THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, - - - OREGON.

RIEL THE REBEL.

Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Hanged in September.

A Winnipeg dispatch says the jury in the Riel trial was absent about 30 minutes and returned a verdict of guilty. All was hush and consternation when the jury entered. Riel prayed fervently, kneeling in his box, and kissed his rosary. Francis Cameron, foreman, while crying like a child, announced that he was asked by his fellow jurors to recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the crown and the judge said the recommendation would be considered. Riel was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of September at Regina. Judge Richardson said he could hold out no prospect of respite or interference of her majesty. Riel took the result coolly, having previously spoken two hours reviewing the grievances of the half-breeds and trouble of 1869. Among other things he said: "Your honors, gentlemen of the jury, it would be easy for me to-day to plead insanity because of the natural excitement caused by the trial. Excitement would cause a nature like mine to be far from calm, but I hope by the help of God to retain my calmness. The jurors will see by the papers I am inclined to be religious, but I trust my religious notions will not be thought insane."

Turning his eyes heavenward and crossing his hands frequently, he said: "Oh, my God, help me through the grace of the divine influence of Jesus Christ. Oh, my God, bless me, bless the honorable court, bless the honorable jury, bless my good lawyers, who have come 700 leagues to try and save my life. Bless the lawyers of the court because they have done, I am sure, what they thought their duty, and they have shown firmness which I did not expect. Oh, my God, bless all those who are around me, through the grace of Jesus Christ our Savior. Change the curiosity of these people who are around into calm interest. Amen."

Riel then said his mother, who gave him birth forty years ago, had taken care of him and nursed him. He had another mother, the northwest, whom he loved, and whom he was sure would not kill him more than his early mother did. He next proceeded to talk about grievances, and showed how he came back to the country for the benefit of the half-breeds alone. He was speaking in English and would try to do his best to be understood. He would yet be justified. He sought to bring about practical results, and when he was dead, which might be soon, he hoped his spirit would yet bring about practical results. He spoke strongly about the papers found at Batouche, which, he said, were his own writings, and which would yet justify him. If released he trusted the crown would return them to him. For the past ten years he believed he had a mission to perform. He believed it still, and with the help of God he was performing that mission in the criminal dock. He had waited patiently for years for an opportunity to perform it. The late Archbishop Bourget said that he (Riel) had a mission to accomplish. He had not narrow views. Archbishop Bourget wrote it, and he hoped the crown had a copy of it. As long as British justice prevailed he knew that God would take care of him. When Middleton was at Batouche and bullets and shells were flying about his head thicker than mosquitoes, he was protected, and it was nothing but God's benediction that preserved him. When General Middleton and Captain Young were giving evidence as to his insanity he felt that God was blessing him. He blessed the crown lawyer for breaking down the evidence of Dr. Roy to the effect that he was insane. It was justification and proved that he was not insane, as claimed. Even if condemned and hanged he would have the satisfaction of knowing that the world did not believe him insane. Nolin wanted him to make a bargain to renounce his Americanship, but Riel refused, as he believed is would be of advantage to him. The agitation in the northwest would have been unconstitutional if the Metis had not been attacked.

At Mrs. Grant's Disposal.

Referring to regrets that have been expressed in some quarters that Gen. Grant is not to be buried in his uniform with one of his swords by his side, and to the supposition that some of his uniforms or swords are available for that purpose because they were turned over to the government some months ago with his other military relics, Adjutant General Drum said to an associated press reporter that any or all of them are at the disposal of Mrs. Grant while they remain at the war department awaiting action of congress.

Cavalry Group for the Lincoln Monument.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The final group intended for the national Lincoln monument at Oak Ridge cemetery in Springfield, Ill., is nearly finished at the Ames company's statuary department, and will be ready for shipment about August 1. The figures comprising the group are heroic in size, and are quite imposing in appearance. The scene represented is supposed to have occurred on one of the battle fields of the late war. A shell has exploded in front of a cavalryman's horse, and the wounded rider has fallen to the ground in a dying condition; one arm is raised above his head and he still grasps the bridle rein of his plunging steed, while his head is supported by a comrade, the orderly sergeant of the company. The latter stands in front of the fallen man with drawn sword, determined to defend him against the advancing foe. The horse, thoroughly frightened, is reared on his hind legs, and with distended nostrils and flowing mane is about to gallop off. The position of the figures, the expression of agony, determination and terror depicted on the faces, are all true to life. On the ground, scattered about, are the bugle, hat and carbine of the dying soldier. This group is about ten and one-half feet high and weighs 5,500 pounds. It has required about one year to do the work. The monument occupies a commanding position in the cemetery, standing ninety-eight feet in height from the base. It costs $136,550, and each group $13,700, making the entire cost of the work $206,550. Larkin G. Mead was the designer, and the statuary work has been done under the supervision of Melzar H. Mosman, the Ames company foreman.

