THE OREGON SCOUT.

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PERSONS AND THINGS.

NEVADA's total revenue last you from the counties amounted to \$275, 991.10. It costs \$25,990.72 to collect

The trade in patent medicine. amounts to about \$22,000,000 per annum. There are five thousand kinds in the market.

A BROOKLYN girl stepped into a jew eler's and asked for a pair of "consist ency bracelets." Somebody had tol. her that consistency was a jewel.

NEVADA has thirteen railroads with in its borders, and their total taxation is over \$11,000,000, of which the Cantral Pacific represents \$6,447,100.

ONE day, during an animated dis cussion at the French Academy, M. de Marian rose and said: "Gentlemen, able thing now for women to affect I propose that we speak only four at :

A FARMER in Silinas valley, California, recently shipped 150 sacks of potatoes to San Francisco, and after paying commission, freight, etc., the whole lot netted him 24 cents.

ough trial at the Springfield arsenal of stables. Among the women of the the Spencer magazine gun, the cartriges used in which are loaded with nine buckshot each, instead of a bullet. This arm is recommended for militia use ir case of riots.

A SHIPWRECKED sailor, after clinging to the keel of a captsized boat near the mouth of the Columbia river for a long time, attempted suicide by cutting his own throat, but in doing so his feet fearless women riders as those of the struck the bottom, and he changed his Rockaway hunt. Members of this ormind and walked ashore.

A PERSON who recently visited Cool have supported it heartily and drawn idge, Arizons, on the Atlantic and Pa all New York in with them. All chiques, cific road, saw there five Apache squaws whose business appeared to be to buy all the Winchester rifles and am women of New York vie with one anmunition they could get hold of. They other to see which shall be most adappeared to have plenty of money.

THE immense prehistoric shell heaps fered this year, and horses of every m at Damariscotta, Me., are being dug up and shipped to Boston to be ground into dust and sold as poultry food. These deposits which are described in Ernest Ingersoll's census report or American oyster industries, have long glomaniae. All the members of the been an object of great interest to anti-

In a study upon the nature of hypnotics M. Dujardin-Beaumetz concludes that opium and its alkaloids do not produce a condition of sleep. They stupefy plays a tendency decidedly the reverse demand at \$40. Ada Briggs, who is government of a statue or monument to the faculties and induce torpor, but the of that which it retained a few years good-looking and heavy as she is pret Hancock. brain still remains in a condition of ton. ago. Once it was proper for men to ty, gets \$60. Dave Navarro, the "fat ic excitement. Chloral will bring about true sleep, but in large doses it has a dangerous action on the heart, and its brisk and talkative. The proper thing get from \$40 to \$80, Ike Sprague ingestion often gives rise to gastrie dis in girls at that time was the drooping drawing the latter figure. Sprague is

THE birth of a male child in a Moslem family can never be concealed, and the date is recorded in the records of its district. These books are watched with jealous eye, and when the boy arrives at the military age of 18 he is interviewed by the authorities. Substitution is allowed on the payment of \$250, in which ease they are placed on the list of the reserves. But as a man is liable to three conscriptions, he must pay \$750 before tailor. From a glance at five hunhe can be free.

In a medical report to the maritime customs of China, Dr. A. Henry refere now, and nearly all are content with tired upon a fortune, and is now livto the astonishing prevalence of suicide at Ichang. One day a young girl broke a basin, and, being scolded, went into an adjoining room and hanged herself. On the same day a man committed suieide in the same way after an attereation with his father. For a similar cause a young man attempted on the following day to cut his throat. The writer says that suicide is a veritable Ichang mal-

THE peasant Indians of Central America hold some curious superstitions, o high in the air, their big eyes open to that bloom in the winter. which the following are examples: Wher a child is ill the mother takes a drake, singes its tail feathers, and, muttering certain words, passes it over the patient. walk about as if the world-owed them A woman feeds a perrot with a few homage, and must render it in spile of pieces of tortilla and gives the child the erumbs which fall from the beak, as they will make it talk! Colle is due to the evil eye; in order to get rid of the disturbing influence, the woman breaks and clinging woman left in town, she four duck's eggs into a basin, and, having mixed them with rue, places the whole under the child's bed; if the compound be found curdled in the morning. the spirit has departed.

