

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOLUME III.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875.

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One column, one year... Rates of Advertising. Local and Editorial Notices...

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

The official vote of Oregon give Lane for Congress a majority of 267. A. Jacobs & Co., wholesale provision merchants of Boston, have suspended.

On the 19th of November, snow 3 1/2 feet deep and still falling, was reported at Evanston, Wyoming.

A dispatch from Mobile says the present cotton crop, if it can be gathered, will be the largest since the war.

Dacia Pantress shot and killed Pelcz Jaynor in a quarrel about a hog, November 19th, at Franklin, Virginia.

The majority for ratification of the new Alabama constitution will not be less than 50,000, and may reach 60,000.

At a Centennial tea party held in Washington, Iowa, recently, a petticoat was exhibited said to be 500 years old!

A. S. Gailord, of Michigan, has been sworn in as Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, and assumed charge.

Judge R. R. Reese, one of the founders of Leavenworth, and Probate Judge of the county, died in that city, November 19th.

The ceremony of unveiling and dedicating the monument in memory of Edgar Allen Poe, in Westminster church yard at Baltimore, took place Nov. 17th.

Indiana has 479 lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a membership of 26,000. Twenty-three new lodges have been instituted during the last six months.

Mark M. Pomeroy, better known as "Brick Pomeroy," proprietor of the "Democrat" in New York City, suspended November 17th. His liabilities are estimated at \$140,000. No assets.

John Clark, who shot officer John Trever, was hanged in the jail yard at Rochester, N. Y., November 19th. When his body was cut down an attempt was made by his friends to resuscitate him, but without success.

All the murderers of the four Italians at Denver, Colorado, have been captured and will be tried soon. Several of the band have confessed the crime since their incarceration, and it is now believed that all of them—seven in number—will be hanged.

Gov. Hartranft on the 18th of November issued warrants for the execution at Pittsburg, on Thursday, January 6, 1875, of Wm. Murray and Frederick Meyers, convicted last March of the murder of Godhard Wahl, and sentenced to be hanged April 24.

Henry Nicholson was hung at Cow-shatta, Louisiana, November 19th, protesting his innocence of the murder of Marcus Young, the Jewish peddler. Nicholson's brother, who was also a murderer, and sentenced to death for the same murder, escaped a few weeks since.

The action of Chief Justice White in discharging Brigham Young from alleged contempt, for disobedience to the order of Judge McKeon, requiring him to pay alimony to Ann Eliza, is satisfactory to the Government. It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the woman in question in marrying Brigham Young violated the United States statutes, and therefore could not avail herself of her own wrong.

A wretch named Wm. Tompkins, at Council Bluffs, after making previous attempts to murder his wife, went to the Bryant House in that city, where she was temporarily stopping, and with a jack knife inflicted eight or nine wounds on her back and four in her breast. The poor woman managed to get out of the apartment and was getting down stairs as best she could, when she was caught by an attendant. Tompkins was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, which he failing to secure, he was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury. At latest accounts Mrs. Tompkins was still lingering, but her recovery is considered as not probable. Tompkins is a well known and prominent farmer near Macedonia in Pottawattamie county, and is an Englishman prone to be excessively mean when under the influence of liquor. Several weeks ago he broke up housekeeping and went to Council Bluffs.

An important feature of the proceedings of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, November 23d, was the report of the finance committee recommending that the salaries of the officers be increased to the following figures, which was so ordered: Master, \$1,300 per annum and expenses; Treasurer, \$600 per annum and expenses, and Secretary, \$2,000 per annum and expenses. The bond of the Secretary is fixed at \$10,000, and of the Treasurer \$5,000.

The election of officers resulted as follows—the Master receiving a plurality on the 10th ballot: Master, John T. Jones, of Arkansas; Overseer, J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Lecturer, A. B. Smalley, of Iowa; Steward, A. H. Vaughn, of Mississippi; Assistant Steward, M. W. Woodhead, of Ohio; Secretary, S. E. Ellis, of Ohio; Treasurer, P. H. McDowell; Secretary, O. B. Kelley, of Kentucky; Gate Keeper, O. Dismore, of Iowa; Sings, M. J. T. Jones, of Iowa.

FIRES.

A steam tannery was burned at Moncton, Nova Scotia, Nov. 19th. Loss \$25,000; insurance, \$15,000.

A fire at Irwin, Pa., on the 16th of November, destroyed fourteen buildings, including ten stores. Loss, \$50,000. Insured.

