A POLITICAL LEADER DEAD.

Samuel J. Tilden Unexpectedly Passes Away at His Greystone Home.

NEW YORK, August 4 .- Hon. Samuel J. Tilden died peacefully at Greystone at 8:45 o'clock this morning. There were present with him Drs. Simonds and Swift and his ni ce, Miss Gould. His death was entirely unexpected and was caused by the failure of the heart, following an acute attack of diarrhea and nausea. As soon as the news was received in New York the flags of public buildings and newspapers were displayed at hall-mast, and expressions of regret were heard from all quarters at the death of the eminent statesman. He had not been feeling well for several days

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The news spread very rapidly. The news paper offices bulletined it early, and so it was soon scattered broadcast. Expressions of sorrow were heard on all sides and from all parties of political faith at the It was quite a shock to the community. Business men of this city lost no time in

paying tribute to the statesman's memory by displaying flags at half mast. Every building of prominence down town had its flags lowered. Flags were also displayed at half mast on all public buildings. There were no unusual scenes at Tilden's handsome residence in Gramercy park to-day, and as yet no evidences of the death of its owner are displayed on the building. curtains and windows remain just as they have been since Tilden left for his mansion. Governor Hill issued the following proc Inmution:

I announce to the people of the state with sincere regret the death of Samuel J. Tilden. After a long and active career devo ted to the public good and the readition of ardnous and conspicuous services in behalf of the people, he this morning peacefully pussed away at his chosen retreat at Grey-stone, on the banks of the Hudson. The country loses one of its ablest statesmen and the state of New York one of her foremost citizens. He was twice representative in the state legislature, a member of two constitutional conventions, governor of the state two years, and in 1876 was candidate of one of the greatest parties of the country, and received therefor the electoral vote of his native state and upon a popular vote was declared the choice of a majority of the voters of the United States. As a private citizen and in every public station, he was pure and upright and discharged every trust with conspicuous fidel ity. His last public utterance which attracted public attention exhibited the same spirit of unselfish patriotism which charac-terized his whole career, and was in behalf of strengthening the defense of the country he loved so well. It is meet that the close of such a life should be marked with more than a passing notice. The legislature be-ing in session at the time, I commend to respect for his long, faithful and honorable services as they deem appropriate.

Now, therefore, it is directed as a mark of regard for the distinguished dead that flags upon the capitol and all public buildings of the state, including armories and arsenals of the national guard, be displayed at half mast until and including the day of the funeral, and the citizens of the state for a like period are requested to poor. unite in appropriate tokens of respect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.-The news of the death of Mr. Tilden was received in this city soon after 9 o'clock this morning and spread rapidly over the city. As the announcement of the death had not been preceded by any news of his serious illness it created general surprise. The president heard of the death about half-past nine and at once sent the following telegram of sympathy to Mr. Tilden's nephew:

Coal company. It is no exaggeration to say that from 1845 up to time he retired from professional life, one-half the great corporations north of the railway and between the Hudson and Mississippi had been his clients. For some time preceding the war he was the confidential ad-viser of Dean Richmond, the leader of the mocratic party in the state of New York. He was elected governor of New York) 1874, and was nominated to the presi dency in 1876. The result of the election being disputed led to the appointment of the electoral commission, under whose decision the republican cambidate was peacefully inaugurated.

Since that time Mr. Tilden has lived in rotirement, with the exception of an occa-sional appearance in public.

BOTH OF THE CEREALS DAMAGED.

Wheat and Corn Materially Shortened by the Prolonged Drouth.

The following crop report appears in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review: 'The loss the country has sustained. Though prolonged and serious drouth which has it was known Tilden had been in had materially shortened thespring wheat crop health for some time past, his death was and caused a serious menace to the corn not being looked for. Coming so suddenly erop was partially broken this week. copious rains having fallen in Kansas and portions of Missouri. The injury which corn has sustained cannot yet be determined from reports. Fully one-third of the counties of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas report that corn, while showing the effect of the drouth, has not yet been seriously. injured and will make a fine yield if rain should more in time. The remaining counties report more or less injury, the tenor of the reports being very discouragng, declaring that many of the fields have

already felt the blight and predicting not to exceed one-half the ordinary yield. The outlook is reported especially gloomy throughout the entire corn belt for all late One-half of the lowa counlanted corn. ties report that serious injury has already befallen the corn fields and that the yield or the state will fall short of an average by from 22 to 40 per cent. In Ringgold and Warren counties corn does not promise

everable, with prospect of an average field with continued rains.

