WILLIAMSPORT, - N. DAKOTA

Kansas has built school-houses at the rate of one for every day in the year for the past four years, and has 131 more to spare for a good count.

THE South Australian government has made arrangements by which an engine driver who has run his trains for two years without accident shall be presented with \$50.

THE Denver university owns so much land in and around Denver that her treasury will soon be filled with millions from the increase in land values.

A RESTAURANT man says: "As long as we keep frogs in a dark place their color is a dark brown. But when we bring them into the sunlight the color soon begins to change, until finally it becomes a light green."

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Maine; pheus Felch, of Michigan, and Geo. W. Jones, of Iowa, are the oldest exsenators living since the death of Simon Cameron.

minister took fifteen converts to a stroyed. The damage to the cotton crop mill pond owned by one Burton for the purpose of baptizing them. Burton declared he did not believe in immersion, and drove the party off with a shotgun.

THE English company who is working the Nacoochee mine in Georgia took out the other day a hole at the side of the pool. This hole was nugget of gold weighing 1,300 pennyweights, and was valued at \$2,500. Notlong ago they took one nugget that weighed 30 pennyweights, and another of 507 pennyweights.

THE rise in refined sugar has reached 3 cents a pound. It is not a rise incident to a short crop, but to the power of the trust. Fortyper cent. is the increase. It is a robbery were more or less seriously injured. The of the poor. The profits of the trust for the first five months were \$8,230,-

A PHILADELPHIA paper is told a horrible story by a doctor to the effect that gloves supposed to be kid are often made from human skin. The tanning of human skin is quite extensively carried on in France and Switzerland, it is said. The cuticle of a child's breast makes a soft plia ble glove material.

A FARMER near Rantoul, Ill., has nit on a novel idea for securing an outlet for his tile ditches. He bored a well ninety feet deep, in which water rises forty feet. The water in the well never rises or lowers, no matter how much is poured in. Into this well he has turned the outlet of his tile drains, and he finds that it works like a charm.

MR. RENARD tells a New Orleans paper that fighting is not so dangerous as foot ball playing. Men fight in the ring according to scientific rules framed with the view to guarding as much as possible against fatal or even serious injuries to the contestants. A well trained pugilist is in a physical condition to endure punishment without hardship that would be too severe for the untrain-

STATISTICAL returns show that there are 1,000,000 more women than men in England, notwithstanding the fact that there are nearly 20 per cent. more boys than girls born in the country: The hazardous nature of male pursuits is given as the reason for the disparity. Of the excess of women the majority are widows, relicts of men who at an advanced age formed matrimonial alliance with young women.

CAPT. CAMBIER, of Brussels, who was in charge of the surveys for the Congo Railroad, says the trains will make the entire journey, which now takes between three and four weeks, in two days. Engines of thirty tons will be used, and trains will run only during daylight. The entire cost of the service the first year is estimated at \$212,000, which added to the interest on the capital at five per cent., will make a total outgo of \$462,000.

Horned rattlesnakes are said to abound in the valleys of the Salt and Gila rivers, in Southern Arizona. The horns appear when the snake is less than half grown, and are attached to the head just above and a little to a side of the eyes. They present all the appearance of the two horns. resembling the stubs which adorn a calf's head, and reach the length of a quarter of an inch in a full grown specimen. It is not known that one of these snakes will hook its adversary after the approved bovine fashion, but it is a fact that the horned snakes are the most vicious and venomous of the whole family of "rat-

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

### From Washington.

The secretary of the treasury has decided o ask the attorney general for an opinion as to the right of Chinese to pass in transit through United States territory.

### Record of Casualties.

The extensive French brewery at Fort Wayne, Ind., burned. Loss, \$450,000; in surance, \$20,000. Three workmen were bad-

Addie and Kate Gordon and Myrtle Cranby, ranging in age from eleven to fourteen years, were drowned near Paola, Kan., while bathing. Henry Shelton, a colored fireman on an

Ohio river steamboat, attempted to save the life of a child which had fallen overboard, and Twenty-five persons living in a tenement

house at Chicago narrowly escaped death in asphyxation, but were saved by the awaken-Six men were drowned while attempting to

shoot Roche's rapids with a raft. Thenames of the unfortunates were not ascertained, but it is known that they belong to Quebec. They were returning from shanties in the lumber districts, where they had been working during the last six months.

A serious accident occurred on the Cairo & Vincennes railroad, two miles south of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Al- Mount Carnell. A north-bound passenger train was thrown from the track and nearly all of the passengers, ten or fifteen in number, were more or less injured. The accident was caused by a freight car containing fruit jumping the track on an embankment.

The Colorado river at Columbus, Texas, is 31 feet high and rising. The lowlands are AT BURLINGTON, Ala., a Baptist all inundated and crops are entirely dealone in one county is estimated at half a million dollars. People are moving to the highlands, expecting to be washed out every hour. Several lives have been lost. It has been raining there for three weeks, and one foot of a rise more will cut off all railroad

At Lincoln, Neb., Four men lost their live! under peculiar circumstances. A watch was dropped in a cess pool and the men were endeavoring to recover it. They dug a large filled with water by the rain. One man stood on a ladder above the water and made an opening in the cess pool. The foul air and gas overcame him, and he fell into the water. A friend went to his assistance, and was like-wise overcome. One by one seven men fell in-to the water, which by this time was full of muck and slime from the vault. Three men were rescued, some by men who afterwards perished in attempting to save the others.

