

The Farmer

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1891.

NO. 1

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As the easiest and cheapest way of notifying subscribers of the date of expiration of their subscription, we will mark the date on the subscription card. We will send the card two weeks before expiration. If not received by that time it will be discontinued.

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM?

When the appearance of a number of tall women in public places on Broadway is remarkable, do they all come from? It is a fashion to be tall and straight and slender and willowy, because it is a well adapted to the best display of the latest things in Parisian dress and goods. But have you ever seen a woman suddenly grow in order to meet a prevailing fashion? No, you have not. It is certainly like it. For there never was a woman so many tall women could be. They run all the way from five feet six to six feet six. They are in couples by the dozen every afternoon. By the ordinary run of men these women look 6 feet 6.

There are two theories for the existence of tall women—one that they are the result of a mechanical process which has been going on for centuries, and another by which stout women are broken up into long and slender figures, and these women are always brought forth from their mothers by the inexorable decree of the latter would seem to be a more reasonable explanation. It is the fashion for women to be tall and slender. They will do anything to get themselves away from public notice as much as possible. She shrinks into her boots and walks stooping to the ground. Now that she has her she is making good use of it. She walks erect and proud. She has a head she chooses one to look down upon. It accentuates her graceful style. Her clinging clinging draperies still her lead forward and upward. It is a comparatively easy thing for a man of five feet six to add four to his apparent height if she does not. It is a very horrible to the sex just now. A fat woman suggests the 10 cent eum. Let her await her turn and fatter in anticipation of her triumph—New York Letter.

THE LAST TO SURRENDER.

Three Confederates Who Came to the Dismal Swamp in July, and Surrendered.

There are not a few indications that skirts are likely to be less than yet the trimmings and flounces will persevere the effect of dress now in vogue for some time to come. Observing eyes have noted the modifications which the styles have gradually undergone. The modish, the very word is in vogue in the time of Philippe, the main feature of a moderately full corset, a large high sleeve, and a full skirt with a ruche or frill at the hem. At the moment the corsage is the most attractive of the modiste. All varieties of material, and will be throughout the summer. Very prominent are the coats, with vests and with some have triple skirts of great length and width.

It was prompt and to the point. Tisbury and guard from Swamp. Did not know the way over.

After a deal of laughter the provost-marshal, was ordered to receive a capitulation, which was signed by the three Confederates. An old man, ordered his squad—a couple of boys—to give up their guns. He signed the papers, reserving himself the man of all the Confederates to surrender.

The sergeant's description of the war we found on the war was very amusing. He and his companions were posted on the edge of the swamp to watch movements of the troops from Norfolk, with order remain until relieved and then on game and fish for three years; that he met an old negro who told him the war had been over for all a year, which "kicked" him between if he had been killed by a man as he expressed it.

Red Collars and Cuffs.

Woolen is a most deceptive article the sum total of apparel. A pair of cuffs will look so bewitchingly respectable after a visit to a good laundry that you will take them with thankful tenderness and dust them while a look of benignity wanders all over them. "Dahn know I ever could wear them," you say, and you feel so satisfied having counted one against that deadly opponent, the raggedy man. Of course you have felt just so, and just as surely as you have glanced down upon after and found your cuffs have gone back whence they came from outside the pale of respectability. Next time you treat those cuffs as exposed fabrics, but some day when a woman's eye catches a glimpse of the sleeves which open your eyes you'll get caught again, and you'll say "Toronto Globe."

A few staunch old party leaders are apparently very much worried over the amount of this waste by the fool people attending them—Alliance meetings. Don't fret, old fellows. Time is about the only commodity the people can call their own—thanks to the long continued machinations of the twine—and they propose to use it in atomistic quantities. It is better to have the people's property than to have it scattered away their liberties.

YAN PRAAG IN COURT

The Illinois Legislator on Trial for Making Bogus Voters.

THE KING MURDER TRIAL

Cross Examination of the Accused Continued—Defaulting South Dakota Treasurer Captured—Preferred a Death Sentence—Frenchy No. 1.