The residence of James Ferry, near Elkhorn, Nebraska, was destroyed by fire, Nov. 17th. A defective flue was the cause. Loss, \$800.

The large sawmill owned by Reynolds & Emlaw at Grand Haven, Michigan, was destroyed by fire on the 19th of November. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$90,000.

The steamer D. R. Martin was burned at Staten Island, Nov. 19th by the overheating of machinery. The passengers and crew were removed in small boats. Two men were badly scalded.

Two barns belonging to C. Cummings, Oscoda, Michigan, were destroyed by fire a few evenings ago, with their contents consisting of six horses, four cows, three wagons and a large quantity of hay and grain.

The fine residence of Hon. John Meyer, formerly State Senator from Jasper county, Iowa, was burned at Newton, Nov. 17th. The fire originated in a defective flue. The house cost \$15,000, and was insured for \$9,000.

On the 16th of November, a fire occurred at Marysville, Benton county, Iowa, destroying a large barn filled with hay and grain belonging to C. W. Downs; also the store and stock of J. B. Barrel, whose loss is about \$15,000, on which there was no insurance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Paris dispatch says that Alexander Coia, the painter, is dead.

The London Morning Star gives prominence to the announcement that E. Ward Hunt, First Lord of Admiralty, will resign, and will be succeeded by Lord Henry Lennox.

A special from Berlin states that intelligence has been received from Herzegovina that the Turkish forts at Goran-ko and Nicksick must shortly capitulate to the insurgents unless provisioned in time.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte has urged the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors to remonstrate with the Prince of Montenegro, because so many of his subjects are joining the insurgents.

News has been received from Slavonic sources announcing that the insurgents have captured an important fort, with all its garrison, which was commanded by Zubei. The insurgents have also occupied several strong positions in the vicinity of Piva.

The German Empire will have a deficit of 5,000,000 thalers in 1876, to meet which it is proposed to raise the excise duty on beer and tax operations on "Change. Taxing beer is not a popular measure in Germany. It was tried in Frankfurt in 1873, and terrible riots were the consequence.

A telegram from Constantinople contains the following war news: "A serious encounter occurred on the 12th of November at Piva, in Bosnia, between sixteen battalions of Turkish troops and a large body of Insurgents. It is reported that the Insurgents were completely routed, leaving 600 killed on the field."

A dispatch of Nov. 23d says: After Gen. Kaufmann left Namangan for Khosend, the Kuptschinaks rebelled and invested the citadel and the Russian camp. The Russians resisted successfully for three days, when Gen. Scopieff returned and attacked the Kiptschaks, who fled leaving 3,800 dead on the field. Anarchy reigns throughout Khokaud.

Live Stock at the Centennial.

The managers have solved the problem of how to meet the demands made for a show of fine bred farm stock at the Centennial, by leasing the stock yard grounds near the main entrance. The grounds are passed by the Pennsylvania Railroad and street railroads. The present sheds will be removed, and neat stalls erected. Water will be supplied in abundance, and every convenience promised which may be needed.

Persons who intend to exhibit should make their entries now, that space may be provided and retained. It is proposed to show stock according to the following plan:

Horses from September 1 to September 15; neat cattle from September 30 to October 5; sheep and swine from October 10 to October 25; poultry from October 25 to November 10.

The residence of Mr. Neff, in Wapello county, near Waugh's Point, Iowa, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss \$2,000; insurance, \$800 in the American of Chicago.

We should remember that it is quite as much a part of friendship to be delicate in its demands as to be ample in its performance.—[J. F. Boyce.

Death of Vice President Wilson.

Vice President Wilson died very suddenly at Washington City at 7:30 on the morning of Nov. 23d. The following order announcing his death was issued by the President the same day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, NOV. 23, 1875.

It is with profound sorrow that the President has to announce to the people of the United States the death of Vice President Henry Wilson, who died in the capital of the nation this morning. The eminent station of the deceased, his high character and long career in the service of his State and of the Union, his devotion to the cause of freedom, and his ability which by brought to the discharge of every duty, stand conspicuous, and are indelibly impressed in the hearts of the American people. As a testimony of respect for this distinguished citizen and faithful public servant, the various Departments of the Government will be closed on the day of the funeral, and the Executive Mansion and all the Executive Departments in Washington will be draped with badges of mourning for thirty days. The Secretaries of the War and Navy will issue orders that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one whose virtues and services will long be borne in recollection by a grateful nation. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. The following telegram was received by Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the United States Senate, from the Governor of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, NOV. 22. Your telegram announcing the death of Vice President Wilson is received. Massachusetts deeply mourns her loss, but in the midst of her grief she is proud of his pure character and his distinguished public service. [Signed.] WM. GASTON.

