

A poker-playing doctor expects \$2 every time he is called.

The gas-meter has more feet than any other animate thing.

Many a poor man finds it harder to get drunk than to stay sober.

Kissing may be unhealthy, but every girl considers herself an immune.

The '98 model hammock is large enough for one and strong enough for two.

An old bachelor declares that even the sweet girl graduate will ferment in time.

The most unnatural thing in this world is a woman laughing through a telephone.

When some people ask for time to think we wonder what they are going to think with.

When it comes to getting something for nothing the nickel-in-the-slot machine isn't so slow.

Everybody is talking war now; even deaf and dumb people have the latest news at their fingers' ends.

Last words of the last Spaniard—"Spanish honor must be vindicated. We were never in better condition to fight than now."

We trust that no purchaser of beer under the new tax will consider it necessary to make his stomach a government bond-holder.

The prudence which induced Joseph Letter to provide himself with a rich father, for use in case of emergency, cannot be too highly praised.

To include all the heroes of the Merrimac in the Senate's vote of thanks to Lieut. Hobson was a deed worthy of a republic. It detracts nothing from our recognition of intelligent leadership, to reassert that the strength of a nation is in the manhood that never hesitates to follow.

The question, asked these many years and in tones more or less musical, "What are the wild waves saying?" may be near a satisfactory reply. The manufacture of paper from seaweed is said to be a growing industry in France. The seaweed will doubtless reveal the whisperings and thunderings of the ocean it has heard to others who use the paper.

Two boys, aged nine and ten years, nearly succeeded the other day in throwing a train off the rails near London. Subsequently the police caught the boys, who confessed that they found the idea and all the details of operation in a penny magazine circulated surreptitiously among boys of their age. "We knew some hero like Lord Hildegarde would spring forth to the rescue," exclaimed the smaller boy, "and we wanted to see him." Decidedly the vicious story paper is a power in the land.

Reciprocity seems to be the order of the day, in language as well as in commerce. For years there has been an incursion, or adoption, of French words and phrases into English speech. Now there is a similar incorporation of English expressions into the current speech and literature of France. While we speak of "the beau monde," Parisians speak of "le high life," as often as we mention a "soiree" or a "matinee," they tell of "une five o'clock tea," and when we pronounce a thing "very chic," they respond that it is indeed "tres smart." Is this an indication that the universal language of the future is to be polyglot?

Unimaginative exactness, as a dictionary defines liberalism, may not always be the highest form of truth, but its practice would be a mental tonic to many vagrant minds. In a well-known family where the wife recently lay dying, an inquiry came by telephone concerning her condition. Knowing that the husband would hear the reply, and wishing to save him pain, the young girl answering the call said that the patient was about the same. A little later the speaker felt a gentle arm about her shoulder. "Your aunt is not nearly so well," came the slow words. "You had better call that person up and say so. Try always to tell the exact truth." A more emphatic instance comes from an old pupil of the eccentric President Finney of Oberlin. The girl was in distinctly bad health, but meeting the president one day, responded to his "How are you?" with, "Pretty well, I thank you." "Tut, tut," came his prompt reply, "isn't that a lie?"

The relations between England and Ireland are becoming more amicable every year. There is no longer any prejudice in England against the sons of the Emerald Isle. Irishmen in England are everywhere respected, and like their brethren in all other countries, are crowding to the front in all avenues of public life. The British army and navy is thickly officered by Irishmen, and nearly one-half of the members of the British house of commons are of the "ruling race." This, of course, includes the members from Ireland.

PIERCE FIGHT NEAR MANILA

FIRST SHEDDING OF AMERICAN BLOOD ON PHILIPPINE SOIL.

Eleven Americans Killed and Forty-Four Wounded—Spaniards Make a Night Attack on the American Camp and Are Repulsed—The Volunteers Made a Glorious Defense—Pennsylvania and California Troops Bear the Brunt of the Attack—Spanish Loss Said to Be About Five Hundred—Fighting Lasted About Three Hours.

Cavite, near Manila Bay, Aug. 3, via Hongkong, Aug. 11.—The first shedding of American blood on Philippine soil took place Sunday night, when eleven were killed and forty-four wounded during a skirmish at the Malate trenches between Cavite and Manila. No attack has yet been made on the Spanish line, but the Americans now occupy the trenches formerly held by the insurgents. Private Fred Buckland, of the Thirteenth Minnesota, is among the killed. Some of the wounded in Sunday night's skirmish were struck by shrapnel.

