The Advance.

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During a national convention a hotel bed is like a street car—there's always room for one more. Politics makes a good many bedfellows.

A judge at Harrisburg, Pa., has sent a young fellow to jail for kissing his affianced wife on the street against the lady's will.

Near Chambersburg, Pa., a 5-weeks'-old baby was attacked by a rat, and so severely bitten on the mouth and gums that it is feared the child will die.

A disobedient schoolgirl at Portsmouth, Va., was made by her teacher to stand in one spot without moving for a long time. The strain made her sick, and she is now said to be dying of a fever.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company has completed all its arrangements for building a pipe line from Lima, Ohio, to Chicago, for the transportation of crude oil to take the place of coal in the manufacturing establishments in Chicago.

The English farmers have turned against the sparrows as a pest to agriculture, and are offering rewards for their destruction. It is asserted that these vicious birds cause a loss to agricultural England of $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 per year.

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the whistler, has walked straight into the inner circle of society at the British capital; she has whistled to the Prince of Wales, and has already become one of the most sought-after lionesses of the season.

Scientists are of the opinion that the newly discovered cities of Arizona are those bought by Cortes and the early Spanish adventurers in their expeditions after gold. The cities are seven in number, and give evidence of former civilization and wealth.

Billy Neuberry, of the City Engineer's Department in St. Paul, is a man of phenomenal natural strength He is able to lift a heavy man by his teeth, and can snap steel stove pokers like broomsticks by twirling them aloft and bringing them down quickly over his left forearm.

A long Island woman died recently, and in her will left the most of her estate to her lawyer. She probably thought, judging from the result of recent will contests, that the lawyer would get it anyhow.

Several Boston gentleman have invented a method for using the surplus in the United States Treasury. They propose to abolish usury or interest by having the Government establish depositaries of money at all necessary points, to loan money without interest to all who can give security.

Bishop Matthew Simpson, it is said, never refused to see a caller, no matter how trivial his business might be. He made the study of man a speciality, and so profound was his knowledge of the subject that he was constantly consulted by people outside as well as inside the church, and no one sought his advice more eagerly than Abraham Lincoln.

Murray's Magazine tells of eight cats belonging to a railroad company, who have under their charge from 100,000 to 400,000 empty corn sacks their business being to keep them free from mice. They are given their daily allowance of milk and cats'meat at the company's expense, and they fully earn their wages. The writer adds: "The holes in the sacks, which are not eaten by the cats, are darned by twelve women who are employed by the company."

One Hamilton, a convict in the Missouri Penitentiary, successfully tried the old dodge of hiding himself in a shipment of goods, and thus leaving the institution. With the rest of the adventure, though, he was less successful. At the railroad station noises emanated from the box in which he was concealed, and on its being opened by one of the prison officials, Hamilton was found almost dead from suffocation. Fresh air revived him, however, and he was then returned to his old quarters.

A railroad running through Emanuel County, Ga., recently killed a razor back hog belonging to a widow, and she entered a suit for damages for the value of it. The railroad won the case, it being shown that the proper signals were blown and the precautions taken, and the plantiff was sorely distressed about the result. She had converted the pig into lard, and as the road would not pay for killing him she bestowed what remained of the porker on the company. On a dark night she took the pot of grease, and proceeding to the track of the company coated the rails with a liberal daub of grease for a quarter of a mile. It took all the sand that the engines could bring to bear on the track for two days to tide over the spot, which crippled traffic. Now the widow is threatened with a lawsuit.

Republican Convention.

First Day.

At Chicago, on June 19 precisely at 12:31 the gavel of Chairman Jones, chairman of the National Republican committee sounded sharply on the mahogany desk, and the Republican convention of 1888 was formally opened. Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Chairman Jones, after Secretary Fessenden had proceeded with the reading of the call appropriating the votes to each state and territory, addressed the convention closing as follows: Gentlemen of the convention: The national committee has requested the announcement of these further officers for your temporary organization. They will be read:

The Secretary—For temporary secretaries: Hon. Charles W. Stokes, of Michigan, Hon. Michael Griffith, of Wisconsin, Hon. Ruell of Tennessee.

