

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 40.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,105.

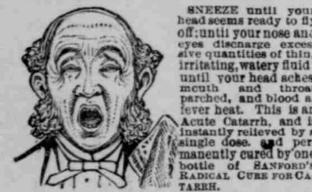
WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR MONDAY—Rain and snow; colder and generally cloudy weather; winds shifting to northerly; falling, followed by rising barometer.

Splendid bargains in Children's Knee Pants, extra and Children's Short Pant Suits.

WHEN Clothing Store.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!



Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1.00. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists, for \$1.50. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Dropsy, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Measles and Epidemics, the Collins' Plaster (an Electric Plaster) combined with a Porous Plaster and laugh at pain; 50c. every where.

J. S. FARRELL & CO.,

Steam Heating.

Private Dwellings and Public Buildings Fitted Up Complete.

64 North Illinois Street.

August Erbrich,

SOLE AGENT FOR

AURORA

LAGER BEER,

In Kegs and Bottles.

220 and 222 South Delaware St.

W. M. GUNN,

PLUMBER

GAS FITTER,

No. 7 Virginia Avenue.

FIRST-CLASS WORK AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Telephone No. 69.

\$18!

Take your choice this week of the Finest Winter Overcoat in our house, whether formerly sold at \$22, \$25, \$28 or \$30. Your choice for only \$18.

MODEL

CLOTHING CO.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Bayard Said to be Cleveland's First Choice for Secretary of State—Pendleton His Second.

Members Can Not Agree on River and Harbor Spills—Legislative Matters Have Sadly Dwindled.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Bayard or Pendleton for Home Secretary. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Men who have visited Mr. Cleveland and claim to be wise in regard to Cabinet matters say the President-elect is now and has for some time been very solicitous about having Senator Bayard, of Delaware, for his Secretary of State. The Senator has steadily refused, because he preferred in the first place to remain in the Senate, on account of the character of work to perform in the two places, and secondly his colleagues had impressed him with the necessity of remaining there.

It was reported to-day that Senator Bayard would probably yield to the importunities and enter the Cabinet. Next to Senator Bayard, Mr. Cleveland has preferred, it is stated, Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, for the Secretaryship of State, and in the event the Delaware Senator will not accept the position, Senator Pendleton may do so. It is known that Senator Pendleton prefers going to Paris as the Minister to France, however.

Until the Secretaryship of State is settled Mr. Cleveland will have slow work forming a Cabinet. While the Treasury portfolio is the most important it is easier to fill than that of the State Department. There are any amount of able financiers, but there are few men who combine diplomacy, law and society, as the latter position demands. Senators Bayard and Pendleton possess this trio of qualities.

The Secretary of State is the confidential adviser of the President. When the Executive is perplexed over an issue he calls in the Secretary of State as his official and personal friend. The man who occupies that position therefore is one who commands the fullest confidence of the President.

It is believed here that the Attorney Generalship and Postmaster Generalship will go South, to Garland, of Arkansas, and to Money, of Mississippi, or Barber, of Virginia, probably; that the Secretaryship of the Interior and Secretaryship of War will go West, to McDonald, of Indiana, and possibly Vilas, of Wisconsin. The other places will likely go East.

River and Harbor Bills Hard to Pass. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It has occurred to the members of the House during the past week that the days of River and Harbor bills are fast waning. A few years ago a bill appropriating \$30,000,000 could be had and gotten through more readily than one now appropriating but one-third the amount. This opposition to the bills grows out of two causes—protests from the people against expending so much money on water-ways and inability of members to harmonize on the amounts their individual sections of country shall receive.

With great difficulty will it be that the bill now before the House will finally pass. There are many indeed who predict its defeat eventually. The clauses which were supposed to be life savers to the measure—the Galveston Harbor and Hennepin Canal—being knocked in the head, the bill is apparently left to sink at the hands of disgruntled members, who are boring holes in it every day. The River and Harbor bill has always been an omnibus for jobs in a larger or smaller degree. It invariably contains provisions which are wrong, but which are placed there to pacify those who would make disturbances if they were not included.