STORY OF THE BATTLES.

Brave Pennsylvanians Never Flinch Under a Withering Fire.

New York, Aug. 11.—A copyrighted cablegram from Manila by the World gives the following particulars of the fighting near Malate on the night of July 31: Gen. Greene's force, numbering 4,000 men, had been advancing and entrenching. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage and they determined to give battle before Camp Dewey could be reinforced. In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 3,000 men, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted. The brave Pennsylvanians never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread and the First California regiment, with two companies of the Third artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to reinforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on top of the trenches when these reinforcements arrived, and never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the Third artillery under Capt. O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but the flashes of Mauser rifles. The men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys. The Utah battery, under Capt. Young, covered itself with glory. The men pulled their guns through mud and deep. The guns were sent around in flank and poured in a

Destructive Enflaming Fire.

The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy. Not an inch of ground was lost, but the scene in the trenches was one never to be forgotten. During the flashes of lightning the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the elements of heaven nor the destructive power of man could wring a cry of protest from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight, and during the night the Spanish scouts were seen carrying off their dead and wounded. The American dead were buried the next day in the Convent of Maracaban. On the night of Aug. 1 the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson, and made the attack at long range with heavy artillery. The Utah battery replied and the artillery duel lasted an hour. One man was killed. He was Fred Springsted, First Colorado, and two men were wounded, and are this morning reported dead. On the night of Aug. 2 the artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly wounded. The total dead is thirteen, with ten in the hospital mortally hurt. Some estimates place the Spanish losses at over 500 killed and wounded.

ANOTHER STORY.

Excellent Conduct of the Volunteers in the Malate Fight.

Hongkong, Aug. 11.—Dispatches from Cavite Aug. 5 report that Manila was then "still Spanish." These dispatches say: At 11:30 p. m. Sunday 3,000 Spaniards attacked the American camp near Manila, assaulting the trenches occupied by the Tenth Pennsylvania, Batteries A and B, Utah, and two other companies of Pennsylvania troops. They charged the Americans' right and nearly succeeded in cutting off the Pennsylvania companies, but the Americans rallied and repulsed the Spaniards after hot fighting. The American fire broke the Spanish center. The Spaniards charged again, but were forced to retreat to the jungle, where they kept up a heavy fire on one of the roads leading to the American entrenchments in order to prevent reinforcements arriving. The First California came to the rescue through a withering fire and never wavered though several were wounded and Capt. Richter was killed. The Spaniards charged several times, but they were met by a steady fire from the infantry and by shrapnel from the Utah battery, so that eventually they retreated to Malate fort with a loss, it is reported, of 300 killed and a thousand wounded, though the report is probably exaggerated. The insurgents rendered no assistance, but retreated on the first shot. It is believed that Gen. Aguinaldo, aware of the Spanish intentions, moved his men away. On Aug. 1 the Spaniards made two weak attacks, but were easily repulsed. On Aug. 2 they made another attack when one was killed and eleven wounded. On the 3d there was a cannonade all day. The electric lights were extinguished in Manila at night. The Americans did not attack the city.

GRAND REVIEW.

Gen. Breckinridge Texas Entire Army at Camp T Chickamauga, Aug. 11.— Gen. Sherman reviewed the Army at the close of the Civil War there has been such an imposing and magnificent military pageant as that witnessed on the historic fields of Chickamauga Park yesterday. Since I came here a week ago I have visited the hospitals and now, in order to form an immediate acquaintance with my command, its needs and demands, have had the well known to me. These were Maj. Gen. Breckinridge's words, meant to be in explanatory part of the reason for holding the grand review at Camp Thomas, in which the entire army of 40,000 men took part. The magnificent spectacle was witnessed by a large and deeply interested crowd of spectators who were thrilled with the scene as the regiments marched by in the most perfect order, keeping time to the martial strains of a score of regimental bands and field music organizations. It was a scene rarely witnessed in the history of a nation, and the cleverness and skill with which it was carried out was a high compliment to both men and the officers in command. Gen. Breckinridge and staff were no less pleased and gratified than the spectators.

