THE OREGON SCOUT.

	IONES &	CH.	ublishers.		
UN	ION,				OREGON.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis dispatch: New wheat is coming in very freely. The condition is good. The kernel is hardly so plump as last year, but it is generally dry and free of damage from rains and consequent sprouting. On account of less plumpness there will be a smaller per cent of No. 1 hard, as much of it will go into the 1 northern grade. For the reason that so much hard wheat lacking plumpness to grade 1 hard will be inspected 1 northern, the latter will be a favorite milling grade this year. It is probable, nowever, that it will be sampled so close the graded bins will run pretty thin. From some parts of North Dakota come reports that the yield is not so large as was expected, the blight having affected the crop. Reports to the same effect are received from northern Minnesota, but as threshing is not yet finished no estimate of the shortage is given.

A convention of the western tobaccomen is being arranged for, to be held in the near future at Janesville, Wis. The members of congress and state senators from Wisconsin and northern Illinois will be asked to be present. The principal business of the convention will be to discuss the question of the importation of tobacco from Sumatia and other important points

The Union Pacific Railroad company's earnings for July from the whole system were \$2,304,990; decrease from July last year, \$70,909; expenses, \$1,290,230, an increase of \$157,399; surplus earnings, \$1,012,759; decrease, \$228,308 for seven months to July 31; gross earnings, \$14,-529,520, an increase of \$159,803; expenses, \$9,252,374, a decrease of \$473,149; surplus earnings, \$4,387,445, a decrease of \$313,345.

At Oshkosh a fire broke out in the sash and door factory of F. R. McMiller & Co., and before the flames could be brought ander full control the fiercest fireseen there since the great conflagration of 1873 was experienced. The combustible material contained in the factory and adjoining warehouses, together with a strong wind prevailing, rendered the fire an alarming one and dispatches were sent outside the city for aid, but after three hours of desperate work the firemen succeeded in getting the fire into bounds. The loss is confined wholly to McMillan & Co., and will not be much less than \$1,000,000; insurance, \$50,000.

Three companies of regular troops have been sent to Rock Springs, Wyoming, the scene of the anti-Chinese demonstration, not to quell riots, but to protect public property should such protection become necessary.

An Ottawa (III.) special says: The supreme court this morning overruled the motion for a continuance in the case of Joseph C. Mackin, convicted of perjury in election cases. It was urged that as Mackin was under sentence in the United States court a decision in advance of one pending in the United States supreme court would provoke a conflict of jurisdiction. This and another point regarding Mackin's bondsmen was overruled.

The New York City Grant fund committee received a letter from one of Gen. Grant's old soldiers living in Michigan City. This passage occurred in it: "The feeling is pretty general in the west that as the Empire City has secured the remains of Gen. Grant over the protest of nine-tenths of the citizens of the United States, she is in duty bound to place a monument over the grave of the grand old commander at her own expense, and second to no other monument in the country, but saperior to all others."

It is semi-officially stated that the French government has requested England to investigate the circumstances attending the alleged murder of Oliver Paine by British officers in the Soudan, and to obtain the fullest possible information concerning the whole subject.

The London Times, commenting on the address made by United States Minister Phelps on the occasion of the workingmen's club at Rugby, says: He is treading with success in the footsteps of Lowell. He has a readiness in the use of speech and a re-markable power of interesting his auditors on public occasions, and may be congratulated on his manner of avoiding utterances of anytaing which could give offense to either political party or to the country as a whole.

The attitude of the French embassy at Constantinople regarding the mission of Wolff is aggressive. Further advices confirm the statement that France will not recognize any settlement of the Egyptian question which fails to satisfy French interests in Egypt.

Germany will arm the proposed military

stations in Zanzibar with Krupp guns. The German traveler Weiss, just arrived from Zanzibar, has in his possession the treaty with the sultan of Pangani, placing Pangani, which is north of Usagara, under German protection.

