

New Ulm Review.

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NEW ULM, MINNESOTA.

Nathan Appleton, of Boston, wants the government to present France with a \$20,000 statue of George Washington.

Insurance statistics show that Americans of the middle and upper classes are healthier and longer lived than Englishmen.

Rev. Bartholomew Edwards, rector of Ashill, Norfolk, is the oldest clergyman in England. He has just completed his 100th year. He has been rector at Ashill just seventy-five years.

Miss Sara Elliott, the story-writer, has returned to New Orleans, after spending a couple of years abroad. She is a daughter of the late Bishop Elliott, of Texas, and is described as small, brown-haired and demure.

A petition for the closing of public houses on Sunday in England, presented recently to the Home Secretary by Mr. Phillips, of Liverpool, measured 11,263 yards in length. It was signed by 1,132,000 women over the age of sixteen.

Mr. Gladstone is now to take his turn in demolishing Robert G. Ingersoll, the most famous American assailant of the Christian system of which Gladstone is a champion. The British statesman will work his batteries through an American magazine next May.

Minister Taylor, of Liberia, who is opposed to a black man being termed "colored," adds: "Black is the absence of color. If we are anything we are negroes. I am a negro, and don't wish any man to call me colored. I was born a slave and commenced as a bootblack."

George Washington was a Mason. He was master of a little Masonic lodge down in Virginia after the Revolutionary War. The lodge in which he rode the goat and the lodge over which he presided are going to make a pilgrimage to his tomb on the centennial anniversary of his initiation.

Postmaster General Dickinson, the youngest member of the cabinet, is of medium height and rather slender, with a thin but rosy face, bright eyes and straight nose. His hair is brown and he wears a pair of mutton-chop whiskers. He is usually clad in a Prince Albert coat, tightly buttoned across his chest.

The sole tenant of a lonely miner's cabin that stands on the summit of Gold Hill, opposite Buena Vista, Col., is Mrs. Mary Mallen, noted throughout the West as the only woman miner in the State. She has lived alone on the mountain for several years, spending her time in prospecting for gold, but thus far without apparent success.

The Hawaiian "army" consists of one "Generalissimo," five Colonels, five Majors, one Adjutant-General, one Quartermaster-General, one Intelligence Officer, one Engineer, one Aid-de-Camp, one Adjutant, one Captain, two Lieutenants, eight sergeants, sixteen corporals, one band-master, twenty-four bandmen and sixty privates.

Christopher G. Memminger, who has recently died at Charleston, S. C., was the confederate secretary of the treasury during the entire war. He was born in Germany in 1803, brought to Charleston when a child by his widowed mother, who soon died, and he was adopted and educated by Thomas Bennett, afterward governor of the state. Since the war he made a fortune out of the phosphate industry.

An Indian urn about the size and shape of a coconut was exhumed on Benjamin Lupton's farm near Bridgeport, N. J. It is comely in shape and smooth in workmanship and ornamented around the neck, near the mouth, with the peculiar impression found on the broken pottery of the Indian village near Shiloh. Indian remains and arrows have been found there, and it is supposed to be an Indian camp ground.

A citizen of Springfield, Mo., has a horse that he wants to sell. The other day the animal kicked down a partition in the stable, got out into the floor and kicked a \$250 buggy to smithereens, turned around and kicked eight barrels of oats to pieces, scattering the contents over the floor, kicked his way into another part of the building, and thence out of doors, and when discovered was doing his best to demolish the gate of the stable yard.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

News from Washington.

If Senator Blair's educational bill should be smothered in the House of Representatives, an effort will be made to get some kind of a bill through as a substitute, which will look to the improvement of Sunday school instruction. The details of the bill are not yet fully mapped out, but the main features, which commend themselves to Christians of all denominations and philanthropists of every kind.

Mr. Lind has introduced a bill in congress to pay the unsettled claims of settlers who lost their property through the Indian depredations of 1862. These claims were not acted upon by the commissioners, and if the evidence and proof are sufficient the claims will be allowed, as the secretary of the interior admits the propriety of reimbursing the persons who lost their property in that terrible outbreak.