For Temporary Assistant Secretaries—Hon. James J. Brogan of Tennessee, James Bixby of Minnesota, Henry M. Capes of Arkansas, William Nelson of New Jersey, A. W. Monroe of Maryland, J. E. Wiley of Texas, C. M. Shinne of West Virginia and John E. Miner of Louisiana.

For Temporary Reading Clerks—Hon. Henry Ballard of Vermont, Col. Clarkson Lake of New York, Capt. David Lanning of Ohio, James H. Stone of Michigan and George M. Brinkerhoff of Illinois.

Official Stenographer—Gustavus P. English.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Fitzsimmons of Chicago.

Mr. Jones then said: Gentlemen—At the request of the national republican committee I propose to you as temporary chairman of this convention the Hon. John M. Thurston.

Mr. Thurston then took the chair and was greeted with applause. His opening speech was regarded as exceedingly able, and it created a profound sensation.

Committees were appointed and the day was spent in the work of organization. John C. Fremont, was present as the guest of the Nebraska delegation and in response to enthusiastic calls he was introduced to the convention and made an eloquent speech. Fred Douglas, the colored orator, also made some remarks in response to land demands from the convention.

Second Day.

The second day of the Republican national convention at Chicago was occupied by the committee on credentials, most of their time having been devoted to listening to arguments in the Materne Wise contest from Virginia.

Permanent organization was affected by the election of M. M. Estee of California as president. Among the vice presidents were: M. S. Chandler, Minnesota; L. B. Richardson, Dakota; H. H. Rood, Iowa; H. O. Fairchild; and among its secretaries appeared the names of M. Bailey, Dakota; J. W. Cockburn, Iowa; Geo. B. Edgerton, Minnesota, and G. A. Knapp, Wis.

Third Day.

The principal event of the third day was the adoption of the platform which was received with prodigious enthusiasm, then followed hours of speech-making over the candidates whose names were placed before the convention. The platform adopted is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in national convention pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our ranks—Grant, Garfield, Arther, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with sympathy and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan. In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our well devotion to human liberty and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national constitution, and to the indissoluble union of the states, to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our Republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representative in congress in opposing its passage.

NO FREE WOOL.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is required for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behests of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers. We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and for Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores. We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

JUSTICE TO THE TERRITORIES.

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only, to the end of that they may become states in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted, as a right inheritent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state government and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparations for statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the Union, under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the Republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states, such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so. The political power of the Mormon church in the territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions too dangerous longer to be suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end, to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy. The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

FREE SCHOOLS.

In a republic like ours, where the citizens is the sovereign, and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in this land the opportunity of a good common school education. We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passing by congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and

Benjamin Harrison.

modern ordinance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks." The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected or proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influences in Central and South America and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

THE FISHERIES.

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessel are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830 and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and particularly unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

Levi P. Morton.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be in a lawful trade. The men who abandoned the Republican party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance or freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers of free institutions, which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided." The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury, it would be public scandal to do less for those whose valorous services preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic house of representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation. In support of the principles herewith enunciated, to invite the patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen whose prosperity was seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

Fourth Day.

On the fourth day of the session there was tremendous excitement, the interest was universal, delays of all kinds were experienced, but at last talking closed for a time and balloting commenced. Only three ballots were had and they were as follows:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.
Alger	84	116	122
Allison	72	73	88
Depew	99	99	91
Fitler	24	0	0
Gresham	111	107	123
Harrison	80	91	94
Hawley	13	0	0
Ingalls	28	16	0
Phelps	25	18	5
Rusk	25	20	16
Sherman	229	249	244
Blain	35	33	35
Lincoln	3	3	2
McKinley	4	3	7
Miller	0	2	2

After these ballots a recess was taken till evening, but when evening came, the convention was not ready, and the time was given up to talking and concussing. Depew withdrew from the contest, and then after scenes of the wildest excitement an adjournment was had till Saturday morning.

Fifth Day.

