

## THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

JAMES H. MILLS, PUBLISHER.

ENTERED IN THE DEER LODGE, MONTANA, POSTOFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

GARLAND says he will not resign.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS, of Baltimore, has been made a Cardinal.

It is rumored that Garland will be succeeded soon by Thurman. It will be a better selection.

PADDY RYAN has challenged Sullivan again. In the interest of good order, a thoroughly-bored public and morality, it is to be hoped that Sullivan will accept and that one or both of them will get killed.

THROUGHOUT the adroit management of some showman, Kras, a show-business freak, who has been doing a time business in Philadelphia for a year or two past, is getting well advertised through the associated press dispatches.

JUDGE POLLARD claims he is vindicated. He is now holding Court in his District. Garland is his ardent friend, and of course his wish would control the President, but he may not control the Senate. We consider his confirmation very doubtful.

The Fitz John Porter case is up again. If he had been as persistent in endeavoring to obey his superior's orders at the second Bull Run as he is in endeavoring to reverse the action of the court martial, there would never have been any of this.

The object of Collector Beecher's trip to Washington has developed itself. The opium he seized, if sold at Port Townsend, would bring \$14 per pound, but if ordered back to Alaska to be sold, it would bring exceeding \$5. The difference in price made a big item in Collector Beecher's "motives." The Solicitor of the Treasury stands in with Beecher, and will allow it to be sold at Port Townsend.

CANNON, the big gun of Mormonism, has been held in \$45,000 bonds, which he gave to appear and answer to a writ of habeas corpus taken to Salt Lake from Winnemucca. He jumped out of the train and ran a mile before he was recaptured. For the great John of Polygamous Mormonism is going to help the Saints out of their troubles he had better get his work in right away. Things are getting mighty tight in Zion.

The Salt Lake Herald of Feb. 13th took a good deal of time at United States Marshal Ireland for offering a reward of \$500 for George Q. Cannon, alleging those who knew his whereabouts and wanted to have him arrested would do the work for nothing, while inducing less than \$10,000 or \$15,000 would not induce the faithful to betray him. It turns out now that George Q. was arrested the same day near Winnemucca, Nevada. It looks as if the Marshal "had a hunch."

St. Paul and Minneapolis are getting to be roistering twin cities. They have just had a fortnight's fun with the first Ice Palace in the United States, and while one part of the crowd was out storming that another decided upon the erection of the Minneapolis Industrial Exhibition. The building is to be 301x356 feet in extent, three floors, and the walls of brick, stone and glass. It will be built of fire-proof material except the 3-inch oak floors, and will require 3,000,000 brick.

FROM Tuesday morning of last week to yesterday morning, District Attorney Dickson secured sixteen convictions under the Edmunds law, and the work was finished up last evening by the arrest of George Q. Cannon, at Humboldt, Nevada. Unless by a trick of *habeas corpus*, or by supplying bail, the active branch of the First Presidency gets away, he will be returned here in a day or two a prisoner. This is making the law strike where it should; the principals more than the dupes are the ones that ought to be made to answer for their offences.—Salt Lake Tribune, 13th.

The annual meeting of the Department of Montana, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held in Bozeman, March 9. The Posts on the Yellowstone were well represented at the meeting in Helena last winter, and Bozeman selected for the second Encampment, as it would better acknowledge the distance of travel by Delegates. We hope to see the West Side Posts all represented at this meeting, and thereby recognize the interest of those who came so far from the East last year. The Northern Pacific has made the rate for Delegates a "fare and a fifth"—full rates go and one-fifth return.

REFERRING to a paragraph in the New North West suggesting Col. DeWolfe, of Butte, as a good selection for Associate Justice of Montana, the *Arctic Courier* says: "Without detracting in the least from the claims and merits of Mr. DeWolfe, we may be permitted to suggest that the First Judicial District of Montana embraces men and names worthy of honorable mention in this connection. Among them may be mentioned Name Barrister Maginnis, of Yellowstone county, and Judge L. A. Luce, of K. Armstrong and R. P. Vinton, of Gallatin county, all of whom are thoroughly competent to fill the position and have received honorable mention and endorsement for the place."

