregate of the winter crop 295,000,000 bushels, against 212,000,000 bushels last year. Spring wheat is estimated at 140,000,000 bushels, against 145,000,000 last year. The quality of the winter grade is reported to be better than last year.

The question of local option was voted on by the citizens of Washington Territory. Each precinct was to decide whether or not to allow liquors to be sold within its boundaries. In all the cities the measure was defeated by a vote of 3 to 1. In the small towns the measure was carried by the same proportion in vote. From the terms thus far received it is believed that local option has a majority in the territory.

Mrs. Grant has been paid another \$250,000 installment of profits from her husband's book.

At the New Hampshire Democratic Convention, Thomas Cogswell of Gilmanston was nominated for governor on the first ballot. A resolution was adopted endorsing the efforts of President Cleveland and Congressmen Morrison and Carlisle and their Democratic colleagues to revise the tariff laws.

The obsequies of David Davis occurred at Springfield, Ill. The services were arranged by his family and were to be, in quiet, modest tastes of the deceased. Nevertheless, so general was the mourning that the funeral assumed imposing proportions.

Freight rates between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis are in a very demoralized condition, and an open rupture is almost expected at any time. The Burlington & Quincy has withdrawn from the St. Paul agreement, because it did not care to have its line tied in Northwestern business while its competitors were engaged in demoralizing rates to the upper Missouri.

Assistant Secretary Smith, of the treasury department, to the surprise of everyone, as all thought he was a fixture at least as long as the present administration is in power, resigned his office and left for St. Paul to take a position as solicitor for the automobile road, which he accepted some time ago. Mr. Smith, in explanation of this change, says that he has come to the conclusion that a man of his age, without any money has no business in politics, and that while he has enjoyed his position in the treasury department, he could not afford to decline so growing an opportunity to go west and grow up with the country. The salary he is to have is more than double what he receives from the government, and the opportunity for advancement is nothing here. Mr. Smith is a very young man to occupy the position he has been holding, as he is only a little more than 30 years of age; but he has had considerable experience, and had devoted his life to the study of the subject, and he was chosen by Mr. Manning as the executive officer of the treasury. Since he has been here he has made himself popular and respected, and although he has endeavored to override the restrictions of the civil service reform law, that was what he was selected for. He is a tall, fine-looking man, with sandy hair and mustache, and looks ten years older than he really is. It is understood that Smith M. Weed of New York is responsible for the appointment. Mr. Smith is a native of Clinton county, N. Y., and is a nephew and law partner of Smith M. Weed. He was educated at Lafayette college, Pa., and studied law with his uncle and practiced at Pittsburg. In 1882 he was elected to the New York legislature, and became the leader of the Young Democracy in that body. During the presidential campaign of 1884 he was chairman of the New York state Democratic committee.

Helena, Mont., Special Telegram, June 30. The contract for the construction of the Helena & Red Mountain railway was let today to Donald Grant of Fairbank, Minn., and forty teams will begin work to-morrow morning; trains to be running in ninety days to the mines of the St. Paul syndicate.

According to the railroad gazette there was a total of 93 train accidents during May, in which 23 persons were killed and 170 hurt. As compared with May, 1885, there was an increase of 31 accidents, of 15 killed and 105 hurt. The five months of the current year to the end of May, show a total of 432 accidents, 157 killed and 653 hurt; an average per month of 86 accidents, 31 killed and 131 injured.

The earnings at Sing Sing prison for June are \$19,912, and the expenditures \$13,878, leaving a profit for the month of \$6,024.

At Dover, N. H., George W. Varney, one of the libelous publishers of the Boston Herald, sank down as he was helping to carry out the casket, and died instantly of heart disease.

Hon. Tim Tarsney of Michigan, and Hon. Tim Campbell of New York are the wittiest Irishmen in congress.

The president has nominated Hugh Smith Thompson of South Carolina assistant secretary of the treasury, vice William E. Smith, resigned.

Congressman Randall, in the house, fiercely denounced Chief Signal Officer Haxon for attempting to have a certain amendment smuggled into the sundry civil bill.

In the deficiency bill reported in the house the widow of the late congressman Rankin of Wisconsin gets \$4,580, her husband's salary.

The president has paid his dog tax and registered Mrs. Cleveland as the owner of one French poodle named " Hector."

Dr. John S. Billis, curator of the army medical museum and author of several standard works, sailed for Europe to deliver the annual address before the British Medical association. This is the first time an American has ever been invited to address the association.

Katie Nelson is renominated for congress by the Fifth district republican convention at Brainerd.

