THE STATE.

THE BISHOP SLEEPS.

Bishop Harris of Michigan Dies in London.

Bishop Samuel S. Harris of the Episcopal diocese of Michigan died in London, Eng., on the 21st inst.

Right Rev. Samuel S. Harris, the second bishop of Michigan, was born in Chattooga county, Ga., Sept. 14, 1841. He graduated from the university of Alabama in 1859, and at once entered the law school of Chancellor Keyes, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1860. He practiced five years in Montgomery, Alabama, after which he removed to New York, where he was engaged in practice before the supreme court only. While in New York he yielded to a long-cherished desire and relinquished his profession and became a candidate for holy orders. He studied theology under the direction of Rev. J. M. Forbes, D. D. Returning to the south, he was ordained deacon to St. John's church, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 10, 1869, by Rt. Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, D. D. He was ordained priest in the same church by the same prelate, June 30, 1869. His first parochial work was at this church. Immediately after his ordination to the priesthood he became rector of Trinity church, Columbus, Ga., where he remained two years and six months. Then he removed to New Orleans and became rector of Trinity church there, remaining four years. In the year 1875 he became rector of St. James church, Chicago, which position he held when elected bishop of Michigan.

He was a deputy to the general convention in 1874 from the diocese of Georgia, and in 1877 from the diocese of Illinois. In December, 1878, he was elected by a unanimous vote as the bishop of Quincy, but at the earnest solicitation of the vestry of St. James church he declined. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from the college of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., in 1874. He was consecrated bishop of Michigan in St. Paul's church, Detroit, Sept. 17, 1879. His publications are a volume of sermons, articles for reviews, and the "Bohlen Lectures for 1882."

Bishop Harris was a man of marked ability, and was beloved by all who knew him. He was respected by all in the diocese, and by the clergy in general who did not conform to his form of worship. Out of his church and in it he was held in the highest esteem. His ability was not only shown in the pulpit, but in managing the affairs of the church. From a human standpoint, it seems as though the loss would be irreparable.

The funeral services were held in Westminster Abbey Aug. 22, and the next day the remains, accompanied by Mrs. Harris, son and daughter, sailed for the United States.

Michigan's Corn Crop.

The area planted to corn in Michigan this year is slightly in excess of the average, and it is probable that this excess has not been lost by failure of seed to grow. On the 1st of August the condition of the crop in the southern counties averaged 94 per cent, and in the central and northern counties 90 per cent of the average condition. As in 1887 and 1886 the crop has suffered by drouth, though not to the same extent.

The average rainfall for July was but little more than half the normal for 13 years. Since that date the meteorological stations make a little better showing, but the rain had been badly distributed, and in many localities the crop greatly needs more moisture.

In sections in which rains have occurred the conditions of corn is above the average and probably 90 per cent would be a fair estimate for this date. A steady soaking rain of several days' duration is needed throughout the state.

With average weather from now on corn will ripen from the fifth to the fifteenth of September.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion.

The soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Cheboygan ended with a big excursion to Mackinac Island August 23. The place for holding the next encampment has been decided upon as West Branch, on the first Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in August, 1889. The association will be officered as follows: President, C. S. Andrews; vice-president, A. J. Rose; quartermaster, J. C. McGowan; secretary, J. C. Harrison; vice presidents: Otsego, J. Banks; Crawford, O. Palmer; Cheboygan, G. P. Humphrey; Mackinac, Joe Jullerett; Presque Isle, Wm. Kitchen; Alpena, Judge R. J. Kelly; Oscoda, S. Richardson; Roscommon, R. S. Gifford; Emmett, Dr. Hampton; Charlevoix, Wm. Mears; Antrim, H. B. Hudson; Ogemaw, C. M. Ashford; Montmorency, Tom Sherwood.

WOLVERINE WHISPERINGS.

A vein of soft coal, 15 feet thick, has been struck on the farm of Eugene Baker, near Hopkins, Allegan county. The vein is to be worked.

William Jackson of Grindstone City, has fallen heir to $150,000, by the death of an uncle in England.

Judge C. A. Stacy, one of the oldest and most distinguished lawyers in southern Michigan, and as widely known as he is respected, celebrated his golden wedding August 22. The comfortable home of the judge and his venerable wife, in Tecumseh was crowded with the leading people of that section, and the event made itself memorable in spite of the modest deprecation of the family. The Adrian bar association attended in a body, and presented as a souvenir, a handsomely engraved goblet containing $75 in gold pieces.

