

OVER THE STATE.

AN AVERRED HORROR.—Mr. George J. Sternsdorf, of this city, has received word from relatives in New York of a strange experience of his cousin, Mr. Charlotte McGinnis. The lady, who lives in Richmond, Va., had while on a northern tour, been stricken with illness so severe that she was unable to travel further. She was compelled to stop in New York, and there was taken to the house of friends. Despite the attention of the best medical skill obtainable she sank and within two weeks expired, dying tranquilly and without pain,—this, to all appearances. Her grief-stricken friends prepared for her burial. Her cold and pulseless body was shrouded and placed in a coffin. On the day following her death the funeral services were held. The minister had pronounced the rites of the church, and the pall-bearers stood prepared, while the friends of the deceased were taking their last look on the face of the dead. As the line of people passed around the casket, one lady started and with a slight cry, fainted. Instant excitement prevailed, and looking for a cause for the lady's emotions, the eyes of the corpse (as it was thought to be) were seen to quiver and then to open wide. Nothing can do justice to the feelings of the bereaved relatives of the supposedly dead lady. Physicians were summoned and further restoratives applied. That was two weeks ago, and to-day Mrs. McGinnis is in sound and perfect health. She says that while in the trance she was conscious of all about her and contemplated in powerless horror the preparations of her friends to consign her to a living grave. Mrs. McGinnis will probably visit Omaha this year, where she has many friends.—(Omaha Bee.)

POINTERS ON PENSIONS.—A few days ago the Hon. John C. Black, commissioner of pensions, wrote to Gov. Dawes asking him to obtain from competent legal authority an opinion on certain legal questions connected with the pension business in this state. The letter to Gov. Dawes and the opinion of Attorney General Leese, to whom Mr. Black's letter was referred by the governor, are given below:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 26, 1886.—His Excellency, the Governor of Nebraska.—Dear Sir: Claimants for pensions from the state of Nebraska file their declarations in this office executed long before the county clerks, clerks of commissioners' courts of the several Nebraska counties, and other courts of lower resort.

Section 4714 of the revised statutes of the United States provides that "declarations for pensions of claimants shall be made before a court of record or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal." The question has arisen whether the commissioners' court of any of the counties of Nebraska, or the clerks thereof, are courts of record within the intent of the statute. Unless declarations are executed before a court of record, or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal, the claimants are not entitled to receive pensions. It is the cause of great delay in the adjudication of such claims, and in many cases works great inconvenience and hardships upon claimants, all of which I am exceedingly anxious to avoid.

Inasmuch as the statement of this question is a matter of interest to the citizens of your state, I take the liberty of making a request: Will you cause the proper legal officer to give an opinion upon the question whether or not declarations executed as herein specified are executed before a court of record under the laws of the state of Nebraska. I remain very respectfully,
JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1, 1886.—The Hon. James W. Dawes, Governor of the State of Nebraska.—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of this date, to which is attached a letter from the Hon. John C. Black, commissioner of pensions:
Under section 7 of chapter 26, in each county having a population of less than 8,000 inhabitants the county clerk shall be ex-officio clerk of the district court, and perform all duties devolving on that officer by law. In each county having a population of 8,000 or more there shall be elected a clerk of the district court in and for such county. Therefore, where counties have a population of over 8,000 inhabitants a clerk of the district court has been elected, and the county clerk ceases to be a clerk of a court of record. In counties where county clerks are clerks of the district court ex-officio their certificates should show that fact, that is, clerk ex-officio of the district court, and under the seal of said court.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM LEESE,
Attorney General.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

A HUMOROUS illustrated weekly newspaper is to be started at Omaha.
The chances are good for Wakefield becoming the distributing point for northern Nebraska of the Skandiz Plover company.
FULLERTON is holding public meetings and making arrangements to protect the bridges in her vicinity in case of a raise in the Platte river when the breakup comes.
The postmaster at Kearney has been suspended pending an investigation of his accounts.

A SUBSCRIPTION paper is in circulation at Lincoln to raise funds to pay the expenses of the Fitzgerald Hose company, who will go to New Orleans in March to try their powers against the world in the tournament which will be held at the exposition.
CHARLES NELSON, of Arlington, had his right leg crushed while at work in the F. F. & M. V. supply yards east of Fremont. It will be many weeks before he will again be able to work.

