Northern Pacific Farmer.

GEO. A WHITNEY, Editor & Publisher.

WADENA, - - MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The Crops of Minnesota.

Mr. F. S. Christenson, Commissioner of statistics of Minnesota publishes the following statements of the acreage and yield of the principal cereals of the state for the year 1881, and also the acreage for 1882, as compiled by him from official returns made to the statistical bureau.

The total acreage of wheat for 1881, as given in the table below, is 2,879,265 acres and the acreage of the same cereal for 1882 is 2,569,697 acres, showing a decrease of 309,-168 acres.

The crop for 1881 is reported to be 32,683,-562 bushels, which gives an average yield per acre for the state of 11.35 bushels.

The average yield per acre for the state of the principal cereals was, for 1881: Oats, 30.20 bushels; corn, 30.92 bushels; barley, 20.98 bushels. And the increase in acreage for 1882 is: Oats, 16.64 per cent.; corn, 57.-33 per cent., and barley, 56 59 per cent.

Regarding the prospects for the present year, he says the outlook could not be better. From every part of the state comes the most favorable reports, and the harvest, now in progress, gives promise of an abundant yield in almost every product raised in the state.

Following are Post-office Changes of Recent Date.

MINNESOTA.

Established: Beauford, Blue Earth county, Leander F. Finley postmaster; Cromwell, Carlton county, Gustav Bong postmaster; Goodhue, Goodhue county, Frank Davy postmaster.

Postmasters appointed: Clayton, Faribault county, Mrs. Ellen P. Raymond; Culdrum, Morrison county, John J. McKee; Nawsos, Jackson county, Mrs. R. H. Wade.

John Kenna, of the town of Tava, Swift county, was suffocated in his well, Tuesday morning, by foul air. He was going down upon a rope after a bucket, and lost consciousness when about ten feet from the surface of the ground and fell seventy feet more to the bottom, where his body is yet. Another man, tied to a rope, went down ten feet and fainted when drawn up. A chicken let down sixty feet and drawn up at once was dead when it came to the surface.

Dr. McComb, of Rush city, accompanied by Dr. W. L. Irwin, visited the region infected by small pox and found five cases of the most violent form, all confined to one family named Lund in the town of Stamfield, Isanti county, aoout nine miles north of C mbridge. Mrs. Lund lost two children last week by the disease, and Dr. McComb reports those now stricken with it as probably past recovery. A local board of health has been organized at Cambridge. Mr. Lund's house has been quarantined and all the inhabitants are being vaccinated.

Charles Hansel, in jail at Albert Lea, will be sent back to Iowa on a requisition from Gov. Sherman. Hansel stole a horse in Johnson county, Iowa, and was captured in Freeborn county, Minn.

Fred Horn and William Stoppe, of Hay Creek, Goodhue county, who were so badly hurt by the reaper accident at the farm of the former, August 7, have since died from the injuries received. Horn was about forty years old and leaves a wife and two children in good circumstances. Stoppe, his brother-in-law, also leaves a wife and two children.

Tuesday afternoon a two-year-old daughter of Jonas Berg of Atwater had her hand cut off and skull fractured by a locomotive while playing on the track.

Capt Alf. Brooks, of Winona, captain of company C. Second battalion, has been elected major of that batalion.

According to the assessors' returns there were in Fillmore county in 1881 28,540 apple trees growing and 5,902 bearing, in 1882 there were 31,989 growing and 7,771 bearing.

On the 24th inst. the Masons will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Rochester lodge.

Thieves made a raid on Kasota village Thursday night, and stole a fine team of mares from George Butterfield, a platform-spring wagon from John Wager, and a set of harness from John Miles. Mr. Butterfield did not miss his mares until the next day.

Gov. Hubbard received from the general land office of the interior department two swamp land patents for lands inuring to the state. They were for 34,025.72 and 120 acres.

Mr. Absalom Wilcox, an old and respected resident of Walnut Lake township, while adjusting a hayrack was thrown under the wagon with his foot caught between the axle and the bolster, and in this position was dragged by the running team for sixty or seventy-five rods receiving injuries from which he died soon after.

Narrow Escape from Lynching.

The three men charged with terribly outraging Miss Bond at Taylorsville, Ill., having on their preliminary examination been held for trial a mob broke into the jail Friday night and took the prisoners out for the purpose of hanging tnem. A few of the mob got into the jail once, but were faint-hearted and retreated. Again they started, and the mob found Montgomery and Pettis crouching in a corner at the north end of the hall. Montgomery was first seized by two big men, who shook their fists in his face, as they dragged him by the coat collar from his hiding place. The poor fellow's face was white with fear and his eyes were red and tearful. He did not beg for his life, but said: "Gentlemen, you are going to punish an innocent man." Scoffs and oaths were his only answer. They said: "John Montgomery, you are going to die, and if you've got anything to say, say it mighty quick." "Put this rope around his neck," was suggested; but the rope was not yet ready. Pettis was dragged out into the open space as rudely as Montgomery had been. He cried some and repeated almost the same words made use of by Montgomery in asserting that he was innocent. Ropes were put about their necks and they were hauled up and soon lowered, both asservating their innocence. The crowd became about equally divided regarding the guilt or innocence of the men, and they were returned to the jail.

A Terrible Triple Tragedy.

A most horrible murder occurred during last Saturday night in Evansville, Ind. Alexander Wieber, a German saloon keeper, his wife and little son, seven years old, were found murdered in their house. The father and mother were in their bed, and the boy in the adjoining room, evidently killed while attempting to escape. The heads of all three were crushed with a hatchet and their throats cut and mangled in a most brutal manner. An infant of six months was found unharmed in its crib and smiling and crowing, unconscious of its bereavement. Geo. Lenhart, Chas. W. Carter and Phillip Valla, a disreputable young man, have been arrested on suspicion. About six years ago a man named Krugg was murdered on the premises by a negress. Lenhart married his widow and wanted to occupy the premises, but Wieber had a long lease on the house and Lenhart had been heard to threaten to kill Wieber if he did not vacate. Carter and Valla were found leaving the city soon after the murder was discovered.

The Work of an Earthquake.

From Galegnani's.

On the 11th and 12th of last month, Siena, Italy, was visited by a series of alarming earthquake shocks. The soldiers were all turned out of the barracks, and the people rushed out of the houses on to the Lizza for safety. The houses rocked; the plaster came tumbling down the chimneys. The shocks were repeated, some strong, some weak, throughout the day at intervals of a quarter to half an hour. The bells were rung; the thrice-holy Madonna del Vuoto was uncovered. Some of the nobility, afraid of their own houses, had their carriages dragged on to the Lizza and slept there in the open air. At 2 in the morning there came a shock as strong and terrifying as if a mine had been sprung under the city. After that the force of the concussion decreased. As to the causes of the phenomenon, there can be no doubt, a correspondent asserts, that it was owing to the municipality having just put up two tablets to Garabaldi.

