...as not killed by the enemy, ... own people.

... that, in the event of an ... war, President Cleveland call ... n of congress to provide means ... States to take advantage of the ... ortunity.

... of George D. Prentice, old and ... d, has worked at a desk in one of ... ents at Washington for years on a ... y, and is perfectly contented, only ... be let alone.

... ry Manning recently appointed John ... ll of Hoboken, N. J., to be superin- ... of engraving of the bureau of engrav- ... d printing, vice Geo. W. Cosilear, re- ... ed, at a salary of $3,600 per annum.

In compliance with the request of Secretary Manning, Mr. Robert S. Widdecombe, chief of a division in the office of the auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department, tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st prox.

The statement has been officially authorized that the policy of the administration will be to appoint negro Democrats to positions throughout the country from which it is deemed expedient to remove the present colored incumbents.

Secretary Manning appointed B. Frank Abbett, of New Jersey, chief of a division in the office of the auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department, vice Mr. Widdicomb of Maryland, resigned by request. The appointee is a brother of the governor of New Jersey.

It is understood that the policy of this administration with regard to appointment to places in the Southern states that are now held by colored Republicans, will be not to substitute white men for colored men, but to replace incompetent or dishonest colored Republicans with colored Democrates who are worthy and capable.

Although no official information has been received by the marine hospital bureau of the existence of cholera in any part of Europe, the authorities are taking every possible precaution to prevent its introduction into this country. The sanitary inspectors attached to foreign legations have all been appointed by the secretary of the navy. The quarantine system will be put in operation by the 1st of May.

The special committee appointed by Acting Secretary Fairchild to examine the methods of doing business in the office of the second controller of the treasury, has reported that the work of the bureau is about three months in arrears, and can only be brought up to date by extra deligence on part of the clerical force and by a slight increase in the number of clerks.

Pension Commissioner Black said that in the appointment of boards of surgeons in the various cities of the country to examine applicants for pensions, his policy will be to select from both political parties. The surgeons constitute a board, and the custom has been to select entirely from Republicans. Gen. Black says he intends to have each board of his selection composed of two Democrats and one Republican.

Secretary Lamar, in conversation with several democrats, one of whom remarked that there was dissatisfaction in the party at what was considered the dilatoriness of the administration in removing republicans ... and putting in democrats, said somewhat ... significantly that it should be remembered that not only a new party, but new men had come into control of the government; that the men in charge of the departments could not familiarize themselves with the vast interests and duties intrusted to them in a day, and it was better for the country for the adminstration to proceed slowly.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

Clark's variety theater and three adjoining buildings at Brighton, Ont., were burned. Loss, $20,000.

At Lincoln, Ill., the Lincoln Coal company's shaft and landing caught fire and were soon a mass of flames. From ten to twenty miners are at the bottom. The loss is about $100,000, and there is no insurance.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Edwards Pierrepont, secretary of the American legation at Rome, is dead.

Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D., of Swickley Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, well known throughout the country, died recently, aged sixty-three years.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell of Kentucky has been booked for pension agent for that state. Buell is nearly broken up financially, having invested his means unprofitably in Kentucky coal mines.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

Walter Von Goethe, the last descendant of the great German poet, died at Leipsic.

Mooney & Co.'s foundry in Montreal was burned recently. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $75,000.

A number of American ladies are making arrangements for a concert to be given in London, the proceeds of which will be added to the fund instituted by the princess of Wales for the relief of the wounded in the Soudan campaign.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Constantinople says: The shah of Persia has offered to let England have 50,000 Persian troops in the event of war with Russia. It is reported that Ayub Khan ... sent to Gen. Komaroff plans of the defenses of Herat.

The first account of the row at Cork was greatly exaggerated. An English reporter of a London daily newspaper remarked to the chief of police that he never saw a more pious riot. The chief laughed at the reporter's observation and remarked that the fuss recently was a mere nothing—"only the boys letting off a little exhuberance of spirits"—said he.

Karl Blind, the distinguished German revolutionist, in refusing to attend a conference of the peace arbitration association in London, writes that he is already desirous of peace whenever it can honorably be obtained, but as the czar's government is so manifestly showing such brutal violence, and as its final aim is India, arbitration between England and Russia would be useless. Only thirty persons attended the conference.

The following telegram was received from M. Patenotre, the French minister to China: The Official Gazette of Pekin publishes an imperial decree ordering the execution of the preliminaries of peace between China and France. The decree orders the viceory of Canton to send a customs commissioner, a mandarin, to Hanoi, to make arrangements with Gen. de Lisle for the evacuation of Tonquin by the Chinese troops. Luhvinphuoc, chief of the Black Flags, has received a title equivalent to that of baron, and will be made governor of a Chinese province, and will receive a large sum of money to enable him to pay and disband his followers.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The St. Louis murder is as much of a mystery as ever. Trace of Maxwell is said to have been found at San Francisco.

