

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Anst. Mary Bugg, of Bugg's Post Office, Ky., is almost 105 years old. Two hundred and sixty-two pairs of twins were born in Chicago during 1886.

As many as 5,243,000 trade dollars have been redeemed to date—quite a pocketful. Building operations in New York are checked by fears of strikes among the workmen.

Favorable progress continues to be reported of the advance of Stanley's African Expedition. It must have been a valuable muffin recipe for which a New York lady paid a baker \$50 the other day.

Some unknown friend has sent Lieutenant Gravelly a check for \$500 for his daughter who was born a few weeks ago. An Algerian lion slayer, who had killed more than 200 lions, has received the order of the Legion of Honor.

The price paid by the government for each lion is 100 francs. Duneside estate in Scotland, which comprises Duneside Hill, the supposed site of Macbeth's castle, is for sale. It has been in the possession of the Nairne family for several centuries.

California canned and preserved and crystallized fruits are becoming favorites all over the world, its canneries turning out for shipment alone during the year just passed 8,909,000 cans of fruits, the counties in which these fruits were raised having gained an increased taxable valuation of \$82,000,000.

A number of young men held a meeting in Deadwood a few evenings ago for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Christian association, but after considerable discussion it was decided, in deference to the wish of the majority, to organize a Joint Stock Horse Racing association instead. Deadwood is not claiming any unusual boom either.

Louis E. Granger, now a business man in New York, while on the staff of General Ulman in Louisiana during the civil war, made the acquaintance of Lemuel Stockbridge, a wealthy Scotchman of Cincinnati, who had gone south to buy cotton. He was accompanied by his wife, who was in delicate health, but the lines were closed and they could not get away.

Colonel Granger, however, obtained the necessary permission for them to pass the lines, and six months afterward while on leave on a Mississippi steamboat met on board of absence and on his way to Cincinnati. The boat was fired on by Confederates, and Colonel Granger again rendered them valuable service. Mr. Stockbridge died in Edinburg, Scotland, and by his will left \$50,000 to be paid to the colonel as a mark of his appreciation. After a long search by the attorneys of the estate Colonel Granger's whereabouts were discovered and the money will be paid to him in a few days.

ARMY CATTLE DEAL.

Combination Formed to Control the Country's Beef Industry.

Chicago special: The Tribune says today that the celebrated American Cotton Oil "Trust" will soon be entirely overshadowed by a new investment "trust," in which no less than \$25,000,000 has been invested. The new combination is the "American Cattle Trust," with its interests settled in New York, Chicago and the great cattle ranches of the west. Milwaukee Nelson Morris is its conspicuous head in Chicago, and the other western trustees, just selected, are Mr. Frank E. Vogel, of the Fairbank Canning company, Chicago; ex-Governor Burt, of Colorado; Thomas Sturges, president of the Wyoming Cattle company, Cheyenne; Captain Lytle, of Texas, and D. H. Head, president of the American Ranch association. Associates with these are a large number of western capitalists. The object of the trust is to largely increase the supply and encourage the raising and handling of cattle, the slaughtering of them by first hands and the placing of their products in the different markets of the world. The new venture is to be inaugurated upon an immense scale. The \$25,000,000, it is said, has been paid in. The promoters say that it is not too much to expect that it will secure the mastery over the great cattle interests of the country, which, however, they claim will be a benefit to all the raisers of cattle and herders of beef. It is not meant that all the killing and packing shall be done near the ranges. The trust has no intention of largely increasing the number of ranches, but to take the best advantage. The combination includes ranchmen from Texas to the British line, who believe they will be able to handle their cattle to much better advantage than has been the case of late, and that they will not be forced to put them on the market but be enabled to do it only when the profits are to be had. A meeting of the trust will be held in New York next week and it is probable that Thomas Sturges, of Wyoming, will be elected to the presidency. At that time more details of the scheme will doubtless be made public.

HE STATED HIS REASONS.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Addison Cammack, a well known stock broker, testified before the Pacific Railway commission today. He was director for both the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific at the time of the consolidation. With James R. Keene he was a member of the syndicate which purchased a large block of Union Pacific shares from Jay Gould, and by arrangement they were made directors of both companies. He was present at the meetings of the directors of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific at the time of the consolidation. In the Union Pacific directors meeting he voted for consolidation. Did not know what he did in the Kansas Pacific meeting. He voted for consolidation because the Kansas Pacific was a competing line and a union of interests would prevent ruinous cutting rates and increase the earnings of both companies. He knew nothing of the financial condition of the Kansas Pacific and, only desired to see the roads prosper.

