

THE LAW ALL RIGHT

WHAT DR. SOUTHWICK SAYS OF THE RECENT ELECTROCUTION.

He Believes There is a Good Deal of Sickly Sentimental Talk About the New Method of Killing Criminals—Changes Which the Senate Election Committee Have Made in the Election Bill—The Situation of Affairs in San Salvador—The Pure Lard Bill.

Believes in Electrocution.
BUFFALO, N. Y., August 8.—Dr. Southwick, father of the electrical execution law, said in an interview: "I feel just as I have always felt in this matter. There is nothing against the system, and the fact is there has been a good deal of senseless, sensational talk about the execution. In fact a party of ladies could sit in the room where an execution of this kind was going on and not see anything repulsive whatever. If the mistake of ordering off the current so quickly had not been made there would have been none of this talk."

"I think Kemmler's nerve affected those there about as much as anything. It looked to me, though, as evidence of mental incapacity. He seemed to be without fear and helped to adjust the straps in a way that was simply astonishing. No, sir; I do not consider that this will be the last execution by electricity. There will be lots of them. It has proven that the idea is correct, and I think the law is a good one. The execution was a success. Kemmler never knew what happened to him and died absolutely without pain."

The Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Among the changes which the senate committee made in the substitute for the Lodge election bill, which was reported to the senate, are the following: All reference to that section of the revised statutes which, it was claimed, provides for the presence of troops at the polls was stricken out. The house-to-house canvass provided for in the house bill was stricken out, and the provision for drawing juries by commissioners was also omitted. Penal offenses were simplified and made misdemeanors instead of felonies. The punishment imposed being three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 as against imprisonment for five years and a fine, as in the house bill. The judge of the circuit court before whom application for appointment is made for supervisors is authorized to appoint as supervisors any persons he may see fit, not being confined in his selection to the test furnished by the chief of the supervisors. In cases where ballots are cast in the wrong box they are not to be counted unless the tally sheet shows that the votes for congressmen do not equal the number of names on the poll list. Then enough of the votes so wrongly cast shall be added to the tally sheet to make a total equal to the whole number of votes shown to be cast. Where election officers refuse to administer oaths to voters applying therefor it is provided in the bill that the supervisors shall administer the oath. But no effort shall be made to have the vote thus refused cast, the object being merely to preserve the testimony of the application and refusal.

Exeta's Proclamations.

SAN SALVADOR, (via La Libertad), August 8.—Provisional President Exeta has issued a manifesto naming September 15th next as the day whereon elections for new members of congress shall take place to substitute those whose terms of office have expired. The elections are to last six days and close on Saturday, September 20. The new congress will meet in the Salvador national theater on October 1, 1890. General Exeta has been named as a candidate for president. The congress will elect a new constitutional president on October 1 next.

General Exeta has also issued another manifesto in which he justifies his action in assuming command of the troops and government of Salvador at a time when President Menendez was assassinated, and recapitulates the cause, conduct and result of the war. General Exeta concludes his manifesto by saying that as long as he has life and power he will accept no terms of peace with Guatemala that do not assure a complete vindication of Salvador's injured honor and dignity as an independent nation.

Both Nicaragua and Costa Rica have sent ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to Salvador to confer with President Exeta and have replied that their respective governments have formally recognized President Exeta's provisional government. President Exeta's army, under command of General Antonio Exeta, numbering 10,000 men, is now in Guatemalan territory and is advancing rapidly toward the capital of that republic.

The Conger Pure Lard Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Chairman Funston of the committee on agriculture said yesterday that he was expecting hourly to be given an opportunity to call up the Conger pure lard bill in the house, and he believed two days for its consideration would be given. He acknowledged that a very effective fight would be made for the substitution of the Conger bill by the Paddock pure food bill, but he said that the result was problematic, although the friends of the Paddock bill are confident of success. Mr. Mason of Chicago said that the Paddock bill would beyond reasonable doubt be adopted

instead of the Conger measure, as the latter was confessedly class legislation, and the outcome of rivalry between two classes of business. The Illinois, Nebraska and three or four other delegations in the north are said to be in favor of the Paddock substitute, while the entire south will support it and fight the Conger bill, which destroys the cotton seed oil industry. The bill will undoubtedly come up next week if not tomorrow or Saturday.

