

WARREN SHEAF.

A. DEWEY, Publisher.

WARREN, MINNESOTA.

CURRENT NEWS.

RAILROADS.

Rumors are again current that the Chicago and Northwestern will absorb the Omaha line from St. Paul.

The gross earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba line for the month of April amounted to \$425,685.47, an increase of \$12,671.44 over the earnings of April 1880.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company has advanced the wages of its laborers at different points along its line from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day.

The Manitoba Record talks in the following style: The pooling arrangement entered into by the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul roads not only discontinues the former practice of allowing rebates to shippers, but also carries with it at least a fifty per cent. advance in freight charges.

The westward emigration has already assumed such proportions that the Wisconsin & St. Peter railroad has found it necessary on several occasions to run double-header passenger trains; in fact, they have found their rolling stock almost insufficient to accommodate the vast number of emigrants now pouring into Minnesota and Dakota.

The cost of material and labor has so far advanced this year as to make a marked difference to railroads ordering new railroad stock. Locomotives have advanced from \$9,000 to \$11,500 on an average. Passenger coaches have increased fully one third. They run about \$4,500. Freight cars have advanced from \$450 to \$650. Large contracts have recently been let at the latter price.

A contract for grading the road 300 miles up the Yellowstone from Glendive has been let, and is to be completed before winter. Iron for the track, ties, etc., will be brought from Bismarck on steamers, and landed at convenient places for use along the river. Material for construction will also be brought by rail; and if possible, the track will be laid the 300 miles this year, which will bring the end of it up near to Hundley.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES.

At Philadelphia recently an infuriated German, named Frank Thoma, instantly killed his wife at their home in 230 Mutter street. He then hanged himself.

Joseph Kenebach, a Hungarian, was arrested on board the steamer Batavia, at Boston, charged with the larceny of 11,000 guilders from the Hungarian government.

Dr. H. D. Bullard of Delavan, Wis., has been arrested on a charge of exacting exorbitant fees for the collection of pensions. The regular fee is \$100 and Bullard always demanded and received \$200.

Hon. John B. Cogswell has been removed from the receivership on the Sandwich, Mass., savings bank because of deficiencies in his accounts, amounting to \$2,060. He was given time to refund, but failed to do it.

The United States grand jury, at Denver, found indictments against Berry, A. Mescham and Kline, as accessories, and five Utes, Hoane, Peap, Cabo, Henry and Nugno as principals, in the murder of A. D. Jackson.

In Spartansburg county, S. C., W. H. Hicks, aged thirty years, killed his wife, first shooting her and then cutting her throat. He immediately made two attempts at suicide by cutting his own throat. Hicks was arrested.

Frank Winniman, a seventeen-year-old boy, who has for some time past carried the mail between Newburg and Washington county, Wis., pleaded guilty in the United States court, at Chicago, and gave bonds in the sum of \$20,000.

James B. Doyle of Bradford, Ill., who acquired distinction as a forger of government bonds, and whose workmanship was only distinguishable from the genuine by being superior thereto, was brought before Judge Blodgett's court at Chicago, and gave bonds in the sum of \$20,000.

M. Erickson and H. C. Hanson, doing a dairy business at Manitowoc, Wis., under the name of M. Erickson & Co., were arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The complaint is made by A. M. Osborne & Co., of Chicago, and the amount embezzled is placed at \$3,000. Both were held in \$800 bail.

A dispatch from Black River Falls, Wis., gives an account of a fracas at that place between Mr. Cass of the Wisconsin county Democrat, who formerly published a paper at Wasca, Minn., growing out of unwarranted personal abuse of each other in the columns of their respective papers. The account says that Hollister got the worst of it.

Alexander Jones, editor of the New York Volkszeitung, was recently arrested at Dresden. He was suspected of traveling in the interest of socialists. His baggage was searched and private papers taken, and he was not allowed to leave Dresden. After nine days, however, his papers were restored, as no proof of alleged suspicion was found. He was then applied to United States Minister White for redress. White has submitted the matter to the Berlin foreign office.

