

OVER THE STATE.

Last week Company E, Second regiment, N. N. G., gave their first ball at the opera house at Chadron. Company F, of the same regiment, from Hay Springs, was in attendance. The attendance was large. The hall was beautifully decorated with over six hundred yards of bunting. The music was furnished by the Eighth infantry band from Fort Niobrara with a full orchestra of twelve pieces.

The Box Butte county fair opened at Neperah, October 4th.

At the depot in Omaha last week just after the rush from the waiting room to the train the depot master discovered in the deserted room a very small infant lying in one of the seats. The railroad employe waited for a few moments to see if somebody would claim the child, when the almost absurd probability of some mother having forgotten it in her hurry flashed upon his mind. He went to the train, which was about to depart, and standing in the door of one of the fullest coaches asked in a loud voice if anybody had forgotten some baggage in the shape of an infant. With a shriek a woman jumped from her seat and rushed to the depot master saying she had forgotten her baby and almost fell on her knees in gratitude to the smiling official.

Frank A. Tillman, the Union Pacific brakeman who stood off the train robbers at Dana station last August, was last week presented by Superintendent Wurtelle, on behalf of the Union Pacific railway company, with a gold watch and chain valued at \$500. Tillman has entirely recovered from the wounds inflicted in his fight with the robbers.

While Dr. Edgar and wife and Owen Edgar and wife were driving home from the county fair at Clay Center, their team took fright and ran away. Dr. Edgar was dragged out and run over and quite seriously injured. All the others jumped out and escaped injury except Mrs. Owen Edgar. She fell upon her head and dislocated her neck, and died next morning.

The second annual reunion of veterans of the rebellion living in northwestern Nebraska was held in connection with the fair at Chadron, but was not as largely attended as was the expectation. Arrangements were perfected to feed and lodge free all visiting veterans, and those attending were thoroughly satisfied.

The second annual exhibition of the Keith county agricultural society closed on the 28th. The fair was very well attended, and the exhibits were fine, especially the agricultural products. The races were as good as any in western Nebraska.

Louis Ganzel, a farmer living near Berlin, was in Nebraska City the other day to inform the sheriff that his hired man, Gottlieb Banman, had started for the city several days ago with a valuable team of horses and a baggy belonging to the farm, of which he can find no trace, and he has reason to believe that Gottlieb has stolen them.

W. H. Strickler was arrested at Aurora for stabbing Webster Landon, a B. & M. brakeman, during a melee on the train. Landon got a bad cut in the neck, very close to the jugular vein, and other severe cuts on the breast, though he is not thought to be fatally hurt.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized at North Bend.

A lodge of the Knights of the Golden Eagle was instituted at Cedar Rapids last week with twenty-six charter members.

The Union Labor party held a convention at Falls City and nominated a mixed ticket.

The Keith county fair was a great success. The display of agricultural products was good, though not large.

An excursion of 100 farmers from Iowa, Missouri and Illinois were in Chadron last week, looking for land.

Two eastern gentlemen are about to establish a file factory at Omaha.

Harry Larter, an insurance agent, pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery in the district court at Aurora and was sentenced to thirty months in the penitentiary by Judge Norval.

Celebration of opening of the Council Bluffs and Omaha bridge is to occur October 10th. There is talk of a trades display as a feature of the demonstration, but no plans will be made until the committee meets.

On March 4 next the Omaha guards propose to be one of the military bodies taking part in the pageant at the inauguration of whoever shall be elected president of the United States. The guards intend going 100 strong, and propose as a preliminary to their great excursion to hold a bazaar, the proceeds of which will outfit them with dress uniforms.

News was received at Nebraska City last week that Joseph Cox, of Dunbar, was killed in a railroad wreck while on his way to Texas, in company with R. Bryant. Both were well known among men of Dunbar.

Mrs. T. W. Porter, wife of Dr. Porter, of Ponca, was severely burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove. She will recover.

