Black Hills Union.

RAPID CITY, DAKOTA.

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ALL FOR DAKOTA.

A BUNDLE OF NEWS THAT CONCERNS THE TWINS ONLY.

Assessment Figures by Counties—Irrigation Convention Called—Facts About Indians—The Capital Question—Other Matters of State Interest.

The Assessment by Counties.

For purposes of comparison between years and counties the following table of assessment totals by counties is given:

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUATION. 1888.	1889.
Aurora	$ 1,380,033	$ 1,424,753
Beadle	5,656,899	5,000,002
Bon Homme	2,183,122	2,356,258
Brookings	2,385,260	2,428,872
Brown	7,886,308	7,890,356
Brule	1,318,963	1,345,310
Buffalo	200,439	214,817
Butte	431,370	373,759
Campbell	425,431	440,127
Charles Mix	617,295	718,176
Clark	1,716,587	1,805,879
Codington	2,629,350	2,601,707
Clay	2,158,311	2,759,058
Custer	541,188	644,328
Davison	1,593,487	1,763,133
Day	982,601	1,301,072
Deuel	1,059,025	1,120,617
Douglas	1,026,592	1,086,354
Edmunds	1,457,452	1,436,413
Fall River	579,581	624,153
Faulk	1,196,202	1,522,776
Grant	1,351,617	1,351,325
Hamlin	993,878	998,418
Hand	1,759,272	1,868,023
Hanson	1,110,656	1,217,871
Hughes	1,419,741	1,946,256
Hutchinson	2,851,651	2,660,434
Hyde	792,199	848,120
Jerauld	654,219	757,512
Kingsbury	2,653,100	2,298,895
Lake	2,397,267	2,390,042
Lawrence	4,631,888	3,499,038
Lincoln	2,822,805	2,898,527
Meade	.....	1,087,593
McCook	1,418,493	1,556,689
McPherson	687,830	925,327
Marshall	774,778	1,000,708
Miner	1,265,302	1,313,237
Minnehaha	6,865,112	10,398,606
Moody	2,053,870	2,001,115
Pennington	2,235,351	2,249,847
Potter	785,744	835,959
Roberts	482,087	458,068
Sanborn	1,240,178	1,265,533
Spink	3,989,953	3,864 408
Sully	1,097,371	1,135,997
Turner	1,912,682	2,033,280
Union	2,565,151	2,217,404
Walworth	499,107	543,893
Yankton	3,186,721	3,453,255
	$91,371,781	$ 97,312,140

In North Dakota the six leading counties with their total assessments are: Cass, $10,134,880; Grand Forks, $6,209,547; Walsh, $4,315,247; Richland, $4,142,865; Traill, $3,428,549; Barnes, $3,182,450. The assessment in 11 other North Dakota counties exceeds $1,000,000.

Hopeful Indian Agency Reports.

The annual report of M. D. Gallagher, agent at Pine Ridge, is given out from the Indian bureau at Washington. The number of Indians at the reservation is 5,611; number of acres of the reservation tillable, 400,000; number of acres cultivated, 4,420; number of stock of all kinds, 26,000. There were 273 births to 256 deaths during the year. The amount of land left to the reservation under the Sioux bill is 2,000,000 acres—more than enough to give 320 acres to each Indian, man, woman and child on the reservation. The crops have been late and are rather poor. *The Indians left the crops to meet the Sioux commissioners, and the cattle on the reservation destroyed a great part of them. The agent has had very little trouble with the Sioux, and he believes the Ogallala band at his agency are superior to all other bands of Sioux.* Great improvement has been made in the Obeguenes at this agency, and it is believed the Sioux will in time become self-supporting. The police have been very efficient, and aided in preserving order. There is a great deal of complaint made because of the practice of allowing young bucks to be taken to exhibit in wild west shows and circuses. The agent recommends that it be stopped. Pine Ridge has been a favorable place for securing wild west material. The stock of the Indian is now branded by individual brands instead of by bands, and each Indian owns his own stock. The agent recommends that sheep be purchased for the Indians. There are three missions—Catholic, Episcopal and Presbyterian. The Ogallala industrial boarding school is a success, there being 190 scholars enrolled and only room for 200. More school buildings are recommended. The Indians want the reservation surveyed and the boundaries defined, so that no dispute may arise between the whites and Indians, and that trespassers may be kept off the Indian lands.

John W. Cramsie, agent at Fort Totten, submits his eighth annual report for the Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain Indians. The Turtle Mountain tribe are wanderers and are sometimes on the reservation and sometimes in Manitoba. They do little farming and are in a state far from civilization. At Turtle Mountain there are 1,340 Indians. The number of births were fifty and deaths ninety-six. There are 8,000 acres of tillable land on the reservation, 1,814 of which are under cultivation. At Devil's Lake there are 1,016 Indians. There were forty-nine births and fifty-four deaths. There are 46,000 acres of tillable land on the reservation and 5,050 are cultivated. There are 330 families living on individual tracts, but no allotments have been made. The crops this year have been destroyed by the drought. Better agency buildings are asked for, and material for improving the Indian dwellings. The Indians want the land surveyed and allotments made.

