The South Dakota Farmers' Advocate.

Canton, Lincoln Co., South Dakota.

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE COMPANY, PUBS.

DAKOTA STATE NEWS.

Deadwood Licenses Its Saloons.

The ordinance controlling the sale of liquor in original package form at Deadwood went into effect July 1. Out of twenty-four saloons where liquor has been sold there were fourteen applications, and none of them were rejected. The license is $25 a month, payable monthly in advance. The original package deal is only adhered to in a few places, the balance of the saloons selling their wet goods in the same old-fashioned way they did before the prohibitory law went into effect. Deadwood was the first city to pass a local law controlling the sale of liquor in original packages. The temperance people of Lawrence county have organized a temperance league and will begin war at once.

A New Party in South Dakota.

A new party was born at Rapid City July 1. The independent voters of Pennington county elected delegates to the state convention and adopted resolutions. The preamble sets forth that the issues which brought forth the two old parties are no longer vital. They declare more confidence in man than in platforms, demand retrenchment in public offices and a general lowering of official salaries, denounce political assessments as tending to corruption in office, declare a belief that the people suffer less from lack of legislation than from the poor enforcement of present laws, and favor an amendment to the constitution making an educational qualification for voters. A full county ticket will be nominated later.

Missed by the Census Enumerator.

One entire civil township of Charles Mix county is reported to have been missed by the census enumerator. Hamilton township, lying just south of Castalia, has not been visited by the enumerator and it is believed that the superintendent has failed to appoint a person to do the work. This township is small, but one of the best and most thickly settled in the county, and an effort will be made to get the township returns into the total population of the county.

Indians Complain of a Survey.

The Lower Brule Indians a short time ago made the complaint that the government surveyors now at work had made a mistake in running the south line of their reservation and that they were not given the land to which they are entitled. Surveyor-General Sullivan has arrived on the ground to right the matter and satisfy the Indians. The contested strip of land is very valuable, as coal has been found upon it.

An Indian Policeman in Trouble.

Bad Arm, a Cheyenne agency policeman, went to Fort Pierre the other afternoon for the purpose of arresting Iron Moccasin for some offense committed one year ago. Iron Moccasin resisted arrest, his wife also aiding him, when Bad Arm struck the latter over the head several times with a revolver. She is lying in a very critical condition. Bad Arm will now be arrested for assault with intent to kill.

Sioux Indians Want No Messiah.

Scout Allison, who is as well posted on the habits and character of the Sioux Indians as any man living, says the idea of the Indians having any notion of the existence in the Black Hills of a messiah for their deliverance from the presence of the whites is all bosh. He says all the Indian wants is plenty of rations, messiah being a secondery consideration.

Postmasters' Salaries Readjusted.

Brookings, $1,400 to $1,500; Dell Rapids, $1,200 to $1,100; Ipswich, $1,400 to $1,000; Kimball, $1,100 to $1,000; Miller, $1,200 to $1,100; Parker, $1,100 to $1,200; Pierre, $1,500 to $1,900; Plankinton, $1,600 to $1,500; Vermillion, $1,300 to $1,400; Woonsocket, $1,200 to $1,300.

Told in Few Lines.

THE assessed valuation of Pierre is over $3,000,000.

A PRAIRIE dog city occupies a whole section in Charles Mix county.

THE Pierre band will accompany the editors on their trip to the Black Hills.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand dollars' worth of Pierre city bonds have been sold at $950 premium to the National Bank of Commerce of that city.

THE announcement comes from Pierre that State Superintendent Pinkham has reconsidered and now announces himself as a candidate for renomination.

A GRIST MILL has been erected at the Crow Creek Indian agency in Buffalo county, for the benefit of the Crow Creeks, who are conceded to be the most industrious, wealthiest and most civilized tribe in the great Sioux nation. The mill is fitted up with the largest improved machinery and the best grades of flour are manufactured. Their grain is bought by the government, they receiving the same price for it as they would get in the markets of the adjoining towns, and the flour is issued back to them in the shape of rations. This is done to encourage them as much as posssible in raising grain. White Ghost, one of the wisest and most honored Indians in the whole Sioux nation, is head chief of this tribe.

WHILE Mrs. Flashman, of Mound City, was chopping wood the other day the ax glanced and struck a young man named Weller on the back of the head, crushing his skull and making a hole about two inches square. The young man walked two miles to a doctor, had his wound dressed and is in a fair way to recover.

