THE OREGON SCOUT.

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NEWS NOTES.

The Norwegian bark Rogaland, Capt. Hansen, capsized while on a voyage from Parrsboro, N. S., to Conway. The second mate, seamen Hendricken and Nicolson and a boy were rescued from a raft. They were in greatly exhausted condition. The captain and other members of the crew perished.

At Nashville a fire destroyed 6,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to the Southern Pump company and the mill building. Rhea & Son's grain elevator, the Indiana Lumber company's yards, the glass works and the ice factory were seriously threatened, but were saved. The loss is estimated at over $200,000, insurance $100,000, in foreign companies.

Reports from Collinsville, Ill., are that much discontent has again broken out among the coal miners in that vicinity. A number of men at the mines of Dork Brothers, and at two or three other pits near by, refused to work and made a demand for an increase of half a cent per bushel for digging, which was not acceded to and a meeting of delegates from all the mines in the Belleville district will be held at East St. Louis, at which the grievances of the men will be ventilated and some action be determined upon.

The secretary of the treasury has instructed the collector of customs at Newport News, Va., to receive from the collector of internal revenue a cargo of spirits shipped from Harrodsburg, Ky., by J. B. Thompson and intended for export from New York to Bremen, and to hold it in custody until notified that the collector of internal revenue for the Eighth district of Kentucky has received a bond from the distiller to cover the route from Newport News to New York. The goods may then be shipped.

The family of William Talmadge, of Des Moines, Iowa, have fallen heir to an estate in England worth $1,500,000. The estate is one of the oldest in England and comes through the wife of Mr. Talmadge, who has been dead three years, leaving her husband and three children. Mr. Talmadge was formerly a poor man, having barely enough property to take him to the seat of his good fortune. He and his children have gone to England.

About one year ago the Pacific Express company was robbed at Peru, Ind., the express messenger being gagged and the valuables taken. A reward of $1,500 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers. Detective Pat O'Neil, of Detroit, was employed on the case and succeeded in bringing to punishment the perpetrators, D. W. Duncan, "Little Al" and Bert Lewis, the express messenger. The payment of the reward having been refused, C. F. Connely brings suit for Detective O'Neil against the Pacific Express company for $2,000 damages, being the reward with interest and expenses. The suit is a novel one, being probably the first of its kind.

The transfer of gold and silver coin from the overcrowded vaults of San Francisco and Carson City to sub-treasuries in eastern cities continues. The total amount of gold coin already shipped from San Francisco is about $13,400,000. The shipments from Carson City have been almost entirely of silver coin. The first consignment arrived in Washington on the 20th, to the amount of $200,000 in silver coin from Carson City. The $1,000,000 shipped from New Orleans in the two naval vessels are expected to arrive soon.

The president has appointed Anthony F. Selberger collector of customs for Chicago. The appointment was made Sept. 15, but public announcement was withheld. Seeberger is a prominent merchant of Chicago, where he has been engaged in an extensive hardware business for many years. He is a man of wealth and high social standing and while always recognized as a consistent democrat has never been prominent in political affairs.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Silver Creek, a mining village in Pennsylvania. Patrick O'Neill and wife lived with an old woman, O'Neill's aunt, whom Mrs. O'Neill accused of being the instigator of frequent quarrels between herself and husband. Last Sunday was the occasion of a carousal and quarrels at the O'Neill house. Old Mrs. Keff, the aunt, was in bed and Mrs. O'Neill, taking advantage of the opportunity, dragged the old woman to the floor and severed her head from her body with an axe. Mrs. O'Neill was drunk at the time and when arrested did not deny the crime.

News is received from Montana in railroad circles to the effect that the Union Pacific Utah Northern narrow gauge branch is changing the gauge of bridges. It is believed that the company is preparing to make the line standard gauge in anticipation of the Northern Pacific building a broad gauge to Butte City.

New York health officers are making every effort to discover the source of the sudden outbreak of small-pox in a Grand street tenement house and stem it before it gains headway. Recently a child was taken sick with the disease and since then two more patients ill with the disease have been removed to the hospital.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The register of the treasury recently submitted a proposition to Secretary Manning for certain modifications of the existing regulations in that bureau in regard to the transfer and surrender of United States bonds, the object being to secure proof in each case similar to that which would be required in a court of justice. The matter was referred to Judge McCue, solicitor-general of the treasury, and he has given an opinion adverse to the proposition, on the ground that the present system is sufficient for all business purposes, and that changes such as were suggested would tend to needless trouble and delay.

