

# PROHIBITION PARTY

## The National Convention of the Prohibition Party Select Their Candidates.

### Gen. John Bidwell for President and J. B. Cranfill for Vice-President.

CINCINNATI, Special.—The national convention of the Prohibition Party assembled in this city June 29, for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president. It was 10:30 a. m. when the proceedings opened by the playing of the hymn "America" on the immense organ, aided by a bugle band on the stage. The audience rose and joined in singing the hymn.

Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, then called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans of Hedding College, Ill., who formally opened the convention with prayer. Rev. Dr. Lockwood of Cincinnati then, in behalf of the city and of the State of Ohio, welcomed the delegates. Prof. Dickie responded to the address. He said the prohibitionists knew precisely what they were here for, and exactly where they were going, and there was no danger that any obstacle would divert them from their relentless purpose.

"We are here," he said, "to put candidates in nomination and to keep them in the field until the polls are closed next November." This reference to "no fusion" was loudly applauded. They are also here, he said, to make a platform as unequivocal as the best English could make it, and which should be on both sides of no question; which should say exactly what it means, and mean precisely what it says. He closed by naming

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN. With cheering, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs greeted the mention of the name of ex-Gov. St. John. The shouting was renewed again and again as the noted Kansan stepped forward and assumed the gavel. Ex-Gov. St. John said:

Members of the convention, I return my sincere thanks and am grateful for the distinguished honor of being chosen to preside as temporary chairman of this magnificent political convention—the greatest and grandest moral force and moral power that ever covered an American soil.

It represents a party that dares to die right because it is right. It stands for peace, prosperity and happiness to every home and death to every saloon in the land. It demands for women the right to vote and for the white men of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa, as well as for the colored people of Louisiana and South Carolina. That North and South, East and West, black and white, rich and poor, every human being should have protection to life and property. That the expenses of the government be levied upon the wealth instead of the necessities of the people. We claim that any system which imposes a tax upon the clothing and the necessities of the poor and lets the diamonds of the rich come in free is legalized robbery under the name of taxation and ought to be forever abolished. That all money should be issued by the general government and every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, should stand upon an equality before the law for all purposes and that the coinage of both metals should be free. [Applause.] That railway and telegraph lines and all other public utilities of the government be operated at cost in the interest of all the people. [Applause.] That president, vice president and United States senators should be elected by the people, and that the term of the president be extended to six years, with no second successive term for a third year. That no one have come to stay. From this hour on let no fusion, no deals, no compromise be our motto.

THE FIRST FIGHT IN THE CONVENTION occurred on the question of adopting the temporary rules prepared by the national committee. These provided that only delegates present should be entitled to vote. This would have deprived a number of officers of states, and especially those in the extreme South, of a part of their representation in the temporary organization, as all their delegates could not come on account of the expense. J. B. Cranfill of Texas took the lead in behalf of these delegates. He said that if the rules were adopted it would leave control of the convention in the hands of a few delegates from the states around Cincinnati. It would cost \$3,500 to send the thirty-five delegates of Texas here, and they could not afford it. The temporary rules would probably be the permanent rules. He moved that each delegation have the right to vote, whether all delegates were here or not.

Prof. Dickie said that was a matter of no concern, as permanent rules would be reported before important business was done. The same battle need not be fought twice. A few minutes later the question of his amendment on a rising vote, and then the rules with this amendment were adopted.

On motion of Cleghorn of Wisconsin, the roll of states was called and each delegation announced the number of delegates selected for representation on the committee.

There was another campaign tune sung by the quartet, and then on motion of Prof. Dickie, the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, the singing directing to the committee to proceed at once to the work assigned to them. J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, J. C. Templeton of Montana, A. M. Barnum of North Dakota, J. A. Lucas of South Dakota and J. F. Smith of Wisconsin, were the only delegates from the West.

The new national committee, which immediately elected Samuel Dickie chairman, includes W. J. Dean and J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, E. E. Saunders and H. H. Most of North Dakota, Prof. A. R. Cornwall and H. R. Roder of South Dakota, and S. D. Hastings and E. W. Chaffin of Wisconsin.