Some Fashionable Beauties.

London Society.

The "professional beauty" is no new feature of the London season; and though photography has no doubt done much to give publicity to the charms of the loveliest women in the ranks of fashion, yet in the days of our great-grand-fathers and great-grandmothers the reigning belles excited just as much vulgar curiosity and gossip as they do now. Take, for example, the Gunnings, Maria and Elizabeth, who appeared at the Court of George II, one at the age of 18 and the other at 19, and both without a shilling to their dowry. "They are declared," writes Walpole, "to be the handsomest women alive; they can't walk in the Park or go to Vauxhall but such crowds follow them that they are generally driven away." One day they went to see Hampton Court; as they were going into the beauty room another party arrived; the housekeeper, in a state of great excitement said to the new comers: "This way, ladies, here are the famous beauties!" The Misses Gunning thereupon flew into a passion, and asked her what she meant; they went to see the palace, and not to be shown as a sight themselves.

The youngest of the two sisters became the wife of James, duke of Hamilton; he fell in love with her at a masquerade, and a fortnight later met her at an assembly in Lord Chesterfield's gorgeous new house in Mayfair. His Grace was so enamored of the lovely Elizabeth that he left the faro table, where he had staked a thousand guineas, and "let the game slide" whilst he paid devoted court to his enchantress. Two nights later, at half an hour past midnight, they were married by Dr. Keith with the ring of a bed-curtain in Mayfair Chapel, one of the most hasty and eccentric marriages on record. In less than three weeks Maria Gunning followed her sister's example, and was wedded to Lord Coventry, though with not such indecent haste as in the other case.

The two beauties were even greater objects of popular curiosity after their marriages than before. When the duchess of Hamilton was presented the crowd at the drawing-room was so great that even "noble persons clambered upon chairs and tables to look at her, whilst mobs gathered round the doors of the two "goddesses" to see them get into their sedan chairs; and such crowds flocked to see the Duchess when she went to her castle that 700 persons sat up all night in a Yorkshire town in order to see her start in her post-chaise the next morning!

Lady Coventry was equally run after. At Worcester a shoemaker made two guineas and a half by showing, at a penny a head, the shoe which he was making for the countess. She had, however, little but her beauty to recomend her. It was she who made the singular maladroit remark to his majesty that the one sight she longed to see was a coronation. Her husband, who was a sensible man in many respects, though somewhat of a bear in manners, objected strongly to her ladyship's excessive use of red and white powders and paints, and once at a large dinner party, suspecting that she had been "making herself up," he chased his wife round the table till he caught her, when before all the company he scrubbed her face with a mopkin. When Lady Coventry visited Paris she expected that her beauty would meet with the applause which had followed her and her sister through England, but she was put to flight by another English lady still more lovely in the eyes of the Parisians. A Mrs. Pitt took a box at the opera opposite the Countess, and was so much handsomer than her ladyship that the parterre cried out that this was the real English angel, whereupon Lady Coventry quitted Paris in a huff. Not long afterward she died of consumption, accelerated, it was said, by the red and white paint with which she plastered those luckless charms of hers.

POLITICANS AND SOLDIERS.

General Sherman's Views of the Military Element in Politics.

Washington Special in Boston Herald.

General Sherman, after praising Forbes for the justness and accuracy of his statements in the North American Review for August, said:

"The comparisons instituted by Mr. Forbes between the rewards showered by the British government upon her successful commanders did not stir the general to any expression of dissatisfaction with the lot of an American officer. He thought that they were well treated, at least while alive. In the matter of pensions, the families of British conquerors had an advantage for large pensions were often continued to the second and third generation. "Now, my wife," said he, "were I to be killed on the plains in an Indian fight, would get no more than would the wife of a private soldier. So we are all on an equality after we are dead." He believed, however, that in no country were successful commanders more beloved and honored by the people than they. Professional politicians are the only men in the United States jealous of the emoluments and popularity of the soldiers who crushed the rebellion. The people are now as enthusiastically the friends and admirers of the generals of the late war as they were in 1865. "There might be forty governors or senators on a train willing enough to speak to the dear old people, but let Phil. Sheridan step on the rear platform, and all the streets would be for "Little Phil' to say something, although he can't make much more of a speech than his horse. It is the same with Hancock, and would have been the same with Meade or Thomas. The hold Gr nt has in the hearts of the people is a mystery to the politicians. If they were wise, instead of trying to get him out of their way by abusing him, they would do as the Chinese do with 'Josh,' feed him up with honors, until he became so fat, good-natured and lazy that they need not be longer afraid of him. I swung round the circle with President Hayes from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back, and I think the people liked to see me just as well as ever." The popularity of the soldier is enduring," continued the general, "while that of the politician is ephemeral, at best. What the soldier did covers a multitude of mistakes and follies, as well as a few sins. An untimely letter may snuff out the most successful political leader and lay him on the shelf. Under the same circumstances the people forgive the soldier, and conclude that writing is not his trade. "We have gone," said he, "to the verge of extravagance in granting pensions to our privates, but I believe the people are satisfied that we should err in the direction of too much, rather than too little. The soldiers of the late war returned home seventeen years ago, and strove to get back into the traces of civil life. The mass of them did so, but thousands found themselves at a disadvantage. The exposures and toils had snapped some of their vitality, and camp life left them less able to cope with business. Every year increased the difficulty; wounds began to tell, and so the people found their soldiers poor—the veterans were dropped to the rear in the battle for bread. The people demanded the pension increase, rather than the soldiers, and they will pay it without a grumble. They don't want their heroes in the poor house. Besides, it will not be for long. Every year will decrease it, and only a few more comparatively, will pass until the last pensioner will be paid off as he drops into the grave."

Dating from the first of July, the salary of Postmaster Day of St. Paul will be $3,200 per annum. St. Paul is a first-class office but the rate of salary above $3,000 depends upon the amount of business, and is fixed by the department. The highest rate paid is $4,000 (except in New York city where $8,000 is paid by special law) and St. Paul ranks with many of the leading cities of the country. It is now registered as the twenty-first office in importance in the United States, and many cities which claim a much larger population have not nearly as much business.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News from Washington.