A train on the Pennsylvania road convey ing miners to their homes was wrecked near Shamokin, Pa. John Roush, married, and Aaron Shipe, single, were killed. Twenty passenger train was running at its regular passenger train was running at its regular speed when the miners who were standing on the rear platform of the train saw freight cars rushing down upon them. The cars had become detached at some colliery, and were running wild down the heavy grade. The miners shouted to their companions to jump, which a number of them did from the windows and platforms of the coaches. The runaway cars overtook the train before all were away cars overtook the train before all were telescoping the cars with the above re

## Crimes and Criminals.

Bloomington (Ill.) has an eight-year-old horse thief. His last escapade was to steal a orse and trade it to a playmate for a goat. W. J. Pelott, a detective, while walking with Mrs. Wilmott at Atlanta, Ga., was shot dead by the woman's husband, who had been watching them.

Anita and Merriam Boggs, maiden sisters in Jackson county, Va., committed suicide They left a letter saying that there was nothng in life for an old maid

A fight took place at Puerto Del Agua, Mex., between thirty smugglers and a force of custom house guards, in which two guards, and three smugglers were killed.

A young man named Horace Sebring was arrested at Three Oaks, Mich., on the charge of attempting to poison his father, mother and sister in order to get possession of the

Arsenic was placed in the food of the four children of Joseph Hunter, a planter living near Star City, Ark., and three of them have died. The criminal and his motive are unknown.

Warrants were sworn out in Chicago for the arrest of Attorney Stephen A. Douglass Jr., C. D. Hooker and R. D. Davison, a detective, charged with being involved in a questionable real estate transaction.

The stable of the Lowell (Mass.) Horse

Railway company was burned with 120 horses, thirty cars and other contents. The Hotel Belmont was damaged. Loss, \$100. 000. Several persons were slightly injured A flashily dressed man entered Fred Scholak's jewelry store in Chicago and asked to see some rings. He was shown a tray containing 160 rings, which he made off

with, after threatening the jeweler's life with a revolver. The goods were valued at \$500 The boiler in the planing mill of the R. V. Stone Lumber company, exploded in Chicago. The mill was blown to atoms, scarcely a board or a sign of the machinerv being left. Jefferson King, engineer; A. Dollar, laborer, and Oscar Kroll, teamster, were killed, and four other employes had most miraculous escapes. The loss is about \$6,000.

M. B. Anderson, a farmer living two miles from Zumbrota; Minn., locked himself up in his room and placing the barrel of a shotgun in his mouth blew out his brains. He had been sick four months and was temporarily insane. He was deputy sheriff of county and highly respected. He leaves a wife and three children.

A well dressed stranger walked boldly into the Chesapeake & Ohio ticket office at Louisville, jumped over the counter, took \$750 in the clerks were aware of the robbery. Charles Bentgenbach, the ticket agent, went to the rear of the room when the man entered, and though he hastened back, the robbery had

Bert Harrington, when about a mile north of Washburn, Wis., was held up by a masked highwayman and robbed. Shortly after ward Jacob Goschee and Maxon Laurence were halted in the same place. The man showed a revolver under Goschee's nose and showed a revolver under Goschee's nose and ordered the men to throw up their hands. Laurence, who is a young Frenchman, stepped aside, drew his revolver, and shot the man through the heart. They returned and gave themselves up. The foot pad had proved to be one John Kinney, a woodsman.

Gov. Jackson, of Maryland, has announce his readiness to surrender Kilrain on a requisition from the governor of Mississippi The governor of Massachusetts declines to say what he will do in case he is called upon say what he will do in case he is called upon to surrender Sullivan, yet it would be con-trary to New England tradition if the chief magistrate of the Old Bay State would at-tempt to shield an offender against the law. The prospect is that both of the noted pugi-lists will have to change their residences in the event that Gov. Lowry is in dead earn-est shout prospecting them. est about prosecuting them.

Mrs. Eatenhover and child were brutally nurdered on the farm of John Gilman, near Coquille City, Oregon, and buried in a gulch near the house where they were found. They

were tenants of Gilman, who wanted them to leave, which they refused to do until the lease expired. After the murder of the wife and child, Gilman laid in wait and attacked Eatenhover on his approach to his home, but he escaped and gave the alarm which resulted in the discovery of the remains of the wife and child, and a ready-made grave for the husband. Gilman and his wife were arrested and may be lynched. Gilman was lodged in jail. When under fear of imwediate lynching he confessed to the deliberate killing of the woman and child, and intended the killing of the husband, and also admitted the killing of George Morris a year ago, of which he was suspected at the time. He was only saved from lynching by hurrying him to Coquille City before the mob had fully organized. He denies that his wife was an accomplice. were tenants of Gilman, who wanted them to

an accomplice. Meager details have reached Ashland, Wis., of a most horrible wife murder near Bad River station. The victim was the pretty eighteen-year-old bride of Joseph Fuchs, and the murderer is the husband of the murdered woman, a man of about forty years of age. They had been married but two weeks and had made their home at Glidden. They got off the train near Morse, and the section foreman saw them walking arm in arm up the track. He was horrified as he watched their actions to see Fuchs strike the woman several times with some instrument. As he several times with some instrument. As he ran up to render her aid the murderer picked up the woman and threw her down a steep embankment. When the section foreman picked up the body it was lifeless, and meantime the murderer had fled to the woods. Examination of the body showed that the young woman had been stabbed seven times in the throat and terrible gashes on her arms and hands showed what an awful struggle she had made for life.

## From Foreign Lands.

Eight Russian army officers are now engaged in inspecting the Servian fortress.

It is probable that the American Contracting and Dredging company will take the con-tract to finish the Panama canal within four

It is announced that an official dinner will be given by President Carnot at the Flysee, July 25, to the king of Greece. This announcement has caused a sensation in political collection.