A young lawyer by the name of D. M. Smith, living in Conway, Ark., took advantage of the absence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Martin, who had gone on the excursion to New Orleans, to inveigle their little daughter, twelve years of age, a cousin to the young man, to his room, and there ravished her. Maj. Bolton wishing to use the room for some purpose went to the door and tried to enter, but falling suspicious was aroused and watched the room, and he saw the young man and girl come out. He told Col. Lincoln, the girl's uncle, and upon an examination the girl confessed everything and stated that Smith had threatened murder if she told. Smith, finding that he was suspected fled to the woods, where he was found and captured by indignant citizens. He is under strong guard, but it is feared he will be lynched. The parties are of the best in the community.

FIRE AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

Jack Ward was drowned on Hill Bros. & Lambert's Platte river drive recently. His body was recovered soon after. His parents are supposed to live in Allamakee county, Iowa.

A building in Chicago, owned by the American Cattery company, was burned with considerable stock and machinery. Loss, \$25,000 to \$30,000; insured for \$69,000 in thirty companies.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Col. Tom Scott's health is better.

John M. Mason has been elected mayor of Ferguson Falls.

Constantine Dougherty, and old citizen of Shakopee, died recently.

Herman Brock a heavy operator in pork and lard, in New York, has failed.

Col. W. H. Philip, of Clavarak, New York, died at the Buckingham hotel, aged fifty-eight. He was an aid to Gen. Sherman during the Peninsular campaign and at the battle of Antietam.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Garfield is quite seriously ill from nervous prostration, and is said to be threatened with marital fever.

Mrs. Garfield is suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration aggravated by malaria. The physicians assure the president that no danger need be apprehended, and that careful nursing and entire freedom from all annoyance and worry will work a cure.

The census office states that the people of the United States pay annually \$26,250,101 for their daily newspapers.

Gen. Schofield expects to make a tour through Europe, and will probably sail from New York some time in July or August.

Secretary Johnson has issued a circular calling in the five per cent bonds with the option of continuance at 3 1/2 per cent. The amount is over \$400,000,000.

Senator Logan, in consultation with a party of friends, plainly indicated to them that he should vote against the confirmation of Robertson and Stanley Matthews.

The Senate Judiciary committee reported against the nomination of Stanley Matthews for Judge of the Supreme court, Lamar of Mississippi being the only one in his favor.

Next week the president and his family will move to the soldiers' home to remain there until the warm season is over. The physicians say that owing to sewer gas the White House is a very unhealthy place of residence.

The Democratic employees of the senate, from Secretary Burch down to the humblest laborer in the coal vaults, are now convinced that they will not be disturbed before December. The Gorham-Baltimore merger ticket seems to be laid aside, at least for the present.

The secretary of the interior rules that railroads entitled to the use of timber on public lands in the legitimate work of construction must make application when they desire to use any large amount. This decision is designed to put a quietus upon unauthorized timber grabbing.

In consequence of the inactivity of the spring term in the United States Supreme court, the court is expected to adjourn on May 20, the time for holders to secure a continuance of their 6's at 3 1/2 per cent. The new bonds come low and the people will have them, and it is estimated that less than \$10,000,000 of 5's will be equally glad to continue at 3 1/2.

Senator Voorhes voices the sentiment of the democratic majority when he boldly for the confirmation of Robertson on the ground that the democratic senators have nothing to do with republican quarrels; that their duty is to confirm nominations if the nominee is capable and honest, and that nobody denies these qualifications to Robertson.

Delegate Pettigrew has filed with the secretary of the interior a list of charges against Gov. Ordway of Dakota, upon which he asks the removal of the governor. The papers were filed a month ago, and Gov. Ordway filed with the department a few days since an affidavit denying the charges and impugning the testimony of certain men whom Pettigrew brings as witnesses in his favor.

Wm. E. Chandler modestly says: "I think I will be confirmed for solicitor of the treasury. I don't think Mr. McVeagh is banking after me, but he has a great mistake as to the intimate connection of the solicitor general. There is not the least danger to the government involved in a solicitor general for being the choice and preferred companion of the attorney general."

A denunciation from the National Temperance society for the collection of pensions. The resolution appeals to him to so define the order of ex-president Hayes forbidding the sale of liquors at army forts and posts, as to have it include fermented as well as distilled liquor. The denunciation presented petitions from thirty states and territories, representing some 300,000 members of churches and temperance societies. Among the petitioners are Gov. Long of Massachusetts and Gov. St. John of Kansas.

