CALVERT, : :

Compiled from Latest Dispatches.

THE NEWS.

Congressional,

Brills were passed in the Senate on the 13th: To provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas; to amend the articles ami Indians in Kansas; to amend the articles of war imp s ng a limitation of two years from the date of entist nent a rainst prosecutions for desert on; to pr vide for the disposition of Fort Lerned military r servation, Kansas, restoring hards to settlement and cultivation; to prom se the efficiency of the Navy. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Ingails, to adjust the claims of the confederated Peoria Indians of Kansas; by Mr. Hill, to provide suitable agricultural lends for the Sauhern Ute Indians; by Mr. Prumb, to regulate pr motions in the army and increase its efficiency. In the House the Supplemental Census bill, making, available the appropriation for pay of census Honse the Supplemental Census bill, making available the appropr ation for pay of census employes, was passed. A resolution was adopted calling for information concerning the perils of Am rican Missionaries in Persia, etc. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Herndon, proposing a Constitutional amendment limiting the number of Members of the House to 125; by Mr. Payson, prohibiting a polygamist or bigamist from voting or holding office in the Territories; by Mr. Ellis, for a ship canal to connect Lake Ponchartrain and the Mississippi River; by Mr. Carlisle, to reduce the tax on whisky to fifty cents; by Mr. West, to ald in execting monuments on Revolutionary battle-fields; by Mr. Warner, to abolish National Banks. Mr. Anderson (Kan.), from the Osmiluse on Agriculture, reported a bill enlarging the powers of the Department of Agr culture. Mr. Hatch (Mo.), from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among an ma.s. among an ma.a.

In the Senate on the 14th a motion by Mr. Edmunds to take up the anti-Polygamy bill out of its regular order was defeated-21 to 29-but the motion subsequently prevalled, and the bill was taken up and laid over as the next business in order after Mr. Call should have, on the Eth, finished his remarks on the Pension-arrears resolution. Mr. Call introduced a bill to exempt vessels of less than twenty-five tons on inland waters of the United twenty-five tons on inland waters of the United States, and not carrying passengers, from inspection and license. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution requesting the President to bring to the attention of the Government of Nicaragua the necessary of arranging for the final settlement of all unadjusted claims existing between the United States and Nicaragua. In the House Mr. Willetts reported a bill to prevent polygamists from helding civil office in the Territories or serving as delegates in Congress. Mr. Orth made an adverse report on the resolution calling on the Attorney-General for an opinion as to the suspension of the writ of hab as corpus in Great Britain. The Apportionment bill was taken up, and Mr. Oates argued in favor of fixing the number of Representatives at 250.

On the 15th Mr. Jackson introduced in the Senute a bill appropriating \$150,000 to make good the loss susta ned at the hands of Federal troops, in 1864, by the Methodist Book-house at Nashville. A resolution was passed to provide messengers for seven leading committees at \$1.400 per year. The anti-Polygamy bill was delasted for some time, but no action taken. Mr. Call spoke in support of his amendment to the Panaconarrane resolution Academia to the Pension-arrears resolution, declaring in favor of pensions to survivors of Indian wars prior to 1846. In the House discussions upon the Apportionment bill secupied the entire

In the Senate on the 16th a communication received from the Bouretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation of \$5,-000,000 for the exploration of Alaska. The bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust certain claims of Postmasters from loss by burgiars, fire and other unavoidable casualties burgiars, fire and other unavoidable casualties was reported favorably. The anti-Polygamy bill was then taken up, and after debate it was passed by a unanimous vote. The bill as passed makes polygamy a penal offense, dispossesses the polygamist office-holder and disfranchises the polygamist voter.... In the House bills were reported favorably: By Mr. Burrows, to admit Dakota as a State; by Mr. Hooker, to provide additional training schools for Indian youth; by Mr. Dunnell, to fix the term of Internal Revenue Collectors at four years. The Apportionment bill was then taken up, and a resolution was passed that the basis of division shall be that used in the Porty-Sixth Congress. Mr. Anderson's amendment, fixing the tetal membership of the House for the next ten years at 325, was then passed—162 to 194. The Senzte bill granting a pension of \$5,000 to Mrs. Garfield was passed.

Domestic.

THE citizens of Greenwood, Steuben County, N. Y., have resisted the sale of property to pay interest on railroad bonds, and Governor Corsell on the 14th declared the township in a state of insurrection, and warned the people to desist from unlawful acts.