STORES RETURNED.

Cadiz Quays Loaded With Supplies Camara Brought Back.

Cadiz, Aug. 11.—The transport San Ignacio has sailed from Santiago de Cuba. Civil Gov. Ribot has been appointed to replace Laproca at Barcelona. The population of Cadiz is gaining confidence. Evictives are gradually returning. Even a few visitors are coming for bathing. The quays present a curious spectacle as the stores Admiral Camara brought back are piled up pell mell in enormous pyramids. There are altogether about 30,000 packages temporarily in the possession of the military authorities. Owing to their perishable character a portion of them will probably be sold at auction.

IN CHARGE OF A PRIZE CREW.

Spanish Steam Tug Arrives at New York.

New York, Aug. 11.—The Spanish steam tug Humberto Rodriguez, with a prize crew on board from the United States cruiser Badger, and commanded by Lieut. Peters, has arrived from the blockading squadron off Havana. The Rodriguez is a powerful iron steam tug and has two masts. On the foremast flew the American ensign and on the main gaff the Spanish colors, the first Spanish colors to be seen in this port since the declaration of war. The tug is manned by a prize crew of twenty-three men put on board from the United States cruiser Badger. She was captured by the Badger July 28 off Nuevitias.

MILES HAS ENOUGH.

War Department Has Stopped the Dispatch of Further Reinforcements.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The secretary of war has stopped the dispatch of further reinforcements to Porto Rico. Gen. Miles reported by cable that the force at his command was ample for the purpose of completing the conquest of the island. This leaves all of Gen. Wade's provisional corps of eighteen regiments still in the United States. It is believed, except the Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois, have already sailed and they will be allowed to proceed. The two regiments above named are at Newport News, and will be detained there until the department has arranged for their further detail.

FORCED TO RETURN.

Goldseekers Who Find It Impossible to Get Up the Yukon.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 11.—The steamer Torkinsfold has arrived from St. Michaels, but she brought no passengers, the reason for which is unexplained. Her officers report that the steamer's progress will likely return soon to Seattle with most of her passengers, except the few who are passing up the Yukon. The Moran fleet of ten river steamers which had been reported wrecked several times is said to be safe at False Pass. The steamer Katy, from Dawson, has arrived at St. Michaels with fifteen passengers.

MONUMENT UNVEILED.

In Memory of the Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Frederick, Md., Aug. 11.—A beautiful monument erected to the memory of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was unveiled with imposing ceremonies in Mount Olivet cemetery. Thousands of visitors from every section of Maryland, as well as the District of Columbia and nearby points in Pennsylvania, thronged the streets of the little city and the programme was rendered amid the greatest enthusiasm.

MOB'S AWFUL WORK.

Two Men and Four Women Lynched at Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 11.—A mob just lynched six people, two men and four women, at the jail in Clarendon.

Killed in a Quarry.

Hinckley, Minn., Aug. 11.—John Brennan, an old resident, was killed by the breaking of a guy rope in the quarries at Sandstone. He leaves a large family.

Fruit Shipments to Germany.

Suisun, Cal. Aug. 11.—F. Lulich has commenced shipping dried apricots from this point to Germany. He states there is an increasing demand in that country for all kinds of dried fruit, and he will make extensive shipments there this season. Four carloads have already been forwarded.

Kicked to Death.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Aug. 11.—Hans Benterud, who lived north of the city, was kicked by a horse and instantly killed.

THE ROAR OF BATTLE CEASES

GRIM - VISAGED WAR HATH SMOOTHED HIS WRINKLED FRONT.

The Protocol Which Will Form the Basis of a Definite Treaty of Peace Signed by Secretary Day and M. Cambon—Simple and Impressive Ceremonies at the White House—The Struggle Which Has Lasted Three Months and Twenty-Two Days Quietly Terminated—President McKinley Thanks M. Cambon and Through Him the Republic of France for the Exercise of His Good Offices in Bringing About Peace.

Washington, Aug. 14.—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for three months and twenty-two days was quietly terminated at 4:23 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. It is but simple justice to record the fact that to her good offices this speedy termination of a war that might have run on indefinitely was brought about, and the president himself deemed that action on the part of the French government as worthy of his specific praise. The closing chapter of events that led up to the signature of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. At 2:45 o'clock Secretary Thibault, of the French embassy, appeared at the state department.