News has been received in Philadelphia that George Finch, a base ball player resident in that city, was murdered in Marshalltown, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

It is rumored that the New York Times is for sale, and that Mr. George Jones has been trying for some time to dispose of it. The price he asks is $750,000.

The Alert, of the Greely relief expedition, will be taken from Halifax to New York in a few days, where she will be returned to the English government, with the thanks of congress.

A complimentary dinner was given in Cincinnati, to the Hon. George H. Pendleton, the recently appointed minister to Germany, by his fellow citizens of Cincinnati. A large number of Republicans were present.

The Baptist Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the West has just closed an interesting two days session in Toledo, 117 delegates being present. Mrs. A. J. Howe of Chicago was re-elected president for the ensuing year. The next session of the society will be held in Terre Haute, Ind.

A copy of the last general field order issued by Gen. Robert E. Lee to the army of Northern Virginia, just after the surrender to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House, has just been found at Parkersburg, W. Va. The order is printed in large, full-faced type, upon an inferior, faded and tattered piece of paper.

The family of Oliver Duncan, seven in number, residing in what is known as the rolling mill boarding house, Evansville, Ind., were poisoned by eating wild greens picked from the commons. All except one daughter are regarded as out of danger.

The Brighton Ranch company, in Custer county, Neb., has fenced in several acres of land contrary to law, and all settlers who have taken up land within the enclosure have been driven off by armed men in the employ of the company. Serious trouble has been anticipated for some time, and it culminated a few days ago in the shooting of a settler named Providence by a cow-boy named Long.

... r Or- ... what peo- ... possible "failure" ... the exposition, since "it is a grander thing to see and fail in than many of the great successes she has seen in her lifetime."

ONE of Mrs. McElroy's last shots in the white house was at Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, whom she designated as a woman who wanted to appear as a man, at the same time complimenting Miss Mann, who happened to be present, as a Mann who was content to remain a woman.

A MEMBER of the reichstag asked Bismarck if it were true that he intended to go to Angra Pequena to inform himself by personal inspection of the value of acquisition. "Certainly, I shall go" replied the chancellor, gravely; "and I shall travel hither on the back of the camel (fool) that started the story."

MRS. DR. BELLOSA of New Haven, Conn., had for one of her ancestors Carl Nicholas, a smith, who after shoeing Napoleon Bonaparte's horse was presented with a meerschaum pipe, now two hundred years old, which is in possession of Dr. Bellosa. The silver ornamentation where the stem sets into the bowl is as bright as the day when Napoleon took the pipe from his mouth and handed it to the blacksmith.

UNDER the terms of the liberal grant of money made by the German government for the prosecution of his investigations of the cholera germ and related subjects, Dr. Koch is to admit thereto small classes of the medical men of Germany. Through the efforts of Minister Kasson and the courtesy of Prince Bismarck, Dr. George W. Lewis, of Buffalo, N. Y., has also been admitted to these interesting and important studies.

THE Comte de Herisson relates that on one occasion during the negotiations following the Franco-German war of 1870 Bismarck offered Jules Favre a cigar, which was declined. Then said Bismarck: "By not smoking you have one advantage over me; you are more vigilant. But then you have this disadvantage; you are more irritable. A diplomat must be ready to make concessions, and tobacco makes one feel happier, and, thereby, more conciliatory."

MAX O'RELL writes in the current *Critic* thus: "It has been my sad lot to see no fewer than four execrable translations of my last book, 'Les Filles de John Bull,' translations that a third-form ... would be ashamed of. ... reported but she ... results, to ... ballad or two She is now ready to ... an's "Lost Chord" with ... described as a pretty, broken accent that is irresistible. She spent many hours last season in trying to pronounce the words of this famous piece, and was only successful after they had been written out for her in Italian fashion.

DR. C. C. EVERETT, of Cambridge, relates that at Interlaken, Switzerland, he dropped into a bookstore and circulating library. "The good woman who had charge," he says "was a chatty body, and I fell into conversation with her. She told me among other things of an incident that had happened in her shop some time before. Two gentlemen came in one day, one a fine-looking man with white hair and beard, the other younger. The older asked her which of the books in her library she could best recommend to him. She brought him Longfellow's 'Hyperion,' which she told him he would be sure to like, for it was a book which delighted everybody. After they had gone out, the younger one came back and said: "Do you know to whom you were recommending that book? It was to Longfellow himself."

MR. WALTER has received in Baltimore a bronze reduction of the figure "Military Courage," which is to complete the group of statuary presented by him to that city. "The figure," says *The Sun*, "is that of a helmeted warrior. The left hand grasps the hilt of a sword, the right clasps the warrior's thigh. The right arm, bare above the elbow, is a powerful piece of modeling. The figure, indeed, is an extraordinary piece of work, and the statuette might be placed beside the bronze reduction, in Mr. Walter's possession, of Michael Angelo's superb 'Meditation' without suffering disastrously from the comparison. The original is in green bronze, to conform to the Barye statues. It will be placed at the western end of the square, looking up Monument street. It is expected from Paris some time next month."