A WATERSPOUT struck Brookings Sunday, doing much damage by filling up cellars and ruining merchandise and provisions stored therein.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Jamestown *Alert* tells a hard story of a turkey gobbler in his town. The aforesaid bird, without any regard for his sex, has for a year been possessed of a desire to raise a family, and none of the usual arguments applicable to hens in like cases could persuade his gobblership to the contrary. So his owner concluded to let him set. In due time a dozen chickens rewarded his care. The chicks were taken away as soon as hatched. The gobbler was disconsolate and was given a second batch of eggs to operate upon. Another brood is due soon and the gobbler will be allowed to have full control of their bringing up.

A ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

Heat, Unrequited Love, Whisky, Murder, Suicide.

John Chapman, a St. Louis crazy young man, while suffering from the hot weather and pangs of unrequited love, shot his sweetheart and a man who tried to save her, and then put a bullet through his own heart. Chapman is a carpenter, 35 years of age, and has been boarding with Mrs. Joanna Elsner, a prepossessing widow, who conducts a boarding house at 810 and 812 North Eighth street. During the past week Chapman proposed to Mrs. Elsner and was rejected on account of his dissipated habits. The rejection precipitated a spree during which he remained away from the house. At night he called on Mrs. Elsner in an apparently sober condition. She invited him into the parlor, and his first question was: "What is my bill? I want to pay it." The unfortunate woman named the sum and Chapman reached in his pocket but instead of a purse he pulled out a pistol and began firing at Mrs. Elsner. She screamed and ran out to the street closely pursued by Chapman. He fired three times and missed. The fourth shot struck her in the back as she was escaping through a confectionery store. Michael Milgrim, the proprietor of the store, struck Chapman and got in front of the woman. Chapman fired again and shot Milgrim through the body. After gazing for a few seconds at the bodies of the two victims the murderer put the muzzle of the weapon to his heart, pulled the trigger and fell dead. Mrs. Elsner and Milgrim are still alive but their wounds are believed to be mortal.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

Six Thousand Miles Predicted as the Present Year's Total.

The *Railroad Gazette* of July 4 will publish a table giving a complete list of the railroads that built new main line tracks in the first half of 1890, also the amount of track built, the amount under contract or construction, with the amount projected or surveyed. The track built up to July 1 in the United States is 1,900 miles, as compared with 1,480 miles in the first half of 1889. The total build for 1889 was 5,300 miles, and it is estimated that the amount built this year will probably exceed 6,000. This figure is given, however, with great caution as being an extremely difficult one to predict with certainty. The southern states east of the Mississippi lead in new construction, as they have done for the last two years. The new road built in these states so far is 54 per cent. of the whole. During the year 1889 they built 36 per cent. of all. The southwestern states and territories have this year built 16 per cent. of the total road built. The northwestern states, in which for a number of years the greatest activity has prevailed, have built but 10 per cent. of the total mileage for the half of 1890 and built 10 per cent. of the total for 1889. Georgia leads all the states in the amount of road built so far this year with 183 miles. The chief characteristic is still as it has been for many months, short extensions of old lines. The entire amount built so far has been by ninety-six companies averaging less than twenty miles each, but five of those have built over fifty miles. The struggle to occupy new territory is chiefly in the state of Washington.

THE OGDEN CARNIVAL.

Rex I. and His Retinue Take Possession of of the City.

The royal train bearing King Rex 1. and his queen, the mysterious crown prince, Rex II, and the more my[illegible]ous crown princess from New York, [illegible] royal officers, dignitaries and the L[illegible]ana Rifles was met at Echo by a spec[illegible] train from Ogden, bearing the Royal Gu[illegible]s' reception committee. The royal train ar[illegible]ed at about 11 o'clock. A formal recepti[illegible] took place at the union depot. The king's prime minister, Capt. W. H. Beanham, made a brief address, and then Mayor Kiesel, of Ogden, delivered the keys of the city to the king in a loyal speech. Gov[illegible] Thomas welcomed the royal party to the territory, and Willis G. Emerson, orator of the order of the Monte Cristos of the Rocky Mountains, made an address of welcome. These formalities were concluded with a grand parade of the military, civic, royal and oriental organizations, designed for this occasion. The entire reception was a signal success. The mysterious crown princess was considerably indisposed during the afternoon. The royal banquet at night passed off with a fine flow of eloquence expressive of hospitality b[illegible]n the two capitals of the king. The [illegible]n princess sat veiled through the me[illegible]ate nothing. The coronation cer[illegible] was formally celebrated at a late [illegible] followed by the royal reception. T[illegible]y closed with a cowboy ball, in which [illegible]e company of cowboys participated i[illegible]v-boy costume, and they went thro[illegible] a stampede and round-up performance.