A DIAMOND broker arrived at Washington last week with a \$40,000 necklace, ordered from him long ago, and the stones of which he has been years in collecting. The necklace has fortyone blue white stones and it is said to the only odd one, is seven earats in weight, and cost \$2,500. The rest are all exact pairs, of graduated sizes, and feet touched the ground two magnifibroker who made this collection sought bounced out of the victoria and strode the world over for the stones, as his contract stipulated that each one should around as though they wondered what be absolutely faultless, and he says that he exist. One was nineteen, and the othhas examined \$10,000,000 worth of jew- er perhaps twenty. They were unusu- cars, while about 11,000 walk over. els to complete the selection.

NEW YORK'S HORSEY GIRLS.

'Flaneur" tells of the Equine and Femi nine Beauties of the Horse-Show.

Letter to San Francisco Argonaut. OREGON.

The beautiful women of New York have made the horse-show a success. Its first season was not much of a go, because people had no idea that the show would prove one of the fashionable events of the year. The second season, however, settled it for evermore, for it was then discovered that it was more of a show for beautiful women than for blooded horseflesh. The show opened this year with everything fully understood, with an admirable field of horses, and the most stunning exhibit of handsome women that the town has ever seen. They went there in platoons, and they carressed the horses, talked with each other, nodded brightly here and there, and looked so healthy, wealthy and ten rows deep, and stared at them with child-like and abject adoration. It is the fashionhorses, and the most dashing, brilliant, and influential of all the cliques, into which New York society is divided is the hosey clique, which includes the names of hard and fast riders, like John D. Cheever, Center Hitchcock, the Ratherfords, the Mortimers, the Belmonts, Theodore Bronson, and dozens of other young men whose for-THE government is making a thor- tunes enables them to keep extensive clique are Miss Gertrude Cheever. Miss Lucy Wrock, Miss Georgiana Most of them are in the Rockaway hunt, and the feminine members reat deal of talk recently through the astonishment that has been expressed by some English visitors of distinction at their dare devil and reckless riding. is said that nowhere in England can be found such young, courageous, and

ganization are largely responsible for

the existence of the horse-show. They

jealousies, and petty and imposing antagonisms are forgotten when the

horse-show week comes around, and the

mired at the horse-show. Twenty

thousand dollars in prize cups are of

aginable distinction are on hand.

There are so many imported English

grooms loitering about Madison

Square Garden—at least seven or

eight hundred of them—that the place

Canadian club are also on hand. The

residents of New York, and they are

offers unusual attractions to the An-

considerably more English than the English themselves. their heads in the air, took manly strid- made managers pay him \$125 a week. is held their shoulders back, and were He died recently. Living skeletons and willowy article. It hadn't much ap- so delightfully ethereal that he can't petite, and it cultivated the habit of stand without being propped up with dropping its lids over its large blue straws. Armless men who do things Men should droop a little, carry them- away for \$50 a week. The "leopard selves carclessly, and bend their heads boy," a colored youth who is turning a trifle forward, if the five hundred white in spots commands \$25 a week specimens on view at the horse-show Albinos and minor curiosities that are are to be taken as examples. Their clothes should not fit too snugly. their trowsers must be very wide, and always freshly ironed, so that the the violin, the mother the piano, and seems will show, just as they do in all the children some atrocious instrutrousers that have just come from the | ment-chiefly drums, draw from \$50 dred of these men, it will appear that all of them copied from the same model. Few of them wear side-whiskers | tenus, the original tattooed Greek, re. a simple mustache. They wear high gray trousers, white over-gaiters, and varnished boots. Add a pair of brick- father a nice farm.-Philadelphia colored gloves, a buckhorn stick, and Times. a red tie, and you have what would appear to be absolutely correct in New York at this particular time of the year at the horse-show. It is rather difficult to gain this information, for no man seems to carefor any other man, and all eyes are turned on the women. They walk like so many dashing dragoons, with their chins the full limit of the law, and their magniticent shoulders and busts encased in tailor-made jackets. They stare at the men with superb indifference, and

