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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Washington, Aug 7.—For Wisconsin: Showers; cooler in eastern, slightly warmer in western portion; southerly winds. For esota: Local thunder storms; slightly warmer in eastern portion, cooler in western portion; variable winds. For Dakota; Local ins; cooler in southern; stationary tem perature in northern portion; variable winds. For Iowa: Threatening and showers; warmer in northeast, stationary temperature in southwest portion; southerly winds. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. | H | E||

Place of Obs'vation.	eight of Barometer.	xposed Ther- mometer	Place of Obs'vation.	eight of Barometer.	xposed Ther- mometer
St. Paul	29.92	68		29.86	78
Duluth	29.88		Ft. Totten.	00.74	. 00
La Crosse.	29.98			29.74	: 88
Huron	29.78	84	Minnedosa		68
Moorhead.	29.78	78		29.86	66
St. Vincent	29.82	72	Edmonton.		
Bismarck.	29.82	80	Q'Appelle.	29.68	72
Ft. Buford.	29.84	74	Medic'e H.		
Ft. Custer		78	Winnipeg	29.74	72

YESTERDAY was a good day for a waterways convention.

THE gasoline stove still manages to keep itself before the public.

It is noted in the East that there was much better weather when the service was in Democratic hands. As Edison has gone to Paris, better

reports may be expected from the American part of the exposition. IF THREE is anybody who wants a

street railway franchise and has forgotten to mention it, now is the time to

OH, THOSE chiming bells! Do you hear them four times every hour? When you get used to them you will enjoy the racket-but getting used to them is the thing. A FACETIOUS party who has largely

developed, but unmusical ears, suggests that the striking part of the new city clock is an effort to kill time by constant pounding.

THERE is a general demand that New York shall use its mouth less and hands ore if it is to have the world's fair. It should show that it can put up \$10,-000,000 or \$12,000,000 without calling upon people very far away.

THE running statement that mosquitoes can be kept out of the house by burning a little gum camphor occasionally prompts the suggestion from a lady who has tried it that she has little choice between the mosquitoes and the smell of the camphor. Neither mosquitoes nor flies like it.

that London jury in the MAYBRICK case would be appropriate. A jury that is proof against sentimental bash deserves to live in history. Because a criminal happens to be a woman is no excuse for evading the penalties of

IF THE editor of a certain Minneapolis morning paper would devote less time to directory figures and give more attention to local news he would not experience the mortification of seeing his paper scooped on the most sensational occurrences in his city for the last five years. This advice is gratuitous.

THIS is a hard world to please, at best. The heart of the farmer whose grass was withering overflowed with gratitude for yesterday's rain, while the heart of the farmer whose wheat stood in the shock was black with imprecotion at his ill-starred luck. Still, the rain came down in a business-like way that showed its good intention.

Ir is insisted that the watermelon may yet have a larger place among the trusts, as it produces a syrup that will crowd the sugar cane or beet. A more doubtful story comes from Kansas, that a farmer with twenty acres of watermelons made 1,000 barrels of vinegar that he holds at \$10 a barrel. In that state vinegar and cider cover a number of things that flow in violation of state

WHILE the investigation of the possibilities of electricity as a substitute for the rope is going on, it is suggested that carbonic acid gas could be effectively applied with no danger of recovery. A glass case of the gas poured over the criminal would give him quiet and painless translation. Common gas would be effective, but less rapid. The bungling work in some recent rope events prompts the use of better methods of some sort.

IF IT is a fact that among the great losses of the Seattle fire was a petition with 25,000 names in behalf of woman suffrage, as stated in the convention at Olympia, that body should be able to picture its value in the mind and let the 25,000 speak from the ashes, as it were. There seems a more favorable disposition towards the voting ladies there than in the other territories, perhaps from the experience had, and the desire to secure female immigration.

THE president has had under recent ideration the question how to gain for the party the Louisiana seat in congress made vacant by the death of the Democrat elected to the coming congress. It indicates very great eagerness to add to the majority of the party, as the district is so strongly Democratic that the Republicans do not always make nominations. But there is a large colored vote, and the presumption has always been easy with the Republicans that in all such districts the Republican vote is suppressed. The number of Republican candidates there now shows expectation that congress will make the azure presumption the rule in contests

The recent legislature of Connecticut enacted a somewhat peculiar law to promote honesty among a class of taxpayers that, even in that land of steady

portion of personal property, and the efforts to make the holders of it bear their share of the public burdens have not been encouraging. The new law provides that the holders of stocks, bonds or any other kind of securities may register them with the state treasurer and secure exemption from all taxation upon the payment of one-fifth of one per cent a year. The small sum of \$2 per \$1,000 secures immunity and saves the wear of conscience in evading the tax men. But it looks like pretty safe business escaping taxation, when the state is forced to offer such a premium for square dealing. It will probably be found that the Wooden Nutmeg conscience has been pretty badly seared by long practice, and the dodging will go on.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The meat inspection law has now been in operation long enough for those who are interested in it to form some thing like an intelligent idea of what effect the law will have on the cattle industry in this state. Those of our readers who have followed our local market reports closely will have observed that there has been a continuously increasing demand for beef cattle at both the St. Paul and Minneapolis stock yards, until now the local supply is not equal to the demand, and the slaughterers are being compelled to ship in cattle from St. Joseph and other points in the Southwest. This is readily explained by the fact that the local inspection system is new, and the Minne sota farmers have not had the opportunity to supply themselves with all the cattle that they can handle. By another year they will be better off in this H R respect. Then, again, the Montana cattle are not yet coming into market, and thus our stock yards have been compelled to depend largely on Minnesota, Dakota and Northern Iowa for the beef supply. The fact that the demand is greater than the supply is not only encouraging to the farmers of this to go more largely the cattle-raising business, but it is an argument to sustain the wisdom of the passage of the meat inspection law. It is true that the prices for a certain grade of beef cattle—cows that have been fattened on grass, for instance—are not as high as the producers might have a right to expect. Yet there are two things to be borne in mind; first, the prices on this quality of cattle poses there is a place on earth for each have ranged lower than usual in Chiof the Twin Cities, and that both are fulcago, Kansas City and other cattle marts filling a grand destiny. When their this season because of the unusual numseparate destinies are completed it will ber of second grade stock that have be time enough to talk about municipal been forced on the market by reason of union. In the meantime their business the dry season; and, secondly, even interests will be closely enough identicattle of this grade are selling readily fied, and the social bond between them at some price. There is one thing we will be strong enough to make Chicago have to say, however, by way of cauweary, even with all of its annexed tion to the managers of the stock vards. Do not let the scarcity of the local cattle supply be a temptation for shipping in Texas cattle in competition with our own stock, for the very moment that is done opponents of the meat inspection law will be supplied with an argument in favor of its repeal. The law was inended to be a direct benefit to our