STARVING TEXANS.

ARKANSAS, TEX., May 11.—The governor today received a petition from the officials of Medina county asking for a special session of the legislature to provide for the suffering and starving people of Medina, Frisco, Atascosa and portions of Bexar, Edwards, Uvalde and Bandera counties. The great mass of people represented as having no money, no credit, no prospects and no property that can be sold, pledged or mortgaged. Many are living on half-rations of corn bread and tank water and the seed corn and cotton have rotted in the ground. In one precinct in Medina county all men, women and children are in a famishing condition and in another precinct the people will soon starve unless help is furnished. The petition is certified to by the county clerks in the respective counties.

SOME WOMEN WHO WRITE.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge is graceful and well dressed. She talks with great vivacity. Miss Mary L. Booth, editor of Harper's Bazar, is rather large. Her complexion is dark, and she is a deliberate talker. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, editor of the Magazine of American History, is petite, slender and dark. She is a chatty and vivacious talker.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, the editor of the Washington Critic, is tall, dark and masculine in her dress and gait. She has a brusque way of talking. Mrs. Frank Leslie, owner of her late husband's publications, is slight, graceful and dark. She dresses richly and talks with directness and vigor.

Mrs. S. S. Conant, who is the temporary editor of Harper's Bazar during Miss Booth's absence, is rather stout and dark in complexion. She is a pleasant talker. Miss Ellen M. Hutchinson, literary editor of the New York Tribune, is small in stature, graceful, and has a light complexion. Her conversation is rather cynical than otherwise.

Mrs. David G. Croly, "Jennie June," at present editor of Godey's Lady Book of Philadelphia, is slight and dark. She is a vivacious talker and has an engaging and expansive smile. Mrs. Lizzie Champney, contributor of stories to juvenile periodicals, is tall and slender. She has a light complexion and is a graceful and pleasing talker. Her husband illustrates her stories.

Mrs. Mary A. Bowman, musical critic of the New York Sun, is of medium height, and a tasteful dresser. Her complexion is neither light nor dark. She is a charming talker and a delightful singer. Miss Middle Morgan, live stock reporter for the New York Times, is very tall and slender. Her complexion is neither light nor dark. She dresses with great plainness and is a delightful talker. She speaks French and Italian with a charming Irish accent.

Mrs. Gertrude Garrison, editor of the American Press Association, is of medium height, and has a slender, graceful figure. She is inclined to be a blonde in complexion. Her eyes are dark gray. She is decidedly pretty, dresses well, and is probably the best "all round" woman newspaper writer in the profession.

MR. O'BRIEN AT QUEBEC.

What He Said in His Speech There on the 12th. QUEBEC, May 12.—In his speech here tonight, O'Brien said he had to express his acknowledgments not merely to his friends, but to his opponents, for the courtesy and fair play he had received up to the present time. He believed that a good many prejudices and misunderstandings which had arisen with reference to his visit were being already dispelled, and expressed confidence that the more the subject was thrashed out, the more severely every humane and liberty-loving man in Canada would condemn the conduct of Lord Lansdowne, and the more they would recognize that his visit was the only means left to avert the total destruction of an entire community of oppressed and cruelly wronged tenants. The Irish people had not sought this quarrel with Lord Lansdowne. He had himself forced it by making himself the champion and standard-bearer of the worst and most inhuman class of rack-renters in Ireland. [Hisses.] "The Montreal Herald of to-day," he continued, "took up the position, with which I do not for one moment quarrel, that the Canadian people would not take, on the statement of others, the assertion that Lord Lansdowne was as black as he was painted, until the other side was heard from. I invite or challenge Lord Lansdowne to answer or dispute a single fact which the Herald says should not be accepted until he has had an opportunity of doing this." O'Brien concluded his address with an eloquent peroration predicting an early deliverance from landlordism in Ireland and from the curse and abomination of Dublin Castle rule.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