United States Consul Tzschuck, of Vera Cruz, in his report to the secretary of state, says the yellow fever epidemic at Vera Cruz has been very malignant. About 50 per cent of all cases have proved fatal. Inasmuch, however, as many families and single persons who were subject to the disease have been absent from the city since the outbreak, there was a scarcity of material for the attack of the epidemic. The consul himself had been attacked, but was already convalescent and attending to the duties of his consulate.

Members of the Knights of Labor state that the subject of boycotting Chinese laundries has not been mentioned in their meetings. It is further said that a boycott could not be issued against these laundries on the plea of cheap labor, as their prices are generally higher than those of washerwomen.

Postoffice Inspector John T. Metcalfe, of Lansing, Iowa, who has been for some time in charge of the Chicago inspection division, has been put permanently in charge of that division. His record in the department is a first-class one, and it was this that secured him the assignment to Chicago.

The new portrait of ex-President Arthur that has replaced the one familiar to visitors at the white house durjng the administration is not so satisfactory a facial likeness as the other. It was painted by Huntington and the furred overcoat is elegant drapery. The picture hangs in the red parlor, in the space Gen. Grant's occupied, and the latter now hangs in the corridor.

The Evening Star expresses the belief that the civil service commission will be reorganized before long and new men appointed throughout. Indiana is already in the field with a candidate for Mr. Eaton's place in the person of Prof. Jas. H. Smart, public instructor of the state.

A computation made in the treasury department to-day shows that the bullion value of the standard dollar, according to the London rates of silver, is 79 7-10 cents.

Mr. Worthington C. Ford, of Brooklyn, has been appointed chief of the statistical division of the state department, vice Michael Scanlan, who remains in the bureau as a fourth-class clerk. Mr. Ford is a newspaper man by profession.

Owing to the alarming increase of the small-pox in Canada the government last month, upon request of the governor of Michigan, appointed inspectors to board all trains from Canada arriving at Detroit, St. Clair and Port Hurn. Similar action will be taken in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York upon the request of the governors of those states. The revenue cutters have also been instructed to keep strict watch over merchant vessels to guard against refugees and their baggage from being admitted to the United States.

Dr. J. B. Hamilton has tendered his resignation as surgeon general of the marine hospital service, to take effect November 1st. He is willing to remain in the service however, with the rank of surgeon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The scheme proposed by Sir James Anderson during the international telegraph conference at Berlin to De Stephan, German minister of posts and telegraphs, for the acquisition of all submarine cables of the world by an international government syndicate has developed the fact that the aggregate capital of these companies is £34,459,089. Sir James' idea is that if the governments combined and purchased these cables an international syndicate could make a tariff common to all nations, each to receive its proper proportion of net revenues, the tariff to be adjusted with a view to fetching moderate interest upon the capital used to purchase. The scheme involved the continued working of the cables by the present companies through managing boards under an international syndicate supervision if deemed advisable.

The Bulgarian army has been mobilized and a corps has been sent to the frontier of Roumelia. Prince Alexandria has gone to Phillippopolis and appointed M. Strausky as commissioner. Strausky is now president of the Roumelian provisional government.

The insurgents in Eastern Roumelia, acting under orders of the provisional government, have occupied all the strategic points on the Turkish frontier, blown up all the bridges which would be likely to be used by a force advancing from Turkey to the relief of the deposed government, and destroyed telegraph wires leading into Turkey.

THE COUNTRY'S WHEAT.

Fair Showing of the State of the Crop Throughout the Country.

The September report of the department of agriculture makes the distribution of wheat in acres average 135,000,000 bushels, while the estimate of the production average 425,000,000 bushels. Of the difference, over 80,000,000 bushels, at least 50,000,000 more are on hand than at the beginning of the period. The 30,000,000 remaining are scarcely sufficient to offset the loss by fire, and on the lakes and in manufacturing. The average consumption, 243,000,000 bushels; seed, 52,000,000 bushels; exportation, 140,000,000 bushels. The exportation for eight years was only 17,000,000 bushels less than the entire report of the fifty-one preceding years. The decline in the annual exports since 1830 averages 58,000,000 bushels.