In Wisconsin the tenor of the reports loes not indicate to exceed two-thirds of an ordinary yield. In portions of the state there has been no rain for six weeks and all rops are a bad failure. In Ohio, Indiana and Michigan the ont-

look is still favorable for an average yield d corn. In Faribault, Mower and Meeker coun-

ties, Minnesota, the reports indicate a beter wheat yield than predicted in the various reports, but the remaining counties inlicate that the total yield for the state will exhibit a material shortage. In Houston and Sherburne counties less than half the sual yield is indicated. Harvesting is progressing rapidly in both Minnesota and the people of the state such expression of Dakota. In Minnehaba and Bon Homme ounties, Dakota, wheat is threshing out welve to fifteen bushels to the acre. Faulk county one-half the crop was cut for odder.

In Nebraska and Iowa the wheat yield will be considerably short of an average. Reports indicate a very short flax yield and in the entire western and northwestern belt the outlook for the potato crop is very

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Rash Act of a Nebraska Young Mar Who was Disappointed in Love.

A Lincoln Journal special from Staplehurst, Nebraska, gives the following account of a triple tragedy in Seward county: A double murder and suicide occurred

STRAIGHT TALK TO MEXICO.

Uttered by Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State.

In response to a resolution of the senate asking for information concerning the alleged illegal detention of A. K. Cutting by the Mexican authorities at El Paso del Norte, the president transmitted to the senate on the 2d a report of the secretary of state, together with a voluminous mass of correspondence relating to the case. Under date of July 1, United States Consul Brigham, at El Paso del Norte, forwarded to the United States Minister Jackson at Mexico, a full statement of the facts attending the arrest and imprisonment of Cutting and an announcement of his (Brigham's) failure to secure any reply to his application for a fair trial or release on ball for Cutting. On July 6, the United States minister sought from M. Marescal, Mexicna secretary of foreign affairs, the proper relief for Cutting. The following day M. Marescal replied that he had recommended the governor of Chihuahua to see that prompt and full justice was administered. On July 17, Consul Brigham stated that Catting was still a prisoner and nothing had been done for his release. The secretary says the imprisonment of this American citizen has thus continued for fully a month without explanation or the prospect of any. He (Secretary Bayard), on July 19, addressed a telegram to Minister Jackson, reciting all the precedent correspondence and facts, and stating the legal position assumed by this governnt as a ground for demanding the release of citizeus. Minister Jackson, on July 22, telegraphed the refusal of the Mexican government to accede to the telegraphic de-mand of Secretary Bayard for Cutting's release, which was followed by another tele gram giving the Mexican reasons. Consul Brigham, on July 26, telegraphed that the governor of Chihuahua was pushing the trial of Cutting, who ignored the proceed-ings. On July 27 the secretary mailed additional instructions to Minister Jackson. The secretary, in this letter, refers to the The corn outlook in Minnesota is more on Mexican laws, whereby jurisdiction is assumed by Mexico over crimes committed against Mexicans in the United States, or any foreign country, and his con-tention that under this law the publication of libel in Texas was made cognizable and pumishable in Mexico. The claim of jurisdiction in Mexico was peremptorily and positively denied by Secretary Bayard, who declared that the United States would not assent or permit the existence of such extra territorial force to be given to Mexi-can law. "Mr. Romero." he says. "finally can law. "Mr. Romero," he says, "finally assured him that Cutting would be released in a very short time." Convinced of the friendly and conciliatory spirit influencing the Mexican government, the secretary informs the consul that, in his opinion, all questions of conflicting interests between the two governments can, without difficulty, he amicably, honorably and satisfac torily adjusted. In his report the secretary touching the Mexican laws cited by Mr. Romero: Mr. Romero: "This conflict of law is even more profound than the literal difference of sponding statutes, for it affects the underlying principles of security to personal liberty and freedom of speech, or expreswhich are among the main objects sion. sought to be secured by our framework of government. The present case may constitute a precedent fraught with most serious results. The alleged offense may be, and undoubtedly in the present case is, within the United States held out to be a misdemeanor, not of a high grade, but in Mexico may be associated with penal results of the gravest char-acter. An act may be created by Mexican statutes an offense of high grade which in the United States would not be punishable in any degree. The safety of our citizens and all others lawfully within wholly destroyed by admitting the power of a foreign state to definite offenses and apply penalties to acts committed within jurisdiction of the United States. The United States and states composing this nion contain the only forum for trial of offenses against their laws, and to concede the jurisdiction of Mexico over Cutting's ase, as it is stated in Consul Brigham's report, would be to substitute the jurisdicion and laws of Mexico for those of the United States over offenses committed solely within the United States by a citizen of the United States. The offense alleged is the publication in Texas by a citizen of the United States of an article deemed libelous and criminal in Mexico. No allegation of its circulation in Mexico by Cutting is made, and no such circulation was practicable or even possible, because the arrest was summarily made on the same day of ublication in the English language in lexas, on the coming of the alleged writer or publisher, into Mexico, and the Mexican orrespondence accompanying M. Mares cal's refusal to release Cutting, found in the accompaniments to Minister in the accompaniments to Minister Jackson's dispatch of July 22, 1886, shows that the one hundred and eighty sixth article of the Mexican code s beyond the jurisdiction claimed. Under this pretension it is obvious that any edior publisher of any newspaper article within the limits and jurisdiction of the nited States could be arrested and punshed in Mexico if the same were deer objectionable to officials of that country ofter Mexican methods of administering ustice, should he be found within those oorders. Aside from the claim of extralition power thus put forth for the laws of Mexico and extending their jurisdiction over the all-ged offenses admittedly charged to have been committed within the borders d the United States, are to be considered arbitrary and oppressive proceedings whic as measured by the constitutional standard I the United States, destroy the substance of the judicial trial and procedure to which utting has been subjected. In transmitag the document to congress the president, n a brief communication, says: "As to the aquiry contained in the resolution 'whether ny additional United States troops have en recently ordered to Ft. Bliss,' I answer n the negative."