A senator, who is one of Conkling's closest friends and most trusted lieutenants, says that all the statements to the effect that Conkling had said the president has deceived him were false; and that during all the controversy since Robertson was nominated Conkling had never spoken disrespectfully of the president, and all statements to the contrary were inventions of the enemy. Something similar to this was stated in the caucus, and it is understood the president was to be assured that Conkling had neither threatened nor defamed him. This raised the hopes of some that the president might listen to proposals of compromise.

Senator Kellogg's resolutions calling for complete lists of all officials and employees in all executive departments of the government, with each employee was appointed, and by whom recommended, are explained, and it is found out which states have more than their quota of federal officers, and which have less, with the view of giving the latter their due. In the part of those who are pushing the resolution it is declared that a number of persons appointed from and living in the north are charged in the appointment lists of departments to the south; that Louisiana has twenty-two appointments, eleven of whom were never in that state.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The house of commons not only deny Bradlaugh, the atheist, the right to sit in their grand presence, but by a vote of 118 to 101 declined to allow clergymen the same honor.

Catharine Marshall, fourteen years old, daughter of railroad laborer, whom Glasgow papers stated had not eaten anything since the beginning of the present year, it is reported has commenced taking food.

Letters from Algiers state that the remnants of Col. Flatters' Sahara expedition were finally driven to take refuge in a cave, where they were starving, and resorted to cannibalism. Fifteen were eaten, including a sub-officer named Bobegair.

Dispatch from Bolton, Lancashire, Eng. A family named Seddon have a windfall of property valued at £4,000,000, which has been in chancery since 1857. The property was bequeathed to John Seddon, who died in a few weeks, and his heirs inherit this vast fortune.

The archbishop of Canterbury has issued an important letter condemning the liberative society and calling upon the English churchmen to resist and defend themselves against encroachments to the utmost of their power. The society thus denounced by the archbishop is an association for freeing the church from state control.

A letter from Most Rev. Thomas W. Corke, archbishop of Cashel, Ireland, in which he says: "I cannot approve of the position which the Irish party, who claim to be Catholics, exhibit in their want of loyalty to Dillon and reprehension for his arrest. Any overlooking of the duty of the Irish people in favor of giving the government a fair chance of passing the land bill."

The president of the British board of trade, reply to a question based on the letter detailing the horrors on board an emigrant steamer, said he had communicated with the management of five steamship lines carrying Irish emigrants, and had received an emphatic denial that such circumstances had been possible. He had instructed his officers to visit Liverpool and Queenstown to make special enquiries, and had asked Miss O'Brien to name the steamer alluded to in her letter.

Gen. C. C. Washburn's Princely Benefactions. Madison (Wis.) Special.

Ex-Gov. Washburn to-day conveyed his Edgewood property, consisting of thirty-four acres, with all buildings and improvements thereon located on Lake Winget, a few miles south of the city, to the sisters of St. Dominica, who are to establish an educational institution there. The conveyance is made without consideration, and the gift adds another to the record of the ex-governor's magnificent public benefactions. Ex-Gov. Washburn is slowly recovering his health and strength, and now thinks he will fully recover. He leaves for Washington to-morrow, where he will remain two weeks and then sail for Europe on the 28th. He will visit the Springs of Germany, and will not, probably, return until fall. He attributes his recent serious illness to inhaling sewer gas in a hotel in St. Paul.

CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the MONDAY, MAY 9.

Resolutions were adopted directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the condition of the Potomac river in front of the city of Washington, the navigation of said river, and effect of bridges across the same with regard to navigation, floods and health of the city, and to report at the next session what steps, if any, should be taken with reference thereto.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution calling on the postmaster general and secretaries of war, of the navy, of the state, and of the treasury, for the names of all clerks and other employees in their respective departments, together with the date of their appointment, the state to which each is charged, and the persons on whose recommendation each was appointed.

The objection from Mr. Ferry, the resolution was laid over under the rules.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Dawes, went into executive session.

After the adjournment of the senate the Republicans were in caucus until evening and adjourned without reaching the point of action on the subject under consideration. At an early stage of the proceedings a resolution was submitted, proposing to declare, as the sense of the caucus, that it is inexpedient for the senate to take action at this session upon any contested nomination to fill an office not now vacant. This gave rise to a long and not especially interesting debate as to the general rights and duties of the senate and of the president, the contention being on one hand that the senate is bound to give respectful consideration to the nomination of the president, and to act upon them promptly, and on the other that the senate is fairly entitled to exercise its own discretion in regard to the time when any nomination should be considered.