State Senator L. G. Palmer has been chosen by Gov. Luce to represent Michigan at the industrial and educational exposition in Columbus, Ohio, next month.

C. G. Swensburg of Grand Rapids has sold his commercial college in that city to A. T. Parrish of Peoria, Ill.

Charlevoix has bonded itself for $25,000 to give as a bonus to the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad company.

William A. Baker of Coloma has been admitted to practice before the interior department.

Lightning struck the house of Victor Mayott of Lake Linden, killing him instantly and totally wrecking the building.

The governor has pardoned Robert Costello, who, March 31, 1886, from Mecosta county to the state prison for five years for burglary. He is dying of consumption.

Mormon elders are preaching near Farwell.

The secretary of the treasury has made these appointments of lighthouse keepers in Michigan: John G. Gallagher, second assistant keeper, vice S. H. Rossa, resigned, South Manitou light station; William Fountain, keeper of Grand Point Au Sable light station; A. C. Bourissan, first assistant keeper at Skilligalee light station; Peter Gussentoner, keeper of the Monroe station.

The President has approved the Jackson public building bill.

John Tacey was killed by a logging train near Alpena the other day.

Marcus Allen, one of the oldest and best known farmers in Berrien county, is dead.

Colored Knights Templar, in session at Grand Rapids, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Right eminent grand commander, James F. Rickard, Detroit; V. E. D. G. C., H. Weaver, Chatham, Ont.; grand generalissimo, J. C. Craig, Grand Rapids; grand captain general, Jacob James, Detroit; grand prelate, J. C. Willmore, Chatham; senior warden, J. J. Adams, Grand Rapids; junior warden, Newton Finney, Detroit; treasurer, James A. Cole, Detroit; recorder, Thomas F. Cary, Detroit.

A soldiers' reunion will be held in Reed City October 3, 4 and 5.

Dwight Cutler of Grand Haven, and Mrs. Hunter Savidge of Spring Lake, have each contributed $1,000 in aid of the equipment fund of Akeley college at Grand Haven.

Marquette's common council has voted to pay an annual bonus of $300 to the city bonds.

Daniel Miller of Port Huron, dug up the skeleton of an Indian in his garden, and with the bones was found a bunch of arrows that had been buried with the aborigine.

William Guy Patterson, a well known business man of Lansing, is dead.

Alpena asks policemen in Michigan cities to contribute to the relief of members of the police force, who lost their property in the recent great fire in that city.

Nearly 500 carloads of hemlock bark have been shipped from Farwell this season.

A terrible accident happened at the soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Allegan Aug. 23, by which Lee F. Weed was fatally injured, dying a few hours later, and several other young men seriously injured. The young men were filling cartridges, when fire from the cigar which one of them was smoking was communicated to the powder.

The following resolution was adopted at the recent state assembly, Knights of Labor, at Jackson, and promulgated a few days ago: That we, as true knights seeking to alleviate the suffering of humanity the world over and establish justice for the toilers do extend our sympathy and promise our hearty co-operation to the Grand Army of the Republic in its efforts to secure from the government a just recognition of the debt it owes to the loyal men who sacrificed so much to defend the honor of the nation. Also one eulogistic of the life and character of the late Andrew Forbes of Detroit, and of his earnest efforts for the elevation of labor.

Chas. F. Wheeler, the well-known scientist of Hubbardston, who accompanied the college corps in its recent trip through the pine barren country, has accepted a professorship in the chemistry department of the agricultural college.

A barn on Col. Taylor's farm in Bridgeport, Saginaw county, was set on fire by sparks from a threshing machine and the entire season's crop of wheat, hay and oats, and a threshing machine were burned.

There is a movement on foot by several men of Bay City and Saginaw for organizing a stock company for the purpose of reclaiming about 15,000 acres of prarie land that lies on the east side of the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad from the boom house south of the creek to near Saginaw.

A little 3-year-old daughter of Frank Davis, living on the Grandville road, a few miles below Grand Rapids, was killed while playing in the barn. The child climbed over a hay-rack that was in the barn. It fell over with her, one of the timbers striking her upon the head, crushing her skull and causing almost instant death.