To Inform Secretary Day.

The ambassador was in full possession of the Spanish note; was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only waited the pleasure of the state department. He intimated that the ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun. Leaving the secretary of the embassy in his office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the president's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion, and M. Thibault hastened to inform his principal that the president would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock. At the appointed hour a driving rain storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first, with a large portfolio under his arm enclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the president.

Stopping Hostilities.

And some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Adee and Third Assistant Cridler. They went immediately into the cabinet room where the president was waiting. He had invited to be present Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortelle and Lieut. Col. Montgomery. When Ambassador Cambon and Secretary Thibault reached the White House it was just 3:55, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. They went direct to the library, adjoining the cabinet room on the upper floor. At 4:05 they were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room and were ushered into their presence. After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies unnecessary loss of time did not occur, and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Thibault, on the part of Spain, retired to a window where there was a

Critical Formal Examination.

of the protocol. The examination was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Secretary Day, who affixed signatures in that order on each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler, in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States. It was 4:30 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and within the knowledge of all the officials present this was the first time that a protocol or treaty had been signed at the White House. As this ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen, of the navy department, Secretary Alger, and Adj. Gen. Corbin arrived, having been summoned to the White house by the president, and they were admitted into the cabinet room just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the president requested the hand of the ambassador, and through him, returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the ambassador personally for the important part he had played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms. As a further mark of his disposition President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action. Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed the cable messages to be immediately sent to all of the naval commanders to cease hostilities immediately.

Vesuvius Is Spouting.

Messina, Sicily, Aug. 14.—An earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon and at various points on the islands and the southern part of the peninsula. No damage resulted from the disturbance.

COMMANDERS ARE NOTIFIED.

Suspension of Hostilities to Take Place at Once.

Washington, Aug. 14.—In accordance with the proclamation issued by the president suspending hostilities orders were issued to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines, carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The navy department not only transmitted the president's proclamation in full to the several commanders-in-chief, but also directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are, in that sense, self-explanatory:

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.—Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines North in Resolute. —Allen, Acting Secretary.

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.—Remy, Key West: In accordance with the president's proclamation telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence relieving vessels of blockade. Ordered vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West. —Allen, Acting Secretary.

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public. Assistant Secretary Allen stated that besides being put in possession of the president's proclamation he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.

In compliance with the orders sent Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remy will each send a vessel around the coast of Cuba to notify the blockading squadron that the blockade has been raised. Admiral Schley being on the Brooklyn, and included in the orders to that vessel, will come north with her.

BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Orders Issued to Merritt, Miles and Shafter.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The orders to Gen. Merritt to suspend were as follows: Merritt, Manila: The president directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt. By order of the secretary of war. —H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General. The order sent to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were identical with the above, save as to names.

THE PROCLAMATION.

President McKinley Orders Hostilities Suspended at Once.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The president has issued the following proclamation: Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France, at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces; Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

KIRKLAND DEAD.

The Rear Admiral Surrenders to the Grim Reaper. Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 14.—Rear Admiral Kirkland, U. S. N., died at 7 o'clock last evening. He expired peacefully, his wife and son being in the death chamber at the time. Dr. Hibberts, of the United States steamship independence, and Dr. Walsh, navy yard surgeon, were also present. Father Reginald, of St. Vincent's church, was with the admiral three hours before he breathed his last. The admiral had rallied from the effects of an operation for acute obstruction of the bowels, which was performed on Tuesday by Dr. W. E. Taylor of San Francisco, assisted by several other surgeons, and Thursday night it was stated that he had a fighting chance for life. Friday morning he seemed somewhat better and during the day his family and friends were hopeful that his life might be spared. About 5 o'clock p. m., however, he began to sink, and as the darkness came on grew gradually worse until two hours later he ceased to breathe, dying without evidence of pain.

TOWN ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Entire Business Portion of Wheatland, Cal., Destroyed by Fire.

Wheatland, Cal., Aug. 14.—The entire business portion of this town was destroyed by fire. Only one small grocery store is left standing, and there are 5,000 people, including transient hopplers, to feed. The floating population became riotous and began plundering the town. A large force of deputy sheriffs were sworn in from among the citizens to protect the property.