Minnesota farmers, and whenever it fails in that object the people of this state will have no use for the law. QUAY'S AMBITION.

It is given out on good authority that Senator QUAY has actually made up his mind to be the next Republican candidate for president, and that he is now maturing his plans for controlling the next national convention of his party in his own interest. On the first blush this announcement appears to have a tinge of the ludicrous; and yet, when one stops to ponder over the matter, it readily assumes a serious aspect. Upon reflection we discover that there is really no reason why Mr. QUAY should not become his party's candidate in the next presidential contest. It is natural that he should have amoition, and if he is ambitic no reason why he should not obtain for himself what he can so readily obtain for others. He is in supreme control of the machine, and it is just as easy to grind out a nomination for himself as it is to grind for HARRISON, for BLAINE, or for any other ambitious party leader. His candidacy is ridiculed because he possesses none of the elements of statesmanship, but is only known to the country as the organizer of the greatest boodle campaign ever known in the history of the country. It should be remembered, however, that these apparent elements of weakness are in realityelements of strength in a man who aspires to leadership in his party. Statesmanship cuts a very sorry figure in these degenerate times. Capacity to raise and handle boodle is regarded as the most superb accomplishment in modern American politics; in fact, it is essentially the fine art of politics, and in this respect the charge of amateurishness cannot be laid at Mr. QUAY's

Senator QUAY can get the nomination if he wants it. His friends are not modest in their assertions that he does covet it. So that, unless Mr. QUAY dies or loses his ambition within the next three years, the Republican nomination for 1892 is practically settled. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that the HARRISON administration is jogging along in such a listless sort of way. To a man of intense piety and deep moral onvictions like Gen. HARRISON, it must e a rasping reflection that the best reults of his administration will be to eave his party at the absolute mercy of ne boss boodler of American politics. Still, Quay's elevation to the presidency would be the logical result of the HAR-

RISON campaign. HATTON HUMPED HIMSELF. That was an unnatural quarrel between FRANK HATTON and TEDDY ROOSEVELT, and it was as childish as it vas unseemly. They called each other names, made faces at one another, wiggled their thumbs on their noses, and after all it was simply because they happened to be in pursuit of the same object, but were getting at it from differ ent directions. The only real difference between them is that Mr. ROOSEVELT a college-bred spoilsman while Mr. HATTON is a spoilsman of the back-woods stamp. During his college course the former read a good deal about the theoretical beauties of civil service reform, and with the characteristic freshness of a new college graduate was desirous of airing his knowledge. Still. down at heart he is a spoils man, who believes, as Mr. HATTON does, that when the Republican party wins a victory it is entitled to all the fruits of the victory. The only difference between them is that Mr. HATTON wants to go straight at the offices, and grab them up as fast as they can be reached. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plan is to cloak his movements under the guise of a civil service policy, and approach the offices by stealth. His movements may be a little slower than Mr. HATTON'S yet they are none the less sure. By pursuing either the HATTON or the ROOSEVELT policy the object attained is the same, that of kicking the Demo crats out, and putting none but Repub-

licans on guard. However unnatural or

illogical the quarrel between these gentlemen may have been, it has been

VELT'S cowboy experience have reconciled him to Mr. HATron's ungrammatical style of throwing out solid chunks of truth and wisdom. But on the contrary, Mr ROSOEVELT retires from the combat on the ground that he will not soil his scholarly reputation by longer measuring words with an Iowa cracker who is ignorant of the rules of syntax. It his educated ears are to be offended by bad grammar, he prefers it shall be done by the non-officeholding pioneers of Mon-tana; so he has hied himself away to his ranch on the plains, and left the authorities at Washington to dish out the federal patronage according to the principles of the old regime, of which Mr. HATTON is so distinguished a representative.

UNTIMELY SUGGESTION. Chicago feels so good over the success of her pooling plan whereby the population of all the surrounding country has been massed in preparation for next year's census, she wants somebody to follow her example. Consequently we find in the Chicago Times the suggestion that "St. Paul and Minneapolis should prepare for 1890 by pooling their populations, combining in one great city and becoming the commercial metropolis of the farther Northwest.' The suggestion is received in the same kindly spirit that it was tendered, but we beg leave to assure our Chicago friends that we are not afflicted with the pooling craze such as they have down Both St. Paul and Minneapolis are willing to abide by an honest count. Each city can show a gain over the census of 1880 that will make Chicago sick, and they can do it without any of the pooling business. The people of the two cities are satisfied with the growth of their respective municipalities, nor are they jealous of each other's prog-Outside of two or three newspaper men who keep up a quarrel over directory figures from force of habit. there is no one in either city who has a moment's concern about which city is making the most rapid growth in population. The fact is that in this rustling community everybody is too busy to waste time in engendering local jealousies, and they have no patience with those who fritter away time in such a foolish occupation. We do not pretend to foretell what is in the womb of time; but we do know that for present pur-