THE August *Century* will have a paper on "Hotel-Keeping—Present and Future." It will contain chapters on the proper construction of hotels, plumbing, ventilation, appointments, staff, the table, advantages of the American and European plans, etc., etc.

GEN. GRANT'S REMAINS.

They Are Started from the Cottage on the Way to New York for Burial—Sad Scenes on the Mount.

Mt. McGregor dispatch: Last night the family, in groups and alone, had taken a final farewell of the dead General and today gave up his body to the nation. At nine o'clock the members of the family, except Mrs. Grant, repaired to the hotel for breakfast and shortly afterwards entered the cottage and preparations began for the funeral journey. Even this morning when the family were at breakfast it was not known what the widow would determine to do. She had her trunk packed yesterday in the event of her deciding to go with the remains, but her decision had not been shared with the family.

At half-past eight the doors of the Grant cottage were thrown open and a stream of visitors poured in steadily for over an hour. Soon afterwards the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with wagons of every description containing farmers and their families, who had come to attend the funeral.

At 9:30 the train of two cars brought General Hancock and a number of distinguished visitors, among whom were Colonel Jones, Admiral Rowan, General Sherman, Senator Evarts, General Rufus Ingalls, Senator Miller, Joseph Drexel and General Hancock's staff.

At 10 o'clock the services were held at the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. They opened with the reading of a psalm which was followed by prayer by Rev. Bishop Harris. The hymn, "My Faith Looks up to Thee," joined in by the whole assemblage followed. Dr. Newman then came forward and delivered his eulogistic sermon on the dead general, the family in the meantime sitting about the remains in the parlor. Dr. Newman spoke very feelingly in an address which consumed one hour and a half in its delivery. He took as his text the twenty-first verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

"Such, my brethren," said the speaker, "is the eulogy that God shall pronounce upon human goodness and fidelity wherever found among the sons of men." He said some comrade in arms would speak of the splendor of the martial genius of the dead; statesmen would review the majesty of his civil administration; historians would place him on the pedestal of his renown, "but let me," said the speaker, "as a minister of religion, dwell upon the great character which will ever be his crown of glory, and the imperishable heritage of the country—the country he loved so well." The minister then dwelt upon the honors which had been bestowed upon General Grant and the homage which was done his memory, and declared that the secret of his power on the thought of the world and the love of mankind was the loftiness of his character, grandeur of intellect, and the fact that he was none other than himself. He was one of the few men in history who exceeded expectation, and by doing what all others had failed to do, he had no hatred in his heart. His only evangel to the nation was, "Let us have peace." In his dying chamber he grasped the hand of him whose sword he had first won, and as an illustration of his broad spirit, sorrow was national to-day in its broadest sense. Duty to his conscience, his country and his God was his standard of successful manhood. He was the humblest of men and a lover of the most lowly. His love of wife, children and home was supreme.

Speaking of the deep and tender affection he bore his wife, the speaker said: "And such was the tenderness of his love and solicitude for her and hers he surprised them by a letter found after his death. He had written it secretly and carried the sacred missive day after day during the fourteen days knowing she would find it at last."

He quoted from the letter as follows: "Look after our dear children and direct them in the paths of rectitude. It would distress me far more to think that one of them could depart from an honorable, upright and virtuous life than it would to know they were prostrated on a bed of sickness from which they never were to arise alive. They have never given us any cause for alarm on their account and I earnestly pray they never will. With these few injunctions and the knowledge I have of your love and affection and of the dutiful, I bid you a final farewell, until we meet in the other world. You will find this on my person after my death."

This was dated Mt. McGregor June 9, 1885.

Dr. Newman said principles of Christianity were deeply engraved on the spirit of General Grant. On the 18th of April last he had said "I believe in the holy scriptures, and whoso lives by them will be benefitted thereby. Men may differ as to interpretation, which is human, but the scriptures are man's best guide." He held broad religious views and believed in the kinship of all mankind.

