

A poor man without principal is usually devoid of interest.

There are a few things that even a very young man doesn't know.

You can't judge a man's religion by his actions in a horse trade.

About the hardest thing for a man to do is to kiss a girl unexpectedly.

Since the war began babies are up in arms and opinions are fired at random.

Doctors and lawyers can always give you a large bill in exchange for small ones.

Some musicians go upon the stage, while others never get further than the orchestra.

There are objections to Hawaii, but we must remember that she wasn't manufactured to our order.

His first love and his first shave are two of the things that occur in the life of every man which he never forgets.

Some fond mothers believe they could love their babies to death, and some mean old bachelors wish they would.

The Chicago man who stole twelve marble tombstones was mighty careful not to invite the bad luck involved in the other.

The governor of Havana recently expressed the hope that the heavenly vault would sink and bury the United States in an abyss; but we still have hope that it won't occur.

We recall nothing of the history of Gen. Shafter with the exception of that which he has recently achieved, outside of the fact that some pretty good slang frequently mentions him as bully Billy.

The mugwump idea in politics is to win victories and hand the flags and honors back to the enemy. There is a mugwump idea in war to the same effect; but we guess that, having conquered the Philippines and the desired Cuban territory, the United States will hold on to them long enough to see what they are made of. Anyhow, strange as it may seem, that is a part of the purpose of this blood-shedding.

If Camara hadn't left Cadiz he would have had to blow his fleet up to save it from the infuriated populace. Those agitated persons had the idea that the purpose of war-vessels was to fight, and not to rot at their wharves after the manner of the late fleet of Cervara; whereas all the Spanish admirals know that the main duty of a fleet is to put itself on parade and then go with all possible rapidity to the bottom of the sea.

Arrivals of foreign-born people at the ports of this country during the fiscal year 1897-98 are shown by official statistics to be unusually light. As to the reasons for the decrease the immigration officials explain that the poorer classes in Europe are becoming better acquainted with the true condition of affairs in this country. Until recently, they say, the impression prevailed all over Europe among the laboring classes that work of all kinds was easy to obtain in America, and that one only needed to emigrate to this country to shortly acquire a competence. During the recent business depression thousands of foreign-born people of the working classes, who had come to this country with the hope of becoming rich, returned disappointed to their native lands and carried with them the news that the market for unskilled laborers in this country is fully as crowded as that of Europe.

A Chicago preacher used the La Bourgoigne horror as a text for a sermon on the difference between "nobility of character in Saxon and Celt," to the detriment of the latter race. What the devil the subject has to do with the right road to heaven we don't know, but since it has been brought up we are reminded of the sinking of the America off Brazil in 1848. She was commanded by Capt. O'Hearn and a Celtic crew. The passengers numbered 300, men, women and children. As soon as the America began to sink Capt. O'Hearn ordered the crew to arms. With drawn guns they guarded the life boats until every woman and child had been saved. Then the America went down carrying with her a crew representative of a much mangled race and all the male passengers. Ignorance is the mother of prejudice and we presume the preacher never heard of the America. Striving up race prejudice is a poor business at any rate, especially when done from a pulpit.

The financial supplement to the Street Railway Journal, just issued, devotes some space to a comparison of gross receipts by leading street railway lines in the United States in the years 1897 and 1898. It shows that in the twenty-six properties earning more than \$1,000,000 gross per annum their income 2.20 per cent; those earning from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 2.10 per cent; and those earning from \$100,000 to \$500,000, 2.00 per cent. The aggregate gain from all of the 175 roads included in the summary was 1.9 per cent.