At the business meeting of the G. A. R. association of southwestern Michigan, held in Allegan August 24, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, G. M. Buck of Kalamazoo; vice president, M. A. Merrifield of Union City; secretary, A. A. Blakeman of Otsego; treasurer, O. M. Hall of Union City; county vice-presidents, Cass, Z. Aldrich; Berrien, W. H. Miller; St. Joseph, N. L. Cooper; Van Buren, William Norton, Jr.; Calhoun, William Christie; Branch, Alfred Milns; Allegan, H. H. Pope.

Louis Warnecke, aged 31; Henry Schmidt, aged 23, and Jeff Bolhoger, aged 20, all unmarried laborers of West Bay City were drowned the other day by the capsizing of their skiff.

The carriage and wagon shops of Warseth & Tislae of Ishpeming were destroyed by fire the other night.

Dexter & Noble, iron smelters, etc., at Elk Rapids, have received during the past two weeks applications for prices of pig iron from Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Hull.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White	$ 86	@	86½
" Red	87	@	87½
CORN, per bu	44	@	45
OATS, " "	29	@	31
BARLEY,	95	@	1 35
MALT	95	@	1 00
TIMOTHY SEED	2 50	@	2 55
CLOVER SEED, per bag	4 10	@	4 15
FEED,	13 00	@	13 50
FLOUR—Michigan patent	4 95	@	5 00
Michigan roller	4 50	@	4 60
Minnesota patent	5 00	@	5 05
Minnesota bakers'	4 50	@	4 60
Rye per bu	47	@	48
APPLES, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
BEANS, picked	2 15	@	2 20
" unpicked	1 75	@	1 95
BEESWAX	28	@	30
BUTTER	12	@	17
CHEESE, per lb	9½	@	10
DRIED APPLES, per lb	6	@	7½
EGGS, per doz	14	@	15
HONEY, per lb	11	@	16
HOPS per lb	13	@	18
HAY, per ton, clover	11 00	@	12 00
" " timothy	14 00	@	15 00
MALT, per bu	93	@	1 00
ONIONS, per bbl	3 00	@	3 25
POTATOES, per bbl	1 40	@	1 75
BLACKBERRIES per bu	3 25	@	3 50
RASPBERRIES per bu	2 75	@	3 00
HUCKLEBERRIES, per bu	2 75	@	3 00
PEARS, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
PEACHES, per bu	1 50	@	2 00
POULTRY—Chickens, live	8	@	9
Geese	6	@	7
Turkeys	10	@	11
Ducks per lb	7	@	8
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	15 50	@	15 75
Family	16 25	@	17 00
Extra mess beef	7 50	@	7 75
Lard	7	@	8
Hams	11	@	12
Shoulders	8	@	8½
Bacon	10	@	10½
Tallow, per lb	3	@	3½
HIDES—Green City per lb	3½		4½
Cured	4		5½
Salted	6½		
Sheep skins, wool	50	@	1 00

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market firm with a slight advance; steers, $5 50@6 40; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 75@3 50; Texas cattle, $1 50@3 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 80.

HOGS—Market strong and higher; mixed, $5 80@6 55; common to fair, $6@6 25; good to choice, 6 30@6 40; pigs, $5 80@6 45.

SHEEP—Market moderately active and easier; Westerns, $4 60@5 80; Texans, $3@3 75; natives, $3 50@4 50; lambs, $4@6 60.

WOOL.

Fleeces—Fine, 20@21c; medium, 14@25c; coarse, 22@25c; unwashed, unmerchantable, cotted and black, ⅓ off; bucks, ⅓ off.

Female Bank Note Raisers.

A woman named Mrs. Keefer, and her daughter, were arrested in Terra Haute, Ind., a few nights ago for raising and defacing money. Their plan of operation was to make a $10 bill out of a $1, by cutting the figure 0 from a cigar box stamp and pasting it next to the figure 1. In a like manner they made $20 bills. The women confessed and take their arrest coolly. They admitted working the scheme in Chicago, and it is learned they passed many of the bills on local merchants. If convicted, they can get a sentence of 15 years and a $5,000 fine.

Another Air Line.