WASHINGTON special: There is again some agitation of the question of annexing Canada to the United States. It is reported that influential and wealthy Canadians are favoring the proposition, while the great bulk of manufacturers, mechanics and laborers are working for annexation. An educated manufacturer at Ontario has written a letter here, in which he says: "We are all annexationists. We believe that our future properly depends on a speedy admission into the American union. The people in my trade across the border make nearly 10 per cent more than I do with the same number of employes. There are many other things. We are greatly dissatisfied with our present position as a British dependency. Suppose the mother country was to get into a war tomorrow. We would be greatly jeopardized for our Atlantic and Pacific coasts are greatly exposed. We might be ruined by being involved in a quarrel we had nothing to do with making. Then there is another matter that causes the greatest discontent. We have no representatives in the imperial parliament. As a part of the American union we would be in danger of attack whenever England became involved in war. Besides our rights as a colony we would be part of a great nation with a voice in its affairs. There is an organization in this country, extending all over Canada, which is for the purpose of promoting the growth of the amendment for annexation. The movement here includes nearly three-fifths of the leading men of this district, and it has the same strength all over western Ontario. It is especially influential in Manitoba and the northwestern provinces on the Pacific. It is a secret society in that its meetings are not open to the general public. We intend to agitate the question till we succeed. Lord Lansdowne's course as governor-general is aiding us greatly. The French-speaking class of our people have not forgotten Papineau and 1837 and they are for annexation to a man. The only people who oppose us are the few who are in the court circle. By the next general election in the states we want to be ready to ask you to take us into the American union."

AN AMERICAN SEIZED.

MURFREESBORO, Cal.—News has just reached here that J. R. Fruehner, an American citizen, who left here last October to visit France, was seized on his arrival there, imprisoned, denied counsel, and forced to serve in the French army. He is now in the Seventh Regiment of the line in the garrison of Calisee.

STATING THEIR GRIEVANCES.

The Chiefs of the Pawnee Tribe to the Secretary of the Interior. Washington special: Petition has been received by the secretary of the interior, through the commissioner of Indian affairs, from the chiefs of the Pawnee Indians, in which they state that they were removed from their lands in the Indian territory. The application says: "Since that time we have made repeated application to your department for an accounting and settlement, in order to ascertain in what position we are financially, but have failed to derive any satisfactory reply to our requests, but have been put off with vague and empty promises from time to time, until it has now become a duty to ourselves and families to make a final appeal to your just sense of right and honor. Grant what we now respectfully request. The grievances that we complain of are a matter of comparatively easy adjustment, viz: said over to the trader. Some of the agents that were furnished us aided and abetted the employes to carry out their nefarious schemes. One, in particular, sold the hides of cattle and appropriated the money therefrom to his own use, as was proven by the evidence at the trial of Wichita, Kan., he at the same time being in collusion with the trader at the Pawnee agency in the Indian Territory when the case was presented to the secretary of the interior. An investigation was ordered and Inspector McNeil sent to investigate, and he found that instead of paying a half yearly annuity to the Indians, the money was ostensibly paid over to the trader, the Indians making their mark on the pay roll as though they were receiving their amounts per capita. Yet this agent and trader are in Arkansas City contracting with the present government for flour and other supplies for these same Indians of our tribe, and here let us express our disapproval of this and other irregularities. This agent, bearing by name and Matlock, a trader, were in collusion with a cattle contractor, and previous to the bees being weighed they were well salted on the prairie and then driven to a creek where they fled themselves to overflowing and were then driven on the scales. It added to this the agent pressed down to increase their weight. Then when driven a few yards off they dropped dead with excitement and exhaustion.

"This is not mere verbiage but a matter of record now on file in your office. If further evidence is needed there is a ready means to get it. The names of the agent and who will make affidavit thereto. We respectfully desire the removal of the clerk or sub-agent now at the agency and his brother who pretends to be a farmer but who renders no aid in that capacity. In fact, the office, as it now is, is a snare, which we object to in the most strenuous manner to pay for. Our supply of medicines is not complete, in consequence of which the school was closed, and when the measles broke out, the proper remedy not being at hand, several died, who by judicious treatment might have been saved. Among the number were the children of Curley Chief and Chief Boyhille, whose names are hereto attached.

"CURLEY CHIEF, "BAPTISTE BAYHILLE, "CHIEF RICE, Counsellor."

A RECEPTION TO JEFF.