James McLaughlin, agent at Standing Rock, reports 4,110 Indians at that agency, and that they are living in 1,000 dwelling houses on individual lands, but which have not yet been allotted. There are three missions at the Standing Rock, Catholic, Episcopal, Congregational. There have been 5,000 acres cultivated during the year, and 1,000 rods of fencing built. The new division under the Sioux bill leaves 665,000 acres of the reservation in North Dakot, and 1,797,000 acres in South Dakota. The lands are best adapted for grazing, and consequently an increasing interest in stock raising. There are nine government schools and two mission schools, with a total enrollment of 593. There are eighty-two children in school off the reservation. The Indians want surveys. The heads of families are already located on individual claims, but allotments can not be made unless surveys are made.

That Capital Question.

North Dakotans ought not to find fault with the manner in which their capital and other state institutions were located by the constitutional convention, says a South Dakota corrspondent. The question is settled with them—it is an accomplished fact. It is different in the South. It requires the fourth heat to win the prize. The first was in 1885; the second comes this year; next year there will be a vote on its permanent location, which won't better it; so in 1892 there will be another test of strength upon the question. The South state congratulates the North state upon its happy escape from the capital contest, and hopes that the South may never see another such wrangle, which is liable to result in heart burnings and recriminations innumerable.

Wedding of Prominent Pierreites.

Miss Cassie Wells, daughter of W. S. Wells, proprietor of the Wells addition to Pierre and a leading citizen of the city, was married to W. A. Stanley, bookkeeper in the Traders' bank. The ceremony was performed in the parlors of the Wells house, Rev. Dr. Blackburn, president of Pierre university, officiating. Only members of the family and several friends were present. Mr. Stanley and his bride left for a six weeks' trip east, where they will visit his relations at points in New York.

How Times Have Changed.

How times have changed in Dakota, and how much easier it now is "to see a man" than it was even ten years ago, may be gathered from a paragraph in the Bowdle *Pioneer*, which reads: "In those good old days, when one desired to call at 'Brown's' in Yankton, it was necessary to proceed to St. Paul, join forces and go to Yankton via Sioux City, where you always met Pettigrew, who staged it or rode down the Sioux in a 'dug out' propelled by a pet pickerel from Sioux Falls, and Charley McCoy, who walked over from Bon Homme, while Judge Moody and Porter Warner dodged Indian bullets across the country to Cheyenne and came around to see 'Major Brown' by the way of Omaha and Sioux City. Yes, it is plain enough that Yankton was 'accessible' then, but not now."

To Discuss Immigration.

A call has been issued, signed by the Beadle county artesian wells committee, for a meeting of like committees from such counties in South Dakota lying above the artesian basin, and who are interested in the matter of water storage and irrigation, to be held in Huron September 27. The object of the meeting is to formulate a plan by which effective and speedy relief may be had to the farmers of the state from the effects of insufficient moisture for crops. The meeting will be open to all, and suggestions or information pertaining to the matter of water supply and irrigation are invited and should be forwarded to A. W. Burtt, chairman, Huron.

Generosity to the State Fair.

The South Dakota board of agriculture has received word from Roswell Miller, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, and Marvin Hughitt, of the Northwestern, that their request for free freight rates to all exhibitors to and from the fair had been granted.

Reports from the thrashers now at work throughout the region round about Bismarck are exceedingly flattering. A month ago it was not supposed there would be half a crop on the Missouri slope. The thrashers tell a different tale. Some pieces of wheat are averaging over twenty bushels and many exceed fifteen. The average will be a full half crop, and the quality will excel that of any previous year. Nearly all pieces put in with a pressed drill are turning out well.

—A man in Des Moines, evidently not fully posted on Dakota, writes to the Pierre postmaster and wants to know if there is a paper published in Pierre. He says he is interested in Pierre property, and that if there is a newspaper printed in Hughes or Sully county that he would like to subscribe and wants a sample copy. If he subscribes for all the papers in Hughes and Sully counties he will have to enlarge his postoffice box.

—The Harmony Mining company, lessee of the Keystone chlorination works at Garden City, has purchased a set of Cornish rolls and is having them placed in position, hence the works are not at present in operation. It has been found necessary to employ some method of dry crushing in reducing the tin ore from this company's property, and consequently the rolls were purchased. The works will soon start up again.

—Latest crop reports say North and South Dakota will produce 25,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Other reliable authorities place the figures at 35,000,000 bushels and the *Pioneer Press* says that in a number of counties where there were fears of not more than four to six bushels of wheat to the acre, it has yielded ten and twelve.