GREAT DISASTER IN OHIO.

Two Villages Completely Destroyed by a Combined Cyclone and Flood.

Dispatch from Lima, Ohio: Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning a terrible windstorm passed over this section of the country. Allentown and Vaughansville, ar here, were literally wiped out of exence. The rain poured down in torrents, and the shricks of the wounded were heartrending. There was absolutely no help to be given, people fearing to move. But few uses remain standing in either of the towns, and the loss will reach up in the thousands. It is absolutely impossible to name the number of killed and wounded. The storm has passed and a wrecking party with several physicians has left here for Allentown and Vaughansville with daughter. medicine to relieve the unfortunates who le buried in the debria. On account of the wires being blown down the intelligence was not received here until late this after-

son, when it was brought by one of the survivors on horseback. The messenger rearts both towns completely wrecked ly named Bowler, consisting of hus nd, wife and two daughters, were killed tright by being crushed by the falling of Three members of the family Jessie La Seare are known to be killed y were struck by a heavy piece of tim r, dashing out their brains. A livery the in which was confined fifteen head of reas was blown to the ground, and all e animals have perished. At this hour is impossible to obtain any authentic or finite information, owing to the fact that all communications are cut save by special ssonger. Intense excitement prevails and a meeting has been called at the yor's office to adopt some means of re-

for the fitted town. dumbus (Ohio) special: A heavy wind d rain storm struck this city this aftern, lasting for half an hour. The streets all flooded and many houses unroofed more or less damaged. The building he Columbus rolling-mill, on the west was entirely demolished and several injured. There were twenty-five of ty men at work in the mill at the tim all were more or less hurt. John ins was caught under some heavy tim and had his back broken and was in ally injured. He cannot recover. Henry es was seriously but not fatally in Pat McAndrews was badly out the head and his right shoulder James Baras was severely hurt he side. Robert Ingram had the scall from the top of his head. Ed Black a miraculous escape. He was almost ocentre of the building, and after the durg fell found himself under a heavy d timber, which had saved his life by ping the roof timbers from falling.

orts from the country are that crops Il blown down, barns carried away nces all down. The signal service re shows the highest velocity of the wind ing the storm recorded at the signal is to have been forty-eight miles per hour. Amount of rain fallen, 2.08 inches.

