

OVER THE STATE.

JOHN CRAMER, an old and respected citizen of Fremont, is dead.

THE meeting of the State Saengerbund, held in Columbus, was largely attended.

OMAHA has paid the past two years \$6,500 for disposing of the surplus dogs, and yet they do not appear to be visibly thinned out.

PRESIDENT WARREN of Gates college, Neligh, has resigned his position and has accepted the presidency of a college at Salt Lake.

IN spite of the poor crop year, the Richardson county fair at Salem, September 18 to 21, promises to be a very successful exhibition.

THE flouring mills at Rushville are running eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and are turning out from sixty to seventy barrels of flour a day.

STREET car conductors of Lincoln are on the ragged edge because it is given out that after the state fair there will be considerable reduction in the force.

A LOOM from the Fremont woolen mills, in full operation, propelled by electricity, will be an attraction of the manufacturers' exhibit at the next state fair.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that, commencing Sept. 1st, Congressman Bryan will become editor-in-chief of the Omaha World-Herald.

JOHN A. NELSON, living near Raymond, Lancaster county, is out 100 chickens by thieves.

AT Kearney while Rev. I. A. Wilson and family were at church some one entered their house by tearing a screen off the window and stole \$15, a gold watch, four gold rings and several other articles.

J. A. EDGERTON has been appointed secretary of J. H. Edmiston chairman of the independent state central committee.

THE whole town of Shestak, between Wilbur and Crete, except elevator and corncribs, was destroyed by fire last week.

A SPECIAL stock train running east on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad was wrecked four miles east of Irwin.

THE Omaha Weekly Bee, (twelve pages), the leading weekly of the west, is making a special offer of 10 cents from now to November 15th.

Mrs. JOHN MINARD of Jefferson county was accidentally poisoned by taking a dose of a solution of muriatic acid, which had been prepared for soldering purposes.

JAMES MYERS of Odell is under arrest on the charge of embezzlement for failing to account for funds in his possession as cashier of the Farmers bank of Odell.

A. R. GRAHAM, a well known Nebraska resident at Wisner, is about to remove from the state and make his home in New Mexico.

As MYRON MCCARTNEY of Nebraska City was returning home from church, accompanied by a young lady, and had reached a point about one mile south of the city, a highwayman stepped from the side of the road, stopped the horse, and drawing a revolver, demanded that Mr. McCartney hold up his hands.

Dr. H. C. BISHOP of Nebraska City is lying at the point of death, the result of an accident that befel him. He had been on a protracted spree and was found lying unconscious.

A YOUNG man, son of John Moler, living north of O'Neill sixteen miles, was accidentally shot and killed while out hunting with a companion named Howe.

THE Western Normal college, Lincoln, Nebraska, has had a wonderfully prosperous year. The next term commences Tuesday, September 4th, and already promises to be very largely attended.

JAMES TUCKER, a farmer residing near Tecumseh, having had some trouble of a financial nature with Robert M. Frost, a saloonkeeper of that place, endeavored to vent his spite by giving Frost a sound horsewhipping.

THE secretary of the state fair advises that more entries are made to date than for any previous year.

JOE UPTON, a Cass county farmer living near Union, found a vein of coal while digging a well. He tested some of the output, and when he found that it burned beautifully he at once made arrangements to secure machinery for sinking a shaft.

MATT McNEALNEY, Charles A. O'Connor and John A. Shannon, three railroad laborers, arrived in Chadron last week and cashed their checks. McNealney drew the most money, about \$45. He was found about 9 o'clock next morning with his head crushed. His companions are in jail and a good prospect for a long term in stripes or worse hangs over O'Connor. Shannon was in bed at an uptown hotel, and claims O'Connor struck the fatal blow.

CHARLES S. ALLING, postmaster of Seward, died last week of inflammation of the bowels after short illness. Very few knew that he was ill until it was announced that he was dead. Mr. Alling went to Seward sixteen years ago from Dutchess county, New York, and settled on a farm, but has resided most of the time in Seward, where he was engaged in the loan and real estate business. He succeeded E. A. Polley a few months ago as postmaster.