—The supreme court of the territory of Dakota will convene in Yankton on the 25th and 26th of the present month in adjourned session. This will be the farewell gathering of the territorial supreme court and the last session of the appointed members of that body. It began its existence in that city twenty-eight years ago.

—Huron conventions meet in a hall which stands on historic ground. *In 1883 the first state convention met on that spot in what was dubbed the "Wigwam."* Half a dozen similar conventions have since been held there, and it seems awkward to many to go elsewhere than Huron.

—During the severe wind storm a few evenings since considerable damage was done to one of the female ward buildings at the Jamestown asylum. The roof was blown in and the loss occasioned thereby is estimated at $15,000. No one was hurt.

—W. F. Stoddard, living in Hyde county, near Holabird, was accidentally shot through the wrist the other day by his son, who was assisting in repairing an old revolver that neither knew was loaded. The injured member will be useless hereafter.

—A skillfully executed counterfeit $5 gold piece was recently passed at one of the Aberdeen banks. It has the true ring and only a close examination reveals its spurious character. It is said that considerable bad coin is floating about.

—W. L. Wielder and C. A. Allen were driving through the country near Grand Forks when their team became frightened by a steam thrasher and ran away, throwing the occupants out and seriously injuring both parties.

—The thrashing of 300 acres of wheat on a farm near Columbia shows a yield of eleven bushels per acre. Something over 300 acres yet to thrash is expected to bring the yield up to thirteen bushels as an average.

—A new national bank, with a capital of $50,000, has commenced business in Wahpeton, and another with the same amount of backing is expected to open here during the present month.

—A visitor at Huron last week, becoming weary of being asked questions in reference to the capital, pinned a card to his coat bearing these words: "I don't care a d—— where the capital goes."

—An unoccupied house burned at Ipswich Tuesday night. It was owned by J. W. Parmley, and the loss is over $1,000, with no insurance. The fire is accredited to an incendiary.

—While Andrew Bayess, of Amenia, was engaged in moving a building, some of the supports gave way and part of the building fell upon him. He died an hour later.

—Two week's racing will be given by the Sioux Falls and Aberdeen association during the latter part of September, the aggregate value of the purses being $5,100.

—Daniel Scrub, who resided with his son at Bismarck, died the other day from the effects of a rattlesnake bite received over a month ago. He was 69 years old.

—W. N. Roach, democratic candidate for governor of North Dakota, is 40 years old, and has been a resident of Grand Forks county ten years. He is a farmer.

—John Penderville, who was convicted at Fargo of sending obscene literature through the mails, is now in the penitentiary. His term is ten months.

—Alfred Dickey, of Jamestown, the candidate for lieutenant-governor, is said to be the only old soldier on the North Dakota republican ticket.

—Arthur Puckwalter, living near Sheldon, in Ransom county, lost a valuable horse, two cows and several tons of hay by fire the other day.

—Ira Smith used indecent language on the streets of Sioux Falls and it cost him $20.

—Farmers in the vicinity of Spearfish complain of the scarcity of thrashing machines.

—James Poland, of Grand Forks, was given ninety days in jail for pounding his wife.

—The water in the river at Bismarck is eight inches lower than ever known before.

—Excavating for the foundation of the new college at Fargo has commenced.

—There are five saloons in Watertown paying a license of $700 annually.

—Work has commenced on the new farmers' elevator at Brookings.

—The artesian well at Miller is one of the best in the territory.

—A Farmers' alliance has been organized in Lawrence county.

—Woonsocket has an artesian well to be proud of.

—Deuel county farmers complain of too much rain.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

THE CABINET CONCLUDES NOT TO ASSEMBLE CONGRESS.

No Session Therefore Until December—In Behring Sea the Rush is Still a Terror—The Wisconsin Pearl Find Turning to Money—Other News.

There Will Be No Extra Session.

A cabinet meeting was held a few days since at which Secretaries Windom, Proctor, Tracy and Noble, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Attorney-General Miller were present. Before the cabinet got together, Mr. Kasson, one of the Samoan commissioners, and Representative Peters, of Kansas, had short interviews with the president. The cabinet was in session over three hours. It is further understood that the cabinet decided there was no necessity for an extra sesssion of congress.

Protecting Behring's Seals.

A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., states that the schooner Lilly, belonging to that place, has arrived there from Behring sea. She reports that she was boarded August 6 by the United States revenue cutter Rush, her papers searched and 333 sealskins confiscated. She was ordered to proceed to Sitka, but no prize crew was placed on board. The vessel sealed for a few days after this, but finally sailed for home. The officers of the Rush told the Lilly that seven schooners had already been seized.

Some of the Wisconsin Pearls are All Right.