Deputy Sheriff Leibenderfer, of Cass county, returned from Lewis and Clark county, having a colored man in charge, who is wanted for a charge of being in the possession of a stolen automobile.

John S. Shannon, taking consideration of jewelry. All the articles taken were recovered except a gold watch. It is supposed to be the same watch successfully burglarized in the same town. He is now safe in jail.

Agreement has been made between the farmers of Cass county. They were washing oats and the man owning the washing machine, who was a dealer, made a proposition to the county that he would do the washing for nothing for his own election, but if elected, he was to be paid for the work. The proposition was rejected.

When Lawyer Henkle, of Washington, had first to reply to Lawyer Belva Lolkwood in the district court referred to her as "my learned sister-in-law." The county commissioners of Douglas county have decided to furnish the men confined in the county jail with a cheap suit of clothes to be worn while they are serving their sentences. This course is being adopted to assist in the cleanliness of the jail. The suits are to be of denim and will cost about \$1.25.

The Adams county fair opened at Hastings with a large attendance. Fully 10,000 strangers were in the city. The races were excellent. The feature of the racing was the 2:35 race, won by Leconte. Time, 2:30.

An effort is being made to have a permanent hog market at Ponca, and a company is being organized for that purpose.

A fire in Wood River destroyed \$7,000 worth of property.

The Ponca Journal wants to know when the railroad bridge at that place is going to materialize.

Some unknown person disturbs the residents of Ponca by breaking into the school house at night.

The street car company of Nebraska City has learned that there is no franchise for the construction of a street railway in existence. It was supposed that Mr. Clark, of the Missouri Pacific, had the franchise, but the ordinance granting it to him required that a written acceptance should be filed with the city council before the expiration of thirty days after the election. This was never done, consequently no franchise was issued. This will necessitate another election.

A Washington special says: The local papers here announce that Miss Hattie A., eldest daughter of Senator Paddock, is to be married on the 10th of October to O. J. Callman, a prominent banker of Nebraska. The wedding will take place at the senator's home in Beatrice. Miss Paddock has been quite a favorite in Washington society since her arrival here last winter, and her large circle of friends will regret the announcement of this forthcoming marriage, which will deprive them of her company during the coming winter.

The Hamilton county jail at Aurora is nearing completion.

Joseph Burns, of Lincoln, has made the city council of that city a proposition to supply Lincoln with water for twenty years on the following terms: First 1,500,000 gallons 7 cents per 1,000 gallons per day; each additional million gallons, 6 cents per 1,000 gallons per day. This would make the first 1,500,000 gallons cost \$105 per day, and 2,500,000 \$170 per day, in round numbers, or about \$62,000 per year. The full requirements of the city will cost probably \$100,000 per annum.

Fred Micklewait, conductor on the Missouri Pacific between Lincoln and Auburn, weighs nearly 400 pounds. He is on a fifteen days' fast of hot lemonade in an endeavor to reduce his avoirdupois. He successfully performed a five foot short time ago and reduced himself over fifty pounds.

A livery stable at Hampton burned last week, together with four horses. It belonged to George W. Smith, of Central City. Loss about \$800; insurance \$400.

The dimensions of the Lincoln water problem do not as yet seem to have been materially diminished. The supplementary plant on the Antelope does not continue to furnish the supply it was expected to.

Charles W. Clites, a member of horse company No. 1, Lincoln, was very severely injured by a kick from one of the horses belonging to the department. The blow struck him full in the face, hurling him with great force against the rear of the building, where he lay for some time in an unconscious state. Medical attendance was immediately called. Mr. Clites' nose was broken, his lip badly cut, and otherwise bruised.

The Weeping Water quarries turn out 140 car loads of stone per day. The demand exceeds the supply.

President Adams has sent a letter to the Hon. J. H. Millard, of Omaha, informing him that, while the Union Pacific directors are anxious to build Omaha a union depot, they cannot see their way clear to commence the work now.