THE propeller Wisconsin, of the Goodrich Fransportation Company, was wrecked at Grand Haven, Mich., on the 14th. No lives were lost.

FLOODS in the rivers tributary to the Mis. sissippi are greatly endangering the levees of that river. At Delta, Miss., on the 14th a crevasse 400 feet long was reported.

A FIRE at Troy, (N. Y.), on the 14th destroyed Gardner's laundry, with 25,000 dozen collars and cuffs.

ONE Smeal, a colored man living near Athens, Ga., being suspected of stealing a horse, was whipped by a mob on the 14th until he confessed, and he was then hanged.

THE second trial of Johnny Lamb for the murder of Officer Race, in Chicago, resulted on the 14th in an acquittal. On the first trial he was convicted and sentenced to be hung. Lamb had been in jail over three years.

REV. GEORGE C. MILN, pastor of Unity (Unitarian) Church of Chicago, having in a recent sermon disavowed his belief in a personal God, the efficacy of prayer and the immortality of the soul, the Church Society held a meeting on the evening of the 13th and adopted a resolution-118 to 38-instructing the Trustees of the church to at once give Mr. Miln a notice in writing that his connection with Unity Church, as its pastor, is to terminate at the expiration of three months from the delivery of the notice to him. Mr. Miln demanded that the Trustees should be instructed to furnish him with specific reasons for dismissing him from the pastorate, but this the meeting declined to do, saying that after mature deliberation they had determined that the reasons were sufficient.

SECRETARY HUNT on the 15th brought about a conference at his office of the Naval Committees of the Senate and House, three Admirals, and other officers of distinction. Chairman Harris, of the House Committee, urged the immediate construction of seven vessels, at a cost of \$10,000,000, two of them to be of the largest and fastest type. Admiral Porter gave a hearty indorsement to the

ONE man was killed and several received serious injuries by a railroad collision at Akron, O., on the 15th.

A TRAGIC death is reported from Osnaburg. Stark County, O. A telegraph operator named Lincoln Murphy, aged twenty-one years, boastfully bared his breast and invited Daniel Rice to strike him. Rice did so, and soon after Murphy sank to the ground and died.

A stree half a mile square has fallen from the peak of Bald Mountain, in North Carolinato the fertile valley below.

THE report of the State Secretary of Internal Affairs shows that there are 1,173,769 taxables in Pennsylvania; value of taxable real. estate property last year, \$1,540,698,278. There was \$108,610,524 worth of property exempt.

THREE students of Williston Seminary Easthampton, Mass., were recently suspended for hazing, and the two upper classes refuse to attend recitations until the suspended students are rejustated.

JACON GESSERT, lately Superintendent of Police st Cincinnati, killed himse f with a revolver on the 15th, leaving a wife and nine

THE report of the Commission on the cattle plague, which was sent to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 15th, showed that no lung disease existed in the Western centers of live-stock traffic.

THE steamship Bahama was lost on the 10th on her trip from Porto Rico to New York. Twenty-five persons were drowned, and thirteen escaped in a small boat and were picked up and brought to New York on the 15th by

the Glenmorag. THE town of Columbia, Tex., on the 15th was inundated from the Brazos River. The inhabitants had gathered in the churches and were supplied with food by boats.

FAILURES were announced in Chicago on the 15th of H. O. Kenyon & Co., a Board of Trade firm, for \$250,000, and J. A. Dix & Co., fish merchants, for \$20,000.

ROBINSON, Kan., had a \$75,000 fire on the 16th which destroyed the business portion of the town, including two hotels, the Masonie and Odd Fellows' Halls, the Post-office and a

AT Macon, Mo., on the 16th, the City Sav. ings Bank and the Farmers' and Traders' Bank suspended payment.

SINCE the decision of the New York Courts against the immigrant head-money law, the steamship companies have withdrawn their offer to pay fifty cents for each passenger landed, and the Commissioners of Castle Garden are left without adequate funds to sup port the immigrant institutions.

Accounts to the estimates of the Depart. ment of Agriculture, the cereal products of 1881 will show a reduction of twenty-four per cent. as compared with 1880. The total value in 1881 is estimated at \$1,465,000,000, against \$1,361,000,000 in 1880.