IN ONE ROUND.

Fight in a Newspaper Office Over t[illegible] St. Paul-Minneapolis Census Embroil[illegible]

A fight with bare knuckles, lasting only one round, took place in the counting-room of the *Pioneer Press*, the principals being Frederick Driscoll sr., president of the St. Paul Pioneer Press company, and Frederick G. Winston, the millionaire railroad contractor, of Minneapolis. Winston took umbrage at the publication in the *Pioneer Press* of a story to the effect t[illegible] 800 laborers employed by him on a railro[illegible] contract in Virginia were enumerated by t[illegible] padders of the Minneapolis census. He de[illegible]manded and was promised a retraction, but when it was published Winston's wrath knew no bounds. He went to St. Paul to lift Driscoll's scalp. They met in the latter's office and Winston dumped his vials of wrath on Driscoll's head, and the latter replied in kind. The altercation was so pronounced that it attracted a crowd of 500 people, and finally Winston struck Driscoll squarely under the left ear and scored the first knock down. Driscoll rallied, and planting a right-hander on Winton's nose drew first blood. Then Driscoll's son-in-law, Jackson, interfered, grabbed Winston by the arms, and spoiled what would have been a fight to a finish. The affair has caused a decided sensation in business and social circles on account of the prominence of the participants.

THE livery horse is not as much of a charger as the chap who runs the stable.

A RATE WAR ON COAL

A FIGHT WHICH PROMISES TO DWARF ALL OTHERS.

The Battle Opened by a Notice Issued by the St. Paul Road—The Reduction Illustrated—The French Senate Imposes a Prohibitive Duty on Corn.

A rate war on coal has begun at Chicago which promises to dwarf the eastern war in dressed beef rates. The battle was opened by a notice of the St. Paul road that on and after July 10 it would apply to points in the west from Milwaukee the same rate on dock coal as is made from Duluth.

This is a reduction of 25 cents a ton making the rate to Sioux City, for instance, $2.41 cents a ton instead of $2.66. The Lake Superior lines have always applied a 25 cent differential on this coal, and this alone would cause a rate war, which will probably end in a rate of less than $1 to all points common to the Northwestern and St. Paul systems. But the hottest time is expected from the Spring Valley mines in Illinois, owned mainly by Hon. W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania and President Hughitt of the Northwestern. Mr. Scott is also a director of the Northwestern, and some years ago Director Scott of the Northwestern made a contract with Director Scott of the Spring Valley mines to protect his coal from competition via Milwaukee.

This contract has bobbed up and been ventilated at numerous meetings of the Western Freight association, and for the sake of harmony the St. Paul road has allowed the Northwestern to make the Lake Superior rate from Spring Valley. The St. Paul has found, however, that it must be on an even heel with its competitors, and instead of being forced out of the business proposes to in all cases make the same rates via Milwaukee as via Duluth.

DUTY ON AMERICAN CORN.

The French Senate Shows Its Hand on American Questions.

The senate has shown its hand plainly in regard to American questions. After a long debate it voted in favor of a duty of 3 francs on corn and 6 francs on corn meal. It was distinctly avowed that the duty on corn was to be considered only as a continuation of the policy toward American pork. The Comte de Cariel declared that the importation of American pork was only another mode of importing American corn, and French farmers could not maintain themselves against it. The prohibition of pork was right and ought to be maintained, and the duty on corn should also be prohibitive. Molaud called attention to the fact that American pork is prohibited on the ground of alleged unhealthfulness. He declares that this is merely a pretext. An article published in *Temps*, thought to reflect the views of the government, suggests that there might be circumstances under which it might be desirable to withdraw the prohibition against pork.

A GREAT ROUND-UP.

Five Hundred Horses Run Into British Columbia by an Organized Band of Horse Thieves.