Two hundred tons of coal placed in the coal house of the Lincoln insane asylum in wet condition ignited by spontaneous combustion last week and had to be removed to guard against a great conflagration.

There are 294 school districts and 139 school houses in Custer county. During the past year 250 teachers were employed and 6,023 children enlightened. The total value of school property is \$36,445.70. The bonded indebtedness is \$25,341.

William B. Hail, of Nebraska City, familiarly known as "Uncle Billy," one of the oldest residents of the state, was killed last week by the Missouri Pacific passenger going north. Mr. Hail had gone to his barn on the south side of the track for corn, and was returning when the train, some twenty-five minutes late, rounded the curve, and before the engineer could stop the engine, had struck "Uncle Billy," tossed him into the air and off the track on the east side, killing him instantly. He was about 80 years old, and leaves a wife and six children.

The Hedger found, at Lincoln was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000.

Mrs. M. A. B. Martin, of Broken Bow, is compiling statistics about the old settlers of Custer county and incidents of their life on the frontier.

A cowardly attempt was made last week to poison the family of W. V. Allen of Madison by some unknown party inserting lough on hats in an air hole in the pump from which the family get their water supply.

The regular soldiers who have been in camp at Kearney for some time are now on the return march.

The capitol building will probably be completed by the time the legislature meets. Work is going forward in all unfinished parts of the building with energy.

About twenty-five new brick blocks will be added to Lincoln's business streets this year, besides two new street railways and two new churches worth \$60,000 each.

Subscriptions are being taken among the teachers and scholars of several of the Omaha schools for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

CONGRESS.

Work Being Done From Day to Day in Both Houses.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 1st the president's message announcing his approval of the Chinese exclusion bill was received and read at length. After a brief debate on the motion of Sherman the message was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Hale offered a resolution reciting the circular of General Benet directing the discharge of republican employes from United States arsenals, stating that under it honorably discharged soldiers of the union army and widows and daughters of soldiers had been discharged, and directing the secretary of war to transmit to the senate forthwith full information as to such order, stating fully whether the necessities of the department required that the order should be issued, and why an order issued on public business should be marked "confidential." The resolutions went over.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 1st a number of bills were introduced, but action on a few bills which were called up was prevented by the point of "no quorum" being raised. After fruitless attempts to transact business the house adjourned.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 2d the resolution offered by Mr. Call on September 27th, instructing the committee on epidemic diseases to consider and report before the adjournment of this session of congress additional legislation to prevent the importation of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries on the coast and boundaries of the United States was taken up, and Mr. Call proceeded to speak upon it. It was finally referred to the committee on epidemic diseases. The conference report on the deficiency bill was presented by Mr. Hale and explained by him. There were four matters, he said, on which agreement had not been reached. One was the item to pay the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite the balance of the year's salary, the house conferees insisting that there was no precedent for it. Another was the item to pay a year's salary to the widow of the internal revenue official who remained at his post in Florida and died there of yellow fever. Another was a proposition to extend the land laws to No Man's land, and another was an appropriation for the industrial christian home of Utah Territory. The conference report was agreed to and the senate insisted on its disagreement to the items. The conference report on the joint resolution to aid the sufferers from yellow fever was presented and agreed to, after some explanations by Mr. Edmunds.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 2d a bill to allow persons who have abandoned or relinquished their homestead entries to make other entries was called up for consideration. An amendment was adopted providing that when ever it shall be made to appear to the register of any land office that any settler on the public domain is unable, by reason of drought or other unavoidable casualty, to secure support for himself, the register may grant such settler leave of absence from the claim for a period not exceeding one year. An amendment providing that all public lands designated as double minimum pre-emption lands shall be reduced to a uniform rate of \$1.25 per acre, was adopted. An amendment providing that any homestead settler who has entered less than a quarter section may enter additional land contiguous to the original entry, which, with such entry, shall not exceed 160 acres, was adopted, and the bill amended was passed.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 3d, Mr. Allison, from the committee on finance, reported back the house tariff bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. It was placed on the calendar and ordered printed. He said that the majority and minority reports to accompany the bill would be filed to-morrow or Friday, and gave notice that he would call up the bill for consideration Monday. After Mr. Allison had introduced the tariff bill he said that he would call it up on Monday next. Unanimous consent was given to Mr. Sherman, and he addressed the senate on the bill as reported. In doing so he complimented the sub-committee on the work done and severely criticized the house bill. The senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Hale's resolution of Monday, calling on the secretary of war for an explanation of General Benet's order as to the discharge of republican employes in the United States arsenals and armories.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 4th, among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar were: Senate bill, to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Senate bills, regulating the allotment of lands in severally to Indians. The senate bill relating to the classification of post-offices, and amendatory of the act of March 3, 1883, "to adjust the salaries of postmasters," was, on motion of Mr. Reagan, taken from the calendar and passed. Mr. Chandler's resolution for an inquiry into the recent Louisiana election was taken up. After some discussion the resolution went over until Monday, and the majority and minority reports on the tariff bill were presented and ordered printed.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 4th the senate bill was passed, providing that the secretary of the treasury may permit the use of petroleum as fuel on steamers not carrying passengers without a certificate of the supervising inspector of the district where the vessels are to be used. Mr. Burns, of Missouri, then called up the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. The amendment appropriating \$80,000 for the Industrial Home association of Utah, gave rise to a long political discussion. The conference report was then rejected in order to enable the conference committee to change the language providing for an investigation of the Washington aqueduct matter so as to enlarge the scope of inquiry.