# BEN BUDGES NOT.

## Another Vigorous Message From the President on Canadian Discrimination.

### Gen. Sanborn of St. Paul Loses His Case Before the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Harrison today sent the following message to the senate:

For the information of the senate, and in further response to the resolution of the senate of Feb. 24 last, I transmit herewith a communication of the 24th inst. from Mr. Herbert, the acting representative of the British government at this capital, addressed to Mr. Wharton, acting secretary of state, upon the subject of the Canadian canal tolls, also a memorandum prepared and submitted to me by Mr. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, reviewing the communication of Mr. Herbert, and a letter of the 28th inst. from John W. Foster, who, as I have previously stated, with Mr. Blaine, represented this government in the conferences with the Canadian commissioners.

The position taken by this government, as expressed in my previous communication to the senate, that the canal tolls and regulations, of which complaint has been made, are in violation of our treaty with Great Britain, is not shared by the British government. There can be no doubt that a serious discrimination against our citizens and our commerce exists, and quite as little doubt that this discrimination is not the incident, but the purpose of the Canadian regulations. It has not seemed to me that this was a case in which we could yield to the suggestion for further concessions on the part of the United States with a view to securing treaty rights for which a consideration has already been given.

A CANADIAN PROPOSITION. Mr. Herbert in his letter expresses the desire of the dominion to maintain friendly relations with this government, and says that the government is willing to meet our views so far as is consistent with the dominion's position and with the interests of its people. With a view to the furtherance of a good understanding between the two countries, the following arrangement is submitted:

That as regards the navigation of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, the imposition of tolls and the granting of rebates thereon, the same treatment will be accorded to citizens of the United States as is given to the subjects of Her Majesty, without regard to ports of transshipment or export, and that the United States will continue to deal in like manner with the subjects of Her Majesty in the use of the existing Sault Ste. Marie canal.

That the provisions of article 30 of the treaty of Washington granting carrying powers to ships belonging to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty as described in that article be restored.

MR. ADEE UNSATISFACTORY. Secretary Adee, the second assistant secretary of state, in a long memorandum prepared for the secretary of state, reviews the statements and opinions of the Canadian government. The rebate of canal tolls, Mr. Adee says, is merely an instrument to favor the export trade from Canadian ports. Concluding, Mr. Adee says:

Regarded as a whole, the Canadian reply falls to meet the just complaints of the United States. It narrows the issue to the treatment of American citizens in the use of the large percentage of the Welland St. Lawrence canal, and to the denial of rebate to cargoes of grain stuffs exported to or from an American port for export from Montreal or a port east of that city. It ignores the admittedly devised system by which the traffic of citizens of the United States is subjected to a heavier burden of tolls than that of the Canadian and is altogether silent touching the export trade from Canadian ports.

Secretary Foster's letter relates to the conference at Washington and its unsatisfactory termination.

SANBORN LOSES. A Decision by the Court of Claims Against His Ten Per Cent Claim. WASHINGTON, Special, July 2.—The court of claims has decided a very important case against Gen. John B. Sanborn of St. Paul. It was the case where Gen. Sanborn claimed he was entitled to 10 per cent of the money paid to the Sisseton and Walperton Indians. The money was withheld from the Indians until this point could be settled. The court held that the claim of Gen. Sanborn was barred by the statute of limitations, and further that the contracts which Sanborn claimed had been renewed had not been so renewed. About \$45,000 was involved in the claim. There is now talk of a suit being brought to recover from Gen. Sanborn about \$1,000 which is said to have been paid him from Indian funds, which sum was believed to have been legitimately due for services rendered. The attorney for the Indians in the present case was F. M. Goodykoontz of Chamberlain, S. D., who is now appointed in the request of Senator Pettigrew who has taken Gen. Sanborn's claims with great persistence.

STATEHOOD FOR UTAH. Two Republican Senators Vote With the Democrats. WASHINGTON, Special, July 2.—There was a surprise party for the Republicans in the senate committee on territories this morning when the matter of reporting favorably the bill providing for the enabling act for the admission of Utah Territory came up, and it was found that Senators Stewart and Carey, Republicans, favored the admission of that territory and voted with the Democrats on the bill, ordering a favorable report. It looks as if the Democrats, with the free silver senators from the West, will be able to pass the Utah bill either at this or the next session.

TRUMP'S SUCCESSOR. As Civil Service Commissioner Named by the President. WASHINGTON, July 2.—George D. Johnston of Louisiana was today nominated by the president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Civil Service Commissioner Hugh S. Thompson. Mr. Johnston has for the past twenty-five years been engaged in educational work and for some time was professor in an institute of learning at Tuscaloosa, Ala. During the war he was a brigadier general in the Confederate army.