IT WAS FIRE-PROOF. A gas well in Ontario not long since caught fire, and all attempts to put it out were ineffective. The burning gas was estimated at eleven million cubic feet a day, and it caused such intense heat as to baffle all attempts to approach it. The best engineers could devise no way to affect it. The company offered \$1,000 to any one who would stop the leak. A young man finally struck upon the idea of incasing himself in a suit of asbes of and walking into the fanes. After several attempts he finally succeeded, and turned off the gas. He went through heat as intense, perhaps, as that of the furnace of the three Hebrews, and suffered no serious harm. He was slightly scorched and nearly stifled for want of air, but the protection was a success. The incident gests that this remarkable material that will not burn or conduct heat would be

useful for firemen. Lives might be saved by its use. indicate that there is no limit to human folly. The foolishness of the young man who imagined that crime on so gigantic a scale could go undiscovered is fully equaled by the conduct of the bank officials who practice the loose business methods that make such crimes possible. It is true that our banks cannot adopt the strict rules that are enforced by banks in some of the older communities. In many localities it is the rule with banks to require all the signers of a note, including the maker and indorsers, to personally appear before the bank officers and acknowledge the genuineness of the signatures. As we say, it is next to impossible to enforce so strict a rule in a growing and prosperous community like ours, yet it does seem that more precaution should be used than is adopted by some of our banking institutions in protecting themselves. The Minneapolis incident may prove a useful lesson in this particular, for it surely demon-

NOTES ABOUT OLD FOLKS. Mrs. Hannah Smith died recently at

strates the necessity for the practice of

a stricter system.

Westford, Conn., at the age of ninety-nine years four months and nine days. Cornelius Nicholson, one of the pio-neers of railroad building in England, has just died in the Isle of Wight at the age of sixty-seven years.

"Aunt" Eunice Billings, over ninety years old, and the daughter of the first ettled minister of Greenfield, Mass had a fall a few days ago and is now J. T. Jefferson Coats, of Hopewell, N.

J. T. Jefferson Coats, of Hopewell, N. Y., is dead in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He had been a great sufferer for about twelve years. He was one of the pioneers of Genesee county. His was included in the pioneers of Genesee county. wife, eighty-four years of age, survives When Andrew Clark entered London When Andrew Clark entered London hospital as an assistant he was in poor health. "Poor Scotch beggar," said one of the faculty, "let him have a place; he cannot possibly live more than six months." He is now after these many years of eminent service, Sir Andrew Clark, perhaps the most famous physician in England.

Peter Laing, 104 years of age, has just been admitted to church membership n Elgin, Scotland. Apropos to this neident the Hartford Courant says: Bishop Asbury, in his journals, speaks of exhorting a man over 100 years old to give his heart to God on the ground that he had very little time left. The man answered: 'But my father lived to be 109.'"

Mrs. Mary McConnell died a few days ago at Baltimore, Md., aged ninety-two years. She had been an invalid for fif-teen months. Prior to this, says the Sun, she enjoyed unusually good health and all her faculties were perfect. Six children survive, as well as twenty-two grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren. She had been a mem-ber of St. Martin's church since its founding. Her husband Patrick, who was about her own age, died Feb. 20,

She was born in Ireland. Sarah Bates passed away recently at Philadelphia, Pa., aged ninety-five years and three months. She was born at Mullica Hill. N. J., says the Leader, but lived in Philadelphia from the time she was four years old. She was married twice, her second husband being Isaiah Bates, who died in 1876. Mrs. Bates processed a strong constitution Bates posessed a strong constitution and maintained excellent health up to about four years ago, when increasing feebleness, incident to her age, con-fined her to her bed for the remainder of her life. Her hearing was good, and about two years ago she received her second sight. She had three children by each husband, two of whom are llyhabits, is inconveniently large. Probably no other state has a greater probably no other state has a greater probably no other state has a greater probable supposed that Mr. Roose- ing, as are also three grand grand chil-

fren and five great-grand children. Sh joined the Baptist church in 1812, and always afterward remained a consistent

TIMELY TOPICS.

The order of the King's Daughters ow numbers 97,000 active members. W. B. Tate, the philanthropic bach-elor of Tennessee, has divided a fifth of his fortune of \$100,000 between forty needy Confederate veterans of that

Miss Carrie Shaw, a Long Branch belle, while talking to a New York dude the other day, yawned so prodigiously that her jaw became dislocated, and it was necessary to administer ether fore it could be set.

Herr von Horig Kruger, the Berlin editor who obtained and published the diary of Emperor Frederick and had to flee the country after the confiscation of his property, has settled in New Haven, Conn., with his family.

The judge and chief of the Pavallun The judge and chief of the Phyallup Indians is dead. He was known as Tommy Thompson, was forty-four years old, very intelligent and respected by all the Indians. He died at the reservation, near Tace ma. W. T. A large darning needle was found in the liver of a deer recently killed in the

presence of a nobleman near Vienna. A Viennese microscopist, who examined the liver, found it to be sound save in the immediate proximity of the needle. Princess Sophia of Pru6sia, who is to wed the Duke of Sparta, will have \$500,000 from the private fortune of her father, the late Emperor Frederick, and \$75,000 from her mother, beside \$20,000 a year from the Hohenzollern family

funds.

An artesian well in North City. suburb of St. Augustine, Fla., is said to have the largest flow of any artesian well in the world. It is an eight-inch well, and its flow exceeds the highest expectation. The flow exceeds 8,000 gallons per minute, or over 11,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Mary E. Hanchett, who died recently at Chittenango, N. Y., was the second woman graduate of an American medical college. She received the degree of doctor of medicine from the

Albany Medical college in 1848. She was a woman of great intelligence and force of character. If any persons have been frightened by recent rumors of a coming deficiency in the beef supply of the country, they can find reassurance in this year's report of the agricultural department on farm animals. To put the statement in round numbers, there were 25,000,000 in the United States in 1860, 33,000,000 in 1880 and 50,000,000 in 1888, the year cov-

1880 and 50,000,000 in 1888, the year covered by the last report.