All the girls in town seem to have caught this air of magnificent self-complacency, and their assurance carries everything before it. If there is a meek would be frightened to death to meet the magnificent creatures who dash about Madison Square Garden. I was there for an hour a few days ago, and came out for luncheon about two o'clock. The Brunswick was a block distant, and two of us went there and sat down quietly to have a bite. The man with me had rather delicate appetite, and he was trying to find something on the bill of fare that he felt like eating, when a victoria dashed to the door and came be the largest collection of absolutely made me gasp. The horses threw perfect gems that has ever been made themselves back on their haunches, in this country. The central gem, and at the same instant the groom vaulted to the side walk and stood like a block of marble with his hand touching the rim of his hat. As his the smallest ones cost \$400 each. The cent specimens of the horse-show girls into the restaurant, and looked right anybody else on earth had to

ally tall, and magnificently built. The big gray eyes of the elder glanced around imperiously, and fell upon the table adjoining the one at which we at. It seemed to catch her bounding fancy, for she turned to her companion and said, quickly:

"Here, deah; this will do, I'm quite We only want a bite, you

With this they came over like a whirlwind, seated themselves rapidly, drew off their gloves with long-armed and vigorous motions, and talked with a degree of volubility that would put a back-county sheriff to shame. They had just driven over to the show, and were very anxious to get back again.

Fortunes in Deformity. The first dime museum was started on the Bowery in New York in 1872. At first the museums multiplied slowly, but about three years ago they sprang up all over the country, and now all large cities have from one to wise, that the men stood round, three. It is a bigger thing to be a freak than to marry a rich widow. Freaks grow rich. The competition between museums has run up the price of curiosities until they draw more pay than a receiver in a railroad suit. A good freak makes more money without opening his mouth, than the most accomplished actor. Little Lucia Zerate, the Mexican midget, who is undoubtedly the smallest human being ever exhibited, got \$2,800 for four weeks in this city, and now wants \$800 a week. Jo-Jo, the dog-faced boy, gets \$500 a week. The first season he exhibited he drew \$700, Heckscher, and Mrs. August Belmont but currosities, as a rule, draw larger salaries on their first tour. The Greely survivors were offered \$1,000 of the organization have excited a a week to show themselves, but the Government interfered. The "turtle boy," a misfit little darkey, whose limbs are frightfully distorted, commands \$75 a week. The gentleman with the elastic skin, who thinks nothing of pulling the skin of the back of his neck over his face and can make a neck-tie of his nose, got \$300 a week for his first season, and now gets \$150. The two negro girls who figure a

"what is its" are paid \$200 a week.

Chang, the Chinese giant, won't show

for less than \$350 a week; Colonel

Goshen, who is almost as tall and runs a farm over in New Jersey, gets but \$55, but Mr. and Mrs. Bates, the well-known giants, are in demand at \$600. The Count and Countess Magri (formerly Mrs. Tom Thumb) and the Count's brother, Baron Little Finger, get \$600 a week. Josephine Myrtle Corbyn, the Aztecs, man and women, who originally showed with Barnum, get \$150. The "Modern Hercules," who loves to catch redhot cannon-balls, does about twenty minutes' work a day and draws \$200 a week, but he is not proplatter is a club formed of Canadian | erly a freak, although he is likely to be one if he ever misses the ball and it hits him. But these are high-priced freaks. The second-class curiosities It is rather amusing to note just manage to worry along on from \$50 entivate a martial bearing. They held boy, "who, by the by, was not a woman All this is very bad form now, with their toes are bribed not to run white in spots, commands \$25 a week. used to fill in the bill receive \$15 and 820 a week. Musical tamilies-those families where the old gentlemen plays

to \$100 a week. Freaks die, and sometimes they go out of the business. Captain Costening on a fine estate in Greece, but has hats with two-inch bands, about them, become blind. Dudley Forster, "Hopblack coats that are cutaway in front, o.My-Thumb," a very little fellow, made enough in two years to buy his

Flowers that Bloom in Winter. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Gilbert and Sullivan have told us

about the flowers that bloom in the spring, but New Orleans could give them agreat many points about those

There never were so many flowers at this season in our city, hardly in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Roses are blooming everywhere through the city with summer luxuriance, in every shade, trom gold to cream, from crimson to palest rose. Great glossy-leaved Marechal Niel vines over doorways are festconing themselves at intervals with yellow perfumed globes. Marie Henriettas are unfolding warm, odorous crimson hearts, and the Duchesse de Brabant has been caught in some naughty deed,

no doubt, for she is blushing in buds. The green squares of Mr. Hutchinson's lawns are patterned with multicolored blossoms, and the passers-by have thrust greedy noses through the bars of the Hartwell fence to sniff at the roses that were blooming and falling in solitude beneath the heavy fruithung boughs of the laden orange trees, with never a hand to gather them. Mrs. Glover's home, on Seventh street, has been radiant with roses all winter, and the Whitney home, on the avenue, has been passed with lagging feet because of the beauty of blossom and richness of perfume within its gates.