The closing portion of the address was devoted to allusions to the last hours of the general's life, his calm fortitude, unwavering patience and clear brain, knowing that his end was near and praying for its coming.

At the conclusion of the discourse the hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," was rendered by the alfresco congregation and the services ended with a benediction. After the conclusion of the ceremonies there was a movement of the people toward the cottage to take a last look at the general, but it was not deemed advisable to permit any one to enter as it was near time for the departure of the funeral train for Albany, where the body is to lie in state a few hours before departure for New York.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Terrible Scene at the Gallows Witnessed by 5,000 Persons.

Plaquemine (La.) dispatch: George Wilson Charles Davis and Mathilde Jones, all colored, were executed in this place for the murder and robbery of Mrs. Harriet Cole, on January 20 last. Wilson was captured in Memphis a few weeks later and before the trial made a voluntary confession giving the names of his accomplices. The principal witness against the prisoners was a little colored girl, servant of Mrs. Cole, at the time of the murder. She heard the murderers conspire to rob her mistress and gave them information about Mrs. Cole's money and jewelry, and saw them with the jewelry in their possession after the murder. The conspirators entered Mrs. Cole's dwelling, strangled her to death and robbed the house of money, diamonds and other valuables. Mrs. Cole was the widow of the late Judge James S. Cole and was highly esteemed.

Wilson was baptised yesterday. He seemed resigned to his fate and said he was ready to go and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. Davis declared he was innocent, but ready to die. The prisoners did not sleep at all. Mathilde Jones said she was ready to die and thought she would go to heaven. She appeared quite cheerful and did not allude to the crime. On the scaffold she was extremely nervous, and after saying "good bye" to all, and while shouting and singing, gave way completely and fell from the scaffold just as the black cap was drawn over her face. The displaced rope broke, however, and it required two strokes by the executioner to cut them down. The necks of Davis and Wilson were broken; the woman died from strangulation. Fully five thousand persons were gathered about the court-house and grounds. Davis was a little nervous, but Wilson seemed to take it cool. When the woman fainted she fell against Davis and then off the gallows. Davis lost his balance and caught hold of the ropes to the right, which held the trap and was in that position when the trap fell at 12:45, Wilson standing coolly all the time. After the trap fell the ropes of the woman and Davis twisted together. The woman got her hands loose in her struggling and grasped at everything within reach. She was known as the wife of Davis. They both said they were innocent of the crime. Life was declared extinct fourteen minutes after the drop fell.

CLEVELAND'S COURSE.

It is Approved by the National Civil Service League.

At the fourth annual meeting of the national league civil service association, held in New York, on the 6th, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That under a popular republican government like ours the employment in those positions in the civil service, the duties of which are administrative and not political ought to be open on equal terms to every citizen whose fitness shall have been ascertained by appropriate examination and practical tests, and that the chief executive authority over the civil service like that over the military and naval service is an official trust to be exercised not for advantage of party, but for the common welfare.

Resolved, That by the general course of his executive action in regard to appointments and removals, and notwithstanding certain actions of the administration which, measured by the principles of reform, we disprove, President Cleveland has displayed, amid immense perplexities and difficulties, his fidelity to the patriotic principles asserted in his letter of December 25, 1884, to the executive committee of this league, and his firmness and courage in enforcing his convictions.

Resolved, That every American citizen is interested in securing for himself and his fellow citizens the extention of the truly American principle of the equal rights of every citizen to apply for and compete on equal terms for appointment to office without the necessity of obtaining aid from personal friends or political leaders, and every local association is urged to bring this subject to the attention of all the voters in its neighborhood by every means in its power.

Resolved, That the National Civil Service Reform League offers its resolution in regard to the repeal of the laws known as "the four years laws," and urges every local association and pledges itself to unremitting efforts to secure a result so essential for a complete reform of the abuses of executive patronage.

Resolved, That the reformed system of appointments in the civil service, established by the act of January 16, 1883, should be extended to all the offices and employments under the government to which it is applicable as fast and as far as is practicable, with due regard to the condition of an efficient administration, and the national league urges upon every local association the necessity of promoting this extension of reformed system by every fair and legal means to the end of complete removal of that lingering relic of the monarchial and aristocratic abuse known as the "spoils system" which obstructs the daily discharge of duty in every department of the government, degrades American politics and disgraces the American name.