FRAUDS IN LAND MATTERS. Report of the Secretary of the Interior on

the Number of Patents Cancelled. Acting Secretary of the Interior Muldrow has transmited to the senate a letter from the commissioner of the general land office in answer to the senate resolution calling for certain detailed information regarding the cancellation of land patents, for frauds. The commissioner says that the practice pursued by the office in the cancellation of land entries for fraud has varied somewhat, so as to render it difficult to give the precise information calling for it, but it is believed that the following will cover the in-12783

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: The village of Swainville, about twelve miles from this ity, is natir with rumors over the sudden leath of George Sorg, which occurred there a week ago. Mr. Sorg was a brother of the Rev. Father Sorg. a prominent Catholic clergyman here. It is rumored that a domestic in Mr. Sorg's household put poison in the sourp, which was afterward particlen of liberally by her masters. She disap wared before his death, and a body lound loating in the Erie cannol near Lockport, withought to be that of the servant. It is thought that while in a fit of despondency brought on by an unrequited affection which she hore for Mr. Sorg she committed the murder, and either through lear or re-morse she afterward ended her own life, An inquiry will be held into the death of Sorg. He was a widower and had one

A FEARFUL DEATH RECORD.

Pittsburg (Pa.) dispatch: A private telemain from West Elizabeth announced the development of new cases of typhoid fever within the past twenty-four hours, three of the new cases being considered fatal. Two physicians are reported ill from over exertion. In this city the rapid spread of the epidemic, especially in the part lying south of the Monougabela river, is the occasion of increasing alarm. The health department is doing all it can in abating every possible case heard of. Many unsatisfac ory reasons have been suggested as to the causes of the affliction which is peculiar in the intense softering of those taken with it. There have been twenty-two deaths from arrous cases reported at the health office aday, much larger than known for some ears past, in the Twenty-lifth ward, and a total of 150 cases in the Twenty-fourth to the Thirtleth ward inclusive, all of which are on the south side.

THE GRANT TROPHIES.

Washington special: The Grant trophics and presents donated to the government y Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Grant are stored in the war department. They were put there more than a year ago pending a formal acceptance of them by congress, when they were to be placed in the national museum here. Congress has as yet taken no action in the matter. Sceretary Endi-cott said to-day when asked what disposition would be made of the presents in case congress adjourns without accepting them, that they will be returned to either Mrs. Grant or the Vanderbilt heirs if they express a desire to have them returned. coretary regards himself as only the tem sorary custodian of the presents, and hi thinks there will be a general feeling of regret if congress through neg igence permits the government to lose this valuable and historical collection.

Is keeping with the season, the "Midsummer holiday" Century is noticeable for richly illustrated articles and fiction. Of the former, the opening paper is an entertaining description of "Algiers and its Suburbs"; Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell contributes a picturesque account of the town. Castle, and University of "Heidelberg." The paper derives a timely interest from the fact that the five hundredth auniversary of the opening of the university falls on October Isth of this year. "Sea Birds at the Farne Islands," by Bryan Hook, with illustra-tions by the author, gives a description of the hirds to be found off the Northumberland coast on the islands with which is asociated the heroism of Grace Darling "The Western Art Movement," by Ripley Hitchcock, reveals art tendencies and achievements which will perhaps surprise those whose attention has been absorbed art growth of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

HERE AND THERE.

Franklyn, Ky., will celebrate its first entennial on Oct. 6.

Wayne county New York reports t large peppermint crop.

A water famine is causing dire disress at Phoenix, Arizona.

The French-flat system is growing out of favor in New York city.

Four hundred foreign-born women keep saloons in New York city.

Forest fires in Maine are estimated o have caused \$75,000 damages.

A North Truro, Mass., adventurer proposes to circumnavigate the earth n a dory.