The department estimates for California are shown to be in excess of expectation and ordinary consumption by 400,000 bushels per annum, while local commercial estimates are in excess by 100,000,000 in ten years.

The assessors' returns of western states are shown to be incomplete in varying degrees of inaccuracy proportionate to the comparative efficiency of the service. There is a variation from 8 to 12 per cent in some states to 20 or more in others.

A Whole City on Its Ear.

London telegram: The populace of Philippoopolis, the capital of Eastern Roumelia, almost to a man rose in rebellion yesterday and seized the governor-general, deposed the government and proclaimed union with Bulgaria. A provisional government was established, and the revolution was so well planned that no disorder or bloodshed occurred, every one being in sympathy with the government except the government officials. Foreigners in the city are perfectly safe from harm, as is also the property of foreign residents.

Immediately after the organization of the provisional government the militia were sworn in, taking the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles that Russia arranged the programme of rising and suggested the union with Bulgaria. No definite statement can as yet be made as to what action the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin will take respecting the matter.

The Corn Crop.

The Cincinnati Price Current says its reports indicate that the corn crop will aggregate 1,990,000,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 11 per cent over last year. From the 12th to the 14th inst., the date of most of the returns from the corn-growing districts throughout the entire country, about three-fourths of the crop in the twelve western states, which produce 77 per cent of the entire crop, was out of danger from frost. Ten to fifteen days more will render the remaining portion safe. After the 25th of September, with the present favorable weather, the danger line will be crossed.

When a man comes out of a dentist's office and says that he has just lost a tooth from forceps circumstances, the joke may be poor enough, ' it cannot be called tooth in.

THE YANKEE BOAT WINS.

The Great Race Between the Puritan and the Genesta.

The Prize Cup Will Remain in America.

New York dispatch: The race Sept. 16th decided that America's cup shall remain in America. It was a grand contest, and it cannot be said the result proves that the cutter is superior to the center-board. The Puritan's winning was so small that the slightest slant in favor of her opponent would have turned the tables. The Puritan was the better boat by only 1 minute and 38 seconds. The breeze early in the morning was from the northwest and only fair. When the Luckenbach left her dock it had hauled around to the south, west and freshed a little. The weather was cool, the sky almost cloudless. The judges' boat was late in starting and she made no stops. Off the point of Sandy Hook, a large fleet of sail vessels could be seen clustering around Scotland lightship, from where the start was to be made. Among these her big topsails were distinguishable, towering above the smaller fry. Both were headed to land. The Luckenbach got underway and when near them Mr. Schuyler was put on board the Puritan, Fleet Captain Center going to the Genesta.

The Luckenbach got nearer to the Genesta, Sir Richard Sutton and his friends were sitting about smoking and reading the papers.

"How do you make the wind?" called out Chairman Tams from the tug. Dr. Woodbury answered, "West by northwest by this compass." "So do we; that will make the course east by southeast," replied Tams. Then the Luckenbach went to the Puritan. "Can you give us the course before putting up the signals?" called out Skipper Crocker. Tams said, "Yes, it will be east by southeast." "Good, then we can rely on that course and prepare to set our spinnaker?" "Yes, sir."

The Luckenbach took up her position about 200 yards from the lightship and to the northeast of it, and at 10:45 a. m., blew the signal. The boats were standing away toward the Jersey shore, but came about headed for the starting point. At 11 o'clock the preparatory signal five minutes before the start was given. The yachts were some distance away. The starting signal was flown at 11:05.

The Genesta crossed the line first at 11:5-6, as she crossed her spinnaker was set and it bellied out in the fresh breeze. At 11:06-10 the Puritan crossed the line and also set her spinnaker. They both looked like black birds with enormous white wings. The Puritan drew up on the Englishman at once and got so close that from directly in the rear they looked like one boat. The Puritan got on the Genesta's port quarter and gained gradually until they were on even terms. As they passed Sandy Hook lightship the Genesta was under mainsail, spinnaker, club topsail, jib, jib staysail, and jib topsail.