A College Dedicated. GRAND FORKS, N. D., Special, July 2.—Grand Forks college, the new Lutheran institution of learning, was formally dedicated today. Rev. D. K. Kildah of Chicago making the dedicatory address. This evening a concert was given by the college students in college chapel, followed by a banquet. A large number of visitors were present. President Koalkram officiated as toast master. Responses were made by Prof. Rygh, of Texas and Thomas C. Anderson of West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken, saying he was not a man's fool and knew before he was here many days that the ticket had been made up. The ballot gave Levering 330 votes, Cranfill 293, Satterlee 26 and Carleton 21. Before the votes were announced changes were made and Cranfill received 416 votes, nine more than enough to win. The convention then adjourned sine die.

# CONGRESS

## Proceedings of the House and Senate.

### FRIDAY, JUNE 24. SENATE. Not in session. HOUSE. The house was in session today just ten minutes and adjourned until tomorrow, Mr. Watson, of Georgia, making the point of no quorum and preventing an adjournment until Monday.

### SAURDAY, JUNE 25. SENATE. Not in session. HOUSE. Before the reading of the journal, Mr. Watson of Georgia made the point that there was no quorum present, and the house adjourned for the shortest session on record, the minutes and a half.

### MONDAY, JUNE 27. SENATE. Mr. Stewart in the senate today, offered as a substitute for his free silver coinage bill, one providing that the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be coined for his benefit. The coins are to be legal tender for all debts and dues—public and private. Foreign silver coin or bullion derived from it by melting are exchanged and the silver act of 1891 is repealed. The substitute was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

### TUESDAY, JUNE 28. SENATE. Mr. Hale discussed the matter at some length and was vigorously opposed by Senator Vest. After the resolution was laid aside till to-morrow without action, conference reports on the Indian and army appropriation bills were presented and agreed to.

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29. SENATE. Senator Davis introduced bills pensioning Jacob Nibbles, Sarah C. Holland and Louisa Scott.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 30. SENATE. Representative Pierce, of Tennessee, introduced in the house a bill to provide for the free coinage of silver bullion into standard silver dollars. It is identical with the silver coinage bill pending in the senate as modified by Senator Stewart's amendment.

### FRIDAY, JULY 1. SENATE. This was soldiers' day in the house, the committee on invalid pensions accorded the floor. Bills being passed to pension army nurses, now without means of support, who spent six months in caring for and nursing the sick and wounded; to provide a pension of \$50 per month for non-specific disabilities and the bill to remove the disability of those who participated in the rebellion, who have since enlisted in the navy or army of the United States and become disabled.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 30. HOUSE. To-day the general appropriation bill, after the adoption of several amendments, was passed and sent to the house for conference. The invalid pension bill, after a lengthy debate on the several amendments, was passed and sent to the senate for appropriation bill and a bill for the relief of certain settlers on lands in North and South Dakota. An agreement was reached to take a vote on the silver bill on Friday at 2 o'clock.

### FRIDAY, JULY 1. HOUSE. The president sent to the senate today the nomination of John W. Foster to be secretary of state to second James G. Blaine, it was promptly approved.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 30. SENATE. Proceedings today were diversified by a somewhat acrimonious debate over the unanimous agreement entered into to take a vote on the silver bill. It was claimed that Democratic senators opposed to free coinage were absent. Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, attempted to break through the agreement, but was held to it by Mr. Morgan and other silver advocates. Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, moved to re-commit the bill to the committee on finance and the question will probably come up in that shape at the opening of the senate.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 30. HOUSE. The house today occupied its time in the consideration of conference reports on the army and Indian appropriation bills. The bill to amend the timber culture law so as to include the timber culture claims held for eight years, irrespective of the number of trees grown until final proof, was discussed for two hours and was laid aside without action. Mr. McMillan (Dem.), of Tennessee, moved to take up the timber culture bill, which was opposed by the Republicans, who held also the bill for the relief of settlers on lands in North and South Dakota. A resolution was passed to adjourn until to-morrow.

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# WAS A BOLD GAME.

