

## VERY LATEST.

Walter P. Flanders, an old resident of Milwaukee, is dead.

A cablegram from Wiesbaden announces the death of Plotow, the composer.

Trustee Chaffee will pay a dividend of 10 percent on the Sprague mortgage notes February 6.

Garfield learned, of Boston one of the publishers of the *Shipping List* died Monday.

The remains of Archbishop Hughes have been transferred from the old to the new cathedral in New York.

The authorities of Dublin have procured iron huts in which to protect informers.

Anthony Comstock boasts of having seized within a year six tons of gambling furniture and apparatus.

An effort in the Missouri house to repeal the felony clause in the gambling law was defeated 69 to 12.

Conn's brass horn factory at Elkhart, Indiana, employing one hundred skilled workmen, was ruined by fire Monday, causing a loss of \$50,000.

Under the recent act of the Maryland legislature, a colored wife-beater, named Edward Porto, was given seven lashes by the jailer in Baltimore.

Andrew Cutter, a turfman known all over the United States as the owner of Black Cloud, is fatally ill at Parma, Michigan.

Troops from Fort McIntosh are in pursuit of a band of Indians and Mexicans who crossed the Rio Grande below Fort Duncan, Tuesday.

One of the Chinese students ordered home from Yale college is about to return and graduate a year later than his classmates.

The Ohio senate has adopted the Kinney resolution for a constitutional amendment giving the legislature absolute power over the liquor traffic.

Chris Harbach, a pioneer settler of Des Moines, the founder of a large furniture factory, died in New Orleans, where he hoped to regain his health.

John A. Norbury, of St. Louis, who fired a saloon in order to secure the insurance, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

It is rumored that Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson is to be appointed bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Orleans.

Charles Seely, an inmate of the almshouse at Salem, Massachusetts, is slowly dying from leprosy contracted in the Sandwich Islands.

Two prisoners in Kilmainham jail, Dublin, have been identified as the Phoenix park murderers, and the car on which they rode has been recognized.

The United States supreme court denies the right of General Ward B. Burnett, of New York, to draw double pensions.

The legislature of Colorado has elected Thomas M. Bowen senator for the term and H. A. W. Tabor to fill the latter vacancy.

Eighteen students of the senior class at Hillsdale college have been suspended for sleigh-riding after permission had been refused by the president.

Elizabeth Wessels, a handsome Boston girl of 14 years, killed a drunken and brutal brother-in-law who assaulted her brother.

Minister Sargent reports that strong opposition has developed in Germany to the proposed exclusion of American pork.

Should Davitt, Healy, and Quinn persist in their refusal to give bail, they will be sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor in Kilmainham jail.

The grand jury at Washington has indicted William Dickinson for an endeavor to influence the vote of his fellow jurors in the late star-route trial.

The judiciary committee of the Maine legislature will report bills prohibiting the use of toy pistols and to compel the erection of fire-escapes in hotels.

John C. Downing, a soldier of the 13th infantry, was killed in cold blood at Fort Stanton by cowboys, who narrowly escaped lynching.

A charter has been issued in Pennsylvania for a Vanderbilt road 300 miles long, from Harrisburg to Allegheny county, with a capital of \$18,000,000.

Among the passengers who lost their lives in the Cimbric was Miss Dora Henningsen, of Cleveland, who made her debut in opera in Chicago.

Vanderbilt's family and friends arrived at Montreal in five palace-cars to attend the carnival. For the ball Friday, one thousand persons paid \$10 each for tickets.

A Long Islander, named Henry Edgerton, on a water gate thirty-seven hundred eggs and two mince pies in ninety minutes, washing it down with two quarts of ale.

Dr. Peterhausen, of Detroit, suddenly became insane. He made two efforts to kill his sister, and when placed in the police station cut seven serious gashes in his own body with a lancet.

L. G. Addo, a jeweler at Sedalia, Missouri, found on returning from supper that his store had been entered at the rear and robbed of \$500 in cash and eighteen watches.

Near Fowling Station, Texas, on the International road, an American robber Sunday stopped two Mexicans, killed one and severely injured the other, and took their horses and arms.