The following dispatch has been received by the President from Hon. T. W. Ferry, President pro tem of the Senate:

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., NOV. 22. To the President, Washington, D. C.: I have received with profound sorrow information of the death of Vice President Wilson, and share with you this great loss to the country and mourn with his personal friends. T. W. FERRY.

Sketch of the Life of Vice President Wilson.

Henry Wilson was born at Farmington, N. H., in 1812. Had he lived to February, 1876, he would have been 64 years old. At ten years of age, he was apprenticed to a farmer, with whom he remained until attaining his majority, when he quitted Farmington and removed to Natick, Massachusetts. There he learned and wrought the trade of a shoemaker, pursuing his studies a few months at the academies of Stafford, Woburn and Concord. In 1840 he attracted attention as an eloquent and forcible speaker in behalf of General Harrison, and during the ensuing five years was an active politician on the Whig side, twice representing Natick in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and twice the County of Middlesex in the Senate. In 1845 he was a delegate, in conjunction with the poet Whittier, to carry to Washington the anti-slavery petition from Massachusetts against the admission of Texas. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention and withdrew from it upon the rejection of the anti-slavery resolutions. Twice afterwards he was elected to the State Senate and in 1859 was the Free soil candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, being defeated by only 93 votes. In 1855 he was sent to the United States Senate to succeed Edward Everett. Here Henry Wilson found his true sphere. In the great Council of the nation his voice and vote were always found on the side of freedom. His speeches discussed almost every National project decided while he was in the Senate. He favored the freedom of Kansas, the Treasury Note bill, the building of the Pacific Railroad. He was the author of many important measures, among them the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, the bill to authorize the employment of 500,000 volunteers for the war, and the measure for abolishing the "Black Code." He was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and while holding that position was noted for the amount of labor that he performed, and the success that his measures attained. In 1873 he was elected Vice President of the United States, which position he occupied at the time of his death, Nov. 23, 1875.

W. R. Davis, mayor of Carrollton, Ill., a prominent and wealthy citizen of that town, literally blew his head off with a shot gun, November 17th, during the funeral ceremonies of Paul Wright, who shot himself three days before, and whose remains were taken to Carrollton, his former home.

A Petrified Forest in the Desert.

From David Rideout, who has been engaged in preparing a section of a petrified tree for the Centennial exhibition, we learn the following relative to the petrified forest in the desert of Northwestern Humboldt. On the plain, about thirty miles west of the Black-rock range of mountains, stands one of the greatest natural curiosities ever discovered in Nevada. It is a petrified forest, in which the stumps of many of the trees, now changed into solid rock, are still standing. There are no living trees or vegetation of any kind other than stunted sage brush in the vicinity. Some of these ancient giants of a forest, which flourished perhaps thousands of years ago, when the climate of Nevada was undoubtedly more favorable for the growth of luxuriant vegetation than at present, rival in size the big trees of California. Stumps, transformed into solid rock, stand in an upright position, with their roots imbedded in the soil, as when growing, that measure from fifteen to twenty-six feet in circumference, and the ground in the vicinity is strewn with the trunks and limbs which retain their natural shape and size. Mr. Rideout, determined to secure a section of one of these trees for the Centennial Exhibition, with two other men, spent twelve days in cutting it from the stump. This was accomplished by drilling all around the tree and separating it with wedges. The specimen is three feet high, and eighteen feet in circumference, and its estimated weight is three tons. It stands on the stump from which it was severed, ready to be loaded in a wagon. Mr. Rideout does not feel able to incur the expense of bringing it by team to the railroad, though he had once made arrangements to do so, but the other party to the agreement failed to perform his part. He is anxious to call the attention of the Centennial Commissioners to the matter, and see if they will not furnish the means to get it to the railroad. The country in which it is situated is an inviting field for geologists.—Winnemucca Star.

The Duration of Life.