Resolved, That the friends of civil service reform have the utmost reason to congratulate themselves and the country upon the striking progress of the cause as shown in the universal public attention which is now directed to the action of the administration in regard to appointments and removals, and in the high standard of sound principles upon the subject by which that action is judged.

Resolved, That we regard the recognition by the administration of offensive partisanship, that is to say, obstrusive partisanship, in the conduct of a public officer as a cause for the removal from office; as being correct in principle and its effects; as conducive to the establishment of non-partisan service, and we trust that President Cleveland willy apply the same test, with perfect impartiality to all public servants whether belonging to one political party or another.

RAILROAD REAL ESTATE.

Important Circular from the Land Office on Indemnity Grants.

Acting Commissioner Walker, of the general land office, has prepared a circular to all registers and receivers which has received the approval of the secretary of the interior, restricting the power of the land grant railroads in making selections of indemnity lands. Heretofore the roads have been permitted to go into their indemnity limits and practically select such lands and in such quantities as they pleased without being required to show the amount of lands they had lost through the operations of the general land laws from their original grants. The lands so selected were always the choicest portions of the indemnity lands, and these were withheld from settlement for years, and in some instances, although the roads could not sell and give titles, they are reported to have sold to ignorant purchasers such rights as the selection gave them. The circular requires the roads to file lists of the lands they claim to have lost, making oath to their correctness before being permitted to make any selections for indemnity, and the land officers are instructed to carefully compare the lists with their records in every case. Where indemnity selections have heretofore been made without specification of losses, the local officers are instructed to require the companies to designate the deficiencies for which such indemnity is to be applied before further indemnity selections are allowed. Where deficiencies except for which indemnity is allowed by law, the indemnity selections are required to be made hereafter from vacant unappropriated lands nearest to the granted sections in which the loss occurred. Land officers are required to reject all selections not made in conformity with these instructions.

SR. NICHOLAS FOR AUGUST comes to hand filled as usual with a great array of good things. The old, middle-aged and young can find in its pages much to please and instruct, prepared by the best writers the country affords. No effort seems to be spared to make each number an improvement over the preceding one. The magazine is copiously illustrated throughout and it is a decided favorite with the rising generation. It has now been about twelve years before the public and has become a fixture in thousands of households all over the country. Price, $3 a year. Address the Century Company, New York.

Men are vainer of those qualities which they fondly believe they have not than those they really have.

WHAT is the difference between a fixed star and a meteor? One is a sun, the other a darter.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

GENERAL.

A balloon race between Professors Talbert and Smith occurred in Chicago, and resulted disastrously to both. Talbert is feared to be fatally injured. His balloon collapsed at the height of fifteen hundred feet and precipitated the occupant of the car to the ground. On they way down he hung from the trapeze, and when fifteen feet from the earth the ropes caught on a telegraph line which checked the fall, but threw Talbert to the ground. Professor Smith landed four minutes later, his balloon settling to the earth in such violent gusts as to fracture his ankle and inflict serious bruises on his body. Talbert was taken to St. Luke's hospital where the physicians say his spine is injured and his recovery a question of chance with less probability.

S. S. Colby, paymaster of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas railroad and steamship company has been arrested for the embezzlement of $2,900. The guarantee bond is demanded company, of New York, on his securities. Colby has been in the service of the road thirty years and has handled large sums of money.

The grand jury, in Brooklyn, N. Y., found an indictment against Abbott, agent of the old Marsh house building, on State street, which fell on May 5th last causing the death of thirteen persons, against Miller the contractor and McDermot, the mason engaged in making repairs upon the structure at the time of its collapse. The indictments charge manslaughter.

All the miners, about 1,200 in number, employed at the thirteen mines in Massillon district, Tuscarawas valley, Ohio, stopped work on account of the demand of the operators that they accept a reduction of 15 cents per ton, or from 75 to 60 cents. President McBride, of the Ohio Miners' association has issued a call for a mass meeting of the miners.

In accordance with an act of the Pennsylvania legislature prohibiting the employment of boys under twelve in coal breakers, and under twenty-one in the mines, about 500 boys were discharged from the collieries at Shamokin.