Any class of regular legislation that must go through upon pacifying conditions will eventually cease, and the river and harbor bills which have been offered in the House annually, and generally passed, have never been so complicated that they could be aggressive. They are beggars, and it looks as though the people had enacted a vagrant law which will arrest them.

Legislation Dwindled to the Appropriations. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Matters in Congress are all dwindling down to the appropriation bills. Of the one hundred or more committees that are accustomed to meet regularly twice a week not more than a dozen meetings were held by them during the past ten days. The Ways and Means, the second most important committee in the House, has given notice that it will have no more regular meetings. In fact, none of the committees, excepting those on appropriations, will meet regularly again. Thousands of bills are before them, however. All of these are dead, as well as those on the calendars which will not be taken up during the remaining days of the session, and for all the show they will have might as well be in the heads of their authors.

The committee rooms are not deserted though, not by any means, nor will they be until the last week of the session. They are popular resorts for members and Senators who show little interest in the proceedings. During the last six days of a Congress it is in order to move at any time to suspend the

rules and consider measures out of their regular order. Then it is that the show begins. It is a regular rough and tumble fight. The man with the strongest voice and the most genial manners takes the board and gets the most bills through. Until that time little interest will be shown in the work in the House, except during the one hour of each day when the rules may be suspended. All of them are interested in any measure which may come up during that hour.

THE SESSION'S BUSINESS.

The Legislation for the Week is a Problematic Condition—Speculations as to an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The condition of business in Congress is such that a minority in either House can easily force an extra session, but if the purpose to do so is anywhere entertained the fact has not been made known, and the leaders in both Houses are of the opinion that the appropriation bills will all be passed before the 4th of March. This will require the abandonment of many important measures which have been perfected in one House or the other, and it may be added that not much general legislation, other than that which may be attached to the appropriation bills, can in any event be enacted. The discussion in the Senate upon Mr. Ingalls' motion to amend the rules of that body so as to allow of general legislative measures germane to the subject matter of the appropriation bills to be appended thereto, as riders, while it had no direct result other than to put upon record the expression of Senatorial opinions at the rules of the House are sorely in need of revision, yet in some sense opened a way for a solution of the difficulties which are always expected to arise between the two Houses at the end of a session draws nigh. For Senatorial conferees will, after this discussion, feel more at liberty to assent to meritorious propositions coming from the House as riders than heretofore. The motion was referred to the Committee on Rules. Should it be reported favorably and adopted it will simplify matters still further by legalizing a practice which, though considered undesirable and often mischievous, is reported as almost an imperative necessity in certain emergencies.

The action of the House to-morrow is looked for with much interest, as it is supposed the chances for an extra session will thereby be either increased to probability or reduced to nothing. The House will assemble at 10 o'clock in the continuation of the last legislative day. The most active promoters of the River and Harbor bill have announced their purpose to resist the adjournment formality at 12 o'clock, noon, and the immediate resuming as on the last legislative day. They will endeavor to continue the last legislative day throughout, if necessary to secure the passage of their measure.

In their vote to take recess (instead of adjournment) last night, the friends of the River and Harbor bill were found to be in a square made as between that measure on the one hand and one of the regular appropriation bills, with a prospective extra session, on the other. Such will be the issue to-morrow.

Of the thirteen regular appropriation bills, only one, the Military Academy bill, has passed its last stage in Congress; it awaits the action of the President.

The Consular and Diplomatic and District of Columbia bills have passed the two Houses, but still await an adjustment of differences. The Pension bill is upon the Senate calendar, ready for consideration by the Senate.

The Army, Indian and Agricultural bills have passed the House, and the Postoffice and Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills are on the House calendar. Remaining regular appropriation bills, the Sundry Civil, Navy, Fortifications and General Deficiency bills have not yet made their appearance in either House.