The Puritan carried mainsail, spinnaker, club topsail and jib. She had her balloon jib set when she started, but Skipper Crocker quickly saw it wasn't drawing and it was taken in. At 11:42 the Puritan looked to be ahead about five lengths, but the Genesta caught a puff directly and drew up with her. The Genesta took in her jib to sail. Both started with spinnakers out to starboard, but at 11:57 the Genesta took her's in, and at 12 o'clock she jibed, and two minutes after ran out her spinnaker on the port side. She seemed to do better than before, but there was no advantage on the part of either. The Puritan continued under the same sail. The wind freshened a little and white caps appeared. This was what everybody was wishing for. Probably everybody wanted a "cutter day," so that the speed of the Englishman could be shown. At 12:15 both were even, and about half a mile from each other. Following them were four excursion steamers, four steam yachts and a few tugs and sailing vessels. These latter did not go far. The champions went too fast and they concluded to go back and see the finish.

At 12:48 the Genesta took in her club top sail and so did the Puritan. Half a minute later, at 12:52 the Genesta put up her sprit topsails. They were nearing the turning raft and the Genesta was leading a out a quarter of a mile. At 1 o'clock she took down her spinnaker and her sailors swayed up the boom. At 1:01 the Paritan took in her spinnaker. The Genesta's boom was over to starboard, and as he had to go to starboard of the raft it was necessary for her to jibe. Every one thought that she would lose ground by this, but she didn't.

She went around the raft so neatly and quickly, that whatever she lost was not perceptible. She stood away on the starboard tack, having turned at 1:05-30. The Puritan turned at 1:07-36.

Both heeled over, and their sailors lay to windward, only the tops of their caps being discernible over the bulwarks. At 1:23-3 the Puritan went about on the port tack, and half a minute later the Genesta followed. At 1:25 the Bostonian housed her topsails and went along under mainsail, jib and jib staysail.

Under the ten knot breeze both boiled through the water. The Genesta was at angle of about 45 degrees. The Puritan began to outpoint and got nearer her rival. At 1:37 the Genesta set her working topsail. It began to blow great guns and the spray dashed over the decks of the judges' boat so that it was uncomfortable. At 2:16 the Genesta went about on the starboard tack, and at 2:17 the Puritan followed. This was the last tack, and both now had their courses for the finish. The waves dashed over their bows and they bobbed up and down, as they rushed along. The Puritan had outpointed the Genesta, so she was ahead a little and gaining all the time. She was about three-fourths of a mile to windward and eight miles from the lightship when Captain Crocker let out his mainsail a little and let her go. She ran up close to the Genesta, and at 3:46 there was a little luffing match. The Genesta was behind and she went to the windward, evidently trying to get up and "cup" her opponent. She lost ground in this.

The Luckenbach went ahead and anchored about 300 yards to the north of the lightship. The end was approaching and the steamers got ready to blow their whistles and the yachts to fire their guns. The Puritan crossed the line at 4:09 15. Whistles blew, guns were fired, and everybody cheered. She immediately luffed and watched the Englishman come in. The Genesta crossed at 4:10 39. She was cheered and saluted.

It was all over, and it can hardly be called a defeat. The tug Scandinavian took the Puritan in tow and a moment later the Luckenbach gave the Genesta a line. The din of whistles and cheering continued some time. The Luckenbach overhauled the Scandinavian, and as the two yatches came near each other the Genesta people doffed their caps to the Puritan people. The Old Dominion steamer Richmond passed by with a crowd of spectators. They cheered the Genesta, then cheered again.

Tompkinsville was reached about 6:30, and the two champions dropped anchor. The sailing time was—Puritan, 5:03 14; Genesta, 5:05 23. Genesta's corrected time was 5:04 52. The Puritan won by 1 minute, 38 seconds.

NO FRIEND OF RED CLOUD.

Mr. Liedom Has Some Hard Things to Say of the Old Warrior.