The clerks in the various outside bureaus of the war department are being all discharged, and most of them hired over again. Under the bill recently passed the clerks in the office of the commissary general, surgeon general, and adjutant general are made civilians, while heretofore most of them have been enlisted men. The heads of bureaus are taking the opportunity to recognize the force, and some of the discharged men will stay out for inefficiency or other objectionable qualities. A number of female clerks in the office of the secretary of the navy have been dismissed on account of a failure of appropriations.

A statement has been prepared in the office of the second assistant postmaster general, Elmer, the successor of Gen. Brady, showing the decrease in the cost of the star route service for the year ending June 30, 1882, from which it appears that the cost of transportation of the mails has been curtailed 17.4 per cent. Mr. Elmer, in speaking of the subject, said that he was proud to be able to make such a good showing in one year, and would endeavor to keep his record on a satisfactory basis.

The officials of the various St. Paul roads have issued a circular, announcing that Mr. J. A. Hanley is appointed superintendent of the Minnesota transfer and stock yards from August 1, 1882. Mr. Hanley will be at that point the representative and joint agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Omaha line, and as such will have entire control of all freight business there.

Somebody sent Jay Hubbell the names of twelve employes in the Philadelphia post office who had been overlooked in the distribution of assessment circulars. In due time twelve letters came from Washington for the parties named, but it was some time before they could be found. At last it appeared that they were the twelve cats supported by the government, for the benefit of the office. They have one and all declined to respond.

The claims of the army officers for longevity pay will be settled in the order of their presentation. Hereafter none of this class of claims will be made special without further direction of the secretary of the treasury.

Secretary Lincoln in discussing the exclusion of women from the departments, admitted that senators and representatives had secured them positions for immoral purposes.

News of the Railroads.

The report of the sale of a large tract of land in southern Minnesota by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company, which has been published in several papers, is declared to be false, by the land commissioner of the company, W. Drummond, Jr. Mr. Drummond states several Englishmen have asked the company its prices for a tract of land in Pipestone county, Minn., and they have been given; but no sale has been effected nor any agreement made on the part of the Englishmen to accept the company's offer on any conditions. It is the intention of these Englishmen to establish a colony of their countrymen, in some places in the northwest, and if satisfactory terms can be made with the companies, Pipestone county, Minnesota, will probably be the seat of the colony.

Last Friday the last rail was laid that completed the Northern Pacific railroad between St. Paul and the crossing of the Yellowstone river opposite Billings, Montana. Inasmuch as the bridge is not finished, trains cannot enter the town yet, and will not be able until next Thursday. There was great rejoicing among the citizens over the arrival of the construction train, and the event was duly celebrated.

It is announced that $8,500,000 of the $10,000,000 Canadian Pacific railway bonds have been taken up. The duke of Manchester company took $5,000,000, $360,000 were taken up in Toronto. The remaining $3,000,000 were disposed of in Canada.

The receipts of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for the first week in August were $341,000; decrease of $18,000.

Record of Fires and Casualties.

A Moberly, Mo., special says: The court house of Randolph county at Huntsville, burned to the ground. All of the official documents of the city of Huntsville were destroyed and many county records, including those of the circuit clerk, probate judge and sheriff. A portion of the records in the building were saved in a damaged condition. The real estate records are all right as two sets of abstract books were saved. The building cost $33,000; insured $10,000.

Yellow fever is rapidly on the increase in Texas as well as on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Twenty-five new cases were reported at Brownsville alone in the last twenty-four hours, and at Matamoras twenty-four new cases and eight deaths. The Marine hospital force will now have ample opportunity to see how effectively the yellow fever fund transferred to them can be disbursed.

A United States officer at Colon reports the population of 6,000 dying at the rate of 100 a month. Natives as well as the unacclimated are attacked by fever. Of a total of 650 Chilian soldiers in the garrison at Cheylago, Peru, 300 died from yellow fever.

Advices from Brownsville, Tex., state that there are about fifty cases of yellow fever there, and the epidemic is developing. The people are organized and prepared for the worst, though no aid is required from the government at present.

Crimes and Criminals.

Paul Tollner, a machinist on Division street, Chicago who has frequently quarrelled with his young wife, took an heroic method of ending their troubles Thursday afternoon. Taking her one side in their domicile, he said: "Will you obey me after this?" Receiving an evasive reply, he pulled a thirty-two caliber revolver and fired two shots into her breast, killing her instantly. Stepping into an adjoining room, he put a bullet through his own heart. They had been married two years and had one child.

The police of Milwaukee were notified by the authorities of Prague, Bohemia, that Hermann Abeles, forty-five years old, owner of a large milling establishment in that city, has absconded with $280,000 belonging to his creditors. The dispatch claims that the defaulter is in either Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis or Milwaukee.

A deadly feud exists between the Hatfields and the McCoys of Kentucky. A Hatfield was killed by the McCoys on election day, and the Hatfields lay for the McCoys and caught three of the boys, tied them to trees and shot them dead. The surviving McCoys are now on the war path, and the Hatfields had better be securing policies on their valuable lives.

F. Howe, an employe of the Troy & Greenfield railway, in Mass., has been arrested on a charge of being a train robber. He confessed his guilt, and implicates H. E. Eastman, formerly night yardman of the Troy & Greenfield road, and Geo. Warner, also an employe of the road. They have also been arrested.

A young man named Dickenson, living at Sunrise, eloped with Effie Warner, daughter of I. H. Warner. He had about $10 in money, stole a small boat and both went down the St. Croix river.

Frank H. Smith, of Charlestown, Mass. a Harvard student, shot July 26, at Bath Me., by Sergeant Dennis Kelly, at Fort Popham, while within the government enclosure, is dead.

Mrs. Miller of South Bend, Ind., fed a tramp who attempted to rob her house, and then captured and lodged him in jail.

Jim Cummings, formerly a pal of Jesse James is confined in the insane asylum in Kansas.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

It is authoritatively denied that a guardian was appointed for the widow of C. C. Washburn for the purpose of establishing her dower right in the estate, but for the purpose of curing a legal defect in the will, and to interpret the instrument under the Wisconsin statutes.

The Minnesotas achieved the distinction of coming in third in the four-oared race at the Northwestern regatta at Detroit. The Centennials beat them on the turn when they weakened and lost their grip, while the Wyandottes pulled in ahead of them on the home stretch.

The army of the Cumberland of the northwest, through its officers in Chicago, is preparing for a reunion in Milwaukee on the 19th and 20th inst. Invitations have been extended to a number of prominent Confederates who entertained the society at Chattanooga last year.

Two Philadelphia brokers got deeply interested in matching pennies, from which they changed to nickles and then to dollars. When one had lost $1,560 his opponent gave him three chances to double or quit. The result was a loss of $12,000 in three matches.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were ninety failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the last week, ten less than the preceeding week and twenty-one more than in the corresponding week of last year.

