# Cooperstown Courier.

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

There are forty-nine vessels, nearly all British, in the harbor of San Francisco under engagement to transport wheat to the Brtiish Isles. They are all of large tonnage, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 tons, and all iron vessels. There is now 111,000 tons, of disengaged tonnage in port, against 96,000 tons a year ago, and 240,000 tons on their way engaged to come, against 303,000 tons at this time last year.

A good deal of sarcasm has been wasted on the United States Government for its foll y in spending \$8,000,-000, in the purchase of Alaska. The country named has generally been looked upon as a barren waste, useless for any purpose, but when it becomes known that there have recently been made discoveries of very large deposits of both bituminous and anthracite coal, the tune will likely be changed. The coal is described as of good quality, and the quantity almost inexhaustible, judging from surface indications. This fuel will find a ready market along the Pacific coast and its development cannot but help the progress of that reigon. Alaska will also furnish the very best ship timber, and this will also help to build up our far western border.

This is a great country, but too much of it is going up in smoke nowadays. The year continues to mantain its unenviable distinction for the number and seriousness of its conflagrations. The first six months showed a loss of \$53,-750,000 by fires in the United States and Canada, which was nearly \$9,000,000 above the average for that period during the last year. The figures for July show the destruction of \$8,800,000 which is nearly a million and a half above the average for the month, and, indeed, has never been exceeded except when Portland, Me., was so nearly burned on Independence Day in 1866. Of course a large majority of fires can be accounted for by common causes, but insurance experts do not hesitate to attribute the balance to the condition of business affairs. In other words fires are set to get money for buildings and stocks of goods for which cash cannot be realized in any other way, or so much cash at least as that to be obtained wholesale dry goods house of C. L. Luce & Co. It was extinguished with a loss of \$25,000 on goods and \$5,000 on building. be realized in any other way, or so on insurance policies.

Mr. John Thomson, a bank president of New York, gave the following excellent advice in a paper read bofore the late Banker's convention at Saratoga: "Bank officers should manage their bank and live on their salaries. Depositors and stockholders forfeit all sympathy if they tolerate a speculating official to stay one hour in charge of their assets. Turn the speculator out or get out yourself. Figurehead directors should also go or be held individually liable." It is much to be regretted that his words of wisdom are not more likely to be generally needed by the persons whom they concern. Recent exposures of rascality growing out of speculations by bank officers show that Mr. Thompson's advice did not come a bit too soon, but on the contrary, a good deal to late. But it is never to late to mend, and it remains for stockholders and depositors to inaugurate the mending process at the earliest opportunity.

The public press commends a late de cision of Judge Brewer, the new judge of the United States circuit court, in the Maxwell land grant fraud in Colorado. The details show that by fraudulent and imaginary landmarks and boundaries the public lands werebrought within the patent given the company, by false statements of rivers, creeks and mountains as landmarks which had no existence. The result was the capture of over a million acres of most vluable land for the company, which then oppressed the settlers by threats of eviction if they did not pay it large royalties and rents. The results have been seen in frequent conflicts between the parties ending in bloodshed and sometimes loss of life. Judge Brewer, in concluding his opinion in the case, says: "I do not think that the surveyor general, the commissioner of the general land office, the secretary of the United States, ar all together, can give away public lands either directly or indirectly; and when they have executed instruments apparantly conveying lands not granted by the congress, the government can come into the courts for relief." By this decision if sustained by the Supreme Court, the company loses nearly 200,000 acres and in New Mexico as much more.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### Washington News.

Daily Postal Bulletin-Discontinued-Minnesota, Pleasant Prairie, Martin county. Post-masters commissioned—William E. Bennett, Muscoda, Minn.

The postoffice department finds the sale of 2-cent stamps steadily increasing, and the of-licials of that branch of the government service expect to soon see the branch department

The acting secretary of the interior has de eided in the case of the Southern Pacific Rail-road vs. the state of California that invalid school sections are a bar to the attachments of ands under railroad rights.