## An Omaha Train Held Up Last Night by Two Masked Men Near Kasota, Minn.

### A Brakeman Is Shot at by One of Them, but Without Injury.

KASOTA, Minn., Special, July 2.—The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha passenger train was held up about one mile east of this place late to-night by two masked men, who attempted to rob the express car.

The robbers got on the tender of the engine at St. Peter, and at a safe distance from the station they got down in the cab and ordered the engineer to stop the train, threatening his life if he refused to obey. One of the men stood guard over the engineer and fireman while the other one went back to the car. On his way back he met a brakeman and ordered him to halt. The brakeman did not seem to understand him and kept on coming. The robber then fired at him with a double barrel shotgun. Fortunately he missed him. The brakeman was then marched up to the engine and told to stay there.

The robber then went to the express car and rapped on the door. The messenger opened the door, thinking he had arrived at the station. As he did so he looked into the barrel of a gun and was ordered to throw up his hands. The robber said "Where is your guard?" The messenger answered "There is no guard on the train." The robber then got in the car and ordered the messenger to open the safe. He did so. There was a large amount of money in the safe, but in opening it the messenger grabbed the money and dropped it behind the safe unopened by the robber. Seeing that the safe was empty, they left the car with curses and proceeded to the engine. The engineer and fireman were marched up the track about half a mile. They were told to go back to their train and the robbers then disappeared in the woods.

### HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT. Charged Against the Manager and an Ex-Cashier of the Chicago Journal.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A case of sensational embezzlement was revealed to-day by John S. Fitzgerald, acting trustee of the Chicago Evening Journal, demanding \$7,000 damages from Fred S. and Laura A. Ashley. In 1883 Charles V. Whaley was made cashier for the Journal and was promoted to the managership in 1885. Fred S. Ashley being placed in the position of cashier. Whaley examined and covered up their books at stated periods and always reported them correct. Last winter Whaley was taken sick and W. A. Hutchinson was appointed in his place. He soon found that Whaley and Ashley had been systematically robbing the Journal and covered up their pecuniations by false entries. So far a discrepancy of \$20,000 has been discovered and the end is not yet.

### Milling Company Organized. HASTINGS, Minn., Special, July 2.—A stock company has been formed with Charles Espenschied of St. Louis, G. W. Gardner of Hastings, M. N. Seymour of St. Paul and A. C. Loring of Minneapolis, as incorporators, capital \$50,000, to operate the Gardner Roller mill. The first board of directors and officers are: President, Charles Espenschied; vice president, G. W. Gardner; secretary and treasurer, Denis Follett. The business managers are W. E. Burwell and Edward Vose.

### Not a Third Party Annex. HELENA, Mont., July 2.—The executive committee of the national mining congress, which meets in Helena July 12, announces that the convention will be strictly non-partisan and devoted entirely to mining business, while the free-coinage question will be freely discussed. This announcement made to correct a dispatch recently sent out through a misunderstanding, to the effect that the congress would be a rally of third party men.

### Instructed for Wilson. RED WING, Minn., Special, July 2.—The Republican county convention yesterday instructed for Hon. F. M. Wilson of this city, ex-county attorney, for attorney general. A vigorous fight will be made in his behalf, and he will receive strong assistance from outside.

### Two Filings. WASHINGTON, July 2.—A subcommittee of the house postoffice committee, to which was referred the charges made by Samuel Leake of Philadelphia against Postmaster General Wanamaker in regard to the pneumatic tube service in Philadelphia, has concluded that the charges are not sufficient to justify an investigation.

### Agreement on the K. and E. Bill. WASHINGTON, July 2.—The conferees on the river and harbor bill have reached an agreement. There were but two points left in dispute—the senate amendments providing for the Dales boat railroad and the Lake Washington canal. The senate conferees receded from both of them with a proviso that a board of four army officers and three civilians be appointed to re-examine the boat railway project.

### On Application of Henry M. Duffield. On application of Henry M. Duffield, attorney for the relators, chief justice of the Michigan supreme court has granted a writ of error to the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Miner election law, which was recently declared constitutional by the state court.

### The Injuries Proved Fatal. MONEY CREEK, Minn., Special, July 2.—John Cottrell, pioneer, and to whom was entrusted the first stage driving in Minnesota, died at Houston yesterday from the effects of an injury received the day previous by being thrown from his buggy.