The Idolized Son of the South Banqueted at Meridian.

Meridian (Miss.) special: At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a public reception was given to Jefferson Davis at the residence of Colonel J. R. McIntosh, where he is staying. For two hours a stream of people passed through the parlors and shook hands with the ex-chief and his daughter. Mr. Davis was in his best humor and had a pleasant word for each one that shook his hand. At 5 o'clock last evening a banquet and reception was given in the court house grounds. Davis made a short address, in which he thanked the people of Meridian for their most cordial reception. At the banquet there were 600 plates, and seated at the tables were the most distinguished men of the state. A floral wreath was brought in and E. H. Dial presented it to Mr. Davis in the name of the women of Meridian. Davis, in accepting it said: "God has graced the south with beautiful flowers and lovely women. The most blessed women are those of our own soil, and with such feeling expressed by the daughter of a man who was so patriotically loved by loving hands are more beautiful than any thing that has been given to me." These words were to "Jefferson Davis, the Soldier, Statesman, and Champion of Southern Rights." It was responded to by Hon. Thomas H. Woods. When Davis rose to reply he was greeted with a long and continued applause. He began by apologizing for the short address he would make, and said that he was quite fatigued from the day's exercises. Continuing, he said: "I am unable to treat this theme as it should be without premeditation. What was the army and navy to the south? It was the army and navy of the north. It was the army and navy of the north that were to go, and then the widowed mother, as she let the tear drops fall on the face of the devoted son that she would never see again, and girdled his sword to his waist and told him to go forth as his father would have done. These were the kind of men we had. With inferior numbers of men we marched onward, fighting for our rights, and battle after battle was fought and won; but the northern historians never conceded that, and indulged in triumphs of mind over matter. But now these scenes and incidents have passed and they only live in minds and history. United you are now, and if the union is ever to be broken, let the other side break it. The army of the south will shine for ever around the camp fires and will shine to our children and children's children. The truths we fought for shall not encourage you to ever fight again, but keep your word in good evil. God bless you all."

WEXTER LOSSES OF CATTLE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—The Commercial Bulletin publishes to-day a special report of the range cattle industry. The reports are furnished by special correspondence of thirteen states and territories covering the whole field. The conclusions arrived at indicate that the early reports of winter losses have been considerably exaggerated. The only territory where cattlemen suffered severe losses was in Montana, where the mortality proves to have been 15 to 25 per cent on an average. On the whole the conclusion is arrived at that the past winter was a favorable one to the cattle raising interests of the West. The reports show that the grazing territory is being generally encroached upon by emigrants. It is the opinion of some that the cattle industry has reached its height.

SOME MORE OF SAGE.

He Enlightens Further in regard to the Pacific Railroad Affairs. NEW YORK, May 13.—The session of the Pacific Railroad Commission was resumed to-day with Russel Sage on the stand. He testified substantially as follows: "For my sixth interest in the St. Louis pool securities I paid \$200,230. Gould had five-sixths of the pool, but I understand that he parted with portions of his interests. How much, or to whom, I do not remember. While Gould was in Europe, he purchased a Dutch syndicate a large amount of bonds the stock of which I took at cost. Fourteen bonds of the Denver Pacific, 3,592 shares of stock and 100 re-organization bonds for \$100,000. On the 1st of January, 1880, I owned 8,877 shares of Kansas Pacific stock and 14,700 shares of Union Pacific stock, besides these, \$758,000 in Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds; \$181,000 in St. Joseph & Pacific; \$115,900 in Kansas & Nebraska, and \$94,000 in Denver & Boulder Valley. I bought St. Joseph & Western and Kansas & Nebraska in the open market. I think that some of these bonds were exchanged for consolidated bonds. I suppose Gould acquired the securities by purchase as other people do. I don't know what he paid for them. You can find that out very readily by putting him on the stand. Commissioner Anderson commenced to quote, "Sufficient unto the day," when Sage interrupted with: "Gould, I think, is very much like myself: He attends to his own business. I do not know why Gould resigned as director prior to the consolidation. I do not question his motives. I am not in the habit of guessing people's motives. If he resigned because of his proposed dealings in the matter of the consolidation I don't know. It might have been a reason. The minutes of the meeting of the directors on that occasion were read and Sage remembered that he moved the acceptance of Gould's resignation. The resignation was dated January 10. I wrote a letter to Solon Humphries and G. M. Dodge in October, 1879, with reference to the value of property in the West and desirableness of investments. Also with reference to the propriety of the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific.