THERE were 31,713 arrests made by the

police of Chicago last year. NIAGARA RIVER, just below the Falls, could boast on the 16th of the largest ice-bridge ever known there. It was over a mile long, extending from the Horseshoe Falls to a point below the swift drift.

A rew days ago the County Treasurer at Detroit was robbed of \$770 by a sneak-thief and his confederate.

AT Brooklyn, N. Y., by the explosion on the 16th of two boilers at Jewell's mills, adjoining Fulton Ferry, one man was killed and several

A FIRE in Louisville on the 16th destroyed over a hundred thousand dollars worth of

It was announced on the 16th that negotiations were pending in New York City for the consolidation of the American and United States Express Companies.

THE Military Acudemy at Chester, Pa., conducted by Colonel Hyatt, was destroyed by fire on the 16th. Loss, \$125,000.

On the 16th Enos Sylvester, of Providence, R. I., had an "inspiration" which told him to offer up his six-year-old boy as a burnt-offering to the Lord. Neighbors interfered in time to prevent the consummation of the sacrifice.

Personal and Political.

COLONEL RUCKER, the father-in-law of General Sheridan, has been confirmed by the Senate as Quartermaster-General in place of Meiggs, retired.

JOHN C. NEW of Indiana, was appointed Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury on the

GENERAL CARR was released from arrest on the 14th, President Arthur declining to order a court-martial on the charges preferred by General Willcox in Arizona.

AUNT JUDY POWELL (colored) died in Pittsburgh, Pa., a few days ago at the alleged age of 113 years. She remembered leading events | Ities about \$300,000. of the Revolutionary War, and saw General Washington just after the Yorktown surren-

Ex-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY, of Yale Colleges who passed his eightieth year on the 15th, was presented by sixty professors with a gold medal, in recognition of faithful service

for balf a century. JOHN E. McDonovou, the actor, died of star. vation in Philadelphia on the 15th, cancer in his throat making him unable to take nour.

ishment. MRS. E. T. WESTON, of Peterboro, N. H., in excellent health and with unimpaired faculties, celebrated on the 15th her 104th birth-

THE Chinese professor at Harvard University died at Cambridge a few days ago of pneumonia.

THE death of Bishop Wightman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is an-

A LATE Washington dispatch reports Mr. Scoville as hard at work on his bill of exceptally. The building was used for the manu. tions in the Guiteau case. The argument be- facture of dynamite. fore the Court in bane will be made in April-THE New York Assembly elected E. M. Johnson, Republican, for Clerk on the 15th. The Tammany members supported him.

GENERAL F. A. WALKER, President of the arraigned in the Municipal Court in Boston the other day and fined one dollar for not removing snow from the sidewalk in front of the school.

had reached \$42,000 on the 15th, and only \$8,-000 more was required.

It is stated that Mrs. Scoville, the sister of Guiteau, has written a long and earnest letter to Mrs. Garfield, asking her to intercede to save his life.

CHARLES STANFORD has been nominated by the Republicans for the New York Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Webster Wagner in the Spuyten Duyvil disaster.

REV. Dr. HANSEN, of Philadelphia, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Chicago.

ABOUT twenty years ago the Wisconsin Legislature abolished capital punishment. On the 16th a bill passed the Senate providing for its restoration.

THE National House of Representatives has passed the bill granting a pension of \$5,000 to Mrs. Garfield.

Tickers to represent the full capacity of the hall of the House of Representatives have already been issued for the Garfield memorial services, and requests continue to pour in from every part of the Union.

Foreign.

A Jewish family, consisting of a mother, daughter aged seventeen and a son aged fourteen, were massacred by peasants in the District of Ananieff on the 13th.

A PANIC prevailed in the Madrid stock markets on the 13th and 14th. There was a

similar paule at Barcelona. ALBERT D. SHAW, United States Consul at Manchester, reported on the 15th that the practice of placing sand in bales of cotton was being extensively carried on at American ports, to the serious injury of the trade. Frauds of this nature already discovered aggregated \$500,000.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has served notice upon all tenants of church property, who are engaged in the liquor traffic, to stop it or get out.

A CONSPIRACY has been discovered at Cairo to replace the ex-Khedive.

An Alexandria (Egypt) dispatch of the 15th says a detachment of Yemen rebels was advancing upon Mecca, via Saadeh, to proclaim there the spiritual deposition of the Sultan of Turkey and the restoration of the Arabian Caliphate.

