Cooperstown Courier.

PUBLISHED FVERY FRIDAY MORNING By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

Summer has come at last with a probability of hot weather, which is an absolute requirement for maturing all sorts of crops. The cool spring necessitates the forcing process and people must be willing to endure it for the sake of material gains.

The supperintendent of public schools in New York has reiterated the opinions of his predecessors that the law of that state allows neither religious intruction nor religious exercises in the public schools, including reading the bible, prayers, religious singing, etc.

In 1876 the total expenditure in Great Britain for beer, wine and spirits amounted to the astounding sum of \$736,-000,000. Since that terrible maximum was reached the annual sum has been irregularly, but, on the whole, steadely cut down, until last year the reduction amounted to over a hundred million dollars.

The Scientific American is clearly of the opinion that electric light wires should be buried, because when above ground they are dangerous to life and property. This coincides with the popalar conclusion. It has been demonstrated scores of times that death and destruction travel on these wires. Whatever the cost of putting them there, the only place for these streaks of lightning is under ground.

In the days of Andrew Jackson hard ly a public man possessed the luxury of a private secretary, to say nothing of a shorthand amanuensis. Now there is scarce a man in public life of any prominance who has not a phonographic secretary accompanying him on all occasions. Every senator has a private secretary, paid from the public funds, and an attempt was made, that failed, to give every representative a secretary at the expense of the people.

Congress has granted Mrs. De Long, widow of the commander of the Jeannette expedition, a pension of fifty dollars a month. There are now about a hundred women on the pension roll who receive from thirty to four hundred dollars per month. There are fortythree widows of general officers who receive \$30 and thirty others who get \$50 per month. The widow of Admiral Farragut has an annual pension of \$2,-000, and the surviving widows of certain presidents have each \$5,000 a year.

A prominent religious paper openly advocates the government of cities by a few men selected for that purpose outside parties, i. e. State legislatures, tc. Few people are aware of the insidious methods inculcated in various quarters to break down "government of the people, by the people and for the people." Self government is virtually pronounced a failure, and hence juries must be abolished and the right of suffrage taken away or very much restricted. Freemen should remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Washington Gossip.

Mr. Strait introduced in the house a bill to grant condemned cannon to A. Edwards Welch post, No. 75, G. A. R.

The senate passed the house bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix river below Taylor Falls.

The house committee on elections, in the contesting election case of Campbell vs. Morey, Seventh Ohio district, by a vote of 8 to 4 agreed to report in favor of unseating Morey and scattering contestants.

Mr. Payson, from the house committee on public lands, reported favorably the bill to forfeit a part of certain lands granted to the state of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads in that state. The bill reported was a substi-tute for Mr. Streubel's bill to forfeit a portion of the grant to the Sioux City & St. Paul, out-lined in dispatches recently.

In the house Monday Robinson carried out his policy of opposing the acceptance of decorations by Americans from foreign govern-

ments, and introduced a bill to prohibit any such concession to the effete monarchies of Europe. He also introduced a joint resolution offering the thanks of congress to all Ameri-cans who had saved human life, and declaring that any congressman who opposed it is a dis-grace to himself and to his country. Mr. Dun-ham sarceastically moved the reference of the ham sarcastically moved the reference of the resolution to the committee on public help, which was carried with laughter.

Charles D. Coleman, an attorney of Plymouth, Mich., in his testimony before the committee of investigation in the star route trials, said that William A. Cook, one of the government counsel in the prosecution, accepted several hundred dollars to prevent the indictment of Dr. Colgrave, a star route contractor. Dr. Col-grave, the witness said, was interested in a number of routes and was innocent of any cor-rupt action, but preferred paying out money to prevent indictment rather than have the noto-riety which would have ensued had a bill been found. Negotiations, Coleman said, were con-ducted through Cole, a partner of Cook.

The president has sent the senate a message suggesting the propriety of congress appropriating \$588,000 for the purpose of making a complete and harmonious selection of exhibits on behalf of the government for the New Or-leans exposition. It was referred to the com-mittee on appropriations. The president says: Gen. Logan reached the senate Monday, the Sth, during the prayer, which brought him to a sud-den halt at the main entrance, where he at once took the "first position of a soldier," and re-mained as motionless as a statute until the close of the prayer. When his presence was discov-ered he was immediately met and surrounded by a group of Republican senators, and con-gratulations and handshaking were the order for quite a while. complete and harmonious selection of exhibits

The treasury department is informed that in some instances certificates as prescribed by section 4, acts of May 6, 1882, have been granted to chinese laborers at ports other than those of exit for laborers from the United States, and such certificates may sometimes be granted, one at the first port and one at the port of exit.

one at the next port and one at the port of exit. and one at least might be fraudulently used to obtain the admission into the United States of Chinese labor not entitled to this privilege. Customs officers, therefore, have been in-structed to be careful to confine the issue of such documents to Chinese laborers who de-part directly for foreign ports and to refrain from issuing them to laborers who intend to proceed to China or any other foreign place via some other port in the United States, or to Chinamen who are not laborers.