A sensation was caused on the receipt of the important news from the Caroline islands that the Spanish war ships had reached Yap, one of the islands, on the 21st ult., and now occupy it in the name of Spain. The Spanish officers were dilatory in landing troops, and on the 24th of the same month the German gunboat ar-rived. Although it was 7 o'clock in the evening the German commander instantly landed a body of marines and sailors' and hoisted the German flag over the island. The Spanish officials made an energetic protest against this action, and on the latter's refusal to recede from his position, telegraphed to Madrid for instructions. A conflict between the Germans and Spanish there is feared. The excitement in Madrid is intense and the populace is filled with rage. A large crowd gathered in front of the German conbassy, attacked the building, tore down the coat of arms and dragged it through the streets to Puerto del Sol, where they burned it in front of the offices of the minister of the interior with yells of "down with Germany." After venting its anger the mob proceeded to the French embassy and cheered frantically.

The National Zeitung, commenting on the acenes enacted in Madrid on receipt of the news of the German occupation of Yap. says Spain must give Germany necessary satisfaction for the events of last evening. The other newspapers are silent in regard to the affair.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Washington dispatch: An installment of 100,000 postal cards from the new contractor arrived at the city post office. The new cards differ considerably from the old cards in appearance. The size is exactly the same and the design is printed in a light brown color. Instead of the head of the Goddess of Liberty n Vignette in the corner appears a fine engraving of Jefferson's head.

Instead of the monogram U. 8. the new rard has on it the words "United States" printed at length. On the address side of the old card is printed "Nothing but the address ran be placed on this side." This expression has all are been criticised a little as persons rould write anothing they chose on that side, though the c ris might not be received at the ro-toffice. The expression has been changed card so as to real as follow 'Nothing but the address to be on this side." Treasurer Jordan says the policy adopted by the treasury department to secure a better circulation of silver coin is meeting with gratifying success. During the month of August just ended there was paid out from the different sub-treasuries \$1,667,-444 in standard dollars and \$1,495,902 in fractional silver coin, which amounts were largely in excess of the issue of silver during the corresponding month of last year. Mr Jordan says the withdrawal of one and two dollar notes from circulation was made necessary by the rapid accumulation of silver in the sub-treasuries. It was ex-pected in this way to create a demand for silver coin. That the plan was successful is shown by the large output of silver during the past month. So far no formal complaints or protests against the withdrawal of one and two dollar notes have been made. Applications have, however, been received for large quantities of small notes. In each case the answer has simply been made that the issue of these notes has been suspended for the present. Treasury officials express themselves as much encouraged by the present state of finances and predict an improvement in the general business of the country. One of the effects of the withdrawal of \$1 and \$2 notes from circulation is shown in the increased demand on the treasury for \$5 and \$10 bills. It has been found necessary to transfer a large amount of these notes to New York. They were taken there by a special committee of treasury clerks. Freasurer Jordan prefers this method of transportation where large amounts are moved.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The Anti-German Movement Genuine and Popular Among All Classes.

Forty Thousand Men Parade the Streets With Enthusiastic Tread.

The Ultimatum Despatched to Germany.

Madrid dispatch: The police and troops showed by their good "humor yesterday that they sympathized with the rioters. The government and royalist organs only shall not be considered as landing until are timid and urge moderation. The antisuch officers shall have discharged such im migrants or returned them on shipboard. German movement is genuine and popular among all classes. The police Saturday afforded only feeble resistance to the attacks on the German embassy, where all the windows were smashed. At midnighta procession of 40,000 men paraded the streets, receiving cheers everywhere, especially at the military and naval clubs. Over 5,000 troops turned out to preserve order. Increased discontent has prevailed to-day because the government withheld the decision of the council. The opinion of the mob is that the government hesitates to sever relations with Germany. Count Benomar, Spanish ambassador at Berlin, telegraphs that Count Von Hatzfeldt, German foreign minister, declares that the German gunboat was forbidden to hoist the German flag where the Spanish flag floated, and hopes that the incident will not interfere with negotiations of cordiality between the two nations as Germany would have prevented any occupation of the Carolines if it had been possible to comnunicate with German cruisers after the receipt of the Spanish note claiming the island.