The pearl excitement in the vicinity of Albany, Wis., is now at its height. Although claims are getting scarce and the divers have to dig in the mud at the bottom of the river the finds are more numerous and valuable than ever. The largest and by far the most valuable pearl in Wisconsin was found by W. H. Hahn. The weight of the pearl was 252 grains. A New York buyer offered $3,500 for it, but his figure was considerably too low. Hundreds of small pearls are found and sold daily. The purchasers are agents of Chicago, New York and Paris houses. Within the last two weeks the following sales have been made: B. J. McAtee, $1,122; F. L. Roberts, $3,42; Hewitt & Warren, $760; J. O. Lilley, $1,720; Halliday & Allen, $900. Visitors and clam-hunters are pouring into Albany, and the banks of the river for miles are dotted with tents. The stones proved to be of value after all, despite the early report from Chicago that they were soft and worthless.

Political Nominations East and West.

The democratic state convention for New Jersey assembled at Trenton. Leon Abbett was renominated for governor by acclamation and the convention adjourned. The platform reaffirms the doctrines adopted in the national democratic platform at St. Louis, and declares against trusts.

The democratic state convention for Washington met at Ellensburg. The following nominations were made: Governor, Eugene Semple, of Tacoma; lieutenant-governor, H. M. Platter, of Whitman; secretary of state, W. H. Whitlessey, of Port Townsend; treasurer, Col. Kaufmann, of Tacoma; attorney-general, H. J. Snively, of Yakima; superintendent of public instruction, J. H. Morgan, of Ellensburg; commissioner of public lands, J. H. Taylor; congressman, Thomas C. Griffith, of Spokane. The platform adopted among other things approves of the administration of Cleveland and the national platform; declares in favor of free schools and the appropriation of public lands for public purposes.

Extending the British Dominions.

Advices from Honolulu by the steamer Australia, just arrived at San Francisco, state that the British man-of-war Espiegle returned there August 28th, after an absence of a month. She had visited Humphrey's island and Riersecon island, and annexed both to the British domain. The islands are twenty miles apart, and are supposed to be on the route of the projected trans-Pacific cables. While at Humphrey's island the Espiegle took on board twenty men of the British ship Garlen from Sydney to San Francisco, which was wrecked near Starbuck island in July. The ship went aground during the night and was abandoned. The officers and crew in three boats kept near the ship for a day or two, but finding she could not be saved they attempted to go ashore, but could find no place where it was possible to land. The boat containing Capt. Pye and the rest of the crew was lost sight of and has not been seen since.

Radical Protection in Mexico.

The Mexican government has revised the customs tariff wherein living animals are made free of duty and has imposed a heavy duty on imported cattle, swine, mules and goats. It is a measure that cannot fail to have a most disastrous effect on the business of supplying the City of Mexico with meat from the United States. The duty of 10 cents per kilogram is placed on fresh meat, $3 on each beef animal, $2.25 on pigs, $3 on mules and 35 cents on sheep. The decree goes into effect November 1.

Two-Year-Old Chaos a Big Winner.

At the recent Sheepshead Bay races to the shouts of 20,000 persons, Chaos, the two-year-old, won $60,000 for his owner, W. L. Scott. The favorite, St. Carlo, was a good second. The twenty-three starters, after two breaks, got away to a beautiful start. St. Carlo was in a bad position. As they came to the regular judge's stand St. Carlo and Sinaloa began to close up on the leader, but the distance was too short, and Chaos got the verdict by a good neck. St. Carlo was two lengths ahead of Sinaloa.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Although there is but little money in sight except that received from the state appropriation the school directors of Johnstown borough have decided to open the schools September 30, and hope to raise funds enough to keep them open for a term of eight months. Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society, who has been superintending the hospital and relief stations for food and clothing in Johnstown since the great flood, intimates that she desires additional help.

Queen Victoria's Abdication Again Discussed.

A London dispatch says: There is considerable speculation as to the meaning of the proposed meeting of the royalties in Italy next month. The Empress Frederick, of Germany, will make her residence at Florence, where she will be visited by the emperor, her son and his wife. Although great pains have been taken to keep the matter from the public, the queen of England will join her daughter and her imperial grandson at Florence, where a matter of the highest importance, not only to Great Britain, but to the whole world, will be decided. This is nothing less than the proposal that Queen Victoria should abdicate in favor of the prince of Wales. The prince has been pleased to announce that his health has been much improved by quaffing the German waters, thus still further ingratiating himself with the Germans and their ruler, which is his role to do now for most powerful reasons. Their outward reconciliation, at least, is now complete, and the prince has privately given it out that he intends henceforth to abandon all frivolous habits of life, discard all loose acquaintances, and conduct himself as becomes the heir to a throne undoubtedly the most enviable of any in existence. It is well understood that the reason that a former assault failed was the queen's vigorously expressed objection to seeing, putting it as delicately as possible, a person leading such a life as the prince has led assume the regency over a people accustomed at least to a virtuous, she might even have said prudish, court. Now that he has determined to reform the result of the conference may be different.