The naval coal board has investigated the subject of the comparative merits of anthracite and bituminous coal for ordinary naval use, and reaches the conclusion that semi-bitumin-ous coal, especially of smokeless, is best for such use. Anthracite is regarded as the next such use. Anthracite is regarded a best quality and bituminous third.

The state department has received from Mason, United States consul at Marseilles, a report from the situation at that place and Touon since the abatement of the cholera epidemic. He says: The finances of Toulon and Marseilles have been strained to their utmost in cleaning nave been strained to their utmost in cleaning streets and tenements, and caring for the sick and burying the dead. The presence of impending financial ruin weighs heavily upon the business community, and even the ordinary resources of charity are seriously curtailed. The ide of returning refugees has just set in, and no description can picture the wretchedness and desolation which already exists.

Much good work has been done by the land department through the agency system to break up fraudulent land entries and surveys of the oublic lands, but acting Land Commissioner Harrison said recently, the system was imperfect owing to inadequacy of the force. He says the owing to inadequacy of the force. He says the Jepartment has only twenty-five agents or about one to every four land districts. The Territory of Wyoming he says, is divided into two land districts. There ought to be at least one agent to each district and then he would have his hands full, but with only one to every four districts it is utterly impossible for them to cover the field. Congress has been repeatedly asked for an increase of force. With its present force the department cannot make much headway in he department cannot make much headway in rectifying wrongs and frauds. The only case yet tried myolving the fencing of land has been decided in favor of the government. We have to identify the land, and it must be done by resurveying. Chief Clark Lockwood says the area of good land is being steadily reduced, and the department is desirous of preventing the seizure of large tracts, but congress has not responded to appeals for legislation to enable it to be done.

### Rail and River News.

An Oregon special says: The Northern Pacific recently issued a telegraphic circular announcing that it would carry grain from all nouncing that it would carry grain from all points on its line in Washington Territory to Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul for \$8 a ton, the same as the present rates to Portland. The circular also states that the rate of \$7.60 can be secured via the lakes to Liverpool or Giasgow, thus giving better through rates to shippers than via the Horn.

#### Casualties of the Week

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Prof. W. R. Kingman of Charleston, S. C., walked out of a window while asleep and was killed by the fall.

At Toledo, Ohio, fire was discovered in the

# Crimes and Criminals.

Charles Hartlett, sentenced to death at Cin-Near Cooper stown, N. Y., Farmer Clayton

and delirium tremens murdered his two-year-old boy. Rev. John W. Straub of the Bloomfield

Catholic church, Pittsburg while crazed with disease, committed suicide. Mary Flagg, a handsome fifteen-year-old Barnett, aged sixteen. He was held in

A life prisoner in the Nebraska penitentiary named Clinton Dill committed suicide. He was sentenced in 1881 for killing a cowboy,

Sam Lucas. Carl J. Adolphson, sentenced in Gallatin county, Mont., to be hanged in August, 1883, being reprieved until Sept. 1, 1884, has been granted a new trial.

At Utica, N. Y., Jennie Tracy of Oxford refused to marry William Roberts. As she was coming out of the academy Roberts fatally shot her. There are threats of lynching him.

The steamship Faraday has laid the first deep sea portion of the second Bennet Mackay cable, and is now returning to Woolwich to receive the remainder of the deep sea portion and the American shore end.

The governor of Idaho has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers of Aaron Morris, who was assassinated near Haily a few days ago, making an aggregate of \$6,000 reward now tendered for the criminals.

A special from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: Fred Hurst, the noted English runner, stabbed by Thomas Simpson, at Hazelton, Friday night, died recently. Simpson was brought here for safe keeping. The feeling in Hazelton is giving place to fears of lynching.

The raid on the horse thieves in Montana from first to last has resulted in the shooting and hanging of two on the Musselshell, two at Lewiston, two near Fort Maginnis, two at Clag-gett, three at Rocky Point, and seven at the mouth of the Musselshell, making eighteen in

At Antraim, Mich., near Marquette, Albert Coffman, alias Ball Plug, came towards his wife with a Winchester rifle in his hand, and when within a few feet told her he intended to shoot her, and fired, the ball striking her just above the heart, killing her instantly. He was arrested after a terrible struggle.