A council of ministers, with the sanction of King Alfonso, has been formed and dispatched to the German government as an ultimatum, requesting Germany to evacu-ate the Caroline islands. Spain will refrain from a material occupation of the islands and thus afford basis for further parleying. Total number of arrests made here in connection with the demonstration against Germany is 184.

The German consul at Valparaiso received the same treatment at the hands of populace as the German embassy at Mudrid

Count Von Hatzfelt in his statements to Count Benoman regarding orders given German gunboat at Meant that gunboat had been forbidden to hoist the German flag where the Spanish had already been hoisted, he said the disobeyance of the comnander of the gunboat would not affect he situation.

Dispatches just read regarding the German occupation of Yap state that Span-iards on the island had hoisted the Spanish flag and had lowered it at sunset for the night, as is customary, and that immedi-ately afterwards the German gunboat ran into the harbor and landed marines and sailors, hoisted the German colors and formally occupied the place despite protestations from the Spaniards. Prince Bismarck offered to withdraw the

Jerman forces from Yap provided Spain yould not occupy it pending diplomatic of the solution question as to Spain's claim over the island. Germany will acknowledge Spanish occupation of Yap provided Spain proves that the Spanish flag had been hoisted on the island before the German ganboat had arrived in the harbor. The excitement in Madrid over the affair has juieted down, and everything was tranquil last night.

FAVORING PUBE FOOD.

Commissioner Colman's Address to the Agricultural Chemists.

it has been deemed advisable to make other rules in relation to the regulations beretofore made on the subject. One of the new rules provides that "all immigrants arriving at ports of the United States shall not be regarded as in fact landed within the meaning of the second section of the act referred to so long as they are un-dergoing the examination of the commissioners of emigration, or their agents or representatives, and so long as they are temporarily in charge of those officers, and any temporary removal of prohibited immigrants from on board ship to any place convenient, for examination, care or treatment as incidental to such examination

Cattle on the Move.

Reports received at the war department from the Indian territory indicate that the terms of the president's proclamation in regard to the removal of cattle is being fully complied with; that the cattlemen are moving the cattle as rapidly as possible. As long as the authorities are satisfied that the cattlemen are acting in good faith in the matter and using diligence in moving the herds no interference will be allowed but if it is found that they unnecessarily prolong the departure and wilfully disre-gard the proclamation United States troops will be ordered to drive them and their cattle from the territory.

The Galveston News' Dallas special says: Col. Herring, of the Dominion Cattle com-pany, just in from the Indian territory, ays that all the cattle have been removed om the territory in conformity with Presdent Cleveland's proclamation except a few that may have strayed off during the cound-up.

Vegetation on the Earth.

The densely-luxuriant tropical plants, with their lofty palms and wilderness of creepers; the more open woods of oak, elm or pine, and the plains of grass or heather of temperate climes; the mosses and lichens of the far north, and the millions of minute algae on fields of snow; the enormous masses of marine plants, and the multitudinous green threads of every pond or rivulet, are one and all continually engaged during the hours of daylight in tearing from the atmosphere its carbon, and in sucking from the earth or sea its water (with the mineral substances dissolved in it), in order to build up new masses of organic substance from these purely inorganic materials. The quantity of living matter thus daily formed may be truly termed enormous. The dry land of the earth's surface is estimated at 22,392,430 square miles. Let us assume that of this 15,000,000 square miles (or a little over two-thirds) are clothed with vegetation-neglecting altogether the vegetation of the ocean-and let but the 365th part of an inch be: the growth of this surface daily, and every year will be formed a mass one inch thick and 15,-000,000 square miles in extent, which would make a solid cube of vegetable matter about fifteen miles in extent in each dimension. It is thus no wonder that we should have accumulations of vegetable debris in the form of coal in some parts of the world (as in Pennsylvania), which may be in alternating beds seventy feet in thickness, and extending over an area larger than that of Yorkshire. The wonder, at first sight, is rather that the size of the solid earth

THE ROCK SPRINGS RIOT.