FRAMEWORK BEING FORMED

FOR A CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Development of the Plan Occupies Much of the Attention of the Cabinet—Military Authorities Will Be in Charge at First—Steps Taken to Restore Mail Communication With Cuba—Government Begins an Effort Through Diplomatic Channels to Re-Establish Cable Communication With Manila—The Report That Manila Had Fallen Is Given Credence in Washington.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Gradually the framework of a government for the civil administration of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and such portion of the Philippines as this government controls is being formed. The development of this plan of internal administration occupied much of the attention of the cabinet yesterday, and later Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith and Acting secretary of State Moore had two hours' conference at the state department, going over the infinite task of establishing a civil administration. Adjt. Gen. Corbin was present for a short time. At first the military authorities will be in charge of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and other acquired possessions. But the military authorities can do little more than direct the orders of the possessions. The carrying on of postal communication, the collection of customs, etc., are civil functions which will be taken in hand by the appropriate bureaus here, the entire work being

Under the Protection of the military authorities. The result of the conferences will be made known through the various departments. Already steps have been taken to restore mail communication between this country and Cuba, but the plans now under consideration are likely to take in the question of handling mail inside of Cuba, Porto Rico and other points. A mail steamer will leave New York to-day, carrying the first lot of mail for Cuba which has left New York since the war began. The Spanish government has been quite solicitous as to the method of administering affairs in the Antilles, owing to the large Spanish interests remaining there. The French ambassador has received a number of inquiries in this direction and these have been laid before the state department. After the conference there yesterday afternoon M. Thiebaut, the secretary of the French embassy, called and was informed of the purposes of this government to establish a stable form of government throughout the Spanish West Indies. The French ambassador has also been advised by the state department of its selection of military commissioners to meet at Havana and San Juan. The names of these commissioners has been awaited at Madrid, as it is the purpose there to

Appoint Spanish Commissioners of the same rank as those named by the United States. During the day the government began an effort, through diplomatic circles, to re-establish cable communication with Manila. It is believed by officials that the efforts will prove successful, although some days may elapse before the diplomatic representations have borne fruit. The cable office of Manila is under control of a British company. The line is understood to be cut near Manila, but Admiral Dewey has buoyed the severed ends so that a connection can be restored if the company will permit the line to be operated. Pending the renewal of this cable route the authorities here remain without direct advice from the reported bombardment and surrender of Manila last Saturday. The fact that the city has passed into American hands is accepted as practically certain by the authorities here, although there is nothing yet from Admiral Dewey or Gen. Merritt. It is expected that a dispatch boat may bring dispatches to Hongkong at any moment, as a movement of this importance would not be allowed to pass without speedy communication with Washington. As a German cruiser has made the trip from Manila since the reported surrender it is expected that an American ship is not far behind with full information.

BROOKE TO COMMAND.

The New Military Department of Porto Rico. Washington, Aug. 18.—Arrangements are being made at the war department for the establishment of a new military department on the island of Porto Rico, similar to those recently established in the province of Santiago de Cuba and in the Philippines. The new department will be known as the department of Porto Rico, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. J. R. Brooke.

GOLD AT AUCTION.

The Government of Chile inaugurates a Peculiar Custom. Valparaiso, Chile, Aug. 18.—The government now sells gold weekly by auction. The first sale took place yesterday at Valparaiso, when \$300,000 was sold. The highest price was 4 per cent premium.

A Double Tragedy.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 18.—George Enjett, son of a prominent contractor, shot and instantly killed his sister Anna, aged thirty-five, and then blew off his own head with a shotgun. He is thought to have been temporarily insane.

Two Women Commit Suicide.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.—Two young women who are as yet unknown, committed suicide by jumping from a ferry boat into the Delaware river near Chestnut street wharf.

SWEPT ALL BEFORE THEM.

Americans Put Up a Great Fight at Manila.

Hongkong, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Manila giving fuller details of the surrender says: Admiral Dewey gave Gen. Augustin an hour in which to surrender at the time of the last demand made on Saturday. Gen. Augustin refused to comply. The bombardment, which began at 9:30 a. m., was continued for two hours, and then the Americans stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them. Those within the walls attempted no resistance. The First Colorado volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards to the second line of defenses. Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner fortifications, where the Spanish commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered. The losses, American and Spanish, are not yet known. The Spaniards in the trenches probably numbered 3,000 men. The American attacking force numbered 10,000 and the Americans were better armed, better trained and in better condition. The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with acute interest. The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore. The Spaniards assert that the

