HOT SPRINGS STAR

HOT SPRINGS, : DAKOTA.

THE NORTHWEST.

NEBRASKA.

Arlington wants a creamery.

The amount paid to fire insurance companies for protection by Fremont property holders during the last ten years, amounts to about $120,000.

A petition has been presented the Fremont board of education recommending that the recess be abolished. It is thought the plan will be adopted January 1.

The ladies of Fremont gave a grand charity ball at the opera house in that place Wednesday evening. About $300 was realized to distribute among the poor.

According to the late census South Omaha is entitled to be a city of the second class and as soon as the necessary papers are arranged a charter will be granted.

Over 2,000 acres of land has already been leased at Homer over the coal boom there. The product of the mine is developing better than was at first anticipated.

Two stations have recently been opened on the Burlington line—Archer, twenty-eight miles west of Aurora, and Ord, twenty-five miles west of Greely Center.

A valuable find of coal has been discovered east of Homer, in Dakota county. The vein is said to be four feet thick, and active operations to mine are to commence at once.

The K. of P. are endeavoring to organize a lodge at Meade.

Broken Bow has been made a railroad division station.

Norfolk is paying from 25 to 32 cents and upwards for corn.

A new K. of P. lodge has recently been established at Blair.

A $260,000 real estate transfer took place in Omaha Saturday.

A telephone line between Beatrice and Fairbury is being erected.

Nebraska City will invest $6,000 in a natural gas prospect hole.

The Ainsworth opera house has been fitted up for church services.

Wm. Duffey, who stole a watch at Fremont was caught at Lincoln.

Fremont capitalists will back a canning factory with a bonus of $3,000.

A new postoffice called Wanahta has been established in Dawes county.

The Perkins county republicans met at Madrid Saturday and organized.

Internal revenue collections at the Omaha office amounted to $3,000.71.

IOWA

Muscatine has just incorporated a company for the construction of a wagon bridge across the river at that point.

The Muscatine Daily Morning News, having Republican proclivities, made its first appearance Saturday morning.

Miss May Halliday, of Keokuk, had her eye severely burned while using an iron to curl her hair Thursday morning.

Charles Cummings, a floating bagnio keeper at Savanna, has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and fined $75.

J. J. Donnahue, who has been on trial for two weeks at Atlantic, was Monday morning found guilty of manslaughter.

James Casey was killed near Emmetsburg last week by being thrown from a cutter and a corn sheller falling upon him.

"Stormy" Jordan, of Ottumwa, the most persistent opponent of prohibition, has filed his intention to submit to the law.

A number of farmers in Cherokee county propose to organize a grain shipping association and dispense with middlemen.

Linn county's senator marketed five hogs Saturday which weighed 500 pounds apiece and which brought him an even $700.

Cedar Rapids people are looking forward to entertaining 700 teachers during the meeting of the state association in the holidays.

Nathan Sanders, aged eighty-eight, died Sunday morning, and his wife, aged eighty-four, followed him Tuesday morning, both dying of old age, at Grinnell. The aged couple were pioneers there and widely respected.

A family in Davenport, which is afflicted with diphtheria, has been relying entirely upon the faith cure, and it was not known of the presence of diphtheria in their household until application was made to the authorities for a burial permit.

A small boy possessing more than the average presence of mind, fell with one leg through a railroad culvert at Davenport Tuesday evening, and seeing a train approaching him, laid flat on the ties, thus allowing it to pass over him without injury.

The district court calendar, giving the times of holding court in the various counties of the state for the two years to come, has just been issued by the secretary of state.

DAKOTA.

Flandreau citizens have raised a bonus to induce the Duluth railroad to build to that place.

The governor of the territory in his last report places the population at 600,000 people.

In Deadwood there are three men whose height, united, is just thirteen feet three inches.

Sioux Falls has expended nearly $13,000 for street improvements during the past seven months.

Cass county runs behind its tax receipts $10,000 per annum, but on account of returning $36,000 illegally collected railroad taxes and losing $20,000 saloon license, there will be a deficit of $56,000 for the current year.

The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader thinks the city council should dedicate one hill in that place to the use of coasters and not deprive the youths of all their sport.

Legal proceedings have been commenced to enjoin the collection of the excess taxes on property in Bridgewater, the valuation of which the town raised on the books of the assessor.

A vein of coal sixteen feet thick has been found at Whitewood, twelve feet below the surface, and seventy feet below another vein more than three times as thick. The coal is said to be as good as any in the country.

Five men, aggregating a weight of 1,927 pounds, were weighed at Rapid City on Sunday.