A Paris newspapers says that cipher tele grams have been discovered which prove that Gen, Boulanger was at the head of a now. The present administration has such plot to march upon the Elysee palace, and that several officers of high rank had promised their support. The Temps further says that the charges of embezzlement against Boulanger relate to the purchase of camp bedsteads and other supplies for the troops and to malversation of the funds of the war ministry to have shoree in the mile. the war ministry to buy shares in the mili-tary clubs and keeping the thus bought in

### General News Items.

An attempt is being made to form an alliance between the Knights of Labor, Federation of Labor and other labor organiza-

E. D. Hogan, an experienced aeronaut of Jackson, Mich., made an ascent in an eggshaped balloon at Brooklyn recently and

Sixteen of the crew of the fishing schoone Edith Emery became separated from the vessel while fishing sixty miles from the shore of Highland Light, Mass., and their The contest over the property of the late

Thomas H. Blythe has commenced in San Francisco. The property involved is valued at \$4,000,000, and the claimants number About seven hundred operatives in various

silk mills at Paterson N. J., struck against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The manufactures say they will close the mills until the strikers come to terms. The case of Wickleffe's executors vs.

Chicago, whose employes are on a strike, have about completed a deal whereby the entire plant, excepting the machinery, will be transferred to an English syndicate, which

vill turn the plant into a distillery. Eddie McLaughlin, a three-year-old boy was playing with several older boys, at Helena, Mon., when one of them became angry at Eddie and threw a handful of quicke into hiseyes. One was totally destroyed, lle the other is nearly in the same

John E. Burton, known as the Gogebie ron king during the mining craze two years ago, has made an assignment to Gage E-Tarbell of Milwaukee. The liabilities of Mr. Burton are about \$825,000 and the Centrai Trust company of New York, whose claim is \$350,000, is the largest creditor. The suit involving the legality of this claim, which is disputed, is now pending before the supreme court. The second claim against Mr. Bur-ton amounts to about \$600,000, and there is no prospect that there will be anything left to pay the unsecured claims, the assets being stated the \$701,000, including \$600,000 in real estate, and \$100,000 in personal

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat, No. I red, 98c.; No. 1 white, 91@91½c.; ungraded red, 83@87¾c.; Rye, western, 50@51½c.; Barley malt, quiet. Corn,
No. 2, 42½c.; No. 2 white, 46½c. bid; ungraded mixed, 41@43½c. Oats, No. 2 white,
32¼@32½c.; mixed western, 25@29c.; white
do 32@39c., eggs, western, 14¼@14¾c.
Butter, westerndairy, 10@18c.; do creamery,
12@18½c.; do factory, 8@13c. 2@161/2c.; do factory, 8@13c.

CHICAGO. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 8% (2791/c). No. 8 spring wheat, 78c; No. 2 red, 78%@79½c; No. 2 corn, 35%c; No. 2 coats, 22½c; No. 2 rye, 43c; No. 2 barley nominal; No 1 flax seed, \$1.33; prime timothy seed, \$1.42@1.43; mess pork, per bbl. \$11.25; lard, per 100 lbs. \$6.22½. Butter, fancy creamery 15½@15%c; fine 12½c@15c. Eggs, 11½@12c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, July \$1.04; on track, \$1.05; No. 1 northern July 98½c.; Aug. 81c.; Sept. 79½c.; on track 98@99c.; No. 2 northern, July, 85c.; on track 85@87c. Flour Patents in sacks to local dealers, \$5.45@ 5.65; patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$5.25@ 5.40: in barrels, \$5.45@ 5.65; delivered at New England points, \$6.25@6.40; New York points, \$6.15@6.30; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$6.10@6.25; bakers' here, \$3.50@4.15; superfine, \$1.90@2.65; red dog. sacks, \$1.30@1.50; red dog, barrels, \$1.50@ 1.65. Bran and shorts, \$7.@8.50; corń, 84@ 35c. Hay, \$5.@6.50: MINNEAPOLIS

ST. PAUL. 87. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only:
Wheat, No, 1 hard. \$1.02@1.04; No.1
Northern, 98c@\$1; No. 2 Northern, 90@92c.
Corn, No. 2, 34c; July, 33c; sample, 33@
34½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 26½@27½c; July,
27½c: No. 3. 22@25c. Rye, No. 2, 41c. Barley,
No. 2, 50c bid; No 3, 35@45c; No. 4, 35@40c.
Ground Feed, \$13.50@14.50.Corn Meal, Unbolted. \$14. Bran, \$7.75@8.25. Hay, No.
1 upland prairie, \$7.50; No. 1, \$6.75@7.50;
timothy, \$9.@10. Eggs, \$3,60@3.75 per
case. Flour, Patents, \$5.60@5.90; straight,
\$5@5.25: bakers. \$3.50@3.75: res. \$2.70@case. Flour, Patents, \$5.60@5.90; straight, \$5@5.25; bakers, \$3.50@3.75; rye, \$2.70@-3.20; buckwheat, \$3. Butter, Extra creamery, 14@15c; extra dairy, 11@13c; firsts, 9@10c; packing stock, 8c; grease, 3@5c.

A Murderer Hung. Albert Bulow was hanged at Little Falls, Minn., on Friday, July 18 for the confessed murder of Frank Eich, in November, 1888. The execution took place under the new law, which fixes the hour for the infliction of the penalty between midnight and daylight.
This is about all the law allows the newspa-This is about all the law allows the newspa-pers to say but the great dailies all laughed the law to scorn and published the usual detailed descriptions, with illustrations and

Blaine a Very Industrious Secretary of State, But Makes No Noise About It.