A reunion of the Turner family, 150 n number, occurred one day last week at Kinlock, Ala.

Four per cent, is the prevailing rate of interest paid to depositors by the New York banks.

Several Georgia papers are favoring the scheme of a citizen soldiery sup. ported by the state.

"Sea food" is the name of a popular dish always found on the bills of fare in New Jersey hotels.

Newton and Flatbush, N. Y., have passed a by-law taxing each funeral that enters the town \$1.

The first college annual ever published in the south was recently issued by the University of Georgia.

A matrimonial engagement with a West Point student is not necessarily binding, says Mrs. Grundy.

The hop-growers in the neighborhood of Utica, N. Y., are having trouble with a peculiar kind of bug.

Children excursions daily take place from Boston to the inland villages and attractive places along the bay.

The publication of a work in a chear form lessens but little, say the publishers, the sales of a better edition.

One grapevine on a ranch in Monterey county, California, will produce about a ton of grapes this season.

Deer are very plentiful this year in the mountains of Nevada, and hundreds of them are daily being killed.

Cotton goods manufactured in the south are selling cheaper in Oregon than those manufactured in the east,

The Indian is becoming very smart. One recently offered a bear skin for sale at Elko, Nevada, as a buffalo hide.

A butcher at San Bernardino, Cal., announces that he is ready to make contracts for a year to retail beef at 5 cents a pound.

A stock-grower of Hardy county, West Virginia, has ninety head of cattle, the average weight of which is 1,535 pounds.

An engine in course of construction at Philadelphia is expected to take a train from that city to New York ir ninety minutes.

The University of Virginia is said to have more alumni in the present congress than any other institution of learning in the country.

A large number of colored people in

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 4 .- To Col. Samuel J. Tilden, Yorkers, N. Y.: I have this moment learned of the sudden death of your illustrious relative, Samuel J. Tildem and hasten to express my individual sorrow is an event by which the state of New York has lost her most distinguished son and the nation one of its wisest and most patriotic counsellors. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Most of the cabinet officers called at the executive mansion this afternoon to see the president in relation to matters connected with their respective departments, and the death of Mr. Tilden was a subject of genconversation between the president and his advisors. They all expressed regret and sorrow at the sudden removal of man whom they all regarded as the great leader of the democratic party. At the capitol democratic senators and representatives expressed the highest regard for Mr. Tilden and accorded him an exalted place in history. Among republicans there was no disposition to criticise the dead statesman, and they snoke of him as a leader of integrity and ability and a good citizen. BIOGRAPHICAL,

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Samuel J. Tilden was born at New Le banon, in the state of New York, in 1814, He is descended from an old and highly morable family, the remotest member of whom he has any positive knowledge being one Nathaniel Tilden, who was mayor of Tenterden, Kent, England, in 1623. This gentleman removed with his family to America in 1634, and settled at Scituate, Mass. Mr. Tilden's father was a thrifty merchant of New Lebanon, who, on account of his integrity and good sense, espe cially on political matters, was admitted to terms of intimacy with Martin Van Bu His mother was descended from William Jones, lieutenant governor of the colony of New Haven, and reputed to be a son of Colonel John Jones, one of the regicide judges of Charles I., whose wife was a sister of Oliver Cromwell. In his eighteenth year Mr. Tilden entered Yals college, where he pursued his studies with such indefatigable zeal that his health gave way, and he was compelled to drop out of the course. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he resumed his studies at the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1834. He was then a young man of only twenty years. He subsequently read law, and while a student in the office of John W. Edmunds in New York wrote several articles on the political situation. One of these was in defense of President Van Buren's policy It caused considerable discussion in the newspaper world, especially so as the president was conjectured to have written it As soon as he had been admitted to the bar Mr. Ti den opened an office of his own in Fine street in New York city. Although embarked in professional life of a kind which called for the most arduous applica-tion, he did not lose his interest in politics. continued to express his opinions through the press, and occasionally spoke presidential campaign of 1844, in which James K. Polk was a candidate, had fairly opened, Mr. Tilden founded the New York and the following year he was sent to the assembly from the city of New York, and elected as a delegate to the convention which was to revise the constitution of the state. The estrangement between the friends of the elections of 1846 enused Mr. Tilden to retire from polities and Mr. Tilden to retire from polities and continue his attention to the law. This was a fortunate move, without which his subsequent success and fame as a lawyer could never have been achieved. He immediately began a series of triumphs as the bar which gave him great reputation. Among the more notable cases in which he was suc ceasful may be mentioned that of Flagg vs.