"I think that Mr. Dillon and Mr. Ames signed the letter, and possibly, Jay Gould also signed it, as he had \$17,000,000 in stock of Union Pacific, and consequently had considerable interest, though I am sure he was like me opposed to consolidation, for his real interest lay elsewhere. My impression is that I did not see the answer of Messrs. Humphries and Dodge until the consolidation meeting, though it is dated January 16, and addressed to me with others." The examination of Sage was continued with reference to the details of the consolidation meeting, of which he remembered very little. "Though I made a majority of the motions," when asked if Gould did not ask him, the day previous, to move the acceptance of his resignation, witness said: "Gould is not in the habit of telling me of the doing of anything until it is done." Concerning Kansas Central securities or the earning capacity of that road, Sage knew very little. He had remained a director of the Union Pacific, but not being on the finance committee, he had not examined into the matter carefully.

Sage continued: "I don't know that Gould was a creditor on the books of the Kansas Pacific at the time of the consolidation. At the time my interests in the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific were being about equal. I believed then and believe now, had the consolidation been with the Missouri Pacific it would have proved more advantageous to both roads, and at the time I simply yielded to the desires of the directors of both roads against my better judgment. The Union Pacific entered as a necessary measure to prevent the extension of the C. B. & Q. and its creation as a formidable opposition line. I had worked in the company with Commodore Garrison to get possession of the Kansas Pacific for the Missouri Pacific, but without my knowledge Gould acquired Commodore Garrison's interest in order to prevent his formidable competitor, the Missouri Pacific, from obtaining control of the Kansas Pacific."

James I. Keene was the next witness. He said he was a director of the Union Pacific and, with Sage, purchased 20,000 shares of Union Pacific of Jay Gould, at 78 cents, a short time before he became a director. At the time of the consolidation he was in New York, but did not attend any of the consolidation meetings. Held no Union Pacific stock at that time. Washington E. Connor, Jay Gould's partner, explained the nature of his business relations with the Union Pacific. Had all the books of the firms of Washington E. Connor and Washington E. Connor & Co. at his stable. They were open to the Commission. The accountant of the Commission might examine them and make abstracts of Gould's holdings in the various Pacific stocks and bonds. "It would take a short time," he said in answer to Commissioner Anderson, "as Gould's dealings are mainly with the large amounts of stock purchased from single holders, and do not appear on the books of the company. He had no personal interest in the consolidation." The Commission will probably not examine Jay Gould's books.

C. P. Huntington explained to-day to the Commission he sails for Europe May 12, and his examination will be deferred till after his return, about a month hence. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The fact that the New York Tribune, Blaine's special organ, should print the following interview has attracted much attention here to-day: "General Henderson, of St. Louis, chairman of the last Republican National Convention, speaking of the Republican prospects in 1888, says: 'In order to win next year we must nominate a man who is able to carry New York. I don't think that Blaine is able to carry New York. I said so to him some time before the last National Convention. With the influences at work against him there among the so-called Republicans, combined with the natural Democratic strength, I feel that his chances of success are small. I think that Mr. Blaine was not so deeply interested in his candidacy and would willingly have given place to some other Republican, had it not been for the influences that operated upon him and upon the Convention.'"

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—An order was to-day issued from the War Department, by direction of the President, dropping Second Lieutenant John Shaw, 6th infantry, from the rolls of the army for desertion from May 9. Lieutenant Shaw was charged with duplicating his pay accounts, but disappeared before he was arrested.