Lottery Company Showing Its Teeth.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The lottery company is showing its teeth. It has begun to strike back. It threatens vengeance in various ways upon those who oppose it. The men in congress it cannot hurt it will intimidate. Thomas Broughton of North Dakota, who was a bitter opponent of the lottery getting a charter in his state, says he was defeated for renomination by the use of its money. The gentleman nominated to succeed him is probably not aware of this fact. Other members are to be defeated for renomination or re-election because they have opposed the lottery. The company threatens to control the next house as it did the Louisiana legislature. This gigantic octopus has flooded Washington with detectives, plug uglies and lobbyists for the purpose of using money and strategy and brute force to prevent the consideration of the anti-lottery bill in the house, and its influence is being felt despite the fact that over one hundred members have petitioned the house committee on rules for a day to consider the bill. Some members who have heretofore been for the measure are out of the city or silent. Two well known newspaper correspondents who have been demanding in their dispatches a hearing for the bill have been hounded by detectives and threatened with personal violence. It is becoming dangerous, politically and physically, to oppose the gigantic evil, but the bill will be given a hearing and passed and members who are absent from the city when it comes up will be asked to explain their actions. Money from the lottery is flowing like water and scoundrelism is becoming common to defeat the anti-lottery bill. It is time for the people at large to speak on the subject.

Nebraska's Assessment.

LINCOLN, August 10.—Bookkeeper White, in the auditor's office, has just completed the tabulation of the grand assessment. Summarized the table tells the following:

Total assessed valuation.....\$184,770,391.54
Average total levy.....0.23-30-23 1/2
The following are the total assessments for the several funds:

General Fund.....\$ 878,685.92
Sinking fund.....31,503.72
School fund.....142,462.00
University fund.....63,256.00
Reform school fund.....2,325.15
Institute for the feeble minded.....35,066.02
Total.....\$ 1,171,591.48

The following table shows the number of acres in cultivation in the several crops named:

Wheat.....699,004
Corn.....945,569
Oats.....1,197,834
Barley.....129,282
Rye.....148,317
Soybeans.....64,222
Potatoes.....30,023
Miscellaneous crops.....54,556
The following shows the number of trees and grape vines in cultivation in the state:

Fruit trees.....6,126,055
Forest trees.....176,162,217
Grape vines.....1,696,579
The exact valuation of all property in the state is here shown:

PROPERTY.	Acres.	Value.	Av'ge
Improved real estate.....	11,449,369	\$46,465,813	\$3.90
Unimproved real estate.....	14,988,781	30,153,330	2.11
Improved town and city lots.....	155,501	30,385,921	194.18
Unimproved town and city lots.....	339,478	9,295,909	27.38
Number of horses.....	381,153	9,145,254	15.74
Number of cattle.....	1,677,849	7,050,262	4.30
Number of Mules and asses.....	40,069	826,724	17.97
Number of sheep.....	178,589	110,262	0.62
Number of hogs.....	1,802,297	1,821,230	1.01

To Ratify the Indian Agreements.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Judge Perkins has introduced in the house bills to satisfy the agreements with certain tribes in the Indian territory, being identical with the bills offered in the senate by Mr. Dawes to ratify and confirm the agreements made with the Potawatomies and the absentee Shawnees, the Sacs and Foxes in Oklahoma and the Iowas in Oklahoma. These are all long bills. The legislation is of an urgent character and is needed to make binding the agreements entered into between the United States commission and the several tribes. The tribes have agreed to relinquish much valuable land and the ratifying of the several agreements will open up new settlements to citizens of the United States and at the same time greatly benefit the Indians, who have willingly consented and who will be liberally paid and protected in their rights.

Bibles in the Air.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 10.—There was a free-for-all fight at a big meeting at the fine Grand avenue Methodist church, Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, pastor, Saturday night. Several leading members and deacons were hurt by flying bibles, chairs and canes, and the police had to be called in to quell the trouble. There were two hundred people present, and when they got out there wasn't a chandelier or a whole window pane left. The fight grew out of the election of president of the church society. The Grand avenue has one of the finest memberships in the city.