The London Ripper Again.

The police have found the body of another fallen woman lying at the corner of the railway arch, on Cable street, Whitechapel, London. An examination of the remains showed that the head and legs had been cut off and carried away and the stomach ripped open, the intestines lying on the ground. The police, who passed the place every fifteen minutes, state that they saw nothing suspicious. Physicians who examined the body state that, in their opinion, the murder and mutilation occupied nearly an hour. The woman was about 30 years old. She was shabbily attired and was evidently a spirit drinker. The remains have not been identified. The most intense excitement prevails in Whitechapel and crowds surround the mortuary where the body lies. No blood was on the ground where the body was found, nor was there any blood on the body. From this it was evident that the murder was committed in some other place and that the body was subsequently deposited under the railway arch.

Working Hard for a Jury at Chicago.

The tedium of the Cronin trial at Chicago is already oppressive, for the initial work of procuring a jury is dragging most unpromisingly. A fair sample of each day's proceedings is furnished in this incident: Henry Sweet, a farmer from Glenwood, was examined and cross examined at length and finally, Forrest, for the defense, challenged the juror for cause, giving as reasons that he had formed an opinion as to the extent of the conspiracy to kill Dr. Cronin, and also as to whether or not some of these defendants were members of that conspiracy, and that Cronin was killed in pursuance of the action of the supposed trial committee appointed by the camp of the so-called Clan-na-Gael societies. The court asked the juror if, notwithstanding the opinions formed upon these matters, he could give the prisoners a fair and impartial trial, to which the juror answered that he could. The challange was then overruled by the court. Forrest took exception to the ruling of the court and challenged the juror peremptorily.

The same process followed with the next and several other candidates.

Judge McConnell filed notice with both sides that he should soon tighten his rulings as to jurors in order to obviate the possibility of not securing a jury at all. He said the case warranted acceptance of a jury composed of intelligent men, who had even read the particulars of the case, and received impressions favorable to the accused or otherwise.

Status of the London Strike.

In addition to the London dock companies which have already acceded to the demands of the strikers a number of other companies have now signified their willingness to grant what the men wanted. Public opinion, which has so far been almost a unit in sympathy with the strikers in their long struggle against the dock companies, has experienced a revulsion which cannot fail to have an influence upon the ultimate result of their fight. The action of Messrs. Burns and Tillett, the leaders of the men, in signifying their approval of a proposition for a compromise made by Cardinal Manning and the lord mayor, and then, when the proposal had been unconditionally accepted by the dock managers, deliberately repudiating it, is almost everywhere condemned. The lord mayor asserts that Burns unquestionably accepted the compromise proposed, and says that now the men have rejected it, he washes his hands of the whole business. Hints are not wanting that the leaders of the men have ends of their own to be furthered only by a continuance of the strike, and they do not hesitate for purely selfish considerations to sacrifice the best interests of their willing dupes.

The New Commander in Charge.

Commander-in-Chief Alger, of the G. A. R., has issued general orders, assuming command of the order, with headquarters at Detroit, announcing the officers elected at Milwaukee and the following staff appointments: Adjutant general, George H. Hopkins, of Detroit, Mich.; quartermaster-general, John Taylor, of Philadelphia; inspector-general, Lewis E. Griffith, of Troy, N. Y.; judge advocate-general, D. R. Austin, of Toledo, O.

Death of Congressman Cox.

Congressman "Sunset" Cox died at his home in New York city on the 10th. The end was quiet and the dying man breathed his last as peacefully as if he had fallen into a light sleep. He had been conscious all day until about a quarter of an hour before the end. Mr. Cox's last conversation was about the four territories, whose statehood he hoped to father. He mentioned New Mexico and Arizona, and said something about making a great effort in their behalf at the coming session. In the afternoon, while Dr. Lockwood was talking to him, Cox made some witty remark which completely upset the doctor's dignity. Dr. Lockwood says the immediate cause of the death was heart failure, and the cause peritonitis. Telegrams were sent to the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, Mr. Leedom, and to Speaker Carlisle.

As a Result of Railroad Manipulation.