ROSSER AND SHERIDAN.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant During the Civil Conflict Brought to Light. Utica (N. Y.) special: In view of the severe criticisms made by General Rosser on General Sheridan for the work he did in Virginia during the closing days of the rebellion, the dispatches printed below will be of interest. They are copied from the originals, which are now in the possession of William Blake, of this city. They were transcribed into cipher and sent by S. H. Beckwith, of this city, who at the time was in the secret service of the United States: CITY POINT, Va., Aug. 16, 3:30 p. m., 1864.—Major General Sheridan, Winchester, Va.: If you can possibly spare a division of cavalry, send them through Loudoun county to destroy and carry off crops, animals, negroes and all men under 50 years of age capable of bearing arms. In this way you will get many of Mosley's men. All male citizens under 50 can fairly be held as prisoners of war, and not as citizen prisoners. If not already soldiers they will be made so the moment the rebel army get hold of them. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Aug. 21, 1864.—Major General Sheridan, Charleston, Va.: In stripping Loudoun county of supplies, etc., impress from all loyal persons, so that they may receive pay for what is taken from them. I am informed by the assistant secretary of war that Loudoun county has a large population of Quakers, who are all favorably disposed to the Union. These people may be exempted from arrest. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Aug. 26, 2:30 p. m., 1864.—Major General Sheridan, Hallsboro, Va.: Telegraphed you that I have good reasons for believing that Fitzhugh Lee had been ordered back here. I now think it likely that all troops will be ordered back from the Valley except what they believe to be the minimum number to sustain you. My reason for supposing this is based upon the fact that yielding up the Weidon road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overestimate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captures when the enemy gained temporary advantages. Push closely, and if you find it correct, push with all vigor, give the enemy no rest, and if possible follow the Virginia Central road follow that far. Do all the damage to railroads and crops you can, carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year we want the Shenandoah valley to remain a barren waste. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 4, 10 a. m., 1864.—Major General Sheridan, Charleston, Va.: In cleaning out the arms-bearing community from Loudoun county, and the suburbs of Winchester, exercise the same vigilance as to who should be exempt from arrest and as to who should receive pay for their stock, grain, etc. It is to our interest that that county should not be capable of subsisting a hostile army and at the same time we want to inflict as little hardship upon union men as possible. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

CITY POINT, Va., Nov. —, 1864.—Major General Sheridan, Cedar Creek, Va.: Do you not think it advisable to notify all citizens living east of the Blue Ridge to move out north of the Potomac all their stock, grain and provisions of every description. There is no doubt about the necessity of cleaning out that county so that it will not support Mosley's men, and the question is whether it is not better that the people should save what they can. So long as the war lasts they must be prevented from raising another crop, both there and as high up the valley as we can control. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

THE "TIMES" ON PARNELLISM.

LONDON, May 13.—The Times has resumed the publication of regular articles intended to show connection between Parnellism and crime. The present series of articles is entitled "Behind the Scenes in America." The matter is the result of inquiry, which the Times says it instituted last summer into the relations between American Fenians, and the Parnellites, and purports to contain a number of the secret records of the Clan-Na-Gael society, obtained through a schism in the society and quarrels among its leaders. The documents published are what is alleged to be copies of the constitution of the society, list of its officers at various epochs, letters from its past and present leaders, secret circulars and reports of the society's conventions. The Times says its inquiries are not complete for the reason that the society has been re-organized so that its system of working has become seemingly an impenetrable mystery. Editorially, commenting on the present revelations, the Times says: "It is impossible to doubt that the policy of the Parnellites, and therefore of Gladstone, is ultimately dictated by the head of the society and by Patrick Ford."

A HARSH SENTENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Department of State has not been officially informed of the intention of the Mexican authorities to execute three Mexican army officers for illegally crossing the border at Nogalis, and the publications to that effect have caused considerable surprise, as the penalty is regarded as entirely disproportionate to the offense. Still, in the absence of any official information on the subject, the Department can take no action looking to an intervention in favor of the condemned officers.

NO CAUSE FOR INTERFERENCE.

Washington special: Secretary Lamar to-day decided the case of John Barry vs. Michael Schumacher, being an appeal of the latter from a decision of the commissioner of the general land office dated July 11, 1885, holding for the cancellation of his homestead entry made August 16, 1881, at the Nioabarra land office. The entry was held for cancellation because the testimony showed that the entryman had not acted in good faith. After careful consideration of the whole record it is held that there was no good reason for disturbing the conclusion of the commissioner whose decision is affirmed.

ROME AFFIRMED.

ROME, May 13.—The pope will, it is announced, communicate at once with Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, regarding the case of Dr. McGlynn. His holiness, it is stated, will in this communication approve the archbishop's conduct toward McGlynn, and charge his grave to warn the priest, once for all, that if he does not present himself before the supreme ecclesiastical authority at Rome within forty days, he will be formally excommunicated.