The bill to amend and Agricultural Appropriation bills are in the hands of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and may be reported in time for action upon one or two of them before the end of the week. The unfinished business is the Anti-Silver Coinage bill, and several other bills prepared speeches upon it. If the measure be not set aside by other than appropriation bills, there is a prospect that it may be disposed of before the end of the week. The silver faction who at first threatened to prevent action upon this bill now claim to have strength enough to strike out the feature which looks to stopping the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and so have less reason to postpone action. If shown of this its most important feature, the bill will simply provide for the retirement and coinage of trade dollars.

Private pension bills are likely to receive attention as occasion serves until the calendar is cleared.

The bill to prohibit the importation of contract labor, that for the admission of Tacoma (Washington Territory) land grant forfeiture bills, the bill to declare railroad lands subject to taxation, and the Pacific Railroads' sixty-year bill, and measures which are more likely than any others to receive the attention of the Senate during the week, and the remainder of the session, when the appropriation bills are passed. In the House of Representatives, if the Appropriation Committee is successful to-morrow in opposing further consideration of the River and Harbor bill, the Postoffice Appropriation bills will be called up. Immediately after its passage, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill will be pressed for consideration.

The Appropriations Committee expects to report the Sundry Civil bill, that it may be taken up next in turn. These three measures will probably be sufficient to consume the week. One hour each day may be devoted to the consideration of unobjectionable cases.

Worst Snow Storm This Season.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Decidedly the worst snow storm thus far this season set in here about 8 o'clock to-night. The flakes are falling very fast, driven in blinding gusts from the north, and, being very wet, cling to everything they touch. If it continues the trains will be greatly delayed or blocked

regular morning. Inquiry at 10 o'clock showed that the telegraph wires had not experienced any trouble to speak of, though it was anticipated from the sticky character of the snow. Advances from other points indicate that the storm area is large. It is snowing at Omaha and sleeting at Springfield.

AT THE EXPOSITION.

Vice President-Elect Hendricks at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Vice President-Elect Hendricks arrived to-day by special train. In response to an address he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—For yourselves and for the gentlemen of the press, I am pleased to accept my thanks for the cordial reception which you have extended to me. I have felt much interested in this great enterprise from the time it was first mentioned, and that interest was increased when the Government of the United States extended its fostering care over it by a handsome appropriation. The sole purpose of my trip South at this time is to visit the exposition, and, if possible, contribute somewhat to its success. The best products of their soil and of their skilled labor; not only the States and Territories, but foreign countries bring in comparison of their products. I understand that your most attractive displays is that made by Mexico, within the memory of many of our people who were between that country and ours. Our soldiers and their met upon many battlefields. But now it is of great significance that we meet at friends to compare the excellence of our products. And, gentlemen, does this not suggest that this competition be followed by commercial relations beneficial to both Nations? Mexico and the States of Central America now bring the products of their labor in comparison with ours, and may we not hope that this will result in increased commercial exchanges between the countries. For these reasons I have looked forward to its success with much solicitude. I trust all hindrances are past, and that the present fair weather, which follows the continuous storms, will be prosecuted in your section, and that the people of the North will not again be disappointed. The great exposition will be a great success. Please again accept my thanks for your cordial welcome to myself and traveling companions.

AT GREYSTONE.

President-Elect Cleveland, Accompanied by Daniel Manning, Goes to Greystone to Visit Tilden.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—President-elect Cleveland, accompanied by Daniel Manning, boarded the train at the Grand Central Depot at 9 this morning, and took a seat among the passengers. Cleveland was recognized as he passed through the depot, and the railroad employes and many passengers came toward the car, anxious to catch a glimpse of him, if possible, shake the hands of the President-elect. When the train arrived at Yonkers, Cleveland and Manning were received at the depot by Mr. Tilden's private secretary, Mr. Smith. As Cleveland stepped from the car the people about the station raised their hats and pressed forward to shake hands, but he hurried to Tilden's coach and the party was rapidly carried to Greystone, the residence of Mr. Tilden. The guests were welcomed by Mr. Tilden and his niece, and after a short general conversation was taken to the study where the host and guests could converse free from interruption. At 2 o'clock dinner was announced. Tilden occupied the head of the table, with the President-elect on his right and Manning on his left. Nearly two hours were spent in the dining room. After a short walk in the grounds the gentlemen returned to the study, where they spent the remainder of the afternoon.