WASHINGTON, July 15.-Mr. Blaine is a very busy secretary of state, though far from be ing a noisy one. He has disappointed the opes of enemies and the fears of friends who expected a theatrical and demonstrative conduct of foreign affairs. There has been no eagle screaming or flap-doodle; no offensive advancement of American pretensions no aggressive intermeddling in the affairs of nations; not a bit of bull-in-a-chin shop diplomacy, in fine. The history of 1881 has not repeated itself in 1889. The admir istration of the state department has been modest, reticent, dignified and decorous to the outward view. So far as its methods are observable, and so far as its results have been developed, it is judicious, intelligent, firm and effective. There is a disposition to explain the contrast with eight years ago by dwelling upon the differing traits of character of Garfield and Harrison, and attributing the better counsels that prevail in the state department to the guidance and restraint of a firmer hand at the White House. A more agreeable explanation and one more generally accepted by unprejudiced person s that years have brought wisdom and experience has taught lessons. It is growing upon the understanding of

se who were puzzled by some of the early incidents in the history of this administraion that Blaine has lost neither ambition nor energy; but that his energy is restrained by judgment, and that his ambition has los the intense personal tinge and is concentrated upon worthy achievement in the line of duty. Instead of laving plans for the future protest to the bundesrath against the action of the procureuer general in regard to German refugees. o far as the most jealous critic can see, with single-minded devotion to the public interest and frank loyalty to his chief. This affords a scope large enough for any reasonable man's ambition. Never, since the sct-tlement of the Alabama claims dispute, has so wide and fertile a field been open to the achievements of American diplomacy as

public man can help knowing it. John Sherman knew it, and that is why he was willing to give up his place in the senate for the state department. There is matter enough in our existing relations with Great Britain alone to make the reputation of one diplomat. It is believed here that the secreary of state is making a most careful study of these relations into which he is putting all the energy and capacity of his nature It is certain that he is in frequent and close conference with the British minister, who is reported to have come to America under detailed instructions and fully charged to do everything in his power to reach an understanding on all the points in dispute be tween the two countries. There is good ground for the belief, which has become very general in Washington, that Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote are deeply engaged in the consideration of a broad basis of agree ment upon which the two countries can ac odate all their differences, if not in the actual framing of a treaty, to be presented to the senate some time next winter.

The time is ripe for such a genera treaty, and the preliminary work for it has been done. The minute detailed examination of the fisheries question by the Chamberlain commission fur way for subsequent negotiators. In the Breckenridge's heirs, which has been in the Behring sea question there are no minute courts since 1811, and in which Henry Clay and complicated details to examine. The had some interests, has been settled in Lexington, Ky., in favor of the defendants. between the United States and Great Britain ions to an internations conference to take steps for the protection of the seal nurseries. The other points to be settled, the Canadian canal tolls and the privileges to be accorded the international railways, are simple, though vastly consequential. They do not call for prolonged in-cubation by a mixed commission. All the affairs between this country and Great Britain are in such condition that a treaty negotiated directly by the secretary of state and a minister plenipotentiary is likely to prove quite as satis-factory as one painfully hammered out by ission. Another consider tion in favor of direct negotiations is that the dominion of Canada would have to be repre-sented on a special commission, and both nations have learned that this doubles the difficulty and delay and the risk of ultimate failure. Besides, if the secretary of state could identify his name with an acceptable and successful treaty quieting all present causes of quarrel between the United States and the British dominions, he would win for and the British dominions, he would win for it a prouder and more enduring glory than that enjoyed by many presidents. The ex-periment is worth trying for a man who has has put away future ambition and resolved to win such renown as is to be had in the station in life in which God has placed

There is reason to believe that the British government would be glad to settle all points of difference in a blanket treaty. This was plainly shown by its attitude in the Behring sea question. Another straw of inference is to be found in a rumor current here last week. When the application of the Canadian Pacific for permission to bond its Maine line was withdrawn, it was said, it was because the question was going to the state department for settlement. The overture from the Ottawa government for reciprocity in the lumber trade may be another betray-ing indication of what is going on between the governments. Naturally the British minister would not proceed far without con-sultation and common action with the gov-ernment at Ottawa. It is easy to see one thing: That any attempt to adjust by treaty the relations of Canadian railroads to Amer can traffic will have to be very prudently and delicately made to escape trouble in the senate. A committee of that body is now investigating the same subject and is likely to have views of its own.

F. A. CARLE.

Pavora ble so Far.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. D., Specia Telegram, July 15 .- The Indians met the commission in council to-day at the pavilion to the number of about 400. The large number of white people from Pierre and neighboring cities made the Indians rather diffident about taking their places in the pavilion. Complaint having been made by the Indians, the pavilion was cleared of all intruders, after which the Indians moved forward in a body, singing in concert. Gov. Foster extended an invitation to all or any present to come forward and speak, upon which White Swan the head chief of this agency, arose and addressed the commission, asking them to again read the bill and thoroughly explain the treaty in all its parts, so that they might meet in council later and discuss in all earnestness and with a thorough understanding. This request was acceded to by Gov. Foster in the best and most complete analysis of the bill yet made at any agency except Rosebud. The governor dwelt particularly upon the feature of especial interest to the Cheyenne River Indians, saying to them in substance as follows: "By treaties them in substance as follows: "By treaties past all Indians on all these reservations own all of this land in common. The Pine Ridge Indians owned an interest in this reservation, and you own a part in the Pine Ridge tion, and you own a part in the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, but under this bill those reservations are divided, and to each part of the tribe is given their reservation excilsively. The government gives you a better bargain then any other of the Indians, for you are given land enough to give every man, woman and child among you 972 acres of land. As it now is, if the entire reservation were divided among all the Indians, each would receive only 907 acres. So you see that you on this reservation are etting more land under this treaty han yo had befe e. I do not know why the great rouncil gave you

better terms than the other Indians, unless because of good looks." [Hearty applause greeted this explanation.] CLEARLY EXPLAINED.

greeted this explanation.]