A Novel Decision.

SALT LAKE, Utah, August 7.—Chief Justice Leape of the supreme court decided in the claim of the polygamous children of Orson Pratt, that plural wives cannot justly claim any share of their father's estate where the parent dies intestate. This is regarded as a great injustice by Mormons. The case was brought on an appeal from the lower court.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS

A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

The Upper House Consuming Most of Its Time in Grinding Away on Tariff Matters—The General Deficiency Bill for the Most Part Under Consideration in the Lower Branch—A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the National Legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate on the 4th Senator Davis offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information respecting the accident to the lock in the Sault St. Marie canal last Friday. The resolution offered on Saturday last by Senator Plumb, as to the reinterment of the remains of General Grant in the Arlington national cemetery was suggestion which Senator Plumb allowed to remain on the table to be called up at some other time. The tariff bill was taken up. The pending question was on Senator Vest's amendment to the chinaware paragraph, reducing the duty on decorated ware to 50 per cent. ad valorem, and plain ware to 40 per cent. instead of 55 and 50 as recommended by the finance committee, and instead of 60 and 55 in house bill. Senator Manderson said he had voted Saturday evening against Senator Vest's amendment and would do so again because he thought the rates proposed in it were too low. He favored, however, the rate recommended by the finance committee. Senator Dawes opposed the amendment, advocated the committee amendment and eulogized the protective system. Senator West modified his amendment by changing the rate on plain white chinaware to 45 instead of 40 per cent. The amendment was then voted on and rejected. Yeas 19, nays 25. In the house the general deficiency bill was considered. Mr. Henderson of Iowa explained that the bill carried an appropriation of \$5,140,000. Items of deficiency were submitted to the committee on appropriations, which aggregated \$1,350,000. The house could see, therefore, that the committee had carefully scrutinized all the proposed appropriations. The Pacific railroad claims were not provided for in the bill. While he believed that the time was near at hand when the claims would have to be settled, the committee had been unanimous in refusing to provide for their payment when they were still pending in the courts of the country.

In the senate on the 5th the entire time was given up to consideration of the tariff. The amendment offered by Mr. McPherson to paragraph 106, as to sizes of window glass, was accepted by Mr. Aldrich and agreed to. The paragraph referring to fluted, rolled or rough plate glass was, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, agreed to as it came from the house except that the description in the proviso was modified so as to make it apply to all such glass when ground or otherwise obscured, and the committee amendment was agreed to. The next paragraph, as to "cast polished plate glass, unslivered," was, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, made to read "cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished, and unslivered." The paragraph, imposing a duty of 45 per cent valorem on all manufactures of glass, was amended, on recommendation of the finance committee, by striking out the words, "lenses" of glass or pebbles, wholly or partly manufactured, and fusible enamel. In the house Mr. McKinley, from the committee on rules, reported as substitute for Mr. Cummings' resolution a resolution asking the secretary of the navy for the reasons for the increase of the force at the Kittery navy yard. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 121; nays, 78. Mr. Lacey of Iowa submitted the majority report on the Clayton-Brekenridge election case. The report, which declares the seat vacant, was ordered printed and laid over. The house then went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency bill. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 7th, after some preliminary business, the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Vance's amendment to reduce the duty on pig iron from 3-10 of 1 cent per pound to 5¢ per ton. It was defeated by a strict party vote. The tariff bill was temporarily laid aside to allow Mr. Allison to present the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The bill, said Mr. Allison, as it passed the house had carried \$28,000,000 and was increased by the senate \$5,000,000. The net reduction agreed to in the conference committee amounted to \$3,706,000, so that the bill was carried under the conference report \$29,852,000. The amendment as to a Latin-American memorial library had been struck out, also the provision for the expenses of two additional land offices. The appropriation of \$150,000 for military posts had been reduced to \$40,000. All the senate amendments relating to national soldiers' homes (including that appointing managers) had been struck out. The matter will now go to the military committees of the two houses. The provisions in relation to irrigation surveys had been postponed for further conference. The conference report was ordered printed. In the house a resolution was adopted calling on the postmaster general for copies of the agreements for the transportation of mails between the United States and foreign countries, the conditions upon which awards are made and the rates of payment for the service. The house then went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency bill. After

brief consideration the matter went over.