MINNESOTA.

A stock company has been formed with a capital stock of $10,000, at St. Lawrence, for the building of a large three story brick block next spring.

Duluth has contracted for an electric light.

Minnesota gets two senate committee chairmanships.

A young men's investment association has been formed at Mankato.

W. L. Sargeant, an old resident of Crookston, attempted suicide last week.

The next hanging in Minnesota occurs at Fergus Falls some time in February.

Not a single arrest was reported at the police headquarters in Minneapolis Sunday.

Nearly $100,000 in improvements have been made at Gladstone during the past year.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Petitions to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; to allow a bounty of $8 per month to all men who served in the war; to enact marriage and divorce laws that shall be uniform in their operation.

Bills to divide the Sioux reservation in Dakota; for the admission of Washington Territory into the Union; repealing the timber culture and pre-emption laws; for the free coinage of silver; to provide ordnance for sea coast defenses; to regulate immigration; and for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill for the retirement of legal tender and national bank notes of small denominations and the issue of coin certificates in lieu thereof.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to extend the advantages of the eight-hour system to letter carriers.

Mr. Edmunds offered a bill to provide for a postal telegraph.

Mr. Vance offered a bill to so amend the civil service that the commission shall have no power to make any rule or regulation excluding any applicant for examination and appointment by reason of age, nor for erasing any one from list of eligible because of time limitation. At the request of any appointing officer of the government the commission shall send to him the names of all who have been examined and found competent, from which to make selection.

A bill was introduced to authorize the surplus to be appropriated to the payment of the public debt.

A bill to grant a service pension to every soldier and sailor disabled and to pension dependent relatives of deceased soldiers; also for the division of the state of Dakota and the organization of the territory of Lincoln.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to quiet the title to the Des Moines river lands.

Mr. Turple introduced a bill for the admission of Washington and Dakota territories.

Mr. Vest introduced a bill to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. F. P. Blair.

Mr. Reagan introduced a bill to amend the interstate commerce act, to bring express Pullman and sleeping cars and cars owned by private citizens within its operation; also that competition between water and rail lines shall not be held to create dissimilar circumstances and conditions.

Mr. Farwell introduced a bill to repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco and import duties on sugar and tobacco, and to pay a bounty of one and 42-100 of a cent to the producers of raw sugar; also a bill to repeal the tax on oleomargarine.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa, offered a bill to erect a public building at Sioux City and at Fort Dodge.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution to direct the committee on postal affairs to inquire as to the advisability of reducing postage on letters not exceeding one ounce in weight to one cent.

A resolution was passed to inquire as to the advisability of establishing a postal telegraph.

The senate adjourned after an executive session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—After the presentation of a large number of petitions, Mr. Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported back the senate bill to credit and pay to the several states and territories, and to the District of Columbia, all moneys collected under the direct tax act of the 5th of August, 1861. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Ingalls introduced bills to remove the limitation in the payment of arrears of pensions, and granting arrears in certain cases to those pensioned by special acts of congress.

Other bills were introduced, among them the following:

By Mr. Sherman—For the preservation of woods and forests adjacent to the sources of navigable rivers and their affluents.

By Mr. Hoar—Constitutional amendment for the extension of the congressional term till the last Tuesday in April.

By Mr. Cullom—To amend the inter-state commerce act; also to establish and operate a United States postal telegraph; also to equalize rates of pensions in certain cases; also to extend the pension laws to steamboatmen and others acting under orders of United States officers.

By Mr. James (Arkansas)—Opening the great Sioux reservation in Dakota territory to settlement.

By Mr. Wilson, of Iowa—To authorize the postmaster general to lease premises for the use of first, second and third class postoffices. Also to provide that no third-class postoffice shall be relegated to the fourth-class whose gross annual receipts amount to $1,900, or whose box rents and commissions bring the postmaster's salary up to $1,000 per annum.

Mr. Dolph called up the bill introduced by him yesterday to provide for fortifications and other seacoast defenses. It was referred to the committee on coast line defenses.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill taxing manufacturers and dealers in adulterated lard, and requiring it to be stamped.

Mr. Cullom's bill to authorize a rate of pensions, fixes the pension for loss of sight, or disability requiring regular attendence at $72 per month.

The senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The committee on privileges and elections presented their report and resolutions in the West Virginia case, declaring that Charles J. Faulkner had been duly elected senator, and is entitled to a seat in the senate. The resolution was agreed to viva voce, and the oath of office was thereupon administered to Mr. Faulkner. Mr. Hoar then moved that Mr. Faulkner be assigned to the committees on claims of the District of Columbia, mines and mining, and pensions, which was acquiesced in.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

To incorporate the Washington Suburban Railroad company of the District of Columbia.