For the past two years David Clark and wife, residing near St. John's, Michigan, have lived very unhappily together, and on Friday night she shot him dead at the bedside of a dying child.

De Ronde, founder of the patriotic league of Paris, who had scarcely recovered from a wound received in a duel, was seriously injured Sunday in an affair of honor with a journalist.

J. W. Wilson, a St. Louis crank, who had been fasting for seventeen days, was arrested by the police, forced to resume his meals, and sent to the city hospital.

The Michigan Grape Sugar company, which expended \$300,000 on its plant at Detroit, has decided its entire property to some New York creditors, who assume a mortgage of \$30,000.

Two of the men who attempted the robbery of a Central Pacific train near Montello were shot dead in western Utah by a posse sent out from Salt Lake.

In a New York court-room, Judge Gildersleeve advised the grand jury to indict only for manslaughter unless the evidence is ample to secure a conviction for murder.

The court of claims has given the ex-actors of James Green judgment for \$32,750 for the use of the Mansion house in Alexandria, Virginia, during the war.

The administrator of the estate of W. H. Wharton, a pretzel dealer on the Park Avenue road, who was killed in a recent collision, has been given \$7,000 to settle the claim.

F. A. Wordell, of Detroit, late a special agent of the pension department, has pleaded guilty to four charges of forgery, and his friends will make vigorous efforts to secure a light sentence.

Congress is asked to vote \$20,000 for 152 letters from Washington to Rochambeau, and \$8,000 for Matt Carpenter's collection of supreme court decisions and briefs.

Ashley W. Wright, who is said to have been a colonel of an Illinois cavalry regiment during the war, killed himself with a revolver at Merced, California.

Thirty men gathered Monday on the public square at Kansas City and arranged to ship their wagons and supplies to Coffeyville, Kansas, to join the Oklahoma raiders.

Marshall Gosling, of western Texas, went to Tennessee with Defaulter Polk, and the federal court was compelled to adjourn for lack of attention. He has been reported to Attorney General Brewster.

By a vote of 25 to 23, the senate of Indiana has decided that the prohibition and woman-suffrage amendments to the constitution are not legally pending, and can only be considered as new matter.

The bill to authorize the Southern Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, and six connecting roads to consolidate into a transcontinental line has been favorably reported by the senate committee on railroads.

Walker & Co., whisky merchants, of Louisville, have succumbed to the agitation in congress over the bonded period, and placed their stock in the hands of an assignee to meet liabilities of nearly \$40,000.

W. H. Vanderbilt states that he is not ready to start for San Francisco next Wednesday. He claims that he can traverse the country in any direction without kidnapping learning of his movements five minutes in advance.

The resignation of the French minister of marine appears to have been followed by that of all the other members of the cabinet, and Follieries and Jules Ferry are in conference with President Grevy.

On a plantation in Laurens county, South Carolina, some negroes killed and ate a goose which had been bitten by a mad dog. Five of the family have died, and four others were in convulsions at the time of the last report.

The execution of George W. Traubner, Taylorville, Illinois, is claimed to have been one of the quickest on record, the murderer being dead in nine minutes from the time he climbed the scaffold stairs in his velvet slippers.

Reports from the Oklahoma colonists are to the effect that six hundred are concentrated near Arkansas City; that fifty left Kansas City for Coffeyville, and that one thousand will within three days cross the boundary line.

There is good reason to believe that Jay Gould induced Thomas C. Platt to order Harvey D. Colvin, of Chicago, to drop the Western Union telegraph scheme in which he has achieved such notoriety of late.

The steam-pipes laid in the streets of New York exploded last week at two points. At the corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, Sunday noon, two men were seriously injured, and pieces of iron were blown into third-floor windows.

A committee of the grangers of Pennsylvania, assisted by Judge J. S. Black, have prepared an act which proposes to abolish all taxation except on \$6,000,000 of property in that state, and the imposition of a tax of five mills on each dollar, producing \$30,000,000 per annum.

A citizen of Des Moines, Iowa, has secured an injunction against a municipal loan of \$70,000 with which to pay for the new city buildings, on the ground that the city debt of \$700,000 already exceeds the constitutional limit of 5 percent on the taxable property.