CLEARLY EXPLAINED.

The prices to be paid for the land, the terms of sale, the \$3,000,000 deposit were fully and clearly explained to the Indians. The matter of school for twenty years was favorably shown. The issue of cattle for the purpose of stock raising, the other provisions for the care of the Indian were made clear. Continuing, Gov. Foster said: "I see that my friend White Swan said last year that he had seen broken promises stacked as high as this room. Now, I do not want to be so classed, but I want to make a guess that this land will bring about \$8,000,000, deaving to the Indians, after all expenses are paid, about \$5,000,000, so that the Cheyenne River Indians will have left, after taking their land in severalty, over 2,000,000 acres of land owned in common, and \$333 to each member of the triba." The questions of change of conditions and the present need for some provision for the future were then touched upon very feelingly by the governor, after which an opportunity was given to any who so desired to ask questions. None were asked, and after a promise of ten head of cattle for a feast, the council adjourned to meet in the morning. The Indians will hold a private council to-night to discuss the bill. The very lucid and complete explanation made by Foster to-day seems to have been effective, being heard with close attention, and understood thoroughly. Bets are freely offered that the requisite three-fourths will be obtained here, but some time will be required to conclude the negotiations. It is reported that the mixed bloods are not heartily in favor of the treaty, as at the other agencies, but how true this may be is not definitely accartinable. heartily in favor of the treaty, as at the other agencies, but how true this may be is not definitely ascertainable.

### Wants to Got Out.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A somewhat sensational move was made in the Cronin case to-day. John F. Beggs, the imprisoned senior guard. ian of Camp 20, Clan-na-Gael, filed a new petition for a writ of habeas corpus, giving as a reason why he should be set at liberty, that he has been jailed and indicted solely in the hope that he would thus be forced to turn state's evidence. The testimony expected of him, he says, has no foundation in fact. Beggs, in his petition, further says that while he was illegally imprisoned and secreted from his friends, immediately preceding his indictment, he was taken before the state's attorney, who tried to induce him to make certain statements, the facts so desired not being within the knowledge of Beggs, and that in the conversation. the state's attorney said in substance, "By the newspapers your are condemned already; the only way, or the best way out of it for you is to stand with us," meaning thereby to stand with the prosecution, and further stading in the conversation: "If you will accept employment from us we will never the stading in the conversation of the stading in the conversation." will accept employment from us we will pay you for it." To which Beggs responded in substance: "If you mean by standing with you, that I shall give you testimony by which any person or persons might be convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin, I cannot accept your research. victed of the murder of Dr. Cronin, I cannot 'accept your employment' for the reason that I have no facts which would tend to convict or even cast suspicion upon any persons of causing the death of Cronin." The petition contains a general denial of the charges made against the prisoner. A hearing will be given to-morrow.

WILL BE REARGUED.

WINNIPEG, July 15.—Isaac Campbell, counsel for Burke, says the prisoner will be brought up one day this week upon a writ of habeas corpus, when the whole case will be reargued before another judge.

AN IMPLICATING LETTER.

AN IMPLICATING LETTER.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 15.—The following letter was picked up to-day on the Grand
Trunk track near Stamford, two miles from
here, by J. Kelliher, who gave it to James Quillan, an accountant of the Canadian government park. It bears no postmark or stamp and is supposed to have been dropped by some one going west on the railway. Niagara Falls, March 11.—My Dear Friend: I have just arrived here and am awaiting for the event that is to take place on the 4th. Be sure and make away with our d—d enemy and spy, Dr. Cronin. Leave no corner in which there shall be any suspicion, and may the holy father bless you for the deed. I am in terrible anxiety. Tell Dan to be very careful, also Kunze. Work for Ireland. Be true to Clan-na-Gael No. 20. Your dear friend,

J. W. CAYANAUGH.

The letter is written on medium sized half.

J. W. CAVANAUGH.

The letter is written on medium sized, halfsheet note paper with pencil, and was enclosed in a cream colored envelope addressed
ink: "Clan-na-Gael 20, Chicago, Illinois. (Immediate.) The envelope has every appearance of having been carried in a person's
nocket some time.

pocket some time. Peculiar Proceedings. MONTREAL, Que., July 15.—In March last Miss Mulcahy of this city created a great sensation by alleging that she had been married the previous night in a cab to a man immediately after the ceremony, and that Husson's body and all connected with the affair, except herself, including Husson's father, the priest who performed the cere-mony and the witnesses to it, had mysteri-ously disappeared. Subsequently she swore out a warrant for the arrest of a man named Matthew Huntley and an unknown woman who, she alleged, resembled herself, on the charge of threatening her with death if she did not don widow's weeds and declure herself to be Hus-son's widow. No arrest under the warrant was made until Saturday last, when Miss Mulcahy met in the street a young lady named Tibbitts of Fredericton, and declared to the police that she was the unknown woman. Miss Tibbitts was arrested and woman. Miss Tibbitts was arrested and taken to an out of the way station, where an unsuccessful effort was made to extort a confession from her. Her friends did not discover her whereabouts till Sunday afternoon, when bail was immediately provided. The case will come up to-morrow, when an alibi will be established by Miss Tibbitts' friends, who are en route from New Brunswick. Miss Tibbitts who is a very attractive young ledy Tibbitts, who is a very attractive young lady of eighteen years, graduated a month ago from the University of New Brunswick, with the degree of B. A. and the governor general's gold medal. She was going to visit friends in Boston, Montreal, Quebec and Duluth when arrested. The treatment she has received has excited the greatest indignation.