CONANT.

A Barkeeper Who Loaned Him \$5 on a Silver Watch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—On the 21st of January a gentleman entered the bar room of the Ocean House on Coney Island, and after drinking a glass of ale and lighting a cigar, fell asleep in his chair. When he awoke he asked for a room and was evidently disappointed when told there were no rooms for visitors in the winter. He was directed to another hotel, and before going said he had no money and asked to borrow \$5 on his watch and chain. The bartender let him have the money. The stranger drew up two papers. The first was: "Loaned T. P. Stevens, January 21, \$5 on silver watch and gold chain."

He gave one to the barkeeper and kept one. Yesterday the barkeeper saw in a newspaper a portrait of S. S. Conant, the missing edge of Harper's Weekly, and recognized it as the man to whom he had loaned the money. He communicated with Mr. Conant's family, and they at once recognized Mr. Conant's writing on the receipt. T. P. is the initials of Mr. Conant's missing edge of Harper's Weekly, and recognized it as the man to whom he had loaned the money. He communicated with Mr. Conant's family, and they at once recognized Mr. Conant's writing on the receipt. T. P. is the initials of Mr. Conant's missing edge of Harper's Weekly, and recognized it as the man to whom he had loaned the money.

MISHAPS BY RAIL.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 8.—Annie and Ella Miller, aged seventeen and thirteen respectively, were struck by the mail express at Mapleton, last night. Ella was instantly killed and Annie was seriously injured, but will probably recover. The girls were on their way home from a prayer meeting.

Went Through a Bridge.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—An accident happened at Creston, Ia., to-day. A Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train went through a bridge. The messenger particulars show that sixteen were wounded and seven killed.

The St. Louis Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The Exposition and Music Hall Association has issued its prospectus for the second annual exhibition, which will open September 9, and continues forty business days, closing October 21. The prospectus felicitates the association on the great success of its exhibition last season, and promises the coming one shall be superior in every respect, and especially in the line of the machinery department. There is also a new feature to be added, a complete exhibition of the various processes of fish culture, and a fine display of live fish in aquariums. Numerous applicants for space have already been made, and the outlook is of the most promising character. No premiums will be awarded.

SOUDAN AFFAIRS.

General Wolsley Ready to Obey Orders, but Objects to Assuming the Responsibility.

A Peace Party in England Ready to Purchase Peace at Any Price.

SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

The British Cabinet Council Anxious to Have Wolsley Accept the Responsibility.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Cabinet Council which was convened at noon to-day remained in session until 3:30 p. m. Much disappointment was expressed by the ministers at the non-arrival of dispatches from General Wolsley. It is rumored that he declines to take the initiative in beginning a vigorous campaign in the present tropical heat, and proposes to act solely under the directions of the Government. This is understood to be General Wolsley's answer to yesterday's action of the Cabinet. The ministers met yesterday and shirked the responsibility for further proceedings in the Sudan by giving General Wolsley carte blanche to do as he pleases. This decision was hailed with delight by everybody but Wolsley, who now tosses the burden of responsibility back to the cabinet and says in effect, "All right, if you want a few more men slaughtered I am here to obey orders; but please tell me how you wish it done." The officials in Downing street are much perturbed to-night, and earnest dispatches have been sent to General Wolsley, coupled with the demand for an immediate reply. Most of the Ministers hoped to leave to-night and spend the Sabbath at their country houses, but they have all felt constrained to remain here. Another council may be held to-morrow, and it will certainly be held on Monday.