Senator Conkling spoke for two hours on the democratic majority and the New York senator, Mr. Sherman, on the other hand, supported the nomination of Robertson. He said that the republican party of the State of New York. The value of the services of New York Republicans to the national party needed no commendation at his hands.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

The proceedings in open senate were as unimportant as usual.

In executive session the senate confirmed the following nominations: Jas. Longstreet, United States marshal for Georgia; Absalom B. White, United States marshal for North Carolina; S. W. Milton, United States attorney for South Carolina; P. P. Emerson, associate justice of the supreme court of Utah, and Albert Woodcock, collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Illinois.

The nomination of Michael G. Cramer, now charge d'affaires in Denmark, to be charge d'affaires in Switzerland, was reported favorably from the foreign relations committee during the executive session.

The president nominated Thomas A. McMorris, of Colorado, commissioner to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Ute Indians of Colorado.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Nothing of importance was done in the open session. In executive session the following nominations were reported: Michael G. Cramer, Kentucky, now charge d'affaires to Denmark, to be charge d'affaires to Switzerland, vice Nicholas Fish, resigned; George V. Pomery, New Jersey, to be secretary of the United States legation at Paris; Thos. A. McMorris, Colorado, commissioner to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Ute Indians of Colorado.

A long debate took place in the senate on the nomination of Stanley Matthews for justice of the supreme court. The confirmation was strongly opposed by Senators Edmunds, Bayard and McMillan. McMillan, it is understood, took the strongest course of Matthews with railroads, and especially of his views on the Thurman act. He presented the popular side of the opposition to Matthews confirmation, and spoke as to the exponent of the anti-monopoly league.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Mr. Kellogg called up his resolution calling upon the heads of the various executive departments for information relative to the clerks and employees in the respective departments, including information as to the person or persons by whose recommendation each clerk or employee was appointed. Sherman and then Bayard expressed their disapproval of it. They contended, first, that all the information asked for by Kellogg in his resolution was contained in the biennial register, except the names of the men who recommended the appointment of the clerks, and second, that it did not consider the latter information such as should be divulged. In many cases men had served the government long and faithfully who could not turn, if it was desirable, to a single one of the men who had recommended them, inasmuch as they had all died. The large secretary of the treasury spoke most feelingly of the faithful servants of the people who might be turned out of office by politicians, if the information desired by Kellogg were laid before the latter.

The whole matter was finally referred to the committee on privileges and elections to inquire and report at the next session of congress what measures are needful to secure an ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President Adams.

In executive session Stanley Matthews was confirmed to be an associate justice of the supreme court by one majority. The vote stood twenty-one in the negative to twenty-three in the affirmative.

The principal speakers to-day were Senators Edmunds, David Davis, Logan and McMillan against, and Senators Sherman, Pendleton and Beck in favor of confirmation. The debate was very similar to that of yesterday, the speaker in favor of confirmation, and the arguments then advanced by the respective friends and opponents of the nomination to the effect, on one hand, that Judge Matthews is eminently qualified for the supreme bench by his great legal attainments, his ability, and his integrity, and that his views concerning the constitutionality of the Pacific railroad funding act and similar questions are such as might imperil the stability of the last supreme court decisions on these subjects in the event of his confirmation, and that his appointment is objectional for geographical reasons.

New Catholic Bishops.

Some special to the New York Freedman Journal. Sunday, May 8, it pleased our holy father Leo XIII.

First.—To ratify the action of the diocese in Davenport, Iowa, out from the diocese of Dubuque, hitherto comprising the whole state of Iowa. This see will be suffragan of the metropolitan see of St. Louis.

Second.—To name Rev. John McMullen, vicar general of Chicago, to be first bishop of Davenport.

Third.—To name Very Rev. E. C. Bishop, of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, to be bishop of the diocese of Dubuque. The trouble might as well be settled for as late.

Constable Wood brought the prisoner before Justice Carpenter, of Monticello, for a preliminary examination—entering a plea of guilty, waiving an examination, and was committed to the Hamilton county jail to await his trial.

which were not accepted by the English committee, but they will be issued in the form of an appendix to each volume. Dr. Schaef says these alterations are intended merely to secure greater accuracy, and do not embrace anything that can be regarded as touching doctrinal points. For instance, the American recommended the use of the word "grain" for "corn," the latter term being generally accepted now as meaning Indian corn, of which there is none as yet in Palestine. The English committee, however, adhere to the term "corn," and also to old ways of spelling, which the American committee proposed to alter.