Much to everybody's astonishment, Saturday came and went, and still there was no nomination, and an adjournment was taken till Monday. It was asserted that the friends of Mr. Blaine had intended to spring a trap and nominate him with a grand hurrah, but that the project wasn't ripe and the plan wouldn't work. The excitement was intense, but only two ballots were taken, making five altogether, as follows:

	4th bal.	5th bal.
Sherman	235	224
Gresham	98	87
Harrison	217	213
Alger	135	142
Allison	88	99
Blaine	42	48
Lincoln	1	.....
McKinley	11	14
Fred Douglas	1	.....
Forraker	1	.....

Sixth Day.—The Ticket Nominated.

On the sixth day the convention convened again, and on the third ballot of the day Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was nominated. The last three ballots were as follows:

	6th bal.	7th bal.	8th bal.
Harrison	231	278	544
Alger	137	120	100
Allison	73	76	.....
Gresham	91	91	59
Sherman	244	231	118
Blaine	40	15	5
McKinley	12	16	4
Col. Grant	1	.....	.....
Foraker	1	1	.....
Lincoln		3	.....
Haymond		1	.....

As the states were called, California cast its sixteen votes for Harrison, and then state after state fell into line, and the nomination followed amid great excitement and enthusiasm. The nomination on motion of Gov. Forraker of Ohio, was made unanimous.

The convention then took a recess, and at the evening session, Levi P. Morton of New York, was nominated for Vice President.

BIOGRAPHY OF HARRISON.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He is of English descent; one of his ancestors being a friend and counselor of Oliver Cromwell, taking part in the trial and execution of King Charles I. Shortly after this period the Harrison family immigrated to America and the next one that becomes well known is Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, who performed an active part in all movements of the revolutionary war period, was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, thrice elected Governor of Virginia and a member of the convention that ratified the constitution. He was the father of Gen. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States in 1840, and grandfather of the present nominee of the Republican party.

The subject of the present sketch entered Miami University at Oxford, O., at the early age of 16. After graduating he went to Cincinnati and studied law. In 1854 he removed to Indianapolis, where he has ever since resided, and commenced the practice of law. New issues that were constantly being brought into politics, afforded Mr. Harrison the opportunity of being heard on the stump, and it was but a few years until he was regarded as one of the ablest political speakers in the state.

In 1860 he was elected reporter of the supreme court. In July, 1862, when President Lincoln issued his call for 500,000 three-year troops, Gov. Morton called upon Harrison to aid in recruiting the regiment for the Sixth Indiana district. His commission, bearing date of July 14, 1862, was the first one issued by the famous war governor, and made Harrison a second-lieutenant. He was made captain of Co. A as soon as it was recruited, and when the whole regiment was filled he was selected colonel.

Gov. Morton offered to send some one else into the field in order that Harrison might hold his civil position in Indianapolis. But this offer was refused and Harrison went into the field with his troops. After serving in Kentucky and Tennessee, the regiment in January, 1864, was formally assigned to the first brigade (Ward's) of the third division of the Twentieth army corps, with which body he served until the end of the war. At Resaca he captured the enemy's line and four guns, and at Peach Tree Creek his bravery was such that Gen. Hooker recommended him to the secretary of war for promotion, and he was made brigadier-general.

During his absence in the field the Democratic supreme court declared vacant the office of supreme court reporter, and another person was elected to the position. Leave of absence was granted Gen. Harrison in the fall of 1864, with orders to report to Gov. Morton. During that 30 days he again made a canvas of the state, and was re-elected for another term. Then he rejoined the army, was in the siege of Nashville, served until the surrender of Johnson, and was with his command at the final review of the Union forces in Washington,

In 1868 he declined a re-election as reporter of the supreme court and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he became the candidate of the Republican party for governor, but owing to a complication of circumstances, was defeated. 1879 he was appointed on the Mississippi river convention, and in 1880 elected United States senator for Indiana as the successor of Joseph E. McDonald, and took his seat on March 4, 1881.

LEVI P. MORTON.