The public debt statement shows a reduction of of $8,632,789 in the debt during the month of July. The total interest bearing debt outstanding is placed at $1,300,795,112, and this includes the item of the Pacific railroad indebtedness, amounting to $64,623,512. The treasury statement shows gold coin, bullion and certificate balance on hand amounting to $126,078,595, and a standard dollar and silver certificate balance of $71,592,609. The net cash on hand in the treasury is $44,062,939.

Advices received show that there is an uneasy state of feeling among the Indians of Utah at various points. For a few days past thirty lodges of Utah Indians have been camped near Evanston, Wyoming, not far from the Utah line, and have been on several drunks from whisky sold to them under cover of the essence of ginger by designing Mormons. A reliable and intelligent half-breed is authority for the statement that the Utah Mormons have been quietly circulating among various tribes to induce them to go on the war path against the whites. This half-breed, whose name is given as Fontebille, fears the situation, and expresses his belief that there is liable to be a general uprising. Indians are roaming all over the country in small squads. They are quite numerous in Henry's fork, fifty miles south of Evanston. Indians from all the reservations in Western Wyoming and in Utah are said to be off their reservations and acting in a suspicious manner.

The Phœnix distillery, Clabourne Place, Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire. The bonded warehouses adjoining the main plant were saved with the greatest difficulty, owing to the scarcity of water. Loss, $75,000.

The President has appointed John M. Ellis Receiver of Public Moneys at Denver, Colo.; John J. Hoge, Receiver of Public Moneys at Booneville, Mo. The President has commissioned the following postmasters: Frank Shutt, at Litchfield; S. R. Davis, at Creston; Wm. E. Lewis, at Chariton, Iowa; and John Dawe, at Edgarton, Wis.

The three Italian stranglers, Azari, Golardi and Silvestri, lately sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Filippo Caruso, in Chicago, appeared in Judge Howe's court room while their respective attorneys asked a continuance on the motion for a new trial. This was granted, the commencement of the September term being set for arguments on the motion.

In an election row at Athens, Ky., on the 3d, two men, Veal and Walker, were shot and killed by Bud Hart, who was himself wounded.

An Illinois Central freight engine, just leaving Cairo for the north Aug. 2nd, was thrown from the track by a switch breaking. The engine and three cars went down the embankment. The engineer, Fred Hartman, while jumping from the engine, was caught under the wreck and instantly killed.

Representatives of various Jewish congregations met in New York for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Moses Montefiore. An organization was effected by the election of officers and it is stated that $10,000 has already been subscribed toward the erection of a monument to the renowned philanthropist. It is intended to erect a statue or monument in Central Park.

Three hundred men in the blast furnace department of the rolling mills at Joliet, Ill., went out on a strike for higher wages. The management claim that they are paying as much as any western mill, and new men will be put on at once unless the strikers return to work.

Several hundred news boys, accompanied by Col. Alexander Hogeland, marched to the city hall in Chicago to express respect for Gen. Gant. The mayor being absent chief of Police Doyles spoke on the death of the General. Col. Hogeland read the resolutions addressed to Mrs. Grant and the family in which the "newsboys of Chicago, representatives of that most humble class of tradesmen," extend their warmest sympathy.

There is great excitement at High Bridge, Ky., over the mysterious death of Rev. John C. Young, one of Kentucky's most brilliant and eloquent men. His corpse was found on the river bank. In his pocket was a bottle that had contained laudanum. He was attending camp meeting. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

Thomas B. Aldrich, the writer, became possessed through inheritance lately of $70,000, but still maintains his editorial position on the Atlantic Monthly.

Mrs. Laura Eddins, of Easton, Ohio, was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Her husband is also a prisoner in the same institution.

John Williams, who on June 9th shot Henry Moran, a young blacksmith of St. Louis, dead, has been captured at Cleveland, Ohio.

A body of masked and disguised negroes went to the residence of R. N. Countee, the colored pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Memphis, Tenn., and demanded of him to come out of the house. Countee opened fire upon the crowd with a six-shooter instead of obeying, and his shots were returned by the mob from shotguns and pistols. While the cannonading was in progress the door of Countee's dwelling was opened and the divine, with only his night shirt on, appeared for an instant and giving an unearthly yell, he broke through the few who were at the main entrance of his dwelling and fled down the street. The fleeing minister was fired upon as he sped like the wind from his would-be assassins, but he escaped unhurt. The mob then left. The cause of all the trouble was the denunciation by Countee of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member. Countee is one of the publishers of a paper called the Living Flag, which was full of alleged exposures of the Masons, Odd Fellows and other secret societies.