The Cashier Gone. WICHITA, Kan., Special Telegram, July 15.

Ed Paul, cashier of the Pacific Express company, did not appear this morning, and after waiting an hour or two a mes-senger was sent to his rooms. The doors were locked and he could The doors were locked and he could get no answer. An officer was notified and the door broken open. Some of Paul's valuables were missing, also his wearing apparel. Another employe of the company knew the combination to the safe and tried to open it, but failed. Paul has not been seen in the city since Saturday evening. He left the office Saturday evening, He left the office Saturday afternoon, saying he was not feeling well and would not be back that evening. Officials of the company are keeping the matter as quiet as possible. It is learned, however, that there ought to be between \$45,000 and \$50,000 in the safe. Paul has been oashier for two years. He came here from Cleveland.

Thousands of Lives Lost. SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 .- The steamer City of New York arrived this evening from Hong Kong and Yokahama. The Japan Gazette of the 29th ult. contains the following: "Intelligence has been received at Hong Kong from Kiaying Chau, a prefecture in the northeast of Kwangtung, that early on the morning of the 2nd inst. the Chan Ping and Ping Yuen districts were flooded by the bursting of a water spout or tornado, described by Chinese as a water dragon, and the level country was flooded with nearly thirty-six feet of water. The villages of Chae Kon and Ha Ku Huin the Ping Yuen district, and Cueong Tan Hop Lui, Ngai Ku, Sam Cham Kiu and San Po Hui in Chang Ping district were overflowed, many houses being wholly swept away, while others were inundated. Upwards of 6,000 lives were lost."

To the displatch of business nothing was presented. Westcott, of Deuel, the chairman of the legislative and administration committee, and Boucker of McPherson, chairman of the committee on amendments and revision of constitution, reported that the articles referred to their committees respectively needed no change.

The reports were made aspecial order for to-morrow. The judiciary committee has not yet completed its work, but has decided to increase the number of judicial districts. Dakota has suffered much from delay in court business, and while some on pose paying too many salaries, the feeling prevails that the number of judges must be increased. There is a manifest disposition on the part of the many delegates to bring the work of the convention to a speedy close. This cannot be done, as the convention must await the report of the ionit committee and administration committee, and Boucker of McPherson, chairman of the Committee, and Boucker of McPherson, chairman of the Committee and administration committee, and Boucker of McPherson, chairman of the Committee and administration committee, and Boucker of McPherson, City of New York arrived this evening from

Murdered His Neighbor.

Auroba, Neb., Special Telegram, July 15.—
A tough character named Henry Thornhill
last night shot and instantly killed William
Barrett, a well-to-do farmer of this county.
Burrett, who had been to town, upon returning found Thornhill moving Mrs. Barrett
and the Barrett furniture into another house
which he had provided for her. The two
men quarreled and Thornhill, securing a
shot gun, killed Barret on the spot. He is
under arrest, and it is not unlikely that he
will be lynched, although he is strongly
guarded. Murdered His Neighbor

# THE TWIN DAKOTAS.

What They Have Been Doing Towards their Transmogrification into Soverign States.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

WORKING ON THE CONSTITUTION. SIOUX FALLS S. D., July 10 .- After the introduction of several resolutions the sixth day of the constitutional convention proved to be the most interesting of the session esterday the standing committees were ap pointed, and to-day a motion prevailed that the constitution be read by the title of the ar-ticle and that each article be referred to the appropriate committee. Thereupon President Edgerton declared that he did not believe this convention could make any changes in the constitution of 1885 other than those specifically mentioned in the omnibus bill, and that, so believing, he would not refer the articles to the respective committees. The convention could do so if, it wished. After a few articles had been referred by motions, the president saw that it was so apparent to what committees the articles should go that he yielded for a moment or two, but when the work had been half done he called Spooner of Kingsbury to the chair and took the floor. He declared that, as it was not competent for this convention to make any charge in the constitution or as it was not competent for this convention to make any change in the constitution except as provided, he thought the reference of the constitution was quite unnecessary and fraught with danger. Congress had clearly defined the line, and the line should not be crossed. Caldwell of Minnehaha replied that such interference was necessary in order that the convention might be able to determine what nortions could be charged. order that the convention might be able to determine what portions could be changed under the enabling act. Jolley, Davies and others favored reference, and Edgerton then said if the only object was to give the committees a little prominence, and have it understood that no changes were to be made, he would withdraw his remarks.

A few changes are admitted to be desirable but will not be attempted for fear that the president will not issue his proclamation in case the constitution ratified in November should not be the identical constitution rati-

should not be the identical constitution ratishould not be the identical constitution ratified in May, with only such changes as are specified. The clause which limits the state debt to \$500,000 will have to be changed, as the debt is already about \$700,000, nearly one-half of which has been contracted since the constitution was adopted in 1886. Judge Corsen's motion, not to count the inherited Corson's motion not to count the inherited territorial debt in reckoning the state debt will prevail. If so, the state will be able to borrow money for any sum less than \$500,-