Herr Nordenfeldt proposes to establish in Hungary a small arms factory under special favors from the government.

A FUNERAL, BUT NO CORPSE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13.—A ghastly attempt at a joke that borders on sacrilege was perpetrated yesterday. A lawyer named Flannagan and several friends have been on a continual round of pleasure for several days. Flannagan had not quit the spree after two days, so two of his friends circulated the report that he was dead in one of the resorts of sin on lower Washington street, and then began making arrangements for a funeral. They went to an undertaking establishment and procured an elaborate coffin and a hearse. Two colored gentlemen, with white gloves and a large bunch of crape on their arms, and eight messenger boys, were employed to act as mourners. The procession moved from the undertaking rooms toward the Masonic De Jure, in which the victim was sleeping, but the proposed funeral came to an abrupt ending at the house. The hearse backed up in front of the house and the mourners pulled the coffin out and rang the door bell, but here the ghastly funeral closed, for the door had a chain bolt and was opened only a few inches and the lady would not admit them. They tarried long enough in front of the house, though, to bring the inmates of the other houses out into the street, who poured out derisive laughter on the procession that added to the mockery of the God-less undertaking.

TRANSFER OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has formally notified Mr. Hyatt, who is now at his home in Norwalk, Conn., of his appointment as Treasurer of the United States, and it is supposed that the new appointee will file his bond and take the oath of office early next week. The transfer of the office from the outgoing to the incoming Treasurer will involve a count of all the cash and securities in the treasury and an examination of the books, records and accounts of the office. It is estimated that this work will consume at least two months' time. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has reported the total values of exports from the United States of the undermentioned articles as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Beef and pork products, six months ended April 30, \$41,352,856; Dairy products, twelve months ended April 30, 9,051,284; Cattle, ten months ended April 30, 7,217,807; Hogs, ten months ended April 30, 418,877.

FUN IN THE PRESS.

Moses never had the gout. That was one of the missed-aches of the great Hebrew leader.—Hartford Saturday Journal. No, reader, no. A mustard plaster is not warranted to draw infection unless the wearer has money.—Philadelphia Herald. Glen's Falls has a dressmaker by the name of Miss Mary Haste. Of course "Haste makes waists."—Whitehall Times. "Her was the cold, hard heart which beat. He beautiful form beneath. False were her many vows, he warned—'And so were her hair and teeth.'—Washington Post.

Our Big Men Abroad.

There will be a number of our public men in Europe this summer. I have heard of at least twenty Senators who expect to be here some time next month. Senators Spooner, Hale and McPherson are expected within the next fortnight. Our public men receive but very little attention, when they come over here, compared to the attention showered upon the public men of this country or any foreign country when they come to Washington. There is no representative of any power, however humble, who comes to Washington, who is not invited on the floor of both branches of Congress and is certain while there, to be presented to our leading public men. This form of courtesy is never returned here. When our Senators come to London, the best that they can obtain is an order in some of the special galleries and that they have to ask for; and unless they come specially introduced, they receive no more attention than any ordinary tourist. It is time that there is no more than right if our representatives at Washington should cease being so demonstrative in their welcome to foreign visitors. Let them poke their way about as I ask for favors. The time has gone by for such open evidences of joy at the honor of a visit from a foreign legislator or official.—From a Washington Letter.

Great Work Done After 70.

The death of Mr. Beecher has served to recall the fact that a good deal of the world's work is being done by men over the age of 70. Conspicuous examples like the Emperor of Germany, who is 90; Von Moltke, who is 86; M. Grey, who is 76; Mr. Gladstone, who is 72; and Prince Bismarck, who is 71, naturally strike the mind first; but were a careful investigation to be made of the conduct of great enterprises even in our country, where youth comes early to the front, the number of men born before 1815 who are occupying positions of conspicuous influence would be found to be surprisingly large. Connecticut possesses in a banker and railroad president who has passed his 97th birthday, what we take to be the oldest specimen of an active business man in the world.—The Epoch.

The death of James Grant, author of many popular romances, is announced from Edinburgh.

SOME MORE OF SAGE.