Levi Parsons Morton is in all respects a self-made man. He was born May 16, 1824, at Shoreham in Vermont, just opposite old Fort Ticonderoga. His father, Daniel Oliver Morton, was a Congregational clergyman at Shoreham and Springfield in Vermont, Winchendon, Mass., and Bristol, N. H. His death occurred at the latter place in 1852. The income of a country minister is never large, but in the case of Rev. Mr. Morton it was made to serve the purpose of supporting his family as well as to give his six children a start in the world. It was not a great lift to be sure, but courage, pluck and talent did the rest in the career of Levi P. Morton. At twenty years of age he found himself the proprietor of a small store in Hanover, N. H. It was a "general store," with a little of everything for sale over the counter.

Going soon afterwards to New York, he made a fortune in the dry goods business, and then became a banker. He was the head of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., and is a thorough business man—shrewd, enterprising, liberal and intelligent.

During the war, in the dark days of 1862-3, he was one of the firmest supporters of the Union. He never feared, as others did, that the United States might not be able to repay the money needed to carry on the war.

After the war he turned his attention to political affairs, and joined the Republican party. Mr. Morton was elected to congress from the Eleventh district of New York. The district had been strongly Democratic, but his majority was over 7,000. He was re-elected two years after. President Garfield nominated him as minister to France, which was unanimously confirmed by the senate in March 1881. The vacant seat thus created in the house of representatives was filled by Roswell P. Flower. In May 1881, Mr. Morton was appointed honorary commissioner general to the Paris international exhibition of electricity.

After a pleasant and successful encampment of three days the Southwestern Minnesota G. A. R. association broke camp at Lake Benton. The encampment will be located at Windom for the next year. The officers of the association selected are: Commander J. French of LaGrange post, Windom; senior vice commander, Lang of Stoddard post; junior vice commader, C. C. Goodnow, Pipestone; officers of the day, Terrett of Windom, chaplain, J. D. McBloom; surgeon Dr. Wilson J. J. Kendall, of LaGrange post, adjutant. A matter of great importance was the admission of the Sons of Veterans of the district into the association as members of the G. A. R. The friends of the movement have been working hard to secure this recognition and are pleased over the result. The organization was completed and Benedict of Sleepy Eye elected colonel. A resolution recommending Capt. Aldrich of Lake Shetek to the board of directors of the soldiers' home for superintendent of the home was unanimously passed.

AN EMPEROR'S FUNERAL.

The Obsequies of a Monarch Just Like Those of a Common Mortal.

In spite of the hurried preparations, the Emperor's funeral was not merely a military display worthy of a great soldier, but a ceremonial graced by every evidence of public grief and affection. A heavy rain fell throughout the night. Still the workmen labored on completing the sombre decorations. Potsdam was crowded and accommodations of any kind brought fabulous prices. In the morning rain was still falling, and the clinging draperies gave the route a sad and weird aspect, but as the hours wore on the rain gradually ceased. When the Emperor's children came to take a farewell of their grandfather, the three boys walked hand in hand. There was a little difference in their heights. Then came the little princess, and lastly a nurse carrying the youngest. The eldest boy folded his hands and prayed. As the children retired the imperial family and mourners entered and took up positions. Chaplain Koegel having blessed the Emperor and the King of Saxony, knelt by the coffin and prayed, while the others filed out. The dowager Empress Augusta sat upon the terrace, closely veiled, and Empress Victoria and the other ladies stood on the balcony, while the procession was forming.

The scene when the imperial family emerged from the gloomy hall with its flickering lights, to the exquisite summer beauty of the park, was in strange contrast with that on the occasion of the late Emperor William's funeral. A half hour elapsed before the procession was ready to start yet the time seemed short. The Emperor gave the signal, after having watched every movement in arranging the hearse and the coffin, which was placed very high. Victoria's wreath hung at the feet of the coffin and others lay on the platform around it. The golden helmet of the Hohenzollerns was placed at the head of the coffin. Eighteen generals bore a canopy of velvet. Military bands, stationed at intervals along the route, played the glorious funeral marches of Chopin and Beethoven, never ceasing until the procession had passed.