CHICAGO, June 16.—State Representative Sol Van Praag was put on trial in Judge Blodgett's court on a charge of conspiracy and subordination in connection with naturalization frauds before the election last fall. John Callahan, an uncle of the two Murray boys who were concerned in the case, testified that one of them had been in the country four years and the other two months. The eldest had declared his intention of going down and taking out papers. Callahan went down as a witness, and the brother accompanied them. At the court house they met Van Praag, who, on learning they were Democrats, told the brothers that they would have to say they were here five years. He then took them to the Democratic headquarters, where papers were given them and they went back to Judge Driggs' court. One of the boys made a mistake, saying he had been here only since 1886. Then they secured another blank and went before Judge Waterman, where the papers were secured. Pat and John Murray told substantially the same story. They declared Van Praag put them up to all the perjury they committed. Pat said Van Praag cautioned him about answering questions of the judge and told him that if he made any mistakes he would be thrown in jail. Pat said he didn't pay for the papers, the expense having been met by the Democratic naturalization bureau. For the defense, John Ballentine, clerk of the bureau, testified that he remembered the Murray boys very well and was positive that Van Praag was not with them. State Representative McInerney testified that Callahan had a very poor reputation for veracity.

King Murder Trial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 16.—The cross-examination of the accused, Col. King, in the Poston murder trial was continued. The witness said he received money from Mrs. Pillow only in liquidation of indebtedness to him. He had never had a final settlement with Mrs. Pillow, who still owed him large sums of money. Witness declared that Mrs. Pillow and her son-in-law, Mr. Shields of Birmingham had entered into a conspiracy with King to effect the death of King to blacken his character, and to take his life. Witness thought it necessary to prepare himself and be ready for any emergency. Witness declared that he sent a message to T. P. Chambers, an associate counsel in the King-Pillow suit, to the effect that he would kill him if he did not withdraw certain charges made in the cross bill filed in the case.

Witness testified that there was nothing in the King-Pillow litigation that warranted the scandal complained of in the cross bill. Witness remembered with absolute certainty what transpired between himself and Mr. Poston at the time of the shooting. He had no more idea of meeting D. S. Poston in front of Lee's cigar store than he had of meeting the man in the moon. Witness said that King was shot at one time when in the army, but his eyesight is now imperfect and his nerves unsteady.

To Sue the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the association of depositors of the wrecked Spring Garden National bank:

That it is the sense of this meeting that some arrangement be made whereby suit may be brought against the United States government to recover our lost money, as the government is mainly responsible for our loss, through the incapacity of its sworn officials.

A resolution was adopted asking the president to inquire into the conduct of United States District Attorney Read with regard to the arrest of the officials of the Spring Garden bank. It is so that warrants were obtained for the rest of Directors Ephraim Young, N. F. Evans at the same time Presid. Kennedy and Cashier Kennedy were arrested. It is said that the two directors were shown illegal borrowings from the bank. Warrants for the arrest of the two directors are said to be in the hands of R. d. and the association wants to know why they have not been served.

Defaulting Treasurer Captured.

HERON, S. D., June 16.—A. B. Shontz, the defaulting treasurer of the Pleasant View school township who skipped several months since, was brought here from Oregon, and is now in jail.

Nothing has yet been learned from Eugene Heath, treasurer of Hartland school township, who has been missing since Wednesday. He is short nearly \$400 in school accounts and a snug sum realized from the sale of wool from 150 sheep belonging to another party.

Frenchy No. 1.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The case of "Frenchy No. 1," or "Jack the Ripper," who is indicted for the murder of Carrie Brown, a fallen woman, was not reached in the criminal court. An application will be made by the defendant when brought into court to plead to the indictment for a postponement on the ground that he has been unable to discover the whereabouts of witnesses whose presence is necessary for him to make a defense. The evidence against Frenchy is entirely circumstantial. He protests his innocence and declares he knows nothing about the murder.

