

OVER THE STATE.

**SUGGESTIONS TO FARMERS.**—As we are constantly receiving inquiries from parties desiring to know our opinion as to the future prices of the different cereals, and prospective demand for each, and what will likely be the most remunerative kind to plant in the coming season, etc., we take this means of not only answering these inquiries, but also of giving our ideas to all who may be interested in such matters, which, of course, are of very great importance directly or indirectly to nearly all branches of trade.

The present low price of wheat will no doubt have a tendency to reduce the acreage planted of this grain quite materially for 1886. Then if there results a partial failure in Europe, and also in sections of this country, quite an advance of present prices would ensue. The demand for wheat is not only increasing, but it is also being nearly all exported or consumed at home before the next crop comes to market. The noted wheat prophets predict an early spring very favorable for the planting of wheat, oats, barley and rye; a late frost, the injurious results of which cannot be foretold; and the indications for summer, unfavorable for maturing corn. We do not think it wise to stake our fortunes on scientific predictions, although usually they may hit the mark.

What to plant is certainly with farmers the great and all absorbing question of the season, as the season is fast approaching. Taking everything into consideration we advise as follows: That 50 per cent of the tillable soil be planted with corn, 25 per cent with wheat, 25 per cent with oats, barley and rye. We do not advise the raising of flax, as an overproduction of present season would cause a fall in price being quite limited, and the indications for lower prices on this product. We think a general increase in the production of oats, rye and barley quite safe. The wise farmer will plant more or less of all kinds of grain. It is reasonable to suppose that fair prices will be obtained for some kinds, if not for all.

As this open letter will likely be read by a large number of our thinking farmers, grain dealers and business men, and as you all may wonder at the present low prices of corn compared with last year, especially since seaboard prices have been and are still ruling at \$1.20, or some such grades, as last season, we will take this opportunity of giving the reasons for the difference, which are these: The freight on corn from Chicago and all Mississippi river points to seaboard is 10 to 13 cents per 100 higher than last season, and the difference in the value of our corn, and that of the inferior quality is at least 2 cents per bushel, on the average, less, together, makes the corn worth about 8 cents per bushel less at the initial point than last season.

Hoping these suggestions may be of some benefit, we are, very respectfully,  
HIMENBAUER & MENHAM,  
March 4, 1886.

**UNDER DEEP WATER.**—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Lorena George, daughter of E. B. George, a gardener who lives at No. 821 North Eleventh street, left her home with horse and buggy to go some two and a half miles southwest of town to the home of her uncle, Isaac George, on an errand. After that hour she was never seen alive, so far as can be learned. About 3 o'clock a gentleman passing over the bridge on Salt Creek in the vicinity of the brickyard southwest of town, noticed the head of a horse above the water just below the bridge and an upturned buggy near. He procured assistance promptly and in a few moments had the horse out of his dangerous predicament. Word of the accident was brought to town and as soon as it was known that Miss George had been driving the horse, Marshal Beach and Officer Post started for the place named to search for her, as her family feared something terrible had befallen her. When they arrived at the place they found a number of men who had preceded them. After looking up and down the creek for some distance they found the unfortunate woman who was found some forty rods below the bridge and the point where the horse was discovered. The body was floating upon the top of the water, but no attempt at resuscitation was made as it had been in the water for more than an hour. The young lady was thickly clad and it is believed that this fact helped to keep her above water.

A reporter visited the home of Miss George after the report of her drowning was brought to the city, where he found her mother and two sisters and a number of lady relatives and friends all anxiously awaiting further news from the body gone in search. As soon as the body was recovered a messenger was sent in, and in a little time the corpse followed. When the news of her daughter's death was conveyed to the mother—who had hoped that the daughter had been thrown from the buggy before it fell into the water—she went into fits of the wildest grief, and the sorrow of all the ladies present was most terrible.

Just how the awful accident happened will never be known, perhaps, as no one witnessed it so far as could be learned by the reporter. That the horse became frightened and that it suddenly threw the buggy into the creek is the theory of those who found the body, as marks as if made by wheels that were "cramped" were found where the buggy went over the bank.—[Lincoln Journal.

**MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.**  
In Omaha last week an old Italian woman who had for many months lived in an old tumble-down hotel died. Her husband, on looking over her clothing found about \$500 that had been stitched away in various garments belonging to her.

The sheriff of Woodson county, Kansas, has been over into Nebraska looking for three crooks who had swindled a farmer out of \$60 by a confidence game. One of them was nabbed at Bloomington, but the other two got away.

The people of Blair are in a squabble over their water works. The contractors having completed them, as they claim, according to contract, tendered them to the city, but the city refused to receive them on account of an insufficient supply of water. The matter will probably be settled by the contractors putting down more wells.

**IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR EFFECTS** are coming into Nebraska by the hundred carloads.

A "PROTECTIVE Union of Farmers" has been organized in Seward county.

Efforts are being made to organize a Knights of Labor society at Blue Springs.

Members of the railway commission, who have been at Emmet, on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railway, investigating the claims of the people there for a depot, are firm in the belief that a building should be put up at once.

The Nebraska association of trotting-horse breeders will give two days races at Omaha, July 2d and 3d.

**A SPECIAL session** of the district court was held at Beatrice in respect to the memory of the late Judge J. L. Mitchell, of the Second district. Memorial resolutions adopted by the county bar association were offered and ordered placed upon the records of the court. Brief addresses were made by Messrs. Griggs, Ailsworth, Ashby, Bush, Penberton, Hardy, Kretsinger, Dobb, Pendry of Quincy, Ill., and Judge Brondy. The speakers all paid high tribute to the admirable qualities of Judge Mitchell in their acquaintance with him in the various capacities of public life in which he served.

At Bloomington, on complaint of H. C. Malone, recently appointed receiver by the United States court for the Nebraska Lumber company, Deputy United States Marshal Stewart arrested County Treasurer Hildreth for contempt of court in levying and selling in the possession of said court. He was taken to Lincoln so answer to the accusation.

**THE QUESTION OF CARRYING FOREIGN MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES.**  
Mr. Burrows of Michigan, on behalf of the minority of the house committee on postoffice and post roads, has submitted a report dissenting from the views of the majority in reporting favorably the bill to compel American steamers to carry United States mails. The report states that under the Dingley bill American vessels were to be consulted like other foreign vessels as to the performance of service and the compensation paid therefor, and not forced to carry the mails on such terms as the postmaster general might see fit to impose. The postmaster general had wholly neglected and refused, not only to contract with any American steamship for carrying the foreign mails, as he was authorized to do by act of March 3, 1885, but declined to use the appropriation therein made for the purpose named. As a result of this action several American steamship companies have declined to carry the mails. It was now proposed to punish the American steamships for refusal to carry the mails.

**THE LINCOLN JOURNAL** says the site for the deep salt well has been selected by the board at a point near the engine house on the south side of the salt basin. The contractor is on the ground with machinery and work is to begin at once. State Geologist Russell is on hand to take charge of his part of the work and will give close attention to the different stratas as they are passed through.

Ernest Sanford, of York, was brought before the board of insanity last week and examined. The board found him to be badly deranged and decided to send him to the insane hospital at Lincoln.

**THE LANDLORD OF THE MANSION** house at Nebraska City broke through the ice while crossing the river and had a close call for his life.

The state normal school at Peru has applied for a certificate showing that it is a state institution.

Over 100 cars loaded with immigrants came across the Missouri yesterday at Plattsmouth, says the Lincoln Journal, all new settlers coming into Nebraska to make homes along and near the big Burlington road. Items like this indicate that the rush for Nebraska land has set in unusually early and go far to make clear that the season of 1886 will be an immense one in the history of the state.

Charles Douglas, a former Lincoln man, left for Illinois a few days ago on a business trip and now word comes that he has lost his mind and will be brought back to the state asylum.

The new town of Hoag, on the B. & M. railroad, midway between Beatrice and De Witt, is preparing for an early spring boom. The town has a large grain elevator and cattle yards, and all the mechanical trades are represented.

About seventy members attended the meeting of the farmers' alliance at Hastings.