H. O. THOMAS, of Fremont, has recently patented a clasp for holding bed clothes to the foot of the bed.
FREMONT has quite a number of Chinamen who duly celebrated their New Year. They erected a pole about eighteen feet high, put a pulley on the upper end and passed a rope over the pulley; to this rope was attached a solid row of fire cracker bunches the full height of the pole. The lower end of the string was lighted and the fun began. As the fire went slowly up the string the crackers gnawed went down in showers into a hole beneath and kept up an unearthly popping for about half an hour.

The twentieth annual meeting of the State Teachers' association will be held March 30th to April 2nd. The programme is an elaborate one, embracing papers by many of the leading educators of the state. The meeting will be held at Lincoln.

Two boys named Brothwell, of Nance county, were recently convicted of stealing twenty new railroad ties, and fined fifty dollars each. The father was also arrested as an accomplice in the offense, the receiver of stolen property, and contributed ten dollars to the school fund as a reward for his wickedness.

HASTINGS proposes having a first-class system of water works, the cost of which will be about \$100,000.

A GREAT temperance revival has struck Nebraska City, and many old souls are being reclaimed from the gutter.

AN agent of what is alleged to be "The Railroad Employes Benevolent association," with headquarters at St. Louis, is abroad in the state soliciting patronage among the railroad men. The business is said to be clouded in crookedness, and the alleged "agent" will bear watching.

OMAHA is again overrun with burglars, who make nightly hauls without any of them being detected.

PERSONAL property taxes became delinquent on the first day of February, and will hereafter draw interest at the rate of ten per cent. Pay them before the sheriff seizes upon your goods and chattels and compels payment according to law.

IN a recent decision of the state supreme court it is set forth that the personal property which any woman in this state may own at the time of her marriage, and the rents, issues, profits, or proceeds thereof, and any real, personal or mixed property, which shall come to her by descent, devise or gift of any person, except her husband, or which she shall acquire by purchase or otherwise, will remain her sole and separate property, notwithstanding her marriage, and will not be subject to the disposal of her husband, but the wife may sell and convey such property and enter into any contract with reference to the same, as a married man may do with reference to his property. She may dispose of her personal property, and if sold in good faith, the title and right to possession will pass to the purchaser without any reference to any rights of the husband.

A FEW days ago a young man from the county went to Lincoln to get a keg of beer to be used at the celebration of the nuptials of his sister. While in town he got in with a gang of toughs, got drunk, was put in the cooler and the keg of beer was stolen from his wagon and drunk up by some of his newly made friends. The wedding had to proceed without the liquid cheer.

NEBRASKA editors will get together in convention at Lincoln on the 23d inst.

The twentieth annual meeting of the State Teachers' association will be held at Lincoln from March 30 to April 2. A large attendance is expected, and the meeting promises to be of more than usual interest.

The G. A. R. society held a rousing camp fire at Dorchester last week.

BEX HOGAN, ex-prize fighter, who is now putting in lusty blows for the Lord, will attack Fremont at an early day.

A LIVERY firm at Omaha will in the spring build a feeding stable 204 feet wide and 682 feet long which will contain 3,000 stalls.

THERE are 326 convicts in the state penitentiary. Since Mr. Nobes has been in charge he has turned out 626 of them.

DURING the month of January there were 42 deaths in Omaha.

The Cedar County Agricultural society has a balance of \$54.75 to start next fall's fair.

WASHINGTON special: The senate-to-day received a favorable report from the committee on public lands on Mr. Van Wyck's bill providing for the sale of the Winnebago lands in Nebraska. The senator says he will push the passage of the bill at an early day. Senator Van Wyck also introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Grand Island.

The old Wymore & Blue Springs Street Railway company has transferred all its rights and property to the Wymore & Blue Springs Railway company for the sum of \$64,700.

STEPS are being taken at Blair for the erection of a cannery factory. Representative citizens agreed at a meeting recently held to subscribe a sufficient amount to put the same in running order. There is also a fair prospect for a pork packing establishment to be started there.

KEenan & HANCOCK, one of the strongest live stock commission firms of Chicago, have established a branch at the Omaha stockyards.