A LATE St. Petersburg dispatch said General Skobeleff had announced his intention to join the Herzegovinians in the war with Aus-

THE British Admiralty office has informed the Royal Geographical Society that it will contribute \$25,000 toward the expense of a private Arctic expedition for the relief of Leigh Smith.

A concession for a railway from Teheran to Resht, to run for sixty years, has been granted by the Shah of Persia to a French

AT Edinburgh, Scotland, two boxes containing infernal machines were delivered to two different addresses on the 15th, and upon being opened injured eight persons.

FIVE baronies in the county of Roscommon, and twelve in the county of Waterford, Ireland, have been declared under martial law. By an explosion in a colliery at Trimdon Grange, Durham, Eng., on the 16th, 120 mi

ners were entombed. Thirty had been res. cued, but it was feared that the others could not be reached in time to save their lives. On the 16th Russian Jews near Kichinef were attacked by peasants, ten of the former

being nearly beaten to death. At Odessa, petroleum was poured on a Hebrew's head and set on fire. THE Egyptian Ministers on the 16th de. cided upon the total abolition of slavery, and

to enforce it Kader Pasha was appointed Gov. ernor of the Soudan, and a special department will be created at Cairo

PFEISTER BROS., of Munich, failed on the 16th, with liabilities exceeding \$1,000,000. TRAVEL on the Halifax & Cape Breton Rail-

way has been altogether suspended by reason o a heavy snow-fall.

LATER NEWS.

RIVAL editors of Guadalajara, Mexico, fought a duel with pistols on the 17th, both falling dead simultaneously.

MRS. GARPIELD on the 17th acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Scoville, and authorized the statement that she cherished no malice toward Guiteau, and felt profound pity for his sister and other members of his family, but asked to be left alone with her

THE boiler of the car-works at Cartersville, Ga., exploded on the 17th with such force as to kill seven negroes and injure Superintend-

ent Lucas. THE Garfield Auditing Committee at Washington received on the 17th from Mr. Jennings, of Boston, a bill for \$5,000 for the construction of the cooling apparatus in the

White House. V. W. MACFARLANE & Co., of New York, lard refiners, suspended on the 17th. Liabil-

FLAMES broke out about midnight on the 17th in the business quarter of Haverhill, Mass., and the latest reports stated that a tract of ten acres was being devastated. The

loss promised to be several millions. JAMES G. ALLISON was hanged at Indiana; Pa., on the 17th, for the murder of his father, Robert Allison, on the 18th of June, 1880.

FORTY bodies had been recovered from the colliery at Trimdon Grange, Eng., on the 17thand it was believed that the loss of life would

A BAND of colored singers were recently denied admission to every hotel in Washington, and until after midnight did not find a

place to sleep. THE mildness of the winter in Sweden has prevented the transportation of produce, and there is great distress among the farmers.

An explosion occurred at the pyrotechnic works at Chester, Pa., on the morning of the 17th. About fifteen persons were killed and fifty others wounded, some of the latter fa-

THE number of business failures in the United States, during the seven days ended February 17, were 154.

In the United States Senate on the 17th Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to appropriate \$1, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was 775,000 for public buildings and other improvements in Louisiana. Colonel Rochester was confirmed as Paymaster-General of the army, Edward Ferguson to be Pension Agent at Milwaukee, and Marsden C. Burch to be CONTRIBUTIONS toward the establishment | District Attorney for Western Michigan. The of a Garfield professorship at Williams College | President sent in the nomination of Wake. field G. Frye, of Maine, to be Consul-General at Halifax. Adjourned to the 20th. In the House the Apportionment bill, fixing the House the Apportionment bill, fixing the number of Representatives in Congress after March 3, 1883, at 325, passed without a division. Memorials against polygamy in Utah and Jewish maltreatment in Russia were presented. Mr. Valentine reported the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which calls for \$302,480. A message from the President was presented, transmitting further documents in regard to the war in South America.

Mrs. Scoville to Mrs. Garfield.

Mrs. Scoville, sister of Guiteau, has sent the following letter to Mrs. Garfield: CHICAGO, February 12.

Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, Cleveland, O.: DEAR MADAM: Humbly I address you, trustng you will not turn a deaf ear even upon despised Guiteau's sister.

All these weary months I have patiently waited until the time should come for me to speak; when, after the verdict, which I believed would be "Not guilty, by reason of insanity," I could say without shamefacedness: "My heart bleeds for you and the sainted

My poor brother was not his own master when he fired that shot. Forgive him; look

when he fired that shot. Forgive him; look with compassion upon him and me.