REMODELING THE OLD CONSTITUTION. REMODELING THE OLD CONSTITUTION.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 11.—There was today a continuation of the fight which was pending in the constitutional couvention adjourned yesterday, to cut off the possibility of the adoption of any but specified amendments. First, the question of referring the constitution article by article to the various committees was determined in the affirmative and the whole instrument was separative, and the whole instrument was separa tive, and the whole instrument was separated and divided between the 32 standing committees. Then a motion was made to have the committees report to the convention what change, if any, must be made in order that the constitution may comply with the provisions of the omnibus bill. A substitute was offered for this proposition directing the several committees to proceed to the discourse of their divises and except directing the several committees to proceed to the discharge of their duties and report to the convention only such changes and amendments to the constitution as in their judgment are divided by, or are necessary, in order to comply with the provisions of the enabling act known as the omnibus bill. Both propositions were defeated. From this it is evident that although the convention recognizes the fact that it can only make a limited number of amendments with any degree of safety, it will not permit its committees to be muzzled. There was a great deal of talk during the debate about "the wisdom of the committees," "proceeding in order" and "making any amount of changes if necessary." A committee reported several hundred typographical, clerical and other minor errors in the constitution, and they were referred to the committee on phraseology and arrangement of the constitution.

## THE APPORTIONMENT.

Sloux Falls, July 12 .- The committee on legislative apportionment agreed to the proposition of having 120 representatives and forty senators. This would give Minneand forty senators. This would give Minne-haha county two senators and six represen-tatives. A petition has been received from residents of the northern part of the county asking that the county be divided into two legislative districts. As Sioux Falls contains more than half the population of the entire county, the objects of the petitioners is to county, the objects of the petitioners is to have one senator and perhaps three representatives independent of the influence of Sioux Falls. The committee will give full hearing to all parties before reporting, and the matter will after all probably be fought

out in the convention. SATURDAY'S WORK.

SIOUX FALLS. July 13,-All members of the constitutional convention who live within a half day's journey have gone home for Sunday, and the convention to-day did nothsunday, and the convention to-day did nothing. Committees, however, are at work, and by the middle of the week several important reports will be made. The committee on considering a petition from the Farmers' alliance, which is a very strong body in Dakota, to adopt the Australian ballot system, and also a memorial from the Methodist conference to have the election for state officers and the ratification of the constitution at different times, and to prevent colonization. different times, and to prevent colonization of votors. This is in the interest of the adoption of the prohibition clause. The committee, however, seems disposed to let the general election laws of the territory govern, excepting, perhaps to provide for resignation. excepting, perhaps, to provide for resignation in towns of 500 votes and upwards. The excepting, perhaps, to provide for resignation in towns of 500 votes and upwards. The plan of having forty-two senators and 120 representatives is criticized, but such apportionment seemed to cause less division or aggregation of counties than any other plan proposed, and the committee will so report. The only other feature of business was the representation of a design for the great seal for the State of South Dukota, as provided by the constitution. The design was referred to the proper committee and the convention adjourned till Monday.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES Stoux Falls, July 15.—The constitutional convention met to-day, with twenty-nine members present. The only business done was the passage of a motion requiring all standing committees to report promptly, so that such portions of the constitution as need no change, which, of course, embraces nearly the whole document, may be approved and engrossed. The committee on schedule has decided to report a modification of the Australian ballot systems for government of elections Oct. 1, on ratification of constitution and choice of state officers and legislature. Fully two-thirds of the delegates are prohibitionists, who would gladly and legislature. Fully two-thirds of the delegates are prohibitionists, who would gladly make prohibition a part of the constitution were it not that the omnibus bill provides for submitting separate clauses on prohibition and minority representation.

NEARLY THROUGH. Sioux Falls, July 16.—Sixty delegates were present at the opening of to-day's session of the convention. It was expected that the work of a number of the standing committees would be ready, but with the exception of two reports and a resolution relating to the dispatch of business nothing was presented. Westcott, of Deuel, the chairman of the legislative and administration comsented. Westcott, of Deuel, the chairman of the legislative and administration committee, and Boucker of McPherson, chairman of the committee on amendments and

convention to a speedy close. This cannot be done, as the convention must await the report of the joint committee now in session at Bismarck. It is not probable that the final adjournment will be taken before the second week in August.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

RESTING FROM THEIR LABORS.

BIBMARCK, Dak., July 10-This has been day of rest for the constitutional convention, and many of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity offered to make excursions to various near-by points. An

adjournment was taken from Monday to Thursday afternoon to allow President Fancher time to construct the standing comnittees of the convention.

DOWN TO BUSINESS AGAIN. BISMARCK, July, 11.—The omnibus bill made no regular provision for stenographer, but on the understanding that such an expense would, in all probability, be allowed by the general government, and for the reason that verbatim reports of all debates will aid in the interpretation of the constitution by the courts, Mr. R. M. Tuttle, of Mandan, will officate in that capacity during the sessions of the constitutional convention. West Superior, Wis., formally invited the convention as a body to attend the national waterways convention to be held in that city on Aug. 6, and the invitation was referred to a special committee of five. The standing dommittees of the convention were then announced BISMARCK, July, 11 .- The omnibus bill mittees of the convention were then announced by the president. There are 23 committees, of which the Democrats receive the chairman-

ship of three.

By request of the convention Gov. Mellette delivered an address in the course of which he emphatically denounced the frauds on the ballot in modern times and urged the the ballot in modern times and urged the closest attention to keeping it down here and the man who buys, as he who sells a vote; should be made to suffer the full extent. He indorsed the secret hallot and the hearty applause from all the delegates gave good indications of that connection. Mr. Purcell called attention to the reported in accuracy of the boundary line between North and South Dakota and moved that the joint commission of the two sections be authorized to effect a temporary agreement regarding that line, which motion was made a special order for tomorrow. Rev. R. C. Wiley, of the National Reform Association by request, addressed the convention in favor of the incorporation in the bill of rights of the new corporation in the bill of rights of the n constiution of a recognition of the civil Sab-bath and of the Almighty Ruler and Savior of the universe.