Anna Dickinson as she appears on the stump in Indiana: "She was clad in a goblin like silk Princess gown, square in the neck and with open sleeves. A bunch of Jacqueninet roses formed a corsage bouquet, and a red, white and black handkerchief was pinned to her neck with a chatelaine pin. She wore a ring or two, a pair of slender gold bracelets, a ruby necklace, and dainty ring earrings. The whole effect of costume was a conspicuous combination of the national colors—red, white and blue."

TWO REPORTS.

Both Having Reference to the Newly Introduced Tariff Bill.

The majority report on the tariff bill declares the demand for a careful and thorough revision of the revenue laws imperative.

First—To reduce the national revenue, which are now excessive.

Second—To protect the honest importers and domestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluations of imported merchandise on which ad valorem duties are levied.

Third—To remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities which have been from time to time discovered in the tariff schedules or which have been created by erroneous decisions of the treasury department.

Fourth—To secure a proper readjustment and equalization of the tariff rates rendered necessary by the modified business conditions, improvements in methods of production, radical changes in prices or by new elements of sources of competition to give relief and protection to many industries now suffering on account of the inadequate rates levied on competing products.

The public demand for a reduction of the revenue, the majority says, is more urgent on account of the inexcusable retention in the national treasury of vast sums of money in excess of the amount required to pay the current maturing obligations of the government. This sum, with the additions which will accrue within four months, and before any legislative action, reducing the revenues can be effective, it declares, will be sufficient to pay in full the outstanding 44 per cent bond issue in 1891—\$221,000,000. This accumulation, it insists, could and should be profitably avoided and the probability of a business disaster averted by a prompt return of the money collected from the people to the channels of trade through the purchase of United States bonds that could, at all times be obtained at prices which to the government would have been equal to an investment of the otherwise unprofitable fund, at a rate of interest of not less than 2 per cent. The majority expresses its conviction of the inadequacy of the house bill as a remedial measure for these reasons.

First—That it would probably increase instead of diminish the revenue.

Second—It provides no remedy for undervaluations, but on the contrary invites and gives immunity to fraud by substituting ad valorem for specific duties.