Postoffice Changes During the Week Ending May 7, 1881.

MINNESOTA.

Discontinued—Aughem, Rice county; Ridgeville, Swift county; Wilton Center, Fillmore county.

Postmasters Appointed—Dassel, Becker county, Louis Ridger; Miltona, Douglas county, Joseph H. Brady; Richwood, Becker county, James D. Campbell; Spring Hill, Stearns county, Michael Weir; Warsaw, Rice county, Edward Hollister.

IOWA.

Established—Barwood, Scott county, Samuel Barr, P. M.; Driscoe, Adams county, Brent Hughes, P. M.; Hancock, Pottawattomie county, Winfield S. Williams, P. M.

Discontinued—Black Walnut, Palo Alto county; Hook's Point, Hamilton county; McMillan, Cass county; Powhatan, Pochahontas county; Waverly, Dubuque county.

Postmasters Appointed—Aurelia, Cherokee county, Miss Maggie J. Quirk; Avery, Monroe county, D. M. Watson; Bangor, Marshall county, Paris C. Carter; Macksburg, Madison county, David A. Sawyer; Montour, Tama county, John B. Moore, but occupied by the county, George G. Scott; Warsaw, Wayne county, C. T. Gilbert.

WISCONSIN.

Discontinued—Fryer, Ashland county. Postmasters Appointed—Bailey's Harbor, Door county, Fred Wohltman.

DAKOTA.

Established—Brashville, Lawrence county, John Brash, P. M.

Discontinued—Aquila, Reddle county; Dayton, Deuel county; Redwood, Deuel county; Water, Lawrence county; Slat, Forsyth county.

Postmasters Appointed—Fort Bennett, Stanley county, W. E. Cator; Pierre, Hughes county, F. M. Allen.

A WRIGHT COUNTY MURDER.

Philip Hoffman, an Inoffensive Farmer, Summarily Butchered by Herman Trautach—Arrest of the Perpetrator Near Buffalo and incarceration in the Hennepin County Jail.

On last Saturday afternoon at a lonely and sparsely settled part of Otsego township, Wright county, about three or three and one-half miles west of Dayton, Hennepin county, the life of an honest and inoffensive German farmer named Philip Hoffman had been terminated suddenly and horribly by a vindictive and wholesale slaughterer named Herman Trautach. Mr. Hoffman moved to Dayton from Clay City, Ind., in October last, accompanied by his wife and three sons and two daughters, the oldest of the sons being nineteen years of age. Shortly after reaching Dayton, Mr. Hoffman secured a tract of forty acres of land in Otsego, owned by the late Mrs. Trautach, and occupied by the latter. On the tract is a small log house, which was leased with the land by Hoffman; but the latter, in order to avoid trouble, occupied a chopping shanty about one-fourth of a mile from the main house.

The only possible motive discovered for the shocking crime is stated as follows: Last winter Mr. Hoffman bought a cow of Trautach, paying \$35 therefor, and a short time ago Trautach wanted Hoffman to trade back the cow for a small steer. This Mr. Hoffman refused to do, as his cow and her calf were worth more to him than Trautach's steer and the refusal worked him into an unreasonable and bloody fury. Mrs. Trautach states that her husband had been threatening to kill Mr. Hoffman for two weeks, and was only prevented by persuasions of his friends.

Although all the facts show that Trautach had harbored his murderous intent for two weeks, he could not find any pretext for its commission until Saturday afternoon, and then it was of an absurdly flimsy nature. The little calf of Hoffman's was pastured on a tract of land, and was chopping shanty occupied by Mr. Hoffman, and as he was returning to his work after dinner, he started to take the animal toward his habitation, and was met by Trautach, who said that calf was his (Trautach's), and that he must be allowed to stay on the hay land. Trautach killed the animal and Mr. Hoffman mildly protested, at the same time taking the rope around the calf's neck and was in the act of leading him away when Trautach seized the end of the rope. A son of the murdered man, John Hoffman, about twelve years old, was also present, and was prodding the spot and describes the murderous act substantially as follows:

I was coming from dinner to where Trautach and father were, and saw father holding the rope attached to the calf. Father, being near the calf, was pasturing over, and he then saw Trautach with something in his hand strike at father several times, very quickly. Father did not say a word or strike, but merely held up his hands to ward off the blows, which were struck as hard as they could be. He was not angry, but was pasturing over, and he then saw Trautach with something in his hand strike at father several times, very quickly. Father did not say a word or strike, but merely held up his hands to ward off the blows, which were struck as hard as they could be. He was not angry, but was pasturing over, and he then saw Trautach with something in his hand strike at father several times, very quickly.