Southern California will have only 800,000 boxes of oranges to ship East this year against 450,000 last year.

From 60,000 to 63,000 people cross the Brooklyn bridge every day in the A Lad Murdered for Two Dollars.

A Toccoa (Ga.) dispatch says the head of Alexander Mauldin, a thirteen-year old boy, was found on the streets of that place. Some disance away the body lay in a poot The boy's mother sent him out the night before to pay a debt of two dollars. The money was missing from the boy's pockets and the bill had not been It was concluded that he had been robbed and murdered.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Record of Proceedings in Branches of the Same.

SENATE, Feb. 9 .- The chair laid before the senate a message from the president transmitting information relating to surveys of public lands in Nebraska. The senate took up and, after a short debate, passed the bill to extend the laws of the Inited States over the unorganized territory south of the state of Kansas and known as "the public land strip." tor Manderson reported favorably his bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army, known as the "three battalion bill." Senator Logan, from the ommittee on military affairs, reported favorably his bill to increase the efficiency I the army, with some amendments thereto by the committee. Cameron called up his bill to provide for the appointment of an assistant secretary of the navy. gan submitted an amendment providing for the appointment also of an assistant secretary of war at \$4,000 per annum. The amendment was ordered printed and the bill went over.

House Feb. 9 .- Morrison, from the com mittee on ways and means, reported the resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the sums of money claimed in suits against collectors of customs for duties illegally exacted on imported merchandise, now pending in the southern district of New York. Adopted. Reports were made: By Miller, from the banking and currency committee-I he senate tall authorizing the receiver of any national bank to use so much of the money of trust as may be necessary to purchase any property on which the bank may have a legal claim. By Davis, from the committee on commerce—Providing for the inves-tigation of the discovery of preventing yel-low fever by inoculation. By Warner, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads—To reduce the fee on money orders for \$5 or less from eight to five cents. Placed on the house calendar.

SENATE, Feb. 10 .- The bill to allow discharged army officers one years' pay and allowances, was reported adversely. The ollowing bills were reported favorably: By Senator Manderson-To provide for holding at least one term of the United States district and circuit courts for the district of Nebraska in each year at the following named places: Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Hastings, Norfolk and Kearney. By Senator Allison-Authorizing the commissioner of the general land office to readjust the accounts of registers of the land offices and receivers of public moneys who served as such from March 22, 1852, to July 1, 1862, and to audit and settle the military bounty land warrant fees which they were compelled by order of the general land office to pay into the treasury, to audit and settle commissions on purchase money, charges made by them for guard service, transportation and depositing moneys due to them to be refunded with interest at 6 per cent. It appropriates \$1,000,000 for this purpose. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution that the committee on library consider and report at an early day now that the fashionable world dis- to \$150 a week. Fat women are in the expediency of the erection at the seat of the late illustrious Gen. Winfield Scott

House, Feb. 10 .- Mr. Blanchard offered a series of resolutions reciting that this house has learned with profound sorrow of the great and irreparable loss which the country has sustained in the death of that reat and good man, Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock; that this house, in common with all his countrymen, mourn the death of him who was the stainless soldier for the mion in war and the andaunted defender of the constitution and of civil liberty in peace, and at all times the stainless man and incorraptible; that as a mark of re-spect and affection for the exalted virtue I this here and patriot, this house do now adjourn; that the speaker of the house be directed to transmit to the widow of the onored dead a copy of these resolutions as an assurance of the heartfelt sympathy of the house in this sorrow all bereavement, which is alike ber's and the country's. The resolutions were adopted and the house

SENATE, Feb. 11 .- Among bills intro duced was one by Mitchell providing for the repeal of all treaties permitting the coming of Chinese to the United States and prohibiting their coming except in case of diplomatic and official personage. The bill to regulate the promotion of West Point graduates was onssed. Senator Dawes, from the commit-Indian affairs, reported favorably Van Wyck's bill authorizing the secretary f the interior, with the consent of the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, to cause to be surveyed and appraised in forty-acre tracts about thirty-five thousand acres of the Winnehago reservation and to sell the same to settlers and allot the remainder of the reservation, except that portion sold to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Lailroad company, to the Indians in severalty. After considerable debate the bill was passed as reported from the committee. Adjourned until Monday.