One of the easiest ways to reduce weight is to wear a short flannel sweater and ride on a brisk trot. If the horse trots roughly, and the rider bounces up and down in the saddle, so much the better. Ten pounds a week can be lost by this process. The best kind of sweater is made by taking four, six or eight thicknesses of flannel and wrapping them around the loins and lower part of the chest. The upper chest should be left free.

CAUGHT BY THE GILLS.

The largest catch of pickerel from the St. Lawrence river on record was made here to-day, says a Thousand Island letter of July 29, by Philip Luther, of New York. He brought in thirty, with a total weight of 149 pounds.

Ex-President Cleveland is peculiar as a fisherman. Not only does he possess both patience and luck, but he has gained remarkable skill in manipulating a rod and line. But the strange feature of his piscatorial pursuits lies in the fact that he is superstitious. He never permits his left hand to rest in front of his right on the rod. Furthermore, he never expects to catch fish if he has seen the new moon over his left shoulder the night before. equally superstitious regarding his political luck, and never began an important message or speech on Friday.— New York Sun.

Schools of porpoises are constantly appearing and disappearing so close to shore lately that they are within easy range of a rifle, and hence the latest thing is represented. useful for firemen. Lives might be saved by its use.

USEFUL LESSON.

The Miner specific forgery case would indicate the properties of young men and women with rifles are frequently seen on the beach and at various points of vantage bent on hunting down this agent. furnish an easy target to the marksmen as they tumble al out in the water, swim along on the surface for a few moments, and then roll below, comparatively few of them are known to have been hit.— Cape May Special.

If you want a real good argument any day touch up the black-bass issue amo the local fishermen. Some of them say that he is an enemy of all sport, a mean, low-lived, victous specimen of the tribe of fish, who sleep in the mud all winter and is worm-eaten all summer. Fish Commissioner Stanley says that the black bass is a splendid-mannered, highbred fish—a fighter, it is true, but an honest fighter—and one of the best food fishes that swim the streams of Northern America. He says that the stocking of ponds with the fish was wise, and that in years to come more sport will be real z d with this fish than the sporting men of 10d and line have yet dreamed of. -Lewiston Journal.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Commissioner Tanner says he will attend the G. A. R. union at Milwaukee Secretary Proctor will make an address at the Fletcher family reunion in Fremont temple on Aug. 28.

Prof. Sumner, who is not yet fifty, years old, has held the chair of political conomy in Yale for the past seventeen years, and is the author of half a dozen oks on that subject.

A grand reunion of students, teachers and friends of Antioch college, Yellow Springs, O., is called for June 18, 1890, at which an oration will be made by Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale If reports be true, Emma Abbott has the modern dressmaker. It cost \$4,000. This is more than three times as much as Sarah Bernhardt's best gown, which cost \$1,200, and nearly seven times as much as Mme. Doche paid, \$600, for all the costumes she used in creating the "Dame aux Camelias."

Elaborate prepartitions are being made in Hartford, Conn., for a repeti-tion of the historical pageant of na-tional victories which was lately displayed in Boston. It is to be presented in honor of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe some time late in September. It is also announced that a similar demonstration will be made at Newport on Aug. 13 in honor of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

A California letter tells of a widow in outhern California who has just sold her orange crop for \$16,000. Mrs. E. S. Ritchie, near Hatboro, Pa. has a rosebush of the "Seven Sisters," containing 1,600 buds and roses. A small town near Morgantown, W. Va., has an eccentric woman who wears a different colored wig each day in the

week. Princess Louise found a thimble among her wedding presents—a hint that she will hear something about that she will hear something about shirt buttons now.

Mrs. Josephine Pollard has offered her parlors for the use of Rev. George Francis Train's new Church of the

There is a cheerful outlook ahead for the housekeeper. Fourteen thousand girls in London are attending cooking Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Her-

vey gave the Princess Louise a thimble as a wedding present. Her ducal hus-band's shirt buttons may meet with wifely care. The empress of Germany is to have special bodyguard composed of twenty-four of the largest men in the Prussian army and commanded by an officer and

two sergeants. Susie Feney and Jennie Martin, of Oroville, Butte county. Col., accompanied by a mastiff, went into the woods in search or ferns last Sunday. In at isolated part of the forest they were approached by a cinnamon bear. The

young ladies started to run towards home, followed by the bear. The mas-tiff caught the bear by the neck, and a desperate struggle ensued until Miss Fenev's brothers arrived and shot the

Miss Laura Smith and Miss Gertrude Hutchins, two bright and plucky young ladies, whose homes are in Penn-sylvania, have rented an old log cabin on the shores of one of the Rangeley lakes and they are living alone in that wilderness, far from any other human beings. They do their own fishing and gunning, and are having a glorious time. They propose to stay two months.

FUNNY MEN'S FANCIES.

A prize fighter buys his victory by Grammar teaches us that relatives usually refer to antecedents. So does the cannibal. He eats his relatives, and so did his antecedents.—Philadelphia Press.

Though ever busy ben ye bee,
Exceeding prisk and sprye,
He ne'er excels in industry
Ye early mornynge flye.
—Washington Capital.
Yeast—Don't you think Crimsonbeak

has a taking way about him?

Bacon—Most decidedly I do. 1 never-knew any one to ask him when he didn't take something .- Yonkers States-"If they abolish the nobility in Eng-

land," remarked Mrs. Phunnyman, "the London bridge will have to go." Mrs. Phunnyman—How do you make

Mrs. Phunnyman—How do you make that out?
Mrs. P.—Because it is sustained by piers.—Philadelphia Press,
Sure preventive of mosquito bites:
Take the cover off your cistern, crawl into the cistern, replace the cover, and duck under the water. As long as you remain there entirely submerged in water, we will stake our reputation for veracity that you'll not be bitten by a mosquito.—Dansville Breeze.

Brooks—I hear that you and the boys

Brooks-I hear that you and the boys were out hooking watermelons. Did you get a good load? Crooks—You just bet we did, Brooks; and every bit of it was buckshot, too.— Charleston Sunday News.