Fox, the Pierce saloon-keeper, who was arrested for the seduction of Emma Boettger, was brought before Justice Berka at Omaha the other day. The plaintiff was present and represented by J. T. Moriarty, her attorney. Fox was unattended by counsel. The girl testified that Fox was the father of the child about to be born to her. The matter was settled by Fox paying the girl \$400, \$200 of which was paid in cash, and the remainder in a note for three months, with security. Fox was also put under \$700 bonds to reimburse Douglas county for maintenance of the child.

HASTINGS hopes to induce the Elkhorn Valley company to extend the line from Lincoln to that city. The managers have the subject under consideration.

The Blair Pilot tells of a man who was employed to haul a load of coal, furnished by the county, to a poor woman, who took part of the load to his own house. The county supervisors heard of it and made the fellow follow out his instructions.

AN Omaha man who has laid out an addition to that city has named the streets after the president, the late vice president and the cabinet officers.

It is expected that Gen. Howard, now stationed at Fort Omaha, will succeed Gen. Hancock in rank. It lies between him and Gen. Terry.

Work has been commenced on the Fremont water works project.

At a meeting of the church of Christ at North Bend, called for the purpose of hearing the evidence concerning the innocence or guilt of their chosen minister (which was then in the hands of the elders), the following facts were obtained: First, that there was no evidence to sustain the charges brought against him by Lizzie and Anna Stubert. Second, it was then moved and seconded that he be exonerated from the charge, which motion was carried.

A COMPANY is being formed at Ponca to tap the coal bed at that point.

The prohibitionists of Hastings were resolved to put an anti-licensing ticket in the field at the coming spring election.

An Omaha lady—Miss Morgan—has renounced the world by taking the black veil.

WEST POINT has assumed an importance that calls for a board of trade.

NELIGH is again figuring on water works. Harry Birkinbine, of Council Bluffs, has made an estimate of such works as the town needs, and claims that \$5,000 would cover the plant.

MR. CYRUS SWAIN, who lives near Cedar Bend, says the Beatrice Express, met with a very serious accident sometime ago while attending to his stable horses. One of the horses made a lunge at another one, and in the struggle the horse got Mr. Swain's hand in his mouth and bit the thumb off and otherwise injured the hand.

DEATH is announced of Mrs. Hay, wife of Dr. Hay, assistant physician at the hospital for the insane at Lincoln.

CONGRESSMAN DORSEY is president of three national banks.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty Lincoln dogs have bit the snow since the war of extermination in that city commenced.

The Presbyterian people of Lincoln have concluded to postpone dedication of their new church until spring.

Two new towns will soon be located in the south part of Fillmore county.

A LINCOLN Journal correspondent at Fairmont says that town has a madstone. Mr. Ryburn, father of Frank Ryburn, a barber at that place, has one in his possession. This stone is said to have made many cures, and for the benefit of any one who may have the misfortune to have a mad dog bite them they can secure the services of this stone.

HENRY FOX, a saloon keeper at Pierce, has been arrested on the charge of seduction of Miss Boettger, whom he subsequently turned adrift. The girl, aided by the authorities, proposes making it hot for him.

The charter of the First National bank of Broken Bow has arrived from Washington.

LINCOLN will make an effort to secure the next reunion of the G. A. R.

CHICAGO police are after a man named Jack Lawler, who is wanted for murder committed in that city in October last. They think he is somewhere in Nebraska.

FULLERTON needs an opera house, and the Journal says the man who puts his money in such an enterprise will find it a profitable investment.

The Republican makes a strong appeal to the business men of West Point to organize a board of trade.

Two boys coasting on an incline near Weeping Water ran into a passing team, and both boys were severely injured.

A SAD accident occurred at Wood River last week, causing the death of Mrs. Samuel Guy. While standing near the kitchen stove her dress caught fire, and although the flames were extinguished in a few moments, she had inhaled sufficient of the scorching air to cause death in a few hours. She was 60 years of age.

A TRADE journal will be started soon by the Fremont board of trade.

The Waterloo creamery is to be resurrected for the summer trade.

The law and order league of Lincoln is after the lawless inclined red hot.

The Lincoln Fitzgerald racing team of twenty-four men are about to start for New Orleans in charge of Manager Hohmann. A special car has been engaged, in which the boys will not only journey to and from the Crescent city, but make their home during their stay there.

OMAHA will enter a middle-weight champion in the national prize ring this spring. The gentleman is well known and is now in training. He will reduce from 180 to 150 pounds, harden his muscles and go east.

A PROMINENT PUBLIC MAN DEAD.