Horse thieves have made a grand round-up in eastern Washington and northern Idaho during the past few days. The method of their operations indicates that they have a regularly organized leader, with numbers sufficient to cover a large area of country. Saturday and Sunday last they rendezvoused near Spokane Falls and hastened away with 500 head of horses toward the British Columbia line through the Flathead country in northwestern Montana. A. L. Smith's ranch near Spokane Falls, was visited Sunday night and several fine animals were stolen, including a valuable roadster, owned by Dr. C. S. Penfield, city physician.

A Walla Walla farmer reports the loss of fifty head, which were traced to within a few miles of Spokane Falls. William Lewis, of Cheney, lost a stallion for which he recently paid $1,200. A large number of ranchers are organizing for pursuit of the thieves, but with little hope of success, as the villains have several hundred miles the start of the pursuers and doubtless are thoroughly acquainted with the country, which is very rugged and little traveled. Some of the thieves are known to the police as desperadoes who would not halt at the sacrifice of human life rather than submit to capture. A small posse has started under the direction of Deputy United States Marshal Warren, and telegrams have been forwarded to various points in Montana requesting reinforcements. A battle is sure to occur if the pursuers overtake the thieves.

CHEAPER SEAL SKINS.

Commercial News Which Will Interest the Ladies.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* states that the Alaska Commercial company, which until recently had the exclusive right to capture seals in the American waters of Behring sea, has now secured a contract with the Russian government granting them the exclusive right to capture seals on the Behring coast. The competition of the Alaskan Commercial company will be very severe for the North American Commercial company which was recently awarded by the United States sealing privileges in Behring sea and it is believed the effect will be to greatly reduce the price of skins.

Caught a Sucker.

Joseph Shannon, a wealthy farmer of Beaver Falls, aged 63 years, was swindled out of $9,000 Thursday by two sharpers who played a time-worn card game upon him. The victimized farmer has offered $5,000 for the apprehension of two men.

Sparks from the Wires.

AT Paterson, N. J., 4-year-old Peter Sullivan fell out of a row boat in the Passaic river. His 12-year-old brother John jumped in after him, but both were drowned.

THE first annual meeting of the American Boiler Manufacturers' association of the United States and Canada has begun its sessions in New York. Between 200 and 300 members are present.

MRS. JULIA LIPPINCOTT, wife of Edwin Lippincott, former proprietor of Haddon hall at Atlantic City, N. J., who is charged with the forgery of notes and mortgages amounting to $60,000, has been arrested in Baltimore.

WHISKY IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Prohibition Has Closed the Saloons and Dealers Will Sell Original Packages.

Every saloon and liquor house in North Dakota closed its doors according to the prohibition law which went into effect at midnight, June 30. Notwithstanding the apparently iron-clad prohibition law passed by the legislature last winter, beer, whisky and all other intoxicants will be as freely dispensed as ever, though treating at the bar is necessarily done away with. Original package depots are already in active operation throughout the state. Fargo has thirteen such depots, Grand Forks a similar number and Bismarck, Jamestown and Mandan about half a dozen each. About half the saloon keepers in North Dakota have signified their intention of selling original packages and the other half will go out of the business. As a general rule first-class saloons with substantial backing are the ones which will defy the law, while smaller lager beer resorts are frozen out. They all expect to have a tussle or two with the law, but are determined to sell original packages. For a few days some parts of North Dakota will be dry, as the agencies have not yet been thoroughly established. Not a drink of liquor can be obtained in Bismarck this week, but next week the thirsty will rejoice over the arrival of a number of carloads of beer in bottles and kegs direct from the east. Original packages are nothing more or less than beer and whisky dispensed over a bar in bottles. The man who wants an "eye-opener" can get it without trouble in parcels containing as many drinks as he sees fit to carry along, but he cannot treat his neighbors at the bar, consequently there will be a perceptible decrease in the liquor traffic. North Dakota must remain nominally a prohibition state for at least three years, when it is generally conceded prohibition will be defeated. The state is not prohibition by any means. The constitution, with its prohibition clause, was voted on at last October's first state election, and slipped in and became a law before anyone was aware of the fact. Over half the voters did not know they voted for or against prohibition. It received a majority of a bare thousand. Prohibition is considered a disastrous setback for the new state. Former North Dakota saloon men, with their families and possessions, are scattered all over Montana, Washington and Oregon, which means a loss of many people and thousands of dollars to North Dakota. Prohibition here does not prohibit, and is a farce from beginning to end. Taxes will be increased to make up the deficiency caused by the loss of the big annual income from saloon interests.