Fire of the Americans

for the most part fell short, the only effective firing from them being by a small gunboat armed with quick firing guns, which was close in shore. It is also asserted by the Spaniards that the Americans lost heavily during the storming owing to the faulty construction of their entrenchments, which the Spaniards could command from a height, and into which they poured a galling fire. The Americans formed from two to four miles from the walled city, forming a circle ten miles in circumference, and it was impossible, the Spaniards said, to hold such a long line in check. Admiral Dewey, it is stated, had issued orders to spare all but the armed defenses of the city, and, consequently, the city suffered but little damage. Some street fighting occurred between the insurgents and Spaniards in the outlying districts, but all was quiet in the walled city. The American version of the fight is not yet obtainable. Gen. Augustin, the governor general, will start for Madrid to-morrow on the German mail steamer.

TROUBLE WITH AGUINALDO.

Insurgents Said to Have Attacked the Americans in the Trenches.

Hongkong, Aug. 18.—It is rumored here that the United States troops at Manila have had trouble with the rebel forces under Gen. Aguinaldo. According to one account the insurgents, upon whom various restrictions had been placed by Gen. Merritt, mutinied at not being permitted to have any share in the surrender of the city. It is reported that they attacked the Americans in the trenches. The officers of the German warship Kaiserin Augusta are under instructions to give no information about the bombardment, but it is freely stated that there was a great loss of life on both sides.

SOLDIERS WILL BE LET OUT.

Mustering Out of Volunteers Is Begun.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The mustering out of the volunteer army raised in defense of the Union against the armies of Spain practically began at the war department yesterday and will be continued until the army has been placed on a basis consistent with our present relations to the nations of the earth. Orders were prepared for the mustering out of about 35,000 volunteers, including nearly twenty-five regiments of infantry and about eight troops of cavalry, and five or six batteries of artillery. The details of the order bearing on this subject have not yet been fully perfected and the officials confine themselves to general statements in regard thereto. It was admitted that the First regiment of Vermont Volunteers attached to the Third army corps, encamped at Chickamauga, had been ordered to proceed to Fort Ethen Alan, Va. That post is the nearest one to the homes of the volunteers and was selected with a view to their mustering out soon after they arrived there. Gen. Corbin said that a similar course would be followed in the case of the other volunteer regiments.

Selected for Mustering Out.

They would be said, be ordered to their state capitals as soon as it could be done without danger to the interests of the government and mustered out of the military service as rapidly as possible. Unless there is a decided change in the plans of the war department about 100,000 volunteers will be mustered out during the next thirty days. Further plans of the war department on this subject are being deferred pending news from Manila and the necessity of military forces in the Philippines. There is a large number of volunteers in the Philippines, and it is possible that it may be deemed advisable to bring them home, and if necessary, to replace them with regulars. The proposed reduction of the army to the extent of 100,000 men will still leave a military force of about 116,000 men, regulars and volunteers, available for all military purposes. It is believed to be the purpose of the administration to maintain an army of at least 100,000 men until all the pending complications with Spain are finally disposed of.

Beekeepers Swarming.

Winona, Minn., Aug. 18.—The executive committee of the Southern Minnesota Beekeepers' association decided that the annual convention would be held here Oct. 22 and 23. The beekeepers will make a big exhibit at the fair here early in October.

A New Creamery.

Reedsburg, Wis., Aug. 18.—The Elgin Creamery company is preparing to build a large plant here for butter, cheese and milk sugar, the last being used for medicinal purposes.

MANILA AT LAST GIVES UP

SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY AFTER SEVERE BOMBARDMENT.

Consul General Wildman Cables the News to the State Department—Augustin Arrives in Hongkong and Is the Authority for the Statement—Supposed That Augustin Fled From the Philippines—Significant That the Spanish Governor Was Taken to Hongkong on a German Cruiser—Spanish Consul Has Not Yet Sent News to Manila of the Signing of the Protocol.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The department of state has just issued the following:

The following dispatch has just been received from Consul General Wildman at Hongkong:

"Augustin says: Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday, city surrendered unconditionally. Augustin was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hongkong. I credit report."