There is now before the Nebraska house a resolution which has already passed the legislature of Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, and Wyoming, asking that the great provision means of protection against the introduction of contagious diseases among the herds.

A bill has been introduced in the senate of Minnesota to force the submission to the railroad commissioner of all arrangements for pooling or dividing traffic, and giving him power to pass upon new roads before they are thrown open to the public.

A space of nearly forty acres above the Delaware and Hudson mine at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, caved in Wednesday morning, the dwellings sinking from six inches to two feet. The cause is believed to be the decay of the props.

The postmaster general has forbidden the delivery of money-orders to five pretended grain-brokerage firms of Chicago, operating under the titles of Fleming & Merriam, E. E. Kendall & Co., Charles J. Henri & Co., Bennett, Holzmann & Co., and Caworth & Co.

After prospecting for eighteen months in the state of Durango, Mexico, Captain Freeman has returned to St. Louis with a ton of smelted tin and rich ores, and claims to have obtained from the government valuable grants for working the mines.

A snow-slide near Irwin, Colorado, early Tuesday morning, traveled a mile to the bottom of the gulch, sweeping away eight men and the shaft-houses of six mines. J. W. Goodspeed, brother of the Baptist clergyman of Chicago, was recently buried a hundred feet by a slide near Gothic.

In the Ohio house, Tuesday, Miller, of Mercer county, who was on the verge of delirium tremens, created a deep sensation by threatening Speaker Hodge with violence. The inebriate has been sent to prison and his seat will be declared vacant. He has been intoxicated all this year.

Forty citizens of New Braunfels, Texas, armed with guns and axes, broke the jail door to secure and lynch a murderer named Napoleon Pitts. With a revolver in each hand the jailer drove the vigilantes pell-mell into the street, and they abandoned their design.

A resolution has been introduced in the Kansas house reciting that, as the Oklahoma lands are part of the public domain, senators are instructed to secure the passage of a law forbidding the exercise of arbitrary power in preventing the settlement of said lands by citizens.

Sluggish Sullivan demands of Jem Mace and Slade an increase of the stake money for a fight, claiming that he will not enter the ring for less than \$10,000. Mace is anxious to arrange a match and then go to Europe with Slade. Henry Bergh has appealed to Mayor Edson to enforce the law against the brutal business.

Detectives from Massachusetts were hunting for Kate Judg, a domestic who has frequently robbed her employers and fired their homes, when they notified

ed in the dispatches the burning of J. G. Weaver's villa at Newport. They readily found the criminal, and she made a clean breast of her work.

A cry of distress comes from a band of eight hundred Putes in the vicinity of Winnemucca, Nevada. The intense cold prevents them from hunting, and citizens are contributing toward their support. They receive no annuities, and are tempted to kill stock to keep from starving.

The grand jury of the criminal court of St. Louis, after investigating the dram-shops, reports that 80 percent of the crime and pauperism emanates from them, and therefore recommends a maximum license of \$1,000 for liquor saloons, and \$500 for places which sell only wine and beer.

It is announced from Kansas City that a colony of thirty families will leave Monday for Indian Territory, led by Captain B. S. Walden, the last man of Payne's party to leave when driven out by federal troops two years ago. It is said that five colonies will be met at Coffeyville, and that a march will be made 120 miles into the territory.

Mrs. Hattie W. Williams, a handsome widow of Hartford, has used a dry-goods merchant named Charles H. Emmons for \$15,000 damages for seduction and breach of promise, alleging that he aided her in procuring an abortion. Emmons has made himself prominent in the First Baptist church.

The deadlock in the senatorial contest of Minnesota is of the triple order. Windom has 51 supporters, his republican opponents number 46, and the democratic strength is 34. In the hotting in Nebraska, Boyd has 33 votes and Millard 19. In the Michigan struggle, Ferry has 48 friends and Stout 44.

The stockholders of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis road met Tuesday at Cleveland and elected a Vanderbilt board of directors, and Fred Vanderbilt was chosen secretary and treasurer. The president states that the Nickel-Plate will be maintained as an organization separate from the Lake Shore, and if the former will not meet the deficiency.