The Expected Fight With Riel's Forces.

Winnipeg Special: Col. Forrest, who left Gen. Middleton a few days ago, says the general is in the best of spirits and, to use his own words, just dying for a fight. If the general once gets his eye on the rebels there will be a big fight, for he is determined to strike a blow that will be felt for all time to come. He expects to meet the rebels in battle on the 18th inst. Gatling guns which are under charge of Capt. Howard, of the United States army, have been sent to Swift Current. Col. Forrest says the expedition will be a tremendously expensive one. For teamsters alone over $5,000 are being paid daily. Riel is intrenched in the bush this side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan. His force is variously estimated at from six hundred to fifteen hundred men. Scouts seen by the police a few miles north have retired. Smoke signals were seen, and it is evident the advance of our troops is closely watched. Gen. Middleton had communications from Maj. Crozier, but keeps them secret. Riel's scouts are scouring the country in every direction, and ours report seeing them on the hills near us. We will probably meet the rebels, who are encamped on both sides of the river. Col. Irvine will probably make a sortie from Prince Albert with 300 men, and will attack the rebels on the north side, while this command will fight the larger force on this side.

One of Grant's Bright Days.

Last Tuesday Dr. Douglas issued the following bulletin: Gen. Grant slept well and naturally last night, only waking to take his nourishment. He says he feels better than he has for several weeks. Pulse, 72; temperature ... His throat has required no attention other than gargling.

Senator Chaffee was among the earliest callers, and when he left he said that he had just seen the general, whom he had left sitting in an easy chair. The general was chatting pleasantly with his family, and had replaced the dressing gown which he is accustomed to wear, with a coat and vest.

"The general looks quite like himself," continued the ex-senator, "and is feeling in the best of spirits. He says he is better than he has been for weeks, and I certainly think so, too. His rest was one of natural, refreshing sleep, and its beneficial effect is plainly evident."

Pierrepont Edwards called to see the general at a little before noon, and remained in the house a half hour. Upon leaving he said: "Gen. Grant is infinitely better than I had any idea I would find him when I called. This morning he said he felt no discomfort whatever, but within the past two hours his throat has grown a bit sore, and he is not permitted to converse with any one. He greeted me with a low voice when I entered the room, but after that he spoke no further. Of course I could talk to him and when I told him how delighted I was he replied with smiles and nods."

The Wheat Crop Outlook.

The Farmers' Review of Chicago, in summing up the crop reports from its correspondents, up to April 11, says: The most important fact during the last week is the developement of serious damage to the winter wheat crop. Rains and mild weather have come and gone, but with them no improvement of a general character is shown in the condition of winter wheat. If we harvest 70 per cent. of the yield of 1884 east of the Rocky mountains, we shall do well. The causes which have brought about these results have already been stated, and present reports are simply a confirmation of past facts. The crop has been badly winter killed, brought about by late seeding, severe weather early in January, and an unprecedently dry and cold March. The seeding of spring wheat is progressing slowly but surely, and by the first of May this crop will be in. The weather has been dry generally in the spring wheat belt, particularly in Nebraska. Owing to the failure of the winter wheat crop in many of our best winter wheat sections, a very large proportion of the land will be planted this season with corn. The country everywhere needs warm, growing rains.

The Isthmus Trouble Ended.

Admiral Jouett telegraphed Secretary Whitney, from Colon, as follows: "The situation of the isthmus is unchanged. Trains run across regularly without molestation."

It is the general opinion among officers on duty that the marines who were recently sent from New York will leave Aspinwall on their return home in the next two weeks. Admiral Jouett telegraphs that trains now run across regularly without molestation. Officers of the marines apprehend no further difficulty, and say it is useless to keep so large a force on the isthmus unless the rebels show signs of continuing their devastations. Should the marines return, Admiral Jouett will have a force of about 600 men to protect Americans and American interests.

Winter Wheat in Illinois.

A gentleman, recognized as good authority on crop matters, writes from Chicago to a business man of St. Paul his observations of the crops in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. He says corn in cribs between Chicago and Missouri river points, as well as in Kansas and Nebraska, will average less than 25 per cent. of their cribbing capacity; but the farmers have supplies equal to the average at this time of year. The winter wheat outlook in Illinois is bad, owing to the severity of the winter, and at least ten per cent. of the area sown will be plowed under for oats and will fall fully 25 per cent. under that of last year, allowing that favorable conditions exist from now till harvest. He says the yield this year will fall under 25,000,000 bushels, against 46,000,000 last year.

Another Fenian Scare.