To protect the interests of purchasers of patented articles by making valid the defense against actions for infringement that the article was bought for use or consumption, and not for sale, and in good faith and in the usual course of trade, and providing that all patents shall be subjected to purchase by the government for general use at a reasonable valuation. Mr. Platt moved that the last bill be referred to the committee on patents, which heretofore has had the question under consideration, and not to the judiciary committee, as proposed by its author. After some debate a vote was taken, and the motion to refer to the committee on patents was carried.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution authorizing the select committee on Indian traders, authorized June 3, 1886, to continue its investigation. Referred.

The senate then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Morrill to regulate immigration and was addressed by that senator in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's speech the bill was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, at 2:40 the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. In about ten minutes the doors were reopended and the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Among the papers laid before the senate was a communication from the Italian residents of Washington, proposing to present to the United States a marble bust of Garibaldi. Referred to the committee on library.

The following bills were introduced by Mr. Call and referred to the committee on interstate commerce:

To prohibit United States judges and courts from authorizing the borrowing of money by the receivers of railroads and other corporations beyond the amount of their annual net income.

To prohibit the appointment of such receivers without evidence of the financial condition of the company.

The resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Plumb, to have investigated the patent issued to Magnus Swenson last October, in connection with the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, was taken up and after some debate adopted. The point is that Swenson was employed by the agricultural department while making experiments out of which the patent resulted. The attorney-general is directed to investigate the patent, and, if invalid and if suit can be maintained in the name of the United States, to commence such suit promptly to have the patent cancelled, or its use by Swenson, or others claiming under him, perpetually enjoined.

After the introduction of a number of bills the senate took up the bill introduced by Mr. Stewart last Monday, to provide for the issue of coin certificates to circulate as money, and was addressed by that senator in support of the bill, which was referred to the committee on finances.

The senate then went into executive session and adjourned soon after until Monday.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A large number of executive communications were laid before the house by the speaker, and appropriately referred, and then at 12:10 a recess was taken until 1 o'clock.

After recess, the speaker having called Mr. Mills, of Texas, to the chair, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring that the following named gentlemen shall constitute the committee on elections: Messrs. Crisp, chairman, O'Ferrall, Outhwaite, Barry, Maish, Heard, Johnson, North Carolina; O'Neill, Indiana; Moore, Rowell, Houk, Cooper, Lyman, Johnson, Indiana, and Lodge. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The speaker then resumed the chair and directed all papers in the various contested election cases to be referred to the committee just elected.

The house then adjourned until Friday.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

A BILL TO EXPEL ANARCHISTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Apropos of the anarchist agitation, Congressman Adams, of Illinois, has formulated a bill, which he thus explains in an interview:

The bill provides that any alien attempting to overthrow the laws of the United States, or incite to domestic violence by advising murder or unlawful destruction of life or property shall be removed from the United States. I drafted a bill providing that the president should order any alien committing such act to leave the country, and that any alien refusing to obey should be punished by trial in the United States court. A bill was so prepared by gentlemen with whom I consulted, and the result is substantially the bill that I have now presented. I have since added a clause punishing those who have been expelled if they return to this country. The bill does not propose to confer upon the president any new power, for he already has the power to expel any alien from the country if he thinks it is the public interest to do so. He can even arrest a person accused of crime committed in another country and surrender him to his former country without any extradition treaty. The president will not be called upon to act until he has himself investigated and become satisfied that the proper occasion exists for the exercise of this power.

REVENUE CUSTOMS.

The plan devised by Assistant Secretary Maynard, of the treasury department, and approved by Secretary Fairchild, for the reduction of the expenses of collecting custom revenues, will be put into effect on January 1, next. In speaking of the subject to-day, Judge Maynard said:

There are now 139 collection districts in the United States. In sixty-four of these the revenues are much less than the expenses. For instance, there are forty-four districts in which the total collections do not exceed $5,000 while the expenditures aggregate $97,000. In the other twenty non self-supporting districts the collections are less than $25,000 and the expenditures amount to $52,000. The expenditures of these offices will be reduced by $115,085 a year, principally by dismissals, and also by reductions of salaries in several instances. Orders for these changes, to take effect with the beginning of the new year, have already been issued.

RELIEF FOR PAYMASTER BASH.