The Kind She Preferred. They were sitting on the plazza that faced the sea watching the white-sailed vachts as they crossed the moon's tracks. when he suddenly said:-

"I think it must be delightful sailing on such a lovely night."
"Oh! lovely, I should think."
"I wish I owned a yacht for your sake. I would take you sailing every

"That would be just lovely!"
"What kind of a yacht would you prefer—a steam yacht or a sailing one?"
"I think," she murmured, as she glanced around, "I think I would like a little smack." "She got it.

Bound to Get Them. Lawrence Americ Solomon Ipstein (pawnbroker)-Half you a mortgage on Choli Villiams' proberdy Ikey?

Isaac Ipstein (broker)—I haf. Soloman—Den, for Cheemity's sake, Isaac-Fy for? He bays inderest.

Soloman—I knows it. But Rechel vants to go to Long Pranch next week, and Villiams has tree huntred dollars vort' of timonds mit me dat she vants to vare. If you voregloes I vill ged Con-steinen Cloder to shkin Villiams and den he von't be aple, in de face of all de disasder, to redeem de shtones ain't id!

Waste vs. Waist.

Terre Haute Express. "Laura," said the young lady's mother, not unkindly, "it seems to me that you had the gas turned rather low last evening." "It was solely for economy, mamma,"

answered the maiden.
"There is no use trying to beat the
gas company, my daughter. I have
noticed that shutting off of the gas is always followed by a corresponding increase of pressure."
"Well, that lessens the waist, doesn't it, mamma dear?" replied the artless girl. And her fond parent could find no more to say.

Not Taking Any Risks. Lawrence American. Newmarried-Say Dufferby, home to supper with me to-night, will

Dufferby-Certainly, old fellow; noth ing would give me greater pleasure.
"My cook is away, you know, and my wife will have such a nice little supper of her own waiting for us."
"Ah! come to think of it, eld man, I've

Last Year's Trouble. Omaha World Stranger-Your town seems

dead. Had scourge of any kind? Citizen -No. Stranger-No small-pox or yellow

ever?
Citizen—No.
Stranger—No floods nor famine?
Citizen—No.
Stranger—Well, what ails your town this year?
Citizen—Nothing ails it this year, but a boom struck it last year.

Organ-Handle Music.

Chicago Hearld. Mrs. Blinks (who is up on the composers)-Go and drive that hand organ grinder away, Bridget. "Yes, ma'am."

"I can stand most music, but I can't stand Handel's."

Her Sister Is Sick. NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .- Mrs. Harrison arrived in this city at noon and left on the steamer for Boston, whither she said she was hastily summoned from Deer Park to go to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Scott Lord, who is very ill at Nantucket.

Organ of the G. O. P. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 7.-The Arkansas State Register made its initial appearance in this city to-day. It is a Republican daily, owned and operated by M. A. Hull, of Iowa, a brother of Lieut. Gov. Hull of that state. The paper takes full Associated Press, and will lead the Republican party in the state of Arkansas.

Nipped at Midnight William W. Carrington was arrested by Officer Grueber about midnight attempting to break into a grocery at Coleman appointed a special commis-

Seven corners. MARINE MATTERS.

WASHBURN-Arrived: Louisiana, Morris, Grover and Thomas Quale, Loraine, coal; City of Fremont, Portage, Japan, Buffalo, India, Duluth. Cleared: Morris, Grover,

City of Fremont, Portage, Japan, Buffalo, India, Duluth. Cleared: Morris, Grover, Fremont and Japan for Duluth; India, Buffalo, City of Duluth, Wilhelm and Mears for Chicago with lumber.

Winona—Bosts up: Silver Wave, Juniata, Lafayette Lamb, Percy Swain, Moline, Leclaire, Belle, C. W. Cowles, Robert Harris, Boats doyn: Lafayette Lamb, Juniata, Leclaire, Belle, Catrona, Moline, R. Harris, Sidney, Silver Wave, Helen Mar, C. W. Cowles, Water I foot 11 inches.

SAULT STE. MARIE—DOWN p. m: Eck Peck, S: Fay Rhodes, 9:50 a. m.; Iron Duke Iron Cliff, p. m.; New Orleans, 12:40; Athabasca, 1:50; Green, Bell Sansmith, 5:20; Chenango, Mabel Wilson. 6:30. Up p. m.; Schoolcraft, Nester, 7:30; Sophia Moravia, Robert Wallage, David Wallace, 10:40; King, Teutonia, Thomas Gawn, Stevens, 11:50; a. m. Tuttle, Queen City, 12:30; Glad Tidings, 5:30; F. L. Vance, 9; Yosemite, Ryan, 10:15; Christie, Sheldon, 11:10; p. m. Superior, Sandusky, 12:15; Idaho, Fryer, 1:20; Morley, Ewen, 2:20; Potts, Keweenaw, 4.

MOYEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK—Arrived—The Queen, from Liverpool; State of Georgia, from Glasgow; Eastgate, from Progress; Obdam, from Rotterdam; Niagarn, from Havana.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Hans and Kuet, from Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA-Arrived-Hans and Kuet.

Calico Charley Foster's Characteristic Telegram to Secretary Noble.

The Garden Spot of the West to Be Opened to Settlement.

Stockslager's Old Shoes May Be Filled by a Nebraska Jurist.

Experts Discuss Hog Cholera and the Means of Preventing It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. - Secretary Noble this morning received the following telegram announcing the successful completion of the work of the Sioux

Commission:

Fort Yates, Aug. 6.—Hon, John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.: We have won the fight. We will leave here to-morrow morning for Chicago. Will write you fully from Chicago.

CHARLES FOSTER, Chairman.

Secretary Noble was very much gratified at the receipt of this information. He said that the settlement of this matter affected the welfare of a large num-

ter affected the welfare of a large number of people, and was a great thing for the Indians as well as for the people in that section of the country. He imme-diately sent the following telegram to the commissioners: the commissioners:

My congratulations and sincere thanks for your able efforts and great success. You have done a great work for humanity, the Indians included. Have sent your telegram to the president, who is at Boston to-day.