Among other items in the deficiency bill are the following: To pay E. A. Grant, late postmaster at Fargo, Dak., for clerk hire during 1879 to 1882, inclusive, \$6,900; Henry Frink, late United States marshal, Wisconsin, amount of judgment for the recovery of the land of the Crow Indians in Montana, \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the money to be available until June 30, 1887.

Col. Colville, of the "old First" living above a mile below the city of Red Wing, was severely gored and bruised in the legs and breast by his bull. The colonel being a cripple was unable to get away from the bull, and was at his mercy until help arrived from his friends. He was attended by Dr. Jachung, who says his injuries are very severe, but not fatal.

The public debt was decreased by \$9,061,897 during June.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—A conference report on the pension appropriation bill was made and adopted. The house recedes from its disagreement. After a long discussion, the senate insisted upon its subsidy amendment to the postoffice bill. The motion that the senate insist on its amendment was agreed to 33 to 12. The Democrats voted against the bill, and the Republicans in affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Call, Eustis, Gorman, Payne and Pugh.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Plumb, took up the president's veto of the bill to quiet titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands, and Mr. Everts argued in support of the veto, saying: "The objections to the bill were timely and comprehensively stated. An examination of the subject had satisfied him that the president was right in returning the bill without his approval."

SENATE.—The senate passed over the president's veto, by a vote of 15 to 34, the bill for the relief of the settlers upon the lands bordering upon the Des Moines river. The yeas were: Messrs. Brown, Call, Edmunds, Everts, Gray, Hampton, Hawley, McPherson, Miller, Platt, Ransom, Vance, Vest, Whitthorne.

The vote was of great interest, in view of the curiosity felt as to how far the Democrats in the senate would feel called upon to support the administration. Evidently the latter was the last thing in the minds of either side, for Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Call, Coke, Eustice, George, Jones of Arkansas, Maxey and Walthall, Democrats, voted for the bill, and Edmunds, Everts, Hawley and Miller of New York, Republicans, against it. Senator Everts' enthusiastic opposition to the bill is due to the fact that several New York Democrats, two members of congress, are interested in these lands.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the postmaster general to appoint and remove postmasters of the third class (who are now appointed and removed by the president).

The senate, by a vote of 33 to 12, decided to stick to their amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, providing \$800,000 a year for the transportation of the ocean mails. Senators Plumb, Mahone and Beck, the committee on conference, came in the next afternoon and recommended that it be abandoned. They backed squarely down from the position they had repeatedly taken, and without an explanation as to their reasons for doing so except that the house committee refused to recede, surrendered the point and abandoned the long fight.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blount submitted the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, which was agreed to. The senate recedes from the position it had taken, and authorized the postmaster general to contract for inland and foreign steamboat mail service when it can be combined in one route, where the foreign office is not more than 200 miles distant from the domestic service, on the same terms as inland steamboat service. The senate also receded from the amendment increasing by \$800,000 the appropriation for the railroad postal car service and from the foreign mail service (subsidy) amendment.

SENATE.—Senator Edmunds introduced a bill which, if it should become a law, will invest in the president the sole power of appointing a large number of officers, who are now appointed "by and with the advice and consent of the senate." Among these are: "Postmasters of all classes, collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs and certain ports and all other customs officers, all territorial officers except judges of the supreme courts, all district attorneys and United States marshals, Indian agents and district land officers."

There was a singular scene in the senate a few days ago. Mr. Morrill is confined to his house by a serious illness, and the resolution was passed by the senate, providing that the open executive session resolution was to be called up by Mr. Hoar, he sent for Senator Manderson, who is one of the finest orators in the senate, and asked if he would read his remarks, which had been prepared some months ago. Mr. Manderson consented. Spreading Mr. Morrill's manuscript before him he began with more energy and eloquence than usually marks the speeches of the father of the senate. This is believed to be the first time that a speech was ever delivered for an absent senator.

HOUSE.—The three reports of the committee which investigated the telephone scandal were presented, the Democratic report being accompanied by a resolution authorizing the attorney general and all the other officials concerned. A joint resolution was adopted providing for the expenditures of the government for ten days, this being the close of the fiscal year. The consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

Mr. Hawley, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a substitute for the house bill, providing for a commission to investigate and audit claims for Indian depredations.

SENATE.—Mr. Sawyer presented the petition of Pomona Grange No. 9, of Fond du Lac, in favor of the oleomargarine bill. Mr. McMillan presented a petition from F. M. Dyer, secretary of a farmers' alliance representing 2,000 farmers of Wisconsin, in favor of the same measure. Senator Wilson presented a letter from T. J. Dennison of Carion, Wright county, Iowa, warning the senate that the passage of the oleomargarine bill was an absolute necessity if the republican party was to carry Iowa this fall.