In Potsdam garlands of oak leaves had been laid upon the ground on either side of the road for a mile or more, and the middle of the road was strewn with oak leaves. Behind the lines of veterans and members of trade societies stood the patient spectators that had been waiting five hours to see the procession pass. The best view of the spectacle was obtained in the town, where every window and roof was thronged. Gen. von Halinke led the procession. The brilliancy of the uncloaked uniforms glittering in the sun presented a picture very different from that presented on the occasion of the funeral of Emperor William. As the cortege moved along every head was uncovered and there was hardly a dry eye. The clergy came first, followed by the court officials. Then came 60 young pages dressed in black hose, scarlet coats and black hats, with ostrich feathers.

A feature of the cortege was the 18 physicians walking side by side. This central figure was the new Emperor. Count Von Moltke walked with difficulty, the exertion being a great strain upon him. The service in the church was most impressive. Old generals were heard to say that although to-day's ceremony was much less grand than the obsequies of Emperor William there was much more in it that appealed to the heart. Fronting in the church was a large cross of forget-me-nots, and there were tall palms and ferns on each side of the archway. The Princess of Wales, the young empress and several of the other princesses had driven by Sans Souci to the church and were there in a retired corner before the procession arrived.

Toward the end of the service there was an interesting incident. A dull light pervaded the building. The curtains were closed everywhere except at one point, where the sun shone in and fell with brilliant radiance on the young Emperor, whose face, aureoled in light, gained a prominence which would otherwise have been impossible in so large an assemblage. When he rose from praying at the coffin his eye filled with tears. Then he sadly bowed his head. The Empress and the Princess of Wales then advanced and were joined by the Prince of Wales, and the three prayed by the coffin, the princess weeping. The other relatives followed. In the archway of the church the Emperor thanked the relatives for their presence and bade them adieu. The church was then cleared and prepared for the solemn services. Empress Victoria, unable to bear the strain of the ceremony drove with the three youngest daughters to Bornstedt, arranging the drive so as to return when all was over. Chaplain Persius arranged a special service for her, none but the Empress and the three daughters being admitted. The Woerth wreath was enclosed in the coffin. On her return from the service at Bornstedt the Empress went to the church unattended and prayed beside the coffin.

Felix Wagner, of Avon, Stearns county, Minn., suddenly died under convulsions, and the circumstances of his death strongly pointed to poisoning. He left a family consisting of a wife and boy aged eleven and the indifference with which Mrs. Wagner contemplated the demise of her husband excited suspicion in the community and public feeling ran high. Coroner Ramsey went to Avon and a post mortem examination took place. A portion of the contents of the stomach were fed to a dog and the canine soon showed the effects of poison. The inquest was adjourned to hear result of the analysis of the stomach. The poison is thought to have been strychnine.

W. G. Eaton's egg cellar in Rochester, Minn., caved in and caught two of his egg packers, quite seriously injuring them. Nelson was cut around the head and one Thackeray was injured internally.

Indian Agent Gregory and a party of excursionists left for the north shore of Lake Superior to distribute the annual supplies and moneys given by the government to the Indians of the Grand Portage reservation. The party will be absent one month.

John Pahl, living in the town of Rockville, Stearns county, Minn., was accidentally shot by a rifle in the hands of his wife. The bullet entered his nose and was buried in his face. Although not necessarily fatal the wound is a dangerous one.

The great trial of Joseph R. Banks and Cockrill for the killing of John J. Littleton, editor of the National Review, last December, was brought to a close at Nashville, Tenn. The jury was brought into the court room and reported ten for acquittal and two for fifteen years imprisonment. The verdict was received with applause. The judge dismissed the jury, several of them being ill.

The household of John Lamprecht of Winona, Minn., was startled by the disappearance of his fifteen-year-old daughter, Lavina, who took all her clothing with her. She slipped out at night, having thrown her clothes out the window beforehand. Her father telegraphed all over for her, and finally found that she was at one of the hotels in the city. It seems that she said she was tired of home restraints and had a place to work. Her father feels her escapade deeply, as she had a good home and little work to do.

H. W. Davis, a young dentist, was detected attempting to enter the office of Dr. S. J. Hill, a prominent dentist of Fargo, by whom he was formerly employed. When he found he had been detected Davis escaped and ran to Moorhead, where he was arrested an hour later in a house of prostitution and brought back to Fargo and lodged in jail. On returning from New York a short time ago Dr. Hill discovered that his office had been robbed of about $150 worth of valuable instruments.