Vienna, Ill., special says: David Avery, who a week ago shot and killed a fellow farmer named Danial Gage, and afterward excited the population for miles around by other atrocities, especially acts of arson utterly wan-ton, was captured near Shawneetown by Shreiff Whittaker and an assistant.

At Winnipeg, disclosurers have just been made by the auditor of the city accounts which show that Boss Tweedism has been rampant for several years. The gravest irregularities in money in all the departments have been discovered, showing that the city has been systematically robbed on all hands. Dates of mortgages, affidavits, etc., have been altered to suit the officials. The disclosures are such as, doubtless to necessitate the with are such as, doubtless, to necessitate the with-drawal of L. M. Wilson, chairman of finance; City Solicitor Ward, Chamberlain Drummond, who has already resigned; Chief McRohig,

Health Inspector Kerr and others. Some of the aldermen are placed in an unsavory light.

## Personal News Notes.

Henry James Bohn, author and publisher, is

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is reported to have made Judge Hilton her heir.

Miss Chamberlain's golden butterfly days in London are over, and she is to return home with her parents.

Very Rev. Patrick H. Ferry, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic church, Chicago, died Sunday night, of heart disease.

J. I. Case, notable as the owner of Jay-Eye-See, was thrown from a cart and seriously injured at Racine on Saturday.

Gov. Murray has sent his thanks to Gov. Bates of Tennessee for his efforts to bring to justice the murderers of the Mormon elders.

Vincent L. Bradford of Pennsylvania has bequeathed his fine law library and paintings to Washington and Lee university, of Vir-Gov. St. John, the Prohibitonist leader, ran

away from his Indiana home when twelve years old, was married at nineteen, a widower at twenty, became a California gold soeker, was wrecked on the Sandwich islands, became a country lawyer in Illinois, was a soldier during the war coming out a colonel, and finally became gov-ernor of Kansas.

#### General News Items.

A stranger who attended the Presbyterian church in Lafavette, Ind., dropped a \$20 gold piece into the plate, and he left a letter at the hotel containing \$250 for the church.

The Webster county bank at Marshfield, Mo. has suspended, and C. P. Brooks been appointed receiver. The liabilities are reported \$40,-000; assets estimated at \$15,000 to \$25,000.

The liabilities of Blaney Brothers, Lynn manufacturers of Morocco shoes, who failed Friday, are from \$75,000 to \$100,000. It is expected the firm will pay about 50 cents on the dollar.

The liabilities of William T. & Louis J. Ladner of Philadelphia are \$150,000 unsecured; other debts secured. The assets are valued at nearly \$200,000.

A sensation is caused in the Philadelphia bop ton, by a suit for divorce brought by Henry N. Gilpin, whom every one supposed was a gay bachelor. He was married three years ago, keeping his marriage secret to avoid disinheritance, and charges his wife with unfaithfulness with Gen. Lynch, a wealthy married

A Portland Or., special says: News received from the Cœur d'Alene mines, Idaho, is of a uniformly discouraging nature. The excitement has almost wholly abated, and a large number of miners are leaving for the settlements daily. From present appearances the whole district will be deserted in a few months, or before the long and severe winter approaches.

#### Foreign Flashes.

The crops in Ireland are said to be superb, and more noblemen and other rich landlords are spending the autumn on their Irish estates than during many years past. This materially improves business of all kinds.

Bitterness against the Jews in the Russian provinces is increasing. The outbreak at Kutais, in Trans-Caucasia, was owing to a report that the Jews had stolen a Christian child. A mob assaulted the Jewish quarter and made threats of a general massacre of the Jews. The rioters only desisted when the child was found. Futher outrages are feared in South Russia.