EX-Gov. Seymour, of New York, Passes to Eternal Rest.

EX-Governor Seymour died at 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling. He expired without a struggle, and as peacefully as if falling asleep. The Omaha Bee thus speaks biographically of the deceased: [Horatio Seymour, LL.D., was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 31, 1810, removed in childhood to Utica; studied at Oxford and Geneva academies, N. Y., and at Partridge's military institute, Middletown, Conn.; was admitted to the bar at Utica, 1832, but soon withdrew from its practice to devote himself to the management of the large estate inherited by the death of his father; was a member of the staff of Governor Marcy 1838-39; was elected to the senate assembly as a democrat 1841, and three times re-elected, serving as speaker in 1845; was chosen mayor of Utica, 1846; was an unsuccessful candidate for governor 1850; was governor 1853-55; vetoed a prohibitory liquor law March 1854; was defeated in the election of that year by the prohibitionist candidate, Myron H. Clark; was again elected governor as a war democrat 1862; aided in suppressing the riots in New York city, and forwarded efficient co-operation to the national government in the war of the union; was defeated in the election of 1864, in which year he presided over the national democratic convention at Chicago, as he did again at New York 1868, when he was himself nominated for the presidency much against his will, and received 80 electoral votes. Since his defeat for the presidency in 1868, Mr. Seymour took no active part in political affairs.]

AN OCEAN HORROR.

A special to the Philadelphia Record says that during a dense fog the Austrian bark Kraljevica, from Marseilles, France, struck on Barnegat shoals. The life saving crew of Barnegat station went to her assistance, when their boat was swamped and three men drowned. The crew of the bark, fearing that the life guards would be unable to save them, had left the vessel in their own boat. It capsized and sunk, and eight of the crew were lost. The master and five of the sailors saved their lives by swimming ashore.

MEXICAN POLITICAL RUCTIONS.

Senator Don J. M. P. Camano, a resident of Ecuador, was attacked at Yaguachi, and one of his aides was killed. He made his escape to Guayaquil, where he is closely guarded by his adherents. On his arrival in that city a disturbance occurred with some of his political opponents. During the melee the chief of police and three others were killed and several persons wounded.

ANOTHER GREAT GENERAL GONE.

Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock Suddenly Passes Away at His Home on Governor's Island.

Gen. Hancock died at Governor's Island, New York, February 9th. His death was the result of a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck, which had confined him to his bed for several days. No serious alarm was felt until shortly before he expired. The news caused profound sorrow in commercial and financial circles as well as among business men generally. When the sad event was known in the exchanges and custom house flags were immediately ordered at half-mast. It has been generally known that Gen. Hancock was at Washington a week ago and was obliged to return home without paying his respects to the president, the carbuncle which caused his death having made its appearance on the general's neck at the base of the brain. The Commercial Gazette says: Gen. Hancock's second lieutenant, Mr. [name], had been unable to actively attend to his military duties on the island. He suffered from a complication of diseases, but still fought against his ailment, but the recent development of a carbuncle while he was at Washington compelled him to remain at his home at West Point. He had been generally and his condition had been considered precarious for a day or two past. His only son died last autumn and since then he has not been given strength to resist the disease with the determination he had previously exhibited. When he expired his wife was beside him.