Bills have been introduced in both the senate and house for the relief of United States Paymaster Bash, of the army, who was robbed of $7,300 in government funds about a year ago, while at Fort McKinney, Wyoming. After strenuous efforts, carried out during the summer, the robber, one Charles Parker, was captured, and is now serving a term in the Wyoming penitentiary. A peculiar feature of the case was that he was waylaid and robbed of the money which he himself had stolen by two frontier desperadoes, who represented themselves as United States marshals, so that, although the original criminal was captured, none of the funds were recovered. Maj. Bash is now off duty awaiting orders from the war department.

FOR LAND FRAUDS.

The acting commissioner of the general land office has been notified that the United States grand jury at Prescott, Arizona, has indicted John L. Cambridge and Dr. Oscar Lincoln, citizens of Prescott, for perjury and subornation of perjury in making and procuring illegal entries of public lands.

REVOKED.

Mr. Denby, the American minister to China, has written a letter to Secretary Bayard, saying that whatever concessions have been made to the Barker-Mitkiewicz syndicate have since been revoked by the Chinese government.

—Ten years ago the governor of Michigan pardoned David Foster, a life convict, and the old man seemed overjoyed at his release. Recently, however, he returned to the penitentiary with a request that he be allowed to pass the remainder of his days there.

—Sir John Lubbock, in his lecture on "Savages," says that the negroes never kissed until they were taught by the white people.

—"President of the Council of the United States," is the title given by the Court Journal to Mr. Bayard, Secretary of state.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Standing Committees of the Senate Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Republican senators were assembled for less than an hour this morning. The list of assignments to committees was laid before the body by the caucus committee. One or two minor changes were agreed upon in the caucus, and the list was approved.

The following is the list of the Republican membership of the senate committees arranged by the caucus to-day:

Agriculture and Forestry—Messrs. Palmer Blair, Plumb, Sabin, Paddock.

Appropriations—Messrs. Allison, Dawes Plumb, Hale, Farwell.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Jones, of Nevada, Paddock.

Census—Messrs. Hale, Morrill, Wilson, of Iowa, Stockbridge, Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Ingalls, Spooner, Chace, Riddleberger, Farwell.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Blair, Bowen, Palmer, Sawyer, Wilson.

Engrossed Bills—Democratic chairman, Mr. Allison.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Bowen, Sabin.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Messrs. Chace, Dawes, Manderson, Stanford, Stewart.

Claims—Messrs. Spooner, Hoar, Mitchell, Stewart, Quay.

Coast Defenses—Messrs. Dolph, Cameron, Hawley, Hiscock.

Commerce—Messrs. Frye, Jones, of Nevada, Dolph, Cameron, Sawyer, Cullom, Palmer.

Epidemic Diseases—Democratic Chairman, Messrs. Stanford, Chandler, Stockbridge.

To Examine Civil Service—Messrs. Quay, Aldrich, Allison.

Expenditures of Public Money—Messrs. Farwell, Plumb, Platt, Sherman, Frye.

Finance—Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Jones, of Nevada; Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock.

Fisheries—Messrs. Stockbridge, Dawes, Stanford.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sherman, Edmunds, Frye, Evarts, Dolph.

Improvement of Mississippi River—Messrs. Paddock, Chandler, Farwell, Hawley.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Dawes, Bowen, Sabin, Platt, Stockbridge.

Judiciary—Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls, Hoar, Wilson, Evarts.

Library—Messrs. Evarts and Hoar.

Manufactures—Messrs. Riddleberger, Sabin, Quay.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Hawley, Cameron, Manderson, Stewart, Davis.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Stewart, Jones, of Nevada; Mitchell, Teller.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cameron, Hale, Riddleberger, Stanford, Chandler.

Patents—Messrs. Teller, Chace, Platt Hiscock.

Pensions—Messrs. Davis, Blair, Sawyer, Paddock, Quay.

Postoffices and Postroads—Messrs. Sawyer, Chace, Bowen, Mitchell, Quay.

Printing—Messrs. Manderson and Hawley.

Private Land Claims—Democratic chairman, Messrs. Edmunds and Stewart.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Hoar, Frye, Teller, Evarts, Spooner.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Stanford, Morrill, Spencer, Quay.

Public Lands—Messrs. Plumb, Blair, Dolph, Teller, Paddock.

Railroads—Messrs. Sabin, Sawyer, Hawley, Mitchell, Chandler, Stockbridge.

Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa; Hale, Teller.

Revolutionary Claims—Democratic chairman, Messrs. Chace, Morrill.

Rules—Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, Ingalls.

Territories—Messrs. Platt, Cullom, Manderson, Stewart, Davis.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Messrs. Mitchell, Plumb, Cullom, Dawes, Aldrich.