The Jamestown saloons all closed at midnight June 30. They will sell no liquor and there will be no original package house for a week. All but one saloon man will keep open and sell "soft drinks." Much interest is felt here as to congressional action on the amendment to the inter-state commerce law now pending. An enforcement league was organized last week, but the leading members say they can do nothing unless the bill is passed. Last night was one of great hilarity and sounds of revelry were heard long after the saloons closed. Local liquor stocks were all run out. The citizens depended on "original packages" for future supplies and laid in no private stock.

GLASS MEN COMBINE.

Leading Importers Form a Trust—Their Ostensible Object Economy.

Representatives of seven concerns engaged in the importation of plate glass met in New York and effected an organization for business under style of "The German Looking-Glass Plate Company." The firms represented are said to control a total capitalization of $10,000,000. They are as follows: Bendit, Drey & Co., Semon, Bache & Co., B. Binswanger & Co., Van Horne, Griffen & Co., Albert Arenstein & Co., Sigmund Cohen, of New York, and Hills, Turner & Co., of Boston. The new enterprise has been incorporated at a capitalization of $500,000, with the privilege of increasing the amount whenever increased importations render such a step advisable. Operations will begin at 108 to 114 Wooster street. The members of the various firms enter the new company individually, so that the private business of each concern represented will not be directly involved, but it is understood that the corporation will assume the functions of agent for all of them, so that a considerable percentage in the cost of importation will be saved. Mr. Drey said that there would be no attempt to increase the price of plate glass. The object of the association, besides economy in management, being to bring about a more general use of German looking-glasses in this country. Ninety-five per cent of the looking-glass plate made in Germany comes from Feurth, Bavaria. It is the gossip of the trade, and not contradicted by the members of the new corporation, that the Feurth manufacturers are directly interested in the combination, and have agreed to sell no looking-glass plate to American dealers except through the combination, as their agents.

FORCED TO RESIGN.

Gen. Middleton's Fondness for Furs Makes Canada Too Hot for Him.

Gen. Sir Fred Middleton, commander of the Canadian militia, has been compelled to resign his office. The weakness he betrayed for furs belonging to half-breeds during the late northwest rebellion cost him his position. The general will leave shortly for England, where he will engage in literary work, dealing with the military profession. Five years ago the demands of the half-breeds for justice for the illegal confiscation of their furs were drowned in the national gush of enthusiasm over the victorious war in the far northwest. The country went wild over Middleton. Parliament, then in session, voted him $25,000, and a few weeks later the queen conferred upon him the dignity of knighthood. The half-breeds did not long remain idle. They pressed their claims, accusing the general of distributing their furs among his fellow officers. Sir Fred denied the charge, which, on investigation, was confirmed. Then parliament by resolution censured him. After an interview with Sir John Macdonald on Friday the general determined to resign.

THE Norwegian bark, Nordcap, was burned in a storm while on her way from West Indies to London, and seven of her crew perished.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

BILL RETURNED WITHOUT THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE.

Gov. Nicholls Upholds the Interests of the State Against Those of a Few Dishonorable Men—The Measure Will Continue to Have His Most Determined Opposition—The Message.

Gov. Nicholls has returned to the house without approval the now famous lottery bill. In his veto message, which is of great length, he refers to his message at the opening of the session, anticipating this legislation, and urging its instant rejection, for various reasons then set forth. In his present message he says:

"My views, heretofore expressed, not only remain unchanged, but my convictions have deepened and strengthened.

The persistent efforts which have been made to represent Louisiana as a pauper, unable by and through her own legitimate resources to sustain and carry out the duties of her statehood, are without foundation. The state and the different parishes of this state were never since the late war in a better condition than they are to-day, and they are moving forward to an era of assured prosperity. Suddenly the dark shaddow of a deep disgrace is thrown across their path and the honor of Louisiana, maintained in the past on the field and in council by the patriotism and valor and sacrifices of her sons, living and dead, is to be tarnished forever; her position among her sister states to be attested not by what she has been but as a degenerate partner in a gambling corporation, designed or managed to be carried out not for her good or her advancement, but, as I have before said, for the personal and selfish interests of a handful of men, many of them connected with the darkest days of the reconstruction period. I repeat, it is for them and to them we are selling out our birthright for a mess of pottage.