By the admission of four eastern men to the directory of the Denver and Rio Grande road, the control of that corporation will be removed to New York. L. H. Meyer was elected first vice president, and will manage the road in the absence of General Palmer in Mexico. A St. Louis journal has discovered that the change is wholly in the interest of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Miss Emma Bond, of Taylorville, Illinois, is again reported at the point of death. As showing what she has of late endured, it is stated that in one day she had thirty-two fainting spells and thirteen nervous chills. Her father is prostrated with diphtheria. The houses of Montgomery and Pettis are constantly guarded by some members of the militia, armed with Winchester rifles.

The policies of New York were ordered by Chief Walling to prevent a sparring-match between Mace and Slade. Speculators had invested largely in tickets, when Mace telegraphed that he had been arrested. Twenty officers kept people away from the garden where the contest was to take place. Mace and the Maori were taken to the Tibbitts street station, where Harry Hill gave \$500 bail for each.

Ten deaths from small-pox occurred in a logging-camp near the northern boundary of Minnesota, and physicians have been sent thither. The first sufferer from the disease in Boston this year has been traced by the board of health to Baltimore, and a quarantine order has been issued against vessels from that port. Sixty deaths are reported from Cabin Creek, Indian Territory, but the true number is believed to be much larger. Little Rock have stamped out the disease.

All the leading business houses of Milwaukee were closed Thursday, on the occasion of obsequies over the charred remains of forty-six victims of the Newhall house calamity. Impressive services were held at St. John's cathedral for the Catholic dead, and at the Exposition building for those of the Protestant faith. The chief clergy and military societies of the city took part in the sad procession.

The streets of Berlin were decorated Thursday in honor of the silver wedding of the crown prince, but the recent death of Prince Charles prevented any festivities at court. Over three thousand and congratulatory letters and telegrams were received by the crown prince, and a hundred packages of presents had not yet been opened. Queen Victoria sent a marble statue of herself. The ten chief towns of Prussia gave dining-room furniture valued at 76,000 marks.

C. W. Wetzel, an attorney of Vincennes, Indiana, recently struck Miss Anna Stewart for dogging his footsteps, after she had procured a marriage license and attempted to force him to become her husband. He has been charged from arrest, and there are fears of a trial ending in the case. A bill for Wetzel's protection has been introduced in the Indiana legislature, making it a criminal offense to persecute a man in the manner above described.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Colonel O. H. Irish, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, died of paralysis at his home in Washington.

President Arthur openly declares that unless the revenue from the tariff is largely reduced he will call another session of congress.

A deed recorded Thursday conveyed to Theodore N. Valle the house and lots of Thomas J. Brady and wife, near Farragut square, the alleged consideration being \$125,000.

Secretary Teller has concluded not to permit the ratification of leases of lands in Indian Territory to cattle men, whether made by Indians or by the United States. Pasturage privileges from season to season can still be granted.

General Grant is said to have been surprised at the opposition of congressmen to the clauses of the proposed commercial treaty with Mexico. It seems certain that no further concessions can be obtained from that country, and that the scheme will fail.

The appropriations committee of the house of representatives recommend non-concurrence in the senate amendments to the postal bill appropriating \$185,000 for special mail facilities, and fixing July 1 as the date for 3 cent letter postage.

The marquis of Lorne on Saturday occupied a seat in the members' gallery of the house with Speaker Koller, while Mr. McKinley spoke on the degradation of labor in England. An introduction to members followed, when the visitor was conducted to the senate chamber and presented to leading senators.

Red Cloud claims that Gen. Crook seized and sold for \$5,000 a large number of Indian ponies in the last year. The money was to be expended for cows for his tribe, which was not done. A search of the records of the Indian bureau proved fruitless.

and an explanation was asked from those who made the sale. A similar transaction at Cheyenne agency was faithfully carried out.

### THE GERMAN TREATY.

The substitute introduced in the house for a resolution proposing the formal termination of the treaty between the United States and the North German union requests the president to take the necessary steps toward negotiating a new treaty with the German empire, for the purpose of securing more liberal and just provisions respecting the rights of citizens, native born or naturalized, of the United States and German empire.