To Investigate the Condition of the Potomac Front—Democratic chairman, Messrs. Manderson, Riddleberger, Spooner.

Nicaragua Claims—Democratic chairman, Messrs. Hoar, Cameron.

Woman Suffrage—Democratic chairman, Messrs. Blair, Palmer, Chace, Bowen.

Additional Accommodations to the Library—Democratic chairman, Messrs. Morrill, Chandler.

Centennial of the Constitution and Discovery of America—Messrs. Hiscock, Sherman, Hoar.

Indian Traders—Messrs. Chandler, Platt, Cullom.

The special committee on inter-state commerce has been made a standing committee, and its membership increased. The Republican members are as follow: Messrs. Cullom Platt, Blair, Wilson, Hiscock. Senator Hawley, who relinquishes the chairmanship of the civil service committee and takes that of the committee on military affairs, will be a member of the former and his name will probably be substituted for that of Stewart, with the assent of the latter.

AFTER BOOTY.

Road Agents Stop a Train on the St. Louis and Texas Railroad.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 11.—Information has been received here that the north-bound train on the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas road was stopped last night near Texarkana by three masked men. They took everything of value from the express car and relieved all the passengers of money and valuables. The postal clerk in the mail car fired several shots at them with a rifle and a volley was returned. No harm was done. The robbers did not molest the mail. Gov. Hughes and the railroad officials have offered rewards for the apprehension of the men.

So far the robbers have escaped, although their capture is hourly expected. Late to night officers were pursuing them with blood hounds and scouring the country in every direction. Later developments show that no attempt was made to rob the passenger coaches.

General Washington News.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec 13.—Senator Farewell's bill to regulate immigration provides that the immigration of convicts, paupers, idiots, and insane persons from any foreign country is prohibited, and any immigrant, before being permitted to land, shall exhibit to the proper officials suitable certificates from the United States consul for the port of clearance stating that the emigrant comes under the provisions of the statute, and if possessed of sufficient means to support him six months. If any such immigrant shall be the head of a family, the certificate shall state, besides the above facts, the number, age and relationship of the members of said family, and that he has means to support them six months. All persons not exhibiting such certificates shall be returned to the country whence they come. The master of any vessel who shall accept any immigrants as passengers, or attempt to land any immigrant who has not first procured the certificate provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 for each person found without such certificate, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

DAKOTA.

Delegate Gifford Will Introduce a Bill For The Admission of North and South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Delegate Gifford, speaking of his probable work this winter, said:

I shall introduce a bill providing for enabling acts for both north and south Dakota, complete in every particular, at the first opportunity. I believe this to be my duty as delegate from Dakota. While north Dakota by the last vote expresses itself as being opposed to division, south Dakota on the other hand expresses itself as being decidedly in favor of the proposition. In view of this state of affairs it is impossible to do just what the people of both sections taken separately appear to wish. As the people of the whole territory appear to desire division, and as the north is certainly entitled to admission as a state and there can be no question about their desire for statehood, it becomes my duty to do whatever is in my power to secure an enabling act for north as well as south Dakota. While it is true the Democrats of the house may oppose this there is no reason why I should hesitate in the performance of an important duty. The claims of both Dakotas for statehood are perfectly just and complete in every particular. No one can or will question them who understands the facts. Then why not present our whole case for the admission of both sections as two states to congress and if met with refusal then appeal to the American people in 1888 and rely upon their sense of justice to grant our just right by the election of an administration and a majority in both houses of congress who are not opposed to helping territories of the union in their efforts for admission? I have had several conferences with Senator Davis regarding the Sioux reservation bill. This will be passed in both houses, and there seems to be less opposition to it than ever before. I shall also push a bill to secure two more judges in the territory, one in north and one in south Dakota. The bill will provide for the division of both the Second and the Fifth district.

STATE OF TRADE.

There was a decline of one cent on Tuesday the 13th in May wheat. The corn market held up better. Provisions showed a surprising strength at the close of the week.

The business operations of the country as a whole the past week, as reflected in the returns of the clearing house exchanges at the principal trade centers, show an increase of only 3.5 per cent. for the country outside of New York city. Including that center there was a decrease of 15.3 per cent., but the shrinkage at that point, it amounting to over 24 per cent., is due entirely to restricted stock speculation, and does not, therefore, count when measuring the volume of actual commercial transactions. Of the decreases made, only two come from the west, i. e. from Cincinnati and Galveston; all other western cities showing a healthy increase; St. Louis showing a gain of 8.9 per cent., Kansas City 6.9, and Chicago 8.6 per cent. New Orleans gained over 13 per cent., chiefly on account of the large sugar movement. At Cincinnati discounts hardened fully 1 per cent, and the same is also true at many of the far western money markets, but it is noticeable that the points reporting a stringency in loanable funds at this time have been doing the same thing during December for many years, and hence it is unusual, if not their natural condition at this season of the year, and means nothing at all as concerning the course of monetary events at other financial centers.