Third—It does not remedy any inequalities or anomalies, or cure any defects of the existing law. If foreign manufacturers should, the majority says, through the changes made in the cotton and woolen schedules, secure a quarter of the market now held by the American manufacturers, and this it thinks a very conservative estimate, the additional duty would reach at least \$60,000,000. The expansion of imports, it declares, would also follow the reduction of rates on china porcelain, common window glass, manufactures of iron and steel, flax, jute, hemp, and many minor manufactures. With greatly augmented revenues, it declares the house bill perpetuates the existing infirmities created by its obscurities and faulty construction, doubts and ambiguities which must multiply indefinitely the present confusion. The results, however, the majority says, which would flow from the figure of the bill as a corrective measure would be much less disastrous to the material interests of the country than those which must surely follow the adoption of its vicious affirmative proposition. The feature which most clearly indicates its purpose is the proposed substitution of ad valorem for specific duties.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The report of twelve printed pages. It begins with the statement that in the preparation of the substitute for the house bill no member of the minority of the committee was consulted or informed as to its provisions until it was reported to the full committee on the 27th of September. The minority recites the work of the sub-committee in hearing the statements and arguments and appeals of the manufacturers and others who demand the present high rate of tariff taxation shall be maintained and in most cases prompted not by any revenue necessities, but alone for the purpose of increasing their own profits at the expense of 60,000,000 taxpayers. Continuing, they say: "It is safe to say that all the interests by the high protective tariff have been fully heard and have had much influence in shaping this substitute, while the great body of the people, the taxpayers, and victims of this policy have not appeared and have not been heard." It is then said the short time the substitute has been in the hands of the minority has made it difficult to ascertain the full effect, but the essential difference between the house bill and the senate substitute is apparent and radical at the outset in the matter of revenue. One is framed in the interest of the public treasury, the other in the interest of private pockets—one is framed in the interests of the whole people, the other in the interest of 300,000 manufacturers. One is designed to reduce both the government revenue and taxation, the taxation especially which bears heaviest on the necessities of life, the other is intended to raise a public revenue, indeed, but to maintain the private revenues by increasing and retaining taxation on all the necessities of life. The minority continuing says the advocates of the substitute freely propose to reduce the duties or abolish them on those things which yield only government revenue, but refuse to reduce or abolish the duties on those things which produce private revenue, but the minority thinks that it is safe to say that the chief reductions in the tariff taxation, as provided by the substitute, are confined to the articles of sugar and rice, with jute and a few other unimportant articles put upon the free list, while there is an increase of duties imposed upon the multimillion manufacturers of cotton, wool, iron and steel articles that the whole people, and especially the poor and most needy class, are compelled to use. The substitute relieves the non-necessary, tobacco, in all its forms, except cigars, cheroots and cigarettes from internal taxation, and gives free alcohol to the arts. Practically the substitute offers to the people free whiskey and free tobacco, leaving all the expensive machinery for the collection of the revenue and the enforcement of the law in full force, while it increases the taxation upon the actual

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Ed. Brown, a well known citizen of this city, was killed by a train on the Omaha and Great Northern road, near the depot here, on the 28th inst.

Grant (Salem, Mo.) Bee: At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th inst. while Ed. Brown, a well known citizen of this city, was engaged in his usual daily work, he was crossing the Omaha and Great Northern road, near the depot here, on the 28th inst. He was killed by a train on the Omaha and Great Northern road, near the depot here, on the 28th inst. The body was found about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 29th inst. His death was a great loss to the community. The train was moving at a high rate of speed at the time of the accident. The cause of the accident is being investigated by the railroad authorities.

Talking Annexation.