Carl Dreier, of Chicago, in his examination before the house committee on agriculture, was asked whether pork packers mixed unwashed guts with lard. The witness replied that when the manufacture of lard was done in a slipshod fashion these objectionable parts would slip in. He had seen unsifted washed guts mixed with lard. Mr. Funston called upon the witness to give the names of the packers whom he had seen doing this. The witness declined to answer.

President Cleveland transmits to congress a report from Minister Pendleton at Berlin, from which it appears that trichinosis prevails in certain parts of Germany, and that a number of persons have died from the effects of eating the meat of diseased hogs grown in that country. The president transmitted a report from the consul at Marseilles, representing that a highly contagious disease, similar to hog cholera, prevails among the swine of a large section of France. The president recommends a stringent law to prevent importation of swine or pork products from Germany or France.

Items About People.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William Dorsheimer, the publisher of the New York Star, died at Savannah, Ga. He left New York March 15 in perfect health. He caught cold on his way South and stopped at Savannah, where his malady developed into pneumonia. He died after only four days' illness.

Jay Gould says he is anxious for a legislative inquiry into the affairs in which he is involved. He says: It would seem that the time is rapidly approaching when the legislative inquiry of which I have spoken should be taken up. It would be well for the people of this city to have a little light thrown upon political affairs here. The people of the state would enjoy it, and so would the whole country. It might be well to see how far we are controlled here by a single shrewd politician.

Crimes and Criminals.

San Francisco customs officers have been caught in an extensive conspiracy by which thousands of Chinese have been allowed to enter the country upon false certificates.

William C. Poole, lately chief deputy United States marshal at Boston, was indicted by the grand jury on the charge of embezzlement and rendering false accounts.

Albert Murrish, a farmer of Nebraska, shot and instantly killed his wife and fatally wounded William Patterson, a farm hand. Murrish found the couple in a compromising position. He gave himself up to the sheriff.

Thomas B. Clark, superintendent of telegraph construction for the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company, has been arrested, charged with embezzling the company's funds. A shortage of \$5,000 is said to have been disclosed.

District Attorney Fellows of New York has decided to retry Jacob Sharp for bribing the board of aldermen of 1884, in the Broadway railroad franchise matter, during the April term of the court of oyer and terminer. Sharp's counsel have moved for a change of venue to another county.

Foreign News Nuggets.

The Dominion government has declined to interfere with the prohibitory liquor law in the Northwest territories beyond general supervision for the licensing of the brewing and sale of malt beverages.

A diamond necklace, bracelets and a large number of unset stones have just been found in Montreal in an old safe which was bought eight years ago of a second-hand dealer. The safe is supposed to have been the property of H. Melor, an extensive diamond dealer, who suddenly disappeared twelve years ago in the company of a notorious woman.

The Abyssinian war is assuming a dangerous shape. The Abyssinians are already surrounding the Italians, and it is expected that they will concentrate at Dongola cutting off communication by road and telegraph. The Italian ministry has imparted to the public no news from Massawa, and the consequent anxiety is intense. Fifteen thousand troops are in Naples in readiness to embark for Abyssinia.

The French minister of the interior has obtained possession of certain telegrams emanating from Boulanger and written in cipher, which he has had deciphered and has submitted to the committee of inquiry into the Boulanger agitation. These telegrams, it is expected, will prove that Boulanger has been intimately associated with conspiracies against the safety of the republic. The general himself keeps up his vehement protestations of innocence and stoutly denies that his removal from the army was due to anything more than political work on the part of his enemies. His notion of his own importance is not a whit lessened by his punishment.

It is reported on excellent authority that the Dominion government does not propose relinquishing the disallowance policy while wiping out monopoly. They will permit the Manitoba delegates that they apply to the Dominion parliament for a charter to build the Red River valley road, and will propose that all charters come through the Dominion parliament. The delegates say that such a proposition would never be accepted, as it is most absurd and would never remove the seat of the trouble. It is believed Sir John is keeping the Manitoba premier at Ottawa to use as a lever against the Canadian Pacific, so powerful is that company's influence with the government.

Record of Casualties.