"Who are the six unnamed men who are to join with a seventh and known one to constitute a new lottery company? How does it come that we are not informed as to their identity and enabled to know their antecedents and fix their records? There is a world of meaning in that silence. In the most trifling affairs of life men seek to know with whom they deal. How comes it that in a matter of this importance the general assembly has been willing up to now to close its eyes and move blindly in the dark. I call upon it to pause before it takes finally that step and plunges the state into untold trouble. Is there nothing significant in the face of the two-thirds vote by which this bill passed?

"I say to this general assembly in all earnestness that should this measure be passed we will enter upon a period of strife, such as never has been seen before in Louisiana, and, should this contemplated corporation ever be formed, upon an era of corruption and degradation, beside which the era of reconstruction will appear as one of honor and happiness. And let me say to you that should this measure be adopted and carried out, in my opinion no good will ever come of the money which we will receive as the price of our honor and our liberty. Extravagance, profligacy and corruption will as assuredly follow the receipt as night follows day. I believe that at the end of twenty-five years we will not only find constitutional bonds outstanding to the utmost limit of the funding law, but I believe there will be an additional immense interest-bearing debt which by that time will be by act acknowledged and provided for as to interest, but not as to principal; and that in those twenty-five years a vast amount of interest will be paid out unnecessarily, unprofitably and illegally. And in whose hands will those interest bonds be found time will develop. At the end of twenty years there will be the same claim of the poverty of Louisiana and the same claim on its behalf for the continued existence of the lottery."

Gov. Nicholls concludes with a most urgent protest against this assumed condition of the poverty of the state and says the measure will continue to have his most determined opposition.

CEN. JUBAL EARLY INSULTED.

Maj. Lacey Calls Him a Drunken Blackguard—A Fight Probable.

Trouble is rapidly brewing between Gen. Jubal Early and Maj. J. Horace Lacey, who was one of Gen. Holmes' staff officers in the confederate army. The trouble is the outcome of the bitter Mahone campaign last fall. Gen. Early took occasion to contradict a statement of Maj. Lacey's, to the effect that Gen. Robert E. Lee had once said that if he were to select a successor to himself at the head of the confederate army he would have chosen Mahone. Each of the gentlemen have since denounced each other through the newspapers, and at the unveiling of the Lee statue in Richmond, Early refused to recognize Lacey when the latter accosted him. The *Lance* published a statement from Maj. Lacey referring the truth of his statements as to Gen. Lee's admiration of Mahone and denouncing Early as a drunken blackguard. The major adds that he "will not permit a man of Early's character to insult me without such resentment as a gentleman should show." He also promises to furnish the *Lance* with a history of Gen. Early's war record, to show how utterly useless he was in the confederate army. This arraignment of Gen. Early will probably appear in next Friday's edition of the *Lance*. It is thought a personal conflict between the two ex-confederates will be the result.

Sparks from the Wires.

IT IS reported that Montenegrans have crossed the Turkish frontier in large numbers and have been victorious in several encounters with the Turks. They now threaten the town of Ipek.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *News* says that Baron Wissman denies that he has tendered his resignation.

THE pope has confirmed Bishop Corrigan's action in regard to Dr. Burtsell, and the latter will be transferred from his urban to a rural parish.

WARNIE HALLOCK, 20 years old, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was drowned near Holly, Mich., by the upsetting of a sailboat on Rush lake.

THE new Spanish cabinet is composed of extreme protectionists. It will pursue an active colonial policy, but will remain neutral in European matters.

MONEY FOR SURVEYS.

Northwestern Senators Will Try to Secure a Goodly Amount.

Senators Casey, Moody, Sanders and Allen, representing North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, will go before the committee on appropriations and urge the recommendation of the public lands committee that $500,000 be added to the sundry civil bills for surveying lands in the new states. It is believed that the committee will accept the amendment.

In this connection Senator Paddock has reported from the committee on public lands a recommendation for an amendment to the sundry civil bill, cutting [illegible]wn the amount in the house bill for s[illegible]ation survey from $820,000 to $[illegible] the $500,000 saved here to be app[illegible] to the land surveys of the new states.