Mr. Leidom, sergeant-at-arms of the house, who was in charge of the Holman Indian committee, comes back here, says a Washington dispatch, with various novel views of the Indian race. Red Cloud he believes to be a loafer and constitutional deadbeat, who is the only one of all the chiefs the committee has visited that steadily refuses to allow his children to attend school and take on the ways of civilization. Red Cloud tells his people that as long as the great father knows that they are unable to support themselves they will be provided with rations, but if they become self-supporting they will receive no more help. When it was suggested to him that his men should learn to farm, he said: "Our farmer (their instructor in agriculture) is not of the right kind. He comes here and wants our warriors to work. What we want is for the great father to send us white men to plant our corn, hoe it, reap it and put it in barns, which they should build for us. We are warriors and don't work; squaws work."

Mr. Leidom says the committee has a number of reforms in Indian government to recommend. The general tenor of them all will be to treat the Indians like children, and govern them accordingly; to teach them to farm and earn their own living, but to care for them whenever they are unable to do so themselves.

THE COAL MINE BUTCHERY.

Thorough Investigation Into Causes of the Dastardly Crime.

Secretary Lamar Telegraphed that Protection is Needed.

The Chinese Consul and the Government.

Cheyenne dispatch: Three of the government directors, Gen. E. P. Alexander, M. A. Hanna and James W. Savage, are at Rock Springs investigating the circumstances attending the late outbreak. They gave a hearing yesterday to the committee of citizens who had previously presented their case to Mr. Bromley. Nothing new appeared as to the alleged grievances against the Chinese, or against the employes of the mines. The same rules were observed with regard to the circumstances immediately connected with the outrages, all witnesses refusing to say anything whatever concerning the attacks upon the Chinamen and the burning of their quarters.

The examination was chiefly conducted by Judge Savage, who was materially assisted therein by Mr. Hanna, who is himself a mine owner and familiar with the subject of miners' grievances. Every opportunity has been furnished the citizens and miners to present their grievance.

The government directors decided upon the facts as shown, to send the following dispatch to Secretary Lamar:

The undersigned government directors of the Union Pacific railway, pursuant to law, report that we have made investigation upon the spot of the alleged outrages recently occurring at this place, and we find such a condition of affairs here as in our opinion endangers the property of the road, jeopardizes the interest of the government and calls for prompt interference.

We therefore deem it important that full authority should be given the properofficers to afford ample assistance to the managers in their efforts to protect the property of the company and conduct the business of the road.

E. P. Alexander,
M. A. Hanna,
Jas. W. Savage.

The Chinese consul at San Francisco, Col. Bee, and the Chinese consul at New York are here with a Chinese interpreter, to make a thorough investigation on behalf of the Chinese government of all the circumstances connected with the outbreak. They are ordered here by the Chinese legation at Washington. Col. Bee has already had the remains of some of the Chinamen who were killed exhumed, and it was found in two instances the skulls of the Chinamen were fractured, indicating that they were killed in a struggle at close quarters.

The consuls have offered a reward of $15 each for additional bodies found in the vicinity. Accurate returns as to the number of Chinamen killed cannot yet be made, but so far as can be now learned there are fifteen missing, and the whole number killed is twenty-one.

Col. Bee has made up his mind from conversations with the citizens and officials that any attempt to bring the offenders to justice through the local authorities will fail. It is his intention to telegraph the state department through the legation calling for more vigorous measures for the prosecution of the criminals by the United States courts under the provisions of the treaty with China. He says that all of the proceedings that have been had in the matter so far are a bold farce, and unless the matter is taken in hand by the United States authorities there will be nothing done.

He finds eleven of the grand jury before whom the cases of the men already arrested will go are citizens of Rock Springs, many of them miners, all of them sympathizers with the rioters, while of the petit jury fourteen of the twenty-four are from Rock Springs.

Col. Bee states as one of the remarkable results of the inquiries, that of the men engaged in the outbreak not one was an American born citizen. He deems it especially significant that the outcry against the Chinese which is depended upon to justify the outrages comes from men who are not themselves natives, and many of them not citizens of the United States.

THE SAN FRANCISCO HORROR.

The Bodies and Bones of the Dead Chinese Shipped to China.