In view of the proposed extension of the Canadian Pacific railway to Detroit, it is announced that the Grand Trunk railway company have made arrangements to extend their Michigan air line in order to form a short line between Detroit and Chicago independent of the Wabash, and are also making arrangements to at once make a connection between its system of lines and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road, reaching St. Louis and the southwest by a route equal to that of the Wabash.

NEWS SUMMARY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

AUGUST 22, SENATE.—The senate bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Kalamazoo, Mich., and the bill granting a pension of $8,500 a year to the widow of Gen. Sheridan were reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Beck offered as an amendment to the house tariff bill an additional section suspending all laws relating to the sinking fund, and had it referred to the committee on finance; also a bill to repeal all sinking fund laws, which was allowed to lie on the table. The joint resolution appropriating $200,000 to prevent the introduction of cholera or yellow fever into the United States was passed. The money was made immediately available. Mr. Chandler called up his resolutions, heretofore offered, relating to fraud and violence in the last Louisiana election and submitted extended remarks upon them. Pending the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's speech the senate at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE.—The army appropriation and general deficiency bills were discussed during the session.

AUGUST 23, SENATE.—Merely routine business was transacted until the president's message was laid before the senate, and after the same had been read an adjournment was taken.

HOUSE.—The reading of the president's message was the feature of the house proceedings.

AUGUST 24, SENATE.—The entire session was devoted to the consideration of the President's message on the fisheries treaty.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dibble of South Carolina, submitted the conference report, which was adopted, on the bill providing for the erection of a custom house and appraiser's warehouse in New York city. The deficiency bill was then taken up, the pending question being on the appeal from the chair's ruling out the French spoliation section of the bill. A vote by teller disclosed the lack of a quorum, and a call of the house was ordered; but up to 4:30 p. m. a quorum had not been secured, so the house took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. The house at the evening session passed forty-five private pension bills, and at 10:30 adjourned until to-morrow.

GENERAL.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the woman's national industrial league, has written Chairman Ford that there are syndicates in New York and Boston for the purpose of supplying fresh, young and pretty girls from immigrants arriving in this country for houses of ill-fame. Agents of the syndicate, she says, frequently go abroad and assist in this nefarious business. Immigrants arriving in New York city furnish, she says, 20,000 victims annually.

A canning establishment in Still Pond, Kent county, Md., was blown down during a high wind the other day, and nine employes were crushed to death.

A registered package containing $10,000 sent from Portland, Oregon, to New York, has been stolen. The detectives and post-office inspectors are working on the case.

Five men were blown to pieces by the explosion of 20,000 pounds of giant powder near West Berkley, Cal., the other morning.

Over $18,000 has been subscribed toward an exposition to be held in Baltimore.

Seth Green, the famous sportsman and pisciculturist, died at his home in Rochester recently.

Robert T. Lincoln has returned from a long sojourn in England.

The Rev. E. H. Armp, a well known Presbyterian clergyman of Newark, N. J., committed suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat and then jumping in a cistern. Ill health was the cause.

Gen. John M. Thayer is the republican nominee for governor of Nebraska.

A post of the G. A. R. has been organized in Hamilton, Ont. There are 96 veterans there, all of whom are pensioners.

R. J. Creighton, agent for the New Zealand government, has received a cable dispatch from Sir Harry Atkinson, postmaster-general of New Zealand, stating that the colony would accept the offer of Postmaster-general Dickinson of the United States to pay $50,000 yearly towards the Australian mail service. The contract has been extended until November, 1889, which will give more time for further considerations. The increased payments from the United States will commence in November, 1888.

Several United States officials at Ogdensburg, N. Y., have been placed under arrest. It is alleged that they stole confiscated opium, intending to replace the cans by similar ones filled with wood.

G. V. N. Lothrop, ex-minister to Russia, arrived in New York, Aug. 24.

FOREIGN.

Gladstone holds that if the alleged Parnell letters held by the London Times are proved forgeries, Parnell will be awarded substantial damages by the Scotch courts. However, there is danger that the case may be in court for years, and the attendant expense may mean pecuniary ruin to Parnell.

A boat loaded with reapers was capsized during a hurricane on Balatony lake, near Pesth, and 15 of the reapers were drowned.

Gen. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's private secretary, has refused to present to her majesty a petition signed by the Irishmen of Glascow praying for the release from prison of Mr. John Dillon.

Queen Victoria opened the Glasgow exhibition on the 22d inst.