In the senate, on the 8th, the resolution offered by Senator Plumb a few days ago, expressing the desire of congress for the removal of the remains of "the illustrious soldier and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant," to and in their interment in the Arlington national cemetery, and requesting the president to convey to the widow of that eminent man such desire, tendering to her, in behalf of the nation, all necessary facilities for such removal and interment, was taken up and agreed to. The conference report of the fortification bill was taken up, and after a brief discussion was agreed to. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up and after quite lengthy discussion was agreed to. In the house the general deficiency bill was amended, the pending question being on an amendment granting a month's extra pay to the employes of the house and senate. The motion was lost. Mr. Vaux moved to recommit the bill. The previous question was ordered on the motion and the motion to recommit was lost. Yeas, 33; nays, 150. The bill was then passed. Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that after the passage of this resolution it shall be in order after two hours' debate to move that the house non-concur in all the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and to ask a committee of conference. Mr. Enloe of Tennessee raised the question of consideration in the interest, he said, of the private calendar. In order to obviate Mr. Enloe's objection to the resolution Mr. Cannon stated, in response to a question by Mr. McComas of Maryland, that it was the purpose of the committee on rules to report resolutions giving days to the consideration of bills reported from the committee on agriculture and labor and to the consideration of private bills. If the Indian appropriation bill could be disposed of today, unanimous consent would be asked to devote tomorrow to private bills. The house decided (yeas 110, nays 66) to consider the report of the committee on rules.

As to Chinese Immigration.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Representative Morrow of California, from the committee on foreign affairs, today reported to the house his bill to absolutely prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, whether subjects of the Chinese empire or otherwise. The bill provides to exclude all Chinese, even those who may hereafter leave the United States and attempt to return, excepting diplomatic and consular officers and commercial agents, and the coming of Chinese to the United States for transit is expressly prohibited. A fine of \$500 for each Chinese brought into the United States is provided for the punishment of vessel masters bringing them. Provision is also made for the punishment of persons aiding Chinese to enter the United States by land or otherwise. Chairman Hitt presented a minority report dissenting from the favorable action of the majority upon the bill, as he says it is in conflict with the treaty now in force, to which the faith of the United States is pledged and which declares that the "United States may regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it."

The Wilson Original Package Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The friends of the Wilson original package bill are making every endeavor day after day to have that bill disposed of definitely. With the present large attendance of members they think they are strong enough to pass the bill and they dread the delay which may bring with it the usual absenteeism and threaten the fate of the bill. On the other hand the opponents of the bill are very busy, and to-night they claim that they can defeat the conference report. They say that at least three republicans—Adams of Chicago, Leebach of New Jersey and Payson of Illinois—will speak against the bill, and they believe that a sufficiently large vote will be cast against it to secure another conference and kill it so far as the form of the Wilson bill is concerned. Of the best information that can be gathered, however, it would seem that they are mistaken and that the conference report will be adopted by a safe majority.

Dependent Pension Facts.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The new dependent pension law has been in force but a little over a month and already about 280,000 applications for pensions have been filed under it. One-third of these pensions, an expert said, are cases that were already on file in the pension office, but had to be filed again in accordance with the provisions of the law. One-half of the other two-thirds will probably be rejected. "Before the end of the year," the expert continued, "I expect to see 400,000 applications for pensions filed under the new law, and by the end of eighteen months there will be half a million cases."

A Farmer Worked For \$1,000.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., August 9.—At Modale a sharper operated on a wealthy farmer named Abe Richardson and persuaded him to sign and accept two drafts for \$500 each in payment for territory for a patent right. The sharper came here and tried to sell the drafts at a heavy discount to the banks, but they caught on to the fraud. He immediately left town and the sheriff and several deputies are searching for him.