The Dominion government still feel annoyed at the presence of Riel in the northwest. The Indian department has received the intelligence that Big Bear will not stay on the reservation, but has gone along with Lucky Man to confer with the ex-renegade. Protest has also been forwarded to the government against one Louis Schmidt, assistant Dominion land agent at Prince Albert, who is acting as Riel's secretary. It states it is rather an anomalous position for a government official to occupy, and desires to know if he does so with the sanction of the Ottawa authorities. anction of the Ottawa authorities.

Semi-official advices from China report that during the bombardment of Foo Chow a French officer of high rank was killed. Only three Chinese gunboats were destroyed. A Foo Chow dispatch of yesterday says: During the engagement one of the French ironclads was struck and badly damaged. She will repair during the night. A Times Hong Kong dispatch says the Chinese, who are wholly unprepared for war, denounce the malpractice of the provincial governors, and will hold them answerable for any collapses of the national dewerable for any collapses of the national defenses. The French are elated at the display of Chinese pugnacity, because it will conduce to protracted hostilities, in which case only the capture of Pekin will effectually end the war. Night traffic on the Canton river is prohibited.

# Wisconsin Counterfeiters Arrested.

Joseph Lane and Joseph Hight were arrested at Clayton, Polk county Wis., recently, upon at Clayton, Polk county Wis., recently, upon a charge of manufacturing spurious coin, and waiving a hearing were committed to jail in default of \$1,000 bail cach. The men have long been suspected, and for several weeks past Wallace W. Hall, and W. L. Hall, agents in the United States detective service, have been at Clayton working up the case, the result of their labors being that over \$100 in nickels, dimes, and dollars, which had been manufactured by Lane and Hight and disposed of, were secured. The dies and other counterfeiting apparatus have not yet been found. The prisoners are men of family. The trial takes place in September.

# Market Reports.

St. Paul.—Wheat. old, No. 1 hard, 92@95c. Corn, No. 2, 49@50; No. 3, 47@49c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 25@25cc; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white 24c; rejected, 20c. Barley, No. 2, 55c.; No. 3 extra 45c.; No. 3,

Rye, No. 2, 51c. Potatoes, 25c. Baled Hay, wild, \$7.50; timothy, \$9.50@10.50.

MILWAUKEE.-Wheat, No. 2, 77%c.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 77%c.
Corn, rejected, 51c.
Oats. No. 2, 20%20%c; No. 2 white, 30c.
Rye, No. 1, 53c; No. 2 53a
Barlev. No. 2, old, 62c.
Mess Pork. \$7.25.
Lard, \$7.45.
Butter, choice creamery, 20%21c; fair to good, 17%19c; best dary, 15%16c.

Eggs, 13@131/c. CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 771/4/777%c; No. 3, Chicago spring 64@66c; No. 3 red, 81@81/4c; No. 3 red, 71@71/4c.

WHEAT GRADES AND PRICES.

#### New Inspection Rules at Duluth-Prices and Grades Pixed at Winons. SOUTH.

At a meeting of grain operators, held in Huff's hotel, in Winona, on Monday, all dealers on the Winona & St. Peter, Southern Minnesota and the River division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, were represented. It was determined to adopt the Minneapolis standard prices on hard wheat, and the Chicago standard of prices on soft varities of wheat barley and seeds. The fact was brought out that there is no smut in hard wheat this year It was decided to make the price of hard wheat five cente per bushel more than No. 1 soft wheat. The following grades were established for wheat and harley:

wheat. The following grades were established for wheat and barley:

No. 1 hard wheat must be Scotch Fife.

No. 1 regular wheat may be hard and soft wheat mixed, weighing fifty-eight pounds, and must be reasonably clean.

No. 2 consists of the best varieties of soft wheat

No. 3 consists of soft wheat containing more

or less smut.

No. 1 barley must be free from stain, sound, plump and free from other grain.

No. 2 barley may be slightly stained, but must be sound, plump and free from other grain.

No. 3 barley may be considerably stained, but ound, plump and reasonably free from other

No. 4 barley must be sound and healthy, but may be deeply stained, and may contain more or less oats.