Near Black River Falls, Wis., a freight train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road ran into an ox, causing the wreck of the tender and seventeen empty cars. The engineer and fireman both jumped and were uninjured. One of the brakemen had a leg broken. A car containing household goods, a cow calf and two men left the track, but was not overturned. It caused a delay of about six hours.

Hon. John H. Brown was killed by lightning as he was returning from Dawson to his home in Providence, Minn. He was found dead on the prairie by some neighbors who carried his remains home. One of the horses was so badly shocked that it will die. Mr. Brown was one of the oldest settlers of the county and represented his district in the last legislature. He was about seventy years of age.

William Housang, who stabbed Fred Goulke on June 10 at a wedding near Wausau, Wis., was brought before Judge Crosby and acquitted. The stabbing was accidental. There is no hope for Goulke's recovery.

A most desperate case of highway robbery occurred at Marquette, Mich., Louis Clode, a saloonkeeper, on his way home was assaulted and robbed of $250 in cash and negotiable papers valued at $250. The weapon used was supposed to be a railroad coupling pin. He is dangerously injured and horribly disfigured.

Four young men of Lake Linden, Mich., started out for a sail. They were Freddie Kraz, Peter Morrison, Charles Anderson and John Cameron. The boat capsized. Cameron was caught in the sail and drowned immediately. Anderson clung to the boat until he could hold on no longer and sank. The other two clung to the boat all night and were cast ashore nine miles from a house, and were forced to make their way through a wilderness of woods, not reaching civilization till late next day.

It is now thirty days since John Zachar, the Caledonian faster of Racine, Wis., partook of food. There is no sham about his case. The family physician states positively that, to his own knowledge, Zachar has not taken one drop of nourishment. The last few days he has taken to sleeping a good deal, and does not take the exercise he formerly did. He is very reticent and quiet, and when told that his meals are ready, merely says: "When I want to eat, I'll let you know."

Mrs. Henrietta Haberman suicided at Duluth, Minn., by taking a whole box of "Rough on Rats." She had quarreled with her daughter and retired to the cellar, where she was found gasping her last. Age 65 years.

Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared in many parts of Southern Indiana, and are devouring all vegetation as they go. They destroy meadows first, then the foliage of trees, and next corn, oats and garden vegetables. Thousands of acres of meadows have been devastated by them.

A monster verdict in the case of Ambler against Rodney Whipple was entered in Judge Clifford's court at Chicago. It was for $1,002,491, of which $677,434 was for debt and $325,025 for interest and costs since 1880. Ambler and Whipple formed a partnership in 1869 in Washington, D. C., to manage a patent steam petroleum gas generator and Ambler assigned his half interest in trust to Whipple. Suit was brought by Ambler, claiming a violation of trust.

In the British house of commons Mr. Edward Gourley inquired as to the truth of the report that the United States government had sent armed cruisers to Behringsea to seize English seal fishermen. He also asked if the queen's government had sent a war ship to warn the masters of British sealers of the results of infringing upon the Alaskan fishing laws. Rt. Hon. Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replied that so far as the government knew no such announcement had been made by the American government. An order had been given from Washington that three British vessels seized in 1886 be released to their owners. With regard to vessels seized in 1887 the government had not heard that any of them had been restored, but the proceedings relating to all the seizures was progressing.

The regents of the State university of Wisconsin have determined to make a number of changes in the law department. The annual appropriation has been increased from $5,000 to $11,000. A deanship was established and a salary of $3,500 voted. The dean has not yet been named. The fees are increased from $75 to $100.

At Marquette, Michigan, a man aged about thirty, who had been there several days, walked into the Hotel Marquette office and bade the clerk good-day, saying he was going away, ran lightly up stairs turned into the first unoccupied room and swallowed the contents of a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid, dying almost instantly. He left letters addressed to his wife. He registered under the name of W. B. Nelson but his real name is G. H. Spencer, and he has a wife living in Cleveland.