House, Feb. 11,-Wellborne, from the ommittee on Indian affairs, reported the Indian appropriation bill and it; was reerred to committee of the whole. Adams, of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on banking and currency, called up the bill to nable national banking associations to serense their capital stock and to change their names or locations. The bill was passed. Rogers, from the committee on indiciary, reported the bill conferring civil urisdiction on certain cases arising in Inian Territory on United States courts which exercise criminal jurisdiction over the territory. Placed on the house calen-The Fitz John Porter bill was dis cussed without action, and the house ad-

House, Feb. 13 .- Dunham, on behalf of he committee on commerce, called up and the house passed the hill authorizing the M'ssissippi Water Power and Boom company of Minnesota to construct a dam across the Mississippi river. On motion of Tucker the bouse bill authorizing the treasurer of the United States in his discretion, and with consent of the secretary of the treasury, to appoint one of his clerks to discharge the duties of treasurer or assistant treasurer in the event of illness or absence of either of those officers, was taken ap and passed. In the committee of the whole the pending business in the morning hour was a motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house on Thursday passed the bill authorizing naional banks to increase their capital stock and change their location and names. The motion to reconsider was tabled-ayes. 115; navs. 94. The Fitz John Porter bill was discussed, after which the house ad-

submitted an amendment to the bouse bil to increase pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, providing that minor children shall receive \$5 per month when one parent is deceased, and \$10 when both parents are deceased; that the pensionable age be extended to 18 years; and that fathers and mothers shall only be required to prove lependence at the time of for pension. Senator Van Wyck, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably the bill to establish two additional land districts in the state of Nebraska, and authorizing the president to appoint registers and receivers therefor. Senator Conger, from the committee on postoffices and postronds, reported favorably the bill granting to Mrs. Julia D. Grant the franking privilege. Passed. Aresolution offered by Senator Manderson was agreed to call-ing on the secretary of the interior to inorm the senate what had been granted to land grant railroads and the number paid On motion of Senator Dawes the sen tte took up and passed the bill reported from the committee on Indian affairs for the relief of mission Indians in California. A message from the president was laid before the senate transmitting a letter of the scretary of the interior with the draft of a bill providing for the sale of the Sac and ox Indian reservations in Nebraska and

duced a bill for a most sweeping inquiry concerning the charges made reflecting on the integrity and official action of certain others of the government in connection with the Pan-Electric Telephone company. inder the call of the states the following etc., were introduced and referred: By Mr. Morrison, to reduce tariff taxes; by Mr. Hanback, a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee con-sisting of eleven members of this house to make inquiry into any expenditure on the part of the government incurred relative to the rights of the Bell and Pan Electric Telephone companies to priority of patents; said inquiry to include all organizations or ompanies that have sprang out of the Pan-Electric Telephone company, or for any other purpose; and also to make full inquiry into the issuance of stock known as the Pan-Electric Telephone stock, or any other company, companies or organiz tion springing out of the Pan-Electric Telephone company, to any person or persons connected with either the legislative, judicial or executive department of the govern-ment of the United States, to whom, when, where, and in what amount, and for what consideration in money, or influence, said stock was delivered.

House, Feb. 15 .- Mr. Hanback intro-

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. HANCOCK. The Tomb Closed Mid Salvos of Artillery and Martial Music.

The funeral of Gen. Hancock took place on the 13th. At 10 o'clock Trinty church, New York, was reached by the carriages containing the pall-bearers, who followed the casket into the sacred edifice in the following order: Secretary of State Bayard; Gen. Sherman; Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan; Maj.-Gen. Schofield; Gen. Franklin; Brig. Gen. Fry: Brig.-Gen. Terry; Brig.-Gen. Miles; Brig.-Gen. Newton; Brig.-Gen. Wilcox; Gen Walker, J. W. Hartshorn, Col. W. P. Wilson and Maj. D. W. Miller. Trinity church bore no trace of mourning save a white cross on a black border which rested upon the pulpit. The casket was deposited on a catafaloue in front of the altar. The choir chanted "Lord let me know my end," after which Rev. Goodwin, of Governor's Island, read the lesson. The choir sang "Rock of Ages," and the services were concluded by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix reading the Lord's prayer, after which the funeral procession re-formed, and to the strains of the "Dead March in Saul," marched down the aisle to e main entrance, where the casket was once more placed in the hearse.