SUMMARY OF THE PROTOCOL

OFFICIAL STATEMENT GIVEN OUT BY SECRETARY DAY.

Spain Relinquishes Sovereignty Over Cuba and Cedes Porto Rico and Other Spanish Islands in the West Indies to the United States—Disposition of the Philippines Left to the Peace Commissioners—Commissioners Are to Meet in Paris Not Later Than October 1—Immediate Evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and Other Spanish Islands Arranged For.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The following is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary of State Day: First—That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. Second—That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladronez, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter. Third—That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. Fourth—That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall all be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation. Fifth—That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1. Sixth—On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Aug. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 87 @ 89c; No. 2 Northern, 83 @ 85c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 32 1/2 @ 33c; No. 3, 32 @ 32 1/2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 25 @ 25 1/2c; No. 3, 24 1/2 @ 24 3/4c. Barley and lye—Sample barley, 24 @ 25c; No. 2 rye, 42 @ 45c; No. 3 rye, 40 @ 43 1/4c.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 14.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 Northern, 86 1/2; September, No. 1 hard, 67 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 86 1/2c; December, No. 1 hard, 64 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 62 1/2c. Oats, 22 @ 24c. Rye to arrive, 40 1/2c. Barley, to arrive, 27c.

Minneapolis, Aug. 14.—Wheat—August closed at 88c; September opened at 67 3/4c and closed at 64 3/4c; December opened at 62 1/4c and closed at 62 3/4c. On track—No. 1 hard, 90 3/4c; No. 1 Northern, 88 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 84 3/4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 14.—Flour is lower. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 83c; No. 2 Northern, 78c; September, 67c. Rye steady; No. 2, 45c. Barley dull; No. 2, September, 55c. Oats lower at 27 @ 27 3/4c.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 74 @ 75c; No. 3 red, 68 @ 70c; No. 2 hard, 73c; No. 3 hard, 70c; No. 3 spring, 70 @ 72c; No. 2 new Northern spring, 75c. Corn—No. 2, 33 1/4c. Oats—No. 2, 24 1/4c; No. 3, 21 1/2 @ 22c.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Hogs—Light, \$3.45 @ 3.45; mixed, \$3.70 @ 3.85; heavy, \$3.45 @ 3.65; rough, \$3.65 @ 3.75. Cattle—Beefers, \$4.20 @ 5.55; Texas steers, \$3.20 @ 4.50; Westerns, \$3.50 @ 4.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.20 @ 4.75. Sheep—Natives, \$3.64.70; Westerns, \$3.75 @ 4.50; lambs, \$4 @ 6.50.

South St. Paul, Aug. 14.—Hogs—\$3.70 @ 3.95. Cattle—Cows, \$2.50 @ 3.75; steers, \$3.80 @ 3.85; heifers, \$3.40 @ 4; oxen, \$3.60; bulls, \$3.15; calves, \$3.

Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 14.—Hogs—\$3.00 @ 3.75. Cattle—Canners, \$1.75; heifers, \$3.00 @ 4.50; bulls, \$3.10 @ 3.75; stockers, \$4.64.35; yearlings, \$4.25 @ 4.65; calves, \$4.65 @ 5.75. Sheep, \$3.90 @ 5.20.

FAVORS SCOFIELD.

Indications Are That He Will Have a Majority in the Convention.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 14.—The returns from the Republican caucuses to-night for the selection of delegates to the state convention indicate that Gov. Scofield has carried Milwaukee county, securing at least 80 of the 141 delegates against his opponent, Robert M. La Follette. The throughout the state, with several counties yet to hear from, go to show that Gov. Scofield will enter the convention with a safe majority. In the Fourth and Fifth congressional districts the delegates selected were favorable to the re-nomination of Congressman Otjen and Farney, the present incumbents.

Two Were Drowned.

Algona, Ind., Aug. 14.—While a party of six young folks was returning from bathing in Crooked lake the boat capsized and Leonard Roby, stepson of Judge Roby of Auburn, and Lena Rempley of Waterloo were drowned in seventy feet of water.

Visit by Capt. Clark.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 14.—Capt. Clark, of the battleship Oregon, is expected in Wyoming for a two-weeks' visit to his brother-in-law, N. R. Davis, in a few days.