Ottawa Special: In view of the statement that an attempt would be made to destroy certain public works in Canada by dynamiters, the government is taking extra precautions for the protection of the Welland canal, which they have every reason for believing will be one of the points attacked. The bill which has passed the third reading in the senate and the second reading in commons, to prevent the importation of dynamite and other explosives, except for regular requirements of trade, will be pushed through to a final reading in the commons, that it may be carried into effect immediately.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postmasters commissioned; N. C. Ridenour, Corinda, Iowa; J. M. Dearmond, Davenport, Iowa.

President Cleveland will not make too strict applications of the rules concerning the appointment of territorial officers.

Col. Boudinot, the half-breed Cherokee, and Miss Mansar, daughter of a former California millionaire, were married in Washington.

Miss Poebe Cozzens, who advised the president to be inaugurated in his old boots, says he told her that he had followed her advice.

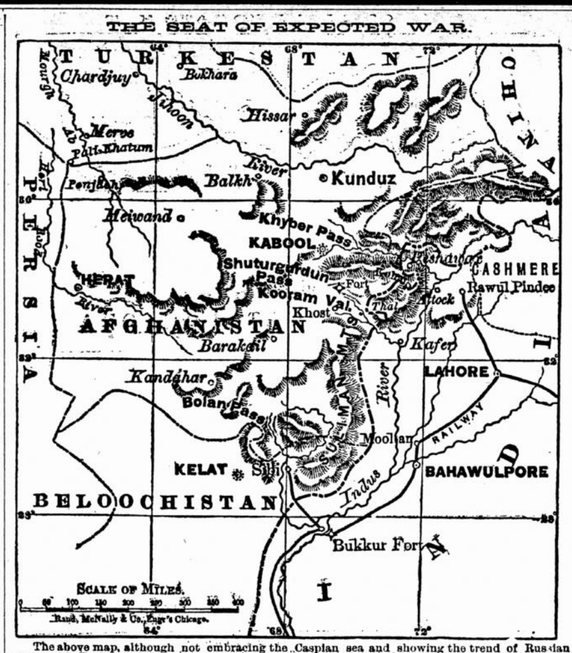
Postmaster General Vilas declares that the appointment of postal inspectors must be decided by examination by a board appointed by him.

The governor of Alaska, who is supposed to reside at Sitka, spent all the winter comfortably in Washington, where he wrote his annual report.

The attorney general has given an opinion to the president sustaining the eligibility of Mr. Lawton of Georgia for appointment as minister to Russia.

A diplomatic authority in Washington who is a Central American, expresses the opinion

THE SEAT OF EXPECTED WAR.



The above map, although not embracing the Caspian sea and showing the trend of Russian conquest in Turkestan, will give a generally accurate idea of the opposing interests in Central Asia. Russia has extended her power over the Central Asian khanates steadily and surely during the past twenty years. The acquisition of Merv two years ago gave her command over the roads to Herat and in the valleys of the Murghab, the Kushk and the Heri-Rud rivers. She is advancing to Robat pass, where Gen. Lumsden, the British boundary commissioner, has concentrated his troops, eighty miles from Herat. This pass is 900 feet high. Here, in case of war, the struggle will commence. From Herat to Cabul, the Afghan capital, is about 450 miles. The tract of country in dispute lies mainly between the Heri-Rud, or Kushk, and the Murghab, or River of Merv. This is called the Badghis district. The Russians occupy the Zulfikar pass on the east side of the Heri-Rud, and also Ak-Robat, 120 miles from Herat, and also Pendjeh, 100 miles from that city. The British at Quettah, beyond the Bolan pass in Southern Afghanistan, are 514 miles from Herat. The railroad connecting with the Indus Valley railway, by which troops may be sent to Quettah, through the Bolan, is under construction to Candahar. It takes an English force fifty days to go from England to Candahar. Russia's railway facilities place her fifty-six days from the same point. Russia can place a force before Herat in only thirty-two days from Odessa, on the Black sea, and it would take England fifty-one days to reach Herat from Kurrachee, the seaport where the Indus Valley railway begins. The advantage, of course, in time is with the Russians. The Indian railways, however, extend to Rawul-Pindee, east of the Khyber pass, through which troops may be marched to Cabul, and by the caravan road from Cabul to Herat in six or seven weeks. The anxiety of the Indian military authorities to have an advance ordered is easily explicable. The Russians are on the inside track in the race to Herat.

GRANT GAINING.

What the General Says About the Situation—Comprehensive Medical Statement.

Gen. Grant gained much in the earlier part of last week. On Wednesday Dr. Newman said: "Gen. Grant is very much better. He conversed readily with those around him, and seems to be quite cheerful and happy. He is getting dressed in his trousers and vest and dressing gown. There is a great improvement in his condition. The color of the skin is different. He looks like a healthy man. He is buoyed up by faith. The prayers of the people of the whole country—of Protestants, of Catholics and of Hebrews—have been offered up for him, and they are being answered. The general now believes he will get well. He feels, and I feel, that the supplications of so many millions of people for such a consummation will be answered. There is a grand chance, I think, of the general getting well again. I have not seen the physicians, and cannot say that they share my views. His improvement may be credited particularly to the power of mind over matter. To-day, as I parted from him, he pressed my hand and said: 'Thrice have I been in the valley or the shadow of death, and thrice have I come out again.'"