Dr. Mudd, who spent several years as a prisoner at that delightful retreat, Dry Tortugas, because of complicity in the Lincoln assassination, now wants the government to pay him for doctoring prisoners while there.

Company A of Minneapolis, Capt. Harririson, have accepted an invitation to attend the tournament at Dubuque on the 28th and Adjutant General Hawley has also received an invitation and will probably go.

Ten thousand bushels of red winter wheat lately purchased by the Winona Mill company at Kansas City, is now arriving at their mill and the work of manufacturing winter wheat flour commenced on Saturday last.

The widow of the man who was murdered with his own wooden leg in the bridewell at Chicago has taken out letters of administration, giving a bond for $8,000, and will sue the city for damages.

F. E. Munn, an extensive butter and cheese manufacturer at Belvidere, Ill., has failed, with liabilities of upward $15,000 and no assets.

New York merchants are making active preparations for the reception of surplus grain there, the elevators being already full.

Every wholesale grocer in Philadelphia has been notified of an advance in the price of matches from 25 cents to $1.50 per gross.

This has been the coolest and healthiest summer ever known in New Orleans, the highest temperature thus far being 92 deg.

The Lake City guards, of Madison, Wis., will make St. Paul a visit on the 22d inst., and remain three days.

Personal and Impersonal.

It appears from the documents of a suit now pending in the supreme court of New York that the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., formerly pastor of the church of the Holy Trinity, was for a year before he left the pulpit a speculator in Wall street, buying and selling various railway stocks and securities on margins through his broker. Some of the ventures proved disastrous, and he is sued for a balance of $5,055 which he refuses to pay. The case has thus far been conducted with great secrecy and will doubtless be sent to a referee, as it involves the review of a running account.

Senator Logan in conversation with a friend a few days ago said the use of his name as candidate for the presidency was wholly unauthorized; that he was not a candidate and did not expect to be, and did not care to have his name bandied about in this manner. The story that he was fixing things for 1884 was utterly untrue and he had never as much as intimated to any human being that he intended or had a desire to be a candidate two years hence. He wants to be let alone.

Charles S. Westcott, the inventor of the type casting and setting machine, died on Saturday in Baltimore. In 1860 he became the proprietor of a printing office in New York, and patented several articles of small value, but in 1870 he perfected his type setting machine. He spent all his money and considerable borrowed funds on this undertaking.

Senator McMillan left for Pittsburg Tuesday night en route for home. Representative Strait and Dunnell start for home Wednesday night. Mr. Washburn is in New York and will probably go west soon. Senator Windom will remain in Washington for a few days.

A Saratoga dispatch announces the death of Wm. M. Levy, associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, and formerly member of congress from the fourth Louisiana district.

Hon. Proctor Knott retires at the close of this congress, and will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky.

E. D. Wallingford, of Cincinnati, jumped from the bluff at St. Paul and was killed.

From Foreign Lands.

It is understood that the two new provinces to be established beween Manitoba and the Rocky mountains are to be organized immediately. The province of Qu'Appelle is to extend from Manitoba to the third principal meridian with its capital on the Pile of Bones creek on the main line of the Canadian Pacific between Qu'Appelle and the Rockies, will have its capital at the railroad crossing of the South Saskatchewan, where it is expected an important military post will be established.

Smalley London Cablegram: George Jacob Holyoak goes to America at the end of next month, returning in November. He proposes, meantime, to collect material for a book to promote emigration, supplying practical information about different parts of America. He has a grant for this object from the treasury. He will be Mr. Ingersol's guest at his seaside cottage on his arrival.

Stephen J. Mearey, the well-known Irish agitator, was arrested early Friday morning at Ennis, Ireland. He had just arrived at Ennis, his native place, when he was taken into custody by the police. He left New York for Ireland about two weeks ago. Previous to his departure his friends advised him not to go where he would be liable to arrest.

By the accidental explosion of a barrel of gunpowder in a tradesman's shop in Grodeno, Russia, almost all the children in the school house, who were Jews, were killed. A large number of bodies were taken from the ruins. The windows and doors of the church and other buildings in the neighborhood were damaged.

The Thames rowing club at last accepts the challenge of the Hillsdales, and the athletic Americans will have the coveted opportunities of spreading themselves on the Thames course. Should they pull in behind the Englishmen, the Hillsdale's will probably come home like Bo Peeps sheep.

Maj. Gen. Graham will take command of the British brigade at Ramleh.

Remedy for Defective Legislation.

The National Bar association, lately in session at Saratoga, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this association recommends the passage by the legislatures of the several states and territories of an act relating to the acknowledgments of instruments affecting real estate as prepared by the association.

Resolved, That in view of the frequent occurrence of cases of irregular and fraudulent practices in the conduct of suits for divorce, involving the abuse of process of courts, breach of professional obligations and connivance at actual crime, local councils of the association and several state and local bar associations be respectfully requested, so far as possible, to expose such irregularities and frauds, and secure the punishment of all parties concerned in them.

Resolved, That the several local bar associations be requested to advocate the enactment, in their respective states of a statute of which the following is a draft.

Resolved, That in view of the glowing evil of hasty and ill-constituted legislation and of defective phraseology in statute law, the association recommends the adoption by the several states of a permanent system by which the important duty of revising and maturing acts introduced in legislatures shall be entrusted to competent officers, either by the creation of special commisions or committees of revision, or by devolving the duty upon the attorney general of the state.

Comfortable Philosophy.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Once a woman who was called in to do Garibaldi's washing, ventured to remark that she could not find his shirts. "My shirts! I have but two," he replied. "You must have one in the wash; I have the other on. With a little order and calculation, two shirts are plenty!" Garibaldi's philosophy was never surpassed, unless by that Kentucky gentleman who possessed but one shirt, and was accustomed to lie in bed one day each week to have the sacred garment washed. One morning while he was at rest his wife rushed in and cried: "Bill the durned calf hez et your shirt!" Upon this Bill remarked tranquilly that "them ez hez must lose!"

NORTHWESTERN APPROPRIATION

A COMPLETE LIST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Of the appropriations passed this year, the following are items of interest to the northwest:

For legislative expenditures, Territory of Montana, namely, for printing house and council journals of the Eleventh regular session of the legislative assembly, being for the service of the fiscal year 1879, $1,145.85.

For amount required for payment of Montana volunteers for service in the war with the Nez Perce Indians in 1877, as reported by Col. John Gibbon of the Seventh infantry, $6,879.