A Belgian anti-slavery society has been formed for the Congo state.

Eight hundred workmen were drowned by an inundation at Ting Tson, China.

The Pope is a great suffer from rheumatism.

Mahmoud Pasha, ex-minister of finance, is accused of embezzling £15,000. An open inquiry will be held at once.

It is announced that Lieutenant Wissmann, who is now in Egypt en route to Zanzibar, is a member of the Emin Bey relief committee. If the relief expedition proves successful it is intended to form and maintain a commercial highway with stations from the lakes eastward. For this purpose the "German African Lakes company" will be formed.

THE BOILER EXPLODED.

Twenty-five Persons Killed and Fourteen Injured.

At 11:30 o'clock on the evening of August 22 the large paper mill owned by George Whiting, situated on the island between Neenah, Wis., and Menasha, was destroyed by fire. The mill was a three-story structure, built four years ago at a cost of $100,000, and was operated day and night. When the flames broke out about 50 men were in the building. The fire alarm brought several hundred people to the spot, who crowded as close to the burning building as the intense heat would permit.

About 1:30, while the building was a mass of flame, an explosion occurred without warning. The roof of the building was thrown upward and outward, the walls of brick crumbled and crashed into the street, and in an instant scores of men were buried by the heavy debris.

There was a moment of silence and then a cry of horror went up from the multitude. The first impulse to fly from possible further danger was soon overcome and hundreds began the work of recovering the bodies of the dead and rescuing and caring for the injured.

Body after body was found, crushed and mangled by the great timbers and masonry almost beyond recognition, and then removed to the city hall. Eighteen lifeless bodies were recovered, and seven others were taken from the ruins fatally injured. Fourteen others are more or less seriously injured.

The fire caught in the boiler room, in a large quantity of fuel, shavings, etc. The fireman, Peter Nelson, had been out during the evening and a friend had worked for him. About 12 o'clock he went from his post to get a drink of water, and on looking back into the boiler room saw flames among the shavings. Before he could give the alarm the flames rushed through the room and drove him out. When the department arrived the mill was doomed.

The immense revolving bleach was in the heating room adjoining the fire room. It was filled with straw and rags. When the roof over the heating room fell in the firemen turned the hose over the bleach and instantly an explosion occurred and 10 tons of boiler debris shot out of the building and across a side track through a throng of spectators, mowing them down like grass. The immense mass of iron shot out into an open lot 200 feet away. In its passage it struck the heads of the on looking by-standers, as nearly all the killed and wounded were hit on the head. The scene was indescribable. The blow, so sudden and crushing, stunned those it did not kill and maim.

The cause of the awful calamity is traced directly to the iron bleach. It is said that this was full of steam and rags and had become superheated. When the cold water from the fire engine struck it the explosion followed instantly. The mill was built in 1872. The loss on building is $100,000; insurance, $52,000.

THIRTY-FOUR DROWNED.

The City of Chester Run Down by the Oceanic

In San Francisco Bay, Almost in Sight of Land.

The steamer City of Chester left her dock in San Francisco at 2:30 the other morning and started on her regular trip to Eureka, on the northern coast of California. An unusually large number of passengers stood on her decks and waved adieu to friends who had gathered on the wharf. The Chester steamed slowly down the bay, and when within two miles of the Heads encountered the thick fog so peculiar in that locality. Capt. Wallace of the City of Chester, began blowing his steamer's whistle to warn all vessels off his approach. The Chester proceeded cautiously on her course till off Port Paint, when the hoarse sound of another whistle floated across the water.

Capt. Wallace answered the signal and gave the proper warning to the stranger to pass on the port side. This was evidently not understood, for in a moment those on board saw the huge prow of the Occidental and Oriental steamer Oceanic emerge from the fog. The huge steamer was so close to the Chester that there was no possibility for the latter to escape. The cabin passengers were nearly all on deck, and the captain seeing the danger called to them to prepare for the shock. A panic ensued at once, particularly among the women and children, of whom there was a large number.

The Oceanic struck the Chester on the port side, at the gangway, and her prow cut into the Chester's upper works, and then crushed down to the bulwarks, tearing great timbers and iron plates, and breaking into staterooms and cabins. The wildest confusion at once prevailed among the passengers. They crowded together, shrieking with fear, while others were praying for help. The bow of the Oceanic crashed into the middle section of the Chester, cutting her almost into halves, and causing her to reel under the terrible blow.