Preferred a Death Sentence.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The jury in the case of Ferdinand Legrano, charged with the murder of Charles Mauro, April 20, 1891, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. When Legrano was informed of the nature of the verdict he exclaimed: "It's a hang-bug! I don't want imprisonment; I want a death sentence."

NOT A SALOON WAS OPEN.

Tacoma, Wash., Goes Dry for the First Time in Its History.

TACOMA, Wash., June 16.—Some time ago the Anti-Sunday Saloon association, a religious organization composed of clergymen and church members, began presenting saloons which kept open Sunday when a state law said they should not. Conviction was obtained against a saloonkeeper a few days ago and last Sunday for the first time in the history of the city not a saloon or gambling house was open.

After the conviction the saloonkeepers decided to rub in the state law and give the people plenty of. The law forbade any kind of "business" being done except that of undertakers, livery stables and hotels. The saloonkeepers' Union sent out a formal notice and not a restaurant, cigar store or newsstand dared to open. One or two confectionery and fruit stands defied the notice and they are expected to be prosecuted by the saloonkeepers.

It is thought the effect of this wholesale closing will bring about a repeal of the State law and defeat the Sunday closing movement. The hotels could not accommodate the hungry crowds used to get meals at restaurants.

AN IOWA TRAGEDY.

Four Young People Find Watery Graves at Rockford While Out Boat Riding.

WATERLOO, June 16.—A fearful accident took place at Rockford, which resulted in the drowning of two gentlemen and two ladies. A. D. Cooley and Herman Anderson, two employes of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway, went to Rockford where they met two young ladies, Miss Jennie Bollins of Marble Rock and Miss Annie Kohler of Plymouth. The two young ladies were employed in a hotel at Rockford, and all four were engaged to be married. After church they started out to take a short boat ride. About 9 o'clock a man crossing the bridge over the Shell Rock river heard one of the young ladies telling young Cooley not to rock the boat. This was the last known of them until their dead bodies were pulled from the water.

BRU.ES DON'T WANT TO MOVE.

They Emphatically Object to Leaving Homes Established Years.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 16.—The Indians on the lower Brule reservation had a grand pow-wow at the agency upon matters relating to their removal to their new reservation. In view of the early expected visit of a Sioux commission to be sent here to aid in such removal the attendance was very full. This removal is of great importance to the Indians, the great majority of whom will be required to abandon homes long since established, as the agency itself must be moved to a point nearly opposite Crow Creek agency. The Indians are much opposed to removal, and the commission will have difficulty in securing their consent to the change.

Says the Indians Are Contented.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Capt. Frank Baldwin, of the Fifteenth infantry, returned from Pine Ridge, whither he had gone to attend the meeting of the commissioners sent to mark the dividing line between the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies. Twenty-seven chiefs met the commissioners, and Capt. Baldwin says that the general feeling regarding the dividing line, but that the Indians agree to have the line moved sixteen miles to its proper place. After the meeting 600 Brules held as prisoners of war since the Indian war were released. The Indians, Capt. Baldwin says, are well contented, their relations being liberal and according to specifications.

Decided Not to Modify It.

ERIE, Pa., June 16.—The visiting committee of the soldiers' and sailors home visited the Erie home and gave the remonstrating pensioners a hearing. After conversing the matter thoroughly they decided not to modify the new regulation in the least and 80 per cent of all inmates' pensions must be turned over to the commission's treasurer, Capt. Lowell. The commission has decided that only in special cases will the pensions be turned into the fund for the maintenance of the home. The money will be turned over to the dependent families at the home when the time is up. Sixty veterans have been discharged and over a hundred will leave the home.

Panic Among Jim Jamblers.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Fire in the city hospital caused a panic among the patients in the ward devoted to cases of alcoholism. A number of patients were lying strapped to their cots and their cries and efforts to escape caused great confusion. The patients were finally removed safely and the fire extinguished after causing a damage of \$3,000.

New Orleans Jurors.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The case of Thomas P. McCrarty and James Cooney charged with tampering with a juror in the Hennessy murder case, came up in the criminal court. A question as to the regularity of the jury panel was raised by the defense, and Judge Marr took the matter under consideration.