Fifteen Dead Bodies Raked from the Burned Ruins.

Terrorized Celestials Flee Far Up Inte the Mountains for Safety.

No Arrests as Yet Made.

Rock Springs (Wyoming) special: The riotous outbreak made here yesterday by white men against the Chinese miners is much more serious than was at first re ported. There is not a Mongolian, either male or female, left in the place, and things look extremely desolate for the heathen today. Every building occupied by Chinese people has been reduced to ashes, and sev-

eral persons perished in the flames. At a late hour this afternoon fifteen charred bodies had been recovered from the ruins, and it is believed there are still many more. One woman and a child were shot. All of the others fled for their lives into the surrounding hills and mountains. A large force of men has been out all day gathering them up and taking every one they could find to Evanston, a point thirty miles west of here. At this writing every-thing is quiet, but only because there are no Chinamen to be seen by the rioters.

The first difficulty arose over a quarrel between two white men and a Chinese miner in No 6 shalt, yesterday afternoon, as to which should occupy a certain work room in the mine. The two white men came down into town from the town, armed themselves, and swore that they would see who were going to rule the camp, white men or Chinamen: When told the other white men what had occurred, not more than thirty minutes elapsed before there were at least 125 in the party, armed to more and Prince George's in the state of the eye-teeth with guns and revolvers, and they marched toward the mines.

Somebody had given the Chinamen warning and very soon they collected in gangs of 50 and 100, talking wildly and flying about in the most excited and disorderly manner. For a time they undertook to stand against and show defiance to the mob that was going for them, but being unarmed they soon discovered that this would not do. As the mob approached and the Chinamen saw them, there was it in relation to the suppression of contagious scattering for the hills and such a flying in and infectious diseases among domestic anthe air of queues as marked their flight has | imals." never before been witnessed on this conti-nent. A hundred or more shots were fired after them by the white men, but without serious effect, except as stated before to Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, one woman and a child, who were hit in the Ohio and Tennessee, and also that portion

back and instantly killed. Then the mob, which by this time had became wild and reckless in its desires to clean out the celestial race entirely, turned its attention to the quarters in which they lived. Every building occupied by China-men, about 100 in all, was set fire too and burned. Forty-four of these buildings belonged to the Union Pacific Railway company, and the balance were poorly con structed frame shanties. In them at the time were many feeble men and women, some of whom, though hardly able to move, managed to escape, but it is believed that there are not less than twenty-five or thirty | tion: who were roasted.

Sheriff Young, of Green River, is here with in cattle between this and the state of Misa posse of deputies, but as yet no arrests have been made. However, the presence of strictions upon that traffic which are not the sheriff and his men, has been the means of preserving order and quietness to day. Division Superintendent Dickenson and Division Superintendent Murtle of the Unby the infected county of restrictions from the infected county of Galloway and the adjoining counties of Audrian. Montgommen in the hills. It is believed that the chinamen will never come back to work in these mines. The final outcome of this al-fair remains to be seen. Many of these souri are concerned, but join with them in

by windows opening upon a dark and closed court which is a veritable sink. From the 1st to the 19th of August there were 721 deaths, or an average of eighty-three per day. The malady has been rela-tively more than last year to sailors of vessels in the port, and been particularly serious with steamers from England and Scandinavia. The disease manifests its characteristic preference for the dissipated, insane and unclean. The present situation and record of past secondary epidemics indicate that the scourge has perhaps reached its maximum of fatality and will gradually subside to a finish in October or November.

GUARD AGAINST INFECTION.

The Illinois Live Stock Commission Report on Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Localities Where the Disease Prevails in Epidemic Form.

What the Commission Recommends.