When the vessels were locked a number of the Chester's passengers were passed up over the Oceanic's bow and rescued in this way, but as soon as the large steamer could clear herself she swung around and immediately began to lower her boats. At the moment of the shock most of the officers and crew of the Chester seemed to lose possession of their senses, and several passengers stated afterward that some of the crew took the first opportunity to climb aboard the Oceanic, and left the passengers to cut away the boats, and one of these was lowered as soon as possible and a number of passengers taken off in it. Others provided themselves with life preservers and jumped overboard, but the greater portion were compelled to remain on the steamer, which began to settle immediately after.

Torrents of water rushed into her hold almost immediately, and in five minutes after the collision the Chester disappeared and sank in 50 fathoms of water. Those of the passengers and crew who came to the surface were picked up by the Oceanic's boats, but the greater number were drawn down by the rushing water and never appeared again.

As soon as it was known around the bay that a collision had occurred a number of tugs and boats of all descriptions went to their assistance and rendered what service they could in picking up the living or dead who were floating among the wreckage. The greatest loss of life is believed to have occurred among the steerage passengers, of which there were 25 aboard. They were in the hold of the steamer at the time of the collision, and there was no opportunity to warn them of danger or render any assistance afterward.

Aside from the 21 steerage passengers, 10 of the cabin passengers and three of the crew were drowned.

Appropriation Bills.

A statement has been prepared at the treasury department in regard to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, made at the present session of congress in the regular annual appropriation bills. It is as follows:

	As passed by house.	As passed by senate.
Bills finally passed	$222,733,190	$223,733,190
Sundry civil appropriation bill	23,332,466	28,506,999
Army appropriation bill	24,639,300	31,531,800
Navy appropriation bill	20,003,074	20,193,292
Fortification (pending in senate)	3,725,000	3,725,000
Deficiency (pending in house)	3,539,484	3,539,484
Total	$297,972,405	$310,229,716
Permanent and indefinite appropriat'ns	115,640,799	115,640,799
Total appropriat'ns	$413,613,204	$425,870,515

Estimated revenue, including $57,863,734 for postal revenue, $440,563,734. Estimated surplus, $26,950,530, based on house appropriations, and $14,693,219 on senate appropriations.

The treasury department to-day paid out $10,000,000 on account of pensions, notwithstanding which payment the total receipts for the month to date are $5,000,000 in excess of the total disbursements for the same period.

Unjust Competition.

General Master Workman Powderly said before the Ford investigating committee a few days ago that the system of imported contract labor is a most vicious one. The foreigners who come here under such circumstances are grossly immoral and are not fair competitors with honest labor. He said the condition of the workers in the Pennsylvania mines is almost indescribable. The Hungarians and Italians are without names, but bear tags which are numbered, and in that way they are identified. Mr. Powderly said these ignorant foreigners live principally upon salt pork and corn meal, though they steal voluminously from their more intelligent neighbors. The general master believes that violators of the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor should be imprisoned as well as fined.

An excursion train will leave Paris on Sept. 11 for Central Asia. The excursionists will reach home on Oct. 30. The round trip will cost £200.

W. S. Capellar of Mansfield, Ohio, says that Calvin Bryce's bank at Lima, Ohio, has a million dollars of the government surplus on deposit.

Corded silks will be in high favor this autumn.

CLEVELAND'S MEESAGE.

He Favors the Adoption of a Rigid Retaliatory Measure.

Other Washington News.

President Cleveland has sent a message to congress on the fisheries question. The message was anticipated, and created little surprise, as it was shadowed by the remarks of Senator Morgan, during the debate, that it was possible, if the treaty was rejected, that the president might be forced to use the retaliatory act, and precipitate a war with Canada.

After reciting that citizens of this country engaged in fishing in waters adjacent to Canada have been treated by that government in an inexcusably harsh and oppressive manner, and that it has been justified by Canada and Great Britain by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and that it was necessary for the protection of Canadian interests, all of which he denies, he still desired an amicable settlement, and believed that the treaty just rejected would have been adequate to settle all difficulties and protect American interests in the future, without sacrificing our national pride or dignity in the least.