I have counted the bours for the time when I could boldly say to you, as I have said from the moment when the terrible news was brought me on that dark day in July: "He was bram-sick, deluded, crazy; forgive him, even as Christ shall forgive us all."

Both our martyred President and h's fam'ly, having shown such an example of Christian fortitude and trust in the Most High as the world may well revers, led me to hope that the sense of wrong suffered would, when the truth was shown, be tempered with that mericiful forgiveness which is indeed Christ-l ke.

All these dreadful weeks of the President's suffering I prayed that the Father above us all would spare his life. Day and night my beseeching cry went up: "God save the President." I thought he could not die.

When the people of the wnole world called

dent." I thought he could not die.

When the people of the whole world called mightily unto Him to interpose in his behalf, I said: "Surely He will show forth His glory." But, alas! the t nedecest care of wife, family and freeds, the prayers of the people, could not move the Ruler of the Universe to countermand the decrees of His all-wise and mysterious Providence; acould not keep in his poor, despoiled body his grandly beautiful soul.

Despite the vigils, the tears and the prayers of his family, of the Nation, of the world, the midnight bells were tolled, the midnight cry was heard: "The President is dead."

In July, when it was reported that the suffering President was likely to recover, I wrote a letter to you stating the facts in my brother's life and every theory of this case, thinking that both yourself and the President would be glad to know that a poor crazy man had done the deed, instead of the hardened wretch he was painted. At the time it was reported the President was interested in anything regarding the dent was interested in anything regarding the terrible affair, that he even said one day: "I wonder what that poor fellow would think if he knew that I had forgiven him?" Oh! that I might know from his own wife if that were

In Heaven we know, as we are known; the sainted Garfield knows now that he "had to do it;" and I feel sure if he could speak he would say: "Forgive that deluded man, even as I forgive him; safely keep him from doing any say: "Forgive that deluded man, even as I forgive him; safely keep him from doing any

forgive him; safely keep him from doing any more harm, but forgive."

I never sent the letter. The report came almost immediately that the President was worse, and I knew you would not wish to be troubled with anything from Guiteau's sister.

I had hoped by waiting to come before you with a better showing—cindicated—so far as insanity is an excuse for crime, but my heart burns within me, and, notwithstanding that unjust verdict and barbarous sentence, I must speak. My poor brother shut away from the world for months in a tomb-like cell; not a ray of sunshine, not a blade of grass, not a tlower, of sunshine, not a blade of grass, not a flower, not a bird, not a friend to speak a kind word; who is there to speak in his behalf, if not his heart-broken sister? Did I not speak, the very

stones would cry out!
His sainted mother, the purest and noblest of women, that mother who gave her life for his, who suffered torture for seven long years because of his birth, until death made her free; that father, tender and kind, but mis-taken in his direction of the boy, would, if pos-sible, make their voices heard from beyond the grave. Even, as I verily believe, would the glorious Gartield cry out in horror at that verdict. What of that verdict? Was it ac-cording to truth, justice and mercy? Verily,

I had hoped to be able to cast myself at the feet of Judge Cox; to be able, so long as I had breath, to look up to him as the grand, the no-ble, the just Judge, who could stand as firm as the everlasting rocks for the weak and de-fenseless against the whole world. But, alas,

And that jury! God only knows how I had trusted in their honesty and steadfastness. I had watched their faces day by day, had seen their eager, absorbed, solemn interest when their eager, absorbed, solemn interest when my brother was reading his last address. When he came to the recitation of those few lines of the story: "John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching along," commencing in a low, sad melody of the song, breaking up and ending in the weird, hysterical laugh, the awful laugh, of the insane, one could feel the silence. I thought, surely it is enough; no power on earth can prevail upon those men to say that poor lunatic, without revenge, without motive except to obey what he deemed the will of God, committed a willful murder.

But they did. They must have reasoned, as some do, that it is a good thing to hang a crazy

some do, that it is a good thing to hang a crazy man, as an example to other crazy men.

