

son, of the Second cavalry, on Box Elder Creek, Montana, without resistance.

The *Inter-Ocean* says: The Deseret Base Ball Club, of Salt Lake, has been here preparing for a lively season on the Pacific Coast. The clubs of that country are too widely scattered to keep up a definite organization, but a series of games has been arranged between the Deserets, Denver, Cheyenne, Laramie, Boulder, Greeley, Virginia City, and San Francisco clubs, beginning on May 1st. Of the best, the San Francisco and Virginia City, are perhaps, the leaders in skill and management. If the season at the west proves successful, as the Pacific slope men expect, the management of the White Stockings, of Chicago, expect to take the club to the Coast for a month's tour, in October, playing in Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Virginia City, and thence go to San Francisco. The Salt Lake men were enthusiastic over this scheme, and if carried out a brilliant series of games is expected.

NEW YORK, 31.—A Washington correspondent says: Tucker and Carlisle are now preparing speeches to reply to Garfield. A prominent southerner recently declared that the south does not care for the legislation which the democracy is striving to bring about. All the south wants is the repeal of the jurors test oath. It would have been much better if separate bills had been introduced instead of tacking the propositions on the appropriation bill. Now all the hope of any of them is lost because Garfield's speech has awakened the country as well as the Presidency.

The *Sun's* Washington special says: Ex-Governor Burbank, ex-Senator Morton's private secretary, has returned to Washington, after an extended tour of the southern States. Burbank says every republican in the south is in favor of the renomination of Grant in 1880. He does not think Grant or any other candidate of the republican party can carry a single southern state in the next presidential election, for the reason that the tactics of the southern democrats hereafter will be to count on the negro republican vote, instead of bulldozing the colored voter.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Secretary of War has seen statements published in the papers in reference to the Fitzjohn Porter case, but he knows nothing of the tenor of the report, which he is at liberty to communicate. He says that the testimony, forming a large volume, has yet to be printed, and until this is done the President will not begin to examine the papers forwarded by General Schofield. Moreover, as the President has already on hand a large amount of public business requiring his personal attention, it will be some time before he can reach the Porter case. The statements published heretofore are pronounced mere conjectures.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Already 40 names are entered upon the list of speakers upon the army bill, and this is probably not half the number who will be moved to spread something on the record in explanation of their votes upon this question, or as a bid for popularity among their constituents. The democrats cannot possibly keep all their members in Washington, already they are dropping away. Representatives Lay and Bland have gone to the Hot Springs, the former in a condition which makes it improbable that he will return during the summer. Alexander A. Stephens is only able to remain in the chamber for a short time each day, and Acklen has obtained indefinite leave of absence on account of ill health.

The *Times* has the following on Legendre's statement that the British can stop Chinese emigration whenever they choose. There is something comical in this sudden discovery. We cannot tell how Legendre's explanations will be regarded in California; but as his view has the merit of being made public in that State, we may suppose that it will be accepted with cordiality. To be sure, the same thing has been said, over and over again, by people who are so unfortunate as to live elsewhere than in the intellectual atmosphere of the Pacific States. But, now that it has been originally proclaimed on California soil by a man who has not been contaminated or debased by the ignorance of the Atlantic States, we may expect the theory will be acceptable to our friends on the other side of the continent.

And after all the intolerable row which has been made by our California brethren, it would be delightful if they should suddenly discover that they have been "barking up the wrong tree."

The *Herald* says, of the late excitement in Washington: In the great political ferment at the national capital, the amount of yeast seems to be out of proportion to the quantity of dough. The democrats are doing badly enough, but we see no good reason for so much excitement as prevails among their opponents. Both parties are giving undue importance to small matters. Of what real consequence it is whether the federal soldiers are permitted to be employed to preserve the peace of the polls? Even if Pres. Hayes was the reverse of what everybody knows him to be; if he were a restless, intermeddling, unscrupulous politician, where would he get troops to overawe the voters of the United States at their innumerable polling places?