Hongkong, Aug. 17.—It was rumored here last night that Manila had surrendered, but no news is obtainable from the Spanish consul. Gov. Gen. Augustin refused to speak. The German consul was called upon and he informed the correspondent that the outskirts of Manila were bombarded by the Americans and the city surrendered. No damage was done to the city proper. The date of the bombardment was unknown to the German consul, who refused to say more.

Gen. Augustin told a lady that Admiral Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila in an hour. The Spaniards declined to surrender and Dewey began the bombardment and the Spaniards hoisted a white flag. Gen. Augustin immediately jumped into a German launch which was in waiting and went to the Kaiserin Augusta, which sailed before the bombardment was concluded. The bombardment occurred on the 13th.

Hongkong, Aug. 17.—Gen. Augustin, captain general of the Philippines, arrived by the Kaiserin Augusta. He refuses to be interviewed and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain at the first opportunity. It is a significant fact that while the fastest German cruiser has brought Gen. Augustin, she brings only a small package of mail for the German consul. The consul is now at Canton and his mail matter remains unopened. The precise facts are unknown, but it is supposed that Gen. Augustin fled from the Philippines.

Madrid, Aug. 17.—According to La Correspondencia de Espana the surrender of Manila occurred after the last attacks made upon the city.

Hongkong, Aug. 17.—The Spanish consul here has not yet sent to Manila the news that the protocol has been signed, and probably the Spaniards at Manila will discredit the account to be brought them by the steamship Australia, as she was chartered by the Americans. The opinion here is that the Germans have made arrangements with Capt. Gen. Augustin. The insurgent representatives here have expressed satisfaction with the terms of peace proposed by the Americans.

NAVAL REVIEW.

Warships May Fire a Salute at Grant's Tomb.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The navy department is considering the project of a naval review in New York harbor on next Saturday, when the battleships and cruisers under Admiral Sampson arrive there. Efforts have been made to induce the department to have a review of the ships and a land review of the soldiers. It is probable that the final decision will be to have the warships go up the river to Grant's tomb at Riverside and there fire a salute, the trip up to the tomb affording the public a sufficient opportunity to view the ships without tiring the sailors by a land procession.

WORK WILL CONTINUE.

Ordnance Department Will Push Work on the Fortifications.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The cessation of hostilities will not make any difference with the engineers or ordnance bureau of the war department in the matter of pushing work on the fortifications. The engineers will be as active as ever and the ordnance office will continue its work in manufacturing and mounting the big guns on the fortifications. The ordnance bureau will not be as active as heretofore in getting together a supply of small arms for the infantry and cavalry and field artillery. In fact, it has enough of such arms at present and has discontinued operations in this division.

Porter Will Study.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Robert P. Porter, the superintendent of the last general census of the United States, has been appointed a commissioner to examine and report on the finances, banking system and banking laws of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Found After a Week.

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 17.—Daniel Sullivan, an old resident who disappeared Aug. 8, was found at Cascade, about thirteen miles from here. He was lost in the woods and was very weak when found.

They Were Injured.

New York, Aug. 17.—A trolley car on the Nassau line of Brooklyn, jammed the track at the corner of Rogers avenue and First street. Thirty persons are reported to have been injured.

JEALOUSY AND WHISKY.

Details of the Shannon Tragedy at Central City.

Deadwood, S. D.—There is a feeling of sadness and gloom in Central City. Three of the best known citizens have been carried out by their friends to their last resting place. As the first excitement of the awful tragedy enacted at Central City Thursday morning passes away, more of the true facts of the case come to light. A few weeks ago, Ed Shannon, the man who did the final shooting, considered that he had reason to suspect an intimacy between his wife and Judge W. W. Giddings, who was rooming at his hotel at Central City. Accusations were made at the time, but the matter was explained satisfactorily to all parties concerned, and the matter was dropped. The misunderstanding, with his wife, to whom he was greatly devoted, seems to have weighed upon Shannon's mind more than the public knew, for he soon began to drink very hard, and commenced to stay away nights up at Portland, where he ran a restaurant and saloon. He was naturally a jealous man. Unfortunately, Judge Giddings did not remove his lodgings from the Shannon hotel after the first trouble, but remained, and frequently met Mrs. Shannon in a social way, much to the displeasure of her husband. The night preceding the murder Shannon, it is said, had delirium tremens at Portland. He rose very early and walked down to Central City in a roundabout way. He told a friend, when asked why he was going afoot, that he was hunting his lost horse. He arrived at the hotel at Central City about 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Shannon, who is now able to sit up, tells her side of the story. She met Judge Giddings in the office and passed the comments of the morning, and started to pass on. Shannon then appeared on the scene and deliberately pointed a gun on the judge and shot him in the breast. Mrs. Shannon ran, screaming, to her bed room and concealed herself in the closet. Shannon and the judge clinched and stumbled out of the door on to the sidewalk on the street. Judge Giddings called to Jack Weir not to let Shannon shoot him. Weir ran up to the struggling men and tried to take the gun away from Shannon, who said: "Look out, Jack, I want to shoot this d-n stinker."