In his precedent and revengeful mutterings about Hoffman's refusal to trade back the cow and calf, Trautach is said to have remarked to different parties that Old Hoffman would soon be butchered, and he verified his prediction in a chapter of blood, the most inexcusable and fiendish ever recorded in Minnesota, and which in its main elements has proper characteristics. Dr. Whittemore of Elk River held a post mortem examination of the mangled body of Hoffman which was found to have sustained "two fatal wounds, one in the back, near the shoulder blade, and the other on the neck, just above the collar bone, and from which the blood of the poor victim spurted in strong jets until life was extinct."

Constable Graville Snow and Adam Wood of Otsego followed Trautach's trail until Sunday afternoon, when he overtook him within a short distance of Buffalo, the county seat of Wright county. He was evidently fagged out by his travels and watching, and did not offer any resistance to his captors, notwithstanding his intentions of other desperate deeds in case he was overtaken by the officers of the law.

Concerning the arrest of Trautach, Constable Wood says: He found him sitting under a tree near Buffalo, and was not observed until he had arrived within a short distance of the fugitive. He stepped up and dodged behind the tree, but the constable drew a bead on him, after which he surrendered promptly, and was taken to Buffalo. On his person was found the still bloody butcher-knife, and he stated in explanation that the "trouble might as well be settled for as late."

Constable Wood brought the prisoner before Justice Carpenter, of Monticello, for a preliminary examination—entering a plea of guilty, waiving an examination, and was committed to the Hamilton county jail to await his trial.

While the murderer was a prisoner, in fact being supported partially by Wright county, he was at the same time a terror to his neighborhood, being a known thief, in the habit of killing his neighbor's cattle in revenge for some loss of his own property, and engaging in frequent altercations which would have terminated in murder had not assistance reached the assailed, and treating his family as a mangy dog. He has attempted to hang and kill his

own son, and his wife is permanently crippled through his anger, one of her arms having been disjunctured during his oft-repeated attacks.

Harwood's Big Speculations in Florida.

A gentleman from Florida dined Harwood, the bankrupt Minneapolis dry goods man, at Daytona, Florida. His family is there, or thereabouts, and Harwood has purchased about 2,500 acres of land, upon which he will raise sugar-cane and oranges. It is believed that he carried away \$250,000 in addition to the above. A private letter written to a Chicago gentleman, and dated Daytona, Fla., contains the following allusion to Mr. Harwood, which will be interesting reading to his creditors and his acquaintances in Minneapolis: "Wages have risen enormously since I last wrote you. There is a man here from St. Paul, Minn., by the name of Harwood, who is hiring everybody, and has spoiled the price of labor. He is, I hear, a bankrupt merchant, and has bought several large grants and intends to plant several hundred acres of sugar-cane and oranges. He has bought the Ormond, Dummitt, and some other grants at the head of Bulow river."

LEE AND LINCOLN.

How the Confederate Chief Heard of the President's Assassination.