The amendment also contains a [illegible]ed vision that the act of 1888 segregating [illegible] lands from settlement shall be construed to mean only such lands as are needed for reservoir sites and canals. The construction placed upon the law at present withdraws all lands west of the 100th meridian to the Cascade mountains, and all the western people have objected to the construction of the law. It is feared that Edmunds may make a point of order against the proposed legislation, but in any event there will be a lively fight in the senate upon the proposition.

Director Powell will not only make a strong fight to retain control of the lands, but will fight harder for the $50[illegible] which it is proposed to deprive him o[illegible]. There is a growing conviction that the [illegible]logical survey has become a fungus on the government, absorbing a very large amount of money with very little return.

The men who examined the artesian system for irrigating the Dakotas will have a hearing before the irrigation committee at once. Senator Casey says the preliminary reports, which have been shown to the senators, have made a very favorable impression upon them, and the prospects of getting $250,000 for carrying on the work are very good.

The Philadelphia Perfect.

The secretary of the navy has received the official report of the board appointed to try the cruiser Philadelphia. It says the average speed during the run of four hours was 19 6-8 knots per hour and that during the trial the engines and boilers worked in a most satisfactory manner. The report says the vessel is in all respects complete and ready for delivery in accordance with the requirements of the contract, with certain slight modifications.

Workingmen Favor Connell's Bill.

The federation of labor unions [illegible] Knights of Labor have forwarded [illegible] house committee on labor the resolu[illegible]ns recently adopted in Washington regarding the proposed labor legislation in congress and strongly favoring the bill introduced by Congressman Connell over all eight-hour bills. The following is the resolution: "Whereas, house bill No. 8,490, to enforce the eight-hour law now upon the house calendar would wholly fail to carry out the eight-hour principle, as understood and endorsed by the organized workingmen of the country for more than twenty years and would legalize the flagrant violations of the present law against which laboring men have repeatedly and earnestly protested; and, whereas, house bill No. 9,791, introduced by Representative Connell of Nebraska and referred to the committee on labor in April last, would in the judgment of this body compel the executive officers of the government to enforce the eight hour law of June 25, 1868, in accordance with its letter and spirit and would be in accord with the sentiment of organized labor throughout the country."

The resolution following recommends the passing of the Connell bill and [illegible] apply to the District of Columbia as [illegible] as to all other government work, and t[illegible] not less than the current per diem wa[illegible] prevailing in the locality in which such work is performed be paid.

Hand and Steam Printing Presses.

There is a prospect of a renewal of the old war between the hand and the steam presses at the bureau of engraving and printing, and the labor element of the District of Columbia is consequently in a state of excitement. Several years ago Mr. Graves, the superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing, put in some steam presses, one of which did as much work as a dozen men could do with the old-fashioned hand presses that have been in vogue for a century, but the labor unions did not rest until they had them thrown out.

Now Senator Edmunds has reopened the fight and has called upon the secretary of the treasury for a statement showing the comparative usefulness and economy of hand and steam presses. Mr. Windom will undoubtedly report facts that will be to the advantage of the labor-saving machinery and Mr. Edmunds will use it in an endeavor to secure progress in the art of printing from engraved plates.

But the labor union is very strong here and its power over congress is enormous. Now that the presses have been displaced it will be difficult to get them back into the bureau again, because each one represents a reduction in the patronage and the salary list of the government, and that is not what congressmen are apt to encourage.

The Typographical union has opened a war in another direction and has called upon Mr. Palmer, the public printer, to discharge five pressmen in the government printing office because they have been active in a recent movement to induce the pressmen of that office to retire from the Typographical union and organize a Pressman's union. The president of the International Typographical union has given notice that unless these five pressmen are discharged a strike of pressmen and compositors will be ordered in the printing office.

It Cost $200 to Lift the Color Line.

Owen Howell, a negro, was given a verdict of $200 against Jacob Litt, the well known Milwaukee theatrical manager, by a circuit court jury. The case is one which has attracted a great deal of attention, as it involved the rights of colored citizens to attend places of amusement and be treated decently. The plaintiff sought to buy tickets to witness a performance at the Bijou opera house, but his request was refused, the employe in charge of the house alleging in extenuation that other ticket holders object to sitting near a colored man and it would hurt the business.