All hopes of the safety of the missing pilot boats Enchantress and Phantom are now finally abandoned.

A large quantity of powder exploded in St. Ignace's powder factory near Ashford, New York. At the spot where the mills stood there is now a hole big enough to bury a house. Two workmen were blown to atoms. They were the only men in or near the works. The shock of the explosion was felt throughout Westchester county.

An Indian left Trempealeau, Wis., about Christmas to spend the winter with relatives near Black River Falls, and lately his body was found in a swamp near Trempealeau. He had evidently become lost and wandered into the swamp before he was frozen, as he was found frozen in ice above his knees. His pony was a few feet from him, also frozen in the ice.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

The bill conferring municipal suffrage on women, on final passage in the senate of New York, was killed by a vote of 5 to 15.

Peter Brishers, a saloonkeeper, of Eau Claire, Wis., became insane from drink and attempted to kill his children. He was jailed.

The fifth annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company shows the gross earnings during 1887 were \$35,366,123; net earnings, \$10,158,139—a decrease of \$118,708.

Christian Kemek and Richard Moore, two young roughs of St. Paul, had a prize fight for \$500. Moore was badly injured, that his recovery is doubtful. Kemek was arrested.

Mrs. Charles S. Steele has commenced an action against the St. Paul street railway company for fifty thousand dollars for damages sustained in the cable car accident, in which Mrs. Steele had her nose broken and sustained other severe injuries.

An important meeting of anthracite managers was held in Philadelphia. It was decided unanimously to maintain the prices for anthracite during the season of 1888-9, beginning April 1, and to regulate the output of coal so that the market shall not be burdened by an over-production this year.

In the United States circuit court at Detroit Judge Brown ordered the sale of the Chicago & Canadian Southern railroad under foreclosure unless the past interest on the first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$3,931,069.67 is paid on or before Aug. 3 of this year. Among other conditions it is provided that the road shall not be sold for less than \$500,000. The sale will take place in that city.

The decision recently rendered in the case of the Bohn Manufacturing company vs. Jameson et al. by Judge Wilkins of St. Paul, is of vast importance to the workmen of the state, deciding, as it does, the mechanic's lien law of 1887 to be unconstitutional. The only question argued was the constitutionality of the new law, and Judge Wilkins decided to be unconstitutional, giving no reasons therefor.

A convention to take action against trusts and monopolies was held at Fargo, D. T. The attendance was light, but farmer agitators from North Dakota and Minnesota were present. The president, Stimmel, was made temporary chairman, and in taking the chair said that he believed the farmers should combine and hold their wheat until the millers must have it. He did not think the protective tariff had anything to do with the farmers' trouble. He said that the farmers were in a worse condition than those of this country, and trusts originated in England. Lyman Loring of Minnesota, thought the tariff was the farmers' bane, and after further discussion Messrs. Stimmel, James Hales and Loring were appointed a committee to report on the Kansas farmers anti-trust monopoly. The permanent organization is as follows: Smith Stimmel, president; E. A. Webb, secretary; James Hales, treasurer.

The Gould Sensation.

The sensation which Jay Gould sprung is still agitating New York, and the papers are full of rumors in relation to prominent persons involved. Charges of bribery are being made on both sides, and hints are thrown out that a great national scandal is being perpetrated. The counsel for the prosecution charged that Mr. Gould and his associates had offered money to stop the proceedings in the Gould-Sage case, and the Goulds came back with the charge of blackmail. George Gould, in an interview, denied point blank the statements that he (George Gould) had tried on several occasions to bribe the counsel for the prosecution. On the contrary, he says that Andrew went to him on three different occasions and offered to fix the matter with the district attorney. Before the matter had been laid before the grand jury Mr. Andrews asked for \$500,000 to stop the proceedings. After the grand jury had found Mr. Andrews guilty, he raised the ante to \$600,000, but Mr. Gould, Jr., says he declined to consider any of these propositions; finally Mr. Andrews offered to stop the whole business for \$100,000, but no attention was paid to him. Speaking of Mr. Gould, who is supposed by some to be called in as the next resort in pushing the Gould-Sage trust inquiry, Mr. Gould said blandly:

I would go further than that myself, and would suggest legislative inquiry into this whole matter. Then, perhaps, we would learn whether this person is a scoundrel and end-all in the city and county of New York, or whether its motive power comes from Washington and reaches to Albany.