AFTER THE NOBTHERN PACIFIC. On July 12, Mr. Moore offered the follow-

On July 12, Mr. Moore offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The road bed and rolling stock of the Northern Pacific railroad is at present by virtue of its charter exempt from taxation in this territory; and Whereas, It is important and necessary for this convention to determine whether or not said road bed and rolling stock can be made subject to taxation under the constitution about to be formed; and Whereas, Great differences of opinion exist as to the power of this convention in the premises; now, therefore, be it

as to the power of this convention in the premises; now, therefore, be it

Resolved; That the said matter of the power of this convention to provide for the taxution of said property be referred to the judiciary committee for their opinion thereon, and that said committee be and are hereby instructed to report thereon within one week from this date.

SOME OF THE THINGS SUGGESTED. BISMARCK, July 14.—Messrs. Flemington, Rowe, Pollock and Haugen introduced articles providing for a constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Johnson offered a compact with the United States providing for toleration of religious beliefs, disclaiming all rights to unappropriated public lands within the limits of the state, exempting United States lands from taxation, assuming a due proporlands from taxation, assuming a due propor-tion of the debt and liabilities of the Terri-tory of Dakota previous to the adoption of this constitution and ordering the establishment and maintenance of public, non-sectar-ian schools. Mr. Johnson also offered along article with nineteen sections, relating to orporations.
C. P. Parsons of Roulette county offered

an article making Bismarck the temporary capital, providing for its permanent location by a vote of the people, and forbidding any expenditure for building until the permanent location has been decided upon. Mr. Bartlett wished to provide for a legislature of two houses, a senator from each county and a house consisting of from 75 to 150 members. Mr. Bartlett also offered an article to consider as fraudulent, all ballots

purporting to be a regular party ticket, but having other names printed thereon. He further proposed to empower the legislature to provide for the qualifications for officeto provide for the qualifications for office-holders.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic has numerous advocates, but the majority of the convention favors its submission as an amendment to the vote of the people such will be the method of its disposal. The one legislative body idea is rapidly losing strength, and will scarcely have a hearing in the convention; only a few members are now thought to be in its favor, and they feel the weakness of their number too much to make needless attempts to carry it through. It needless attempts to carry it through. It was their purpose to secure in that way better representation for some sparcely settled ter representation for some sparces, secure this districts, and they now hope to secure this districts, and they now hope to secure this by means of getting one senator from each county. As regards the subject of minority representation, the best that its friends are expecting is that it may be submitted to a vote of the people, but of even this much they now express little hope.

ONE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

BISMARCK, July 15.—At to-day's session Mr. Stevens introduced, by request the folwing; Resolved, That the constitution provide that the legislative authority of this state shall rest in a single body, to be called a legislative assembly, which shall consist of not less than one hundred members, to be elected by the people; provided: the legisla-tive assembly may from time to time in-crease the number of members as necessity

While the Introduction of this proposed article is a further evidence that the friends of one legislative body are at work, the advocates of the older and more ger known scheme of the two houses ar

idle.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic came up again, Mr. Wallace desiring it incorporated in the new constitution, while Mr. Elliott wished to have it submitted to a vote of the people, which last provision was also contained in a resolution submitted by Mr. Miles Locking to the property of the people of the people of the property of the people of ler, Looking to the preservation of the credit of counties and cities, Mr. Flemington introduced the following: "No county, city or other municipal corporation shall hereatter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any private corporation or association, or make any appropriation or donation to the same, or in any way loan its credit. "Non-sectarian schools are provided for in an article introduced by Mr." Richardson, who article introduced by Mr. Richardson, who also presented a preamble recognizing God the father, and declaring in favor of the civil Sabbath. Suffrage was the subject of several proposed articles, but none of them made any departures from established laws of the older states. The Australian system of balloting came up and was ordered printed, in order to give members an opportunity for studying it. for studying it.

RAIDROADS AND SCHOOLS.

BISMABCK, July 16.—The constitutional convention of North Dakota, which has thus far been quiet and conservative, is rapidly reaching the point where the clash of interests will bring the members to an uncovering of their positions. The question of railroad taxation is bound to cut an important figure, and Chairman Colton, of the committee on taxation, to day submitted a proposition which has created much discussion. He proposes that the govenor, the secretary of state and the state auditor shall constitute a board of assessors whose duty it shall be to assess each year the railroads of the state, including road bed, rolling stock and all buildings used for railroad purposes. The proposition provides that in no case RAIBROADS AND SCHOOLS and all buildings used for ratificate purposes. The proposition provides that in no case shall a railroad be assessed for less than \$3,000 nor, more than \$7,000-per mile. \$3,000 nor more than \$7,000-per mile. There is a strong sentiment in favor of this mode of taxation, but it is being opposed by those who favor the gross earnings system, which has been the law under the territorial government, and which is satisfactory to the railroads. It is maintained by some that the placing of this power of assessment in the hands of the state would be a dangerous experiment. The convention is unanimous on one question, and that is the protection of the immense grant of lands for school purposes, but they are a little divided as to the plan.

# Consumption Among Negroes.

It is a noted fact that four negroes die in this section to one white person. Consumption causes the greater part of the deaths among the blacks, which is quite a late disease among them and scientist say this is because many of them do no manual labor and consequently must suffer as do the rich white people of the north, who live in idleness and take no exercise except driving .- Fort Valley (Ga.) Advertiser.