The acceptance by Roscoe Conkling of the retainer tendered by State Senator Lord on behalf of the railroad committee, has started the foolish rumor that the Onondia chief is about to enter the political arena, writes Joe Howard. The fact that he is counsel in a political inquiry is evidence that the Senator is going back into politics than would the fact that he is counsel for the World newspaper in a libel suit be proof that he was going to take up the profession of journalism. Counselor Roscoe Conkling is practicing his profession, and the State is a good client, and that is all there is of the ex-Senator's going into politics. If the salaried leader should re-enter politics again, it would not be through an inquiry into alleged corruption by a horse railroad company.

The funeral of General Hancock was conducted last Saturday without pomp or parade. After the friends had viewed the remains, they were placed on steamer and taken to Trinity Church, New York, carried in line, representatives of the Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens. The pall-bearers, who followed the bearers into the sacred edifice in this order, were: Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; Gen. Sherman, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Gen. Franklin, Brig.-Gen. Fry, Brig.-Gen. Terry, Brig.-Gen. Miles, Brig.-Gen. Newton, Brig.-Gen. Whittier, Gen. Francis Walker, Maj. Hartsch, Col. Winters, and Maj. Miller. On the casket were General Hancock's sword and cap, and following it were Lieut. Griffin and wife and the General's grandson. Mr. Hancock was too much prostrated to attend. After the services the remains were taken to Norristown, Penn., where they were placed in the catacomb, the only military service being a salute of thirteen guns and three salutes.

## DESIRE TO BECOME MONTANANS.

Inopportunist it might appear, just after presentation and ratification of a bill for the admission of Montana as a State, with the boundaries and land allowances defined, and a Constitution presented providing a "schedule" for the statehood transition covering all departments of the Territory of Montana, and also, a new issue is presented to our people, and to Congress—that of the annexation of a part of Idaho to Montana, which would make a Territory or become a State. In the past twenty-two years the boundaries of Montana have remained practically undisturbed, the exception being the acquisition of a stray corner in the southwestern part of the Territory. There has been neither disposition to cut off nor to annex, and no such proposition was broached in the Constitutional Convention. With a large area of Territory and diversified interests, the latter have been rather reciprocally beneficial than discordant, and the better means of travel have disappeared or modified many inconveniences of the former. In fact, Montana had come to consider itself a unit and individually as much as though it were a State, and the idea of either severance or acquisition does not, as an abstract proposition, commend itself.

However, while we have dwelt thus, neighboring Territories have not fared so well. Dakota, to the east, has shown a spirit of disruption, growing principally out of local animosities or ambitions, while Idaho, on the west, has suffered and grown in suffering from topographical and geographical obstacles to the division of the country, and adjustment of its boundaries seems to be generally accepted as a necessity. The northern portion—a "pan handle" strip averaging about forty miles wide and 100 miles long, projected from the body of the Territory to the British line—is inaccessible to or from the Capital and the major portion of the Territory, except by long and difficult or longer and more expensive irruptions upon this "pan handle" consisting of a series of mountain peaks, having Lake drainage only. It has an area of 6,500 square miles, with no navigable stream, and is dependent on railroad communication. It has a population of 6,000, of whom 2,500 are voters, and it is principally a mineral country, including all the *Coeur d'Alene* mining country, where developments are now so favorable. Southern Idaho contains 15,000 square miles, drained by Snake river, and the two sections are separated by heavy mountains on about the 47th parallel of latitude.

During many years the scheme to annex this northern section to Washington Territory has been repeatedly agitated, and has been the occasion of many animosities, but it appears recently there was some kind of compromise, which a bill was introduced by the Delegates from Idaho and Washington Territories, that the Idaho "pan handle" should be detached and annexed to Washington.

This seems to have been the incentive to the recent action in the *Coeur d'Alene* mines, which contains probably nine-tenths of the people in the "pan-handle." We published last week a letter from Hon. W. C. Claggett to Hon. W. C. Claggett, indicating the sentiment, and had been the subject of the proceedings of the mass convention and the "petition to Congress," and the "Address to the people of Montana," prepared by the committee appointed thereat. They are quite long, but only necessarily so in stating the issue. It seems from the Resolutions adopted (1) that none of the members desired to remain in Idaho. (2) That it was agreed the extension should be had of the question of whether annexation to Washington or Montana was preferred, and the Territory having the largest number of votes should be *unanimously* the choice of the convention; (3) that the resolution in favor of annexation to Montana was adopted almost solidly, and that therefore the preference for Montana was expressed as a unit, and with overwhelming enthusiasm. A committee, consisting of Thos. T. Singleton, R. A. Pomeroy, Wm. H. Claggett, Alex. E. Mayhew, W. C. Human, Warren Hussey, and Albert Allen was appointed to propose a petition to Congress asking the annexation, and a committee consisting of A. E. Mayhew, Warren Hussey, T. T. Singleton, Albert Allen, and R. A. Pomeroy, W. C. Human and Wm. H. Claggett were appointed to prepare the address to the people of Montana.