The funeral train made the journey from

Jersey City to Norristown, Pa., with no untoward incident. All along the route the people, men, women and children, were out to see the passage of the black robed cars, testifying to their respect and honor the brave defender of the union. At Philadelphia committees representing the Loyal Legion and citizens awaited the train. Among the distinguished Pennsylvanians there gathered were Gov. Pattison and ex Govs. Hoyt and Hartranft. The train reached Norristown at 2:40 p. m. The procession was at once formed, con sisting of the pall-bearers, town council, Hancock veterans of Philadelphia, Zook post G. A. R., Masonic organizations and The procession filed through Main street, which was crowded with people to site of the tomb on the hill over looking the city. Several thousand people had gathered at that point and the Loyal Legion and Zook post formed a cordon around the tomb to keep the crowd back. The hearse at length reached the sepulchre and sergeants of the Fifth artillery litted the heavy casket and, eight on a side, with reliefs on hand, slowly led the way around the last bend of the general's last journey. The pail bearers had alighted and formed on each side of the remains. Secretary of State Bayard walked level with the head of the coffin and half his colleagues followed, while Gen. Sherman led the file on the op posite side with Secretary of War Endicott next him, Gen. Sheridan was next behind Bayard. There was no pause at the en-trance of the tomb, regulars carrying the casket directly inside, and where they rolled it into a niche that was waiting. As the body was passed through the gateway of the tomb the first of three salyou were fired from the hillside by the light battery of Fort Hamilton. Then came forward the blue coated messenger from the widow. He bore two wreaths of mar guerites. Upon one, in purple inunortelles, was the word "daughter," and the other bore the word "husband." The upper right-hand niche was opened and upon the casket of the general's daughter was placed one of the tokens from the widow, while the other was placed upon the general's daughter's casket. Then the marble blocks were set in position and scaled. Then, as the regulars withdrew from the sepulchre, a ougler came out from the ranks and stand ing upon the gentle slope sounded the last 'taps' for Gen. Hancock. The bearers reentered their carriages, the gate of the tomb was fastened, and the thousands melted away through the snow-wet paths and down the hillsides to the town, and the last rites were ended.

Death of Gen. Rowley.

After quite a long illness Gen. W. R. Rowley died in Chicago on the 10th at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Glenat. Gen. Rowley became widely known on account of his position as secretary of Gen. Grant, with the rank of brigadler general, during the last years of the war. In 1864 he returned to his home at Galena, Ill., where he has since resided until his health failed Lim, and he came to Chicago. For a number of years he served as judge of the county court at Galena.

The Storey Will Case.

Judge Rogers, of Chicago, in the circuit court, decided that the will executed by Wilber F. Storey, late owner of the Chicago Times, was valid, and directed that it be admitted to probate. The matter was heard on appeal from the probate court. The will was contested by blood heirs on three grounds: Want of testamentary capacity, undue influence, and that the instrument was not properly witnessed.

SENATE, Feb. 15 .- Senator Van Wyck | DEATH OF GEN. HANCOCK. Another of the Nation's Heroes Taken from the Scenes of Earth.

Gen. Hancock Passes Suddenly Away on the 9th of February.

Brief Sketch of the Deceased.

Gen. Hancock died at Governor's Island, New York, February 9th. His death was the result of a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck, which had confined him to his bed for several days. No serious alarm was felt until shortly before he expired. The news caused profound sorrow in commercial and financial circles as well as among business men generally. When the sad event was known in the exchanges and custom house flags were immediately ordered at half-mast. It has been generally known that Gen. Hancock was at Washington a week ago and was obliged to return home without paying his respects to the president, the carbuncle which caused his der th having made its appearance on the general's neck at the base of the brain. The Commercial Gazette says: Gen. Hancock had been failing for some time and had been unable to actively attend to his military duties on the Island. He suffered from a complication of diseases, but still fought against his ailment, but the recent development of a carboncle while he was at Washington compelled him to remain at his house. From this attack he did not rally and his condition had been considered precarious for a day or two past. His only son died last autumn and since then he has not been given strength to resist the disease with the determination be had previously exhibited. When he expired his wife was