Knowing him, understanding him, as I claim, better than any one else, I assert and can prove that my brother has always intended to do right and live honestly. His shortcomings have been those of an unbalanced, distracted brain, rath-er than a bad heart. His heart has ever been kind and tender as that of a woman. But he has been most unfortunate; he was neither born right, reared right, nor married right. Even with his defective organization, had he, instead of being forced into the Oneida Community, been allowed to obtain a good educa-tion, entered upon some practical business, so that his mind would not drift into vagaso that his mind would not drift into vagaries; and, most important of all, had he, when married, found in his wife a helpful, honest woman, he might have gone through life comfortably, happily, and respected to its close, as aid his father. But, alas! his mother died; father married a woman who disliked his children and woman who disliked his children, Charles, the only one needing a home them, was almost turn d away from his father's house; tender in years, weak in body and mind, no one to guide him, no one to eare for him (but mys lf, I did what I could, it was but little), the boy drifted out into the cruci world. Byerything went wrong with him, and now, with sorrow unspeakable, I look upon the wreck of what might have been

Shall the true story of Charles Guiteau's life ever be told, the world will see that he has been more sinned against than sinning. He has never smoked, or drank, or gambled, or lied, or been profane, or been in any way victous. Detectives scouring the country for months have found, what? That he did not al-ways pay his board, that he borrowed \$100 from a minister which he never returned, that he pawned a watch for \$25, that he sinned against himself, and only himself, to give an unworthy woman a legal divorce. Little did I think the time would ever come when she, the woman who could not say he had ever wronged her, would travel across the continent to swear his life away. When he dismissed the woman he had once loved, with his blessing, I was moved to tears. If ever my peor brother proved that the bleed of a gentleman flows in his veins he proved it then.

tleman flows in his veins he proved it then. Wreck though he is, I was proud of him, I cannot close this letter without one word of explanation or excuse for the strange testimony of my brother, J. W. Guiteau. I very much fear, although unintentional, that, through his determination to protect the family name from the taint of insurity, he has sacrificed his own brother. In this he has been ably sec-onded by the stepmother and her family. Veri-

ly, the poor, insene boy has been grievously sinned against. My dear madam, I write this to the widow of My dear madain, I write this to the widow of our dead President, in behalf of a man not himself in condition to realize the extent of the terrible wrong or to understand your suf-ferings or mine. Never can I rest satisfied un-til I be allowed, upon my bended knees, under the weight of this humiliation and disgrace, a few brief moments. the weight of this humiliation and disgrace, a few brief moments in which to pour forth to your mereiful heart the pleadings of one who must ever feel a sister's love for an insane, motherless boy, even though by the whole world condemned and despised. I beg you let me say to you and yours what he would say, if in his right mind: "Forgive, even as Christ shall forgive us all."

With the utmost sorrow and respect, I remain sincerely yours, FRANCES M. SCOVILLE, 552 West Monroe street.

De Long's Discoveries.

The Jeannette expedition has, notwithstanding wreck and sad disaster affecting brave men, resulted in a very great advancement of Arctic knowledge, and much of this increased geographical information is of such a practically useful nature as to afford good ground for a continuance of exploration in the remote regions of the North. Through the apparently meager statements heretofore received regarding the voyage of the lost Jeannette, and later movements of De Long and his heroic companions, very great facts are revealed which show how the meagerness is apparent rather than real. De Long was the first to demonstrate the fact that Wrangel Land is of a very limited extent northerly. He has shown the inaccuracy of the theory of the late Dr. Petermann, the distinguished German geographer, that Wrangel Land was the eastern extremity of an Arctic continent. He has discovered the existence of a vast polar ocean northeastward from the New Siberian Islands: he has first discovered at least two islands in the great ocean basin of the Aretic pole. Besides the original discovery of these islands he has proved, in his observation of a third island at the northeastward from New Slberia, the verity of the claim by Hedenstrom and Saunikov in 1810, that land ex sted there which had been seen. He has proved the ex. istence of a mighty current sweeping slowly around the earth at the north of Asia. Europe, Greenland and America, with a great b anch diverging southwesterly around the eastern promontories of Franz Josef Land. which is but an extension of Greenland; he has proved that the temperature of the high lati-tudes he attained below the Arctic pole is not incompatible with good health and comparative comfort, when suitable food and shelter are provided for explorers.