The Criminal Calendar.

Near Leadville, Gen. Pearce was murdered for calling Samuel Derry a perjurer. Frank Lesure, of the wholesale firm of Yeo-

mans, Shield & Lesure, of Danville, Ill., committed sucide.

The Middletown bank defalcation amounts to $33,000,\ {\rm Real estate was transferred by the cashier valued at $20,000,$

Cashier Hall, Citizens' bank of Wilmington, Del., is a defaulter. The amount is unknown. The bank is alleged to be sound.

Tilden G. Abbott, defaulting cashier of the

Chicago have directed an architect to prepare plans for the rearrangement of the convention hall, by which the scating capacity will be en-larged so as to admit 20,000 people.

The Special newspaper train over the Baltimore & Ohio road, conveying the Washington correspondents from the convention left Chicacorrespondents from the convention left Chica-go at 2:10 p. m. Saturday, or 3:10, p. m. Eastern time, and arrived at Washington Sunday after-noon. The actual running time was but nine-teen hours and thirty minutes. At one time fifty-seven miles were accomplished in fifty-nine minutes, and, frequently, single miles in from fifty-six to fifty-eight seconds.

Becord of Cassualties.

A spring-lock trunk proved the death of a pair of Milwaukee'children.

Louis Butler, aged twelve years, son of J. Butler of Glencoe, Minn., was drowned while bathing recently

Bailroad Rumblings.

The directors of the Chicago & Northwestern have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on common and 2 per cent quar-terly on preferred, payable June 26.

Suicide of Gen. Abe Buford.

Gen. Abe Buford of Kentucky committed suicide at Danville, Ind., Monday morning, at the residence of his nephew, Benjamin E. Buford. Gen. Buford came to Danville last Wedford. Gen. Buford came to Danville last Wed-nesday, to visit relatives and attend the races. He seemed much depressed, which visibly increased after reading an article in a newspaper giving an account of the de-cadence of the Buford family, written in connection with the return of Tom Butord to the Anchorage asylum, a physical and financial wreck. The general's fortune has also been swept away. He rotired to his room just after breakfast, and had been there but a short time when the report of a re-volver was heard and he was found in a dying condition, having shot himself in the head. He died without a struggle. Two statements—were found, saying that financial misfortune, the death of his family and the trouble of his broth-er, Tom Buford, who killed Judge Elliott, were the causes of the act.

Burning of the Union Dapot at St Paul.

The Union Depot at St Paul was completely gutted by fire which was discovered shortly af-

gutted by fire which was discovered shortly af-ter midnight, Wednesday. What was thought to be one of the safest buildings in the city proved to be a veritable tinder box, and, the flames eat their way through the flooring and partitions as if they were so much kindling wood pre-pared expressly for the occasion. The interior is completely gutted, the floors, windows and the roof being swept out entirely, leaving nothing but the bare walls standing and office fixtures—not to speak of valuable re-cords—will reach at least \$200,000, (not count-ing what may be saved on the walls). A Man-vel, president of the Union Depot company, is authority for the statament that the loss is ful-ly covered by insurance.

HOW THE FIRE STARTED. The fire is supposed to have orginated in the basement, near the elevator.

Official Crop Reports.

The June crop report of the agricultural department has an apparent increase in the cotton area of 4 per cent, with the general average condition 87, against 86 last year. The in-age condition 87, against 86 last year. The in-crease in the area of spring wheat appears to be nearly 900,000 acros, or 9 per cent. No part of the Pacific coast area is included as spring wheat. The largest increase in Dakota, amount-ing to about 400,000 acres. The condition of spring wheat averages 101 per cent, be-ing up to the standard in nearly every district. The condition of winter wheat continues high. The average is 98, against 94

The condition of winter wheat continues high. The average is 93, against 94 a month ago. It was 75 in June last year, and 99 at the same date in 1852. Since the last report the Illinois average has declined 11 points, Ohio 3 and Kentucky 3. Indi-ana, Michican and some other states show a higher average condition. The principal states are: New York, 98; Pennsylvania, 100; Mary-land, 90; Georgia, 93, Texas, 98; Kentucky, 96; Ohio, 82; Michigan, 91; Indiana, 91; Illinois, 76; Missouri, 90. The increase in the area of oats is 4 per cent and the average condition 98, against 96 hast year, and 101 in June, 1882. The averages are highest, as is usually the case, in states north of the fortieth parallel, coming up to the standard in all the western states.