San Francisco dispatch: The bodies of the dead Chinese which were discovered a few days ago in a cellar on Pacific street, while undergoing the process of preparation for shipment of their bones to China were removed from the morgue by the Chinese Vice Consul and transferred to the steamer City of Pekin, which sailed for Hong Kong. Vice Consul Ow Yang, at the coroner's request, inspected some of the remains and expressed surprise at the condition in which they were found. He then signed the following document, which were left on file at the morgue:

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Received from Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, Coroner, the bodies and bones of the deceased Chinamen in his possession at the morgue, which bodies and bones were not interred, and also those bones which were not hermetically sealed. It is hereby agreed upon and return of the bodies and bones now in possession of the Coroner in the public morgue, to the Vice Consul of the Chinese government, that the law will in the future be strictly complied with, and furthermore, that no blame is attached to the coroner in the premises. I have heard that the law was violated by the Chinese in this matter, and should he like occur again I agree to give up the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed. I am satisfied that the bodies and bones of Chinese in the morgue were not interred. [Signed]

A. Ow Yang.
Vice-Consul, 917 Clay Street, San Francisco.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

A cheerful side may be found in every position of life. No man can go so far down the hill that the sun won't shine on some part of the valley for at least an hour in the day. Think of the poor organ-grinder and take heart. "Ah," he said to himself, as he turned the awful crank of that unmelodious instrument, and heard the pennies drop on the sidewalk, "if I hadn't studied music when I was young, I might now be a common beggar."

The largest turkeys are the most profitable. It costs but little more to fatten them.

DEMANDS OF THE STRIKERS.

What the Union Pacific Will Do Rather Than Submit to Them.

Not a Single Fact Presented to Justify the Recent Onslaught.

Work Resumed at the Mines.

Salt Lake telegram: Mr. Bromley, assistant to President Adams, who represents the company in the matter of the Rock Springs difficulty, has been in the city today. Interviewed by a representative of the associated press, he was asked if the reports are true. He said in his belief the company would turn over the road to the United States government in event of a general strike. He said he was, of course, not authorized to speak for the company, but had no doubt the statement heretofore published was substantially correct, that sooner than submit to the demand of the strikers that the Chinese should be excluded from the mines and the men guilty of murder, robbery and arson be restored to their positions unpunished and almost would surrender the management promptly to the United States government. He was asked what he thought as to the outlook at Rock Springs to-morrow morning, and said he had not at any time believed the Knights of Labor organization would put themselves in so false a position as to undertake to justify the outrage at Rock Springs by a general strike. He had heard the testimony of Rock Springs citizens and miners presented to him as a representative of the company, and subsequently in letter form to the government directors, and had not been able to discover a single fact which justifies in the remotest degree the recent occurrence. He was confident the government directors were of the same opinion after they heard the discharged miners, and their friends and sympathizers present their own views of the situation. He was asked if the company had serious apprehensions as to the situation. So far as he knew, he said, he believed the directors were perfectly content to submit the question as it now stands. If a general strike is ordered upon this state of facts, it will go out of the hands of the management of the company and become a question for the American people to decide. The directors of the company are trying to manage its affairs in such a way as to give no just cause of complaint to any of its employes, but will not be put in a position to justify such outrages as were perpetrated at Rock Springs. They will not avoid or evade the issue with the miners or others of their employes upon this question. As it now stands they are prepared to resume work in the mines to-morrow morning and offer employment to all miners who desire to go to work who were not engaged in the recent disturbance. If any organized attempt is made to obstruct them in the peaceable operation of their mines, they will do all in their power to avoid obstructions. When they find they are powerless, they will simply abdicate and let the government take hold. The government directors—E. P. Alexander, of Montana, and James W. Savage—left here this afternoon. Mr. Bromley, accompanied by Superintendent Dickinson, returns to Rock Springs to await the issue of the order to open the mines.

Cheyenne dispatch: Work was resumed at the Rock Springs coal mines this morning. All the Chinamen went to work, also all the white mechanics—engineers, blacksmiths, firemen and carpenters—employed in the mine. The white coal miners decline to work and were paid off. Everything is quiet and no more trouble is anticipated.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Likely to be a Prominent Issue of the Coming Session of Congress.