But as his method of co-operation has been declined, the president will now consider the subject of retaliation. He states that it will be impossible to injure Canadians without inflicting some damage on our own citizens, but the national policy, which embraces the infliction of the greatest harm on those who have injured us with the least possible harm to ourselves, if entered upon should be thorough and vigorous.

After referring to the retaliatory powers conferred on the president, Mr. Cleveland calls attention to the 29th article of the treaty of 1871, and the subsequent action of Canada in relation thereto, and says that the powers conferred by congress are not sufficient to meet this juncture and recommends immediate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulation permitting the transit of goods, ware and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

"There need be no hesitation," he says, "in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations. It seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of '71, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated July 1, 1885."

In addition to this very satisfactory evidence supporting this construction of the language of article 29, it will be found that the law passed by congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction. The law was passed March 1, 1871, and is entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in Washington May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries."

From the act of congress of 1883 the President concludes that these articles have been formally terminated, and he suggests that the privileges now granted to Canada of transporting goods from our ports and over our soil be suspended, and adds: "I am satisfied that upon the principles that should govern retaliation, our intercourse and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnish no better opportunity than is suggested by the conditions therein presented; and it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended."

The President also calls attention to the unfair treatment of our vessels upon the lakes in the matter of tolls and charges, and recommends that such legislation be had as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals precisely the advantages granted our vessels and cargoes on Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination.

In conclusion President Cleveland says: "The course which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and over-reaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country, our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity."

The following is the text of the bill introduced in the house by Mr. Wilson of Minnesota:

An act to empower the President more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the President to protect American interests against unjust discrimination in the use of canals in the British dominions of North America.

Be it enacted, etc., that whenever the President may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled an act to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, it shall be lawful for the President in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to suspend in whole or part, the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country except Canada in bond and without the payment of duty to or from the British dominions in North America across the territory of the United States.

Sec. 2. Whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence river canal, the Chambly canal, or either of them, whether by tolls, draw-backs, refund of tolls or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the United States or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the President in his discretion to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of twenty cents a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal or the St. Clair Flats canal and the secretary of the treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls levied under this act. The President, when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected.

Sec. 3. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect.

In the cases of the naval cadets who were recently tried by court martial at Annapolis for hazing, found guilty and sentenced to dismissal, the President has modified and commuted the sentences to confinement for thirty days and a deprivaton of one-half of the annual leave.

The President in his order stated that the offense of which the accused had been convicted was an unmanly and cowardly one, which for all reasons deserved the severest condemnation. Any cadet who hoped to achieve an honorable place in the navy, and who appreciated that not only knowledge but gentlemanly behavior was necessary to his success, ought to feel that he disgraced himself by the unfair and bullying conduct which always characterized hazing.

The President, approving of the law punishing by dismissal those who indulge in hazing, finds it difficult to consider favorably appeals for a commutation of sentence. His decision so to do was arrived at only after consultation with the authorities at the academy. In conclusion the President says:

"In full fairness and justness to all naval cadets, I desire it to be distinctly understood that the clemency granted in these cases is not to be considered a precedent for future executive interference; that it is the purpose of all having a duty in the premises to suppress hazing; that but slight interference with another cadet constitutes the offense, and that the severest sentence recommended upon future convictions will be executed.

MINOR MENTION.

There is one place in Ventura county, California, where there are 6,000 acres planted with beans.

It is anticipated that the government exhibits at the Cincinnati Exposition will cover 40,000 square feet of space.

The government is trying lobster culture on the Pacific coast. The first Atlantic instalment has been anchored at Santa Cruz.

The canning of shrimp is becoming a great industry in New Orleans. Fully 100,000 cans a day are packed there during the season.

"Chautauqua" means "a foggy place." The Indians did not forsee that the name would be applied to a system grandly fog-dispelling.

A decoction of tobacco, boiled in water and used cold the next day, is said to have been found effectual against the currant worm.

A Brooklyn man named Wardrobe is in a singularly appropriate business. He has set up a shop in Fulton street for the renovation of clothing.

The four brotherhoods, engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen of this country are taking steps toward the amalgamation of the four bodies.

Some of the Navajo scouts used by the government in chasing Geronimo are reported to be robbing and murdering 30 miles east of Gallup, N. M.

There has been a heavy shrinkage in the quantity of South American sugar forwarded to this country during the season, as compared with last year.