JOSEPH WACEKE, who represents McCormick in the implement trade at Fremont, while passing through the Elkhorn freight yards, was knocked senseless, and upon his recovery felt a man's hand in his pant's pocket. He seized a coupling pin from his assailant, and, by striking him on the head with it, escaped from him, but was soon met by another man, who seized his grip and started to run. After following him about two blocks Waceke lost sight of him and gave up the chase. He lost a valuable watch.

YESTERDAY, says a Blair dispatch, Cyrus Dunn and William Taylor, both residents of this county, quarreled at a Sunday ball game. They afterward buried the hatchet and together attended church. At the close of service Taylor started homeward and was followed by Dunn, who had armed himself with a heavy club. Dunn overtook Taylor and without warning struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. After dealing the blow Dunn carried his victim to the roadside and threw him over into a cornfield, after which he fled. Taylor is dead and his murderer is not to be found.

W. B. VAN SANT, says the South Omaha Journal, came in from his place on Oak creek in Saunders county, two miles east of Tonby, and brought with him substantial evidence that there, at least, they will have good corn, although the yield will be below the average. Billie says they will have all of thirty bushels to the acre and that all up and down the creek from his place the corn is good. He had about ten ears of early and late corn fully a foot in length and well filled, about as good corn as is ever seen under any circumstances. Who will be the next to give evidence that the situation is not as bad as it has been painted.

SHERIFF KYD of Gage and his deputies have been late kept busy. Frank Erwin and Henry Smith were arrested near Wymore, having in their possession a large lot of plunder, among which was a set of harness recently stolen from M. T. Cummings in Beatrice. They had some money and the deputies who made the arrest claim they attempted to buy their release. Two German residents of Glenover were arrested for stealing wheat from the barn of Mr. Penner northwest of Beatrice. One of the sacks had a hole in it, from which a trail of wheat was left from the barn to where the arrested men live.

THE census office at Washington publishes statistics of farms, homes and mortgages and ownership and debt in Nebraska. In regard to farms, the conclusion is that 27.01 per cent of the farm families hire and 72.99 per cent own the farms cultivated by them; that 51.99 per cent of the farm-owning families own subject to incumbrance and 48.01 per cent own free of incumbrance. Among 100 farm families twenty-seven hire their farms, thirty-eight own with incumbrance and thirty-five without incumbrance. On the owned farms there are liens amounting to \$47,078,132, which is 32.39 per cent of their value, and this debt bears interest at the rate of 8.22 per cent, making the average annual interest charges \$39 to each family.

SOMETHING over a year and a half ago the 13-year-old son of Henry Graves, living two miles southwest of Odell, became subject to a jerking sensation in his left eye. Although doctors were consulted and treatment had by oculists, the eye grew worse, until he was totally blind, and has not been able to see out of the member since last February. Last week, so the boy says, he dreamed for three nights that if he would fire a gun off twice his eyesight would be restored. He told his parents of his dream, and his father told him to try it, which he did, and after firing the second shot sight returned to the afflicted eye, just as he had dreamed it would. A great many people think it a miracle. No one can explain or understand the cure.

WHEN Governor Crouse went into office he revived the old statute requiring the superintendents of the various state institutions to make semi-annual reports. The reports for the first half of the present year have been received and make an admirable showing. In the nine institutions there are 1,800 inmates, and the compiled report shows that these have been cared for by a saving of \$42,000 over that of the first half of the year 1892. At the asylum for the incurable insane, located at Hastings, of which G. W. Johnson is superintendent, the report shows that for the first half of 1892 the cost per capita was \$131, and the second \$138; for the first half of 1893 the cost per capita was \$100, and for 1893, \$76.49. At the soldiers' home, at Grand Island, the cost per capita for the first half of 1892 was \$168.23, and for the same time in 1894 it was \$112.64.