In ancient Rome, during the period 200 and 300 A. D., the average duration of life among the upper classes was thirty years. In the present century, among the same classes of people, it amounts to fifty years. In the sixteenth century the mean duration of life in Geneva was 21.21 years, between 1833 and 1841 it was 40.93 years, and at the present time as many people live to seventy years of age as three hundred years ago lived to the age of forty-three. In the year 1694 the British Government borrowed money, the amount borrowed to be paid in annuities, on the basis of the mean duration of life at that time. The State Treasury made thereby a good bargain, and all parties to the bargain were satisfied. Ninety-seven years later Pitt established another annuity or annuity company, based on the presumption that the mortality would remain the same as a hundred years before. But in this it transpired that the Government had made a bad bargain, since, while in the first annuity 10,000 persons of each sex died under the age of twenty-eight, a hundred years later only 5,773 males and 6,416 females died under this age. From this fact it appears that life, under certain favorable influences, has gained in many, and probably, in all its forms and manifestations, both in vigor and duration.

Memoranda.

The ordinary routine in bending metal pipes, like gas fixtures, brass band instruments, etc., is to fill the pipe with melted lead, and bend to the required curve by force. The wrinkles that form in the inner side of the curve are then hammered out by hand. In the place of lead a square wire spiral spring is now employed. This, inserted in the pipe, acts as a flexible mandrel, and by its aid good curves may be obtained, and much of the usual stretching and crowding up of the metal avoided, while the after hammering is not needed. For square pipes two flat strips of metal are employed to reinforce the spring and preserve the shape of the pipe. Patents on this method of bending pipes are pending, and it seems destined to be of great value to the copper, brass and iron pipe traders.

The T rail exhibits a disposition to change its form. It is now being rolled with a wider flange or base and a thicker head, without increasing the standard weight of sixty-seven pounds to a yard. The material of the upright part is reduced to make up for the increased size of the base and head. The head is made more nearly square at the sides, and the edges of the base are thinner. The object of this is to increase the resistance to wearing by the flanges of the wheels, and to prevent the rail from cutting into the sleepers. In place of the notches cut in the rail to hold the spikes that have been found so destructive to the life of the rail, holes are now drilled through the base, and through these the rail is fastened to the road bed.—Savannah Daily.

My Neighbor's Baby.

Across in my neighbor's window, With its drapings of satin and lace, I see, 'neath its flowing ringlets, A baby's innocent face.

His feet in crimson slippers, Are tapping the polished floor; And the crowd in the streets look upward, And nod and smile as they pass.

Just here in my cottage window, Catching flies in the sun, With a patched and faded apron, Stands my own little one.

His face is so pure and handsome As the baby's over the way, And he keeps my heart from breaking, At my toiling every day.

Sometimes when the day is ended, And I sit in the dusk to rest, With the ace of my sleeping darling Hugged close to my lonely breast, I pray that my neighbor's baby May not catch heaven's roses all.

But that some may crown the forehead Of my loved one as they fall.

And when I draw the stockings From his little weary feet, And kiss the rosy dimples gleaming In his limbs so round and sweet, I think of the dainty garments Some little children wear, And that my God withholds them From mine so pure and fair.

My God forgive my envy— I know not what I said; My heart is crushed and troubled, My neighbor's boy is dead! I saw the little coffin As they carried it out to day— A mother's heart is breaking In the mansion over the way.

The light is bright in my window, The flowers bloom at my door; My boy is chasing the enameled That dance on the cot age floor. The roses of health are blooming On my darling's cheek to day, But the baby is gone from the window Of the mansion over the way.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

Exploration of New Guinea. The expedition under Mr. Mackay, of Sydney, which left Australia four months ago to explore New Guinea, has become disorganized and is returning. One of the results of the enterprise is the discovery of a large navigable river in New Guinea.

South American Silk.

The production of silk in South America is rapidly increasing. At an exhibition recently held in Buenos Ayres, samples of raw and manufactured silk were displayed, that compared favorably with the best silks of Asia. The climate of Brazil is well adapted to the cultivation of the silk-worm, which feeds on *Polma christi*, or castor oil plant, that grows in abundance in the country. The Government of Brazil is contemplating offering subsidies for the cultivation of silk-worms within its domain.

Electrical Exhibition.

The International Exhibition of Electricity, to be held in Paris in 1877, will be divided into eighteen sections. In that exhibiting the History of Electricity there will be collected, as far as possible, the instruments which were used by Davy, Faraday, Volta, Arago, Ohm, Orstedt, Ampere, and others, in making their discoveries. The eighteenth group will be Bibliographical; and a library as complete as practicable will be formed of books, papers, and periodicals relating to electricity. A petition will be sent to the administration of the National Library, asking them to offer their Systematic Catalogue of Electricity for the use of the Exposition.