The petition to Congress really is the facts of the case concisely and forcibly, acknowledging the courtesy of Washington, but expressing preference for annexation to Montana by reason of their business and commercial interests being more closely identified with the latter, the accessibility to Montana being greater and the legislation and practice of the courts being so much better adapted to the region in interest than that existing or that which could be expected in Washington.

The address to Montana recites fully the boundaries, population and resources of the section in interest. It states, in addition to matters stated above, that the general altitude ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 feet; that the basins are fertile and irrigation is unnecessary; that the climate is mild and healthy; that the placer mines are rich and are being developed by simple ditches and flumes, at large outlay; that the quartz veins, carrying gold, silver and lead are numerous, strong and rich; that numerous good wagon roads connect with the Northern Pacific railroad, by which alone communication can be had the winter months, and that the financial condition of the part and the extension to Montana is favorable with excellent prospects. A very large proportion, if not a majority of the inhabitants, are Montanans.

The request of the *Coeur d'Alene* comes with peculiar and pressing urgency upon Montana. They are to be cut off from Idaho. Where shall they go? We have given the matter investigation and believe they should be annexed to Montana. The adjustment of the boundaries by extending Idaho was part on the 47th parallel, and stretches northward, would make as compact an area and well defined a boundary as now exists; it would acquire to Montana a class of industries prevailing in Montana, and to which its laws, customs and sentiments are adapted; it would bring to Montana 6,000 people, many of whom are recent citizens of the Territory, and there is no part of it but that would be readily accessible to the Capital and commercial centers of Montana by the Northern Pacific railroad, which reaches around or intersects the region in question. The topographical features favor this adjustment of domain; the industries commend it and the people thereof desire it. It can be better governed from Helena than Boise. The statement is that their financial affairs are in good condition, and the communities appear to be as law-abiding and orderly as those of Montana. Unless this new movement shall interfere to prevent the admission of Montana as a State, we see no good reason why a cordial welcome and helping hand should not be extended that portion of Idaho which has expressed a desire to be attached to and become a part of Montana.

The Great Opium Company played for the last time at Duluth. The company then disbanded. Part of them entered a variety theatre there, and the others started for St. Paul and Chicago.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND FORFEITURE.

The House committee on Public Lands made a report, Feb. 11, which, if sustained by the action of Congress and the President, will settle the destiny of the present Northern Pacific railroad company and cause a veritable earthquake, for eighty miles west from Bismarck to Paget Sound. As will be noticed, the committee has recommended the forfeiture of the land grant to the railroad company on this line. It involves 35,000,000 acres of land, and covers all of the great through Montana. The charter of the company was admittedly framed for the company, providing, not that Congress should forfeit the lands, but that in the failure of the company and which was intended with any immoral and undesirable class of people, have a right peacefully to assemble and request said obnoxious elements to remove to other localities; and

WHEREAS, The Mongolian race in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington are a class of people who are constant violators of all the health and police laws—immoral, degraded and undesirable in every respect, and who will as a consequence menace to free institutions, to home and to family.

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the Senate of every locality to assemble and petition to remove said Mongolian race to remove from this State and Territory of law, Government of San Francisco, or any other place where they are desired by the people, and this within thirty days from the date of said meeting.

Resolved, That an executive committee be appointed in every community to carry out the spirit and intent of these resolutions.

Resolved, Further, that the delegates to this Convention, upon returning to their homes, proceed to call mass meetings of the people, and to petition the removal of this Convention and appoint an executive committee herein provided for, and the date and place for such meetings to be February 22.

There was a long debate over the resolutions. About fifteen speakers participated, each being limited to five minutes. The general sentiment of the speakers was in favor of the peaceful removal of the Chinese, which the delegates from Tacoma explained, saying that they were not in favor of the removal of the Chinese, but of the removal of the Mongolian race. The speakers were greeted with great applause. One delegate stated he was prepared to lead the movement; that he had been in jail five days for having done so before, and was willing to be incarcerated for a year to do so again. The speakers who attempted to debate against the resolution and tried to say the Chinese were here under the authority of law were rebuffed and rebuffed by the noisy lobby.