Gen. Swaim and Col. Morrow to be Court-Martialed

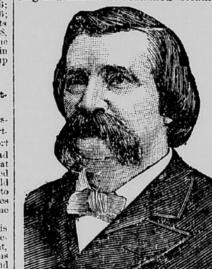
BLAINE AND LOGAN

Portraits and Biographies of the Republican Candidate for President and Vice President



JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine was born at Indian Hill Farm, Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830. His grandfather was with Washington at Valley Forge, and named his county after his old chief. At fifteen Blaine went to school at Lancaster, Ohio, living in the house of Tom Ewing, then secretary of the treasury. In 1850, he graduated from Washington college and became tutor in the Blue Lick Springs, military academy. There he met Miss Stanwood, a Massachusetts girl, teaching in the Millersburg female seminary, twenty miles off. and married her. He returned, in a year to Pennsylvania and studied law, but never practiced. In 1852 he moved to Maine, and with aid from the Stanwoods' became editor, of the Kennebec Journal, and later of the Port-land Advertiser. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature; and five times enjoyed re-election, being speaker the last two terms. In 1862 he went to congress. His first term was spent in quiet studying, but after that he came prominently before the country and was elected speaker of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third con-gresses. In June, 1876, Mr. Blaine was appointed by the governor ef Maine to fill the vacancy in the senato caused by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, who had been made secretary of the treasury. On the meeting of the Maine legislature in January, 1877, Mr. Blaine was promptly elected for the full term ending March 4, 1883. In both branches he was a persistent and terrible debater against the South as massed on the Democratic side of house and senate. In 1876 Mr. Blaine's nomination seemed certain at Cincinnati. His rivals were B. H. Bristow, Roscoe Conkling and John F. Hartranft, governor of Pennsylvania. So long as there was a possibility of Blaine's nomination, the supporters of Bristow, Conkling and Hartranft remained steadfast.



ant in the Mexican war, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, being elected to the legislature the same year, and in the office of prosecuting attorney of the Third judicial district, holding that of-fice until 1857. He was re-elected to the state legislature in 1853, 1856 and 1857, and was presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckenridge ticket. In 1858 and 1860 he was elected representative at congress. In July, 1861, he enlisted in time to be in the first battle of Bull Run. His Bravery in Grant's Northern Mississippi movements met with a promotion to the rank of major general. At Vicksburg his column led the entrance on June 25, and he was the first military governor. He succeeded Sherman at the head of the fifteenth army corps in November, 1863, and when McPerson lost his life, on the 22d of July, Logan succeeded him and commanded the army of the Tennessee, going with Sherman on the march to the sea. From the close of the war to 1871 Gen. Logan served in the house. In that year he was defeated for re-elected in 1877 by David Davis. But was returned at the expiration of Gov Oglesby's term in 1879. He is a man of great decision, some learning, and is a lingering monument of this machine period in American politics. He was Grant's heutenant in 1880, and is suspected of an alliance with Blaine this year.

Children in the Frigid Zone.

When Lieut. Greeley comes home (he must be Capt. Greeley then), he will have a great deal to tell us that will be interesting. Mere visitors to strange places and peoples are not apt to find out very much about them, and what little they do find out is likely to be wrong. That is the reason why we know so little about the Indians. It is necessary to live among a people, to understand their language, to get their good will and confidence, to play with their children and converse familiarly with their elders, in order to know them.

Lieut. Ray, of the United States Navy, returned a few months ago from Point Barrow in latitude 74 degrees, where he had been stationed for two years to observe the weather and collect facts concerning it for the Washington weather bureau. He was placed in that northern region to do what Lieut. Greeley was expected to do at a point much farther north. His party consisted of ten meu, a pilot, a naval surgeon, seven sailors, and himself.

They had a wonderfully interesting time up there in the cold. The lowest temperature during their stay was fiftysix degrees below zero; the highest, fifty above zero; and they had a breeze one day in January (a-gentle Arctic zephyr), the velocity of which was ascertained to be one hundred and thirty miles an hour. Little snow and less rain fall in that region, and there is no thunder and lightning.