Washington dispatch: Representative Warner, of Ohio, is in Washington. He says it is his belief that congress will pass a compromise silver bill at the next session. Referring to the silver question as likely to be a prominent issue at the coming session of congress, the Star publishes an article purporting to give the attitude of the administration and congressional leaders on the subject. It says:

"Both Bland and Reagan are quoted as declaring their determination to stand by the bill and the dollar uncompromisingly, and the anti-silver men say that President Cleveland has not altered his views in the least since writing his famous anti-silver letter shortly after his election. The prospect seems to be for a straight issue on both sides, and the outcome depends upon whether or not the administration has received enough converts since last session to put them in control of the house on that question, which is thought to be the most important in the organization of the house, and in this respect Speaker Carlisle will be placed in an awkward position in his canvass for the speakership, and he will have to decide as to the organization of the coinage, weights and measures committee, which will have the silver question before it. According to general custom the old chairmen who have served satisfactorily will be reappointed at the heads of their respective committees. Thus Morrison will expect to go at the head of the ways and means, while Randall's friends will claim for him the appropriation committee, Bland will expect to be placed at the head of the coinage, weights and measures committee. He will expect also that the committee shall be organized according to his ideas, so that the silver men be in control. Should his expectations be accomplished the silver men would have the reins in their own hands and the administration be defeated at the outset. On the other hand, if Carlisle should refuse to place Bland in his old position or should organize a committee so as to take the power out of his hands, it would have a tendency to commit the house to the support of the administration before any vote had been taken, and plunging it into a long, warm contest at once. In the face of these circumstances it is important to know what Carlisle's views on the question are. The silver men naturally reckon on his being with them as opposed to the New York bankers, but it is understood he has studied the question carefully, and is inclined to think with the president that there is danger in the unlimited coinage of silver dollars. The question is giving him more uneasiness than the tariff or anything else that may come before congress this winter. For months past he has been talking with men on both sides making a careful study of the situation."

Cowhide and Pistol.

A Bunker Hill (Ill.) special says: A bad feeling which has existed for a long time between Hon. A. M. Young, ex-member of the legislature, and Dr. S. F. Hale, a retired merchant and capitalist of this city, was renewed in a recent law suit here, in which Young represented the plaintiff and Hale was a witness for the defense. The opportunity offered was a favorable one and before the court could interfere hot words had passed. The affair culminated to-day by Thomas Hale, son of the doctor, confronting Young as he was coming down town, and, with a drawn revolver, demanding retraction and satisfaction. Young drew his pistol, but Hale had the drop on him, and compelled him to throw down his weapon; then advancing he struck Young a terrible blow with his fist in the eye, and forced him to retreat to a door-yard, to the music of a raw-hide which Hale industriously plied. The end is not yet, and grave fears are entertained that the outcome will be a serious one.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTES.

Sullivan is not the first pitcher who has been broken up by a "bat."

The respite granted to Riel, the dominion rebel, extends only to October 18.

Mr. Keiley is already classed among the dead issues, but nobody wants to step into his shoes.

Mme. Patti will finish her European tour at Monte Carlo, but she will not leave her earnings there.

The corn crop of the country the present year, it is thought, will aggregate nearly 2,000,000 bushels.

Secretary Manning has leased a house in Washington opposite the Blaine mansion. He has always been diametrically opposed to the Plumed Knight.

Fat women in Milwaukee go into a dry-kiln to sweat their surplus flesh away. Half an hour in the place is warranted to remove ten pounds of flesh.

President Cleveland is fond of walking. He must wish that the multitude of office-seekers that hang around the capital would emulate his example while the walking is good.

It is said that Senator Sherman may be big enough to paint the entire state of Ohio red, and yet find that his stock of paint is not large enough for doing the same thing for the whole country.

Kate Sanborn says it was Mme. Bonaparte who observed to an acquaintance: "If Mrs. X. only had teeth she would be as ugly as Mrs. Y., and if Mrs. Y. had hair she would be prettier than Mrs. X."

A PERILOUS PREDICAMENT.