Mr. Gould said that he went to a prominent politician, who holds one of the highest offices in the state, and spoke to him about the case. This gentleman sent to one of the city officials interested in the prosecution and asked about the case. The latter said that it would be a big thing from a political standpoint to put the Goulds on the rack. The prominent official, who is supposed by some to be Mayor Hewitt, denounced this as infamous and declared that it must be stopped at once.

Rivers and Harbors.

The house committee on rivers and harbors has completed its work, and has reported to the house a bill which proposes to appropriate \$19,432,783 for river and harbor improvements. This is the largest bill ever reported in any congress. The aggregate will, of course, attract much attention, and will excite apprehension of a veto. The last river and harbor bill was vetoed by the president on the ground of the magnitude of the appropriation, yet the total amount of the bill is very much less than the footings of the present bill. It will be claimed for the bill that the United States is a very large country, that its internal commerce is rapidly increasing, and that the demands for interior improvements keep pace with the development of the country; that every item in this long bill has been considered with the utmost care, and that the percentage of the amount appropriated to the amount of the estimates which have been made by the engineers is very small. The final allowance made by the committee is, in fact, less than half the total amounts called for by the estimates. The total bill is \$19,432,783; the amount of the estimates is \$40,041,998, and the engineers are considered to be among the most efficient, skillful and conscientious officers in the government's service. Of the bill agreed upon by the northwest gets the following sum: Red river of the North, \$20,000; Mississippi River—Reservoirs at the headwaters, \$12,000; snag boat on upper Mississippi river, \$25,000; river from St. Paul to Des Moines rapids, \$650,000; at Des Moines rapids, to complete, \$35,000; dry docks at Des Moines rapids, to complete, \$16,250; river from Des Moines rapids to mouth of Illinois river, \$150,000; river from mouth of Illinois river to mouth of Ohio river, \$300,000; river from Cairo to Hannibal, including Red river at and below mouth of Atchafalaya, \$2,300,000; river above St. Anthony Falls, \$100,000; survey of Mississippi river between head passes and head waters, etc., \$75,000; to remove obstructions, etc., \$100,000; Missouri River—River from its mouth to Sioux City, \$550,000; river from Sioux City to Ft. Benton, \$75,000; removing obstructions, etc., \$44,000; survey and examination, \$25,000.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

SENATE.

Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred were several from the Iowa Patrons of Husbandry, asking that agricultural products be equally protected with manufactured articles; that foreign immigration be restricted so as to keep out all paupers and criminals; and that all United States senators be elected by a direct vote of the people. Also petitions for the protection of wool and woolen goods.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000 to defray the funeral expenses of the late chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Passed.

Mr. Cullom, from the committee on territories, reported unanimously the resolutions declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that new states should be admitted into the Union only on the basis of equality with the existing states, and that Congress ought not to exercise any supervision over the provisions of the constitution of any such new state further than is necessary to guarantee to each state a republican form of government, that the territory of Utah should not be admitted until it is certain that its civil affairs shall not be controlled by the priesthood.

The bill for the purchase of land was considered and debated at length.

HOUSE.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, from the committee on territories, reported the bill for the organization of the Territory of Alaska.

District business occupied the rest of the session.

SENATE.

Mr. Sabin introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission to establish the boundary line between northern Minnesota and the Canadian province.

Mr. Blair called up the question of the second reading of the bill introduced by him some time since to give preference to disabled Confederate soldiers as between men who had been disloyal in appointment.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the second reading of the bill. Without disposing of the question the Senate took up the reconsideration of the House to provide for the purchase of the United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury, the pending amendment being the amendment authorizing the deposit of gold or silver bullion and the issuance of coin certificates therefor, and Senator Teller addressed the Senate.

Without reaching a conclusion the debate was postponed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, from the committee on war claims, reported the bill to adjust the claims of states for expenses incurred in defense of the United States.