## THE COAST MOBS.

If "the blood of the saints is the seed of the church," Dennis Kearney cannot have much more blood left in him. His sand-lot cry, "The Chinese must go," has been taken up all over the Coast, and long after he has faded out as an erratic fraud his disciples are preaching in localities where the law cannot be as quickly and rigidly enforced against mobs as could be done in San Francisco. Last week we had the Seattle affair, in which the mob prevailed until the militia were called out. Succeeding that the mob agitators showed up in Olympia, but a clear-headed sheriff and law-abiding citizens soon squelched them and their purpose. Next came an anti-Chinese congress in Portland, which adopted a series of resolutions of the wind-peddling order, and another series demanding that congress support the Seattle mob and impeach the officers who suppressed it. It also "boycotted" a couple of Portland papers that have had the honesty to denounce all these unlawful proceedings. The idea of a congress of ostensibly sane men adopting such resolutions is scarcely creditable. They propose to "politely" incite the said Mongolian race to remove from Oregon and Washington to San Francisco or elsewhere, where they are desired by the people; "when it is a well known fact that San Francisco has always suffered more from the competitive Chinese labor than any other place in the United States, and has advocated all lawful methods to be rid of them. This is the same spirit that prevails, or did prevail, in some parts of Montana, where really the Chinese come to be in the line to conduct with worthy labor, drive the Chinese out of the country, and upon communities that are already suffering from their presence. If the blatant fellows who are around preaching and teaching that kind of doctrine would go to work, instead of coming off workmen and stirring up mobs, and take into consideration the fact that though their folly is tolerated sometimes, Uncle Sam will wear them out when they are shown a show-down, it would be better. We believe the Government should seek to suppress by fair and lawful means the Chinese infestation on the people of the United States, but that end will not be attained by mob law or mob dictation. The only thing it can result in, if persisted in, is conflict between the mobs and the authorities, and it is not difficult to determine which will prevail. Dennis Kearney may be a great man, but it is one of those things that will not go long healthily in American soil. It will have its day and die.

## NEWPORT NEWS.

C. P. Huntington Favors It as a Commercial Point.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Something that troubles the New York Chamber of Commerce is the steady increase of Western grain shipments at Newport News by the Chesapeake & Ohio. Some of them intimated to C. P. Huntington that they do not see how a great capitalist who has so many financial interests identified with New York can justify this diversion of commerce from the harbor. Huntington replied: "New York is a great port, but it is a mistake to suppose that it is the whole country. True, I have important interests centered here, but these interests are closely identified with the trunk line railway system, that stretches nearly across this continent, and when this is fully developed, as it soon will be, I expect the bulk of the foreign grain trade of the world will find its natural deep-water outlet through the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers. The port charges there, compared with those of New York, are a mere bagatelle, and our storage facilities at all seasons of the year are well, ample enough to accommodate the commerce of the continent. Steamships of the heaviest draught can come right up to our wharves and elevators and take on their cargoes at all stages of the tide and can come ready to sea to the sea that they can come in and go out without the assistance of pilots, a very important consideration when the question is one of cost."

## CALLING TO ACCOUNT.

The Chinese Government Taking a Hand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Chinese Minister called at the State Department today and laid before Secretary Bayard sundry long telegrams received by him from California to the effect that there is a concentration movement in progress to drive out the Chinese from towns and cities in California except San Francisco, and that the Governor of the State and the Sheriff of the various counties exercise no disposition to protect the Chinese in their rights. The telegrams also assert that the threatened action will not only be disastrous to the Chinese labor class, but ruinous to Chinese merchants in San Francisco. It is understood that the representations made by the Chinese Minister have a double purpose in view—first, to invoke the protection of the Federal Government, and second, to lay the foundation for a claim of money indemnity similar to the claims that have been advanced by the United States in a large number of cases against China as indemnity for injuries sustained by American citizens in that Empire.

## IT IS STAYED.

It is stayed from New York that James D. Fish, the New York courier, whom brought to this city as a witness, goes to the theatres and holds orgies with his friends and burlesque actresses, and drinks champagne by the quart.

## Every Rose Has Its Thorn.

For a Journal.

With money, comes poor relations; with property, comes the winter, pneumonia, and with the summer, cholera and cholera.

## There's a man in the country who is more honorably entitled to the dyspepsia than Chester A. Arthur.

## The Reward of Merit.

There's a man in the country who is more honorably entitled to the dyspepsia than Chester A. Arthur.