The association of business men at Broken Bow, designed to protect the members against dead beats, was disbanded last week. The members wrangled all the time and the farmers have resolved to patronize non-union stores.

At a recent meeting of "Old Soldiers" of Buffalo county, Hon. E. C. Calkins was elected president for 1886; H. S. Colby, Dr. J. Slick and H. C. Green vice-presidents; Hon. S. C. Bassett, secretary; and Joseph Black, treasurer. At the same meeting steps were taken to secure the names of every soldier and sailor in the county.

At Lincoln the water rents amount to \$6,986.82 per annum. There are 352 renters of city water.

At Nebraska City the saloon men have all signed a written agreement not to sell any liquor to any man who wears a red ribbon or who is known to have signed the temperance pledge.

The current issue of the Police News devotes its whole front page to an illustration of the Young Ladies society of Fremont, which was some time ago reported to have been organized there for the purpose of inquiring into the record and character of Fremont young men.

At Oakland in a single day last week 15,000 bushels of corn were marketed.

At Omaha James McGuire was sentenced to fifteen days in the county jail on bread and water diet for stealing a beer faucet.

The citizens of Chadron have petitioned congress for the establishment of a new northwest land district, and that Chadron be made the seat of the land office.

A SCOUTING REPRESENTATIVE himself to be the advance agent of a Humpty Dumpty troupe has been victimizing parties at several places in the state. He goes to the managers of the best hall in the city and shows tickets and press notices, and tells them he is a little short of money, and asks them to give him \$20, or some such sum, and he in return gives them an order for the amount on the company which he claims to represent. It is needless to say that the company never appear. Be on guard for him.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens and board of trade of Wayne it was unanimously decided to provide a system of water works for the city.

The state convention of teachers will be held in Lincoln March 30th to April 2d inclusive.

An Emerald correspondent says: A mad dog made its appearance in this village Thursday afternoon, doing considerable damage in this vicinity. He was killed in Mr. Haggarty's barnyard after biting three or four head of cattle and two or three hogs. It also bit Mr. Beerup's dog, drove his boy into the barn, besides biting some cattle for Mr. Corwell. Had he been three minutes later he would have had a chance at the school children.

Julius Burg, of Fremont, at the recent term of court in that place, was convicted of forgery and received a sentence of three years in the penitentiary.

The new town of Pender, on the reservation, has passed an ordinance placing liquor license at \$1,000 a year.

For the first time in its history West Point has a lodge of Good Templars, and a string and flourishing one at that.

Scores about hogs being buried alive in the snow, and living for weeks without food, says the West Point Progress, are going the rounds of the press, but Cuming county comes to the front with a porker belonging to Mike McNamara that was under the snow for forty-five days, most of the time under a fifteen foot drift. The animal was gaunt and weak when discovered, but recovered rapidly, and is now as lively as any in the pen.

ALBERT STARKIE, of Lincoln, was jailed for thirty days for wife-beating. Starke's wife had refused to furnish him with money for chewing tobacco, for which offense he had knocked her down and pommaded her in a brutal manner.

A PERMANENT Jewish association has been formed at Hastings. A burial ground will soon be purchased, and a religious school for the young will be established shortly.

A LODGE of the Knights of Labor has been organized in Bennett.

NORTH BENDERS have been holding a public meeting to consider the condition of roads leading into that place.

The Chadron Journal says that at no time during the winter has immigration to northwestern Nebraska entirely ceased, but now that spring has come the rush increases from day to day.

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MAMIE RACK, a prepossessing young female in the employ of a groceryman at Omaha, stole \$40 from her employer and "jumped the town." She was overhauled at Columbus.

The street railway company at Lincoln has leased its roadbed and equipments for five years to James Walton.

The late Judge Mitchell, of Nebraska, who was so suddenly stricken down at Des Moines a few days ago, had \$10,000 on his life.

A LODGE of Knights of Honor is soon to be organized at Milford.

The Record complains that fruit tree agents are doing up the farmers of Fillmore county.

O. W. SMITH, a pauper, who has cost Seward county over a thousand dollars a year for maintenance, care and medical attendance for several years past, died last week.