Mr. Holman called up the general public land bill.

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin offered an amendment providing that all deposits of coal and iron on the lands of the United States shall be reserved to the United States, and no further grant or patent from the United States shall be held to include such deposits. No disposition was made of the amendment, and it was left pending.

Mr. Felton of California moved to amend by striking out of the clause permitting a person who has declared his intention to become a citizen to enter on the public lands.

SENATE.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to establish courts for the Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the states and territories over all Indians.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Among the bills passed were the following: To amend the act of March 3, 1879, providing additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries of public lands; changing the boundaries of the Yellowstone national park, and providing police and other regulations there. Appropriating \$20,000 for the completion of the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va. To have copies of certain national medals struck and delivered to certain department agents and to the various states and territories.

The total number of bills passed was 61.

HOUSE.

The house refused to pass the resolution which calls upon the postmaster general for information as to alleged instructions of his department which prohibits our own citizens from using the mail on the same terms that are granted to Canadians.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, took advantage of the general debate to speak up for the cause of the Indian. He said, in substance, that the Indian was a noble and brave man, and that the government should do all in its power to improve his condition. He called on the men who favored tariff reduction and free traders. The men who opposed all forms of tariff reduction were not the only friends of American labor, nor were they the only guardians of American enterprise. The question of protection or free trade was not involved in the Indian question, and the house should not be divided on that question.

The next question presented was whether that reduction should be applied to the tariff or internal revenue taxes. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter received by him from Chas. A. Phillips, of Minneapolis, who, he stated, was a prominent Republican, warmly commending his course in congress upon the tariff question, and declaring that 90 per cent. of the Democrats and 75 per cent. of the Republicans of Minnesota agreed with him in his views. The reading of the letter was applauded on the Democratic side.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, Senate amendments were non-concurred into the House bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America and the empire of Brazil.

The speaker states that, under special order, the pending business was the consideration of the House bill granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum to Mary S. Logan, and the Senate bill increasing to \$2,000 a year the pension of Appollin A. Blair.

After a lengthy discussion, the Logan bill was passed—yeas 154; nays, 95—and the Blair bill was passed—yeas 148; nays, 91. The house then took a recess until evening, which was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

Detective Fahey was sentenced at Montreal to fourteen years in the penitentiary for robbing the Grand Trunk railway of \$100,000.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

A Great Gathering of Ladies in Washington Where Many Topics are Discussed and Considered.

The international council of women was held in Washington, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presiding.

Among the most prominent of the foreign visitors was Mrs. Alice Scatcherd, of the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage, and the Darlington, Yorkshire and Southport Women's Liberal association. Mrs. Ashton Dilke, a radical woman suffragist of France was represented by Mme. Isabelle Bogelot, director of the work for the women of St. Lazare for the last six years. Full-faced and florid, and straight French features, dark gray fluff hair, modestly arranged, a striking figure. She speaks no English, but her native tongue is used with fluency and eloquence. Finland sends an interesting delegate in the person of Baroness Alexandra Gumburg of Helsinki. She is the president of the Finnish Women's association. She is an authoress of considerable note, having written several novels, and is also an editor of a children's magazine.

Near her sat Madame Groth, the wife of a Norwegian professor of philosophy, who has come to this country to study American institutions. With her black hair, dark brilliant eyes, tall and straight as an arrow, and of commanding beauty, she looks like a Norse goddess. She wore a black silk dress, with yellow satin waist. She represents the Norwegian Women's Suffrage society. In the audience sat one of the most interesting of the visiting delegates, the dark-featured and unassuming Pundita Rambai, a high caste Hindoo woman. Her father was an educated Hindoo, one of the few who looked upon his wife as an equal. She is a convert to Christianity.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following committee to arrange for a national and international council of women, chosen from the delegates of the council alone:

Mrs. Clara Barton, Francis Willard, Rachel Foster, M. Louise Thomas, Ada C. Bowles, Mrs. Barry of New Orleans, Mary F. Eastman, Mrs. C. C. Hoffman of Missouri, May Wright Sewell.