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

According to the act of congress under which the agreement was made, the unrelinquished portions of the Sioux reservation is divided into six reservation, as follows: Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, and Rosebud, so separated that a large portion of the relinquished part of the reservation divides them into sets of two; one set being on the northern end of the reserbeing on the northern end of the reservation, another on the eastern, and the third on the southern. The land thrown

open to settlement will aggregate about 11,000,000 acres, and is to be disposed of by the United States

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS ONLY at the following rates, \$1.25 per acre for all lands taken within the first three years after the act takes effect: 75 cents per acre for all lands disposed of within years after the act takes effect: 75 cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the succeeding two years, and 50 cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of. All lands still open to settlement under the agreement at the end of ten years from the taking effect of the act shall be accepted by the United States at 50 cause per agree the United States at 50 cents per acre, which amount shall be added to and credited to the Indians as part of their permanent fund. The act provides for furnishing the necessary seed to the Indians for two years, for which adequate appropriafor which adequate appropria-tion is made. In addition thereto there is to be set apart the sum of \$3,000,000, which is to be deposited in the United States treasury to the credit of the Sioux nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which at 5 per cent per annum, is to be appropriated under the direction of the secretary of the in-terior to the use of the Indians. After the government has been reimbursed for the money expended for the Indians under the provisions of the act, the sec-retary of the interior may in his discre-tion expend in addition, to the interest tion expend in addition to the interes of the permanent fund, not to exceed 10 per cent per annum of the principal of the fund in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural implements, grains, etc., necessary to assist the Indians in agricultural pursuits. At the end of fifty years the fund is to be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization and self-support among the Indians or otherwise distributed among

THE NEW RESERVATIONS include the land in the vicinity of the agencies where the Indians are now living. The land to be thrown open to settlement is not occupied at present by the Indians. The number of Indians on the reservation is 22,567. The act provides that the agreement as now entered into must be submitted to con-gress at its next session for ratification. In the event that the agreement is approved and any further legislation is enacted the secretary of the interior will proceed to carry into effect the provi-sions of the law. A. T. Lea, an agent of the interior department, is now in Dakota and has been ordered to proceed to take a census of the Indians with a view to ascertaining how many of them are able to support themselves, and in their physical capacity to work the land owned or occupied by them, either individually or collectively, the value of the land, its nearness to market, its general productiveness, and such other facts and circumstances as will assist con-gress in determining how many of the

Indians are capable of self-support.

GROFF MAY BE NAMED. A New Candidate for the Land Office Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- A new candi date for the commissionership of the general land offics has appeared in Washington this week. He is Judge Groff, of Nebraska, and his name has been mentioned recently in connection with a possible appointment on the Inter-state Commerce commission. Judge Groff came here at the request of Senator Paddock and had an interview with the President before his departure for Bar Harbor. Since that time he has had a long interview with Secretary Vohle who is much pleased. secretary Noble, who is much pleased with his appearance. Secretary Noble and the president had a long discussion on Friday last of the claims of Acting Commissioner Stone and ex-Representative John Thomas, of Illinois, who are candidates for the office of commissioner stone and the commissioner stone and the commissioner stone and the commissioner stone and the commissioner stone of the commissioner stone and the commissi andidates for the office of commis candidates for the confect of commis-sioner, but they came to no understand-ing. Secretary Noble is very anxious to fill the vacancy in the land office, and it is possible Judge Groff's appointment will be agreed upon as a compromise.

SOME FACTS ABOUT SWINE. Experts Discuss Hog Cholera and Other Ailments of Porkers.

Washington, Aug. 7.—In December. 1888, Commissioner of Agriculture sion for the investigation of epidemic or rather epizootic diseasas of swine. The commission has just completed its report to Secretary Rusk. After reciting the plan of investigation pursued by the commission, they presented as the sum of their labors the following

First-It is of the opinion of the commis sion that there are at least two widespread epidemic diseases of hogs in this country which are caused by different micro-organ-isms, but which have a clinical history and isms, but which have a clinical history and pathological lesson more or less similar and very difficult to distinguish without the aid of the microscope, and resort to bacteriological methods. One of these epidemic diseases: One that is called by the bureau of animal industry "swine plague" appears to be far less prevalent than the other, which has been named "hog cholera." The commission are further of the opinion that "hog cholera" is caused by the specific action of a certain distinct microbe named by them the "hog cholera," different from other microbes described as present in swine diseases. The commission are also of opinion, although to a less positive degree, that the epidemic disease called by the bureau authorities "swine plague" has as its specific cause a certain microbe possessing characteristics which distinguish it from the

The discovery of the diseases and of the microbes to which they are due must be considered original on the pay of the bureau of animal industry, at least as far as work in the United States is concerned. In the opinion of the commission, the epidemic disease of

swine investigated by Drs. Billings and others, in Nebraska, however seemingly different in the published descriptions, is identical in its clinical features, pathological lessons and specific cause, with this "hog cholera," and, furthermore, that the pathogenic microbe which is the specific cause of this disease is identical in both instances. It is the opinion of the commission that the microbe which Dr. Detmers at present regards as the specific cause of "hog cholera" is probably the same microbe which is considered by the bureau authorities as the specific cause of hog cholera. From their observation of the methods of bacteriological research pursued by Dr. Billings in Nebraska, the commission are of the opinion that it was difficult, if not impossible, for that distinguished investigator, by his usual methods, to discover and isolate a germ associated with "the hog cholera germ," in the tissue of the body of the plg, therefore the failure of Dr. Billings in his researches to find the so-called "swine plague" germ in the tissues of the spleen (the organ from which he most invariably made his cultures) cannot be regarded as incontestable proof that the "swine plague" germ had no existence in the afflicted hogs which have failen under his "swine plague" germ had no existence in the afflicted hogs which have fallen under his observation, and affords no evidence that this last-named disease does not occur in Nebraska. The commission regards its experiments concerning immunity as inconclusive and