Mr. Edmunds criticised the appropriation for its passing the measure by joint resolution, and said if congress could not bring itself into better fashions about this business he rather let the wheels of government stop by refusing to pass this joint resolution. The resolution was amended extending the time to fifteen days, and was then passed. The senate resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. After a long discussion the senate passed the bill for the office work connected with the publication of the records of the Rebellion was retained, but with provisions restricting the publication to contemporaneous events of the war, and directing the publication of the evidence in the Porter case and the report thereon by Judge Advocate General Holt. The bill was reported back to the senate. Some amendments were agreed to and others left for further action.

HOUSE.—Mr. Payson presented reasons why the Des Moines River Land Bill should be passed over the president's veto, which, he said, was based on a total misapprehension of the facts of the case and the end sought to be accomplished by the measure. The vote on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the president, resulted—yeas, 161; nays, 91—not the constitutional two-thirds vote in the affirmative. The following Democrats voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Allen, Barksdale, Barry, Bland, Burnes, Byrum, Caldwell, Campbell (Ohio), Carleton, Cebb, Crain, Curbertson, Daniel, Dockery, Edridge, Fisher, Frederick, Geddes, Hatch, Henly, Holman, Jones (Tex.), Kleiner, LaFolton, Lanham, Lawler, Lowry, Matson, Maybury, Mills, Morgan, Murphy, Neal, Neece, Orrera, Payson, Stewart, (Tex.), Stone (Mo.), Tarsney, Taubke, J. Taylor (Tenn.), Tillman, Townsend, Van Eaton, Warner (Ohio), Weaver, (Iowa), Wellborn, Wilkins, Winans, Wise, Wolford and Worthington.

The republicans voting in the negative were Davenport, Johnson, Ketcham, Miller, Ramsey and Sawyer. The house then went into committee of the whole, and Resagan in the chair on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

John Porter Restored to the Army.

Washington Special: The senate passed the House bill for the relief of John Porter by a vote of 30 to 17. Five republicans voted in the affirmative, namely Cameron, Hoar, Jones (Nebraska), Mitchell of Oregon and Sewall and Riddleberger also voted for the bill. Sabin and Stanford, who were absent would have voted in the affirmative, and were present. The debate was without special incident, except that the sharp criticism of Senator Plumb on the conduct and motives of Southern senators in voting for Porter's relief drew a heated protest from Senator Butler, who said Plumb's insinuations were unjust and ungenerous, and if made in any place other than the senate he would denounce them as false and cowardly, and would promptly resent them. Mr. Logan offered an amendment to place on the retired list every volunteer officer who received wounds producing total disability. Rejected—18 to 29. Mr. Logan offered another amendment providing places on the retired list for Union officers who lost an arm, a leg, or an eye at the battle of Bull Run. Rejected. The bill was then brought to a vote and passed, as follows: YEAS—30.

Beck, George, Pugh, Berry, Gibson, Ransom, Blackburn, Gorman, Riddleberger, (rep.) Brown, Gray, Sewell, (rep.) Butler, Hoar, (rep.) Vance, Call, Jones (Ark.), Vest, Cameron, (rep.) Jones (Nev.), (rep.) Voorhees, Cockrell, McPherson, Walthall, Colquitt, Maxey, Whitthorne, Colquitt, Mitchell, (Or.), (rep.), Wilson, (Md.)

NAYS—17. Aldrich, Hale, Palmer, Allison, Harrison, Sawyer, Conger, Hawley, Spooner, Cullop, Ingalls, Teller, Everts, Logan, Wilson (Iowa), Frye, Manderson.

The bill passed the house on Feb. 18 last. It authorizes the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint Gen. Porter to the position of colonel in the army, the same rank and grade held by him at the time of his dismissal, and authorizes the president, in his discretion, to place Gen. Porter on the retired list of that grade—Gen. Porter, however, to receive no pay, compensation or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under this act.

The Demands of the Knights of Labor.