The French Press Bitter on England.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The comments of the French press upon the disaster in the Sudan contain nothing but bitter revilings against England and everything that is English. The Gallic roosters are crowing now; retaliate for the exultation which has been expressed by English newspapers over every success won by China in repelling the French attacks in Tonquin and Formosa. Some of the statements of the Paris papers are as absurd as they are venomous. Apparently ninety-nine Frenchmen out of a hundred believe that there was a large garrison of British troops at Khartoum, instead of one British officer and a few hundred of native and Egyptian soldiers. The honorable editors swell with pride at the idea that M. Olivier Pain led the storming party which captured Khartoum, and they write about the ex-communist in paeonitic terms which would be false if they were a hero. As a matter of fact, Pain is at Metemmel, and the most trustworthy accounts that can be obtained from the native spies show that he is in a condition of funk. He fears capture at the hands of the British, in which case there is no doubt that he would be promptly hanged by the troops who are encamped at Gordou's fate, and he equally fears to return to the Mahdi, who is said to hold Pain responsible for the defeat of the Arabs at Gakdul and Aber-Kia.

The Peace at Any Price Party.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Echo, the organ of the radical liberals, and edited by a member of Parliament, this afternoon concludes an editorial with this platform, on which, doubtless a very large number of tax-paying electors stand:

"If the Mahdi is willing to release Gordon on condition that we retire from the Sudan that condition in our opinion should be agreed to. Lord Wolsey is in the Sudan for the purpose of rescuing Gordon, and if he is still alive and it is possible to rescue him without further fighting, we may well agree to retire from the Sudan. We have no quarrel with the Soudanese or their leader. We do not want Khartoum, and as for the garrisons still in the Mahdi's country, let them make terms with the Mahdi, if the Mahdi is willing to make terms with them. We refuse to believe that sane Englishmen remain of the opinion that it is the duty of England to continue to pour out her blood and treasure on behalf of miscreants, who directly our standards are in sight go over to the enemy and turn their guns against us."

A Mohammedan Agent Interviewed.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Sheikh Gemal ed din, a well-known Mohammedan agent, now in Paris, has been interviewed on the Soudanese rebellion. He thinks General Gordon is still alive, but if dead, that he fell fighting. The Mahdi, he says, would respect General Gordon as a prisoner, and might be willing to open negotiations to exchange General Gordon for Arabi Pasha, whom the Mahdi honors as a true servant in the cause of Mahomet. The Mahdi might make a partial peace with the English, but never a permanent peace. He would refuse to accept the title of Viceroy or any other title from the Khedive, or from the Sultan, but would remain the Mahdi. He aimed at the conquest of the Sudan, and hoped a rising would take place in Arabia against the Turks.

The Man Shot by Lee Linn Dead.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 8.—Bill Hickey, who was shot yesterday by Lee Linn, editor of the Wabash Courier, died at an early hour this morning, and an inquest was held this afternoon. The evidence went to show that the shooting was done in self-defense. The coroner reserved his verdict till to-morrow morning. Hickey's body was this evening taken to Lagro for interment.

Chicago Socialists.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The moderate Socialists held a largely attended meeting on the West Side this afternoon. Speeches were delivered in English and German, counselling agitation to secure the adoption of their principles. Another large meeting was held on the North Side, at which the moderate

Socialists and anarchists divided the time in discussion. The Socialists counseled moderation and agitation. The anarchists, as usual, the use of dynamite, which, as one speaker remarked, would make one man equal to 1,000. He favored defiance of all law.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Report of the Area and Prospects of the Winter Wheat Crop in Various States.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—S. W. Tallmadge is in receipt of the following late information as regards the area, condition and prospects of the winter wheat crop:

Virginia—Randolph Harrison, Commissioner of Agriculture, says: I have official figures from all sections of the State, and the acreage is short fully 30 per cent. from last year. As regards the condition, since my last report to you I have advices from the southwest portion of the State reporting that the wheat is being almost destroyed, winter-killed, and from advices and what I have seen in the last few days the prospect for wheat is worse than it has been since 1866. Alternate freezing and thaw, with no snow to protect it, is the principal cause. Maryland—The area sown to wheat is fully 25 per cent. short as compared with last year. Fear of a serious damage; the condition, however, is not flattering owing to the haste in sowing, and the soil not being fully prepared to receive the seed.