last night at about 7 o'clock on the farm of John Luitke, about four miles west of our jurisdiction would be impaired if not this place. The circumstances seem to be about as follows:

About a year ago a young man by the name of Frederick Edhe was employed by Luitke as a laborer on his farm. Soon after his employment he became enamored

of the daughter, Minnie Luitke, a young girl about seventeen years old. The father objected to his paying her his addresses, principally on account of the youth of the lady, and finally discharged him from his employ and forbade him to visit her. Since then he has remained in the neighborhood working for various parties, occasionally eluding the vigilance of the father and holding clandestine meetings with the girl, and has repeatedly threatened her life, saying that she should not live to marry one else

Yesterday he visited the German minister who told him he was a murderer in his

heart and urged him to repent. He replied that it was too late for him to repent. H semed in a desperate frame of mind and the Luitke family were put upon their guard. About 7 o'clock in the evening the girl and a young brother went out into the ield after the cows, where they were met who threw his arms around the y Ehde girl and placing a thirty-two calibre revolver to her head fired, killing her almost naturativ

The father, hearing the shot, rushed up was met by Ehde who fired a shot which took effect in Luitke's breast, severng the main artery leading to the heart. He managed to reach the house by the assistance of the hired man and his wife, but a ten minutes he was dead. After firing he second fatal shot, the murderer walked mak to where lay the dead body of the cirl, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his emple and deliberately blew out his brains. The pistol with which the deed was done as a small thirty-two calibre revolver of the Red Jack manufacture, and as but three shots were fired each bullet took a

Mr. Luitke was an old settler and one of he most influential citizens in the community. The daughter was about seven een years of age, a beautiful and accomlished young lady. The murderer was a native of Germany but has resided in this ounty since a child, most of the time in he state of lowa.

The triple tragedy has cast a gloom of orror over the entire community. Sheriff Adams, acting coroner, empanneled a jury and at the inquest a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

MORE RIOTING IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, Aug. 3.-The mayor of Belfast has sent a circular letter to the different magat political meetings. As soon as the istrates of the city asking them to actively expresidential campaign of 1844, in which ert their influence to promote a better feeling

John Ruskin remarks: "When I see a girl dance I thank heaven." It is not unlikely that he feels grateful that he is old and feeble enough not to be expected to whirl her breath-Giles: Burdell vs. Cunningham, a famous will case, and that of the Pennsylvania Coal company vs. the Delaware & Hudson Lowell Citizen. lessly about on a slippery floor all the evening

A HEARTLESS BROTHER.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) special: Henry Pughley, an unumarried Englishman, aged 45, committed suicide at his lodgings at 201 Hudson street, this city, to-day by severing the ma n artery of his left wrist. He had been for some time suffering from a cancerous affliction. Among the effects of the unfertunate man was found a book, upon one of the leaves of which was written the folowing: "It makes me laugh to think that I am dying here alone a miserable death and have a millionaire brother." Investigation proverbilant he had a brother living at 133 Cumberland street, who is a large dealer in hardware, carrying on business in The wealthy brother, when in-New York. formed of the sad ending of his brother, refused to have anything to do with the body but promised to give the remains a decent burial

Special attractions at St. Louis during September and October. St. Louis Expo sition opens Sept. 8th, closes Oct. 23d. Knight Templars Triennial Conclave Sept. 20th to 25th. St. Louis Fair opens Oct. 4th, closes Oct 9th. Tuesday evening. Oct. 5th, Grand Parade of the Veiled Prophets. The Wabash railway will sell round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates for the above. For tickets or further information call on or write: F. E. Moores, Ticket Agent, 1502 Farnam street, Omaha.

Land entries cancelled from 1883 to the present time-On agents' reports, 751; on testimony taken at hearing 128; for deault of appearance at hearings, 239; for lefault of application for hearings, 1,113 reliminished after reports by special agents, 142; total, 2,373.

Held for cancellation on agent's reports 2,235, and on testimony taken at hearing 175, making a total cancelled and held for ancellation 4,783.

During this period there were thirty-five entries reinstated on exparts showing; and ninetcen on testimony taking at hearing. From April 3, 1885, to April 3, 1886, there were 3.418 hand patents issued or ordered issued, and from April 3, 1886, to June 21, 1886, 4.323 were issued. Theorganizatio of the system by which all entries are submitted to a board of review for examina tion before the issue of patents, the report says, has involved a temporary delay in the issue of patents, which accounts for the apparent decrease in the number of patents issued between April 3 and June 21, 1886.

THE FLAG MUST BE UPHELD.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 1.-The democratic congressional convention which assembled here yesterday unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS. From recent occurrences in the republic of Mexico it appears that American citizens residing and being there have suffered violence from the hands of officials and citi of Mexic

wis of Mexico, and WHEREAS, We believe it to be the duty of the American government to uphold the flag and protect the rights of our estizens, in whatever lands or however humble they may be, from all sets of violence and outrage that may petrated on them and to resent every insuit to our flag by foreign powers or to any of our itizens whether native or adopted; therefore

Resolved, That we call upon the president of the United States to take prompt action for the release of Cutting, now imprisoned in Mexico, and to demand from the Mexican government the punishment of the murderers of the muralized citizen, A. Rasures, and full satisfaction and indomnity to be paid his family

The Rasures outrage has produced intense The faisting outrage has produced intense excitement throughout Texas. Governor Ire-land's telegram to Secretary Bayard is uni-versally indorsed and it is the general senti-ment that unless the federal government takes prompt and vigorous action to resent the indignity Texas ought to and will call Merico to an account for her treatment of American different American eltizens

A PECULIAR NEBRASKA CASE.

Washington special: It transpires that Charles H. Potter, who was yesterday rejected by the senate as agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, was rejected at the request of Secretary Lamar, who represented to the committee on Indian affairs that he was incompetent and unlit for the office. The committee suggested that the secretary would better have the president withdraw the resignation, as it was a most unusual thing for a cabinet officer to request the withdrawal of one of his subordinates. But the president frankly confeased that this was an impracticable method of getting rid of the man, as certain influences were at work in his behalf that would make his withdrawal impossi-From this it was inferred that the ble. president was accepting the advice of outtide parties in the case instead of that of Secretary Lamar the nomination was re The oldest senators say they have ected. to recollection of a precedent for this singular case. Potter lives at the town of Ho-mer, Dakota county. Neb. The president sent in the nomination of Joseph F. Holman to succeed Potter as soon as the rejection was made.

STANFORD AND MEISSONIER.

The Californian Gives the Painter Points on His Arts.

Mr. Stanford, of California, has a portrait of himself by Meissonier, painted in Paris when the senator was there a few years back, writes a Washington correspondent of The Ciacinnati Enquirer. The price was \$10,000. It is not considered to be a good literal likeness, and very few portraits of Americans by French artists are. That intuition for truth and the habit of getting at it which portrait painters of the British and American schools possess the French gives way to his artistic dispositions; he is always searching for something which shall improve one's nature. I have often spoken of the American inventor in France who wanted some portraits made for a machine he was building to spin silk automaticaliy. He went to the best pattern-makers in Paris, and not a pattern could be get precisely like his model, which all the French with them knew but little more about than he did. Finally be had to send to the United States for the work he desired to do in France. Mr. Stanford gave Meissonier a good many sittings, about three hours for each. A curious incident hap-pened with regard to one of the most cele-brated pictures of the artist. He had painted for Mr. Stewart, of New York, the dry-goods man, one of his largest and most impressive pictures—a battle, where Napoleon is sending In his Guards, and as they go past him they all salute him. Mr. Stanford had spent \$40,000 in photographing horses in motion. He observed, among other things, that when horses were in rap d motion, or gailoping, they never struck on their toes, but on their beels firmly, because they would have fallen and broken their necks. He observed that the foremost figure of the officer, whose saber up in the air, was going in such a way that his horse would strike on the toe. So, seeing the first drawing of this at Meissonier's studio, while the artist and sister were conversing on the subject of how the horses moved, Mr. Stanthe subject of how the horses moved, Mr. Stan-ford said: "Will you bring that horse forward a few fect in the same action he is now mak-ing?" "I was," said Mr. Stanford, "certain that the horse would not strike on his heel if he continued the action." Meissonler continu-ed the movement, and in a moment he per-ceived that what the two men had been talk-