To these are to be added the names of the foreign delegates. The expenses of the council were assumed by Miss Anthony, who used the money willer by Mrs. Eddy of Providence, R. I., to be used at her discretion for the suffrage cause. Miss Anthony pays the hotel expenses of all delegates and speakers to the council, and also the traveling expenses of the foreign delegates. The reports from season after season have been very great, and it is believed that Miss Anthony will be reimbursed.

Judge Waite's Funeral.

The funeral services of the late Chief Justice Waite were simple and impressive. The great hall of the house of representatives had been arranged to seat as many as possible, and into that chamber came the senate, the associate justices, the president and his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the judiciary and the bar of the district and the chief officers of the government; and in all that vast assembly there was not one who did not come to honor the dead. The remains were removed from the family residence on I street to the capitol at 11:30 o'clock. They were accompanied by his relatives, the associate justices and their families, the officiating clergymen, seven in number, officers of the supreme court, representatives of different bodies of which the deceased was a member and numerous friends. There were no services at the house. The cortege then proceeded to the capitol. The grand stairway and the rotunda at the east front of the capitol had been cleared of every one except policemen.

Early in the morning the galleries of the house were crowded with spectators. Over every doorway were draperies of black, and the folds of the American flag which hangs over the speaker's chair were tastefully caught up with the same emblems. In the space in front of the clerk's desk the ranges of heavy leather-covered chairs for the accommodation of the invited friends and friends of the deceased, the president and his cabinet, the justices of the supreme court and the funeral committees of both houses of congress. The front rows of the desks of members were reserved for senators while in the back of the hall the space was filled with chairs for the accommodation of the invited friends and members, including many ladies. At 11:50 the speaker called the house to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Cuthbert. The business of the house was then suspended while its officials carried in the bier and placed it in front of the clerk's desk. At 11:40 the senate was announced, and all the members remained standing while the senators took their places. Senator Ingalls occupying a chair to the right of Speaker Carlisle. The regents of the Smithsonian institution, the judges of the court of claims and of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the district commissioners, the members of the diplomatic corps, the officers of the United States supreme court and of the department of justice, and many members of the senate and the house entered unannounced, and were escorted to seats upon the floor.

A few minutes before noon Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Bayard, entered the executive gallery of the house, both ladies being dressed in black. At 11:55 the president and his cabinet were announced, and the people rose in respectful attention as the distinguished guests were escorted to their seats. Every member of the cabinet was present and with them entered Gen. Sheridan, who was clad in full uniform. In a few minutes afterward the congressional committee entered, led by the officiating Episcopal clergyman, Bishop Parrot, reading "The Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord," as the casket was borne into the chamber and placed upon the bier. The bearers of the casket were all employees of the supreme court and behind them a retired member of the office came a temporary pall bearer, the justices of the court, the members of the congressional committee were white sashes fastened to the shoulder with black and white rosettes. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal church was read by Bishop Parrot, the music being rendered by a choir of eighteen voices to an organ accompaniment. As Bishop Parrot read the Apostle's creed, the vast audience rose as of one accord, and joined in the recitation of faith. At the conclusion of the service, the casket was borne from the chamber and the ceremonies in the house were closed. The house then, at 12:45 adjourned, and the senate repaired to its chamber and immediately adjourned.

The lieutenant governor of British Columbia received the following telegram from Governor General Lansdowne: Your government should issue a public notice cautioning persons going on sailing expeditions to refrain from asserting their rights by force, and from taking on board arms and ammunition. The whole matter has engaged the attention of the home government, and forms the subject of diplomatic negotiations now in progress. Any intemperate action in the meantime would be most detrimental to British Columbia interests, and might lead to serious consequences to those concerned.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Its Committee Passes Resolutions and Favors Albert Scheffer for Governor.

The executive committee of the Minnesota Farmers' alliance, at a meeting in St. Paul, reiterated the principles adopted by the alliance in February last, and having been submitted to Albert Scheffer, he endorsed them as follows: "Fully to endorse the principles set forth above, and, if the principles will do all in my power to enforce them."