## THE PORTLAND CONVENTION.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED CONGRESS DOES FOOLISH WORK.

Denounce Officials and Boycott Newspapers.

PORTLAND, OR., Feb. 13.—The anti-Chinese Congress assembled here this afternoon. About 150 delegates were present. The usual committee on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were appointed. Burnett G. Haskell was the chairman of the resolution committee. The following is the principal resolution:

WHEREAS, It is a portion of the common law in this land, solidified into universal and immemorial custom and usage, that the inhabitants of a community shall be composed of a class of people who are constant violators of all the health and police laws—immoral, degraded and undesirable in every respect, and who will as a consequence menace to free institutions, to home and to family.

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the Senate of every locality to assemble and petition to remove said Mongolian race to remove from this State and Territory of law, Government of San Francisco, or any other place where they are desired by the people, and this within thirty days from the date of said meeting.

Resolved, That an executive committee be appointed in every community to carry out the spirit and intent of these resolutions.

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WHEREAS, In defiance of Article 1, Section 9, and Amendment 5 and 6 of the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of the laws of the United States, and in violation of the laws of the State of Washington, the Chinese race in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington are a class of people who are constant violators of all the health and police laws—immoral, degraded and undesirable in every respect, and who will as a consequence menace to free institutions, to home and to family.

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## GLADSTONE'S ALLEGED PLAN.

The Method of Introducing Home Rule.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The *Telegraph* and *London* special says: The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the outline of what it asserts is Gladstone's plan for the introduction of Home Rule in Ireland. The publication of the plan is the first step in the introduction of Home Rule in Ireland. The plan is to introduce Home Rule in Ireland by the introduction of a bill in the House of Commons. The bill is to be introduced by Gladstone. The bill is to be introduced by Gladstone. The bill is to be introduced by Gladstone.

## THE RADICALS GO TO IT.

The radicals bitterly denounce the plan, and say it is a long step in the direction of the disintegration of the Empire. The leaders of the radical voters, who comprise by far the largest proportion of the manufacturing and skilled workmen in the English cities, say to the manufacturers that the granting of Home Rule means a paralysis of trade, and to the citizens that it means the shutting down of the mills and furnaces and the taking of the bread from the British workmen's families to enrich the Irish manufacturers. The new Parliament is to be auxiliary, in most respects, to the Parliament at Westminster. The latter body is to retain absolute control of the taxation in Ireland, and is given power to veto any bill of the Dublin Parliament. The Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament is to remain numerically the same as at present, but the Irish members will have a vote only on such measures as directly or indirectly affect Ireland. The most immediate effect of the publication of this plan has been to emphasize and widen the breach between the Whig and Radical wings of the Liberal party.

## The McCormick Responder Works Closed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The extensive McCormick Responder Works closed down this morning, and 1,400 employees are forced out. The threat of certain men to precipitate a strike unless the non-union men working in the moulding department were dismissed appears to have been the cause for suspension of operations. At a meeting of the employees when informed of the service were no longer required. Very few of the employees are in good circumstances, and if the lock-out is maintained many families will suffer for the bare necessities of life.

## The DeWolfe Idea.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Feb. 13.—Harrison and John Rothwell, John Peacham and George Norris, all colored, and Frank Playford, convicted of larceny at the present term of court, were publicly whipped on the back in the New Castle jail yard this morning, receiving from five to twenty lashes each. Edwin J. Hollingsworth was confined one hour in the pillory for forging checks on the First National Bank of Wilmington. The thermometer was near zero, adding naturally to the legal punishment and greatly aggravating the effects of torture. The first man whipped, although 22 years of age, has been an inmate of the jail 20 times, for terms varying from 3 to 12 months, and has been whipped nearly every time. His brother William is younger, but is trending the same infamous path.

## The Tables Turned Clear Round.

Misadventure, 12th.

C. M. Gilbert, of Thompson Falls, was arrested this week on complaint of his daughter and son-in-law on a charge of insanity and brought to Missoula yesterday for trial. A jury being empaneled and the evidence heard, it was decided that Mr. Gilbert was not insane, and nearly all who heard the witnesses concluded that he was the most sensible of the lot.

## GOV. SEYMOUR DEAD.

The End of a Long, Busy and Useful Life.

Special to Pioneer Press.