The remains of Congressman Laird's brother, who lost his life while attempting to board a railroad train, were laid away at Juniata.

An Omaha negro who had been living with a white woman in that city got drunk the other night and stabbed his mistress to an extent that is likely to prove fatal.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is growing very rapidly in Nebraska. The matter of instituting a grand lodge for this state is being talked of.

The board of public lands and buildings have appropriated \$75 for the purchase of a glass case for the preservation of war relics.

EDITOR BARTLETT, of the West Point Republican, is making a lively war on some of his acquaintances, and they have hired a fellow to whip him. Bartlett responds that the man can't do the whipping too soon. He says he isn't particularly anxious for the licking, but he dislikes to be kept in suspense.

PLANS for York's new court house have been drawn.

The Union Pacific Railroad company has leased a portion of the water power at Blue Springs to Messrs. Black Brothers & Schuppert, who will build at once a 150 barrel flouring mill equipped with all the modern improvements.

SEVERAL "dead beats" in and about Palmyra have recently "folded their tents" between sunset and sunrise, leaving many creditors to mourn their departure.

Gov. DAWES has appointed Hon. M. L. Hayward, of Nebraska City, to be judge in the place recently made vacant by the sudden death of Judge Mitchell.

Mrs. GANNON, of Fontanelle, has been examined by the board of insanity and ordered to Lincoln.

A COB child caused some excitement at Greenwood last week, but the little one was found in a few hours, having simply been a mile or two on an exploring tour.

A CATTLE thief detective was accidentally killed by falling from his horse at Atkinson last week.

BONES and teeth of some mammoth animal were found last week one hundred feet below the surface in Custer county at the bottom of a well.

The saloon building of B. & J. Rausch-Koib at Auburn, caught fire the other day, but the flames were subdued before great damage was done.

The news of the sudden death of Judge J. L. Mitchell cast a gloom over Nebraska City, his late home. He leaves a wife and three children.

York's canning factory has not yet materialized to the satisfaction of those who have been foremost in working up the enterprise.

**THE SUM IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.**  
Showing of the Public Debt as Set Forth by the February Statement.  
The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st:  
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.  
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent..... 250,000,000 00  
Bonds at 4 per cent..... 737,750,500 00  
Bonds at 3 per cent..... 184,092,350 00  
Refunding certificates at  
4 per cent..... 215,800 00  
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent..... 14,000,000 00  
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent..... 64,623,512 00  
Principal..... \$1,250,681,512 00  
Interest..... 10,540,844 64  
Total..... \$1,261,222,356 64  
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.  
Principal..... \$ 4,258,465 26  
Interest..... 207,383 79  
Total..... \$ 4,465,849 05  
DEBT-BEARING INTEREST.  
Old demand and legal-tender notes..... 346,738,696 00  
Certificates of deposit..... 14,920,000 00  
Gold certificates..... 105,637,050 00  
Silver certificates..... 88,920,816 00  
Fractional currency, less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed..... 6,959,153 77  
Principal..... \$ 562,645,715 77  
TOTAL DEBT.  
Principal..... \$1,817,585,833 03  
Interest..... 10,748,228 43  
Total..... \$1,828,334,071 46  
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt..... \$ 223,955,748 94  
Less reserve held for redemption of U.S. notes..... 100,000,000 00  
Total..... \$ 323,955,448 94  
Total debt, less available cash items..... \$1,504,378,622 52  
Net cash in the treasury..... 72,728,202 06  
Debt, less cash in the treasury March 1, 1886..... 1,432,080,319 60  
Debt, less cash in the treasury Feb. 1, 1886..... 1,434,782,272 91  
Decrease of debt during the month..... \$ 2,072,153 31  
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.  
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding..... \$ 105,637,050 00  
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding..... 83,390,816 00  
U.S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding..... 14,920,000 00  
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid..... 15,006,693 69  
Fractional currency..... 1,198 25  
Total available for reduction of debt..... \$ 218,955,757 94  
RESERVE FUND.  
Held for redemption of U.S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882..... \$ 100,000,000 00  
UNAVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.  
Fractional silver coin..... \$ 28,811,837 49  
Minor coin..... 531,326 17  
Total..... \$ 29,343,363 66  
Certificates held as cash..... 68,893,670 00  
Net cash balance on hand..... 72,298,202 92  
Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account..... \$ 494,189,985 53

**PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE.**  
What is Provided in the Educational Bill, Passed by the Senate.  
The educational bill as it passed the senate provides that for eight years after the passage there shall be annually appropriated from the treasury the following sum in aid of common school education in the states and territories and District of Columbia and Alaska: First year, \$7,000,000; second year, \$10,000,000; third year, \$15,000,000; fourth year, \$14,000,000; fifth year, \$11,000,000; sixth year, \$9,000,000; seventh year, \$7,000,000; eighth year, \$5,000,000, making a total of \$79,000,000. Money is given to the several states and territories in that proportion which, the whole number of persons in each, who, being of the age of 10 years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States, according to the census of 1880. The census figures of 1880 shall be obtained and then according to the later figures. In the states having separate schools for white and colored children the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored children between 10 and 21 years old in such states bear to each other by the census. No state is to receive the benefit of the act until its governor shall file with the secretary of the interior a statement giving the full statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children, amount of money expended, etc., number of schools in operation and number and compensation of teachers, etc. No state or territory shall receive in any year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for the common schools. If any state or territory declines to take its share of the national fund such share is to be distributed among the states occupying the benefits of the fund. If any state or territory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent appropriations. Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the states and territories shall be filed with the secretary of the interior. Any state or territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first session of its legislature after the passage of the act, shall receive its proper share of all previous appropriations. Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act. The bill now goes to the house of representatives for concurrence.

**LAIRD'S REMAINS AT HASTINGS.**  
The remains of Congressman James Laird's brother, A. W. Laird, who was killed near Albuquerque, N. M., were brought to Hastings, Neb., and interred in the Juniata cemetery. The verdict of the coroner's jury states that young Laird's death was wholly the result of an accident. He had been visiting an Indian village near the Atlantic & Pacific Junction, and on returning at about 8 o'clock in the evening, in attempting to cross a trestle bridge over a ravine, he missed his footing, and was thrown under the wheels.

Two hundred cars loaded with settlers passed through Lincoln within twenty-four hours last week.

**IOWA AS A CATTLE STATE.**  
The agricultural department has gathered statistics of stock on farms for the winter. There appears an aggregate falling off in value of all stock in the United States of \$21,000,000, \$54,000,000 of which are in cattle alone. No statistics were returned of Short Horns. There were on Jan. 1, 1886, the following number of other herds registered: Aberdeen-Angus, 3,600; Ayrshire, 6,433; Devon, 8,000; Guernsey, 2,100; Friesian, 14,000; Holstein-Friesian, 20,001; Jersey, 51,000. Iowa has 1,230, 695 milk cows, worth \$35,444,000, and 2,074,000 other cattle, worth \$50,332,980. Iowa stands first in the union in the cattle business. Texas has 4,723,053 calves of all kinds and Iowa 3,305,814, but Iowa's cattle are worth \$85,778,995, while Texas herds are worth \$65,518,861.

**PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE.**  
Allotment of Lands in Severalty to Indians on the Various Reservations.  
Senator Dawes' bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws over the Indians and for other purposes, which passed the senate recently, provides that in all cases where any bands or tribes of Indians may be locked up on a reservation created for their use, the president is authorized to cause a patent to issue for each of the said reservations in favor of the Indians occupying the same for the period of twenty-five years, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the tribes or bands to which it issues. At the expiration of that period the United States will convey the lands by patent in fee and free of all charge or encumbrance. The president may withhold the issuance of the patent as he may deem best for the interest of the Indians. The trust created in the original patent is to remain in full force until the patent in fee is issued. The president is authorized whenever, in his opinion, any reservation is suitable, to cause it to be surveyed to allot lands in severalty to the Indians located thereon in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over 18 years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under 18 years of age, one-eighth of a section; and to each other person under 18 years now living or who may hereafter be born, one-fourth of the order of the president directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section. In case there is not sufficient land on a particular reservation suitable for agricultural purposes to allot to each individual of the classes named, the agricultural lands are to be allotted to each of the classes pro rata. Any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided, may make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, and such Indians shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office, to have the same allotted as provided in the bill for Indians residing upon reservations. When, in opinion of the president, it shall be for the best interest of the Indians, the secretary of the interior may negotiate with the Indians for the purchase and release of such portions of their reservation not allotted as the tribe may consent to sell, subject to the ratification of congress; the purchase money to be paid in twenty-five years from date of sale, and in the meantime to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, the money to be expended for the purpose of educating and preparing the Indian for self support.