Evil days have fallen on Johns Hopkins university, says a Baltimore dispatch. The famous institution of learning is in want and distress. From the proud position which a magnificent endowment and a princely income had given it—a position in which it was rapidly becoming and had really become, a university in fact as well as in name—it has fallen to a place where the salaries of its teachers must be cut and its trustees must pass the hat and beg for money. The prudence, the foresight and munificent liberality of the kindly old Quaker, who thought to benefit his kind to a remote generation and to make the city wherein he had achieved success famous as a seat of learning are well nigh gone for naught. He gave to the university almost four millions and an income amounting almost to hundreds of thousands. Out of it all there can now be found a pile of school buildings, a breadth of farm land that is worth no more than when he died, and a pile of worthless paper representing shares in a bankrupt railroad. The magnificent endowment and princely income have melted away under the hand of a railroad wrecker. The Johns Hopkins university was endowed with Baltimore & Ohio railroad stock by Johns Hopkins, of Baltimore. John W. Garrett was made trustee of the university by Johns Hopkins, and president of the road. John W. Garrett became a power in railroad circles. He thought he was a great power, and so he was in his way. He took advantage of his power as trustee of the university for its own private gains. To-day the road is bankrupt and the university likewise.

A Western Mine Horror.

One of the most serious and saddest mining accidents ever known in Colorado occurred in the White Ash coal mine, near Golden. An old abandoned mine runs alongside the White Ash, and for some months has been full of water which, without a moment's warning, burst through into the White Ash mine, completely filling it. Ten miners are known to have been at work in White Ash at the time of the accident and not one of them could have lived five minutes after the surging mass broke in upon them. It will take two or three weeks before the bodies can be recovered. Work was at once commenced to pump the mine out, but old miners say it will be impossible to clear the mine and reach the bodies under two and perhaps three weeks. Part of the men leave families who were dependent upon them, and all are highly spoken of.

Destructive Pennsylvania Mine Fire.

What threatens to be one of the most destructives fires that ever occurred in the coal fields is now raging in No. 2 colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Coal company at Gilipan, Penn., where several acres of anthracite coal are ablaze nearly 200 feet below the surface. About three weeks ago there was an extensive cave-in of the roof of this mine, followed by a tremendous explosion of fire-damp. It is thought that the fire was then communicated to the gas blowers which rush through the coal fissures, and that the anthracite was ignited in that way. The caving in has been going on steadily since that date until the caved-in area is nearly twenty-five acres in extent. It was not until a day or two since that the full extent of the fire became known, and gangs of expert miners were at once detailed to fight the flames. This is dangerous work, owing to the rapidly accumulating gas that may come in contact with the flames at any time and result in a disastrous explosion.

Fifty Miners Killed by an Explosion.

A colliery explosion near Edinburgh, Scotland, resulted in the death of fifty miners, only fourteen of the sixty-four men at work in the pit having been rescued. The scene of the disaster was Penicenie, a small town within ten miles of Edinburgh.

The Largest Gold Bar Ever Cast.

The largest bar of gold ever cast in the world was turned out at the United States assay office at Helena, Mont., a few days since. It weighed 500 pounds and is worth a little over one hundred thousand dollars

One Strike Ended.

The Liverpool strike is ended, the employers having granted the advance demanded.

Nugeted News.

Reports from the boards appointed to inspect the government vessels Quinnebaug and the Juniata, state that the vessels cannot be repaired for active service within the limit of 20 per cent. of their cost, as prescribed by law. They will be condemned and advertisements for their sale published.

The report of the board appointed to make a test of the gunboat Petrel has been received by Secretary Tracy. It states that the vessel did not develop the amount of horse power required by the contract.

The relatives of a miserly old farmer, near Newcastle Ind., persuaded him to deposit his money in bank. He brought $26,300 forth from various places, some of the coins and bills bearing old dates.

The ice cave discovered in Ashley valley, Utah, is attracting much attention and is being visited by large parties.

The Bulgarian government has placed at Liege orders for 33,000 Berdan rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges.

It is reported that the Douglass Axe company, of East Douglass, Mass., will go into insolvency soon on account of irregularities in the accounts of the treasurer.

At the session of the trades union congress at Dundee, Scotland, a vote was taken upon the adoption of the "eight-hours day," and it was rejected—88 to 63.

A solid silver gavel appropriately engraved and with a Colorado diamond set in the handle has been made to be presented to the deep-water convention to be held at Topeka, Kan., October 1.

A dispatch from Montenegro says that a famine is threatened owing to the failure of the crops, and that endemic disease is now extensively prevalent.

Six apprentices on the schoolship New Hampshire have died in about a week.

Latest Market Report.

SIOUX CITY.

Cattle—Market steady at prices unchanged from last week, with the exception of feeders, which have advanced 10@15c. Quotations: Canners, 75c@$1.25; common cows, $1.15@1.35; grass cows, $1.40@1.90; corn-fed cows, $1.90@2.25; stockers, $1.65@2.35; feeders, $2.40@2.60; fat steers, $2.90@3.35; veal calves $2.00@3.35; dry-fed cattle, $3.35@3.65.

Hogs—A steady market has been maintained the past week at prices which show no fluctuations, quality considered. Light and mixed, $3.70@3.77½; heavy, $3.75@3.85.