The Illinois live-stock commission has made its report and recommendations to the governor relative to the status of pleuro-pneumonia in other states. On this a proclamation of quarantine will be based. The report says:

We beg leave to report that we have received reliable information to the effect that the disease known as contagious pleuropneumonia among cattle now exists and is epidemic in the following named localities, viz.: The counties of New York, Rich-mond, Kings, and Queens, in the state of New York; the counties of Bergen, Passaie, Essex, Union, Hunterdon, Camden, Burlington, Hudson, and Middlesex, in Maryland; the county of Fairlax in Virginia; the county of Harrison in Kentucky; the county of Montgomery in Ohio; the county of Madison in Tennessee, and the District of Columbia. We there fore recommend that you issue your proclamation, scheduling such infected loalities, and absolutely prohibiting the importation of cattle from such infected local-ities into the state of Illinois, according to the law entitled "An act to revise the law

The commission also recommends that the governor establish a conditional quarantine against all the states of New Jersey, of the state of Pennsylvania east of the Allegheny mountains, and that part of the state of New York south of the Mohawk river and east of the Chenango river, provided that cattle shipped shall be accompanied by proper health certificates. The commission also recommends, on account of Texas fever, the exclusion of all cattle south of the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude, such exclusion to be in force between the 1st of April and the 1st of November.

The report is signed by Commissioners Pearson and McChesney, but Mr. Smith files the following dissenting communica-

In view of the great extent of the traffic

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The London Times assures Mr. Parnell that Irish independence is an impossibility.

River and harbor appropriations of \$18,-000,000 to \$20,000,000 will be asked for the next fiscal year.

Genuine hog cholera prevails in Essex county, Ontario, and three-quarters of the hogs will die.

The hog cholera is causing great loss of of hogs in Montgomery county, Illinois, and threatens to become epidemic. The malady is the worst in the northern part of the county, where large numbers of hogs have died.

Employes of the Little Rollings Mills at East St. Louis to the number of 350 struck against a reduction in wages. The striking barb-wire men at Joliet have decided to accept the 10 per cent cut and return to work.

Five thousand machinists at Elswick, near Newcastle, England, struck because of the refusal of their employes to dismiss two obnoxious managers.

A mass of loss rock fell from the shaft of a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and striking a cage filled with workmen killed four o them and wounded six others.

Between trains, John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, took breakfast at an oyster house at Cleveland the other morning, but before cating his meal threw \$20 on the counter and ordered the barkeeper to give every-body in the room a drink. Sullivan; who was perfectly sober, spoke contemptuously of McCaffrey's fighting tactics.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Foster, the American minister, spent a fortnight at the royal palace at La Granja de San lidefonso. He had frequent interviews with Senor Olduayen, minister of forsign affairs, on the subject of the proposed new commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. It is understood that though the treaty is not signed an agree ment was reached between the representatives of the two governments by which the reciprocity provisions contained in the former treaty were abandoned. The new treaty is confined to reforms in the Cuban custom laws. Spain accepts the interpre-tations of the modus vivendi signed in Feb-ruary, 1884, which was contended for by the United States, and a settlement of the claims of American citizens against the Spanish government arising from insurrec-tions in Cuba is provided for.

During a torchlight procession at Galway, in honor of Timothy O'Connor, . number of the processionists attacked a detachment of Yorkshire soldiers on garrison duty there. The soldiers' comrades, acaring the noise, came to the scene and a general riot ensued, lasting for four hours. Clubs and stones were freely used on both sides, many windows smashed and a large number of persons injured. The police, aided by the military not engaged in the riot, finally quelled the disturbance.

The Prussian government has ordered all Russian and Austrian Poles to guit Dansig before October. The decree exemple settlers previous to 1843, temporary sojourners and those who served or whose some served in the German army.

The case of John H. Dickerson, ex-superintendent of the Washington pension building, charged with stealing a flag, was before the court, but the government failed to prove its charge. Dickerson was acquitted.

Adjt.-Gen. Drum is authority for the statement that there is no foundation whatever for the published report that antagoniam exists between Secretary Endicott and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. He says their relations are of the pleasantest character; that nothing of an official nature has occurred to make them otherwise.