In their snug house, built by themselves, of rough timber and lined with matched boards, they found no difficulty in keeping warm. It is not until you go two hundred miles further north that you reach the real Arctic cold. ranging from ninety below zero to twenty above. With precautions, people can get along with some comfort where the average temperature of the year is as high as seven above, as it was with them. In the spring, the dandelion bloomed abundantly about them.

Col. J. O. P. Burnside of Freeport, Ill., a near relative of the late Senator Burnside of Rhode Island, is charged with the embezzlement of \$40,000, while disbursing officer of the Post office department of Washington. It is the old story of living beyond his means having been foolishly extravagant while receiving only a small salary. To keep up his expenseive and imposing style in society, he needed more money than he earned legitimately and then robbed the government. The state of society at Washington that leads to such offences should be reformed. It is no credit to any public officer or member of congress to spend more than he earns.

A Philadelphia clergyman has taken steps to swear out a warrant for Bob Ingersoll's arrest for blasphemy. He has found an old statute, which was reenacted, however, no longer ago than 1860, which provides that any person "who shall willfully, premeditatedly and despitefully blaspheme shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding \$100 and imprisonment not exceeding three months," and he thinks there would be no trouble ingetting Ingersoll into jail. It is said that Mr. Ingersoll left Philadelphia in a hurry on learning that he was in danger of incarceration. The old statute was reenacted by mistake, and prosecutions under it are generally regarded as persecution. pare for the national Democratic convention at

Watertown (Mass.) bank, arrested in Missouri, was sentenced to eight years in the peniteniary

George Smith of Fort Jervis, N. Y., confesses killing Frank Heitz May 12, for marrying a pretty young German girl whom Smith kept as his mistress.

The Auburn, Wis. mystery has been partially solved by the finding of the body of Mrs. Fox, who disappeared March 20. John Fox, the husband, was arrested to prevent his escape Mrs. W. M. Wills, a Brooklyn society lady,

deliberately committed suicide by hanging herself to a door with a rope of silken skeins. She is supposed to have been partially demented.

Personal Points.

Col. E. C. Anthony, a large landholder in Florida, is dead at Muncie, Ind.

Senator Mahone paid \$100 a day for his rooms at the Palmer house in Chicago during the convention

Hugh D. Mills, one of the most prominent and successful residents of Mower county, Minn., died of hemorrhage, aged fifty-three. He was raised in New York State, and came to Mower county in 1855. He was widely known and universally respected.

The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin announces on authority the engagement of Emmons G. Blaine, son of the Republican candi-date for president, to Miss Medill, daughter of Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune. The marriage, it is stated, will take piace next win-

Miscellaneous News Notes.

Savings banks deposits increased over \$3,-000,000 last year in New Hampshire. San Francisco's assessed valuation in this year \$60,000,000-an increase of \$3,000,000.

The Louisiana legislature is in favor of giv-ing disabled confederate soldiers 160 acres of laud.

One of the seven Dwight cotton mills at Chicopee, Mass., has stopped, owing to the rising price of raw cotton.

Hanson & Co.'s mill at Tacoma shipped in May 4,500,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 feet going to foreign countries, including South America, China and the Sandwich Islands.

The corner stone of the new cathedral church of St. Francis Xavier, on Grand and Lindell avenves, St. Louis, was laid Sunday afternoon, with very imposing ceremonics and an immense throng, there being fully 30,000 persons assem-bled to witness the event.

The local committee of arrangements to pre-

Washington Special: The cabinet was in session four hours Tuesday. The most important matter under consideration was the report of the Swaim board of inquiry, which was the report by Secretary Lincoln, and after a somewhat lengthy discussion it was unanimously decided that the recommendation of the board should be adopted and a country with the solar should

that the recommendation of the board should be adopted and a court martail be ordered to try Gen. Swaim and Col. Morrow, upon charges which are already familiar to the public. The report of the board concludes as follows: The court is of the opinion that, while at is not prepared to say that any specific act de-veloped by the evidence is actually fradulent, yet the evidence shows a series of transactions discreditable to any officer of the army, and which especially demands the severest con-demantion when engaged in by an officer hold-ing a high position and peculiar relations to the administration of justice in the army held by Brig. Gen. Swaim.

There will only be one court and one trial, with Swaim and Morrow as joint defendants, and it will be called to sit in Washington the latter part of the month. The details will not The details will not

hatter part of the month. The details will not be arranged until after the return of the secre-tary from West Point. There has been a great pressure brought upon both the president and Sccretary Lincoln by Swain's friends, and his attorney, Congress-man Calkins, has been very active in trying to have the finding of the board set aside; but there was no other course to be pure details. there was no other course to be pursued, par-ticularly as the verdict was unanimous, and Swaim's position at the head of the bureau of military justice emphasiz which he was found guilty. justice emphasized the offense of

Market Reports.