sive and

yet it seems to be evident that there is a certain degree of protection against artificial acquisition of hog cholera possessed by the Nebraska pigs which had been inoculated and which had recovered from the natural disease, the latter appearing to be slightly less protected than the former. It is a well known fact brought to light by recent investigations concerning the nature of infectious diseases, that immunity or protection from a second attack, whether artificial or natural. is not absolute, but only that immunity or protection from a second attack, whether artificial or natural. is not absolute, but only relative in degree. It is the opinion or the commission that disinfection as a general practical means of preventing the enormous annual losses frou diseases of swine in this country cannot be made effective under the conditions which exist in the West and other regions where hog raising is extensive. As far as our present knowledge extends, treatment of existing cases is futile. There remain, therefore, to be considered but two alternative means of prevention, quarantine and extermination of infected hogs with their surroundings, or, on the other hand, some form of preventive inoculation. Some of the tests in Nebraska, under the direction of Dr. Billings, certainly give promise of great possibilities in this direction. It is the opinion of the commission. however, that an attempt to produce immunity from hog cholera artificially by living germs of the disease, either through the stomach or through hypodermic inoculation, is very objectionable and involves a serious risk of more widely extending the disease and increasing rather than diminishing the enormous losses therefrom. For every hog thus treated becomes for a time, at least, a center of infection from which an epidemic may directly or indirectly spread widely. Furthermore, the use of the living germ seems, at least in many instances, to permanently stunt the growth of the pig. SHE WAS NOT PAROLED.

Report of the Black Diamond Seizure Received at the Capital. Washington, Aug. 7 .- The report of Capt. Shepard, commanding the revenue steamer Rush, in regard to the seizure of the British sealer Black Diamond, which was mailed at San Francisco, has been received at the treasury department. Acting Secretary Batchellor re-fused positively to give it to the press, but admits that it confirms substantially the newspaper reports concerning the seizure. It contains no reference whatever to the escape of the vessel for the reason that that had not occurred when it was written. Neither does it give any explanation with regard to the smallness of the crew placed in charge of the prize, but the report is said to in dicate that the vessel was not paroled but was subject only to the control of the prize crew. Acting Secretary Bachellor said that as the question seems to have assumed political importance he preferred to do nothing whatever in the matter until consulta-tion with Secretary Windom on his re-

turn to the city. THE OWNER IN HIGH FEATHER.
VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 7.—Albert
Frank, the owner of the Black Diamond, arrived from San Francisco yesterday. He was not much surprised to find his schooner riding at anchor in the harbor. He and all other sealing owners had given their captains orders to resist seizure to the utmost. In case of seiz-ure and a prize crew being put aboard, the captains were, if possible, to bring their vessels, prize crew and all, to Victoria. Collector of Customs Hawley has Lieut. Hawley's letter of instruction to the marine, John Hawkins, who was put in charge of the Black Diamond, and this, with full information below to the possible of the properties of the possible formation, he has forwarded to the min ister of customs at Ottawa. He and Vice Consul Marvin both say they know of no action being taken by either government. Hawkins, the prize crew, sails for Sitka on the mail steamer An-con on Friday to rejoin the Rush. He has enjoyed his visit, though he was the subject of considerable chaff. It was proposed by some to arrest and prose cute him for piracy, but this foolist idea was scouted by cooler heads. Other schooners of the Victoria fleet are expected to arrive any moment and

CRAWFORD MADE A CORNER He Did Not Receive the Creeks Cash Which Was Paid to His

they will bring important news.

Agents. WASHINGTON., Aug. 7.—Special In dian Agent Gardner, who had been delegated to examine into the matter of the Creek-Oklahoma cession of 1889, has made his report to the Indian office. He finds that the delegates who made the agreement or negotiation were appointed by the principal chief and confirmed by the Creek national council. These delegates, Pleasant Potter, D. M. Hodge and Espar-He-Cher, made a contract with one Samuel J. Crawford, an attorney at law, to assist them professionally in making the agreement and looking after the best interests of the Creek nation generally. The compensation to be paid Crawford was 10 per cent of the net proceeds of moneys received from the agreement. This contract was approved by the Creek national council, proved by the Creek national council, but was not approved by the commissioner of Indian affairs and the secretary of the interior. The report says that it will appear that Crawford, in conversation with the three delegates, said to them: "There is no use of presenting this contract to the secretary of the interior (Vilas), for he will not approve it." However, the report says in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the agreement, ratified by congress, these three delegates drew on requisition from the United States treasurer \$42,198 and paid it to Logan H. Roots, president of a bank at Little H. Roots, president of a bank at Little Rock, Ark., the same being in full pay-ment for a certain note of \$84,396. The delegates also drew on a requisition from the treasurer \$228,085, said to be the 10 per cent net proceeds of the Creek-Oklahoma cession of 1889, and paid it to Samuel J. Crawford. The report continues

port continues

Attention is respectfully and particularly invited to the affidavit of Pleasant Porter, Exhibit No. 21, wherein he states that he paid out this sum of \$228,085, the same money he received from the United States treasury, not to Samuel J. Crawford in person, but to other persons whom Samuel J. Crawford verbally instructed him to pay, as had been mutually understood and agreed upon by the said Samuel J. Crawford and Porter, the names of the parties to whom a portion or portions of this money, \$228,085 was paid, was not furnished me, as he (P. Porter) declined to furnish them."

Mr. Gardner says that this contract

(P. Porter) declined to furnish them."

Mr. Gardner says that this contract not having been approved by the proper officers of the interior department, as required by law, and coupled with the fact that the money was not paid to S. J. Crawford, but by his verbal order or request was paid to others, appears to be such an infraction of the law as to justify and warrant the delaw as to justify and warrant the department in turning the matter over to tion as the facts seem to warrant.

Against Electrocution. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 7 .- The national electric light convention to-day adopted a memorial to Gov. Hill, asking him to use his influence for the repeal of the law for execution by electricity. A number of speeches were made against electrical execution.