Seven different kinds of campaign badges have already been sprung upon the public by New York manufacturers, the trinkets costing from 1 to 10 cents each.

Pet dogs in Paris are now clad in mantles with pockets for holding lumps of sugar, bracelets on their paws and a string of little silver bells around the neck.

Land in New York city is so dear that it does not pay capitalists to build houses for rental. Many houses that sell for $40,000 will not bring $2,500 a year rent.

An official report on the cholera epidemic which raged in Japan two years ago states that there were 155,574 cases of the disease, of which 110,686 were fatal.

The Smith family is numerous in England and Wales. The census places the number of individual Smiths in those countries at 355,814, which is more than the whole population of Dublin.

A Port Huron, Mich., woman who is rather restless as to how business may be later in the season, has bought her coffin at a quarter off sale, and is now overseeing the construction of her tombstone.

Harry Cole, four years old, arrived at Rochester last week, having traveled alone from Los Angeles, Cal. Both his parents have died within a year, and the little fellow came East to take a home with an aunt.

Four new quarantine stations are to be established on the Atlantic coast, as follows: Delaware Breakwater, amount appropriated $75,000; Cape Charles, $110,000; Georgia coast, $38,500; Key West, $87,000.

The lightning, which almost demolished the house of Mr. Beauty at Servia, Ga., the other day, harmed none of the family, although a young son was within a foot or two of the place where the bolt first fell.

Ex-Gov. Alger, of Michigan, has a son 6 years of age. When the news of Harrison's nomination reached Detroit the little fellow remarked: "Well, everybody can't be nominated." You are pretty young for a philosopher," remarked the defeated father.

Three thousand little sand-crabs from the New Jersey coast have been sent to Europe. They will be placed in museums of natural history connected with schools, where they will be studied as specimens of diminutive crustacea.

Isn't it odd that lawyers will prosecute, juries find verdicts and judges pass sentence, and then the whole crowd turn about and sign a petition to the governor not to carry out the sentence. "Too much feelin's" is what ails this country to-day.

The disreputable Marquis of Allesbury has at last turned his hand to something really useful. He has bought a Windsor and Henley coach and drives it every day, allowing anybody to ride for 7 shillings and 6 pence, with 5 shillings extra for a box seat beside his lordship.

At San Diego, Cal., a seance for materialization was recently held in a Methodist church with satisfactory results. Several spirits came out of the cabinet and talked with their friends in front. During the evening fourteen materializations took place and 109 tests were given.

Jesse R. Grant has been traveling through Mexico as the representative of New York capitalists who propose to invest largely in Mexican Mining property. He says he found regret expressed by business men all over Mexico that the Mexican reciprocity treaty failed to become a law.

Marienne Lesbonne, the colonel of the commune, is about to become a theatrical manager for the presentation of a drama in verse called "The Sleep of Danton," by Clovis Hughes. It will be given the honors of a single audition in Paris—a sort of public rehearsal. Thence its glory will be taken to Marseilles, and from there to London. The drama tells the story of the last six months of the life of Danton, and the tale is a simple one of his own private life. A great sensation is expected from the scene where the royalists die on the scaffold.

A man who lives in Americus, Ga., has been hearing strange noises in the cellar of his house. At one time it was like syrup running from a barrel, which he thought was caused by rats, and another time like a person digging with a pick. When he heard the last noise he went down to the cellar with a light but everything was quiet. Returning to his family the digging commenced again louder and heavier. The house shook, the windows rattled, and all his dogs (eight or ten) began to bark and run around, the hands were awakened by it. What caused the noise, so much like digging was never found out. It kept up for over an hour.

There is an able romancer out west somewhere who is keeping the east supplied with excellent "Items of Interest." Here are a couple of them: "Lightning played a queer caper on a ranch near Buffalo, Wyoming, recently. It struck a barbe-wire fence, and for a distance of four hundred yards melted the barbs without injuring the strands, and pulled one end of the staples holding the wires to the posts. The extracted ends were neatly turned into corkscrews and nickle-plated." "Wm Blevins, living near White Rock, Tex., killed a very large chicken snake a few days ago, and, noticing the snake's body was unusually large and ill-shaped made an incision and found it contained a large cow horn and in the horn a prairie rat. It is supposed that the snake chased the rat into the horn and to secure the rat swallowed the horn."