Judge Shafer of the superior court of California has decided that Sarah Althea Hill's so-called marriage contract with the late Senator Sharon was a forgery and that she had no claim on the estate.

THE FALL CONTESTS

STATE CONVENTION OF THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

The Platform Adopted and the Ticket Put in Nomination—Efforts to Dispose Definitely of the Wilson Original Package Bill—Prohibition of Chinese Immigration—Representative Morrow's Bill for This Purpose—Dependent Pension Bill.

Iowa Democratic State Convention. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 8.—The democratic state convention was called to order by J. J. Dunn, chairman of the state central committee. The following temporary officers were selected: Chairman, Gid B. McFall of Mahaska county; secretary, John Springer of Johnson county; recording secretary, T. O. Walker, Marshall county.

The committee on resolutions reported the platform, which was unanimously adopted, and is as follows:

We congratulate the people of Iowa on the election of Governor Boies and heartily approve the wisdom, justice and courage with which he has administered the high office, and we commend the action of the democratic members of the Twenty-third general assembly for their faithful efforts to redeem their pledges for the enactment into a law of the Australian ballot bill, the pharmacy bill and other measures demanded by the public welfare.

We denounce the republicans in congress for their submission to and support of Speaker Reed in his arbitrary suppression of free speech and absolute control of the course of legislation.

We declare our continued adherence to the principle of railroad control, as expressed in the laws of the state and general government, and we favor such changes as expediency may show necessary to maintain just and equitable relations between carriers and shippers.

We again acknowledge the great debt of gratitude the nation owes to the soldiers and sailors of the United States, and we declare in favor of just and liberal and equitable pension laws for all invalid and dependent soldiers and sailors.

We reaffirm the policy respecting the control of the traffic in intoxicating liquors set forth in the democratic state platform of 1887 and approved by the people of that year, and we are in favor of such legislation, state and national, as may be necessary to carry that policy into effect.

We are in favor of the tariff for revenue only, a tariff reduced to the lowest rate consistent with the needs of an economical administration of the government. Liquor, tobacco, and all luxuries should be made to bear as far as possible, the burdens of taxation and the necessities of life should so far as possible be relieved.

We oppose the McKinley bill as an abuse of the taxing power in favor of the wealthy corporations, pools and trusts, by which our manufacturing interests are so largely controlled. It especially discriminates against the agricultural interests of the country by compelling the farmer to buy what he needs and sell what he produced in a monopolized market.

We are in favor of commercial reciprocity, not alone with the Spanish states of South America, but as well with other countries whose markets are open to our products.

We demand the free coinage of silver, and that it may be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and denounce as unjust and dishonest the provision of law recently enacted allowing parties to stipulate against payment in silver and silver certificates, setting up one standard of values for the creditor and another for the debtor, one for the poor man and another for the rich man.

The election bill passed by the lower house of congress is a menace to the freedom and purity of our elections. It places the treasury of the United States at the disposal of the party in power. It enables the managers of that party to employ as large a force as it deems necessary to carry on the work of its campaign and to do this under pretense of supervising the elections. It destroys all the responsibility of the government to the people by vesting its enormous powers in officers holding by appointment and for life.

We believe that the people of the various localities can be safely trusted to conduct their own elections and that the power of congress to determine the qualification, election and return of its members is sufficient for protection against local abuses. William H. Chamberlain, a dry goods merchant of Independence and a member of the last legislature, was nominated for secretary of state on the second ballot.

H. L. White of Wayne county, for treasurer by acclamation. George S. Witters of Ida county, for auditor on the second ballot.

P. B. Wolf of Clinton, for judge of the supreme court, on the second ballot.

Peter A. Day was nominated by acclamation for railroad commissioner. Theodore W. Ivory of Mills, for supreme court reporter.

A Land Office Circular.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Land Commissioner Groff has issued a circular for the guidance of local land officers in disposing of the lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin which were restored to the public domain by the act of congress approved June 30, 1890. This act authorizes the president to cause certain lands withdrawn for reservoir purposes to be restored and subject to entry under the homestead laws. The commissioner states that no entry for settlement will be allowed after December 20, 1890.