SECRETARY FURNAS and other officers of the State Agricultural society are putting forth strenuous efforts to make the coming exhibition equal if not superior to any former Nebraska fair. This is a dry year, but Nebraska has produced much that ought to be seen as an evidence of the versatility no less than the productiveness of the soil, and it is to get a move on these samples that the state fair management is bending its best energies. Let producers this year make a special effort to crown with success the coming exhibit and let attendance from all over the state be such as to show an abiding faith in its agricultural possibilities.

PULLMAN TESTIFIES.

The Palace Car Magazine Before the Strike Commission. CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—George M. Pullman was before the labor commission for nearly three hours yesterday afternoon. He dwelt at great length on the motives which actuated the company in building homes for the workmen at Pullman, declaring that the town had been made so that the best class of mechanics would prefer to live there than in any other place.

In reply to queries by Chairman Wright, Mr. Pullman told of the contracts for work undertaken by the company at a loss, in order that the workmen in building homes for the company at Pullman, declaring that the town had been made so that the best class of mechanics would prefer to live there than in any other place.

Judge Worthington asked: "As to this reported declaration of yours that you had nothing to arbitrate, were you correctly reported?" "I have already explained my views on that subject," Judge Worthington then brought out the fact that the company's original capital stock of \$1,000,000, in 1867, had increased to \$36,000,000; that the company had paid dividends of 12 per cent during the first two years of its organization; 9 1/2 per cent during the next two years, and 8 per cent annually since, and at the same time had accumulated a surplus amounting to \$25,000,000.

Referring to the stock of the company Mr. Pullman said it represented actual cash paid by the stockholders as the capital was needed and the legitimate business of the company. There was no water in it and none of it represented dividends.

Coming back to the question of arbitration Mr. Pullman said he remembered no formal attempt to get him to arbitrate with the men. He had declared his willingness to arbitrate.

"Now, Mr. Pullman," said Commissioner Worthington, "taking the whole year through, has the Pullman company made or lost money?" "It has made money," was the answer.

"You have paid your regular dividends?" "Yes, sir; 8 per cent."

"That is something like \$2,800,000 you have paid out in dividends for the year."

"Yes, but that includes the latter part of the world's fair which was exceptional."

"Let me ask you, Mr. Pullman, whether you do not think a company that pays dividends of \$2,800,000 could not afford to share the losses of its employees who have worked for it so long?"

"The manufacturing business is separate from the business of the sleeping car company. I see no reason why I should take the profits of the 4,200 stockholders in the Pullman Sleeping Car company and pay men a higher rate of wages than was paid in other parts of the country for the same work, or than was paid by other companies for the same work."

"Because we have been careful and accumulated a surplus I do not see that it is a reason why we should take the surplus now and pay it out for exceptionally high wages."

"What do you see that is objectionable in submitting a difference like this to arbitration?" "There are some matters that are proper subjects for arbitration, but I cannot arbitrate on a question where I know the facts to be thus and so. The question as to whether our shops should continue to run at a loss is a thing that could not be arbitrated."

"Why was it impossible?" "Because it violates the principle that a man has a right to manage his own business."

Mr. Pullman was then excused and Vice President Wickes was called. He rehearsed the history of the strike and the part he played in it.

He said the discharge of the members of the grievance committee after he had promised that they should not be molested for the part in the committee's work was entirely without his knowledge and was not intentional on the part of the minor officials who had laid them off.

NEW RULES NOT LIKELY.

The Senate Will Work Next Session Just as It Has Done Heretofore. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The senate committee on rules will sit during the recess of congress and attempt to revise the rules, though efforts made during the closing days of the present session to secure senate authority failed because of the steady objection of Mr. Blanchard, who said that he did not want the rules revised so that debate might be cut off and a vote forced upon the bill repealing the sugar duty. The Louisiana senators will fight a change in rules, as will the senators opposed to the removal of the sugar duties. Added to these are the senators who do not believe that under any circumstances should there be a change in the rules which would curtail the liberty of debate. Consequently an effort to change the rules when the session begins in December probably will not meet with any success.

Harvest Excursions.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27th.—Harvest Excursions at largely reduced rates for the round trip to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana points are announced by the Great Northern Railway, for Sept. 11th, and 25th, and Oct. 9th.