### THE NEXT HOUSE.

Clerk McPherson has made up the roll of the next house. All the districts are represented except the Sixth Louisiana, Second Kentucky, and Third North Carolina. The Louisiana and North Carolina representatives have died since the elections last fall. In the Mississippi case Mr. Manning, who holds the certificate, has asked that his name be put on the roll, but it is determined whether Chalmers or he is to represent the district.

The Agricultural Department, through the Veterinary Division, have been engaged during the past year in investigating epidemic diseases among domesticated animals. Last June a committee, consisting of Dr. Salmond, New York; Dr. Hines, Washington, and Dr. Saunders, Virginia, was appointed to study cattle diseases, and requested to report the result of their work to congress. This report will be presented next week. It will show the total number of cattle in the United States to be 33,385,325, valued at \$12,910,000. In Texas alone there are 4,752,340 cattle. The loss from epidemic diseases is 10 percent. Much of the time since the committee was appointed has been spent in examining the causes of Texas fever, and the section of the country most subject to it. This disease, it is found, was first introduced in this country in North Carolina in 1743. The committee has traced the disease along Cape Fear river to the North Carolina, thence along the James, thence up the Potomac. The trace was lost on the Delaware river in Pennsylvania. The disease appears between June and October, and is seldom introduced after frost sets in. It is believed that if the cattle are driven from the infected districts during the heated term, the loss occasioned by Texas fever can be entirely abated. Investigation shows that the cattle are very much like the yellow fever which has occasioned such a loss of life among men.

The Civil Service Commission. A great many anxious inquiries are heard here about the president's purpose in regard to the civil-service commission, whom he has appointed to report on the subject. The commission, recently signed, there are many gentlemen in Washington ready, and even eager, to serve on this commission, and it is an interesting fact that one of them, an intelligent literary man, with a good knowledge of government affairs, has talked with his friends about the expediency of securing signatures to a letter to the president urging him to appoint to the commission a man who would be able to get on with the work. The idea of getting up such a letter was dropped when the inconsistency was pointed out of such a means of securing place under the Pendleton bill, which directly prohibits the use of "influence" in obtaining appointments. The president, it is considered, has no objection to the nominations, but has not decided upon anyone, and does not regard it as imperative upon him to act hastily in making up a commission entrusted with so important a work.

ARTHUR'S VIEWS ON THE TARIFF. The president is expressing to members of congress the interest he feels in the pending propositions to reduce internal and custom revenues. He says, in terms, that he deems it very important that such reduction be effected in his message, and that he will be glad to see such a measure made. He regards it as essential that there shall be a sharp reduction in internal taxes and a considerable revision of the tariff in the matter of internal revenue. He will be remembered that in his annual message he recommended the abolition of all taxes of this class, "except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except, also, the special tax upon the manufacturers and dealers in such articles." In the matter of the tariff, he still urges, as then: "An enlargement of the free list, so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue; a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedules of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and upon sugar and molasses and silk, wool, and woollen goods. If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the least hope of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment." Some of those who have heard the president talk express the opinion that, if the tariff is not reduced, it will be in the directions indicated by the president, he will call an extra session very soon after the 4th of March.

LOGAN'S ARMY BILL. Senator Logan's army bill provides that the number of enlisted men in the army, including the regular army, shall not exceed 50,000; that the number of regular soldiers, shall not exceed \$30,000; increases the pay of privates from \$13 to \$16 per month, and non-commissioned officers and subalterns proportionally; allows commissioned officers to employ privates as servants first obtaining their consent and the consent of the commanding officer, and provides that the pay of privates in such case shall be deducted from the pay of the officer.

The provisions relative to staff duty in Washington are: No officer shall remain absent from his regular duty in Washington, or from the staff of a major general or brigadier general for a longer period than three years at any time: PROVIDED, This provision shall not apply to officers on the staff of commanding general of an army.