# Following is the substances of the inspection rules at Duluth:

No. I Hard Spring Wheat—Must be sound, well cleaned and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel, and be composed mostly of Scotch Fife wheat.

No. 1 Northern Spring—Be sound, well cleaned, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel and be composed of hard and soft varieties

ricties.

No. 1 Spring—Be sound, well cleaned and weigh 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Hard Spring—Be sound and reasonably clean, composed mostly of Scotch Fife wheat and weigh 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Northern spring—Be sound, reasonably clean and weigh not less than 56 lbs to the bushel and be composed of hard and soft varieties of wheat. ties of wheat.

bushel and be composed of hard and soft varieties of wheat.

No. 2 Spring—Be sound and reasonably clean and weigh 56 lbs to the bushel.

No. 3 Spring—Comprises all wheat fit for warehousing and not good enough for No. 2, weighing not less than 52 lbs to the bushel.

Rejected Spring—Comprises all wheat fit for warehousing but too low in weight or otherwise for No. 3. All wheat slightly damp will reported as "no grade," with inspector's notations as to quality and condition. All wheat in heating condition, or too damp be considered safe for warehousing, or has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seeds or badly bin-hurt, whatever grade it might otherwise be, is pronounced "condemned," with inspectors' notions as to quality and condition. Rice wheat will in no case be inspected higher than rejected. Wheat containing any mixture, however light, of rice wheat (sometimes termed goose wheat, or "California") shall be gradel rejected however. wheat (sometimes termed goose wheat, or "Cal-ifornia"), shall be graded rejected however high it might otherwise grade. No. 1 and No. 2 Northern spring are new grades here. No. 1 and No. 2 hard rules are closer drawn than before. There is no change in winter wheat

Pleuro Pneumonia in Illinois. The Chicago Breeder's Gazette says: At last the unwelcome truth is forced upon us that contagious pleuro-pneumonia has found a lodgement in the prairies of Illinois. The evidence of its baleful presence in not less than five Jersey herds in Illinois is overwhelming, and grave fears are felt that the extent of the infection has only dawned upon us. In view of these developments the following order has

of these developments the following order has been issued:

Department of Agriculture, Washington, Aug. 20,1884.—To the cattle Owners of the United States: Owing to the existence of a discuse supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, in several herds of Jersey cattle in the State of Illinois, I hereby request owners of all herds of Jersey cattle in the United States, into which new animals have been introduced since Jan. 1, to stop the shipments of cattle until after Oct.

1. The disease seems to have been introduced by animals sold at Virginia, Cass county, Ill., in February, 1884, and these animals were widely distributed throughout the Western States. It is hoped, therefore, that persons owning cattle tracing to this sale, and all others having cattle affected with disease of the lungs, will at once communicate with Dr. De Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, care of Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, and clearly state the condition of these herds, and the symptoms of disease. The attention of owners of cattle and railway and other transportation companies is called to section? the condition of these nerds, and the symptoms of disease. The attention of owners of cattle and railway and other transportation companies is called to section 7 of the act establishing the bureau of animal industry, which makes ing the bureau of animal industry, which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, or by inprisonment of not more than one year, or both, for shipping cattle with a contagious, in-fectious, or communicable disease, and es-pecially the disease known as pleuro-pneu-monia from one state or territory into another monia, from one state or territory into another. The condial co-operation of the state authorities and all persons interested in the welfare of our cattle industries is carnestly desired, in order to avert a danger which menaces the herds of the country.

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of the country.

[Signed]
Commissioner of Agriculture.