### Boot and Shoe Stock Attached. HURON, S. D., Special, July 2.—The North Star Boot and Shoe Company of Minneapolis to-day took charge of John Anderson's stock by writ of attachment. The stock is worth about \$4,000, a large share of which was purchased of the North Star company on time payments.

# WANTS AN ACCOUNTING.

## Suit Brought Against a Company Composed of Minneapolis Men.

### CHICAGO, July 2.—Mining interests to the amount of \$300,000 are mentioned in a bill for recovery and accounting filed in the superior court to-day by M. H. Thompson against the Century Investment company, George L. Matchen and others of Minneapolis. Thompson states that as owner of mining property in Syria county, N. M., capable of yielding \$500,000 a year, he entered into an agreement with Matchen as secretary of the Century Investment company to form the Standard Gold Mining and Milling company, capitalized at \$2,000,000. For 15,000 shares of the stock Thompson was to receive \$300,000 with eighteen months to be paid from stock sales.

Thompson says he was encouraged from time to time by Matchen until Nov. 1, 1891, when he received notice that his interest had been sold on execution by the sheriff for \$300,000. He says that he has since been unable to secure an accounting.

# A TECHNICAL ERROR

## Claimed by Republicans in the Wisconsin Apportionment Bill.

MADISON, Wis., July 2.—Both houses of the legislature adjourned sine die at noon to-day after being notified by the governor that he had signed the apportionment bill. Republicans now claim that through a technical error the proper bill has not been passed. They assert the bill which was introduced into the assembly and reported back by the committee on apportionment to the assembly was a substitute. The assembly resolved itself into a committee of the whole and considered assembly bill No. 1, reported it back without amendment and passed it, not adopting the amendments of committees on apportionment, which were reported in the form of a substitute. They say the assembly passed the original bill according to the record, and this was occurred in by the senate. Thus the original bill, with all its errors, is, they say, the law and the substitute is not. But the Democrats, while considerably agitated at first, now laugh at the claim, saying the measure now a law is the one they wanted to become the law. The session to-day was characterized by a light squabble on the part of the Democrats, the majority forced every point according to the programme, and concluded its work on schedule time. It looks as if the Republicans will take the case into the courts again.

# THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 70¢ No. 3 spring, 75¢ No. 2 red, 81¢. CORN—No. 2, 60¢. OATS—No. 2, 34¢. No. 2 white, 34¢. 103½ No. 3 white, 34¢ @ 34½. RYE—No. 2, 70¢. BARLEY—No. 2, 60¢.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 80¢; No. 1 Northern, 79¢; No. 2 Northern, 70-70½¢. CORN—No. 3, 43-44¢; No. 3 yellow, 33-34¢ OATS—No. 2 white, 32-32½¢; No. 3 white, 30-30½¢. RYE—No. 2, 72¢. BARLEY—No. 3, 38-38½¢.

HAY—Choice upland quoted at \$3.00. \$5.00. No. 1, \$3.00. No. 2, \$2.50. No. 3, \$2.00. ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 79-80¢; No. 1 Northern, 78-79¢; No. 2 Northern, 72-73¢. CORN—No. 3, 42-44¢; No. 3 yellow, 44-44½¢. OATS—No. 2, 29-30¢; No. 2 white, 31-32¢; No. 3, 30-31¢.