He is Not Dick Tate. Scottboro, Ala., Aug. 7.-The prisoner here in jail is not ex-treasurer Tate, of Kentucky.

IT SUITS THE PEOPLE.

Success of the Plan for the Location of State Institutions.

Bismarck Is Good Enough for the Capital of North Dakota.

Montanans Filibuster Over the Capital Question and Make No Headway.

Safeguards Thrown Around Washington's Constitution by the Convention.

BISMARCK, Dak., Aug. 7.-At last vening's session the convention did not consider the report of the committee on public institutions as was expected. The question of railroad taxation was discussed, the section providing that railroads shall be taxed at not less than three thousand, nor more than seven thousand dollars per mile, being the chief point of debate. The advocates of the gross earnings system made a he roic effort to strike out the entire section and to substitute therefor a provision for the continuance of the gross earnings tax, but they were defeated in committee of the whole, and the plan per mile was adopted. At this afternoon's session the only business considered was the report of the committee on public institutions, locating the capita permanently at Bismarck, the state university and the school of mines at Grand Forks, the agricultural college at Fargo, the normal schools at Valley City and Mayville, the deaf and dumb asylum at Devil's Lake, reform school asylum at Devil's Lake, retorm sensor, at Mandan, hospital for insane and in-stitution for feeble minded at Pembina, soldiers' home at Lisbon, industrial school at Ellendale, school of forestry in Ward. McHenry. Bottineau or Poin Ward, McHenry, Bottineau or Polette county and scientific school at Wahpeton. There was an effort made by a few in the convention to defeat the motion to adopt the majority report, Bartlett, of Griggs, offering as an amendment that the question be sub-

mitted to a as a separate proposition. This amendment was supported in speeches by Purcell, of Richland, Bell, of Walsh, Turner, of Bottineau, Johnson, of La-Turner, of Bottineau, Johnson, of Lakota, and several, but was defeated and the article locating the institutions permanently was adopted by a vote of forty-four to thirty. Johnson, of Lakota, moved as an amendment that the capital be located at Jamestown, in the hope that the Jamestown delegates would have the majority, but this was near hope that the Jamestown delegates would have the majority, but this was no surprise as it was known the motion would be made in the hope of breaking the majority and thus defeat the plan with the hope of ultimately giving the capital to the Red River Valley. The Jamestown delegates could not be caught and exposing the insecurity of the motion they stood by the report of the committee. Now that this inquisition has been disposed of, the business of the convention will proceed, and it of the convention will proceed, and it is predicted that the convention will adjourn within a week. Congratulatory legrams over the success of the plan for the permanent location of the insti-tutions are pouring in from all sections tutions are pouring in from all sections of North Dakota, and everybody is

LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL. The Question That Is Bothering

Montana Constitution - Fram-HELENA, Mont., Aug. 7 .- The convention to-day took up the question of the temporary location of the capital under special orders. The galleries and tions were made to strike out the claus locating the capital, which failed completely. Speechmaking then began in earnest. The forenoon was devoted to antagonizing Helena. The afternoon was occupied with voting for various cities in committee of the whole. Butte was defeated by a vote of 28 to 37. Ana-conda was also defeated. Bozeman received a vote of 36 yeas and 27 nays. The section was then amended to read "at Bozeman," and the committee rose and recommended its adoption. Amendments were made naming every town in Montana, and a recess was had until 8

o'clock.

TO PREVENT TINKERING. Washingtonians Throw Safeguards Around the Constitu-

OLYMPIA. W. T., Aug. 7.—The convention this morning passed the article providing that all amendments to the constitution must be adopted by two-thirds of the legislature and a majority of the people of the state to become a law. An allday debate took place over the exempting church property from taxa-tion, and the matter was finally left to the legislature. The commit-tee on education reported that the entire revenue of the school fund shall be applied to the fund shall be applied to the support of the schools. Those funds to consist of appropriations and donations by the state or private individuals; of the proceeds of estates reverting to the state by escheat or forfeiture. The proceeds of all property granted for no specified purpose; of funds accumulated in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, or for the disbursement of which provision has been made; of more no provision has been made; of money received from the sale of school lands, and of 5 per cent of the proceeds of the and of 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the state which shall be sold as provided in section thirteen of the enabling act, after the state is admitted. Sectarianism of any kind, or sectarian appropriations are absolutely forbidden. All loses to the school fund by detalcation of any public official are to constitute a debt against the state drawing for our in against the state, drawing 6 per cent interest, and not to be included in the limit to the state debt.

ONLY GOOD MEN WANTED. Indian Traders Must Be Men of

Integrity. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.-To correct any abuse that may have crept into the operations of Indian traders the commisioner of Indian affairs has issued the following instructions to special agents for their direction while inspecting Indian agencies:

following instructions to special agents for their direction while inspecting Indian agencies:

Sir: Hereafter when inspecting Indian agencies, you will please give special attention to the subject of Indian traderships. You will carefully ascertain and report as to the general reputation of such trader for honesty, fair dealing with the Indians and good infuence among them. You will also report specifically as to the quality and sufficiency of the stock of goods kept by the trader, whether he deals in articles whose sale is injurious to the Indians; whether the prices charged are reasonable: whether the schedule of prices are displayed so that the Indians can be well informed thereof; whether the trader sells intoxicating liquors under any disguise or arms or fixed ammunition, or trades with the Indians for goods furnished them by the government or any way violates the letter or spirit of the law; whether his store is kept open on Sunday; whether his store is kept open on Sunday; whether it is used as a resort for loafers; whether gambling, demoralizing dances or any other practice or amusements burtful to the Indians are allowed upon the premises; and in general, whether the trader and his employes are sober, respectable people, whose conduct and example among the Indians will tend to elevate the Indians morally instead of the reverse. Enclosed please find copy of the laws and regulations relating to trade with Indian tribes published by this office, from which you will see what the office expects from an Indian trader, and be able to judge and report to what extent, if any, a trader fails to meet the requirements. Respectfully,