In the struggle the gun was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through Weir's abdomen. The old man sank to his knees and crawled across the street and fell over dead on the sidewalk. The judge succeeded in breaking loose from Shannon, who followed him up, and in the office Shannon shot him in the cheek, killing him instantly. Shannon was now crazed. He rushed back to his wife's bed room and, finding her in the closet, said: "I have killed the d-n stinker; now I am going to kill you and then shoot myself!" He then began to beat her over the head with the revolver. She put her hands over her head to protect herself, and several fingers and one thumb were broken. There were eleven distinct cuts on her head, and the skull bone was cracked at the base of the brain. Great welts were on her arms and shoulders.

She saw that the harder she screamed the harder he beat her, so she remained quiet, and he thought he had killed her. He then went back into the office and, over the prostrate body of Judge Giddings, he shot himself twice in the breast. He sank to the floor and then dragged himself to a chair. He said to the first person who entered the office: "I have done it. I have killed the d-n stinker. I don't know but I did wrong. I think my wife was untrue, but I have no proof. I am sorry I shot poor Jack. The devil made me do the killing." He got very weak, and died in twenty minutes. Mrs. Shannon will probably live, but she constantly wishes that she had been killed with the rest.

The sentiment of the better class of people is against placing any truth in the story of undue intimacy between Mrs. Shannon and Judge Giddings. It is considered a grand temperance lecture, whisky being at the bottom of the affair. Judge Giddings was a nephew of Bishop Newman, and always bore the best of character. The funeral services were held Saturday, Shannon was buried in the forenoon, Dr. McCConnell of Deadwood officiating. Judge Giddings and Jack Weir had an appropriate service, conducted by Dr. Clough, in the afternoon.

DOWDELL PAYING UP.

The Ex-South Dakota Oil Inspector Turning in Fees.

Pierre, S. D.—At the time of the investigation of the affairs of the oil inspector's office, when under the charge of R. E. Dowdell, Public Examiner Taylor filed a report with the governor making a statement of his findings in the matter, which was followed immediately by the resignation of Dowdell, who, at the same time, turned several hundred dollars into the treasury as inspection fees due the state. Numerous requests were made at the governor's office for an opportunity to examine the report, all of which were refused, and the resigned and paid into the treasury the fees due the state; it was not a matter of discussion, and, in fact, that the matter was closed; and in case anyone wanted to know anything further in regard to the matter, it would have to come through Mr. Dowdell. Another chapter in the matter has been opened up by Public Examiner Taylor turning into the treasury \$282 more on the Dowdell account. While the real reason for withholding the report might have been given in the past, it would look to an outsider that this action might have had a bearing on the case.

Killed by Lightning.

Milbank, S. D.—During a severe hail storm lightning struck the barn of H. B. Saunders, six miles west of here, killing the twelve-year-old boy of E. E. Beardsley and stunning the boy of the same name of E. J. Clark, tenant of the place. Beardsley and family were spending the afternoon at Cloder, and when the storm came up the boys entered the barn. Several horses were also killed.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Southern Minnesota Telephone Company has completed its line to Volga, and they now have direct communication with Eastern points.

The White Lake creamery received 18 1/2 cents per pound for their last shipment of butter, being one-half cent higher than the highest quotations.

A petition has been sent to Gov. Lee asking for the pardon of Robert Hicks, sentenced for life from Meade county, in May, 1894.