To pay indebtedness incurred under "Fulfilling treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior" and "Contingencies Indian department" for the fiscal year 1874, $662.62.

To pay indebtedness incurred under "Incidental expenses of Indian service in Dakota" for the fiscal year 1876 and "Expenses of a general council of Indians in the Indian Territory, $224.60.

For pay of superintendent in Dakota for 1878 and prior years, $44.44.

For support of Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish lands for same period, $515.11.

For support of Chippewas of Red lake and Pembina for same period, $53.17.

For salaries of superintendents of the life saving and life boat stations, one on the coast of Lake Huron and Superior, and one on the coast of Lake Michigan, and one on the coast of Washington Territory, Oregan and California, at $800 each.

For the construction and continuing the construction and use of military telegraph lines on the Indian and Mexican frontiers and in the Northwest, for the connection of military posts and stations, and for the better protection of immigrants and frontier settlements from the depredations especially in the States of Texas and Nevada and the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming and the Indian Territory under the the provisions of the act approved March 3rd, 1875, and June 20, 1878, $40,000, provided that the construction of new lines of telegraph shall be under the supervision of the several military commanders subject to the approval of the secretary of war.

Survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes, $12,000.

To improve the military road from Yankton to Fort Randall, D. T., $5,000.

For the erection of a building for a quartermaster and commissary depot at St. Paul, Minn., for the department of Dakota, $48,500; provided that lot 3 and the lower portion of lot 4, block 31, St. Paul proper, offered to the United States for the erection and construction of said building thereon, be conveyed without cost to the United States for the said purpose, by a good and sufficient deed, which, together with the title of the premises, shall be approved by the attorney general of the United States, and no money shall be expended until such title is perfected.

For a public building at Minneapolis, $60,000; to purchase a site and begin construction, the building to cost $175,000.

For contingent expenses of the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, $1,000; Dakota, $2,000; Montana, $2,000.

To enable the secretary of the interior to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the secretary of the interior, $5,000; but any such agreement shall not take effect until ratified by congress, provided, however, that if any lands shall be acquired by the United State from said Indians it shall be on the express condition that the United States shall dispose of the same to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead laws.

For the recovery of lands within the Sioux reservation, west of Big Stone lake, Dakota, and retracement of the west boundary of the reservation, $4,000.

Improving harbor at Ahnapee, Wis....	$12,000
Improving harbor at Green Bay, Wis....	20,000
Improving harbor at Kenosha, Wis.....	6,000
Improving harbor at Kewaunee, Wis....	12,000
Improving harbor at Manitowoc..........	20,000
Improving harbor at Menomonie, Wis..	15,000
Improving harbor at Milwaukee.........	10,000
Improving harbor of refuge at Milwaukee Bay....................	100,000
Improving harbor at Oconto................	15,000
Improving harbor at Port Washington...	17,000
Racine, Wis......................	7,000
Dredging Superior Bay, Wis.............	40,000
Improving harbor at Sheboygan.........	30,000
Improving harbor of refuge at entrance of SturgeonBay canal, Wisconsin........	20,000
Improving harbor at Two Rivers, Wis....	100,000
Improving harbor at Muscatine...........	2,500
Improving harbor at Duluth, Minn......	45,000
Improving harbor at Grand Marais, Minn................	20,000
Improving Chippewa river, Wisconsin....	35,000
Improving Fox and Wisconsin rivers, Wisconsin..............	200,000
Improving St. Croix river below Taylors Falls, Minnesota and Wisconsin.........	30,000
Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi river....................	300,000
Improving upper Mississippi river, operating snag boat..............	25,000
Improving Mississippi river above Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota........	10,000

Improving Mississippi river from St. Paul to Des Moines rapids. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin $25,000, of which sum $15,000 shall be expended in improving the channel and banks of the river on the west side thereof at St. Paul.

Improving Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, Iowa and Illinois $30,000.

Improving Missouri river from its mouth to Sioux City, Ia., including such harbors on said river now in the course of improvement as in the judgment of the chief of engineers will benefit commerce and navigation, $850,000.

Improving Missouri river from Sioux City to Fort Benton, $100,000.

Survey of Missouri river from its mouth to Fort Benton, M. T., $40,000.

Improving Yellowstone river in Montana and Dakota, $20,000.

Improving Red River of the North, Minnesota and Dakota, $10,000.

Constructing dam at Goose rapids, Red River of the North, Minnesota and Dakota, $30,000.

Improving St. Anthony's falls, Minnesota, $25,-000.

Constructing harbors of refuge on Lake Pepin, $20,000, of which sum $10,000 shall be expended at Stockholm, and $10,000 at Lake City, Minn.

Improving Pensaukee harbor, Wisconsin, $10,-000.

That the secretary of war is directed, at his discretion, to cause examinations or surveys, or both, and estimates of costs of the improvements proposed to be made at the source of the Minnesota river, near the foot of Big Stone lake, with a view of its being added to the reservoir system of the Mississippi river and its tributaries; Pecatonica river from Argyle to Wayne, Lafayette county, Wis.

PESTERING THE PASTOR.

One of the Martyrdoms of Popular Metropolitan Clergymen.

From the New York Sun.

"Pious bores are an insufferable nuisance," said the sexton of an up-town fashionable church. "There is one fellow who has been boring this church for a year until at last I was compelled to threaten him with arrest. He would come at the busiest time on Sunday morning and insist upon being shown to the best seat. I could not put him off. If I did not give him the seat he would follow me up the aisle and cooly walk in after another party.

"It was not so much the seat as his conduct in it that made him objectionable. He would be officiously polite to the occupants, in handing books, or finding hymns. He would find out the names of the pewholders and bore them with conversation. He would go to their residences and bore them there under pretence of interest in the church work. He would waylay the minister and monopolize his time after service, to the exclusion of members of the church whose only opportunity to see the pastor might be in those few moments.

"One day our pastor, who is an exceedingly courteous man, was vexed. The bore darted at him after morning service and insisted upon a talk.

"'Excuse me," said the pastor, "I am not now at leisure."

"'But I have some important thoughts to talk over with you," continued the bore.

"'I beg your pardon, but you must come some other time."

"'My thoughts are very pressing," persisted the bore, as he was again rebuffed in the pastor's blandest style. But still he persevered, until even that amiable clergyman ejaculated, "If you do not get out I will call for the police.

Clergymen are very often martyrs to this sort of persecution. Being non-combatants, they are expected to submit without resistance. There is hardly a clergyman in New York of any prominence who has not some special bore in his congregation who almost worries his life out him. Frothingham had one who used to get a chair and sit agape close to the platform, and after service rush to pull Frothingham's hand out of his pocket to shake it. Deems had one who came so often that the minister was convinced that the man wanted to steal his books.