At New York the money market is working decidedly easier, and it is now thought that the January settlements will not materially change the situation; beside, the flow of currency to the south and west has not only ceased largely during the past week, but the tide has turned toward New York from many localities, which is calculated to swell deposits beyond what was thought at all likely a fortnight ago. Nevertheless, home commercial borrowers are still charging 6@7 per cent. on paper running ninety days to four months, but, on the other hand, western banks are offered money on rediscounts at 5 per cent, and collateral call buyers find all the money they want at 4@5 per cent. In Europe discount rates have eased off, and at London borrowers are supplied at 3@3½ per cent. At Paris the direct rate is 2¾ per cent. and at Berlin it is 2½ per cent. Our foreign exchange rates are now down to the gold importation point, but no movement has been reported, which, however, is due, most likely to the policy of the Bank of England, which is to prevent any further importations of gold to America by advancing its discount rate, and which it would on the first engagement for this country.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15

LIVE STOCK.		
Shipping steers	2 85	@ 5 00
Good to choice	2 25	@ 4 00
Inferior to good cows	1 85	@ 2 85
Stockers	2 10	@ 3 30
HOGS—Rough packing	4 80	@ 5 30
Packing and shipping	5 05	@ 5 5
Light	4 50	@ 5 10
Skips	3 10	@ 4 40
SHEEP—		
Natives	3 00	@ 5 00
Westerns	3 25	@ 4 15
Texans	2 50	@ 3 75
Lambs	4 50	@ 5 85
PROVISIONS.		
BUTTER—Creamery	24	@ 30
Good to choice dairy	22	@ 23
EGGS—Fresh	21	@ 22
FLOUR—Winter	3 20	@ 4 10
Spring	3 50	@ 4 50
Patents	4 50	@ 4 80
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	75½	@ 75¾
Corn, No. 2	47½	@ 48
Oats, No. 2	32½	@ 33½
Rye, No. 2	61½	@
Barley, No. 2	78	@ 79
FLAX—Good	1 25	@ 1 25½
PORK—Mess	14 65	@ 14 77
LARD—Steam	7 22½	@ 7 47½

ST. PAUL, Dec 15

CATTLE—		
Choice steers	2 25	@ 2 40
Butchers' good steers	2 10	@ 2 15
HOGS—		
Butchers' stock	4 90	@ 4 95
SHEEP—		
Choice	3 50	@ 3 85
FLOUR—		
Patents	4 25	@ 4 25
Best low grades	3 35	@ 3 60
GRAIN—		
Wheat, No. 2	70	@ 70½
Corn, No. 2		@ 46
Oats, No. 2	25½	@ 26½
Rye, No. 2		@ 48
Barley, No. 2	48	@ 52
FLAX—		
Good		@ 1 10

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.

CATTLE—		
Good to choice corn fed	4 50	@ 4 85
Common to medium	3 25	@ 4 20
Stockers and feeders	2 60	@ 3 60
Cows	1 25	@ 2 70

—Hypochondriac—I am feeling very blue this morning.

Doctor—What's the matter?

"Every time I feel my nose it hurts me."

"But you are not obliged to feel your nose."

"But how can I tell whether it hurts unless I feel it?"

Mrs. Blood—What was it you tasted—water?

THE ABERDEEN CONVENTION

Letter From Congressman Springer, of Illinois.

A option of a Memorial to Congress for Admission.

ABERDEEN, Dak, Dec. 16.—After the convention was called to order, the secretary read a letter from Congressman Wm. M. Springer. On the question of admission he says:

This is the first concerted movement on the part of the people of Dakota for single statehood which has come to my knowledge. Heretofore the organized efforts of your people have been in the direction of division of the territory into two parts while individuals in certain localities and newspapers in the territory have opposed such efforts. These contending factions among your own people have had the inevitable result of preventing any affirmative action whatever by congress. Some of your citizens entertain the idea that the question of division of the territory is a purely local one, concerning only the people of Dakota. The people of every state in the union are equally interested in this question. It is not more a question to be left to the people of the territory than would be the question of dividing the state of Florida. The average population of the states of the union is 1,400,000. Dakota does not claim to have a population exceeding 600,000, hence at present, on the ground of population, there is no well founded reason for her insisting upon the formation of two states out of her present territory, or for giving the people within her limits four senators, when Illinois, with 3,000,000, and New York with 5,000,000 people, have but two senators each. Those who are claiming for Dakota the right to divide, are claiming a greater power for the territory than any state in the union has under section 3, article 4, of the constitution. Those who are wedded to the idea of division may well postpone the realization of their hopes. I can assure them, from my knowledge of public sentiment here, that the division of Dakota at this time, and the erection of two states within her borders, is utterly impossible. I have earnestly desired and still desire the admission of Dakota as one state, but have opposed and will continue to oppose her dismemberment. I have faith in the future of Dakota. She is destined to take her place very soon in the galaxy of our states as one of the greatest and most prosperous in the union. I therefore bid you Godspeed in the work of the convention, and trust that its labors will result in the early admission of Dakota as a state in the union.

(Signed) WM. M. SPRINGER.

The following memorial was adopted:

To the Congress of the United States:

The people of Dakota, assembled in delegate convention, respectfully represent that they are desirous of the admission of the territory as a state into the federal union. We possess sufficient population to entitle us to representation in the house of representatives in case of admission. We earnestly petition the passage of an act authorizing the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to the end that the constitution so framed may be submitted to a vote of the people for

follows: Bennett and McCarthy, of the Black Hills; Pennington, of Yankton; McBride, of Davison; Shoafe, of Watertown; Johnson and McCoy, of Aberdeen; Purcell, of Walpeton; Jewell, of Bismarck; Kearns, of Jamestown; Greene, of Fargo; Wright and Van Epps, of Sioux Falls. Two from Grand Forks are to be added to the committee. George Rice will be elected chairman and ex-Gov. Pennington first vice president of the convention.

Several motions at 8 p. m. were made to adjourn, but the motion made by L. G. Johnson, that 10,000 copies of the memorial be printed and distributed for reading and signing by Dakota at large, was carried. On motion a committee of three was appointed for this purpose. The committee appointed is J. Q. A. Braden, Brown county; Editor Jewell, Burleigh county; Stoddard, Minnehaha county. A motion was made that competition be made between the different papers to publish this form. Jewell, of the Bismarck Tribune, made a motion that the list of the postoffice addresses of the executive committee be read. A motion to adjourn was then made and carried at 9:30 p. m. The grandest and most harmonious convention ever held in Dakota, was the verdict of all.

The delegates to Washington number fifteen and are as follows:

L. G. Johnson, at large, of Brown; M. L. McCormack, Grand Forks; W. E. Dodge, Fargo district; Hon. Granville E. Bennett, C. B. McCarthy, Pennington; Ex Gov. John L. Pennington, Yankton; Robert H. McBride Davidson; Anthony Garnett, Pembina; C. H. Winsor, Minnehaha; F. A. Gale, Lincoln; C. T. McCoy, Brown; J. A. Lee, Day; Col. Wm. Thompson, Burleigh; J. A. Frye, Stutsman.

The adjournment ended in good humor and every delegate leaves for home to-morrow in good humor.

A reduced rate of one and one-fifth fare has been granted to each delegate, and everything has been very satisfactory and harmonious throughout. Every delegate leaves Aberdeen with the impression that the statehood ball has been set rolling, and the end will result in admission as a whole. Every indication now points, in case of admission, to Aberdeen as the capital, being located in the central part of Dakota.

Great enthusiasm reigns in Aberdeen, the central city, upon the peaceable ending of the convention, which almost insures Dakota's admission into the union as the thirty-ninth state, and the large st pearl of the goddess of liberty.

About 300 delegates were present and about 200 more by proxy. Maj. Edwards, of Fargo said in an interview that this convention would lead to admission as a whole.

—H. Rider Haggard denies that he is coming to America immediately. He may come over next fall.

—Senator Hawley and his wife will not entertain in a public way in Washington this season, although Mrs. Hawley will be at home to callers on Senator's day.

—The English language sounds funny to a foreigner. "I will come by and by and buy a bicycle," said an American, and the shopkeeper had an attack of brain fever trying to make out what he meant.

—Virginia has a postoffice called Dones where Frances H. Cleveland has been appointed postmistress.

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMEN.