#### Death of Hon. Grove B. Cooley at Minneapolis

Hon. Grove B. Cooley of Minneapolis, Minn., died on Wednesday last. Mr. Cooley was born at Utics, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1827, and was there-fore nearly fifty-seven years of age. In 1848 he began the study of law at Canandaigua, and he began the study of law at Canandaigua, and two years later moved to Wisconsin, where he was a professor in Ripon college from 1853 to 1858, teaching the dead languages and the higher branches of mathematics. In the autumn of 1858 he removed to Minnnesota and located at Mantorville, Dodge county, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1871, and was chairman of the judiciary committee in the house. During his period of residence in Mantorville he was for two years the law partner of Judge A. J. Edgerton, now of Dakota, and four years the partner of Hon. Samuel Lord, afterward circuit judge and now deceased. He removed circuit judge and now deceased. He removed circuit judge and now deceased. He removed to Minneapolis immediately following the expiration of his term of office in the house of representativs in 1872, and entered into partnership with Thomas Lowry, and subsequently served several years as judge of the municipal court. Judge Cooley was prominent in the Masonic order. He was made a Master Mason in the Ripon lodge in 1856, and at the time of his death was past grand master and the illustrious grand master of the grand council of the State of Minnesota, past grand serversary of the his death was pasted of the grand council of the trious grand master of the grand secretary of the grand council of Minnesota, and past high priest of St. John's chapter. Few men had more warm friends than did the deceased, and fawar enemies.

Corn, 32(322)c.
Oats, 24%c.

Rye, 56c.
Barley, 62%c.
Barley, 62%c.
Flax Seed, \$1.301%c.
Pork, \$18.50(2819.00.
Lard, \$7.35@\$7.52%.
Butter, creamery, 17@18%c; dairy, 14@14%c.
Eggs, 13@14c. Indian Agent McGillicuddy, of the Pine

The Cattle Disease—Interesting Interview With Prot. Stalker on the Cattle Disease

Des Moines Special: Prof. M. Stalker, state veterinarian, was found in the city the other day, and was immediately coralled for an explanation of the cattle disease outbreak at Le-Mars:

"I found," he said, "that a large number of cattle had died; that in almost every case the attack was fatal. In company with the resident physicians, I at once set about ascertaining the cause. We made thorough clinical examination, followed by post mortem. I found the disease was true Texas fever. The next step was to ascertain the source of infection. Inquiry disclosed the fact that nearly all the cases were those of town cows, which were driven every morning to a certain range to feed through the day, and were returned at night. Knowing that the disease could only be comunicated in one way, further inquiry showed that nearly two months ago a herd of cattle from abroad was fed on the range several days. Examination of the records at the office of the railroad company showed that several cars of cattle shipped from the southern part of Mississsippi were unloaded at Le Mars and fed several days, when they were reloaded and sent to Dakota. From the date of their feeding on this range to the time of the outbreak of the disease among the native cattle was fifty-two days, which I have found is the incubation period of this disease. How much further south those cattle came from I cannot trace; but they were evidently Southwestern cattle."

"Were any of them sick; or did any of them die?"

"No: it is a singular fact that such cattle." attack was fatal. In company with the resi-

"No; it is a singular fact that such cattle—in fact, all these Texas cattle—are apparently in perfect health. This particular herd were fat, sleek and in prime order for the butcher. Their meat is, in fact, wholesome and health-ful. They are not stored. ful. They are never sick, and do not impart the disease by contact. The disease is not infections, but in a certain sense it is contagious. They carry the disease in their body, in their spleen and kidneys. From the fæcal and urinary discharges, on the ground where they feed, is transmitted the disease to Northern or native, or unacclimated cattle, to use that term to express my idea. The virtue ends with a single transmission. Northern or native cattle attacked with the disease will not transmit the attacked with the disease will not transmit it to the other cattle by contact. Sick and well cattle may be stabled together with no danger. A herd of other Southern cattle might have been driven on that same range and they would not have been affected at all. The people there were disposed to discredit my statement of this anamolous condition and nature of the disease. To satisfy them can of these Southern disease. To satisfy them one of those Southern cattle was found. He was in splendid condition. Arrangements were made for disposing of his carcass to a butcher, and, in the presence or the local physicians and health authorities, he was killed and a post mortem examination made. Before commencing I described printed what I described to the commencing I described printed whether the commencing I described printed whether the commencing I described printed whether the commencing I described printed to the commencing I desc commencing, I described minutely what I expected to find. The examination verified my diagnose precisely. The spleen was quadruple the usual size, and other organs were in the condition found in all these Texas cattle. It is the effect of the climate in which they live and the water and food they get."

the water and food they get."
"Is there no cure for it among native cat-"I have found medication of little or no avail. It is uniformly fatal. One or two frosts seems to destroy the virus on ground where these cattle have fed."