Rowell on the Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Chairman Rowell, who will be remembered as one of the most prominent men in the construction of the house election bill and who himself framed a bill which by many was considered superior to the Lodge bill, said today that he had no reason to believe that there would be any delay in the acceptance by the house of the senate substitute for the election bill. "It is true," he said, "it apparently makes some great changes, but as a matter of fact it is perfectly satisfactory to all of us who voted for the Lodge bill. I think it simplifies the Lodge bill and it is acceptable, so that any hopes which may be based on a delay in conference are futile. I do not know, nor does any other man know, whether an election bill will be passed this session, for no one can foretell all that may occur in the senate. But I certainly believe that one will pass, and if it passes by the end of October it will yet be in time to be put in operation in most of the places where it is needed. I do not know whether Senator Sherman will persist in his published plan to offer what was the Lehlbach amendment in the house, providing that the bill shall be obligatory everywhere. I do not think he will, but if he does and it should pass the senate, which I consider just as doubtful, I am convinced the house will never agree to it. If the bill passes the senate as it stands it can be passed in the house and become a law within a law if there should be any need for such action."

Master Workman Powderly Talks.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 11.—General Master Workman Powderly, when asked his views concerning the railway strike, said that some time ago it was reported to him that the employes of that line were being discriminated against, the discharged men all being known as leaders of organized labor. This strike was taken as the final protest against such discrimination, which had become unbearable. Powderly said the employes of the road have perfect organization from New York to Buffalo. All these organizations are not members of the Knights of Labor, but their action is a concerted one and there will be perfect unity. In conclusion Mr. Powderly said: "I notice a statement made that Chauncey Depew is not held responsible for this trouble, but the discharge of the men didn't take place without his knowledge or consent. On the contrary before he went to Europe his men were being victimized, so he is as responsible as he was before he sailed for the old world. He is not a pauper and, as a consequence, can afford the use of the electric cable. He knows all that is transpiring in this country pertaining to his own interests."

Re-Appointment of Representation.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Superintendent Porter intends to make a preliminary report to congress showing the net population of the states some time during the last week in this month. The report will be transmitted to congress through the secretary of the interior and will be taken up by the house committee on the eleventh census immediately. It is believed that a bill providing for the reapportionment of congressional representation can be introduced from the committee by the second week in September. The house will then have little important work to do and can debate and pass the measure within a few days.

The bill he prepared after a consultation with the leading republican senators so that the measure adopted by the house will not be amended by the senate. Leaders in the house express the belief that the apportionment for representation of membership of the house will be fixed at 180,000 persons, the present basis being one member for every 157,000 or fraction thereof. The design is to not increase the membership of the house over twenty-five, and it is estimated that on the basis of 180,000 the membership of the house will be about three hundred and fifty-five, it being calculated that the population of the states will be 64,000,000.

General Badeau's Case Settled.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—General Badeau's case has at last been settled and he is no longer an officer of the army. The claim that because he accepted a place in the diplomatic service he lost his place on the retired list, asserted by the treasury department officials, was disputed by the legal officers of the war department, and the controversy thus created threatened to be quite spirited. The attorney general concludes that when Badeau accepted the duties of a diplomatic officer he thereby ipso facto ceased to be an officer of the army, that neither the act of 1875 nor any executive act restored him, and that he has therefore no legal right to have his name borne on the list. The president has directed that Badeau's name be dropped from the army rolls, to date from May 19, 1869, the date when he accepted an appointment in the diplomatic service. The salary paid to General Badeau since that date will be a loss to the treasury department.

NEWS NOTES.

The democrats of the Fifth Arkansas district have renominated Congressman Peel.

A dispatch from New Orleans says that Mike Borden and Felix Vaquelin will fight at the Columbian athletic club August 15 for a purse of \$800.

Reports to the Indiana state agricultural board indicate the wheat yield at about 65 per cent of an average crop and corn will mature half a crop. Potatoes and other ground crops are suffering with corn. Fruit is a failure.