The following provision of the house bill was stricken out: That for the better accomplishment of the objects of the act authorizing the construction of the railroads herein referred to, and better to secure to the government the use and benefit of the same, all acts authorizing the building and construction of those railroads which have received additional land grants, government aid by loan or guarantee of bonds by the United States and all other acts, parts of acts, and provisions having relation thereto, are hereby so amended, amended, and modified, that after the compensation had or allowed for the carrying and transportation of property or troops of the United States by such railroad companies or their assigns or successors shall not exceed 50 percent of the amount paid by private parties for the same kind of service.

AMERICAN PORK. Mr. Sargent, United States minister to Germany, has made to the state department an official report with regard to the threatened exclusion from that country of American products. Sargent says: I have the honor to report that a very strong feeling of opposition has been aroused in Berlin and other German cities, as well as in the manufacturing districts generally, against the threatened exclusion of American pork products. Strong protests are being sent in to the Bundesrath, and committees of merchants and others have been organized to oppose the measure. Editorials in leading papers have fully exposed the falsity of the excuses for the exclusion. If this were strictly a government of public opinion in the American sense, these general public appeals, backed as they are by solid reasoning upon indisputable facts would prevail and the project would be abandoned. I have sought by all means to oppose the measure, and have lost no opportunity to expose its true character and to show that the health of American swine is unimpaired and American swine products entirely wholesome. I do not believe that the last mentioned project was seriously disputed by people of intelligence. The movement is merely selfish and in disregard of the interests of the United States.

The only argument which would be effective would be the fear of reprisals. We could not insist upon any people receiving from us articles deleterious to health, but we can little submit to the exclusion of our products upon false pretenses—pretenses so obviously false as in this instance.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

JAN. 25.—To-day having been set apart for services in honor of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia, on motion of Senator Brown, immediately after the reading of the journal, remarks eulogistic of the deceased were begun. At the conclusion thereof the senate adjourned and the republicans resumed their caucus on the tariff.

JAN. 26.—In the senate, an adverse report was made on the bill to increase the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers. Mr. Platt introduced a bill to add \$20 per month each to all pensions of \$24 or \$35.—The committee on agriculture reported in favor of holding a world's centennial cotton exposition in 1884. Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. The duty on flat bar iron was reduced to \$18 per ton, and on round or square bar iron to \$20 per ton. Iron or steel rails the rate was made eight-tenths of a cent per pound and on tin plates 1 cent.

JAN. 27.—In the senate, a petition was received from the council of Six Nations of Indians, asking a recognition of their interest in certain lands in Kansas. Some work was done on the tariff bill.

JAN. 28.—Mr. Ingalls presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, asking the establishment of a soldiers' home on the Fort Riley military reservation. Mr. Walker, of Arkansas, presented Mr. Garland's credentials of re-election. Filed. A brief executive session was held, during which a large number of nominations were confirmed. The doors were reopened shortly after 12, when the consideration of the tariff was resumed.

JAN. 29.—The senate wasted time to-day in discussing an amendment made just before adjournment last night, and one that was subjected to the test of a vote by fourteen senators behind it. The proposition was the one of Mr. George, of Mississippi, to admit at a duty of 10 percent all textile machinery made out of the materials which had been made subject to duties ranging from 30 to 50 or 60 percent. This extraordinary proposition, which is neither in the interest of revenue or protection, had no backers except a little band of southern senators, who felt obliged to themselves on record as favoring the admission of machinery for southern cotton-mills at a nominal rate of duty. Nearly half the democrats present voted against it, but it was the pretext on which senators on both sides of the house talked at each other all day. The whole ground of protection and free trade was gone over. The matter was debated till 11 o'clock and then without action the senate adjourned.

"HOUSE." JAN. 24.—The house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. A paragraph was adopted to provide for the completion of one of the double-turreted monitors, either in a navy-yard or on proposals from ship-builders. The bill was reported to the house, and the amendments were adopted. In bulk, except the one providing that chiefs of bureaus shall receive no additional pay.

JAN. 25.—The house passed the naval appropriation bill, after rejecting an amendment to provide that chiefs of bureaus shall receive no additional pay and adopted a clause to give Asa Weeks \$50,000 for the use of his torpedo invention. Tributes to the memory of Senator Hill were offered by Messrs. Hammond, House, Hooker, and Cox, when an adjournment was taken.