Near Palmyra, Ohio, John Jones, single, aged twenty eight, a farm hand on Merwin place, declared he was going to kill himself. Mrs. Merwin attempted to interfere and wrest the revolver from him. After warning her not to do so or he would kill her, he shot her five times, after which he went to a clump of bushes near by and shot himself dead. Mrs. Merwin cannot recover.

At Oakland, Miss., a few days ago a man named Vance while drunk, shot his wife fatally with a shot gun, and when the sheriff came to arrest him he emptied the other barrel into his own head, inflicting what was thought to be a fatal wound. It has become evident, however, that he would recover. Then a mob took him from jail, hanged him to a tree, and perforated his body with bullets.

As the south bound passenger train on the Air Line road was rounding the curve six miles south of Spartanburg, S. C., it ran off the track. Three passenger coaches rolled down a high embankment. Conductor J. J. Ransom was killed and several passengers were badly wounded, several of whom are not expected to live.

THE OLD WORLD

The archbishop of York addressed a large audience of men upon the subject of the revelations made by the Pall Mall Gazette. He firmly denounced the apathy of certain members of parliament and others in official life whose voice should have been raised against the monstrous evil from the first. There was evidently a conspiracy among them to keep silent and allow the matter to die out. It would not die out but it must be stamped out. It is not a party question, but one which concerns the whole nation, and it is the duty of every man to assist in suppressing this rampant horrible vice.

The Bishop of Lima sent an address to the Minister of Justice protesting against the Masonic hall, proposed to be erected in Lima. The Minister in reply assured the Bishop that in accordance with the constitution of the government he would never permit the erection of a Masonic temple.

China is hastening preparations to revictual and coal the three iron clads built in Stettin for that government. Crews of vessels are being strengthened. The reason of this sudden activity is supposed to be in connection with affairs in Corea.

In the forty-eight hours ending Friday, July 31, 69 new cases of cholera and 41 deaths were reported in Madrid, 31 of the victims being women. Seventy bodies lay unburied in the cemeteries outside of the town, the police cordon around the infected houses preventing the people from obtaining burial licenses. The lower classes manifest the greatest hostility to the official doctors and pall-bearers. The epidemic is spreading to all the northern provinces. New cases of cholera throughout Spain that day, 2,049; deaths 849. In the city of Madrid 28 new cases and deaths were reported August 1st.

It is expected that Gladstone will visit Midlothian in October, and take the stump. The general election is held the third week in November.

It is officially announced that a joint force of English, Italian and Abyssinian troops will relieve the Kassala garrison in October.

The cases of cholera in Marseilles are mostly among the poor class. The Portugal consul succumbed to the disease. Minister Le Grande and Dr. Brouardel arrived incognito to organize a system of sanitation. The municipal authorities conferred with the foreign consuls respecting the establishment of quarantine.

The academy of medicine in Paris refused to allow the reading of a long letter from Dr. Ferran, describing his treatment of cholera in Spain. This is virtually a declaration that the academy records Ferran as an impostor. Several French towns have refused to allow the experiments suggested by Ferran.

The authorities refuse to publish the official accounts of the cholera at Marseilles. Private estimates place the number of deaths Aug. 4th, at 50.

The Berlin newspapers express a confidence that the peace between Germany and France will be maintained.

The Italian government has ordered a new ironclad to be built at Venice. It will be called the Umbert, and will be unusually large.

The garrison at Sennaar is still holding out against El Mahdi's men and makes frequent sorties damaging to the enemy.

It is reported a conflict is imminent between the German colonies and the natives of Zanzibar.

There are 4,232 new cases of cholera and 1,551 deaths in Spain, August 4.

A thunderbolt struck the church at Gerona, Spain, August 5, during services. Two persons were killed and fifteen badly injured.

The shah of Persia has authorized the construction of a military road from Bushire to the Afghan frontier. This is reported as an English project, designed for rapid transportation of troops from the Persian gulf toward Herat.

A serious collision occurred on the Credit valley division of the Canadian Pacific railroad on the 5th, between a freight and gravel train. Twenty-five cars and two engines were wrecked. The engineer of the gravel train is missing and is supposed to be under the debris. The accident is attributed to an operator's mistake. The loss is said to be about $50,000.