Chippewa Threaten to Make Trouble.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—A B. Parker, a storekeeper on the Chippewa reservation, was in town and says the Indians are well armed and determined to maintain what they conceive to be their rights. They threaten to shoot any one who attempts to repair the broken dam.

A Bridge Searched.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—The South street bridge, connecting Pittsburg and Allegheny, was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 by fire. Three firemen were knocked in the river by a wild horse, but were rescued by the crew of a passing tugboat.

Mill Hands May Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 16.—A strike involving 2,500 mill operatives in this city is imminent. It is believed the cotton manufacturers will ask their employees to accept a reduction in wages. This will probably be refused and a cessation of work result.

SEALS TO BE SAVED

A Closed Season Established as a Preliminary to Arbitration.

AMERICANS IN HONDURAS.

They are Introducing New Methods in the Raising of Bananas—Restoration of the Shoreham—Hotel—Western Weather Fine.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The agreement between England and the United States to prevent the further catch of seals in the Behring sea was signed by the representatives of the two governments. The final correspondence is made public.

On June 11 Sir Julian Pauncefote communicates Lord Salisbury's reply to the last proposal of Mr. Wharton in which he says: "His lordship states that the president's refusal to adopt his suggestion with respect to Russia renders the proposed modus vivendi much less valuable. Nevertheless, in view of the urgency of the case, his lordship is disposed to authorize me to sign an agreement in the precise terms formulated in your note of June 9, provided the question of a joint commission be not left in doubt, and that your government will give an assurance in some form that they will concur in a reference to a joint commission to ascertain what permanent measures are necessary for the preservation of the fur seal species in the northern Pacific ocean."

Under date of June 11 Acting Secretary Wharton says he is directed by the president to say that the government of the United States, recognizing the fact that that full and adequate measures for the protection of seal life should embrace the whole of Behring Sea and portions of the northern Pacific ocean, will have no objection in agreeing to a convention with her majesty's government for the appointment of a joint commission to ascertain what permanent measures are necessary for the preservation of the seal species in the waters referred to; such an agreement to be signed simultaneously with the convention for arbitration, and to be without prejudice to the questions to be submitted to the arbitrators.

In June 13 Sir Julian, in a note to Mr. Wharton, says: "I now have the honor to inform you that I have this day received a telegraphic reply from your government, which is conveying to me authority to sign the proposed agreement for a modus vivendi contained in your note of June 9, his lordship desires me to place on record that it is signed by me on the clear understanding that the joint commission will be appointed without delay. On that understanding, therefore, I shall be prepared to attend at the state department for the purpose of signing the agreement at such time as you may be good enough to appoint."

To this Mr. Wharton, on the same day replied, saying: "The president directs me to say to you in reply to your note of this date, that his assent to the proposition for a joint commission, as expressed in my note of June 9, was given in the expectation that both governments would use every proper effort to adjust the remaining points of difference in the general correspondence relating to arbitration and to agree upon the definite terms of a submission and the appointment of a joint commission, without necessary delay. He is glad that an agreement has finally been reached, and he trusts that the joint commission will be appointed without delay. He says that if you will call at the department next Monday, I will be glad to put into writing and give formal attestation to the modus vivendi which has been agreed upon."

Americans Locating in Honduras.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Bureau of American Republics is in receipt of a letter from a prominent American citizen of Honduras, of which the following is an extract:

The northern part of this republic, which is the best part adapted for agriculture and fruit growing, is just now improving rapidly, particularly in the neighborhood of San Pedro Sula, the present terminus of the railroad. Quite a number of Americans have located in that vicinity and have engaged in fruit culture, many of them from California and experienced fruit growers. The Americans are introducing the industry of drying the bananas. The ripe banana when dry resembles the fig. They are selling in the United States at 20 cents a pound, at which price they are far more profitable than the grower than selling the bananas in the bunch to the steamship owners. The result of this movement will be to give a great impetus to their cultivation and to secure a much higher price to the producers. The best fruit lands are selling at \$5 per acre, and it costs about \$10 per acre to clear and plant the ground with bananas. These prices are in Honduras currency, worth 25 per cent less than American dollars.