BARLEY AND RYE—No. 3 barley, 40-40½¢; No. 2 rye, 72-73¢; No. 2 white, 60-60½¢. GROUND FLYING AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, \$16.50 @ 17. No. 2, \$17 @ 17.50. CORN MEAL, bolted, \$23-24. Do unbolted, \$16-16.50. Bran, \$10-11. No. 1, \$10-11. No. 2, \$9-10. No. 3, \$8-9. No. 4, \$7-8. No. 5, \$6-7. No. 6, \$5-6. No. 7, \$4-5. No. 8, \$3-4. No. 9, \$2-3. No. 10, \$1-2. No. 11, \$1-2. No. 12, \$1-2. No. 13, \$1-2. No. 14, \$1-2. No. 15, \$1-2. No. 16, \$1-2. No. 17, \$1-2. No. 18, \$1-2. No. 19, \$1-2. No. 20, \$1-2. No. 21, \$1-2. No. 22, \$1-2. No. 23, \$1-2. No. 24, \$1-2. No. 25, \$1-2. No. 26, \$1-2. No. 27, \$1-2. No. 28, \$1-2. No. 29, \$1-2. No. 30, \$1-2. No. 31, \$1-2. No. 32, \$1-2. No. 33, \$1-2. No. 34, \$1-2. No. 35, \$1-2. No. 36, \$1-2. No. 37, \$1-2. No. 38, \$1-2. No. 39, \$1-2. No. 40, \$1-2. No. 41, \$1-2. No. 42, \$1-2. No. 43, \$1-2. No. 44, \$1-2. No. 45, \$1-2. No. 46, \$1-2. No. 47, \$1-2. No. 48, \$1-2. No. 49, \$1-2. No. 50, \$1-2. No. 51, \$1-2. No. 52, \$1-2. No. 53, \$1-2. No. 54, \$1-2. No. 55, \$1-2. No. 56, \$1-2. No. 57, \$1-2. No. 58, \$1-2. No. 59, \$1-2. No. 60, \$1-2. No. 61, \$1-2. No. 62, \$1-2. No. 63, \$1-2. No. 64, \$1-2. No. 65, \$1-2. No. 66, \$1-2. No. 67, \$1-2. No. 68, \$1-2. No. 69, \$1-2. No. 70, \$1-2. No. 71, \$1-2. No. 72, \$1-2. No. 73, \$1-2. No. 74, \$1-2. No. 75, \$1-2. No. 76, \$1-2. No. 77, \$1-2. No. 78, \$1-2. No. 79, \$1-2. No. 80, \$1-2. No. 81, \$1-2. No. 82, \$1-2. No. 83, \$1-2. No. 84, \$1-2. No. 85, \$1-2. No. 86, \$1-2. No. 87, \$1-2. No. 88, \$1-2. No. 89, \$1-2. No. 90, \$1-2. No. 91, \$1-2. No. 92, \$1-2. No. 93, \$1-2. No. 94, \$1-2. No. 95, \$1-2. No. 96, \$1-2. No. 97, \$1-2. No. 98, \$1-2. No. 99, \$1-2. No. 100, \$1-2.

# THE STAR YEAR.

Industrial Production and Foreign Trade Never Equaled. NEW YORK, July 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade:

A fiscal year never matched in the whole history of the country, in volume of industrial production in magnitude of goods exports or in foreign trade has just closed. The imports of the year have been about \$823,000,000, the increase at New York in June over last year being about \$100,000,000. The exports at New York in June have been about \$1,070,000,000, against \$920,000,000 in 1891, and the liabilities are going into operation, even in the iron manufactures, and yet more in woolen and cotton manufactures. The country has been promised to be very satisfactory, and the new half year begins with excellent prospects.

Trade at Milwaukee is satisfactory. At St. Paul business is good and crop outlook favorable. At Omaha sales in June in most lines were the largest on record and continue. Money is abundant at all financial centers but with moderate demand and collections satisfactory. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 197, with a total of 101 last week, for the corresponding week of last year the figures were 234.

Under a Moving Train. INKSTER, N. D., Special, July 2.—William Hawkins, a pioneer of Grand Forks county and a former resident of Orange county, N. Y., was killed yesterday by a Great Northern train. He was subject to fits of fainting, and it is supposed he was seized by one of these and thus fell under the moving train, near which he was standing. He leaves a wife and two children.

# Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 2.—The Republican state convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor, A. W. Smith; lieutenant governor, R. E. Moore; secretary of state, William Edwards; auditor, Bruce; treasurer, J. B. Lynch.

# Wheel Plants Must Be Sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—Judge Gresham has made an order of court directing the sale of the entire property of the American Wheel Trust now in charge of Noble C. Butler, as receiver. Mr. Butler is directed to sell at private sale up to noon on July 20, and then to offer all that is left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The national and local world's fair commissioners have put an end to the troublesome misunderstandings by creating a board of administration composed of two members from each commission.

# Caused by His Father's Failure.

ST. LOUIS, Minn., July 2.—Henry Capser, son of Hon. Joseph Capser of Sauk County, who made an assignment several days ago, has also been forced to the wall, probably through his father's failure. Young Capser has been carrying on a dry goods business at Sauk County for several years, and his liabilities are said to be large.

J. F. Bellver has been nominated for congress by the Republicans.

Ex-Secretary Whitney says that he will not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee.