

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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RED CLOUD, - - NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

The United States, it is said, is now the second cotton producing country in the world.

The Swiss Government, at the request of Spain, has expelled Zorilla from Switzerland.

The Haitian Government has put into circulation the dreaded additional \$1,000,000 of paper money.

While ascending a mountain near Charleston, West Virginia, with a party of friends, C. P. Willard reached one end of a rifle cane to a young lady. As she caught hold it exploded, sending a bullet through Willard's heart.

The widow of Alexander C. Wingate was awarded \$5,000 by the United States Court at Indianapolis recently in a suit against the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad for the death of her husband, who was shot on the cars of that road by a drunken passenger.

Several colleges at Oxford, England, have been very hard hit by the agricultural depression. Wadham College revenues are diminished by about fifty per cent. Things are so bad with St. John's that the President has refused to accept his stipend for three years past; and Lincoln is also suffering severely.

Robbers wearing policemen's uniforms visited a mill near Topitz, Austria, the other day, and under a pretended warrant accusing the proprietor of being a Socialist and forging State papers compelled him to deliver his money and securities amounting to over 40,000 florins. After locking the inmates of the mill in a room the robbers decamped.

The proposed lease of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road excited considerable interest in railway circles. The bond and stock holders, most of whom were Cleveland men, at first proposed to lease the road to any company who would operate and fully maintain it and pay the fixed charges. They were happily surprised at discovering that both the Lake Shore and the Chicago & Atlantic were anxious to get it. This led the owners to hesitate, and the Lake Shore offered a comfortable bonus over the original proposition. The Chicago & Atlantic raised the Lake Shore several points, and there the matter rested.

The Custom House officers of New York assert that the shrewdest person to smuggle cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco from Havana with whom they have to contend is a Chinaman known as "Chinese John." He goes to Havana at least once a month, his ostensible errand being to act as interpreter and agent for a Chinese house. He arrived recently in the steamer Saratoga, with five other Chinamen. Customs Inspectors McCort and Van Horn took the party in hand. In a barrel of sweet potatoes claimed by "Chinese John" they found thirty one-pound packages of smoking tobacco wrapped in rice paper, five hundred bundles of cigarettes, and eighty cigars, all of which they sent to the Custom House.

Since January 1 there has been thrown upon the market \$41,400,000 of new railroad bonds, only a very small percentage of which represents new roads. The bulk has been issued for the liquidation of floating debts, contracted for improvements and other betterments, which should properly form a part of the operating charges. The issues were as follows: Canada Southern, second mortgage, \$6,000,000; Bee Line, \$4,000,000; Northwestern, \$1,600,000; St. Paul, about \$2,500,000; Oregon Navigation, \$3,000,000; Chicago and Atlantic, second, \$5,000,000; Lackawanna, second, \$5,000,000; Wabash, collateral trust, \$10,000,000; Omaha, \$1,300,000; Pennsylvania, 4 1/2 per cents, \$3,000,000.

A BRIEF dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, stated that General George W. Deitzler had been thrown from his buggy and killed. General Deitzler was well known in Kansas, and prominently identified with the early history of the State. He located at Lawrence as early as 1855 and took an active part in the early free-State troubles in the Territory; and was at one time Speaker of the House. When the war broke out Governor Robinson commissioned him Colonel of the First Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, which regiment immediately went into active service. At the battle of Springfield, Mo., August 10, 1861, General Deitzler was severely wounded at the head of his command. He was subsequently promoted a Brigadier-General and served in Louisiana, when his health broke down. Returning to Lawrence he invested liberally in all enterprises having for their object the building up of the young city that he had cast his lot with at an earlier day. About the close of the war he was married to Miss Neill, an estimable lady of Lexington, Mo. About twelve years ago he removed to the Pacific Coast, in search of a milder climate, where he became identified with mining interests. He was about sixty years of age.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS

A Summary of the Daily News.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 7th, after the transaction of some important business, the Senate resumed consideration of the Education bill. The bill being completed as in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, read three times and passed by 23 to 12. The Educational bill as passed appropriates \$77,000,000 to be distributed among the States in the proportion of literacy, on the basis of the census of 1880, to the payment of the money to be entered over a series of eight years. In the House, Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Education, reported a resolution setting apart April 8 and May 15 for consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Territories, not to include bills for the creation of new Territories or the admission of new States. Adopted. Mr. Converse secured the floor and moved to suspend the rules and read the report of the Committee on Territories. The motion was lost, 117 to 126. Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and report a resolution declaring it expedient for Congress to abolish or reduce the tax on spirits distilled from grain. The motion was agreed to and the resolution adopted—yeas, 119; nays, 31.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on the 8th, a bill to provide a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Mr. Hale stated that Mr. Hoar, who introduced the bill, did not wish to see it this time, and he (Hale) would therefore move to take up instead the Naval Appropriation bill. The amendments proposed by the Senate Committee were agreed to. After executive session the Senate adjourned. The House went into Committee of the Whole on bills relating to Territories. The first bill taken up was one to authorize the appointment of a commission by the President to divide and mark the boundary lines between a portion of the Indian Territory and the State of Kansas in connection with the delivery of a commission to be appointed by the State of Texas. After debate the committee rose and the bill passed—yeas, 138; nays, 67. The next bill passed was one to amend the Supreme Court of every Territory shall consist of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices, and providing that the President shall divide the Territory to which he is appointed at least two years preceding his appointment was also passed.

In the Senate, on the 9th, Mr. Hill, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported favorably the original bill to establish the postal telegraph system. The Senate resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, which was debated in executive session, when the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution relating to the present method of transporting live stock by rail, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce. The resolution arose as to which of the many pending special orders should obtain precedence of consideration. Mr. Bingley essayed to bring up the shipping bill, but his effort was unsuccessful, the motion being defeated—yeas, 76; nays, 156. Mr. Reagan met the objection of Mr. Bingley by moving the Inter-State Commerce bill, it being voted down—yeas, 101; nays, 120. The Speaker ruled that the unfinished business of the day was the Central Land Grant bill. Mr. Stockinger, under an order made Monday, asked the House to consider the public building bill, and more especially the bill for the consideration of such bills. The antagonists of these measures and the more prominent advocates of the one or the other, all united in opposition to the motion, but they were unsuccessful, and the House, by a vote of 101 to 120, voted to consider the whole, as indicated. Much tedious voting took place on the bills for various public buildings until the committee arose and the House adjourned.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on the 10th, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury urging the necessity for a new revenue cruiser for Alaskan waters, and recommended an appropriation of \$75,000 for the purpose. Mr. Miller, of California, presented a memorial joint resolution from the Legislature of California urging the adoption by Congress of the amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner in the House relating to postal telegraph. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Pending the debate on the amendment providing for the construction of steel cruisers the Senate went into executive session. When the session reopened it adjourned until Monday. The House met at eleven o'clock in continuation of the session of the day previous. The committee on laws relative to the election of President and Vice President, reported back the Senate bill on that subject with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The contest over public building measures was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The controversy continued some time, and the debate closed by limitation. The bill having been laid aside favorably, it, together with those previously considered, was reported to the House.

The Senate was not in session on the 11th. In the House, Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to offer a reward of \$25,000 for securing or ascertaining the fact of the Greely expedition. After brief debate the bill passed. Mr. Hopkins as a privileged matter called up the resolution declaring that charges against H. V. Boynton were not sustained by the evidence and that there was no ground for any action by the House. The resolution was adopted. Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on the Revision of Laws, reported a bill limiting to two years the time within which prosecutions may be instituted against persons charged with violating the internal revenue laws. Mr. Henley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the Northern Pacific land grant. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the pending bills. The bill appropriating \$20,000,000 and re-appropriates an amount estimated at \$20,000,000 for the appropriations for the current year are \$135,000,000, of which only \$25,000,000 are expended the first half of the year. The speaker laid before the House a message from the Chief of Ordnance for a permanent annual appropriation of \$1,500,000 to provide for the necessary armament of sea coast fortifications.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The time of holding the National Convention of the Prohibition Home Protection Party has been changed from May 21 to July 23. This secures representation from twenty-two States of the Union. The convention will be held in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa. GENERAL GEORGE W. DEITZLER, formerly member of the famous Stubbs Company during the Free State war in Kansas, was thrown from a buggy and killed at Tucson, A. T. The Missouri Democratic State Central Committee met at St. Louis and meted St. Louis, June 24, as the time and place for holding the convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention, and Jefferson City, August 12, for the convention to nominate State officers. CHARLES READE, the novelist, died in London on the 11th. REPUBLICANS of the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania have instructed for Blaine. DR. JAMES M. RAMSEY, the distinguished physician and author, died at Knoxville, Tenn., the other night, aged eighty-seven. He was the author of a history of Tennessee and for many years President of the Tennessee Historical Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ALLENTOWN, Pa., Iron Company, formerly one of the most prosperous manufacturing concerns in the country, is advertised for public sale May 7. The company has a mortgage debt of \$4,000,000. THE DIRECTORS of the Louisville Board of Trade have endorsed the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce asking Congress to stop the coinage of silver dollars. An injunction has been granted restraining the Governor of Iowa from conveying

uncertified lands of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad to the General Government, in accordance with an act of the Legislature at its recent session. THE eastern part of Pennsylvania was visited by the heaviest snow-storm of the season on the 9th. A DISASTROUS wreck occurred on the Panhandle at Beaver Station, near Dayton, O., the other night. The engineer was killed and two or three other persons severely injured. The passengers were badly shaken up. FIRE at Pensacola, Fla., the other morning destroyed the Louisville & Nashville freight depot, Golay mills, transfer stable, Hoffman House restaurant, Masonic building and several other minor buildings. Loss, \$65,000. THE strike on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road ended by a compromise. It is predicted that the coming wheat crop of California will exceed that of 1880. PROSPECTORS from the Upper Yellowstone report the discovery of a new geyser basin. Two geysers were in action. A NEW trial was refused in the case of Andrew J. Korner, convicted of wife murder at Indianapolis, and the prisoner sentenced to be hanged June 27. ACCORDING to the returns of the Department of Agriculture the winter wheat area this year will exceed that of 1880 by 2,000,000 acres.

A SERIOUS political crisis is imminent in Fekin. The Emperor has publicly degraded Prince Kunz and four members of the Privy Council. They were stripped of all their honors because of the dilatory manner in which they have dealt with the Tonquin affairs. One thousand five hundred miners of the West Moreland and Pennsylvania Gas Coal Companies, at Irwin Station, Pa., went out on a strike. THE Secretary of the Interior has decided that the affidavit required of homestead applicants under section 2,294, revised statutes made by a man before Judges of Probate in Dakota, such officers being under the Territorial code ex-officio clerks of their own courts. BUSINESS failures for the past week in the United States were 175, Canada, 29, compared with 217 the previous week. THE Dutch authorities have blockaded the Acheene coast to compel the release of the ship's crew captured some time ago. THE work of recovering the bodies of the miners killed and buried in the Pocahontas mines was being pushed forward rapidly. Out of sixteen bodies recovered only six were identified. THE wreck on the Little Miami division of the Pan Handle Road near Dayton, O., was a complete affair in its way, and the wonder is that so few were killed. It was believed that some miscreant removed a rail with the purpose of throwing the whole train into the river. A COW BOY named Mitch Marcy killed Juan B. Patron in a saloon at Puerto De Luna, N. M., recently. The murderer was captured. Patron was Speaker of the House in 1878. He was a wealthy and influential man. No provocation. GAMBLERS of Buffalo, N. Y., have been accused of attempting to bribe the Grand Jury.

A TRIAL of Thomas Samon, of Laconia, N. H., for the murder of Mrs. Ford, James Ruddy and Ruddy's fourteen months' old son last fall, has ended, and Samon was sentenced to be hanged April 17, 1883. FOURTEEN prisoners emptied themselves out of the Des Moines, Iowa, jail one night recently. THE vapor stove manufacturers of the country have formed a combination for the purpose of holding up prices. A FIGHT occurred between a gang of sixty Italians and an equal number of Irish laborers on the Canada Southern Railway, at St. Thomas, Ont. It was caused by the Irish objecting to the employment of Italians. The police, with the assistance of citizens, succeeded in stopping the fight after several on both sides had been severely wounded. ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. SANBOR & MANN, shoe manufacturers of Stoneham, Mass., have posted notices discharging their employes because they resisted a cut down in wages. THE ship Mercury, from Port Townsend, reports that she passed Pictouin Island and reported one hundred and five persons on the island—fifty-two males and fifty-three females. She took their mail—some twenty-five letters for different parts of the world. THE Gazette says the Pope is preparing a strong eulogical letter against the order of Free Masons and other secret societies. THE Senate was not in session on the 12th. In the House a bill was reported by Mr. Green, from the Committee on Agriculture, for the relief of fruit growers, and to encourage the cultivation of fruit. It allows fruit growers to manufacture brandy from the product of their orchards without payment of tax. Resolutions of respect were passed in memory of the late Thomas H. Herndon, Representative from Alabama. EIGHT prisoners made a desperate attempt to escape at Gainville, Ark., recently. They knocked down the jailer and got out, and procured firearms. A desperate battle then took place with citizens, in which a burglar named Breckman was killed and three other prisoners were wounded. The remainder escaped to the cypress swamps. An attempt at jail breaking at Milwaukee was frustrated by the jailer thrusting in a bolt after he had been nearly blinded by the prisoners throwing ashes in his eyes. THE published conditions of peace between France and China, which Patender, the French Minister, was charged to offer at Peking, were that China shall accept a limited French protectorate over Tonquin. There was no demand for indemnity mentioned. GEORGE A. LETTS died recently at Providence, R. I., of gangrene and pyæmia, after an illness of two weeks, aged sixty-eight. Since 1758 he had been President of the Providence & Worcester Railroad. THE South Warham Nail Works at Boston has resumed work. The Parkes mills will resume shortly. A CAYENNE at the Excelsior Colliery at Shamokin, Pa., killed Thomas Harper and fatally injured Frank Gleschick. HENRY'S Bank at Mineral Point, Wis., closed its doors the other morning. The county funds were deposited in the bank. THE United States dispatch boat Dolphin, built at Roach's yard, was successfully launched. BOATS from the flag ship Tennessee were watching the island and lighthouse at Key West. The steamer Laurel was cruising about the entrance of the harbor to intercept any expedition to Cuba.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Statement of Post-Office Revenues—More Pension—Grand Army Camp Fire—Opposition to the Postal Telegraph. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has prepared the following statement of revenues of the Post-office Department for the present fiscal year. Returns for the first and second quarters are complete. The figures for the third quarter are based upon the returns from offices returning about one-half the total postal revenue, and the estimate for the last quarter is based upon the returns of the preceding quarters:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Gross postal receipts for the quarter ending September 30, 1882, and Estimated gross revenue for the quarter ending June 30, 1883.

Representative Warner reported from the Committee on Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay a bill providing that every person specified in the pension laws who served for a period of three months or more who has an honorable discharge and is not receiving a pension, or a greater pension than that provided by the bill, and who is now disabled by reason of wound, injury or disease, which there is reason to believe originated in the service, shall be entitled to receive a pension during the continuance of the disability, at the rate proportionate to the amount of his pension as provided in the bill. The bill further provides that dependent parents shall only show by competent evidence they are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or contributions of others not legally bound for their support.

A special camp fire of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, was held in the Masonic Temple last night in commemoration of the operations against Vicksburg. General Joseph R. Hawley presided, and all the posts of the Grand Army in the city were represented in the assemblage, which numbered about 1,200 or 1,500 persons. Among the guests present and who had seats upon the platform were President Arthur, General Grant, Secretary Lincoln, Generals Logan, VanVliet, Vernon, Raum, Doubleday, William McKee, Dunn, Dudley and Hazen; Representative McKinley, Judge Lawrence and others. General Grant, walking with the aid of a crutch, entered the hall at the head of the invited guests. He was greeted with the wildest applause, the assembly rising and sending forth cheer after cheer, and continuing the ovation until the President had taken his place on the platform.

NORVIN GREEN. Norvin Green made an argument before the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads in opposition to the Postal Telegraph. If, however, the Government is determined to enter into the business, he thought it ought to buy existing lines and manage and work them exclusively in its own way. He also said if the Senate committee bill became a law the Western Union company would not become a bidder for the contract for which that measure makes provision, but that if the rates originally proposed in the Hubbard bill, 25, 50 and 75 cents, should be adopted then the Western Union would bid.

FOREST FIRES.

Several Counties in Georgia Devastated by Fire and Storm. ATLANTA, GA., April 14.—Details from Taylor, Webster, Sumter, Jefferson, Glascock and other sandy counties of Georgia, of recent forest fires, present a harrowing picture of destruction. Great tracts of these counties were in preparation for truck planting, farmers having spent the last six weeks on that work. Much new ground had also been cleared, upon which fires were burning in brush-heaps. The wind came from the southwest, traveling northeast. It increased in force until farmers in the fields, blinded with sand and unable to see, retired to their houses for protection. Then they awoke to a new danger. The winds had fanned the flames of the brush-heaps and scattered them in all directions. The fencing of pine quickly caught, and long streams of crackling flames could be seen all along the course of the fences. When the fences were consumed the dry stubble and dried vegetation of the past year caught, and the fire slowly eats its way closer and closer to the houses, making escape with even life miraculous. Women and children were crouching with faces to earth, and by fighting back the fire from the edges kept a spot clear upon which it was possible to stand until the fire had passed over. Houses caught and were swept away, not even an article of furniture being saved. In Dooley County eight residences were burned and the loss in fences, etc., destroyed can not be less than \$12,000. In Taylor County the loss is about \$10,000. In Sumter County, \$8,000. In Webster County, \$5,000. In Jefferson County, \$10,000. The greatest loss, perhaps, was suffered in Glascock County. The path of the fire took in the town of Gibson, and it was only a heroic work that two hundred men fought the fire back. The loss is, perhaps, \$30,000. Since the fire has passed over the land has been discovered that huge sand-drifts, blown about by the winds, have covered the ground which had been prepared for planting, rendering a renewal of work necessary.

The Zons Libra.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., April 14.—It has been definitely learned from official sources that the Zons Libra, or Free-Trade Belt, is a fixed fact. Business men on both sides of the river have been working with this project for the last fifteen years, and the news is hailed with satisfaction. A telegram from the officials of the City of Mexico, to Senator Hurtado, Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass, Tex., U. S., says it goes into operation on May 1, and is bounded by the city limits of Piedras Negras. It will have the effect of establishing a large wholesale warehouse at Eagle Pass. Retail trade may be injured temporarily, but to no great extent, and has manifest advantages of the system will be felt by all capitalists.

Arrested on Suspicion.

DAYTON, April 14.—Michaels, who was arrested here Friday on suspicion of being the wrecker of the Pan Handle express last Thursday night was identified by Conductor Pierson who had charge of the wrecked train, as a tramp he had put off only a few days before. Measurements of his feet also correspond with the tracks in the mud about the jail house. Michaels admits that he is a tramp, and that he was in the vicinity of the wreck on Thursday, but claims innocence. There is a strong feeling against him but so far the evidence is merely circumstantial. The remains of engineer Thomas were interred here yesterday. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the city.

ABOUT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, makes an Argument Before the Senate Committee in Favor of Cheap Newspaper Postage. WASHINGTON, April 9.—Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune made an argument before the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads in favor of a reduction of the present pound rates of postage on newspapers issued from the office of publication. The present law was, he said, an occasion of laying oppressive tax upon publishers. It was enacted in 1874 and fixed the rate of postage on papers issued from the office of publication at two cents per pound, which rate it made payable at the office of publication. Before the enactment of this law the postage of this class of mail matter was collected at the office of delivery, from the subscribers. In the cases of hundreds of newspapers, daily newspapers and some weeklies, that do not make any profits, the publishers have, as a matter of fact, to borrow money to pay that postage. The postage, at present rates, amounts on a single newspaper the size of the New York Herald, Times or Tribune, Chicago Tribune, or any seven-column paper, to \$1 or 1.50 per year, according to the number of supplements that may be issued. It is taken out of the pockets of the publisher and in a majority of cases represents all the profit a paper makes. It is also a very severe tax on agricultural and religious newspapers. Mr. Medill said when this law was passed, it was also enacted that country papers should be allowed travel through the mails free of postage within the county in which they are published. This law was unfair, he said, helped newspapers published in the county seats in large counties like Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and St. Lawrence in New York, but did not benefit the newspapers printed in corners of counties, or margins of counties, a large portion of whose circulation is in counties other than that in which they are published. He said the press generally did not think it fair that in order to make up the deficiency caused by carrying Government matter free and country papers free in the county of publication, they should be compelled to bear the burden of the present rate, especially when the Government is in receipt of millions of surplus revenues, which are such a trouble to Congress. Neither did they think the Post-office Department would lose much revenue by the proposed reduction of rates to one cent a pound. He pointed out that at present the express companies carried the bulk of this class of matter for a short distance of 200 or 300 miles because they carried it a shade cheaper than the Government. The Government, he said, was doing the lean part of the business—the long distance hauling—while the express company had the fat part of the business. If the rates charged by the Government were cut down to \$1 per 100 pounds he thought pretty nearly all the newspapers would be carried in the mails.

A Kansas Killing.

JUNCTION CITY, KAN., April 8.—On Day Creek, twelve miles from town, Monday noon, Tim O'Connor was shot and instantly killed by Ernest Allen. In the morning O'Connor and his brother Mike drove in a wagon to Bluffs, in an unusual round, and crossed an acre piece of ground belonging to School District No. 27. They were warned by some parties not to cross the school house ground, and when they were determined to do so attempts to get them out of the wagon for the purpose of fight were made. Upon returning home they found strands of wire stretched along the line of the school house road. Five men, three Allens and two Breens, were waiting for them with shot guns and revolvers. Mike O'Connor cut the wire and two revolver shots were fired at him without effect. Ernest Allen then fired at Jim, killing him instantly. Another revolver was fired without effect at Mike, who rushed with an axe at Breen and chopped his head so that his life was despaired of. A shotgun was then broken all to pieces over Mike's head. O'Connors and Breens are old settlers, between whom there has been a long-standing feud. The Allens are English and have been on the creek but a short time. All parties are in jail.

The People Greatly to Blame.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 9.—Judge William Connor, in a published letter regarding the laxity of the Iowa criminal laws, as well as their enforcement, says: "If we are going to blame anyone here in Iowa for this state of things, the people themselves must assume a pretty large share. They send to the Legislature lawyers, many of whom make a living by defending criminals. These men, composing the entire membership of the Judiciary committee, prevent any reform in criminal procedure. They sign petitions to pardon criminals regardless of the merits of the case, and help to set free the few who are so un lucky as to get convicted. They make no demand upon the Legislature for reform in this direction, although they sign numerous petitions for the pardon of two or three murderers." The judge urges that District Judges should have longer terms, larger powers, better pay, and that defendants' privileges should be curtailed.

Surrendered.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 9.—Detective O'Connor returned to St. Paul with Keenan, the defaulting Treasurer of Jackson county, O., whom he arrested on Saturday on a farm, where he was working under the name of Reed, between Blue Grass and Wolcott, Ia. Keenan came to St. Paul without requisition papers, saying that he knew his arrest would come sooner or later. The prisoner was placed in the county jail pending the arrival of officers from Cincinnati, they having telegraphed that they were coming with a requisition from Governor Hoard. Keenan declined to make any statement on the train. However, he told O'Connor that the amount he was alleged to have embezzled, \$30,000, was too large, and that he was only short \$15,000.

Wants a Controlling Interest.

CHICAGO, April 9.—It is said that negotiations are pending between Jay Gould and General Palmer, of the Mexican National, for the purchase of a controlling interest, in order to extend the southwestern system to the City of Mexico. It is said that Gould proposes by this move to forestall his rival, the Texas & St. Louis, from securing a foothold in Mexico. The latter road runs to Gatesville, Tex., and it has been an open secret that an extension was contemplated to Laredo, with a view to securing entrance into the City of Mexico over the Mexican National. The Texas & St. Louis has a running arrangement into Chicago over the Illinois Central, and the Gould system enters Chicago by the Wabash.

OF SOME INTEREST.

The Winter Wheat Showing of the Country Makes an Argument for Foreign Relations. WASHINGTON, April 12.—April returns to the Department of Agriculture make the winter wheat area about 37,600,000 acres. This is nearly the breadth of some of the previous crops, of which between five and six per cent was subsequently plowed, leaving 26,400,000 acres to be harvested. Comparing with the area harvested the present breadth is an increase of five per cent. The present area is greater than that of the census year by more than 2,000,000 acres. The increase is about 1,500,000 acres on the Pacific Coast and nearly 75,000 acres in the Southern States. There is a small increase in the Middle States and a slight decrease in the Ohio basin. The condition of wheat averages 65 per cent, representing a full stand of unimpaired vitality and a medium growth. In April, 1883, the average was 80 and 85; the April average of the large crop in 1882 was 1.04. The State averages are as follows: Connecticut, 100; New York, 97; New Jersey, 95; Pennsylvania, 90; Delaware, 90; Maryland, 89; Virginia, 91; North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 91; Alabama, 88; Mississippi, 92; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 81; Tennessee, 98; West Virginia, 100; Kentucky, 98; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 94; Indiana, 92; Illinois, 82; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 101; California, 101; Oregon, 102. In Michigan, New York and Connecticut the fields were protected with snow on the 1st of April, in some places a foot in depth. The subsequent condition will depend on the weather of April. No serious winter killing is reported except in Alabama, on low and wet areas. The same injury is reported throughout the entire breadth. The superior condition of drilled wheat is attested almost without exception. The area of wheat nearly the same as last year, the average being ninety-nine per cent. The condition averages ninety-seven per cent. The report also gives the statement of farm animals, estimated losses the past year and estimated proportion of high grade animals, and the money value of improvement by breeders in the several States.