The current number of Harper's Young People contains, besides the fifth installment of Ruth McEnergy Stuart's charming "Story of Babette," instructive articles on "Bows and Bow-shooting" and "Weather Hints to Young Sailors," a thrilling tale of a general's "Narrow Escape in Havana Harbor," and many delightful short stories and poems.

An important editorial article in Harper's Weekly for August 18th treats of the history of the sugar trust. The information conveyed in this article was obtained from "inside sources," and many interesting features and surprising figures are for the first time brought to light. In the same number "Our Navy in Korea" is the title of a graphic and well-illustrated account of operations under Admiral Rodgers in 1871, when the Koreans were defeated with great loss, and the American success led to the opening of three treaty ports. The story is told by Captain W. P. Schley, U. S. N., who was Adjutant-General of the United States forces.

FARM HOME STATISTICS.

ABOUT HALF THE PEOPLE OWN THEIR HOMES.

A SHOWING OF PROSPERITY.

An Interesting Bulletin—Result of an Investigation Into Farm Home Ownership—The First Ever Made in This Country—It Shows Some Surprising Facts—Farm Values Average \$3,444.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The census office gave to the public yesterday the principal results of the investigation of farmer home proprietorship in all of the states and territories. This is the first investigation of the kind ever conducted in any country. Out of the 12,690,152 families in the whole country almost 48 per cent own their farms and homes, and the rest hire. Of the families owning farms and homes almost 28 per cent have incumbrances and over 72 per cent have no incumbrance. The number of resident owners of land in the United States is 6,066,417, to which must be added any land owners who may be living in tenant families. The farm families number 4,676,174, of which 66 per cent own their homes, and others hire. Of the owning families over 28 per cent have incumbrances on their farms. In 1880, 25.56 per cent of the farms were hired.

In the cities that contain over 100,000 population there are 1,948,834 home families, of which almost 23 per cent own and 77 per cent hire, while of the owning families 38 per cent own subject to incumbrance. Among the cities having 100,000 population and over New York has the highest percentage of home tenancy, nearly 93.67; Boston is next with 81.57 per cent; Brooklyn, third, with 81.44 per cent; Jersey City, 81.20, and Cincinnati, 80.82 per cent. The percentage for Baltimore is 73.94; Buffalo, 60.93; Chicago, 71.27; Cleveland, 69.99; Denver, 70.89; Minneapolis, 68.86; New Orleans, 78.51; St. Paul, 77.24; St. Louis, 79.58; Philadelphia, 77.24; St. Louis, 79.58; Washington, D. C., 74.80. The smallest percentage, 56, represents Rochester, N. Y.

Bringing the urban population into contrast with the non-urban population, almost 44 per cent of 4,224,560 home families living outside of cities and towns of 8,000 people own their own homes, and 56 per cent hire. Of the owning families 77 per cent own without incumbrance.

The value of the \$1,696,890 incumbered farms and homes is \$5,687,296, and the incumbrances aggregate \$2,162,949,563 or 37.50 per cent of the value. Of the incumbrances on farms and homes, over 22 per cent bears interest at rates less than 6 per cent, 34 per cent at the rate of 6 per cent, 33 per cent at rates greater than 6 per cent and 11 per cent at rates greater than 8 per cent.

The average value of each owned and incumbered farm in the United States is \$3,444; each of incumbered home, \$3,250, and the average incumbrance on each of the farms is \$1,224; on each incumbered home, \$1,293.

The 886,937 farms subject to incumbrance are worth \$3,054,923,165, and the incumbrance is \$1,085,995,900, or 35.55 per cent of the value. The 809,933 homes subject to incumbrance are valued at \$29,632,374,904, and the incumbrance is \$1,046,953,603, or 39.77 per cent of the value.

The cities of 8,000 to 100,000 population have 214,613 incumbered homes occupied by owners, worth \$739,846,087 with an incumbrance amounting to \$292,611,974, which is 39.55 per cent of the value. In the cities of 100,000 population and over, the value of the 168,159 incumbered homes occupied by owners is \$934,191,811 and these homes are incumbered for \$303,029,833, or for 32.07 per cent of their value. In the country outside of cities and towns of 8,000 people and over the value of the 427,161 incumbered homes occupied by owners is \$958,337,006, and the incumbrance is \$361,311,796, or 37.70 per cent of the value.