A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT.

That the public may be enabled to thoroughly understand the case as it is and form reliable opinions, the following absolute facts are given as a basis for public and personal judgment:

The general is not greatly emaciated about the body, he has lost some flesh, but how much can not be told, as he has not been weighed in some time. His face is not much changed, but it has a careworn expression. The glandular swelling has at no time been larger than a hen's egg, and from that down to the size of a pigeon's egg. It is located at the angle of the right jaw. It has never entirely disappeared since it came, months ago. The swelling is due first to irritation of the growth and finally to the progress of disease in the glands themselves. There is no positive evdence at present that the glands have become actively diseased though the presumption is that they are diseased; the disease does not extend to nor affect any of the processes of the general's ear. There is some danger of that—a possibility, but not a probability. At present it is not going in that direction. The disease is spreading very gradually backward in the back part of the throat and behind the palate. It has communicated somewhat to the back part of the nose, in front of and above the palate. There is no lump on the tongue. It is a small ulcer, away back on the side of the tongue. It has never been shown to its whole extent, but it is a small ulcer, irregular in shape and from a quarter to a half-inch in diameter. In case of epithelioma there is no lump; it is an ulcer. There is a discharge from the ulcerated surface, composed of mucus, broken-down tissue and some little matter; in other words it is mucous ... discharge from an ulcerated surface that includes the palate, the back part of the throat and right side of the tongue. There is a chance for the general improvement of the patient by the temporary arrest of the disease. The atmosphere of mountains or the West would in fair weather, be better than the salt air of the seabord. In all concerous cases of the throat there are complications of irritation about the throat, which should be called accidents of the disease, and it is these complications that have given trouble, rather than the steady progress of the disease. In this case the complications are swelling of the throat, increase of inflammation, spasms, hemorrhage and increased flow of mucus.

THE TREATMENT.

Six drops or minims of morphia are given each twenty-four hours, just enough to control the pain and induce sleep. Without morphia, the pain would at times be unbearable. The general takes for food one to two tumblerfuls, of a mixture of beef extract and egg and milk every two to four hours, night and day. He relished a little clam broth yesterday as much as he relishes anything. The general usually reclines in the chair attired in knitted underwear, on his feet knitted wool moccasins, a brown dressing gown trimmed with silk and belted with a heavy cord. Over his lap is spread a silk and satin quilt filled with down, while upon his head he wears a silk cap, which he has long worn to protect his head from attacks of neuralgia.

The Prince of Wales Mobbed at Cork.

Cork Special: John H. Connor, Nationalist member of parliament from Tipperary, marched at the head of the procession of national leaguers, who closely followed the royal procession, and sang "God Save Ireland" every time the loyal bands started up "God Save the Queen" or "God Save the Princess." The Prince betrayed some feeling when he replied to the address presented by the magistrate. As the open carriage containing the prince was crossing Parnell bridge some one in the crowd threw an onion at his royal highness. The missile missed the prince but hit one of the footmen behind the carriage and the crowd cheered. During the afternoon a detective arrested a rowdy who was throwing stones at the loyalists. A mob speedily formed and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The detective fired his revolver, but without hitting any one, and succeeded in taking his prisoner to a police court, when he was promptly released on bail furnished by the mayor of Cork. Early in the evening the Nationalists held a mass meeting, where inflammatory speeches were made and the latest London newspapers containing accounts of the royal progress were burned in bonfire. After the mass meeting the Nationalists scattered through the city in parties numbering from fifty to five hundred men. Doors and windows were smashed, flags and decorations were torn down and heaped upon the blazing bonfires, and many gun stores were broken into for the purpose of arming the mob. Policemen, when encountered singly or in small squads, were attacked and beaten unmercifully with their own truncheons. In many cases the police rallied and charged desperately upon the mob, but were invariably surrounded and repulsed. The police then resorted to a free use of their revolvers and bayonets. It was hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate sort, the police standing back to back, and receiving and inflicting terrible injuries. At midnight the streets were practically in possession of the mob.

Intentions of the Riel Rebels.

Winnipeg Special: The position of affair at Prince Albert will be seen from the following statement of John Brown of Prince Albert, who eluded the rebels and reached here. He said that Riel did not intend fighting at the commencement of the rebellion, although he was fully prepared for war, as he was under the impression that the government would bow to the wishes of the half-breeds. Now that the first shot has been fired, Mr. Brown is of the opinion that there will be some hot work before the war is ended. The rebels vow that they will fight to the last, and are fully equipped for the occasion. At the time Mr. Brown left his home Riel had over 600 half-breeds and Indian followers, and anticipated help from the Sioux and other bands of Indians who have since joined him.