Restoration of the Shoreham.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The restoration of the Shoreham, Vice President Morton's hotel, is going forward with all possible speed under the supervision of Architect Herbert T. Fleming. It is a big and delicate undertaking, but nothing will be left undone to make the work complete in every particular, so that when finished the building will be as solid as the ingenuity of architect and the skill of the workmen. The work of the seventh story is already complete, and it is expected to have the entire job finished by the 1st of September. The total cost is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. In the restoration of the hotel, Architect Fleming will use none of the filling between joists, which is believed to have rotted the woodwork and caused the falling of the floors in the halls.

Western Weather Fine.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In its weekly crop weather review the signal office reports as follows: Dakota, light rains and some frosts in a few counties. Minnesota, weather favorable for all crops, but rain is needed. Cut worm working in some localities. Nebraska, low temperature and abundant rain; corn backward. Iowa, rain below normal, but sufficient; crops in good condition. Kansas, conditions unfavorable for crops; other crops doing well. Missouri, wheat prospects declining on account of rust and lodging.

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St. Louis, Mo., Will Meet in Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—The seventh annual tournament of the Western Sharpshooters' League of North America closed after the distribution of \$10,000 in prizes. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Omaha in 1892.

TO TEST THE LAW.

Proposed Action of the South Dakota Bankers' Association.

YANKTON, S. D., June 16.—It is given out that the South Dakota State Bankers' association has taken hold of the matter of making a test of the law which prescribes that private banks must incorporate under state or national law. It was understood several days ago that the test would be made by private individuals, but the State Bankers' association has greater means available and the fight will be long and warm. The best legal talent in the state pronounce the law unconstitutional and there are circuit judges who have signified a willingness to give an opinion to that effect without argument. Attorney General Dillard will consent to have that done and the case will go at once to the supreme court. There are \$500,000 and more in the private banks of the state, nearly every dollar of which would be expended should the law be sustained. The new law takes effect Sept. 19 and the case will be taken into court as soon thereafter as possible. All private banks will continue business until the question is settled.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Delegates Assembling at Columbus in Large Numbers—Arrival of Major McKinley.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—The Republican convention which convenes at 2 o'clock p. m. has drawn the largest crowd ever in attendance at a similar gathering in the state and a mass meeting will be held in the state house grounds at night in order to give all the visitors a chance to hear Sherman, Foraker and other leaders of the party.

Major McKinley arrived shortly after 11 a. m. accompanied by the Stark county delegation and several hundred friends and neighbors. The trip from Canton was a continual ovation and his reception here was in the nature of a triumph. He was received at the depot by a shouting multitude, and escorted by innumerable clubs and brass bands to his quarters at the Neil House. His nomination for governor is assured and the work of the convention will be confined to the minor offices.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Chairman Taubeneck Has Some Surprises in Store.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 16.—Chairman Taubeneck, of the national committee of the People's party, was in the city and talked very confidently about the prospects of that party in the next campaign. Active work is to be begun at once. He goes to Kentucky next week to commence organizing that state, said Ohio, Mississippi, Minnesota, and Iowa will next be visited. The work, he said, is to be conducted on an entirely different plan from that usually followed by the political parties. Taubeneck declined to say what the plan was, but said some political sensations may be looked for.

Defective Kansas Legislation.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 16.—If the investigations of the attorney general are not stopped there will be nothing left except Peffer and a big expense to the state, to show that Kansas had a session of the legislature in 1891. It was officially announced as the opinion of the attorney general that the legislature of 1891 was unconstitutional. Meanwhile the old statehouse commissioners and the other boards having charge of the state's property have resigned and a board of public works has been appointed. The matter will be taken into the supreme court and if the attorney general's opinion is sustained the state will have no one in charge of its public improvements.

Applicants for the Navy.