In the cities having at least 100,000 population, \$5,555 represents the average value of each owned and incumbered home. New York has the highest value, \$19,200; San Francisco second with \$7,993, Brooklyn third with \$7,349, Omaha fourth with \$7,179 and Washington fifth with \$7,045. The annual interest charge on each owned and incumbered home in these cities is \$134, the highest amount being \$438 in New York and the lowest amounting to \$33 in Louisville. Denver has the highest average rate of interest on the incumbrance on owned and incumbered homes, namely, 7.87 per cent, and New Orleans is second, with 7.86 per cent. New York has the lowest rate, 4.95 per cent, and Boston stands next with 5.14 per cent. Over 74 per cent of the incumbrance on owned farms was incurred in buying real estate and making improvements and over 83 per cent of the incumbrance was for the purpose of buying and improving real estate, investing in business, etc. Over 81 per cent of the incumbrance on homes was incurred to secure purchase money and to make improvements.

THE GOLD BRICK AGAIN.

An Old Man Taken In by the Ancient Swindle at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 1.—Henry Treneer, an old farmer living near Holton, mortgaged his farm for \$1,000 and came to Topeka to exchange the cash for a gold brick offered to him by George Gordon, a clever swindler. Gordon's story was that he and an Indian had been mining gold in Arizona and had concentrated their fortunes in a gold bar, weighing forty pounds and worth about \$9,000. He did not like an Indian for a partner, and suggested that Treneer purchase the Indian's share, which he readily consented to do. Notwithstanding his friends told him it was a swindle, the farmer, who is 70 years old, met Gordon in Topeka and gave him the money. The sheriff promptly arrested Gordon and he is now in jail.

REVENUE FOR POSTMASTERS.

Those of the Fourth Class Can Now Administer Oaths in Pension Cases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Hereafter the fourth class postmasters will have another source of revenue to add to the many that now holds in the smaller settlements. He now can act as a notary public for pensioners and witnesses in pension cases only and can charge the pensioner not exceeding twenty-five cents for each voucher to which he affixes the seal of his office. The new authority and emoluments in the village postmaster sprung from an act approved on the 23d instant, which "requires, empowers and authorizes" them to "administer any and all oaths required to be made by pensioners and their witnesses in the execution of their vouchers with like effect and force as officers having a seal; and such postmaster shall affix the stamp of his office to his signature to such vouchers."

The law includes all manner of pension cases, in which an oath is required, including vouchers for the regular quarterly payments. This authority to the fourth class postmasters does not mean that a notary who has been heretofore taking pensioners' positions can no longer do so; on the contrary it is stipulated expressly that they may do so. The law was passed at the instance of congressmen representing country districts which are but sparsely settled and is to save travel on the part of pensioners. The pension office is anxious they should have notice of the changed conditions made by the law.

SAMOAN DISTURBANCES.

British and American Warships Open Fire on the Rebels.

APIA, Samoa, Aug. 15.—The warships of Great Britain and Germany have at last taken action with a view to ending the native disturbances which have heretofore appeared to be interminable. Two skirmishes had taken place between the warlike tribes, resulting in the killing of eight or ten natives and the wounding of many more. The natives had become short of food, not having planted or looked after their crops, and they had taken to stealing from foreigners throughout the islands. Their mode of living had produced a great deal of illness, much suffering and many deaths, so that in the interests of common humanity interference by the powers became absolutely necessary. Something had to be done to put a stop to the so-called warfare.

It is now certain that unless vigorous action is taken the position of the foreigners here will be critical. At the hour of the sailing of the Mariposa it is reported that the rebels have made complete surrender, but the rumor lacks confirmation.

BURNES' HUSSARS VICTORS.