[Winfield S. Hancock was born in Mont-

gomery county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1824; received his early education at Nor-

ristown (Pa.) academy and in 1840 was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy, from whence he graduated and was promoted in the army to be brevet second lieutenant of infantry July 1, 1844, receiving his full commission of second lieutenant in 1846; promoted to be first heutenant in 1853; transfered to the quartermaster's department in 1855 with he rank of captain; promoted to be major in the same department in 1863. more than two years subsequent to his graduation he served on frontier duty; in the war with Mexico in 1847-48 he served with his regiment at San Antonio, at Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, where be displayed conspicuous gallantry, receiving the brevet of first lieutenant for Contreras and Cherubusco. From 1848 to 1855 Gen. Hancock served in the west both as quartermester and adjutant, after which he was transferred to the quartermaster's department and was in Florida during the Seminole hostilities, in Kansas during the disturbances there in 1857, and in California at Los Angeles as quarter-master of the southern district, where he was at the breaking out of the late war, and where he exerted a powerful influence during that eventful period. At his own request he repaired to Washington and applied for active duty in the field. He was assigned to Kentucky as chief quartermaster of Gen. Anderson's command, but before entering upon that duty he was appointed brigadie: general of volunteers. tory of Gen. Hancock's career through and since the war is already well known to every American. He distinguished himself at the siege of Yorktown and led the brilliant charge in 1862 which captured Fort Magrander and gained the day. His services throughout the entire rebellion were conspicuous and valuable, and the brevets of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel were conferred upon him, and he was recommended by Gen. McClellan for promotion to major general. For his conspicuous services at Gettysburg Gen. Hancock received the thanks of congress. He was wounded there and disabled from remming active duty till December, 1863. He bore a prominent part in the battle of the Wilderness. On August 11, 1864, he was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army. In August, 1866, he was transferred to the command of the department of the Missouri, having in the meantime relinquished his volunteer commission and been promoted to be major general in the regular army. From September, 1867, to March, 1868, he com-manded the department of the Gulf; he military division of the Atlantic from March, 1868, to March, 1869; the department of Dakota from 1869 to 1872, when ne was assigned to the command of the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters on Governor's Island, which position he held up to the time of his death. Although not an aspirant for political honors, Gen Hancock's name was frequently used in 1868 and 1872 as a desirable democratic candidate for president, and in 1869 the democratic nomination for governor of Pennsylvania was tendered him, but he declined. In 1880 he was nominated by the lemocrats at Chicago for president of the United States, accepted the nomination, ran against James A. Garfield and was defeated. Since that time he has led a quiet life on Governor's Island, appearing promi-nently before the public only once, and that was as grand marshal at the funeral of Gen. U. S. Grant.]

ALL ABOUT THE CROPS.

No Increase in Acreage in Any of the

The Chicago Farmers' Review prints the allowing summary of its crop returns: A close study of the reports sent in by correspondents gives little indication thus far as to prospects for 1886 beyond the general statement that the acreage in none of the winter wheat states has been increased over that of 1885. In Illinois and Kansas, which proved the greatest sufferers among the wheat growing states last year. the acreage shows a decrease, but to what extent can only be approximately stated.
With the exceptions of Tennessee and Kentucky and a few southern counties in In-diana and Illinois, the fields, up to the end of last week, were covered with snow and the generality of reports give better promise for seeded fields than at the same time last year. In Tennessee the reports show that the crop in various sections has been seriously injured owing to the extreme cold and lack of protection. Reports from Dakota and Minnesota indicate that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the old crop has been marketed Reports from Ne-braska, Iowa and Wisconsin indicate that only from one lourth to one third of the wheat remains on hand. In various portions of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa mills are importing their supplies and in a number of counties in all three of the states are reported as practically barren of this cerent

The Bail Bill Again Vetoed.

Gov. Murray of Utah, has ngain vetoed the ball bill, amended and repassed, giving all convicts, except for rape and murder in the first and second degree, the right to bail pending an appeal of their cases. The veto was on the ground that it would obstruct, and perhaps defeat, the operation of the laws against polygamy and would enable a rich man or a man backed by powerful confederates to evants speedy minishment for federates to evade speedy punishment for his crime while a poor man and stranger must go to jail.