AMERICAN RELATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported adversely and recommended indefinite postponement of two bills introduced by Senator Cockrell to provide for the appointment of a commission to visit the principal countries of Central and South America for the purpose of collecting information looking to the extension of American trade and commerce in that direction, and one bill introduced by Senator Sherman authorizing the President to extend invitations to the Governments of the Republics of Mexico, Central America and South America, and of the Empire of Brazil, to send delegates to a convention at Washington to consider questions relating to reciprocal commercial relations, etc. In the place of these bills they reported an amendment to the existing diplomatic bill, which provides that \$100,000 should be appropriated to enable the President to compensate a commission to be appointed to examine and report on the relations of the United States with the several countries of Central and South America, and upon the best modes of securing intimate national and commercial relations with them and the United States, a considerable sum to pay the expenses of such a commission, should it be deemed advisable for it, or any member of it, to visit any of said countries, and also to enable him to compensate the delegates of the United States to a Congress of these States to be held at Washington.

The Mexican Stamp Tax.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—A special from the City of Mexico states that the feeling against the recently enacted stamp tax is still very bitter and the situation critical. Business is suspended in many parts of the republic and merchants are generally assuming a very determined attitude. It is reported that the Government intends to declare the acts of merchants in closing their stores revolutionary; that their licenses be revoked, and that they be compelled to pay heavily for the privilege of reopening their stores. On the other hand it is stated that the Mexican Senate has passed a bill repealing the stamp act, but the Government is not sympathetic with this move. It is very doubtful whether the bill will finally pass. A dispatch from Matamoros says the condition of the affairs of the Government is deplorable, charges financial rottenness and intimates revolution if a greatly better shape of things is not speedily brought about. The States Zaca, enters a contest, \$200,000 of the Larrea Gallardo Railroad, from the Mexican Central, through Villa Ordego, El Grande and Nieve, to Lamberter. The first new Pullman of the Mexican Central has arrived by special train, with General Manager Robinson and family. The first express begins running through next Thursday, reaching here at nine in the evening. It will carry daily mails.

Recovering Bodies.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 12.—After everything was got in readiness at Lynchburg Thursday evening, a police force was placed on guard at the entrance to the mines in order to keep back the crowd which had been attracted by the notice posted that bodies were to be recovered. Mining Engineer Moody, in charge of the recovering party, enters a contest to meet the situation of affairs. When they emerged from the mines they announced that the damage was less than had been supposed, and that little trouble would be experienced in recovering the bodies of the victims. Two bodies were recovered Thursday, horribly mutilated—those of Boone Maxwell, a white boy, and Jim Crim, a negro. The work was resumed Friday. A still larger crowd congregated at the entrance, and ropes were stretched to prevent too near an approach. The crowd, however, observed proper decorum and there was no undue excitement. A spirit of great sympathy seemed to pervade the assembly. The bodies as recovered were placed in boxes inside the mine, and several brought out together on a pole car. A number of miners well acquainted with the victims were placed at the entrance for the purpose of identifying the bodies, but of sixteen recovered so far only six were identified.

Another Railroad to Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, April 11.—The Erie, Four and Ohio & Mississippi having both announced that arrangements had been made for running through cars from Cincinnati to Kansas City, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton now comes to the front with another through route. An official of the road said that the route was not a paper one, but that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton would put on through cars from Cincinnati to Kansas City this spring to a certain extent. The route will be to Indianapolis, then over the Indiana, Bloomington & Western to Bloomington, and from that point over the Chicago & Alton. The car which will leave Cincinnati at 6:45 p. m. will reach Kansas City the next evening at 7:07.