NORFOLK, Va., June 16.—An examination of applicants for positions in the navy yard was held. All the positions in which manual labor is employed will next be visited. The work, he said, is to be conducted on an entirely different plan from that usually followed by the political parties. Taubeneck declined to say what the plan was, but said some political sensations may be looked for.

A Big Jury Middle.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 16.—A so sation has been caused in legal circles the state by the discovery of over four-fifths of the juries drawn since the session of the legislature were drawn illegally. At its last session the legislature modified the jury laws, and owing to misunderstanding the changes were generally disregarded. Dozens of important trials will be rendered void, and thousands of dollars lost. In some circuits the judges have refused to hold court until the new law is tested.

Retired from Business.

CHICAGO, June 16.—R. W. Dunham & Co., commission merchants on the Board of Trade, closed out their trade and announced their retirement from business. The members of the firm say bad business and slow collections caused the firm to retire and that the winding up of their business is not a failure in any sense. Norton & Worthington have assumed all contracts of the firm.

Iowa State University.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 16.—The commencement exercises of the state university were largely attended, the special event being the baccalaureate address of Professor A. J. Hobbs, of Drake university, Des Moines. The theme was "How to Attain the Supreme Good," speaking from Acts xxiv, 16.

A. O. U. W.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the grand lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, closed here. The supreme record a report shows an increase of 194 lodges during last year, with 38,000 initiations.

Sharpshooters Will Meet in Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—The seventh annual tournament of the Western Sharpshooters' League of North America closed after the distribution of \$10,000 in prizes. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Omaha in 1892.

RATE WAR IMMINENT?

Chairman Finley's Tourist Rate Decision Likely to Cause Trouble.

MERCHANTS ARE ALARMED.

They Protest Against the Union Pacific Favoring an Alleged Monopoly—Western Board of Commissioners in Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Trouble is likely to grow out of Chairman Finley's decision, by which he authorizes the Atchison and other lines to establish summer tourist rates from Kansas City to east in points by issuing through tickets / way of Chicago at a rate equal to the sum of the locals by way of St. Louis. In doing this the chairman coolly replied to the Alton's threat by giving it a slap in the face.

The Alton urged that the equality could only be obtained by a reduction on the round trip rate between Kansas City and Chicago, and that the fact of the boycott, the sale of the through tickets to eastern points and return at reduced rates would place the Alton at a disadvantage, but the chairman saw fit to brush the argument aside, and he has been notified by the Alton people that as a measure of self-protection they will at once reduce the round trip rate between Kansas City and Chicago sufficiently to put their road on an equal footing with its competitors. Unless the other roads decline to avail themselves of the authority given them by Finley a rate war is imminent, for it cannot be doubted that Finley and the Alton people are equally determined to maintain their positions.

Wyoming Merchants are Alarmed.

OMAHA, June 16.—A delegation of business men from Rock Springs, Wyo., arrived in the city to lay before General Manager Clark of the Union Pacific a numerously signed protest against the renewal of the contract to again make the Beckwith Commercial company paymaster of the Union Pacific coal department. The Beckwith company owns and operates a number of general merchandise stores along the line of the Union Pacific in Wyoming and has for years controlled trade at all the important mining centers in the state. The organization is now extending into Colorado and Utah.

In the petition which will be presented to Manager Clark the business men and miners of Rock Springs allege that the Beckwith company is a grasping monopoly, and that by reason of their controlling the wage earnings of the miners the prices of the necessities of life have been considerably advanced. The petitioners further allege that the Beckwith company is offering \$50,000 for the privilege of handling the payroll of the Union Pacific coal department. The petition is signed by all the merchants and miners of Rock Springs.

Baltimore and Ohio Branch.

AKRON, O., June 16.—The new branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad between this city and Chicago Junction, which has just been completed was opened, trains having run over it for the first time. The road, which is seventy-three miles long, makes an important link in the new Baltimore and Ohio route to Chicago from Pittsburg, lessening the distance between Baltimore and the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio more than fifty miles.