SEYMOUR, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour died at 10 o'clock to-night at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling. He began to fail perceptibly at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Shortly afterward he rallied a little, but soon relapsed into unconsciousness. During his illness he suffered little if any physical suffering, and to-day leaves him wholly without pain. Mrs. Seymour, who is very ill, sat with her husband during the afternoon. Most of the time the ex-Governor rested peacefully, and his condition could only be distinguished from natural sleep by the action of his countenance and labored breathing. At 8:30 he was sinking rapidly; his pulse could scarcely be counted, and the respiration was more and more difficult. He expired without a struggle and as peacefully as if falling asleep. The beginning of Gov. Seymour's physical ailments dates from a sunstroke which befell him in the summer of 1876, while he was at work on the roads of his native State. An office which he was wont to say he had asked for. The date cause of his death was cerebral affections, the usual process of death in old age. As yet no arrangements have been made for the funeral.

URICA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The funeral of ex-Governor Seymour took place from the old Trinity Church at 2 o'clock to-day. Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of the Calvary Church, offered prayer at ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling's residence with the family and relatives of the deceased. At 1:50 p. m., after funeral services in the church, the remains were taken to Forest Hill Cemetery and placed in the Chapel of Roses, where the sculptor, David Richard, took a cast of the face preparatory to making a marble bust of the ex-Governor. The weather is cold and disagreeable. At 9 o'clock the doors of the Conkling mansion were thrown open for the public to view the remains of the illustrious dead.

Horatio Seymour was born in Onondaga county, New York, in the year 1811. He received a liberal education and studied for the bar, successfully practicing at Utica. He was very successful in his profession, and his fame as a lawyer soon spread beyond the boundaries of his native State. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and held the position until 1845. In 1850 he was nominated for Governor of the State by the New York Democratic party, but was defeated after a sharp canvass. In 1852 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1855. In 1856 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1861. In 1861 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1864. In 1864 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1867. In 1867 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1870. In 1870 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1873. In 1873 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1876. In 1876 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1879. In 1879 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1882. In 1882 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1885. In 1885 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1888. In 1888 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1891. In 1891 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1894. In 1894 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1897. In 1897 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1900. In 1900 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1903. In 1903 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1906. In 1906 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1909. In 1909 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1912. In 1912 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1915. In 1915 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1918. In 1918 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1921. In 1921 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1924. In 1924 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1927. In 1927 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1930. In 1930 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1933. In 1933 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1936. In 1936 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1939. In 1939 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1942. In 1942 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1945. In 1945 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1948. In 1948 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1951. In 1951 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1954. In 1954 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1957. In 1957 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1960. In 1960 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1963. In 1963 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1966. In 1966 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1969. In 1969 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1972. In 1972 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1975. In 1975 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1978. In 1978 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1981. In 1981 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1984. In 1984 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1987. In 1987 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1990. In 1990 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1993. In 1993 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 1996. In 1996 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 1999. In 1999 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2002. In 2002 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2005. In 2005 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2008. In 2008 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2011. In 2011 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2014. In 2014 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2017. In 2017 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2020. In 2020 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2023. In 2023 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2026. In 2026 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2029. In 2029 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2032. In 2032 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2035. In 2035 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2038. In 2038 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2041. In 2041 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2044. In 2044 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2047. In 2047 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2050. In 2050 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2053. In 2053 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2056. In 2056 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2059. In 2059 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2062. In 2062 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2065. In 2065 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2068. In 2068 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2071. In 2071 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2074. In 2074 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2077. In 2077 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2080. In 2080 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2083. In 2083 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2086. In 2086 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2089. In 2089 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2092. In 2092 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2095. In 2095 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2098. In 2098 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2101. In 2101 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2104. In 2104 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2107. In 2107 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2110. In 2110 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2113. In 2113 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2116. In 2116 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2119. In 2119 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2122. In 2122 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2125. In 2125 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2128. In 2128 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2131. In 2131 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2134. In 2134 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2137. In 2137 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2140. In 2140 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2143. In 2143 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2146. In 2146 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2149. In 2149 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2152. In 2152 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2155. In 2155 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2158. In 2158 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2161. In 2161 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2164. In 2164 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2167. In 2167 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2170. In 2170 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2173. In 2173 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2176. In 2176 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2179. In 2179 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2182. In 2182 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2185. In 2185 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2188. In 2188 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2191. In 2191 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2194. In 2194 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2197. In 2197 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2200. In 2200 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2203. In 2203 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2206. In 2206 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and held the position until 2209. In 2209 he was elected Governor of the State, and held the position until 2212. In 2212 he