One of those thrilling episodes that occasionally punctuate the life of a miner and illustrate its perils occurred recently in the Wallace and Ferguson mine, at Sheep ranch. The shaft has two compartments, and is 400 feet deep. Both compartments are used for hoisting purposes, signal bells being utilized to enable the engineer to distinguish between the divisions of the shaft. One day last week three men went down in the bucket, their destination being the 200-foot level. One of the trio, Thomas Taggart, got into the bucket, while the other two stood on its top and held on by the cable—the "usual way." Arriving at the 200-foot station the two men stepped off into the level, and Taggart had got partially out of the bucket when the bell of the other compartment gave the signal to hoist. The engineer mistook the signal and hoisted in the compartment in which the men had just gone down. Taggart was in the act of getting out of the bucket—had one leg out and one in, in fact—when the latter started up the shaft. The bucket, with Taggart hanging to it, had proceeded but a few feet when it tipped over, precipitating the unfortunate man headlong down the shaft. At the moment of falling—in utter desperation, as a drowning man grasps at a straw—Taggart caught at the rocky wall of the shaft with his hands. By a miracle of good fortune one of his wrists lodged in a wedge-shaped interstice in the side of the shaft, and Taggart hung by one arm, suspended in mid-air, with 200 feet of space beneath him. No one can have the faintest conception of the unutterable horror of such a position. Enveloped in impenetrable darkness, suspended by one arm over an abyss that invited him to certain death if his frail support should give way, and alive to the knowledge that the descending bucket might precipitate such a catastrophe, Taggart's situation was so inexpressibly horrible that its contemplation makes one shudder. Luckily, however, his comrades comprehended the situation of affairs and by acting promptly prevented a tragic ending of the accident. Taggart was released from his perilous position, escaping any more serious injury than a severe strain of his physical system and mental faculties.—*Calaveras (Cal.) Chronicle.*

The new novel which Mr. W. D. Howells is writing for *The Century* will be in a lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." It treats of a simple-souled, pure-hearted country youth, who comes to Boston with a trashy poem he has written, and with no other visible means of support. Some of the characters in "Silas Lapham" will reappear in the new serial. Mr. Howells has written a story for *St. Nicholas* called "Christmas Every Day," for which his little daughter has furnished humorous illustrations.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.			
WHEAT—No. 2	64	@	64½
BARLEY—No. 2	56	@	57½
RYE—No. 2	42	@	42½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	29½	@	29½
OATS—No. 2	19	@	19½
BUTTER—Fancy creamery	20	@	22
BUTTER—Choice dairy	12	@	13
BUTTER—Best country	12	@	15
EGGS—Fresh	12	@	13
ONIONS—Per bbl	4 00	@	4 75
CHICKENS—Per doz., old	3 00	@	3 25
CHICKENS—Per doz., young	2 00	@	2 50
LEMONS—Choice	7 50	@	8 00
BANANAS—Choice	2 75	@	3 50
ORANGES—Mesina	5 00	@	6 40
ONIONS—Per bbl	4 00	@	4 75
POTATOES—New	25	@	30
GREEN APPLES—Per bbl	3 00	@	3 25
SEEDS—Timothy	2 10	@	2 20
SEEDS—Blue Grass	1 35	@	1 40
HAY—Baled, per ton	6 50	@	7 00
HAY—In bulk	6 00	@	7 00
HOGS—Mixed packing	3 40	@	4 45
BEEVES—Butchers' stock	2 50	@	2 75
NEW YORK.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red	94	@	94
WHEAT—Ungraded red	82	@	89
CORN—No. 2	49	@	49¼
OATS—Mixed western	29	@	33
PORK	11 25	@	11 50
LARD	6 45	@	6 46
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Choice Winter	4 50	@	5 25
FLOUR—Spring extra	3 50	@	4 25
WHEAT—Per bushel	81	@	81¼
CORN—Per bushel	43½	@	43¾
OATS—Per bushel	26	@	26½
PORK	10 00	@	10 25
LARD	6 42	@	6 47
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 90	@	5 00
CATTLE—Stockers	2 25	@	3 30
SHEEP—Medium to good	1 75	@	3 75
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90	@	91¼
CORN—Per bushel	42	@	43
OATS—Per bushel	24	@	25
CATTLE—Stockers and feeders	2 75	@	3 75
SHEEP—Western	1 75	@	3 50
KANSAS CITY.			
WHEAT—Per bushel	71	@	72¼
CORN—Per bushel	34¾	@	35
OATS—Per bushel	21½	@	22
CATTLE—Exports	5 25	@	5 40
HOGS—Assorted	3 65	@	4 10
SHEEP—Common to good	1 50	@	3 00