The *Times* thinks Garfield's speech a very strong presentation of the issues involved in the present programme of the democrats, and unquestionably expresses the sentiment of the republican party in every section of the Union. The democrats feel in their hearts that they have committed an enormous blunder, and that even their own followers will condemn them when they see that the sole object of the scheme—the attainment of partisan advantage—cannot be realized.

The business prospects of the country continue good, as will be seen from the following details compiled from various sources: Amesbury, Mass., is filling large carriage orders for California; nearly all the Pittsburg glass furnaces are again in operation; the iron works at Syracuse report good orders and better prospects for fair prices.

The first shipment of canned meat and vegetables from this country to India was made a few days ago.

Birmingham, England, is importing hay forks, clocks, apple parers, and clothes pins from Philadelphia. Different manufacturing interests in Geddeso, in this city, give evidence of a marked improvement in trade.

For the first time in her history, Baltimore shipped a cargo of live hogs, 500, to England on Saturday.

The Canadian lumber men, the past winter, has been one of the most favorable on record for getting out timber and saw logs.

In Troy, N. Y., the business outlook is exceedingly bright. All mills are running on full time, and every branch of industry is picking up.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. have doubled their steel mill force, at Scranton, Pa., to meet the increased demand for that article.

BOSTON, 31.—Jefferson Davis, in an interview says: "The war of the rebellion was one of those things which was sure to come in the progress of events and in solving the great problems of the government upon this continent. He accepted the arbitrament of the sword. He was very hopeful of the future of the country. The only disturbing elements to be discerned now were the efforts of the extremists upon both sides to keep alive the animosities and hatreds of the past. If Congress would pursue a moderate course and attend to its legitimate duties of general legislation, for the good of the whole country; all the great social and industrial questions, which are now the source of so much contention, would soon settle themselves and the country be at peace. He said one of the results of the war, already apparent, is that the South is less dependent upon the North than heretofore, for while she will supply the great staples as before, her people have begun to produce a greater variety of crops for their own use, and will eventually compete with other sections in the manufacture of mechanical arts. He thought the condition of the present generation of the black race was worse by abolition than slavery. He doubts very much the wisdom of the attempt to educate the negro, and utterly disbelieves in giving him the ballot. He said he had changed his mind entirely upon one question, viz.: That the great staples of the South—cotton and sugar—could be produced with greater economy and greater abundance by paid labor than by any labor of the slaves. In conclusion, he said: You may assure your people that I have no unkindness in my heart to them

or any of the people of the North. I am not the devil they have painted me. I have neither horns nor hoofs, and if they knew me, they would find I am very much like one of themselves."

WASHINGTON, 31.—Efforts are making here among the friends of Don Cameron to give him a prominent place among the available in the presidential race. Several republican members of the legislature are outspoken for him, and believe things can be so shaped as to make the Pennsylvania deputation a unit in his behalf. The majority of the Senate and the House is believed to be for Grant.

It is stated that the democratic members are almost solid for Tilden and Hendricks. Some of the democratic politicians here distribute small cards bearing the likeness of Tilden and Hendricks, with the words beneath, "Gentlemen, be seated," supposed to come from the New York bureau.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 31.—The Cit flour mills of this city, owned by the First National Bank, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss \$70,000; small insurance.

Seneca, Ills., 31.—Nearly the entire business portion of this town was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. In all about 20 buildings were burned, including 16 business houses. The loss is placed at \$50,000; insurance \$10,000.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 28.—In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Huntley suggested that inquiry be made into the depression of commerce and agriculture.

Beaconsfield acknowledged that the depression in the agricultural interest was unprecedented, but the depression was anticipated when protection was abolished. It was estimated that the public wealth had diminished £80,000,000, and the area of land under cultivation had diminished 1,000,000 acres. English industry and commerce, however, kept well on the level with those of foreign countries. They suffered only from low prices, the cause of which was partly the depreciation of silver.

LONDON, 29.—A Berlin correspondent vouches for the correctness of the following. According to the present form of government's bill, raw cotton will be exempt from duty. The whole tariff is considerably below what was expected, and by no means justifies the recent scare.