Ralph Beaumont, James Campbell and John J. McCartney, the committee of the Knights of Labor appointed at the meeting of the general assembly held at Cleveland, have sent a letter to Speaker Cannon. Copies have also been sent to Representatives Randall and Morrison. The letter states:

The committee was appointed to visit Washington and ask the passage of certain bills, for which petitions bearing 500,000 signatures will soon be presented. The bills are: Repeal of the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts; for the adjustment of railroad and other land grants; forfeiting all railroad land grants, the conditions of which have not been strictly complied with; organizing the territory of Oklahoma; opening portions of the great Sioux reservation for settlement; prohibiting alien land holding lands in the United States; making presidential and congressional election days holidays, and punishing bribery; directing the disbursement of at least \$200,000,000 treasury surplus and substituting treasury notes for bank notes received in making these requests, the committee say, we feel that we are not enumerating any new doctrines, but we find the groundwork of nearly every one of them laid down in the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, on which the present majority of the dominant party was elected. We are not asking anything from the dominant party, only to fulfill the promises that it made to the people. We only look to you and your party to see that the measures are brought forward and submitted to the house for its action, and we are willing to trust them to the good judgment of the members regardless of party.

Great Decline in Foreign Exports.

The bureau of statistics has issued a statement showing that our exports of merchandise continue to decline, while the imports of foreign merchandise show a decided increase over values for the same period. For the eleven months closed with May our exports of merchandise foot up \$623,431,670, a decline of \$70,275,065 compared with the same period of the last fiscal year, and a decline of over \$215,000,000 compared with the eleven months ending May 31, 1881. For the past six years the average value of merchandise exported for each period of eleven months ending with May 31 was \$718,700,231, so that it will be seen that the exports for the eleven months just closed fall nearly \$100,000,000 below the average. The value of foreign merchandise imported during the eleven months was \$581,142,842, an increase of \$33,000,000 over the same months of last year. The excess of merchandise exported over that imported for the eleven months was \$42,268,828, against \$65,492,058 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. An examination of the movements of gold shows a large loss for the past eleven months, the amount exported having been \$34,772,048, against \$20,354,650 imported, a net loss of \$14,417,398. In the same months of the preceding fiscal year our exports of gold were \$7,735,900 and the imports \$26,461,933. The exports of silver were \$27,648,988 and the imports \$16,638,068, an excess of exports being about \$11,000,000, against about \$14,000,000 for the eleven months of the preceding fiscal year. The total value of merchandise, coin and bullion exported for the period named was \$685,651,806, and of that imported, \$618,135,560, the excess of exports being \$67,516,246, against \$161,256,497 during the eleven months of the fiscal year of 1885.

Wisconsin Fourth Class Postmasters.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed a few days ago: Douglass Centre, Marquette county, Wm. H. Moore, vice Joseph H. Toomer, resigned; Randolph, Dodge county, John S. Lightner, vice John G. Stacks, removed; Cedar Falls, Dunn county, C. H. Smith, vice D. A. Barber, deceased; Waterloo, Racine county, William Sanders, vice W. H. Sanders, resigned; Wrightstown, Brown county, John Ruel, vice Alphonse J. Morrison, removed; Monterey, Waukesha county, E. E. Nichols, vice David L. Rambaugh, removed; Perley, Barron county, Ida P. Andrews, vice Benjamin W. Andrews, deceased; Pound, Marinette county, A. G. Brooks, vice John A. Wagg, resigned; Buffalo, Buffalo county, Nicholas Weinanda, vice John A. Sines, resigned; Mount Morris, Wausau county, Charles P. Morris, vice Hans F. Thompson, resigned; Decatur, Sheboygan county, W. L. Schmidler, vice Jacob C. Schmidler, resigned; Norman, Kenosha county, A. G. Schaner, vice John H. Dishmaker, resigned; Lone Rock, Richland county, Burr McDonald, vice Abraham Wolf, removed; Burke, Winnebago county, William McGooly, vice Lester E. Chappell, removed; Fox Bow, Jackson county, Frank O. Hollis, office established; Sabin, Richland county, Bert Marshall, office established; Strauberg, Langlade county, Anton Senebrenner, office established; Mena, Manitowish county, Henry McGough, office established; Lewis, Manitowish county, John Zahenik, office established; Saint Jacob, Milwaukee county, K. Fischer, office established.

The funded debt of Philadelphia is \$60,325,120.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Congressman Nelson Renominated.

At the fifth Minnesota District Republican convention, held at Brainerd, C. F. Knute Nelson was renominated for congress by a callamotion. Among the resolutions adopted are the following: Resolved, That we insist upon a judicious reduction of the tariff, especially where it bears heavily upon the agricultural interest. We approve of the action of our congressmen in voting for the consideration of the only bills that have been presented to congress looking in that direction.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the services of Hon. Knute Nelson as our representative in congress. The extensive territory and vast interests of this district devolve upon its representatives extraordinary labors, and Mr. Nelson has performed his duty with fidelity and honor.