He has completely disproved the assumption

that a "paleocrystic" sea, or area of ancient and unthawable ice, exists in the high north; for, while caught amid fragments of floe ice forming an immense floating field, he drifted about in a vast, open, polar sea during considerably more than a year and a half of time, and still did not during that period sight the shores of the lonely ocean upon which he was swept and whelmed about in key arms like a waif in the dreary abyss. As the experience of Wey-precht and Payer in the Tegethoff, while caught in a vast ice floe off northwest capes of Nova Zembla and drifting about during long mouths in the sea of Franz Josef Land, proved to those unacquainted with the fact that this part of the ocean was known to be navigable by Norsemen in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth conturies, that it was a sea incrusted by ice over but a part of its surface and during a part of the year, so De Long's dreary but important voyage has proved like conditions existing away at the north of New Siberia. Moreover, the Jeannette expedition has apparently determined it to be a fact that there is no very great body of land in the extreme polar sea near Asia, and that climate conditions in the near vicinity of the Pole are more genial than further

south. Arctic shores facing the north do not produce icebergs to any considerable extent. The almost total absence of icebergs in the whal-ing seas north of Behring's Strait and in the wide expanse of the huge polar basin north of Asia lead to the belief that there may be no place farther north than Franz Josef Land for their formation and dispersal at our "top" the world. Besides these points specified, De Long has shown the case of sailing from the Lena to New Siberia. The known facts in the Jeannette's experience confirm the conclusion that Franz Josef Land divides the great polyrcircuit current, which seems to be largely de fleeted northwesterly from Wrangel Land by the shores and the shoals likely to exist near

by. No hope can be reasonably entertained that the pole can be reached mainly by land across the lonely mountain wastes and flords of that anciently known part of Greenland now known since its rediscovery as Franz Josef Land. Equally futile will prove any blind efforts to reach the pole by sea at the north of Spitzbergen. The great gulf there was explored in the thirteenth century and found to be bounded by icy, barren and dismal The fact seems to be altogether overlooked by modern navigators. Leigh Smith in his Eira voyage has demonstrated the reality of the discovery of a part of Franz Josef Land early in the eighteenth century, and since called Gillis Land. If not wrecked the Eira is probably wintering ice-locked in the gulf of Northeast Greenland, northward from Spitzbergen, or possibly in the recess of open waters not far away from Markham Sound and the other channels of Franz Josef Lan 1

explored by Payer of the Tegethoff.

It ought to be understood by Arctic navigators, and would be but from a neglect to study the earliest records of Arctic exploration and colonization thoroughly, that Franz Josef Land is not really now within a very few years first known to men. A prosperous little co ony existed there for centuries, and one of the most noted of the early historians of Northern Europe was born there. The inexplicable ignorance of our modern geographers regarding the historical geography of the Arctic regions seems as general as it is surprisug.

The voyage of the Jeannette has not only resulted in the important direct discoveries as indicated, but besides largely increasing the general interest in northern exploration has ed, through the expeditions for the aid of De Long and his companions, to a tolerably com-plete knowledge of Wrangel Land and the ocean heretofore little known in its immediate vicinity. Mr. Bennett's unsurpassed enterprise and grand munificence will bear good fruit not only for the cause of science, but for commerce and the whaling interest .- Boston

A Conductor's Practical Joke.

A few days ago a promising young merchant of Butte left for a visit to San Francisco, and by a happy coincidence met a lady on the train who was going a few miles down the road to see her mother. Being slightly acquainted they became engaged in conversation, and soon afterward fell into blissful slumber, the lady on one seat and the gentleman on the other. On the train was a Sheriff, who happened to have with him a pair of handcuffs, and the conductor of the train being well acquainted with the travelers above mentioned proposed to the officer to play a practical joke on the innocent slumberers. Assent was given, and the conductor, taking the hand-

cuffs, cautionsly approached the unconscious pair and attached their listless arms by the official jeweiry. He then raised a racket, and the sleepers awoke with a start, only to find that in their sleeping innocence they had been joined together, and that no man without a key could part them asunder.

They all joined merrily in the laugh, and though the gentleman gallantly avowed his cap-tivity a most pleasant one, the lady had lmost arrived at her destination, and asked for a separation. Then and there the trouble arose. The Sheriff had lost the key, and the situation, which had before been regarded as a right merrily conceited jest, grew embarrassing in the extreme. The key ould not be found, and at the next station the conductor was obliged to procure a file and go through the tedious process of filing the wristlets so that the travelers could proceed on their separate ways rejoicing. The conductor states that the next time he plays a practical joke he will rigorously avoid the gentle handcuff.-Mon-