The Newark Machine Company of Columbus, Ohio, has just entered suit in the United States Courts against Gaar, Scott & Co., of Richmond, Indiana, for the use of certain patents on the Clover Huller manu-factured by the latter, which the Newark Machine Company claim to be infrigements on their patents on the Victor Clover Huller manufactured by them. This is an important suit, for, if it is gained by the Newark Machine Company, they can pur-sue all the clover hullers built by Gaar, Scott & Co., and can collect damages from any one using them.

A dentist, whose skill at teach pulling is only equalled by his quickness at repartee, was recently waited upon by a wag carrying an old garden rake. 'Doctor," said he, "I want you to pull a couple of teeth for me." Were well," replied the doctor, "take a seat in that chair and show me the teeth. 'Well, doctor.' said the wag, "I want ou to pull these two broken teeth out For a moment the dooof this rake." tor was nonplessed by the joke, b t recovering hemself he soherly pulled immigration," approved August 31, 1882, the teeth from the rake, and then demanded a heavy fee, which the wag birs idiots, or persons unable to care of the manded a heavy fee, which the wag paid at il more soberly.

Establishment of Methods for Detection of Adulteration.

Frauds Practiced Upon the Public.

The association of official agricultural chemists met in agricultural convention at the department of agriculture, Washington, on the 1st, the vice-president, Prof. H. C. White, of Georgia, in the chair. Mr. Colman, commissioner of agriculture, delivered an address in which, after declaring his entire sympathy and that of the farmers of the country in the object of the association. which is to secure uniform analysis of fertilizers, he expressed the hope that the association would extend its deliberations to the methods of chemical analysis. He thought the association should also fix a standard of purity for different kinds of food and establish methods for the detection of adulterations. He thought the general government ought to co-operate with the respective state governments inpassing the most stringent laws against the adulteration of food.

"In so simple a matter as the adulteration of milk it would be hard to secure conviction in a court of justice for any person practicing it, because of the absence of any official standard by means of which the extent of the soluteration could be measured. It should not only be the ob-ject of the chemical control of agriculture that abundant crops should be produced, but also to see that products of the fields should be delivered to the commissioners free of any cheap or deleterious adulteration. In the question of food adulteration, I have long been greatly interested and am anxious that some steps may be taken by means of which the extent of it may be diminished. I have already directed the chemist of this department to give atten-tion to the adulteration of foods. The frauds that are practiced upon the public in adding cheap and harmful ingre-dients to food we eat in order to make greater profits, ought to be exposed in no uncertain way and the perpetrators of them held up before the public as objects of scorn and detestation. To such an extent is the adulteration of butter and manufacture of the counterfeit article car ried on that the great dairy interests of our nation are now almost prostrate.

"The honest producer of a pure article is impoverished, while the manufacturers of and dealers in the fraudulent article are enriched, some of them having become mil-lionaires by this illegitimate work. The same may be said in relation to the adulteration of our sugar and syrups.

At the conclusion of Mr. Colman's address, reports of committees appointed at the last meeting of the association upon the best method of determining pho-sphoric acid and potash in fertilizers, were read were read and debated. Prof. T. S. Gladding read a paper on each of the subjects.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

A Circular by Acting Secretary Fairchild Regarding the Matter.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular to the commissioners of emigra' tion and custom officers in regard to the landing of prohibited emigrants. It says that in view of the difficulties that have arisen in regard to the construction of so much of section 2 of "An act to regulate as refers to the landing of convicts, luna lies, idiots, or persons unable to care of themselves without becoming a public cars,

does not, in succeeding ages, notably increase at the expense of its fluid and aeriform matter. But fast as organic matter is thus accumulated by so enormous and incessantly acting a manufactory, its fabric is nevertheless much like the web of Penelope; for close upon life follows death, and with the death of all organisms, their substance (by decomposition) returns again for the most part (as water, carbonic acid, ammonia and various gases, etc.,) to that organic world whence it was originally derived.