Johnny Boquet in New York Tribune. Being at Point Lookout, Maryland, during the week examining the new railroad from Washington City to that point, its projector, S. Taylor Suit, once the Ariel of the Gold Room in New York, later a Maryland planter, told this reminiscence: "There lived near me in Prince George's county, at Upper Marlborough, a cousin and favored friend of Gen. Robert E. Lee, named John F. Lee, a former Judge Advocate of the United States Army, and when the war broke out was absurd enough to resign his comfortable place and his rank of Major to go over to the confederacy. My intimate relations with him led me to know Col. R. E. Lee slightly. At the close of the war, about April 12, 1865, I made a visit to Richmond, Va., with the United States Marshal at Washington, Ward H. Lamont. On Saturday night I went to his room at the Spotswood hotel, and found him lying on his bed weeping. I inquired the cause, but he sobbed that he could not tell me. Being mystified and excited, I pressed him to know his grievance, and he finally said: 'I am going off in the morning to Washington; before I go I will tell you.' He informed me at Rocketts, as the steamer was about to depart that President Lincoln had been murdered. I came ashore again, and filled with the weight of such information, which was known to but few in Richmond, I thought it would justify me in calling on Gen. Lee, who had arrived a day or two before, and was at his dwelling. There I was told that Gen. Lee was about to attend religious services, but would be at home about half past 12 o'clock. I called again, and he received me cordially, and inquired particularly for various friends, places and interests about Washington, Baltimore, and Maryland. I finally said to him: 'General Lee, I have a piece of private information which I came here to give you, sir. The president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, was assassinated night before last in Washington City.'

"He turned suddenly, his face being but half turned toward me before, and looked into my eyes with an expression I shall never forget. He looked me through and through. 'General,' said I, 'there can be no doubt of it. The president's marshal, Col. Lamont, told me of it, and it has been fully confirmed in cipher messages to the military authorities. What do you think about it, General Lee?'

"He raised his head and chin, and assumed a positive expression and exclaimed: 'The south has lost her best friend!'

"Before I came away I remarked: 'General, I would like to have your opinion as to who is the best of your generals?'

"He answered, still a little stunned and preoccupied: 'A man I never saw. A man named Forrest.'

Romantic and Novel.

When an accurate and impartial history of the Peruvian war is written the story will be as romantic as a novel. Many incidents are recounted which sound more like fiction than plain truth, and yet did most assuredly occur. For instance, the famous man Huascar, after the death of Admiral Grau, and when the Chilean flag was hoisted over the blood-splashed timbers, was put in command of Captain Manuel Thompson, a Chilean officer and a descendant of one of the many foreigners who fought in the struggle for independence. Thompson was a very brave but somewhat impetuous captain, and one day in Arica, smarting under the brilliant exploit of the Peruvian corvette Union, a wooden ship, which cleverly evaded the iron clads of Chile, he took the Huascar close into the town and commenced shelling it, while at intervals his compliments were sent in the shape of heavy shot, to the Peruvian batteries on the hill 500 feet above him. These guns were not long in replying and a huge shell exploded over the Huascar just as Thompson, sword in hand, was pointing a gun against the town. The explosion of the Peruvian projectile was terrific. Thompson was blown into a thousand peices and his naked sword broken off to the hilt, was imbedded as carefully and perfectly in the deck as if it had been driven into the plank by well-directed human force. There it remains to this day.

May's Celestial Phenomena.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal. The great feature of the month is the marvelous planetary combination that distinguishes its passage. No such marshaling of planetary orbs has occurred for centuries in the past nor will be witnessed for centuries to come. Five of the eight planets form an almost straight line with the sun and the earth. Starting from the earth on the 8d, our brilliant neighbor, Venus, heads the grand array. The glorious sun comes next in view, with little Mercury on his western side is speeding with rapid steps to join the ranks. The vast orbs of Jupiter and Saturn, a little out of plumb, fill in the ranks slightly to the west, and Neptune closes the show only one day's travel eastward of the line. These huge denizens of space span the inconceivable distance of nearly twenty-eight hundred million miles, stretching from the earth to the system's remotest bounds. Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Mercury clustering in the sign Taurus at the same time is a phenomenon to be remembered for a lifetime.

A HAPPY LAND.

One Country that Does Not Care for the Opinion of the World.

Venezuelan Cor. New York Times.

In one respect Venezuela is a happy country. From its highest to its lowest, nobody here cares a bean for the opinion of the civilized world. Representatives abroad, especially if not really Venezuelans, but only such temporarily by virtue of interest in holding consular or other offices in the gift of this government, may pretend that they do, but if they were Venezuelans in fact they would not. A Venezuelan, who by family means, official standing, and a variety of good breeding (Frenchmen teach that here in schools,) might be supposed to be in the class which in other lands would be labeled "gentlemen," in conversation, one day, with the English consul at Puerto Cabello spoke with approval of some peculiarly monstrous and rascally regulation with reference to the rights of foreign commerce which he naturally hoped to see adopted by his government. "But," said Mr. Robert Conn the consul, in question, a fine Sir Roger De Coverly sort