"But it is old ladies who distress popular young ministers most in this way. Frequently they have little else to do. They pester the pastor in his study, in the church, the yestry, the doorway and the street, until life becomes a burden to him, and yet he dares not protect himself lest he should be accused of lack of interest in his work. The poor parsos is cannot, like ordinary folk, say they are not at home when they are. They cannot be harsh or abrupt, but have simply to bear it as best they can. Of all the afflictions of a clergyman the most offensive is the pious bore.

Since March 1, Chicago packers have used 1,225,000 hogs against 1,707,000 for the same period last year.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, Aug. 7.

SENATE.—Bills and resolutions passed repealing the export tax on tobacco; for a court of inquiry to investigate the loss of the Arctic steamer Jeannette; for a joint select committee on American ship building; for a railway bridge across the Mississippi at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river; to investigate labor strikes and the condition of the laboring classes.

By a vote of 31 yeas to 18 nays the senate decided to go into executive session. An hour was spent on the nomination of a surveyor at Albany, N. Y., and although Senator Miller strongly opposed the confirmation, he was beaten again by Don Cameron's allies. The nomination of Assistant Surgeon-General Crane to be surgeon general was another stumbling block, but he too went through. The other confirmations were as follows: Gen. Grant and W. H. Trescott, commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico; John A. Luby, surveyor of port at Albany, N. Y.; Col. Charles H. Crane, surgeon general U. S. A.; W. H. Hover, of California, associate justice supreme court Arizona. United States consuls: Thomas J. Barry of St. Louis, Potosi, Mexico; F. N. Rice, Marine, Aspinwall; William L. Welsh of Pennsylvania, at Florence. Collectors of customs: J. W. Short, Vicksburg, Miss.; Nelson Platt, Corpus Christi, Tex. Surveyors of customs: James W. Mitchell, Portsmouth, O.; W. H. Francis, receiver public money, Bismarck, D. T. Postmaster: O. H. Snyder, Malvern, Ia.

Gov. Dingley's resolution, providing for an investigation of the condition of Americn commerce by a joint special committee of the two houses, passed the senate, and the committee will probably be appointed to-morrow. It is said that Senators Warner, Miller of New York and Beck of Kentucky, and Representatives Dingley of Maine, Candler of Massachusetts, and Perry Belmont of New York will be named as members of this committee. Beck said, when it was brought up in the senate to-day, that it was a scheme to get a subsidy for some American ship builder or ship owner.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted by a select committee of nine members to examine the works of improvement now in progress on the Mississippi river. Mr. Robeson introduced a bill for the reduction of taxation nearly identical with the tax bill as it now stands in the senate. A motion by him to suspend the rules and consider the bill at once having been overwhelmingly defeated, Mr. Robeson withdrew the bill in disgust. Adjourned until Monday.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

SENATE.—A lively dispute was inaugurated, when it was proposed to pass a bill granting an increase of pensions to such soldiers as had lost an arm or leg in the service. Senator Platt opposed the bill on the ground that there was not time enough left for its proper consideration, for which he was sharply arraigned by Senator Vorhees and Van Wyck. Despite a gallant fight made by the latter, the bill was laid aside until the next session, the senate by its action showing an utter disregard of the petitions that had poured in from all parts of the country favoring the bill. Senator Pendleton offered a resolution of thanks to vice President Davis, which was unanimously adopted, whereat the senatorial jumbo blushed like a big apple he so much resembles. After this exercise of taffy pulling, the senate received notice that the house had concurred in the adjournment resolution, and simultaneously President Arthur, from an adjoining room, announced that he had no more business to transact. Senator Windom thereupon moved an executive session for the consideration of certain treaties and this was agreed to. It lacked but three minutes of 3 o'clock when the doors were opened and the vice president, after a short pause, announced that the senate was adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—The senate resolution relative to adjournment was received and concurred in, and the announcement made that the president had no further communication to submit to congress. Another effort was made by Mr. Horr to secure the passage of the bill to amend the river and harbor act, but Mr. Holman was promptly on hand and succeeded in having action delayed until it was obviously too late to have the bill passed before the movement of adjournment. At precisely 3 o'clock the speaker declared the house adjourned without day, and the gavel fell.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The discovery has been made that eight oleomargarine factories are running at night in the lower part of New York city, where butter and fat are mixed and sent west in tubs marked "Pure Orange County Butter." It is alleged that the resulting mixture sells better than the unalloyed, and presents a more attractive appearance.

Another charming romance is demolished by the inconoclastic hand of truth. A great many good people have felt a thrill of intense satisfaction at the story that Queen Victoria, while at Mentone, recently refused to accept a bouquet sent to her from the Monte Carlo gambling house. It appears now, however, on the authority of Sir Henry Ponsonby, that she did not refuse the bouquet for the very sufficient reason that none such was ever sent to her.

A lady correspondent says of her sex: "There is nothing new in the costumes at Saratoga; but if it had nothing else to boast of, the wealth of beautiful female arms gathered there is simply bewildering, and the art of the dressmaker in displaying them beneath what is meant to be covering cannot fail to enrapture even a modern æsthete. Feet may be, and in fact are, frequently large, and faces plain; but if the life schools of academies of art wish to obtain models of brachial loveliness they had better depart to the springs in a body.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company is arranging to lay the long-talked-of independent cable between Europe and this country. The American end will be landed either on the Maryland shore or at New York. It is probable that this cable at least can not be absorbed by the Anglo-American company, but will be permanently kept as an independent line. About $6,000,000 has already been subscribed, largely by London capitalists. The tariff is to be fixed at twenty-five cents a word, without the rigid rules as to length, etc., which obtain under the present cable management. With the increase of business it is proposed to decrease this rate.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, is a city only 2 years old, and not yet incorporated—but it has two first-class daily newspapers, two lines of street cars, twenty five miles of telephone, gas works, hotels, union depot, and nearly all the Metropolitan conveniences of a full-grown Western city.

The great diversity of our country is shown in the various levels at which our people live: 15,053 live between 7,000 and 8,000 feet above sea level, 24,947 live between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, 26,400 live over 10,000 feet, 26,846, live between 9,000 and 10,000 feet, 4,989 live between 6,000 and 7,000 feet, 128,348 live between 3,000, and 4,000 feet, 166,545 live between 4,000 and 5,000 feet, 271,321 live between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, 694,857 live between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, 1,876,885 live between 1,500 and 2,000 feet, 47,903,811 live between 1,000 and 1,500 feet, 9,152,003 live 100 feet above the level of the sea, and 10,775,250 live between 100 and 500 feet, and 19,025,617 live between 500 and 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of all is 700 feet above sea level. Nearly half a million of our people live a mile high and over.