The Second Regiment's Sham Battle at New Ulm.

The Second Regiment Minnesota National Guard was in camp for over a week at New Ulm, Brown county. A battery of light artillery from Fort Snelling and a company of cavalry from St. Paul, were present and participated in all the displays. The soldiers were reviewed by Gov. Hubbard and staff, and were highly complimented. A correspondent gives the following account of the last performance:

The sham battle was the attraction. Early in the afternoon thousands of people crowded their way to the camp. At 4 o'clock the troops prepared for the sham battle. The fort was located on the hill west of the camp. It was commanded by Col. Mead, with three companies of infantry and one gun. Col. Bobleter commanded the attacking party. It consisted of five companies of infantry, Light Battery E, and the cavalry troop. The attacking force was stationed about one-half mile from the fort. The boom of the battery guns announced the opening of the engagement. The attacking force advanced and began firing upon the pickets of the enemy. The enemy's skirmishers were then reinforced, and they drove the attacking party back to the main line. The attacking force then moved forward, and the enemy's skirmishers drove the attacking force back to the main line. Col. Bobleter then ordered a charge. The brigade and battery moved slowly up, and as the enemy began to move, the attacking force moved forward in double-quick time. The roar of the artillery and the bursts of the musketry were almost deafening. Many of the troops fell to the ground, and the ambulance corps rushed to the aid of the wounded. The cavalry passed around to the rear of the fort to cut off the escape of the enemy. The latter retreated to the fort in disorder before the charge, and with a victorious shout the attacking force passed onward to the fortifications and took possession of them. The immense crowd of spectators shouted themselves hoarse and excitement was at a fever heat. The victorious troops, then blew up the fort and the battle was concluded. It was the most successful and instructive affair of the kind that has ever taken place in the northwest. Col. Jacob reviewed the regiment for the last time, and the dress parade was the best that has been given. The target shooting has concluded. So great has been the interest that a large number of men have been unable to have the use of the range. Fifty-five men have been qualified as sharpshooters and 163 as marksmen. This is about twice as many as qualified last year. The men checked every thing and everybody, Col. Bacon being particularly favored. The regiment broke camp and proceeded to St. Peter on special train, where it will parade. Gov. Hubbard and staff left for St. Paul, and the light battery start overland for Fort Snelling.

The perpetrators of the alleged robbery on the passenger train were arrested at New London, Kandiyohi county, and were taken to Willmar and arraigned before Justice Miller on the charge of robbery in the first degree. They gave their names as Thomas Hall and Robert T. Simpson and had their case adjourned until July 6.

Fire caught in Holben's furniture store at Hennig, Otter Tail county, burned a seed store adjoining the latter, owned by M. E. Chapman of Fargo. The store of Rolsten's large store and residence, besides several large barns and out buildings. All the contents of the furniture and feed stores were destroyed. No insurance on stock.

Three sellers of butterine were tried in Minneapolis, found guilty and fined.

Napoleon Zevigny, a passenger on the night train from St. Paul on his way to Crookston, was robbed of \$120 and a gold watch valued at \$80 as the train pulled into Wilmar.

W. E. Poe's residence near Canon Falls is burned; loss, \$3,000.

At Fairbault a judgment has been entered against Gen. A. A. Ames, in favor of Gen. B. F. Butler, for \$87,813.80, and an execution was issued by the clerk of the district court.

In nothing has the Second regiment, lately in camp at New Ulm, displayed so much improvement as in the target practice. The interest displayed was remarkable, and it was more difficult to make the men leave the range than it was to make them shoot last year. During the six days' shooting there were men on the range constantly. One feature of the target-shooting this year was the number of officers who qualified. At the last encampment very few were awarded the state decoration. The scores made are phenomenal. Corporal Walker of Company D carried off the honors, making 48 out of a possible 50. Several men made scores of 47. Company D again added fresh laurels to its record, and it has the best standing of any company in the Minnesota National Guard. The company qualified sixteen men as sharpshooters and nineteen as marksmen out of the 45 who shot.

The Preston Democrat, late under the management of S. S. McKenny, has been sold to Sheriff S. A. Langum, who will transform it into a stalwart Republican paper.

Mrs. F. A. Mutzler died of fright at Perham. She rose from a sick bed to ascertain the whereabouts of a fire kindled by her children and fell back dead.

A crew of Garrett Arrowwood's was killed by lightning at Swan Lake, and at the same time the lightning struck the granary, setting it on fire.

John McGinty's grocery at Waverly was burned. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,800. The city hall and jail were also burned. No insurance.

Jacob Trautman,