St. Joseph Division Wins First Prize in the Cavalry Drill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—D. D. Burnes' Hussar division K. of P. of St. Joseph, carried off the \$800 prize in the cavalry drill yesterday. Several teams were entered, but after seeing the drill put up by the Missouri men, they declined to compete, there being no second prize.

Horribly Gored by a Bull.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 1.—Several miles northeast of here last evening a little daughter of Calvin Packer, a well-to-do farmer, was riding one of her father's horses and thoughtlessly guided it into the corral where a heretofore tame bull and a herd of cows were inclosed. Mrs. Packer realizing that the bull might harm the child ran out to the corral and was holding the gate open for the child to go out when the animal dashed toward the mother. He picked her up on his horns and ripped her abdomen from side to side. Mr. Packer was working in a field a half mile away and the woman made her way alone to the house, holding her stomach in with her hands. The husband was notified and shot the bull instantly. Mrs. Packer is still alive, but cannot survive the injury.

Rejoicing in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Aug. 23.—The Mariposa arrived here last evening from Auckland, and brought the news of Cleveland's recognition of the Republic in a dispatch dated Washington, August 9. The news was received with rejoicing by the annexationists, and with a shade of doubt by the Royalists, who claim to think the dispatch a fake.

Helen Bertram Married.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Edward J. Henley, known familiarly to theatergoers as Ted Henley, and Lulu May, an actress, whose real name was Helen Bertram, who was divorced in New York last Tuesday from Archille Tomasi, the musical director, were married at the Southern hotel last evening.

THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—Quotations for carlots by sample on track at Kansas City were nominally as follows: No 2 hard, 47c; No 3 hard, 46c; No 4 hard, 45c; rejected, 45c; No 2 red, 45c; rejected, 45c; No 2 white, 45c; No 2 mixed, 45c; No 2 white, 45c; No 2 white, 45c; No 2 white, 45c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Dressed beef and export steers, \$3.80; stockers, \$2.40; Texas and Indian cows and heifers, \$2.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.00; mixed, 1.40; 100 lbs. Hogs—Receipts, 4,570 shipped yesterday, 1,274. The market for choice hogs was strong, medium steady, a common weak. The top against \$9.92, for top and \$9.50 for bulk yesterday.

Sheep—Receipts 1,973 shipped yesterday, 139. The market was fairly active and strong for lambs with mutton steady.

The following are representative sales: No 2 lambs, 74; No 3 lambs, 67; No 4 lambs, 61; No 5 lambs, 55; No 6 lambs, 49; No 7 lambs, 43; No 8 lambs, 37; No 9 lambs, 31; No 10 lambs, 25; No 11 lambs, 19; No 12 lambs, 13; No 13 lambs, 7; No 14 lambs, 1; No 15 lambs, 1; No 16 lambs, 1; No 17 lambs, 1; No 18 lambs, 1; No 19 lambs, 1; No 20 lambs, 1.

WHEAT AS AN ANIMAL FOOD.

Chief Salmon of the Industry Bureau Issues an Interesting Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A bulletin of wheat as an animal food has been issued by the Agricultural department. It was compiled by D. E. Salmon, chief of the animal industry bureau of the department in response to inquiries as to the value of wheat for growing and fattening animals, suggested by the changes in the comparative prices of wheat, corn and oats.

The bulletin advocates the use of screenings and imperfect wheat as animal food and the placing of only the best wheat on the market. A statistical table shows the near approach, chemically, of 26.6 pounds of wheat to the German standard rate for growing cattle from 6 to 12 months of age, and the fact that 33 1/2 pounds of wheat comes much nearer the same quantity of corn. Equal parts of wheat and corn should, however, prove better for fattening animals than either of these grains alone.

"When wheat and corn are the same price per bushel," says the bulletin, "it is preferable to feed wheat and sell corn. First, because wheat weighs seven per cent heavier per bushel than corn; secondly, because wheat is weight for weight an equally good grain for fattening animals, and better for growing animals; and thirdly, because there is much less value in fertilizing elements removed from the farm in corn than in wheat. Wheat should always be fed in small quantities and, when possible be mixed with some other grain and care taken to prevent any one animal from getting more than the quantity intended for it. Precautions are especially necessary when wheat is fed to horses. The best form in which to feed wheat is to roll or grind into a coarse meal. From Canadian experiments it appears that wheat exceeds corn in feeding value, while in South Dakota corn was found to exceed wheat."