Farmers around Volga are busy harvesting. Barley and rye are in shock, and the cutting of wheat is now in progress. There has been no hail in that vicinity, and crops of all kinds are the best for several years.

Several immigrant wagons have recently passed through Freeman, going north. Quite a number of families, who expect to work during the harvest and then locate in South or North Dakota, as they may like best.

Miss Nellie Cogswell of Huron has accepted a position as teacher in the city schools at Springfield, Minn., and Miss Pearl Bacon, also a Huron girl, takes the principalship of the city schools at Staples, Minn.

The safe in the Derby saloon at Tarryville was broken into and about \$85 in cash and other valuables were stolen. The work was done by expert safe crackers, identical with the recent safe opening in Deadwood.

Harvesting is about completed in the vicinity of Freeman. All small grain will be in shock by Saturday night, and a fair yield is expected. The rains of the past week have brought corn forward, and the prospects are the best even known in South Dakota.

R. E. Warren of Albion, Neb., was killed at Canton by being run over by a freight train. He was going north on a Milwaukee freight with about 200 other harvest hands. He attempted to board the train while in motion, and was thrown under the wheels.

Prof. E. M. Stevens, recently from Yale and a graduate of the state university at Vermillion, has been elected to the principalship of the high school at Rapid City, to take the place of Capt. F. W. Medbury, who resigned in May to go with Company M of Rapid City.

A very heavy rain and electric storm passed over Rapid City recently. It increased in violence farther south, and near the mouth of Battle creek lightning struck and instantly killed Andrew Larned, a ranchman, who was leading a horse to shelter. The man leaves a wife and two children.

Charles A. Brand of Oberlin, Ohio, will be ordained pastor of the First Congregational church of Huron on Aug. 30. A number of prominent Eastern divines are expected to be present and take part in the service, among them Dr. Brand, the noted Oberlin preacher, father of the new pastor.

William Lambrecht, a German, was found dead beside Mrs. Schultz' barn at Revillo. He had been working for Mrs. Schultz, and slept in the barn. He got drunk Saturday, and was found lying beneath the hay loft floor with his nose broken, his breast bruised and his neck probably broken. He is believed to have fallen from the floor above.

The safe in the Chicago & Northwestern Railway office at Henry was blown open recently. The explosion was terrific, completely wrecking the safe and damaging the building to some extent. Nothing of value was secured by the cracksmen. The parties secured the car tools for the job by breaking into the section foreman's handcar house. The work was done by novices.

Telephone communication between Huron and Minneapolis and St. Paul will be established about Aug. 15. Manager Zellow of the Dakota Central Telephone company, will then begin stretching wires to the southward, and hopes soon to put Huron in telephone connection with Sioux Falls, Sioux City and other cities to the south. Lines will also be run east and west.

Jun Rey, or Dr. John King, a noted chief of the Cherokee Indian tribe of British Columbia, is making a visit to Deadwood. His home is in Indian Territory. He is fifty-eight years old, and has been educated in the best schools of the country, including the medical course in Ann Arbor. He practiced medicine for eleven years, but for the past twenty-four years he has been healing diseases by the laying on of hands.

The board of equalization, in considering the question of land valuations, took notice of the fact that lands in the newer counties of the state were assessed out of proportion to the same class of property in the southeastern counties, and even up to a certain extent by reducing the valuation in the northwestern portion of the state, making it up on the older counties. Yet the average valuation is but a little over \$4 per acre over the state.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the Indians of Pine Ridge agency over the building of the wire fence along the northern border of the reservation. A report has reached Deadwood that Raymond J. Smith, who represents the Ogallala council of Indians, has started for Washington from Pine Ridge for the purpose of presenting the matter before the president and the Indian commissioner, and prevent, if possible, the building of the fence.

E. G. Edgerton of Yankton, who for years has held the position of steward of the state insane asylum at Yankton, has tendered his resignation to the state board of charities and corrections. His resignation will take place early in September, and is deeply regretted by the board and those connected with the asylum, he having most ably filled the requirements of the office. The demands of his business in Yankton upon his time was the cause of his resignation.