Butter—Prices steady. Creamery, 12@13c; dairy, 9@11c; fresh roll, 5@7c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 10@11c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, live, $2.00@2.75 per doz.; live per pound, 5c.

Hides—Green, 4c; cured, 4½@5c; flint, 7@8c; dry salted, 6@6c; green pelts, shearling, each; 15@20c; dry pelts, per lb., 10@14c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Market slow at 10@15c lower for all below the best grades. Quotations: Choice to extra beeves, $4.40@4.75; steers, $3.00@4.50; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.10@2.90; stockers and feeders, $1.75@3.00; Texas cattle, $1.50@3.10; western rangers, $2.00@3.60.

Hogs—Market 5@10c lower. Quotations: Heavy, $3.60@4.15; light, $3.30@4.70; mixed, $3.65@4.40; skips, $3.30@4.50.

Sheep—Market a shade better than last week, lambs showing quite an advance. Quotations: Natives, $3.00@4.60; Westerns, $3.60@4.10; Texans, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $4.25@6.00.

Produce—Wheat, lower; cash, 75⅝c bid; October, 75¾c; December, 77⅝c. Corn, steady; cash, 33 7-16c; October, 33⅝c; December, 33 15-16c. Rye, September, 41½c. Barley, September, 56⅝c. Prime timothy, $1.30; cash, $1.28; September, $1.28½.

Provisions—Pork, firmer; cash, $10.25; October, $10.32½; January, $9.15. Lard, steady; cash, $6.12½; October, $6.07½; January, $5.85; shoulders, $4.62½@4.75; short clear, $5.35@5.37½; short ribs, $5.05@5.07½. Butter—Creamery, 12@18½c; dairy, 10@15c. Cheese, steady; full cream cheddars, 7½@7¾c; flats, 7¾@8c; young Americas, 8@8¼c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 16@15c.

NEW YORK.

Produce—Wheat, spot dull; No. 2, red, 83¼@83¾c in elevator, 84⅜@85½c f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 80½c; ungraded red, 81@83¼c; September, 84⅛c. Corn, steady and fairly active; No. 2, 42@42¼c; ungraded mixed, 42@43c; options quiet, firm and higher. Oats, quiet and steady; September, 25⅜c; spot No. 2 white, 28c; mixed western, 24½@28c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Produce—Wheat, No. 1, hard, September, 76c; No. 1 northern, 74¼c; October, 74c; No. 2 northern, September, 71c; October, 72c.

OMAHA.

[illegible]

CAPITAL AND PLACES.

THE TWO SUBJECTS NOW ENGROSSING SOUTH DAKOTA ATTENTION.

The Democrats Name Their State Ticket—The Doings of the Woonsocket Investment Company—A Meeting at Aberdeen—Other Points on Politics and the Capital.

The Democratic Ticket.

For Congressmen.....L. O. Jeffries, O. M. Booth.
For Governor.....P. F. McClure.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....A. W. Pratt.
For Secretary of State.....Otto Premiller.
For Auditor.....J. E. Horton
For Treasurer.....A. D. Hill.
For Attorney-General.....H. F. Fellows.
For Superintendent.....Geo. A. McFarland.
For Commissioner of Lands....H. S. Voldmar.
For Supreme Judges.....S. B. Van Buskirk, C. H. Winson, Dan McLaughlin.

First Day's Work.

The first democratic state convention for South Dakota convened at Huron on the 4th, and organized with the following temporary officers: W. R. Steele, chairman; W. W. Goddard, E. M. O'Brien and H. S. Faulkner, secretaries.

The chair appointed the following committee on credentials:

J. R. Bromlette, Geo. Radall, Isaac Landers, S. A. Ramsey, Isaac Pierson, C. H. Price, Frank Bohl, F. D. Murrier, J. W. Hardin.

Committee on permanent organization: C. R. Freeman, D. S. Gliddon, S. B. Van Buskirk, P. F. Wickham, C. N. Harris, John Pusey, M. H. Day, J. F. Barckley, P. F. McClure.

The convention adjourned to meet at 7 p. m.

The evening session convened at 8 o'clock. The committee on credentials reported that there were no contests.

The temporary organization was made permanent and a committee of five on rules and order of business and a committee of nine on platform were appointed by the chair.

Committee on rules: A. B. Curtis, S. H. Kauffmann, H. C. Walsh, S. F. Brott and James Walsh.

Committee on platform: Hughes East, of Yankton; J. A. Ward, of Minnehaha; Louis Patnud, of Brookings; P. F. Wickham, of Hanson; Clarence Dennis, of Brown; W. A. Lientenwiner, of Hughes; A. A. Powell, of Fall River; W. A. Brackley, of Lawrence, and A. Boynton, of Lincoln.

The committee on rules and order failed to agree. After some discussion Cushing's Manual was adopted and nominations were ordered according to the published call. O. H. Freeman, of Union, moved that no nomination be made until the report of the committee on platform was adopted. Carried.