Hanlon and Howdon met, for the first time, on the Thames, yesterday, and had a friendly race. Hanlon showed well.

LONDON, 29.—The *Times* says: It will need a much abler defense than the government has yet offered to prevent severe damage being inflicted both on Sir Bartle Frere, whom they have undertaken to defend, and on themselves.

A box containing small fragments of human remains, each piece wrapped up in coarse brown paper was fished up from the Thames. The mutilated remains have been recognized as those of Mrs. Thomas, who lived alone near Richmond. The supposed murderer, Catherine Webb, alias Lawler, was Mrs. Thomas' servant. It is believed she made away with the identifiable parts and threw the rest into the Thames, then sold the contents of the house at leisure and went home to Ireland, where she was arrested.

A Lahore dispatch says: Yakob Khan's last letter is indecisive. An advance of the troops is impossible before the middle of next month, as all the passes must be clear of snow for a simultaneous movement on the part of Generals Roberts and Browne.

A correspondent understands that Candahar will not be annexed.

The *Standard*, editorially, maintains the belief that its news of the failure of the negotiations is substantially correct, intimates that the public admission to that effect is not to be expected until the troops have absolutely received orders to advance.

ROME, 29.—The final appeal of Passanante, who attempted to shoot King Humbert, has been expected. King Humbert signed a decree today, commuting the death sentence of Passanante to penal servitude for life.

BERLIN, 29.—The plague quarantine is greatly modified.

Germany approves the joint occupation of Roumelia, but declines to furnish troops. France has not yet taken action. Austria, Italy,

Russia and England have agreed to furnish a contingent.

The complaint of Herr Liebknecht, socialist, in the Reichstag, that the authorities violated the secrecy of the mails, was based upon the order of Stephan, postmaster general, against the spread of revolutionary literature. He declared he knew that in Dresden most unexceptionable letters were opened and handed to the police. Dr. Stephan pointed out that the authorities were legally empowered to impound consignments to accused persons. He had previously investigated the complaint of Herr Liebknecht, which proved groundless. No sealed inland packets have ever been opened. He refused to rescind the order.

PARIS, 29.—Minister Noyes has handed President Grevy the reply of President Hayes to the letter of the former, announcing his elevation to the Presidency of the French republic.

The senatorial commission has rejected the proposal for summoning congress to revise the constitution for the purpose of authorizing the return of the senate and chamber to Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, 29.—The name of the man who attempted to assassinate Gen. Von Drenteln is known.

Four of the councilors of State, with their wives, and a son of one of the councilors has been arrested.

HAVANA, 29.—Four men have been arrested at Santiago de Cuba, for endeavoring to excite rebellion and will be sent to Spain.

Captain-General Blanco is on his way here.

LAHORE, 31.—A correspondent at Lahore believes the government is not disposed to press Yakob Khan to a final decision until the snow has melted.

A dispatch from Vienna says: The Porte is inclined to accept the conditions the British government demands for its intervention in obtaining a loan, particularly those giving England control of Asiatic provinces.

A correspondent at Lahore states, that according to official information, Yakob Khan is making no serious preparations for resistance, but appears to postpone his submission in order to satisfy his subjects that he yields to force.

A dispatch from Cape Town says: It is reported that the rebellious Basutos have already deserted their chief.

A Lahore dispatch says: Captain Sandeman telegraphs that he was attacked at Baghan, on the 24th, by 2,000 Maltiks. He routed them, killing 145. The British lost two killed and six wounded.

The operative weavers at Blackburn voted to accept the five per cent. reduction.

Reports addressed to Lord Salisbury state that the drilling of the Bulgarians in Eastern Roumelia continues, 70,000 men being now armed. The mere moral effect of a mixed occupation must not be relied upon. A strong force is necessary.

A dispatch from Cape Town states that Col. Wood is entrenched at Pronglo, waiting for reinforcements, in consequence of several unsuccessful attempts to dislodge the enemy in the mountains.

ROME, 31.—The Italian agent in Albania reports that the Albanians will forcibly resist annexation to Greece.