[Winfield S. Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1824; received his early education at Norristown (Pa.) academy and in 1840 was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy, from whence he graduated and was promoted in the army to be second lieutenant of infantry July 1, 1844, receiving his full commission of second lieutenant in 1846; promoted to be first lieutenant in 1853; transferred to the quartermaster's department in 1855 with the rank of captain; promoted to be major in the same department in 1863. For more than two years subsequently to his graduation he served on frontier duty; in the war with Mexico in 1847-48 he served with his regiment at San Antonio, at Chihuahua, Molino del Rey and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, where he displayed conspicuous gallantry, receiving the brevet of first lieutenant for his services at Chihuahua and Chihuahua. From 1848 to 1855 Gen. Hancock served in the west both as quartermaster and adjutant, after which he was transferred to the quartermaster's department and was in Florida during the Seminole hostilities, in Kansas during the disturbances there in 1857, and in California at Los Angeles as quartermaster of the southern district, where he was at the breaking out of the late war, and where he exerted a powerful influence during that eventful period. At his own request he repaired to Washington and applied for duty in the field. He was assigned to Kentucky as chief quartermaster of Gen. Anderson's command, but before entering upon that duty he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. The history of Gen. Hancock's career through and since the war is already well known to every American. He was a distinguished officer at the siege of Yorktown and led the brilliant charge in 1862 which captured Fort Magruder and gained the day. His services throughout the entire rebellion were conspicuous and valuable, and the brevets of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel were conferred upon him, and he was recommended by Gen. McClellan for promotion to major general. For his conspicuous services at Gettysburg Gen. Hancock received the thanks of congress. He was wounded there and disabled from resuming active duty till December, 1863. He was a prominent part in the battle of the Wilderness. On August 11, 1864, he was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army. In August, 1866, he was transferred to the command of the department of the Missouri, having in the meantime relinquished his volunteer commission and been promoted to be major general in the regular army. From September, 1867, to March, 1868, he commanded the department of the Gulf; the military division of the Atlantic from March, 1868, to March, 1869; the department of Dakota from 1869 to 1872, when he was assigned to be the commander of the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters on Governor's Island, which position he held up to the time of his death. Although not an aspirant for political honors, Gen. Hancock's name was frequently used in 1868 and 1872 as a desirable democratic candidate for president, and in 1869 the democratic nomination for governor of Pennsylvania was tendered him, but he declined. In 1880 he was nominated by the democrats at Chicago for president of the United States, accepted the nomination, ran against James A. Garfield and was defeated. Since that time he has led a quiet life on Governor's Island, appearing prominently before the public only once, and that was as grand marshal at the funeral of Gen. U. S. Grant.]

THE ACREAGE OF WINTER WHEAT.

Reports Go to Show that It Has Not Been Increased.

The Chicago Farmers' Review prints the following summary of its crop returns: A close study of the reports sent in by correspondents gives little indication thus far as to prospects for 1886 beyond the general statement that the acreage in none of the winter wheat states has been increased over that of 1885. In Illinois and Kansas, which proved the greatest sufferers among the wheat-growing states last year, the acreage shows a decrease, but to what extent can only be approximately stated. With the exceptions of Tennessee and Kentucky and a few southern counties in Indiana and Illinois, the fields, up to the end of last week, were covered with snow, and the severity of reports give better promise for seeded fields than at the same time last year. In Tennessee the reports show that the crop in various sections has been seriously injured owing to the extreme cold and lack of protection. Reports from Dakota and Minnesota indicate that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the old crop has been marketed. Reports from Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin indicate that only from one-fourth to one-third of the wheat remains on hand. In various portions of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa mills are importing their supplies and in a number of counties in all three of the states are reported as practically barren of this cereal.

MAKING THEIR CAUSE KNOWN.

A special from Dallas, Texas, says: The merchants here have been visited by a committee of the Knights of Labor, who explained to them the cause of the boycott against the Mallory Steamship company, and requested them to withdraw their patronage from that line. The committee received from a majority of the merchants assurances of support and sympathy, and expressions of a belief that their cause for complaint was just and deserving of support. A few merchants were non-committal.

MET A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Koelter, a track walker on the Northwestern, was torn to pieces by the cars six miles west of Carroll. It is supposed that he stepped from the track to avoid a train, and was drawn under the cars by the suction of the wind and train. He leaves a wife and one child.

A YOUNG MAN'S SHAME.

He Robs His Mother of Thousands by a System of Forgery.