"Riel told me himself," said Mr. Brown, "that he expected help from nearly all the Indians, and I have no doubt but what he will get it, as they are greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which the government has allowed them to starve. Riel has runners all over the country, and news is carried back and forth among the different camps almost as quick as you get messages by wire."

Beside the help already mentioned, Mr. Brown said that Riel counted on one hundred cowboys and half-breeds from Montana. The Hudson's Bay company recently received a dispatch from their officer at Prince Albert, dated the 11th inst. General Middleton, the dispatch indicates, will soon reach Clarke's Crossing, if he does not encounter rebels before getting there. He will then proceed on to Batoche's Crossing, twenty-three miles up the Saskatchewan. If no resistance is offered, Middleton will make a dash across the country from Batoche to Prince Albert, which he thinks he can reach in a short time.

Gen. Hazen's Mild Reprimand.

Gen. Hazen was tried for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and the offenses alleged to have been committed were contained in three specifications, which set forth—first, that in his official report for 1884 he criticised the official action of the secretary of war; second, that he addressed a letter to the secretary in which he claimed that the loss of life on the Greely expedition was due to the secretary's decision not to send a steamer to the rescue in September, 1883; and third, that without permission he caused the purport of said letter to be published in a Washington newspaper.

The sentence was a reprimand, which may be the president's as follows:

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the United States army, are hereby approved. In giving effect to the sentence of the court martial, it is to be observed that the more exalted the rank held by an officer of the army the greater the responsibility resting on him to afford, through his own subordination to his superior officers, an example for all others of inferior rank in the service. To an officer of fine sensibilities the mere fact of being brought to trial before a court martial must be in itself a mortification and punishment. In the foregoing case, the accused, whose high rank and long experience should have inspired him with a full realization of that respect for constituted authority which is essential to discipline, has been adjudged guilty of indulging in unwarranted and captious criticism of his superior officer, the secretary of war, thereby setting an example subversive of discipline and the interests of the service. Subordination is necessarily the primal duty of a soldier, whatever his grade may be. In losing sight of these principles the accused has brought upon himself the condemnation of his brother officers who examined the charges against him and seriously impairs his own honorable record of previous conduct. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be forgotten.

Gen. Hazen will be released from arrest and assume the duties of his office.

Oklahoma Boomers Get a Set Back.

A Washington paper prints an interview between Capt. Couch, the leader of the Oklahoma "boomers," and the secretary of the interior, with regard to the Oklahoma lands, in the course of which Secretary Lamar said, regarding the course of the administration: "I will state to you the policy of this administration with regard to this Oklahoma country. It considers the Oklahoma territory on which the persons you represent are proposing to make settlements, as within and a part of the Indian territory. The administration regards it as not a part of the public domain open to entry and settlement and the acquisition of titles under the land laws of the United States, being Indian country; that is, territory acquired and reserved for Indian occupancy. The government is pledged to the protection of it and the security of the Indians from intruders. No white persons have a right to go there and reside without a permit, and when they do go they are intruders who are acting illegally and wrongfully. The policy of the president is to execute the pledge of the government and protect this territory from the intrusion of white persons, who claim that they have a right to enter upon it and that it was public domain, subject to pre-emption and homestead or settlement." "Is this the final decision?" asked Capt. Couch. "It is and will be enforced," replied Mr. Lamar. In reply to a further question, Secretary Lamar said the administration was determined that the cattle men on the Oklahoma reservation should leave. They will not be permitted to graze their cattle within the limits of the territory. He repeated this declaration with emphasis

The Hazen Court Martial.

Washington Special: The findings of the Hazen court were handed to Secretary Endicott about two weeks ago, on the eve of his departure for Boston. He locked them up until his return, but final action by him is looked for every day. A reprimand is expected. The trial, whatever the verdict may be, bids fair to reopen the question of responsibility for the disaster to the Greely party as well as lead to an effort to improve by legislation our present system of court martial proceedure. Gen. Hazen and his friends will make a determined effort as soon as congress meets next December to have a joint congressional committee investigate the whole arctic matter. While Gen. Hazen feels totally indifferent as to the findings of the recent court martial, it is said that he will appeal to the president for a new trial should they be adverse. Whether acquitted or not his counsel, Judge Mackey, intends to publish the trial in book form.

Important Military Changes.

An order has been issued at the war department assigning Assistant Adjt. Gen. Thomas M. Vincent to duty as adjutant general of the department of Dakota at Fort Snelling, Minn., instead of the department of the Platte, at Omaha. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Samuel Breck is ordered to Omaha from Fort Snelling. Gen. Absalom Baird is detached from duty at the war department and ordered as inspector general of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Lieut. Col. Hughes is ordered to the division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. Maj. Heyl is ordered to the department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, and Maj. Burton is ordered to the department of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Sam Randalt's gout is improving, and his carbuncle has broken. He has been able to go out riding. Aside from a pale and worn countenance and his cushioned left foot, he appears as usual. He will take a trip at sea, possibly up along the Atlantic coast.