WASHINGNON.

Dr. Bland is in receipt of a letter from a friend near the Pine Ridge agency, who complains that the recent visit of the Holman committee to that agency was productive of no good, and that the Indians are wildly indignant about it. According to the writer the consultation was confined to McGillicuddy and his friends, who prevented Red Cloud's party from having any access to the committee. The report of the latter will therefore be awaited with general and intense interest.

Attorney-General Garland, to whom the secretary of the interior referred the question of the power of the interior department to authorize the Indians to lease their lands for grazing purposes, has transmitted an opinion in effect that no such power exists under the law.

An official dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says extradition papers have been granted in the case of Hibbs, the defaulting postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, and $10,000 found on his person will also be turned over.

Washington special: Judge H. D. Denman, J. H. Thompson, Edgar C. Marston, Colonel R. D. Hunter, C. C. Brainwater and H. M. Pollard, of St. Louis; Colonel Seth Mabrey and C. W. Ward, of Kansas City, and A. T. Babbitt, of Cheyenne, all extensive cattle men, have arrived at the capital and another delegation will come later. They are a committee to represent the interests of cattle men who hold leases of Indian lands in the Indian territory. They feel despondent and have come to the conclusion to obey the president's proclamation to the letter, and are the quietest bunch of cow-boys who ever struck Washington.

A prominet state department official says the reorganization of the consular service will be completed about January next. There is said to be an increased inclination among business men to enter the South American markets. Consuls, upon entering new territory, will be expected to make such reports of resources of the country as will be valuable to business men in deciding upon trading with those states. Severe comments are being made upon consuls in South and Central America. About 200 consular posts yet remain to be filled. The majority will be small agencies, paying salaries or fees amounting to about $1,000.

Secretary Manning says no change will be made in the office of the appointment division, and it was never contemplated that Albright should succeed Higgins.

It is probable the president will visit Albany after the funeral of Gen. Grant and before he goes to the mountains. Manning, who will spend the month of August at Watch Hill, Conn., with his family, will probably accompany him to Albany. It is reported that Lamar and Garland will remain in Washington during the president's absence. Other members of the cabinet will take a vacation. Owing to illness of Mrs. Bayard it is not expected that the secretary of state will spend much of the summer at Washington. Secretaries Endicott and Whitney and Postmaster-General Vilas will spend most of the summer at their homes.

The department of state is in receipt of a cablegram from Lee, secretary of the American legation at Vienna, saying the Austrian government positively declines to receive as United States minister. The authorities of Austria gave no reason for this action, and merely say they will not receive him. Kelly is now in Paris where he has been for some weeks. He has been informed of the decision of the Austrian government. Lee has been designated as charge d'affairs for the present.

The secretary of the treasury has promoted James A. Lake, clerk of class 4, to be assistant chief of the customs division of the secretary's office. He also directed the dismissal of inspectors of foreign vessels at New Orleans, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

The president has made the following appointments: To be collectors of internal revenue: John Dowlin, for Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania; Frank Schlandocker, for Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania. To be surveyors of customs: John T. Gotrighe for Port Louisville, Ky.; Leon Trousdale, for Port Nashville, Tenn.

A Prosperous Institution.

The forty-first annual catalogue of the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Indiana, has been published. This celebrated school was founded in 1844, and in its growth has kept pace with the progress of the great Northwest. Its buildings, which have been erected from time to time, as the needs demanded, are numerous, and several of them magnificent. The main building is five stories high, and its dimensions 320x155 feet. Music Hall is 170x100 feet, and over 100 feet high. Science Hall is 104x140 feet in dimensions, and 75 feet high. These buildings, and others connected with the University, are furnished with every appliance necessary for the training, education, comfort and safety of the students. Proper rules are maintained for the discipline of those attending the institution, but none that may not be easily observed. The course of education include classics, law, the sciences, mathematics and music, as well as a thorough commercial course. There is connected with the University a Minim Department for boys under 13, in which are taught the elementary branches. The most vigilant care is maintained over pupils in this department. The eighty-third session of the University will open September 8, 1885. Catalogues with full particulars may be obtained by addressing Rev. T. E. Walsh, president, Notre Dame, Ind.

Anything which makes religion its second object makes religion no object. God will put up with a great many things in the human heart, but there is one thing He will not put up with in it—a second place. He who offers God a second place, offers him no place.