There is nothing like youth. The sunshine streams upon the flowers. The blood rushes wildly through the veins. The air is full of music, and echoes of happy laughter are borne on every breeze. All the world seems wrapped in golden mist, and hope, a white-winged angel, shines in the rosy heaven of the future. For age, the rustle of the dead leaves! For sorrow, the wail of the autumn wind, the sad November twilight, and the lonesome splashing of the rain! What have age and sorrow to do with life? Let them thrust away their doleful gloom-while for youth and beauty, and love and mirth, the silver bells ring, the wine sparkles, and the earth is strewn with

rosis. -- William Winter.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA. WHEAT-No. 2. BARLEY-NO. 2 RYE-NO. 2 COHN-NO. 2 mixed.

COHN-No. 2 mixed	281	110	28.5
OATS-No. 2. BUTTER-Fancy creamery	17	°0	173
BUTTER-Fancy creamery	38	10	20
RUTTER-Choice dairy	12	14	180
HUTTER-Best country	10	10	19
EGGs-Fresh	12	64	18
UNIONS-FUF DDI	4 00	10	4 15
CHICKENS-Per doz., old	3 (0)	23	8 25
CHICKENS-Per doz, young	2 00	a.	\$ 50
LENONS-Choice	8.00	63	9.00
BANANAS-Choice	2.75	100	3 50
ORANGES-Mosina	5 00	12	6 40
POTATOES-New	40	63	50
GREEN APPLES-Per bbl	3 00	43	3 25
SEEDS-Fimothy	2 10		2 23
SEEDS-BILO GUESS	1 30	10	14)
HAY-Raled, per ton	8.50	63	7.03
HAY-In bulk	5 50	13	6 83
Hous-Mixed packing	3.50	60	3 6)
BEEEVES-Butchers' stock	2 75	63	8 00
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NEW YORK.	
WHEAT-NO. 2 red. WHEAT-Ungraded red. CONN-NO. 2 OATS-Mixed western PONK LARD. CHICAGO.	22 00 92% 75 00 50% 50 00 11 50 11 25 00 0 11 50 6 45 0 0 15
FLOUR-Choice Winter. FLOUR-Spring extra WREAT-Per bushel CATS-Per bushel CATS-Per bushel PORS LAND HOGS-Packing and shipping. CATTLE-Stockers SHEEP-Medium to goof. ST. LOUIS.	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
WHEAT-NO. 5 red CORN-Per bushel OATS-Per bushel CAVILE-Flueners and feeders BHEEF-Western KANSAS CIFE	Suppersonal Support

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WHEAT-Per bushel. Cons-Per bushel Oars-Per bushel Carris-Exports

Chinamen have been here at work for ten the other recommendations above. years, and this is the first trouble of any kind.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.

Educated by Reading the Lives of

Jack Sheppard and Josse

James.

Washington dispatch-Postoffice Inspector

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, the Scene of a Terrible Drowning Accident.

A horrible drowning acclient occurred at Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 2d, at the St. Paul railroad bridge. The draw being open eleven persons, nine girls and two men, attempted to cross the channel in a boat and were caught in the swells of a tug which hal just passed and the boat upset. Only five of the whole number were rescued. The names of the drowned are Johanna Matsotue, Gusta Wiese, Emma Bauer, Lena Maidl, Louis Dichtl, and Bhillip Berryam, aged from 12 to 20. The bodies of all have been recovered. The girls drowned were of poor German families em-ployed in the match factory. It has been the custom for the bridge tenders to row the working girls across the width of the bridge draw to save them going roundabout across the regular city bridge. Berryam, one of the men drownel, was night bridge-tender, and was rowing the boat As soon as the boat began rocking in the swell left by the passing tug the girls became irachtened, stood up and tug the girls became irichtened, stood up and clung to one another, which upset the boat only a few feit from the end of the draw. Persons on the draw were able to reach two girls, and saved them. A man jumped in irom the bridge and saved two more, and one man swam to the pler of the bridge. In the meantime, the shricks of the girls in the water were piercing, while they clung to Berryam and pulled him down to a watery grave with them. grave with the

All happened so quickly that help with boats was impossible. The news spread like wildfire, and fully five thousand people gathered at the scene. Grappling commenced, and one alter another the bodies were pulled out and laid in a row on the bridge, surround ed by weeping and wailing relatives. It be-came charged that that day the bridge tender kept the draw open for the purpose of col-lecting a pittance for ferrying passeogers across, and threats of lynching him were so frequent that he kept concealed. The names of the saved are: Anna Hartwir, Tellis Utache, Louisa Morris, Amelia Paulsen and Wm. Wolff.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE. The Report of Consul Mason Received

by the State Department.