The Humble-Bee.

We noted, a few weeks ago, that an Acclimatization Society of New Zealand had applied to authorities in England for a transportation of humble bees to their island. In answer to that request, two nests of the required insects were lately dispatched to New Zealand by Mr. Frank Buckland. They were packed in separate boxes, and every provision made for their welfare during the voyage, which, it is expected, will terminate in January. Humble bees are not natives of New Zealand, and their presence is desired there for the purpose of fertilizing the red clover. The probovis of the honey bee does not reach down to the pollen of the clover, and, therefore, it is no help in transporting the grains from flower to flower. It is expected that, by performing this essential service, the humble bee will secure the production of clover seed, and thereby enable the agriculturist to extend the cultivation of this useful crop.

A New Motor.

A Chicago man has perfected a new motor which appears to be in a general way similar to Keely's invention, though differing in application and effect. The Chicago motor, like the other, derives its power from water and air, and is conceived on the seemingly contradictory principle of multiplying force without the aid of force to begin with. From the practical tests made by Mr. Thomas, the inventor, it has been shown that an extraordinary apparent pressure can be produced by his apparatus, though it has not yet been demonstrated that motive power can be obtained in proportion to the amount of this pressure. Seeing as believing, and nothing else is soundly, and until Mr. Thomas succeeds in applying his motor to a train of cars or in some other public and practicable way, no one will be likely

Seasoning of Wood.

Some useful facts bearing upon the seasoning of wood for commercial purposes are presented in a late French work on "Indigenous and Foreign Woods." The proportion of water contained in wood varies with the time of the year. Schubler and Neuffer found in the fir 58 per cent of water in January, and 61 per cent in April. In the ash, they found 29 per cent of water in January, and 39 per cent in April. These facts show that trees contain more water at the time of the ascent of the sap than in winter. It has also been found that small branches contain more free water than large ones, and these last contain more than the trunk.

The presence of the bark retards the process of drying. An experiment was tried with some trees that were felled in June, and placed in the shade. Those from which the bark had been removed had lost 34.53 per cent of water in July, 38.77 in August, 39.34 in September, and 32.62 in October; while those on which the bark remained had lost in that period only 0.41, 0.84, 0.92, and 0.98.

Utilization of Waste Products.

A little pamphlet on the utilization of waste products has recently been printed among the publications of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. It would appear from its statements that no substance is too unimportant to rescue from destruction, if it can be made to serve any purpose of man. For instance, corn cobs are recommended as fire lighters; also the cones of the Scotch fir, which are sold in France under the name *Alvencus des Landes*. The seeds of vegetable marrow, melon, and allied fruits, already largely take the place of sugared almonds among confectioners. In China, the seeds of the watermelon are used for food; and junks, laden solely with them, ply from place to place. The seeds contain a quantity of bland, sweet oil. A saving in the manufacture of olive oil has been lately practiced. The pulpy portion of the fruit was formerly thrown away after being pressed; but this is now subjected to chemical action and powerful steam pressure, and a yield of about 20 per cent more oil is the result. This oil is inferior to that obtained from the first extraction, and yet has its value. The seeds of the olive, which are crushed in the process of extraction, are finally used as fuel or as manure.

Keeping Poultry in Orchards.

Some farmers make it a practice to keep their poultry in their orchards from early spring until cold weather sets in, and they find that it pays. A picket fence should be built around the orchard high enough to prevent their flying over, with suitable buildings in one corner of the yard to shelter them at night.

Thus situated, the poultry will thrive and prosper, keeping themselves in good condition, and the increase of eggs will be greatly augmented and their usefulness enhanced to their owners, at least, on account of the myriads of insects and worms they destroy, and which will more than repay the cost and labor of building the fence. By keeping them enclosed in this manner, a large number of lowis may be retained in the orchard, and the continual scratching which is done by them will prove advantageous both to the soil and trees themselves.—Colonial Farmer.

Prepare for Cold Weather.

Stock that is housed (and all stock should be at night), can be made comfortable by the exercise of a little care and forethought. The grain and other food fed to stock should be made to do the most possible good, by protecting the stock from cold and storm, for it is the fat accumulated from this feed which enables the beast to meet and ward off inclement weather. No man can afford to allow this feed to meet the wants which cheap shelter can meet, simply because the shelter is the cheaper mode of economizing animal heat, while it is also the more natural and humane. Every farmer must take his choice between the two modes. There is no escape from this, as the best must be furnished by one mode or the other.