MINNESOTA NEWS CONDENSED.

BOGUS BUTTER.

Actions of Minnesota Legislature On the Subject—Work of the Commissioners.

Gov. Hubbard appointed W. C. Rice of Zumbrota commissioner and the latter selected H. C. Howard of Lake Crystal—an ardent champion of the law before the late legislature—as his assistant. Mr. Rice is secretary of the Minnesota Butter and Cheese association, and assistant secretary of the state dairy exhibit at New Orleans. The commissioner has an office in the the third story of the capitol. The commissioner, Mr. Rice, will remain at Zumbrota; the assistant commissioner, Mr. Howard and the secretary having charge of the office at the capitol. The commissioner or assistant will visit every large dairy market and manufactory in the state and every section interested in dairying, two or three times a year, or oftener if necessary, and make a thorough investigation of butter and milk. If any quantity of either appears at all impure or adulterated it will be seized and subjected to a thorough chemical analysis. If it prove in any particular to come under the proscription of the law, the manufacturer or dealer will be prosecuted accordingly. There will, of course, be no regular time for visiting each city, as such a system would enable prominent dealers to conceal their bogus stock. If at any time complaint of adulterated products is recieved, such will be at once ilvestigated. Mr. Howard is now inspecting the markets of Minneapolis, and will spend the next fort-night in a thorough inspection of the dual cities. This completed, he will continue the work throughout the state. The commissioners announce their intention to enforce the law to the letter. They delayed commencing operations immediately on the approval of the law, so as to work no injustice to dealers having a large supply of butterine on hand. Hereafter, however, their inspection and prosecution will be rigorous. The moral effect of the law has already been very marked. Mr. Howard said that he had interrogated several leading dealers in St. Paul, and the invariable reply was that their sales of butter had increased at least 300 per cent since the law went into effect. In Minneapolis, Anthony Kelly, one of the largest dealers, had recalled all the butterine he had out, and refused to touch any more. Mr. Howard visited a number of places in Minneapolis and found that the butterine, exposed for sale when he had visited there sometime ago had all disappeared. He visited the St. Paul market house and found no butterine. So far as he could ascertain, all dealers in this state are disposed to obey the dictates of the law. He was informed, however, that Fairbanks, Armour & Co., the greatest butterine and oleomargarine manufacturers of Chicago, intend to test the constitutionality of the law next fall, on the ground that their butterine is a wholesome product. Mr. Howard believes it will be very easy for the commission to prove the stuff deleterious to health, and the law therefore authorized.

DIGEST OF THE NEW LAW.

No person shall offer for sale any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or any article of food made therefrom. Pure skim cheese made from milk adulterated only by skimming is excepted. No person shall keep cows for the production of milk for sale in a crowded or unhealthy condition; nor feed them unhealthy food; nor manufacture any article of food from unhealthy or impure milk. No person shall sell or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese manufactory any milk diluted with water or any other unclean or impure, or milk from which any cream has been taken (except as above) or shall keep back any part of the milk known as "strippings" or supply sour milk to the manufactories. Manufacturers must keep an account of all milk daily received and of the number of pounds and packages of butter and cheese made daily and disposed of daily, open to the inspection of any person delivering milk there. No person shall manufacture of any oleaginous substance, or of any compound other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream, any article designated to take the place of butter or cheese produced from pure milk. No person shall offer for sale in full packages, butter or cheese with a false brand or label of county or state where it is made. No person shall manufacture or sell condensed milk, unless put up in packages distinctly labeled, and unless made from fresh, pure, healthy and unadulterated milk, unskimmed, and unless the proportion of milk solids in the condensed milk be equal to 12 per cent. of milk solids in crude milk, and of such solids 2.5 per cent. must be fat. The law further provides for a commissioner and assistants, who shall have access to all factories, farms, etc., used in the manufacture and sale of dairy products, and shall have power to open any package, can or vessel and inspect the contents. District and municipal courts are given the necessary jurisdiction over cases under the act. Milk shown to contain more than 88 per cent. of water and fluids, or less than 12 per cent. of milk solids, of which not less than 3 per cent. is fat, shall be declared adultrated; and milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition, or from animals fed on unhealthy food, shall be declared unclean and impure. The act provides for various fines and imprisonments, ranging from $25 to $500, and from fifteen days to one year.

Minnesota Laws Interpreted.