JAN. 26.—In the house, three members presented petitions against the transfer of the revenue marine, life-saving, marine hospital, and signal service. A bill was reported granting the right of way for a railroad through the Fort Smith military reservation. The tariff bill was taken up in committee of the whole and Mr. Kelley declared it the best ever submitted to congress. It was agreed to debate in bulk, except the measure shall close at 5 o'clock to-day.

JAN. 27.—The house spent the day in committee of the whole on the tariff bill.—Mr. Bland charged the republicans with endeavoring to choke the pending measure through congress under threats by the president of calling an extra session. Mr. Kelley asked the authority for such a statement, and Mr. Reagan said it came from a senator who had discussed the matter with the president. Unless debate consumed the remainder of the session.

JAN. 28.—In the house Mr. Belmont made a minority report on the Hawaiian treaty, under which he believes colossal frauds upon the revenue have been perpetrated, urging the immediate inquiry into the matter. A bill was reported authorizing the sale of timber on lands of Menominee Indians in Wisconsin. A measure was presented to give a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of De Long, the Arctic explorer. A spirited debate took place in regard to the rate of duty on spirits brought back from foreign countries.

JAN. 29.—The house passed upon three out of the 140 pages of the tariff bill to-day, and adopted only three out of thirty amendments offered. The tariff-reformers kept up a running fire upon the bill all day, and members of the majority of the committee of ways and means were obliged many times to explain their work or apologize for it. After a fruitless session of six hours the democrats forced an adjournment.

Notice. J. M. Brokaw will purchase live poultry during the fall and winter of 1882 and 1883 at his store in Owosso. Those having poultry to dispose of please call and see him before selling. Fat Turkeys will be in request for the holidays, and fowls of all descriptions later. No poor, scrawny poultry wanted at any price. 28

Lumber Yard. PLANING MILL! GEORGE W. OAKES, DEALER IN—LUMBER. Lath, Shingles, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, &c. 100,000 ft. of Dry Roofing and Sheeting just received. WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. FINE STOCK OF—MULDINGS. Scroll Sawing, OWOSSO, MICH.

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CHICAGO. WHEAT.—Higher: Jan. \$1.01½@1.02½; Feb. \$1.01½@1.02½; May, \$1.07½@1.08½; CORN.—Lower: January, 54½@55½; Feb. 53½@54½; May, 60½@61½; OATS.—Higher: January, 34½@35½; RYE.—Firm: January, 61½@62½; Feb. 61½.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork: Higher: Jan. \$17.00@17.50; February, \$17.00@17.50; March, \$17.00@17.50; Lard—Steady: January sold at \$10.70@10.75; February, \$10.70@10.80; March, \$10.85@10.95.

CATTLE.—Market firm. We quote: Fancy heavy export steers, 5.00@5.15; Choice fat steers, 4.75@5.00; Good do., 4.50@4.75; Medium grade steers, 4.00@4.25; Fair to medium steers, 3.75@4.00; Hogs.—Market firm: February raised from \$5.00@5.40 for light packing; and shipping; \$5.00@5.30 for heavy packing, and from \$4.25@5.00 for fat to choice smooth heavy shipping lots.

PORK.—Steady and firm. We quote: Choice to Fancy Coneyhead at 25¢ per lb.; ordinary to good do. 23¢; good to fancy lard at 25¢; common to fair do. 18¢; lard-packed, 16¢; packing stock at 18 ½¢; Grease, 16¢.

NEW YORK. WHEAT.—Higher: Jan. \$1.14, \$1.14½; February, \$1.15@1.15½; March, \$1.17½@1.17½; CORN.—Quiet: Mixed Western Spot, 65½@70½.

CINCINNATI. FLOUR.—Market quiet: Family, \$4.75@5.75; Wheat—Firm: No. 2 Red Winter, \$1.05@1.06; CORN.—Higher: No. 2, 47½¢; OATS.—Higher: No. 2 Mixed, 41¢; RYE.—Quiet: No. 2 Fall, 63½¢; PROVISIONS.—Pork dull at \$17.50. Lard quiet at \$1