With the assistance of Enoch J. Smithers, United States consul at Chinkiang, the Presbyterian missionaries in China have obtained from Tso Tsung Tang, viceroy of three important provinces, the right to purchase land where they please, a privilege which has been denied them for eight years by the local authorities. The viceroy, (says a letter in the New York Post) addressing his deputies during an interview with the consul, said: "The people (Chinese) must have good reasons for wishing missionaries to leave one place, which they have selected, and take another. If they want to reside in more than one place they have the right to do so, just the same as any Chinese subject.

HOW HE MADE IT.

One sweltering day in hot July
A beer saloon he wandered by;
And finding that he was not seen,
He entered at the swinging screen;
And to rebuke the drinking men,
Whom he observed around him then,
He ordered, as he knew he'd oughter,
A glass of pure, clear crystal water.
He set it down. "Ah, ha!" said he,
"Cold water is the drink for me!"
And so, to make it cold and nice,
He pounded in a little ice.
Healthful and good, sliced very thin,
He dropped a little lemon in.
And then he said: "Sweets to the sweet!"
And stirred some sugar in the treat.
To kind of brace the mixture up
He dashed some bitters in the cup;
Then just a lee-tle whiskey—well,
Say twenty lines of nonpareil;"
And while he stirred it with a spoon,
He sang, in gleeful tones, the tune:
"Water, cold water, pure and free—
Water is the drink for me!"
He raised his head; loud, loud he laughed,
And to the dregs the goblet quaffed.

FEDERAL, CONFEDERATE.

Which Was the Better Soldier—A Study of the Civil War.

A Union veteran contributes the following remarkable paper to a late number of "Our Continent," edited by Albion Tourgee, author of the "Phool's Errand:"

No unprejudiced person can deny that in the war between the states the confederate soldier was worth more, man for man, than the federal volunteer. In proof of this need only be instanced the fact that the army of Northern Virginia, though constantly overmatched in numbers, and having an adversary lavishly supplied with material, though twice checked in its purposes was never defeated until the siege of Petersburg had depleted its ranks, and the near approach of Sherman had increased the disproportion of numbers to a limit that left no hope of success. On the other hand, this overmatched army had administered at least three crushing and overwhelming defeats upon its adversary. The aristocracy from the south furnished from the outset a most admirable corps of line and staff officers. They were just near enough to their men to permit familiarity and receive respect, and far enough from them to prevent insubordination. Coming from the same vicenage, every man knew his officer. Even where the officer was not personally known to his men, he represented a class whom they were accustomed to follow. It has been the fashion among both officers and men of the north to sneer at the discipline of the confederate army. It is true that in non-essentials we very greatly excelled them. To the very last the drill of the southern regiments was slack, dribbling and uneven. In the essentials of discipline, however, they far excelled us. For neglect of duty their men were punished and punished speedily and severely. In trivialities, the southern soldier was generally a slouch with impunity; but when it came to a real neglect of duty, straggling, pillaging, cowardice and desertion, the terror of swift and terrible punishment was ever before his eyes. "What is that?" the writer once asked a confederate prisoner as we looked down upon the camp of his division and saw a body of troops paraded and from the center shoot up a puff of white smoke. "Wal," was the cool reply, "I reckon it's ole Bragg a-s'artin' a new grave-yard; t'other must be nigh about full." Bragg was not a very successful general. He seemed to lack all power of adaptation to circumstances. But it was the army thus trained to obedience that, under General Joe Johnston, made the wonderful backward movement from Resaca to Atlanta—a movement not equaled in brilliancy, completeness, and difficulty by any other upon either side during the war, unless it be the death-grapple around Petersburg. The southern soldier believed most devoutly in the martial superiority of the southron, and it gave him a confidence in the outcome of the struggle which greatly enhanced his prowess. This was the very means of all others likely to make such troops effective. By constant employment and repeated victories he transformed them into veterans before they had fairly learned the movements from line into column and their reversals. But this was only half the advantage derived from this belief. The northern soldier and the northern leaders believed it also. To the northern mind the southerner was a being especially delighting in blood and war. The superiority of the southern volunteer forces was at the outset directly or indirectly conceded by all. As ample proof of this state of mind it is necessary only to recall the abject terror that was produced throughout all the land by what was known as the "Black Horse Cavalry"—a legion by no means formidable in numbers nor remarkable for actual feats of arms. During the first year of the confederacy's existence, however, the bare name of his death's-head and bloody-bones corps was worth more to her cause than ten thousand of the best trained soldiery on earth could have been. The southern soldier went into battle confident of his own prowess, and despising his foe. The northern soldier entered the conflict determined to do his best, not shrinking from his duty, but overestimating his adversary and underestimating himself. This disparity of spirit—not of soldierly qualities—was greatly enhanced by the issue of the first general engagement, and the accession of the over-cautious McClellan to the command, with his confidence in pipe-clay and dress-parade, and his overwhelming dread of General Lee and Southern impetuosity. The secret of Grant's success lay in the fact that he did not believe in these. He considered the northern volunteer as fully a match for his southern adversary, and did not hesitate to attack whenever he believed himself to have the advantage in number or position. He appreciated the fact that the quickest way to make a recruit a veteran was to let him share the sweets of victory. Instead of opposing the enemy with "time and tactics," he threw his columns against them, and taught his men their tactics under fire. These conditions can never be paralleled again. They do not adhere in the people of either section. They were purely temporary and fortuitous. The south had no real advantage in the familiarity of its people with firearms. It is doubtful even if as large a proportion of their armies as of our northern regiments were accustomed to arms of precision. So, too, their horsemanship was a thing more fanciful than real, at least in its results. In the actual soldierly qualities of the people of the two sections there is probably but little difference. All the talk about the impetuosity, reckless daring, and joy of battle which is said to characterize the south in contrast with the north is mere twaddle. The charge at Mission Ridge, when the army of Grant outran his orders, and went to the summit instead of intrenching at the foot of the slope, was the great miracle of impetuosity of the whole war. On the other hand, the claim of greater staunchness, of stubborn, bulldog grip on the part of the north is equally nonsense. Petersburg is an eternal monument of the power of the south to stand punishment. The man who could boast of the superior staying power of the north with the fact of that marvelous defence before him exceeds in assurance the traditional government mule. The truth would seem to be that in mere soldierly qualities the men of the sections are very fairly balanced. The south has a better general preparation for camp life, while the north has more ingenuity, and is better able to supply deficiencies of equipment and the like. The north has more intelligence, but the south has more homogeneity.