Edward Crowl, says a Cleveland (Ohio) dispatch, arrived in the city to-day from Newburg, N. Y., and was arraigned before Justice Ryan on a charge of forgery, and jailed in default of \$10,000 bail. Crowl was until 1884 considered the most promising young business man in Cleveland, with all the shrewdness of his father, a wealthy lumber merchant, then recently deceased. He was considered a great matrimonial catch, but when Lillie Guy, a pretty girl who was giving whistling concerts, gave an entertainment in the church attended by young Crowl she whistled her way into his affections and he wedded her. She stands bravely by him in his adversity. Crowl was the favorite son of his widowed mother, and transacted her business for her. She went to the Citizens' Saving & Loan Association bank to draw some money, and was horrified to find that the amount of only \$250 there. Her bank book showed a large balance. An entry of \$33,250 to her credit Feb. 16, 1884, tallied with the amount she had given to her son to deposit, but it is claimed he put but \$250 of it in the bank, and altered the entry to satisfy his mother. A suit of the Union National bank against Mrs. Crowl had been returned to New York City, and while there encountered some of the creditors of whom he had borrowed money. They did not cause his arrest, because they still believed in his assertion that his mother's signatures to the various notes in the banks were genuine. The matter was finally tested by the trial of Mrs. Crowl's signature to a note of the Union National bank against Mrs. Crowl for \$4,500 borrowed by her son Edward. Crowl came here to testify for the bank, but left the city before doing so and returned to Newburg, N. Y., where he was running a bucket-shop when arrested. Mrs. Crowl was victorious in the suit of the Union National bank against her, upon the ground that she never signed the note, and the bank had Edward Crowl arrested. The Cleveland National bank, with a claim on a note for \$2,000, and the First National, with an \$8,000 claim, have joined the prosecution. There are other claims against Crowl, with his mother as surety. All of which she disposes of an attorney in the case. Crowl was at that time speculating heavily with Wallace and Hubert Wright. Meeting with losses and needing money, he went to the banks. The Broadway Savings & Loan association having just opened, Crowl got \$500 of them on the opening, nearly one-third of their paid-in capital. The Cleveland National and Union National were opened shortly after, and Crowl knowing that new banks were anxious to begin business got \$4,500 of the Union and \$6,000 of the Cleveland National, each on the opening of the banks. In question, the notes are forged, the achievements of young Crowl surpass that of any forger that ever worked the city. The oldest and most careful banks loaned him money. The following is a correct list of his creditors, all of which notes his mother as in-Union National Bank..... \$ 4,500
Cleveland National Bank..... 4,500
Cleveland National..... 6,000
First National..... 8,000
Broadway Savings & Loan Association..... 8,000
E. H. Heis & Co..... 2,500
Mrs. E. B. Backus..... 2,000
Ella Sims' estate..... 4,000
Rudolph Sprankle..... 3,900
Henry Wick & Co..... 2,500

Total.....\$49,300
Gen. Crowl also lost in speculation \$100,000 of his mother's money, and she has brought suit against the Wrights, brokers, for the recovery of that amount. The mother is left nearly penniless. Young Crowl will set up as a defense that his mother signed or authorized the signing of all the notes. But one trial has already resulted in a verdict to the contrary.

A TRIBUTE TO HIS WORTH.

Major-General Schofield Talks Concerning the Late Gen. Hancock.

Chicago dispatch: "Gen. Hancock," said Major-General Schofield, "was a man of remarkable military ability and great personal worth of character. His death is a serious loss to the service, and an affliction to many warm personal friends. I knew Gen. Hancock intimately, though the service never brought us in contact with each other officially to any extent. We never served together in the war, and I did not meet him until about its close. I could recall many incidents in our acquaintance, but none, I think, which I would care to make public at this time. He has an excellent record. I should say that at Gettysburg, where he was second in command, he showed his ability as a general perhaps as conspicuously as anywhere. "I have no doubt that Gen. Hancock was disappointed at being defeated for the presidency." That would be only natural. I know he fully expected to be elected, at least up to a few weeks of the election. But if he was disappointed he did not show it. He bore it with great dignity. He bore it like a soldier. "No, I could not give any idea as to who will be his successor. By his death Gen. Pope and I are left the only two major-generals. Gen. Pope, who is at San Francisco commanding the division of the Pacific, will retire next month, and that will leave me the only one. I do not expect to be assigned to Governor's Island, for this is a very important place that will be promoted, although this is merely an opinion. I do not speak from any definite knowledge of what will be done. "Gen. Hancock leaves no family except his wife and two grandchildren. His daughter, Mrs. W. T. Underwood, and his son, Gen. Hancock's funeral will be held. I should not be surprised if he were buried at St. Louis, which was his old home. Wherever it is held I shall attend, of course, and shall be accompanied by my staff."

PEOPLE WHO ARE PROMINENT.

Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, has \$475,000 insurance on his life.

Dr. Douglas, Gen. Grant's last physician, has sailed to Cuba for recreation.

Mrs. Stanford, the wife of the senator, maintains at Menlo Park, Cal., a free kindergarten with thirty pupils.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll has recovered from an attack of tonsillitis which caused the cancellation of fifty of his lecture engagements.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, is a very tall man of the Abraham Lincoln build, but wears his long iron-gray hair falling in a loose roll on his shoulders.