There were several official efforts made to adjourn until 9 o'clock Thursday, but they failed. The convention then selected the following central committee, being one for each representative district in the order named:

C. H. Freeman, Elk Point; D. M. Inman, Vermillion; C. J. B. Harris, Yankton; S. W. Treash, Scotland; J. V. Conklin, Canton; E. C. Kennedy, Parker; A. J. Yorker, Freeman; D. R. Gaughn, Wheeler; G. W. Matthews, Armour; W. D. Stiles, W. W. Goddard, Sioux Falls; J. D. Ryan, Salem; P. F. Markham, Alexandria; F. M. Hammer, Mitchell; J. Duffiartou, Plankinton; S. W. Duncan, Chamberlain; M. E. Cogley, Flandrau; John Fitzgerald, Madison; Jesse West, Howard; Conmor Cooney, Woonsocket; F. W. Whitney, Wessington Springs; R. M. Hayes, Duncan; A. Colliton, Elkton; C. H. Bradford, Lake Preston; Z. T. Huntley, Huron; J. J. Smith, Miller; H. Cash, Pierre; L. Q. Jeffries, Highmore; R. B. Coddington, Hunt; R. J. Eads, Gettysburg; J. R. Foster, Gary; Ben Harvey, Castlewood; J. E. Dorr, Watertown; S. A. Keenan, Clark; H. C. Walsh, Redfield; F. M. Crain, Doland; H. S. Voldmar, Milbank; W. Y. Ashton, Wilmot; D. B. Davis, Andover; F. B. Smith, Beckland; J. Pierson, Aberdeen; J. F. Rourins, Britton; J. K. Sickler, Frankton; S. Y. Arnold, Roscoe; S. W. Hardenbrook, Leola; O. K. Stablein, Bangor; W. A. McClaran Mound City; Sam Carr, Deadwood; W. Alexander, Lead City; C. L. Wood, Rapid City; T. E. Harvey, Sturgis; D. Sayre, Minnesela; L. B. Rena, Buffalo Gap; A. A. Howell, Oelrichs.

THE PLATFORM.

The democratic party of South Dakota, in its first state convention assembled, pledges its loyalty to the democratic faith as expressed in the national democratic platform of 1888, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to congress relative to tariff reduction.

We pledge ourselves to continue the battle for tariff reform until the present unjust and unnecessary war tariff is reduced and the cause of the people is triumphant.

We tender our sympathy to the suffering laboring men of the country, who in the past few months have been driven from employment by the merciless exactions of protected monopolies, unholy trusts and heartless combines.

We congratulate the people of South Dakota that we are sure to take our place in the sisterhood of states, and we hail with joy the opening to settlement of nearly 11,000,000 acres of rich agricultural lands, both accomplished under democratic administration.

We are opposed to constitutional prohibition now demanded by the republican party of South Dakota, and favor in its stead a well regulated license law, which is accepted by the democracy of the country to be the best method of controlling the traffic in intoxicating liquors and lessening the evils of intemperance.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the various labor organizations and to the farming community in their efforts to improve their social and financial condition, and we pledge ourselves to assist them by every means within our power to accomplish these ends.

We acknowledge the great debt of gratitude the nation owes to the heroes of the late war, and we declare in favor of just, liberal and equitable pension laws.

We declare in favor of minority representation and urge all fair-minded taxpayers to support the article of our constitution relating thereto as a partial protection against the evils of vicious legislation.

We are in sympathy with the Irish people in their effort to attain home rule and look to the day when they shall be a free people.

We heartily extend the right hand of fellowship to all people of foreign lands who come to our new state with the intent to become true and loyal citizens.

We arraign the republican party of Dakota for extravagance and mismanagement in conducting the affairs of the territorial government; that party has always had exclusive control of the lawmaking power of the territory. Our bonded indebtedness has been increased over $600,000 within the past three years and public institutions established not actually needed at this time.

Our revenue has exceeded half a million dollars per annum, which was ample to meet all necessary expenses of territorial government. Notwithstanding this fact, and the further fact that property is taxed to the full limit allowed by law, a deficiency has been created within the last six months, and the new state of South Dakota will suffer the humiliation of entering the union with a deficiency in its treasury of nearly $200,000 under the present republican miracle. This deficiency will necessarily be increased over $200,000 per annum in excess of all possible revenue receipts and over the limit of indebtedness allowed by our state constitution. A swarm of clerks were employed by the last legislature equal in number to the members of both houses, and these extravagant and unnecessary appropriations were made without a due investigation as to the actual needs of the territory and over the veto of the democratic governor.

Minority Report.

The following minority plank was rejected by a vote of 264 to 56:

That we are for the home against the saloon. For national and state prohibition of the liquor traffic, and that we are in favor