The attorney general has prepared several opinions in answer to inquiries from officials in different parts of the state. A. M. Sperry, county superintendent of schools for Dodge county, enquires whether teachers have the right to dismiss vicious children from a school without waiting for the report of the trustees, as provided by the code. The attorney general is of the opinion that teachers can undoubtedly dismiss children of this class when the disipline of the school requires it, but the case should at once be reported to the trustees. He cites a decision of Judge Lyon in the case of The State vs. Burton, 45 Wis., 150, 155, in support of his opinion. Another county superintendent of schools desires to know if he can hold a commission as notary public and still retain his position of superintendent, to which the attorney general returns a brief affirmative answer. The county attorney of Wabasha county writes that, in as much as section 50 of chapter 11, General Statutes of 1878, as amended by the first legislature, provides that "if delinquent personal property tax is not paid on demand, the sheriff must distrain sufficient goods belonging to the delinquent, etc.," he would like to have the attorney general's opinion whether a demand is necessary before the sheriff can resort to a distraint; and if so, what is to be done in the case of persons moving from one county to another, or to another state, owing personal tax or having personal property in a county of which they are not residents. In answer the attorney general says a demand is absolutely necessary; that when parties have left a county and moved to another part of the state, the case is provided for in sections 63 and 64 of the statute, and that in case of a removal of a party owning personal property to another state, there is no way at present to collect the tax. Mr. Hahn is also asked to give his opinion whether under section 17, chapter 120, General Statutes, of 1878, a county which has in its jail prisoners of another county, can charge more than $4 per week, which is allowed by law for their board, if bedding, medical attendance, etc., is furnished the prisoners. In reply the attorney general says that, By section 19 it is made the duty of the sheriff to furnish everything that would seem to be necessary to the comfort or physical health of a prisoner (other than such as it is his duty to provide in return for the weekly compensation allowed him) at the expense of the county. Under this section he is inclined to believe that the sheriff would be authorized to provide necessary bedding, clothing and fuel, and medical aid, for prisoners from another county, and would have a valid claim therefor against the county from which such prisoners are received.

Appointments by Governor Hubbard.

The governor has appointed as the commission to locate a third hospital for the insane, Dr. C. R. Bartlett, superintendent of the hospital at St. Peter; H. H. Hart, secretary of the board of corrections and charities; Hon. R. B. Langdon, Minneapolis; Hon. H. G. Stordock, Rothsay; F. S. Christensen, Rush City. As inspector of steam boilers he has appointed Charles A. Seley, Duluth; Frank A. Scott, St. Paul; J. E. Cushing, Minneapolis. The governor states that Mr. Seley is a member of the American society of Mechanical Engineers and is specially fitted by education and practical training for the duties of the position. He has a thorough knowledge of the appliances and methods of steam heating, as well as of the use of steam for all other purposes. Mr. Scott, the present assistant to the United States supervising inspector of steamboats, and has served in that capacity several years. He was a machinest and engineer prior to his present employment. Mr. Cushing has had much training and experience in the line of duty imposed by his appointment under the law.

The dead body of Gunder Sigusdon was found in his cabin in Clay county. It was a case of alcoholism and no inquest was held.

C. J. Jawbridge has closed the Buell hotel at Fergus Falls and purchased a half interest in the fixtures, lease and business of the Grand hotel.

Hanscom, one of the Litchfield fire-bugs has been held to the grand jury.

Frank Landers, of many aliases, arrived at St. Paul, and was safely esconsed behind the bars.

Gov. Hubbard has appointed Charles A. Seley of Duluth. Frank A. Scott of St. Paul, and J. F. Cushing of Minneapolis, as inspectors of steam boilers. All three of these appointees are vouched for by the governor as capable of performing their new duties satisfactorily. As a commission to locate a third hospital for the insane, the governor appointed Dr. C. R. Bartlett of St. Peter, Secretary Hart of the state board of charities, R. B. Langdon, H. C. Stordock and F. S. Christensen.

Nic Munck of Winona will build the new convent in that city for $20,961.

John R. Krom, a commission merchant of Minneapolis, dropped dead in the street from heart disease.

Burglars have visited several residences in Hastings. At R. G. Henion's, cash and papers were taken, but were recovered in a box, where they had been left by the thieves. G. W. Noesen's residence was visited, the thieves taking a gold watch and chain from his vest pocket and stripping the bureau drawers of his wife's jewelry and other valuables, the whole amounting in value to $125.

H. Glaisyer's drug store, at Hawley was burglarized recently, and about $50 worth of jewelry and notions taken.

Brainerd has a cooking club, and its twenty members entertained their masculine friends at a specimen feed last week.

Internal Revenue Collector Bickel of St. Paul, received a communication from Commissioner Miller at Washington, directing the discharge of one of the two gangers employed in St. Paul and Minneapolis. In the future one gauger will do the work for both cities, working in Minneapolis in the morning and St. Paul in the afternoon. Of the two gangers, Adam Bohland of St. Paul will be retained and J. G. Peltier of Minneapolis will have to go.

The Minnesota Thresher company failed to get its order to sell the assets of the Northwestern Car company.

Rolla Levey, a clerk in the Brunswick bakery at Litchfield, which was set on fire recently, has been arrested, and confesses that the proprietors, Johnson & Hanscom, hired him to burn the building. They were arrested at Willmar and taken to Litchfield. Their preliminary examination was continued.

Dr. Norman Seaver of Syracuse is coming to the