The provisions of the bill do not apply to the reservations of the Cheerokees, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles in the Indian territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca nation in New York.

**MADLY GONE ON THE GIRL.**  
The Infatuation of Florida's Senator for a Detroit Heiress.  
Omaha Bee special. The story of United States Senator Jones's singularly persistent pursuit of Miss Clotilde Palms, whose hand he seeks in marriage, has so turned out as to make it common property, and this being the case the full facts were authoritatively detailed for the press to-day by a gentleman who is acquainted with them minutely.

Three years ago Ex-Mayor Thompson, while on a pleasure trip east, met Senator Jones for the first time at the Ocean House, Newport. Jones seemed to be a jolly good fellow, bright and somewhat intellectual, and Mr. Thompson, in an offhand, hospitable way, invited him to visit him in Detroit and see how he ran things as mayor of the city. Jones visited Detroit, and during a social evening at the mayor's home was introduced to Miss Palms. He was a widower and United States senator. She had youth and money. It was smitten. A stark after-dinner talk upon the young lady, summarily passed marriage, and was as summarily rejected. The senator, however, relates that he never had an interview with her. However, he was not dismayed, and continued to prosecute his suit by letter. After he lost the city the young lady was fairly inundated with love letters and I don't think I exaggerate much when I say she received from Washington nearly a ton of the senator's speeches, delivered during his twelve years in the senate. Early last June the senator revisited Detroit to again prosecute his suit in person. He called constantly at the house, but never found Miss Palms at home to him. His importunities continued with relentless perseverance until two months ago, when her father forbade him ever entering the house.

But the most astonishing part of the persecution remains to be told. Miss Palms is a staunch Roman Catholic. The senator belongs to the same faith. Now, rebuffed by the young lady herself, he seeks the assistance of the church. Not content with quarreling with two priests, whom he offended by the bare suggestion of their interference, he quietly appealed to the bishop. He never found Miss Palms at home to him. His importunities continued with relentless perseverance until two months ago, when her father forbade him ever entering the house.

Throughout the whole affair the lady has conducted herself with that quiet, womanly dignity that has marked her everyday life. She is keenly mortified at the notoriety the senator's importunities have thrust upon her. Miss Palms is a daughter of Francis Palms, commonly reputed to be the wealthiest man in Michigan. He is long past 70 years, and his fortune of \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 is likely to go in bulk to the daughter.

**A SENATOR'S WIFE DEAD.**  
The wife of Senator Joseph R. Hawley died at her home in Washington on the 3d. Mrs. Hawley was born in Guilford, Conn., in 1831, and was a niece of Henry Ward Beecher, her maiden name being Harriet Ward Foote. She was married in 1855 to General Hawley, but has never had any children. A year ago she adopted the orphan child of a deceased sister, 5 years old, who has been a great pet of both the Senator and Mrs. Hawley. While General Hawley was in the army his wife was a nurse in the hospitals of Virginia, and a sketch of her life appears in Frank Moore's "Women of the War." She was her husband's private secretary and political advisor throughout his entire career, attending to all of his correspondence and assisting him in many other ways, giving her time to these duties instead of to society, in which she was quite a stranger.

**ISMARCK ON BI-METALLISM.**  
The Post says that at the annual political dinner at Berlin, Prince Bismarck said it was doubtful whether the advantages which the partisans of bi-metallism expected would be realized. Disadvantages to German international trade would certainly follow the adoption of a double standard, especially while England declined to join in forming an international bi-metallic treaty.