The secretary of state has received a de iled report from Consul Mason in regard the cholera at Marseilles. He comments the false policy of the authorities in enavoring to suppress the truth as to the stence of the disease and speaks of the asation caused by the rade awakening on e 14th ult., when the community was ocked by the announcement that an epimic prevailed in their midst. He says ther that then the city realized that it s in the first stage of an epidemic of the Asiatic cholers, which had not been ported from Spain or elsewhere. Most the elementary principles of sanitary aliness are unknown in Marseilles. The ters of the streets flow with the veriest th, and canals and sewers are getted. On the eastern side of a old port is one building which intains seven hundred lubabitants whose excrements are thrown into the receases of the stairways. Behind this is a school for young girls, poisoned by exhalations from the vaults of neighboring closets and aired and we have strong confidence of a full ma-turity of the largest crop of corn ever known in this country."

Henderson has just successfully completed a case in North Carolina which is unique in the history of mail stealing. Two boys, George H. Eagle, aged 17, and Jethro Almond, age5 18, the former a mail carrier, the latter an e mail carrier from Salisbury to Albemarle, are the culprits. Last May complaints were ve ceived that registered letters from the point-

named seldom reached their destinations. l'ostoffice Inspector Henderson, was detailed to work up the case, and last month he dis. covered a clue which led him to suspect the all carrier, young Eagle. Several decoy lettters were sent, and they were stolen and fagle was arrested, but no trace of the money could be found upon his person. The theory of a confederate was determined on, and from his intimacy with the boy, Almond was shad-owed. From a conversation overheard be-tween Almond and his lather as to hiding the stolen money, he was arrested and the money sent in the decoy letters and other money to the extent of \$.60 was found upon his person As soon as Almond's arrest was known Eagle took his mail horse and fled. The in Eagle took his mail horse and fied. The in-spectors were placed on his track and he was arrested in Arkan as. Upon the Almont-boy was found a complete set of tools in a small box, with which they opened the mail pouches. A lack knife had been converted into a saw with which the boys sawel the riv-ets, and two old rusty pleces of iron with which they subsequently weided them togeth er. A bottle of muchleze was also in it, which was used to glue the ends of the latters to gether after they we tailed. So expert had the boys become in their business that no sus the bo, s become in their business that no sus-picion of their being thieves was entertained by the local rostmasters along the route, which was thirty miles long and through a densely wooded country. It was in this woods the pouches were opened. So expert were they that it did not take more than thirty minutes to rile the entire pouch and then fix it again. Not since May has a registered letter been sent from Stanley county bas what was opened. The aggr. gate sum stolen is large. In the pockets of Fagle when ar-rested were the lives of Jack Sheppard and Jesse James. Inspector Henderson says that for such young men Eagle and Almond prom-ised to be the most expert mail thieves in the country, and they covered up their tracks like old veterans in the business.

Condition of the Corn Crop.

The Chicago Farmer's Review prints the following summary on the corn crop outlook based on the latest reports from correspondents: "The cold, damp weather which prevailed during the past week retarded the maturing of the corn crop. Frost has been experienced in many tics, but none of sufficient severity to do any injury to the corn. At this writing (September 7), we judge that three-fourths of the corn of the entire country is past danger from frost. Of the remaining fourth fully half is so far advanced that a frost which would simply cut the leaves without freezing the stalk so as to burst the cells would do it no injury beyond injury to the folder. This leaves but one-eighth of the crop in any danger and every day without a freeze lossens the danger. At this writing the danger of a freeze is no greater than it has been at any time in the last ten days.