Lawyer A. S. Cole of Nebraska City was arrested as he was coming from church on a charge of intending to leave the country with intent to defraud creditors. The demand against him was $600, which he paid, and the next day left for Washington Territory. Since then an attachment was placed on his property for a claim of $1,700, which he collected in 1885 and failed to turn over. Other matters are coming up against him. His friends say he will return and settle. Cole is well known through his alleged connection with the escape of Capt. Howgate.

Pinkerton's detective force arrested Express Agent Huber at Sunbury, Pa., for stealing $29,600 from the Adams Express company August 20, 1886. The money was shipped from Philadelphia to Shamokin to pay employes of the Mineral Mining company. Six thousand dollars was in gold; the remainder was done up in packages of $1,000 each. The money has just been found.

A peculiar disease is epidemic among the swine about Mason City, Iowa, and many are dying. The first symptom is that the tongue starts to decay and soon the entire head is affected.

A small cyclone and wind storm passed over Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, taking out one span of the Green Bay railroad bridge spanning the Wisconsin river at that point. It also blew down fences, trees, barns and sheds, and did other slight damage. Several families found shelter in the cellars.

The upper Mississippi is still rising at Brainerd, the pump house and the electric dynamo was reached and lights went out immediately and they cannot be started till the flood subsides.

Charles Chalin was shot and killed by John Lee at Brandon Minn. There was intense excitement and threats of lynching were made. Lee had been drinking. He has been arrested and Sheriff Urness went after the prisoner. At the coroner's inquest the jury found that he came to his death from a pistol shot fired by John Lee. Martin Moe, a chum of Lee's was held to be an accessory to the crime. Both, Lee, Moe and Lee's father are securely guarded by the village marshal and will be removed to the county jail to await their trial.

Tracklaying on the Red River Valley road commenced at West Lynne. The Northern Pacific engineers returned to St. Paul in their car, but during their stay they have driven over the entire route of the proposed western extension of the Red River Valley railroad, and it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement was made between the persons interested, the government and the Northern Pacific. The nature of this arrangement has not yet transpired, but it is known in a general way that the arrangement implies stiff competition with the Canadian Pacific for the carrying trade of Manitoba.

The governmental crisis in the German ministry, which the late Emperor Frederick brought about, and which apparently ended in the dismissal of Herr Von Puttkamer, has not been brought to a settlement as yet. Count Von Zeidlitz-Fruzscheler was appointed to succeed Von Puttkamer but the Count's departure afrom Berlin and return to his duties as president of the province of Posen, indicates that the negotiations for his appointment to the Prussian ministry have failed. Those who are familiar with German politics state it would not be surprising if Herr von Puttkamer was reinstated. The office is likely to remain vacant for the present, and after being merged into some other office be restored to Von Puttkamer.

Seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in the town of Springdale, Wis., covering at present an area of four miles in length by about one eighth in width. All vegetation in their course is being rapidly divested of everything green. The insects are reported to be spreading rapidly. Locusts have also made their appearance in Rock and Walworth counties, but as yet over no considerable areas.

Sheriff Harris thus describes the Northern Pacific train robbery: There were probably eight men, one outfit of five with a wagon and three horses on the south side of the Yellowstone river near the railroad track and three men with horses on the north side of the river. These left their horses and crossed the railroad bridge on foot, joining the others to make the robbery. After effecting their purpose they recrossed and swam the horses across the river to the south side. The wagon was thrown into the river. Two men then went down the river in a skiff. The other three mounted their horses, and after circling among the bluffs on the banks of the Yellowstone struck south toward Wolf mountains in Wyoming, 160 miles from the railroad. Later they crossed Bullock's Fork, Forty miles south of the railroad, where they were joined by the other three horses. The six were now traveling together. Sheriff Irvine of Miles City with two men under Sheriff Reed of Billings, with two men are on their trail.

The supreme lodge Knights of Pythias adopted a resolution declaring explicitly that no authority had ever been granted for the creation of a lodge of colored knights, and that no colored man can lawfully be admitted to any lodge.

While a number of men were eating dinner in Murray & Wilcox's camp near Phillips, Wis., a tree fell, striking Henry Hayes and killing him. The others escaped.

LAKE VIE