He Enlightens Further in regard to the Pacific Railroad Affairs. NEW YORK, May 13.—The session of the Pacific Railroad Commission was resumed to-day with Russel Sage on the stand. He testified substantially as follows: "For my sixth interest in the St. Louis pool securities I paid \$200,230. Gould had five-sixths of the pool, but I understand that he parted with portions of his interests. How much, or to whom, I do not remember. While Gould was in Europe, he purchased a Dutch syndicate a large amount of bonds the stock of which I took at cost. Fourteen bonds of the Denver Pacific, 3,592 shares of stock and 100 re-organization bonds for \$100,000. On the 1st of January, 1880, I owned 8,877 shares of Kansas Pacific stock and 14,700 shares of Union Pacific stock, besides these, \$758,000 in Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds; \$181,000 in St. Joseph & Pacific; \$115,900 in Kansas & Nebraska, and \$94,000 in Denver & Boulder Valley. I bought St. Joseph & Western and Kansas & Nebraska in the open market. I think that some of these bonds were exchanged for consolidated bonds. I suppose Gould acquired the securities by purchase as other people do. I don't know what he paid for them. You can find that out very readily by putting him on the stand. Commissioner Anderson commenced to quote, "Sufficient unto the day," when Sage interrupted with: "Gould, I think, is very much like myself: He attends to his own business. I do not know why Gould resigned as director prior to the consolidation. I do not question his motives. I am not in the habit of guessing people's motives. If he resigned because of his proposed dealings in the matter of the consolidation I don't know. It might have been a reason. The minutes of the meeting of the directors on that occasion were read and Sage remembered that he moved the acceptance of Gould's resignation. The resignation was dated January 10. I wrote a letter to Solon Humphries and G. M. Dodge in October, 1879, with reference to the value of property in the West and desirableness of investments. Also with reference to the propriety of the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific.

"I think that Mr. Dillon and Mr. Ames signed the letter, and possibly, Jay Gould also signed it, as he had \$17,000,000 in stock of Union Pacific, and consequently had considerable interest, though I am sure he was like me opposed to consolidation, for his real interest lay elsewhere. My impression is that I did not see the answer of Messrs. Humphries and Dodge until the consolidation meeting, though it is dated January 16, and addressed to me with others." The examination of Sage was continued with reference to the details of the consolidation meeting, of which he remembered very little. "Though I made a majority of the motions," when asked if Gould did not ask him, the day previous, to move the acceptance of his resignation, witness said: "Gould is not in the habit of telling me of the doing of anything until it is done." Concerning Kansas Central securities or the earning capacity of that road, Sage knew very little. He had remained a director of the Union Pacific, but not being on the finance committee, he had not examined into the matter carefully.

Sage continued: "I don't know that Gould was a creditor on the books of the Kansas Pacific at the time of the consolidation. At the time my interests in the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific were being about equal. I believed then and believe now, had the consolidation been with the Missouri Pacific it would have proved more advantageous to both roads, and at the time I simply yielded to the desires of the directors of both roads against my better judgment. The Union Pacific entered as a necessary measure to prevent the extension of the C. B. & Q. and its creation as a formidable opposition line. I had worked in the company with Commodore Garrison to get possession of the Kansas Pacific for the Missouri Pacific, but without my knowledge Gould acquired Commodore Garrison's interest in order to prevent his formidable competitor, the Missouri Pacific, from obtaining control of the Kansas Pacific."

James I. Keene was the next witness. He said he was a director of the Union Pacific and, with Sage, purchased 20,000 shares of Union Pacific of Jay Gould, at 78 cents, a short time before he became a director. At the time of the consolidation he was in New York, but did not attend any of the consolidation meetings. Held no Union Pacific stock at that time. Washington E. Connor, Jay Gould's partner, explained the nature of his business relations with the Union Pacific. Had all the books of the firms of Washington E. Connor and Washington E. Connor & Co. at his stable. They were open to the Commission. The accountant of the Commission might examine them and make abstracts of Gould's holdings in the various Pacific stocks and bonds. "It would take a short time," he said in answer to Commissioner Anderson, "as Gould's dealings are mainly with the large amounts of stock purchased from single holders, and do not appear on the books of the company. He had no personal interest in the consolidation." The Commission will probably not examine Jay Gould's books.

C. P. Huntington explained to-day to the Commission he sails for Europe May 12, and his examination will be deferred till after his return, about a month hence. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The fact that the New York Tribune, Blaine's special organ, should print the following interview has attracted much attention here to-day