The Big Six in Session.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Arguments were heard by the board of commissioners of the Western Traffic association on a proposition to advance the passenger rate from Missouri river points to Utah common points from \$17.50 to \$25. Another matter before the board is the establishment of rates on rails from points in Kansas to the Missouri river and Chicago.

Freight Rate Question.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 16.—Receiver Newman Erb, Superintendent E. Summerfield, General Attorney John Hatchings and Chief Clerk L. F. Brotherton of the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern were in the city conferring with the board of freight rate and merchants generally on the freight rate question.

Fighting Over Funds for Ireland.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Governor W. Lane O'Neill, who, within the last ten days has succeeded, on application to the New York supreme court, on behalf of the Parrelites, in temporarily restraining Eugene Kelly from sending any more of the \$18,000 of the Irish funds in his hands to the Mother City, is nothing daunted by the temporary setback of Judge Bartlett's decision, when practically vacated the restraint. Lawyer O'Neill has served papers in a second motion upon entirely new evidence for an injunction on the same terms as the recent restraint which he imposed upon defendant Eugene Kelly, and a very interesting legal battle may be confidently looked forward to, as the combatants are now coming to close quarters in the struggle.

The Anacosta Not Held.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Irwin C. Stamp, the agent for the Hearst estate, which is one of the principal owners of the Anacosta copper mines, denied any knowledge of the probable sale of those mines, as reported in eastern dispatches. He stated that the property was bonded to an English corporation known as the Exploration company, and the bond will expire Oct. 1, 1891. The English people have not given any notification that they intend to buy the mines.

Cars Telegraphed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—A collision occurred between the Los Angeles express and a freight train at Fort Costa. The locomotives of both trains were badly smashed and the mail and express cars on the passenger train were telegraphed. Fireman Jordan of the freight was killed and Engineers Moore and Abbott and both firemen were hurt. A large number of the passengers were injured.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 16.

WHEAT—July, 50 1/2; September, 49 1/2; October, 48 1/2; December, 47 1/2.

CORN—July, 31 1/2; September, 31 1/2; October, 30 1/2; December, 29 1/2.

MEAL—Superior, 4 1/2; Standard, 4 1/4; Family, 4 1/4.

Chicago Live Stock.

UNDER STOCK YARDS.

CATTLE—Estimated receipts, 4,000 head; market, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; heavy, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; light, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

HOGS—Estimated receipts, 10,000 head; market, 10 to 12; heavy, 10 to 12; light, 10 to 12.

SHEEP—Estimated receipts, 5,000 head; market, 10 to 12; heavy, 10 to 12; light, 10 to 12.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.

CATTLE—Estimated receipts, 4,000 head; market, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; heavy, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; light, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

HOGS—Estimated receipts, 10,000 head; market, 10 to 12; heavy, 10 to 12; light, 10 to 12.

SHEEP—Estimated receipts, 5,000 head; market, 10 to 12; heavy, 10 to 12; light, 10 to 12.

LOOKS DARK FOR THE MINERS.

The Coal Strike in Iowa Believed to be Approaching the End.

OTTAWA, Ia., June 16.—There is every indication that the strike of the Iowa miners for the eight-day will soon be at an end. The miners' expectations in the way of aid have not been realized. Last week the distribution was so small it suggested the growing discontent. Heavy shipments of coal are coming in from other states, and this adds to the chagrin of the miners. Two hundred colored men are at work between Myrtle and Ottumwa, on the Milwaukee road, and leading operators at Centerville declare they will import enough colored miners to run their works. Within a week one-half of the Iowa mines will be in operation.

Shot Himself.

HANNIBAL, Mo., June 16.—Norman Parks, the 18-year-old son of J. S. Parks, foreman of the Hannibal Sewell mill company, shot himself. The bullet took effect in the back of the head and will prove fatal. It is supposed to have been suicide, but no cause is assigned for the act, as he was in unusual high spirits all day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Six Soldiers Killed by Pirates on the Brazilian Coast—The Canadian Cabinet—Irish Land Bill.