Old Mr. Alcott and his associate grannies and egotists are at it again at Concord, Mass., in what they call their annual "School of Philosophy." If these self-constituted philosophers and gasometers of Concord could be made to realize the fact that nobody outside their own little circle has the least respect for their opinions, doctrines and verbosities, it might possibly bring them to their senses. But such is the fact.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

T. E. Prendergast in Harper's Magazine for August.

Far away in the northwest, as far beyond St. Paul as St. Paul is beyond Chicago, stands Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and the gateway of a new realm about to jump from its present state of trackless prairies, as yet almost devoid of settlement to the condition of our most prosperous western states. Here, bounded on the south by Dakota and Montana, west by the Rocky mountains, north and east by the great Peace river and the chain of lakes and rivers that stretch from Lake Athabasca to Winnipeg, like a vast extent of country, estimated to contain 300,000,000 acres, or enough to make eight such states as Iowa or Illinois. Not all of it is fertile, it is true, yet it may be safely said that two-thirds of it are available for settlement and cultivation.

In fact, the extent of available land in these new countries is apt to be underestimated, for if the traveller does not see prairies waist deep in the richest grass, he is apt to set them down as barren lands; and if he crosses a marsh he at once stamps it as land too wet for cultivation. Those, however, who remember the early days of Illinois and Iowa have seen lands then passed by as worthless swamps now held at high prices as the best of meadow-land. This is a land of rolling prairies and table-lands, watered by navigable rivers, and not devoid of timber.

Its climate is hardly such as one would select for a lazy man's paradise, for the winters are long and cold, and the summers short and fiercely hot, though their shortness is in some measure compensated for by the great length of the midsummer days. Nevertheless, it is a land where wheat and many other grains and root crops attain their fullest perfection, and is well fitted to be the home of a vigorous and healthy race. Manitoba, of which we hear so much now is but the merest fraction of this territory, and, lying in the southeast corner, is as yet the only part accessible by rail. * * *

Over this vast region, and indeed all that lies between it and the Arctic ocean, for two hundred years the Hudson Bay company exercised territorial rights. Till within a few years it was practically unknown except as a preserve of fur-bearing animals; and prior to 1870 it was hard to find any information as to its material resources or its value. The company discouraged every attempt that threatened to interfere with the fur-bearing animals or the Indians who trapped them; still it became known that some of this vast region was not utterly worthless for other purposes; the soil looked deep and rich in many places, and in the western part the buffalo found a winter subsistence, for the snows were seldom deep, and in the pure, dry air and hot autumnal sun the grasses, instead of withering, dried into natural hay. The early explorers, too, had brought back reports of noble rivers, of fertile prairies, of great beds of coal, of belts of fine timber. But what cared the company for these? The rivers, it is true, were valuable as being the homes of the otter, the mink and other fur-bearing animals, and furnished fish for their employes, and highways for their canoes. For the rest they had no use. At last, in 1870, seeing they could no longer exclude the world from these fertile regions, the Hudson Bay company sold their territorial rights to Canada, which now began to see its way to a railroad across the country, to link the colonies from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. * *

Now it is evident that the growth of this region will be rapid, probably more rapid, indeed, than that of our own western states that lie beyond the lakes; for in them there had been a slow but steady increase of population from a comparatively early day, and when the railroads began to gridiron the country from the great lakes to the Rocky mountains, the states east of the Missouri already possessed considerable population.

In the northwest, however, we see a land that has remained isolated from the rest of the world; untrodden except by the Indian or the trapper, suddenly thrown open for settlement, and on terms as liberal as those offered by our government or land grant railroads. The Canadian Pacific railroad is already completed 150 miles west of Winnipeg which is already connected with our northwestern railroads, and it is hoped not without reason, that another 500 miles will be completed toward the mountains the present year. To build two or even three miles a day across such a country as this division traverses would be no extraordiny feat in modern railroading. Branches, too, north and south, will be rapidly constructed, not to accommodate existing traffic, but to create it. Now it seems as if nothing short of some financial panic, some gross blundering or stupidity, could delay the construction of the railroads or check the flood of immigration that must surely pour in.

Serious Railroad Accident.

An accident occurred late Thursday night on the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad near Waseca, which in many respects was a parallel to the recent accident on the Manitoba line near Atwater. A construction train, while backing at a high rate of speed, jumped the track and ditched the caboose, in which there were about sixty workmen. Forty of these were wounded, three of them probably fatally, as follows: Thomas Madden, concussion of the brain; has been unconscious since the accident and his recovery is doubtful. A Swede, name unknown, dangerously wounded in the head and chest; recovery doubtful; Frank Hodvig, scalp torn off and a wound six by eight inches in the interior part of his head. The rest are more or less badly injured, though able to be about. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a broken or defective rail, but it is charged that the train was at the time of accident being run at a high rate of speed.

Death of Major E. A. C. Hatch.

Major E. A. C. Hatch, well known in Minnesota and the northwest died suddenly in St. Paul Sunday night. Maj. Hatch located in St. Paul in 1849. Previous to his coming to St. Paul he had resided in La Crosse, Wis., where, in 1849, he held the position of postmaster. In 1855 he was appointed United States Indian agent for the Blackfeet, and in 1860 was made deputy collector for the port of St. Paul. During the war of the rebellion he was commissioned major of "Hatch's Independent battalion of Minnesota volunteers." He was married in 1857 to the daughter of A. T. C. Pierson of St. Paul. Major Hatch was fifty-seven years of age and has lately served as chief right of way agent for the Manitoba road. He leaves a wife and six children.

New Public Buildings.

Representative Shallenberger of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, has furnished congress and the country with a very interesting statement as to the extent and character of legislation during the late session. He says the passage of the Fort Wayne bill during the closing hours of the session is probably the end of legislation of this character for this congress. Provision was made for the construction of thirty-three public buildings in different parts of the country. When completed these buildings will cost the government $5,775,000. The immediate appropriations made for the purchase of sites and beginning the work of building amount in the aggregate to $2,732,000. In addition to this, $3,624,000 were appropriated for continuing work on buildings already begun. The construction of thirty-six buildings was authorized by previous congresses and is in progress.

Mr. J. W. Babcock, of Kasota, who was arrested at St. Paul on Saturday, for improperly obtaining $500 from the Second National bank, was formerly one of the leading business men of Le Sueur county, but became insane a year or two since and was placed under treatment at the state hospital for the insane from which he escaped.

DEFECTIVE PAGE