It is of the utmost importance that stock go through and come out of winter in good flesh, for if it be farm horses that are to do a spring's work, or are to be offered for sale in the market, the necessity for good condition is apparent. It is a cow to come in and do service at the fall, or in raising her calf, it is equally as essential. It is none the less so if it be young stock, because if there is none, or but little growth, there is no advance in value, or but little at best. There are no facts arrived at upon the farm, by the simplest mode of reasoning, that are any more manifest than these.—Western Farm Journal.

The Biennial Report of State Treasurer Christy.

The biennial report of State Treasurer Christy, now nearly completed, shows the total receipts for the fiscal term of two years ending November 1st, were \$2,175,870 47; the expenditures for the same time were \$2,117,244 70. This latter item shows a decrease in the State expenses of \$29,334 28, as compared with the preceding two years. There is now in the treasury an unexpended balance of cash of \$58,525 77. The school fund of the State is now \$2,382,994 70, a sum larger by \$233,271 15 than that of the great State of New York. We have a State funded debt of \$300,000—the War and Defense bonds issued in 1861. These bonds are not due until 1891, but the State has several times offered to pay them. The holders have refused to accept the money, preferring the annual seven per cent interest which is promptly paid.

Annual Report of General Sherman.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report of the General commanding the army. After stating the geographical limits of the various commands, he says: The aggregate strength of the line of the army, according to last reports is 1,540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men, made up as follows: Five regiments of artillery, 780 officers and 2,504 men. Ten regiments of cavalry, 422 officers and 7,206 men. Twenty-five regiments of infantry, 848 officers and 11,000 men. Available recruits, hospital stewards, ordinance sergeants, etc., etc., 3,321. During the past winter the troops in the Departments of Missouri and Texas were employed in an arduous and severe winter campaign against the Kiowa, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians on the border of the Staked Plains, that have for years been engaged in committing depredations on the Texas and Kansas frontiers, resulting in their disarmament and submission to authority. If the military commanders can have the control over supplies needed by these Indians, as they now have over their persons, I am convinced by my recent visit that a condition of peace could be maintained.

The Sioux have recently made incursions into northern Nebraska, mostly to steal horses and cattle from the farmers along the Pacific Railroad, and north of it.

General Crooke is of opinion that the whole army, acting defensively, cannot prevent these incursions, and suggests that troops be stationed in the midst of the Indians, so as to watch them and prevent them from leaving on pretense of hunting. This is impracticable unless the army can have supervision of the necessary supplies of these tribes within the reservation, which is not now the case.

The reports of several commissioners which have, under military escort, recently been engaged in exploring the country, and in negotiating with these Indians, will throw much light on this subject. Generally speaking, damage to life and property by the Indians is believed to be less during the past year than any former year, and the prospect is that as the country settles up it will be less and less each year until all the Indians are established on small reservations. But until they acquire habits of industry and farming, or in stock raising they will need food from the Government, because the game on which they hitherto subsisted has diminished very rapidly.

Honesty.

We have somehow learned to make a difference between those obligations which we owe to one another as men, and those which we owe to the Government and to corporations. These ideas are not a whit more prevalent among office holders and directors than they are among voters and stock holders. Men are not materially changed by being clothed with office and power. The radically honest man is just as honest in office as he is out of it. Corrupt men are the offspring of a corrupt society. We all need straightening up. The lines of our morality all need to be drawn tighter. There is not a man who is willing to smuggle, and to see customs officers betray their trust while he does it; willing to receive the results of the sharp practice of directors of corporations in which he has an interest; willing to receive the patronage of the Government in the execution of schemes not based in absolute necessity; willing to take an exorbitant price for a piece of property sold to the Government or to a corporation, who is fit to be trusted with office. When we have said this, we have given the explanation of all our public and corporate corruption, and shown why it is so difficult to get any great trust managed honestly. All this official corruption is based on popular corruption—loose ideas of honesty as they are held by the popular mind; and we can hope for no reform until we are better based as a people in the everlasting principles of equity and right doing. If we would have the stream clear, we must cleanse the fountain.—Dr. J. G. Holland, Scribner for Nov.

Colonial Farmer.

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