ing about convinced him, and his especial forte was drawing horses; he had horse models with all their anatomy movable, especially about the legs and fect. He turned to his model and brought the animal forward, and he suddenly perceived that his great canvas had made an auatomical mistake. He put his hands into his hair and began to race around his studio like a man who had lost his wits.

An Outburst of Oratory.

Old Col. Zell, at the time when Grant wa up for the presidency, and when the demo cratic watchword was "Anything to beat Grant," was addressing an enthusiastic meeting of Comstock republicans, when a democrat who was "hunging on to the verge of the crowd," saug out: "It's easy talkin', but we'll show you something next fall." The colonel was a southern union man of the ultra school and a great admiger of Grant. He at once wheeled about, and with uplifted hands. hair bristling, and eyes flashing fire cried out: "Build a worm-fence round a winter supply of summer weather, skim the clouds from the sky with a tenspoon, catch a thunderbolt in a blad-der, break a hurricane to harness, ground stuice an earthquaxe, bake hell in an ice-house lassoo an avalanche, fix a clout on the crate if an active volcano, hive all the stars in a eg, hang out the ocean on a grapevine dry, put the sky to soak on a gourd. unbuckl the belly-band of sternit, and pasts 'To Let' the belly-band of sternit, and pasts 'To Let' on the sun and moon, but never, sir-never for a moment-delude yourself with the idea that you can beat Grant !"-Sait Lake Tribune.

New York are endeavoring to have the 1st of August made a general anniversary of emancipation day.

A western woman, Mrs. McLane, is the largest mail-route contractor in this country. She has one hundred routes on the Pacific coast.

A 7-year-old child was lately killed by being run over by a hand-car in Cleveland, O. The parents have brought suit against the railroad for \$10,000.

The clergymen bicyclists of Cleve land, O., and vicinity will make their second annual clerical wheelmen's tour, beginning Aug. 8. Twenty-one preachers will take part.

The Henrie house, once a favorable resort for statesmen, theologians and noted people of every class, in Cincinnati, is being torn down to make way for a block of store buildings.

There is at one of the hotels at riot Springs, Atk., an arrangement of elevator and railroad combined or connected by which invalids are wheeled out of their rooms directly to the bath by steam.

Thomas Miller, a 12-year-old Trojan, got a p ece of wire and threw it over the arm of an electric light "to get t shock," as he said. He got it. He was knocked down, arose, fell again, and died.

One of the oldest trees in Santa Rosa, Cal., was recently cut down to prevent it from totally upsetting a house, which it had already moved a couple of inches from its foundation by its rapid growth. The tree is 106 feet in height.

George Statler was recently arrested at Youngstown, O., for shooting robins and fined \$25. He stated that he had killed the birds for his family, whe were in a starving condition. He was out of work, and that was the only thing he could do to keep his family alive.

Speaking of dueling in the south, The Charleston News and Courier says "With the overthrow of this barbarous and iniquitous custom we may hope that better and truer sentiments of honor and duty will gradually develop and make their way in the centers of civilization, and afterward in the outlying districts."

The signature on the postoffice record at Troy, N. Y., did not correspond with that on a money order presented by pretty young lady, and the clerk was not disposed to cash it but he did after she told him that she had been married but a short time, and that her husband, who had sent her the order, wasn't accustomed to spelling her first name, as he had always called her "dearie."

Mr. Simeou Duck, of Victoria, B. C. is the seventh son of a seventh son. In 1867 he left London on the seventh day of the seventh month, and arrived in this country on the seventh day of the following month. When seeking an election to the British Columbia parliament he was elected by seven votes, and the following year he was defeated for the same office by the same number of votes.