OFF FOR RECREATION.

The President Goes to Gray Gables—Plans of the Cabinet Members.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President Cleveland left Washington at 7:20 this morning via New York for Gray Gables. His companions on the trip were Secretary Lamont, who goes to join his family at Bayview, L. I., and Private Secretary Thurber, who is bound for Marsden, Mass., where his family is summering.

Nearly all of the members of the cabinet are preparing to take advantage of the adjournment of congress to take vacations and it is probable that within a very short time Washington will be almost deserted by higher officials of the government.

Secretary Herbert is already making a tour of inspection of the government navy yards and stations along the North Atlantic coast. All that prevents Secretary Gresham from arranging to temporarily put aside the business of the state department is that there are a few troublesome foreign questions demanding his presence here for a while at least. He will shortly, however, take a vacation which will be spent in part in fishing.

Attorney General Olney will spend his vacation in and about Boston. Secretary Carlisle has made no arrangements for a vacation and it is expected that the administration of the new tariff act may keep him here for some time yet.

Secretary Smith will spend ten days or a fortnight in Georgia. Postmaster General Bissell disposed of a good deal of current business yesterday and left last night for Buffalo, where Mrs. Bissell returns from Kennebunkport, Me. He will spend all of his vacation in New York state.

Secretary Morton of the agricultural department will spend his vacation in Europe. Oregon Railway Wages to Be Cut. PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 30.—Receiver McNeill of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company has notified the engineers and firemen that the proposed reduction in wages will go into effect September 1. The men will probably appeal to the United States court for a restraining order.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA. Butter—Creamery print, 17 @ 22; Butter—Choice country, 15 @ 20; Eggs—Fresh, 12 @ 15; Honey—1 lb, 14 @ 15; Chickens—Spring, 5 @ 6; Cheese—Neb. & Ia. full cream, 14 @ 15; Lemons, 5 @ 7; Potatoes—Fair to good, 2 @ 3; Sweet potatoes, 75 @ 80; Onions—Fair to good, 2 @ 3; Apples—Per bushel, 2 @ 3; Hogs—Mixed packing, 3 @ 5; Hogs—Heavy weights, 3 @ 5; Bees—Stocks and feeders, 1 @ 2; Cattle—Fair to good, 2 @ 3; Sheep—Lambs, 2 @ 3; Sheep—Fair to good natives, 2 @ 3.

NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2 red winter, 58 @ 59; Corn—No. 2, 22 @ 23; Oats—White western, 36 @ 41; Pork, 15 @ 16; Lard, 15 @ 16.

CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 53 @ 55; Corn—Per bushel, 22 @ 23; Oats—Per bushel, 15 @ 16; Pork, 15 @ 16; Lard, 15 @ 16; Cattle—Packer and mixed, 5 @ 6; Sheep—Lambs, 2 @ 3; Sheep—Fair to good natives, 2 @ 3.

ST. LOUIS. Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 50 @ 52; Corn—Per bushel, 22 @ 23; Oats—Per bushel, 15 @ 16; Hogs—Mixed packing, 3 @ 5; Hogs—Native steers, 4 @ 5.

KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2, 58 @ 59; Oats—No. 2, 36 @ 41; Pork, 15 @ 16; Lard, 15 @ 16; Cattle—Packer and mixed, 5 @ 6; Sheep—Lambs, 2 @ 3; Sheep—Fair to good natives, 2 @ 3.

A Combine on Raisins Formed. FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 20.—The raisin combine has announced the full list of the firms which are and are not members of the association. The list includes two firms in Chicago and two or three in Fresno. The banks here have authorized the statement that they will not loan money to firms not in the association. Out of the 80 per cent of the raisin crop required 77 1/2 per cent has been secured. It is estimated that the area actually cultivated when the combine begins operations on September 3 will be not less than 84 per cent.