Mark Twain's profits from Gen. Grant's book, as chief member of the publishing firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., will amount, it is said, to over \$500,000.

Don Cameron always denies the accuracy of newspaper interviews attributed to him. He talks so poorly that no correspondent has been able to make his intentions read well.

James Russell Lowell is said to have made his statement to the senate committee on the copyright question "with a dignified drawl and an occasional perfunctory smile."

Lieutenant Greeley now wears long Dundreary whiskers, and these, with his eyeglasses, give him a dandified air rather than the appearance of one who boarded the great bear in his arctic den.

Barnum offers to start a zoological museum in Washington City if congress will give him thirty acres on the Potomac flats. It is hardly to be supposed that a rival institution will be so generous as that, however.

Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, having paid \$300,000 for a mansion in New Jersey, is this month to marry the young and handsome daughter of Lewis Miller, the millionaire manufacturer of Akron, Ohio. Edison has three young children.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

The senate committee on Indian affairs recently reported favorably Senator Manderson's bill for the sale of part of the Winnebago Indian reservation in Nebraska. Also the bill for the relief of the Miami Indians of Kansas.

Messrs. Pillsbury and Chase, nominated respectively to be internal revenue collectors of the eastern district of Massachusetts and the southern district of Maine, were heard by the senate committee on finance in their own defense. They explained their connection with the so-called Garcelon controversy and declared the subsequent action of the state authorities was a vindication of their course.

The president gave a state dinner on the 11th in honor of the supreme court of the United States and members of the senate and house judiciary committees. Following is a list of the guests: Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Miles, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Justices Harlan, Bradley, and Woods, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Pugh, Senator and Mrs. Edmunds, Senator and Mrs. Jackson, Senator and Mrs. Ingalls, Senator Cole, Representative and Mrs. Tucker, Representative and Mrs. Morrison, Representative Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Dorsheimer, and Miss Van Vechter. The president escorted Mrs. Chief Justice Waite and the chief justice escorted Miss Cleveland.

MANDERSON'S ARMY MEASURE.

Most of the Leading Military Officers Favor Its Early Passage.

Omaha Bee Washington special: A cavalry officer of the army says in today's Washington Herald: "I have been in Washington long enough since the meeting of the present congress to talk with several members of the military committees of the house and senate, and this is what I learn from them, and what has been confirmed by other members of congress not on the military committees. The present congress appreciates the present needs of the army—that is, the necessity of legislation which shall put the different arms of the service on a basis with the corresponding branches of other armies. They recognize the fact that the changes that have been made from time to time in our regular army since the close of the war in 1865 have been made with the object of reducing the force from time to time as the necessity of the country seemed to make such reduction justifiable, and not upon any well-considered plan of organization for a permanent force, which, being as small as possible in time of peace, would admit of the greatest possible development when necessary. The first step toward an organization of such a basis has been taken by the introduction of the Manderson bill for the reorganization of the infantry. Without saying anything of the merits or demerits of this plan of organization, i. e., three battalions of four companies in each regiment, it is but just to say that it meets with the approval of many, if not all the higher officers of the army. Prominent members of the army are in both the house and senate favor of this measure, that there is a fair prospect of its passage, if it is not killed by the army. I have been told personally by members of the committee that they are receiving so many suggestions and protests from officers of the army that they are forced to believe that the only thing an officer thinks of when a change in the army is suggested is 'Can I gain anything individually by the change?' As this question is answered they favor or oppose legislation. It is after these interviews that I determined to suggest to those who, like myself, are only indirectly interested in this, that we keep our hands off unless we approve of this measure on its merits, and then it certainly can do no harm to say so."

NIAGARA TRANSFORMED.

Beautiful Ice Scenery at Nature's Greatest Wonder—An Ice Bridge.

Niagara Falls special to the Buffalo Express, Jan 13: An ice bridge formed below the falls last night, which lasted a part of the forenoon. The river is full of ice moving very slowly, and should it lodge to-night it would form an ice bridge that would stay. The last cold snap and snow-fall has transformed Niagara's scenery as far as the eye can reach. Every object is pure white, everything is covered with snow and ice, the trees and shrubbery are loaded with snow, the stalactites and icicles under the falls and banks have assumed enormous lengths, and the ice cones at the foot of both falls now reach nearly half way up to the top of the falls.