Missouri—J. W. Sanborn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, says the area sown to wheat is 10 per cent. short of 1884. I hear of but little damage to the plant as yet.

Illinois—The acreage sown to wheat is about 15 per cent. short of last year. Some damage, but nothing serious was reported in the southern part of the State early. The ground is now covered with snow, and I will not be able to tell much about the condition of the grain until the snow goes off.

Tennessee—A. J. Whorter, Commissioner of Agriculture, says the crop of Tennessee is fully 20 per cent. less in acreage than in 1884, and the damage by freeze is all of 10 per cent.

Kansas—The area sown to wheat in this State is about 30 per cent. as compared with last year. Some of the largest wheat growing counties in the State have reduced their wheat area from 25 to 50 per cent. owing principally to the ruling low price of wheat during the past season. The condition of growing wheat is not up to the standard. Some sections report damage by insects in the fall, and owing to the severity of the winter many predict injury by winter-killing; however, it is too early to tell much about the latter.

Kentucky—O. E. Bowen, Commissioner of Agriculture, says the acreage sown to wheat in this State is from 10 to 15 per cent. less than that of the previous year. The winter has been very unfavorable. Alternate freezing and thaws have lifted the plant to the surface, and it is in a badly crippled condition.

North Carolina—The area sown to wheat is very much less than last year, and the condition is not very encouraging, on account of the long continued drought of last fall. The winter has been unfavorable and much complaint of winter killing is heard.

New York—The area sown to wheat is somewhat less than last season. The condition is quite favorable. No damage by winter-killing or other causes heard of. West Virginia—John H. Steyler, statistical agent, under date of February 4, says: "The acreage of West Virginia is short fully 20 per cent. as compared with last year. The condition is very unpromising. With our worst weather, March winds, freezing and thawing, yet to pass, the present outlook will not warrant a half crop."

Georgia—The extreme drought of the fall extended almost to December, and has caused a large falling off in the area sown to wheat. The condition is very unfavorable, owing to the unreasonable weather during the fore part of the winter.

Minnesota—H. H. Young, Statistical Agent of Minnesota, says in regard to the spring wheat seeding, the area sown to wheat will probably be fully 12 per cent. short of last year, or not more than 1,500,000 acres.

Dakota—James H. Bains, Statistical Agent of Dakota, says not more than one-eighth of the crop in Northern Dakota, and three-eighths in Southern Dakota remains in the farmers' hands, and the elevators are kept well cleared out. If prices remain low, the area to wheat will not be increased any this spring.

Held Fast by Floating Ice.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—The propeller Oneida, which has now been fast in a large field of floating ice for twenty days, was yesterday sighted by a Flint and Pere Marquette Line propeller in mid-lake, still unable to clear herself. The propellers could get only within a mile of each other, but the mate of the Oneida managed to cross on the ice, visiting the propeller. He reports the Oneida nearly out of fuel and using bran and middlings from the cargo in place of coal. A large quantity of flour and pork are included in the cargo, so that the boat's crew will not want for food. The visiting boat left a quantity of provisions, reading matter, etc., on the ice for the crew, and pursued her course to this city.

Two Young Men Stabbed.

WEATHERFORD, Tex., Feb. 8.—Two young men, Frank A. Freese and Frank B. Dorsey, were seriously stabbed last night by a man named H. W. Martin. Martin arrived on the midnight train with six children, his father and mother-in-law. According to Freese and Dorsey on the street, they directed the strangers to a hotel, when Martin, without any provocation, plunged a dagger in the breast of each man. Martin was arrested this morning.

Arrival of the Alaska.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamer Alaska, several days overdue, arrived off Fire Island at 1:10 p. m., having in tow the steamer Lake Winnepeg, from Liverpool.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley—Rain and snow and colder, generally cloudy weather; winds shifting to northerly; falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake Region—Colder, partly cloudy weather; light snow, northerly winds; rising, preceded in east portions by falling barometer.