'How about that herd sent out to Dakota:

will they not cause the same results they did here?"
"It is not improbable; still going so far north they may become changed in physical condition, so that the virus they leave behind may lose its destructive force. However, I would not be surprised to hear of trouble from that section."

"What have you determined as to the cause of the recent mortality among horses in Pot-

of the recent mortality among horses in Pot-tawattamie county?"

"I have not yet arrived at a satisfactory con-clusion. After a very careful clinical examina-tion I decided the fatality was the result of some toxicant; that the animals were all affected alike, and that they all had been feeding in a certain locality on bottom land. I spent several days searching the locality where they grazed for some known poisonous weed, being satis-fied that the trouble came from something eaten. I could find nothing to which to attrieaten. I could find nothing to which to attri-bute it, but I did find a weed growing quite luxuriantly which belongs to the family of a Iuxurantly which belongs to the family of a very poisonous weed and of which the horses there eat quite freely and seem to like it. I gathered a quantity of it found that the horses in other sections, or on the college farm would not eat it, or even taste it, so I could not test its effects. I think therefore the taste and liking of it is think, therefore, the taste and liking of it is acquired, like that for tobacco or opiates by man. It begins with frequent nibbling of it. I shall further test it, as I have a useless horse at my infirmary to which I propose to give a decoction of that weed. So soon as the nature is correctly datermined, a remedy can be suggested. Prevention can be had by keeping horses from grazing in that locality. Prevention is better than cure—in fact, the chances of cure are very slight."

# Important to Dairymen.

Hon. C. E. Marvin, of Rochester, Olmster Co., Minn., general superintendent of the dairy department of the world's exposition, has issued a circular letter to the dairymen of the world, stating the amount and division of premiums and the conditions of competition therefor. In the agricultural department \$86,000 is offered in premiums, of which \$16,000 is appropriated for the dairy division—\$6,000 for dairy stock, and \$10,000 for dairy products, appliances, etc. All entries for dairy machinery and appliances must be made by Nov. 15, and goods received by Dec. 1. All entries for dairy products must be made by Dec. 15, and goods received by Jan. 5, 1885, between which time and Jan. 25 the awards will be made. Correspondence is especially invited from state superintendents, secretaries of dairy and produce exchanges, manufacturers of dairy implements, and all others interested in dairy products. Address all correspondence to Charles E. Marvin, general superintendent dairy department, Rochester, Minn.

# Another Proposed Morth Pole Hunt.

The New York Yacht club, of which James Gordon Bennett, Jay Gould and Cyrus W. Field, Jr., are members, entertained the officials of the Greely relief expedition at dinner a few days ago. Chief Engineer Melville of this city made a long speech, in which he set forth the feasibility of settling once for all the question of an open arctic sea, and that, too, without loss of life. He stated his willingness to take command of such an expedition, and that a moderate sum would be sufficient to cover all the expenses. Young Mr. Field, in answer, said that he was convinced of the truth of the theory advanced by Chief Engineer Melville, and that he was perfectly willing to advance half the sum required to meet the expenses of the expedition, provided the other members of the yacht club present would put their names down for the remainder. This they at once agreed to. The money was subscribed on the spot, and there is no doubt that an arctic expedition under Melville's command will sail from an American port in the fall of 1885. Lieut Melville will obtain leave of absence from the navy without pay for two years for this purpose. forth the feasibility of settling once for all the

Thomas Huling of Bell's Bend, near Nashville, shot and killed his little daughter by. mistake for a burglar.