 ST. PAUL—Wheat. No. 1 hard, 98(@\$1.03);
No. 1, 90c; No. 2 hard, 92(200c; No. 2, 80(285c; Corn, No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 52c; rejected, 51c; Oats, No. 2 mixed, 29%; No. 3 mixed, 29c;
No. 3 white 30c; No. 3 mixed, 29c; No. 2 white, 30c. Barley, No. 2, 60c; No. 3 extra, 55c; No , 50c, Rye, No. 2, 54c, Baled Hay, wild, \$9.50; timothy, \$10.50, Potatoes, 25c, Eggs, 14c, MILWAUKEE .- Wheat, No. 2, 8934c. MILWAUKEE — Wheat, No. 2, 80]4e. Corn, No. 2, 55c. Oats, No. 2, 55c. Barley, No. 2, 5114c; white, 36(2)60]4c. Barley, No. 2, 5014c; extra, No. 3, 53(2)5314c. Mess Pork, \$10,65. Lard, \$8,45. Buttor, choice creamery, 18(2)9c; fair to good, 17(2)8c; best dairy, 15(2)6c. Eggs, 1914(2)4c. CHICAGO.-Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 88 080c. Corn, 55(635)/4c. Oats, 33)/4c. Rye, 64(604)/4c. Barley, 62(602)/4c. Flax Seed, \$1.09. Pork, \$18,75(@\$19.25. Lard, \$8,15(@\$8,17)/4. Butter, creamery, 20(@23c; dairy, 18(@19c.

On one ballot Blaine came within a half dozen votes of enough to nominate. So certain were his supporters that he would secure the prize that they telegarphed to all parts of the country that he had the nomination in his grasp. The next ballot, however, was a surprising one. Ohio and Pennsylvania led off for Hayes of Ohio, and a stampede setting in, he was nominated by an overwhelming vote amid great excitement. Mr. Blaine took his defeat philosophically, and turned his eyes toward 1880. He went into the Chicago convention of that year with 284 votes. Gen. Grant, Sherman, Edmunds and E. B. Washburne, were against him. His choice being impossible, his supporters nominated Garfield, and Mr. Blaine became secretary of state in the new cabinet, and the controlling spirit in the administration. Mr. Blaine was with the president the morning of July 2 in 1881, when the assassin's bullet brought to a painful end a career so full of promise, and during the president's eighty days of suffering he was daily at his bedside. It was fitting that Mr. Blaine should be selected as Garfield's eulogist by congress, and his address on that occasion is one of remarkable force and beauty. After Mr. Arthur's inauguration-Sept. 19, 1881-Mr. Blaine remained in the cabinet until December, when he retired to devote himself to private business. Within the past year he undertook a history of his twenty years of public life, a work that has already taken high rank in American literature.

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. Gen. John A. Logan was born Feb. 9, 1826, in Jackson county, Illinois, and is of Irish parentage. He was a lieuten- ences.

Near their station were two small tribes of Esquimaux, each consisting of about one hundred and forty people. Lieut. Ray, after closely observing them for nearly two years, pronounces them the best-governed and happiest people in the world, particularly the children. Though he never saw a child punished in any way during his residence among them, yet he found the children always will-behaved.

At times there would be as many as twenty-five children at the post, and the conduct of all of them was so gentle and correct that the Americans could not help contrasting it with that of other children who play under the stars and stripes. No matter how many tools. garments or dainties might be scattered about unguarded, no boy or girl of one of these tribes ever so much as touched one of them; nor would any child, even the smallest, enter a tent unless invited.

The children are exceedingly beloved by their elders. Although boys are valued more highly than girls, yet any kind of a child is highly prized-part-ly because children in latitude 74 degrees are a scarce article.

Few parents are blessed with more than one, or, indeed, could well maintain more than one; and if they are so happy as to have two, they are generous enough to let one of them live with a couple who are childless.

Like all undeveloped and poor tribes, they are haunted by superstitious fears, and crave stimulants with a fierce and insatiable desire. The strongest whiskey, the strongest tobacco, even alcohol itself, and the scrapings of an old pipe, they will consume with the keenest enjoyment and without apparent injury. Even these children, who have so

many good qualities, drink and smoke if they can procure the means of doing so, which, happily, they connot very often. Lieut. Ray declares that he has seen a baby three months old with its little mouth full of tobacco while it was in the act of taking nourishment from its mother.

Before the present year comes to an end we hope to have something as curious to tell of Lieut. Greeley's experi-