Afterwards the following paper was read and adopted. From the executive committee of the State Farmers' alliance to the people of Minnesota:

For two years past we have come up to the capital with our grievances, asking our state authorities and state conventions for relief. We have invariably received fair promises, and experience proves that these were only made to be broken. mere stepping stones to places of trust and honor. For righteous acts we get sympathetic words; officials, instead of enforcing the laws, have become hungry politicians, office seekers, jobbers, who would barter their birthright for a mess of pottage. The people of this state are subjects of a cruel, relentless system of robbery that forces them to pay exorbitant prices for all they buy, and deprives them of a free market for what they sell. Unjust discrimination against persons and places is practiced with impunity. Laws enacted to relieve the people are a dead letter or perverted and made of effect.

Laws are framed and enforced in favor of monopolists; corruption reigns in high places. All over the country there are hirelings at work to perpetuate this power; cunning knaves, talking party prejudices to hide their own sins and lead off the people to the polls like sheep to the slaughter. The needs of the hour are sterling manhood, independent, intelligent vigorous action. The oath of office is the highest pledge, and should be held sacred. Perjured recreants should be branded with everlasting shame and relegated to the place provided for them—the penitentiary. While we do not assume to dictate to the members of the alliance of the state at large, and have no authority to place in nomination candidates for any office under the rules of our organization, we nevertheless recommend that the members of the alliance, and farmers throughout the state, use their influence to endeavor to place in nomination for legislative executive and judicial offices men who are known to be in sympathy with the principles of the alliance as expressed by our platform of principles, and in this connection it does not seem improper for us to recommend Albert Scheffer for governor of this state. His past record, as well as his present position, entitles him, we believe, to the confidence of those who are in sympathy with the principles we advocate.

An Indian named Sah-Gwon-Dug had a hearing before United States Commissioner Tillotson at Moorhead charged with introducing whisky at White Earth. He pleaded guilty and was bound in \$250 bail to appear before United States district court in October at St. Paul.

Brainerd is badly in need of a new hotel, and public spirited citizens are working to secure the erection of one.

Friday, April 13, is the date fixed for Holong's execution at Fergus Falls. Everything is in preparation for the event. The rope has arrived, Holong appears unconcerned, and spends much of his time in smoking and reading. He receives almost daily visits from ministers, and appears to be deeply impressed by what they say. He is in good spirits and eats and sleeps well.

By the report of the health officer it is found that glanders is at present very prevalent among the horses of Minneapolis. C. F. Chamberlain, a drayman, has recently had ten shot by order of the board of health. Others have lost horses in less proportion, but the sum total of all that have been shot the past few months is a large one. The horse traders are blamed for the present condition of affairs. They buy horses in the incipient stages of glanders, doctor them up for a sale, and of course the infected animals spread the disease rapidly.

J. W. Hoxie, dry goods and groceries of Spring Valley, is financially embarrassed. The claims aggregate nearly \$8,000, the largest creditors being J. J. Hogan of La Crosse, \$3,400. Hoxie is in Georgia for his health. His resources are visibly small. It is rumored, however, that he has been putting his money into St. Paul property, which may help him out. The situation is a surprise to every one.

The Willmar village council passed an ordinance requiring the saloonkeepers to remove the blinds and screens from their windows. All complied except Bardstad & Anderson, who determined to make a test case. They were promptly arrested, and at the end of a two days' trial they were acquitted.

Faribault had a four thousand dollar fire. There were in the building at the time eighteen horses, the property of Robert Curman, all but two of which were burned to death, and a two-seated carriage, besides a large amount of hay and grain and a number of carriages and buggies.

James Coughlin, a well known resident of the town of Hart, Winona county, has become insane and is in the Winona jail. He had much trouble with his wife, who decided to leave him. This drove him insane.

Upwards of 40,000 election tickets were printed for the recent city election at Moorhead for the use of about 600 voters. There were forty-seven different combinations.

Work will be resumed on the fourth state normal school at Moorhead as soon as the weather permits. When finished the structure will be an imposing one and will cost about \$100,000.

The Waltham Cheese Company has just been organized in a town, with Moser.

The company has just been organized in a town, with Moser.