All the world a wardrobe,
And all the girls and women merely wearers,
They have their fashions and their fantasies,
And one she in her time wears many garments
Throughout her seven stages. First, the baby,
Befrilled and bordered in her nurse's arms,
And then the trim-hosed school girl, with her flounces
And small-boy-scorning face, tripping, skirt-waggingly,
Coquettishly to school. And then the flirt,
Ogling like Circe, with a business side
Kept on her low cut corset. Then a bride,
Full of strange finery, vestured like an angel,
Veiled vesperously, yet vigilant at glance,
Seeking the Woman's heaven, Admiration,
Even at the altar steps. And then the matron,
In fair rich velvet, with suave satin lined,
With eyes severe and skirts of youthful cut,
Full of dress saws and modish instances,
To teach her girls their part. The sixth age shifts
Into the gray, yet gorgeous grandmamma,
With gold pince-nez on rose and fan at side,
Her youthful taste still strong, and worldly wise
In sumptuary law, her quavering voice,
Prosing of Fashion and Le Follet, pipes,
Of robes and bargains rare. Last scene of all,
That ends the sex's mole-sweated History,
In second childishness and sheer oblivion
Of youth, taste, passion, all, even love of dress.

—Boston Advertiser.

What Became of Napoleon's Fortune.

Washington Herald: One of the most historical incidents of the century was the disappearance of the First Napoleon's enormous fortune. In 1810 he was far and away the richest individual in the world. He came out of the Italian campaign, ending in 1880, with $4,000,000, according to his own account. This, he maintained, was his private property. Taking the statements he made to his friends and others at St. Helena, he must have had hidden away when he left France the last time the enormous sum of $40,000,000, or 200,000,000 francs! This would make him very much the wealthiest man in the world, for that sum then was equal in influence to $200,000,000 now. No sovereign of his time could begin to approach him in personal fortune. Marshal Soult, the last of the imperial marshals (who died in November, 1851, just about a year before his great antagonist, the Duke of Wellington), told a venerable French general officer, who repeated it to the writer, that when the emperor went to Elba he had 60,000,000 francs covered up in Paris alone.

Of the $12,000,000 hard cash paid over at one time by the United States to Napoleon as first consul in 1803 it was common rumor—not very general you may be sure, however—that 7,500,000 francs of that sum was never accounted for in vouchers. This might easily have been. Napoleon was then first consul for life. He could do just what he chose and nobody dared call him to account.

It is not very difficult to hide money, in large sums, too, so it cannot be found, be the search ever so careful. Ferdinand Ward has some millions covered up, and no human being has ever yet found a clue to the stolen treasure. It was said and believed by many people, too, that Steven Girard, of Philadelphia, had a large sum in his hands belonging to Napoleon I., which he would have handed over to him had he succeeded in getting away to the United States after Waterloo, as he tried to do. Louis XVIII., through his minister of finance, did all in his power to discover this hidden treasure, but those who knew would never tell. They probably took it themselves when the emperor died in 1821. But it is a very interesting and romantic story of the disappearance absolutely of the greatest fortune in the world's history up to that time, leaving not a trace behind.

It Was Brandy Station.

Washington Critic: Last Wednesday morning First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, Col. Nick Bell, superintendent foreign mails, and Judge Rogers, M. C., from Arkansas, started up to Somerset, Va., to attend the wedding of Consul General Turner, St Thomas, W. I., and all went well until they reached Brandy station, six miles north of Culpepper. They were gazing at the Virginia scenery and talking politics, when the train slowed up and the conducter yelled:

"Brandy!"

The three Democratic statesmen jumped up.

"What's that?" said Gen. S., trying to be calm.

"Hist! Listen!" whispered Judge Rogers, with repressed emotion and his hand to his ear.

"He said brandy, didn't he?" asked Col. Bell, eagerly.

"Brandy!" yelled the brakeman at the other end of the car, and the Democratic statesmen, with a combined and fervent "Thank heaven!" piled over each other out onto the platform and into the station.

"Where is it?" asked Col. Bell, excitedly, when they found the agent.

"Where is what?" said the agent.

"Brandy, of course," replied the colonel, emphatically.

"This is it," said the agent, politely.

"What?" said the colonel, looking around.

"This; this is Brandy station," asserted the agent politely; and the three statesmen looked at the agent and at each other, then sadly filed back into the car.

Bonner was once asked why he took a whole page of a newspaper, to advertise, over and over again, "Fanny Fern writes only for the Ledger." He replied, "Would you have asked me that question if I had inserted it but once? I put it in to attract your attention and make you ask that question." This is the true theory of advertising. Compel attention to advertisements by judiciously covering space enough to make the advertisement attractive.

—Fifteen young Moors from Morocco have gone to Italy to study in the military college.