CAPE TOWN, 11.—Reinforcements are arriving, and the relief of Ekowe will be attempted. An unsuccessful endeavor was made, yesterday, to communicate with the Ekowe garrison by signal. The overtures of Orams, king Cetewayo's brother, for submission, were a ruse to cover his retreat to Swaziland.

The reports that Cetewayo sent messengers to sue for peace are false.

A body of Basutos crossed the river Terle, on the 8th instant, stole some horses, and fired on the colonial forces, who repulsed them with a loss of 20 killed and wounded. All is quiet in Transvaal.

THE SCANDINAVIANS.

Mr. Thomas Brown, director of the advertising bureau, the "Scandinavian Newspaper Union," of Chicago, has the following to say on the Scandinavian nationality in America:

"The term 'Scandinavians' is applied to the inhabitants of the three North European countries: Norway, Sweden and Denmark, the

aggregated population of which countries is about ten millions. These three nationalities are three branches of the same race, and they have much in common in customs and manners. They easily understand each other, their spoken languages being so nearly alike. Their written languages, however, differ one from the other, especially the Swedish, which is so unlike the other two that the ordinary Swede is unable to read an ordinary Norse or Danish book, and vice versa.

Excellent physical development, habits of industry, peaceful disposition, honesty and piety are qualities for which the Scandinavians are well known throughout the world. Hence they are invariably loved and respected wherever they make their settlements, and they are everywhere referred to as models of good and law-abiding citizens. For this reason the English government has, during the later years, made great efforts to induce the Scandinavians to settle in Canada and Australia.

The emigration from the Scandinavian countries to America began in the year 1824, but the great exodus did not begin before 1850. Since the latter year, between six and seven hundred thousands have found their way to the United States, and being, as suggested, a strong race, they have increased and multiplied rapidly, so that their present number can, without exaggeration, be estimated at about one million. About ninety per cent. of these are found in the North Western States and the majority of them are farmers. A considerable number are engaged as mechanics, miners and sailors.

There are many proofs of the number and influence of the Scandinavians in the northwest. Thus we find that Minnesota and Wisconsin have for many years had Norwegian or Swedish Secretaries of State, and at this writing 1-7 of Minnesotas, 123 of Wisconsin, 112 of Iowa and 104 of Illinois' county offices are held by Scandinavians. We find them correspondingly well represented in the legislatures of these states. In Chicago, where there are about 40,000, we find Scandinavians among the aldermen, county commissioners, sheriffs, justices of the peace, etc., and a considerable number of the firemen and policemen are Scandinavians. At the universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin are Scandinavian professors. In the university of Wisconsin there is a Scandinavian professorship, filled by the Norseman Prof. R. B. Anderson, whose reputation as a scholar and writer is world-wide.

Thousands of Scandinavian bookkeepers and clerks are found in the employment of business men throughout the northwest. In the midst of all the Scandinavian settlements, Scandinavian merchants, druggists, doctors, lawyers, &c., have established themselves. Many of these do a large business, and we could name Scandinavian business men whose sales amount to more than half a million per annum.

The Scandinavians are by nature an earnest, quiet people, and have brought with them across the sea a severe Christian education. Not less than 700 church edifices have been erected in various parts of the northwest; there are five large colleges in which young men are instructed for the ministry by competent professors. Besides these colleges there are a great many elementary schools, &c. In church matters the Scandinavians are divided into six large synods or organizations, each having its own president and church council.

We now have more than twenty Scandinavian papers, which can boast an aggregate circulation of about 80,000.

BRAIN WORKERS. — Although the brain is estimated to be but one-fortieth the weight of the body, it receives about one fifth of all the blood sent by the heart into the system, and the analysis of excretions show that every three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of severe physical labor. These facts should be accepted as proof that children who are studying hard ought, above all things, to be supplied with adequate food to the end that the healthy mind may live on the healthy body. All brain workers require a more liberal supply of food, and richer food, than manual laborers, as brain work costs the human organization more than hand work.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.