Ottawa dispatch: Attorney General Longley, of Nova Scotia, is here attending the supreme court. He has created a sensation in the stronghold of Toryism by his outspoken utterances on national questions. He is an out-and-out annexationist, but simply calls himself an advocate of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. He said:

The people of Nova Scotia want to trade with their neighbors rather than build up an unprofitable inter-provincial trade. I think Senator Sherman, in his speeches, has played a great card to bring about annexation. The bluster of an element of the American people respecting Canada could have no avail, but if other American politicians follow in the wake of Sherman, British interest in Canada is in danger. Unrestricted reciprocity will not be brought about in a day, for the prejudices of generations have got to be removed.

Mr. Longley said that he heard that a movement was on foot by a syndicate of capitalists to acquire and consolidate the Cape Breton coal mining properties. The promoters, he understood, were Americans, and, according to newspaper reports, Cyrus W. Field was of the number.

The proposed step would have the effect of stiffening prices. The Cape Breton coal miners just now, he said, were at the mercy of the Montreal dealers, who have not been paying them fair prices. This Mr. Longley added, was the result of trying to divert trade into an unnatural channel. Mr. Longley concluded a little talk by stating that unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union was the remedy for Nova Scotia.

A Letter from General Sherman.

A Philadelphia paper printed on Sunday a letter from Atlanta, Ga., which narrated with much elaboration of detail that a Mr. William Markham, a wealthy and prominent union man of that city during the war, had recently declared that General Sherman, on his arrival at Atlanta in the fall of 1864, said to him in the most positive way that his army would go no farther than Atlanta, but would remain there until the fall of Richmond, when Grant and Meade would march to Atlanta and join Sherman. General Sherman has written the following characteristic letter concerning the story:

No. 75 WEST SEVENTH FIRST ST., NEW YORK, September 29, 1888.—J. R. Penney, publisher, esp. editor Weekly Press.—Dear Sir: Thank you for the copy of your issue of the 28th inst. You would not buy a horse on such testimony. I do not even recall to memory that Mr. Markham, of Atlanta, who claims that I reported in him a confidence without precedent. I have published my memoirs in full, covering all the period of which the writer treats, and General Grant has done the same. We agree substantially, and neither of us is likely to change. Mr. Markham's great loss, \$114,000, though large for one man, was not large enough to repay the United States for one hour's cost of the war in which the people of the south involved the United States. Though not individually responsible, like "Poor Dog Tray," he was in bad company. I am glad to know he has recovered his wealth, though the loss of his memory. Yours truly, W. T. SHERMANS.

Investigation of Fraud.

Washington dispatch: The work of investigating the aqueduct tunnel frauds is progressing slowly. The army engineers who had charge of the construction of the aqueduct, and who are now doing the investigation, to-day discovered several pieces of bad work, as well as some which seemed to meet the requirements of the contract. Some of the workmen, through whom the defective work was made known, have stated that there are thousands of such "cavens" as have already been discovered scattered all through the tunnel and that there are many places of hundreds of feet in length where no packing of any kind was used. These workmen declare their ability and readiness to point out to any proper authority the location of these places. Acting Secretary of War MacFieley said to-day that, in view of the proper investigation by congress, the war department, probably, would not take any further action in the matter until that investigation was completed and reported upon. He thought that the reference of the charges to Major Lydette, the engineer in charge, with instructions for an investigation and report is all that is necessary at the present time.

Fielden and Schwab.

Chicago dispatch: The cases of the two imprisoned anarchists, Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, it appears, have not yet been entirely given up by their attorneys, Mr. Solomon and W. P. Black. These gentlemen have been carefully studying the records of the supreme court and claim to have discovered hopeful errors in them which they claim will prove beneficial to their clients now at Joliet. This evening Attorney Solomon started for Ottawa, where the supreme court is now in session, and Captain Black. The affidavit states that in the decree of the court it is set forth that the defendants in person were present in court during the argument and the rendering of the opinion refusing them a new trial. This they claim is not true, and they will ask the court to remedy its record in that particular. It is claimed that the prisoners' attorneys will take further steps, which they hope will result in securing their clients' release.

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WHEAT—No. 2 red...  
CORN—No. 2 mixed...  
OATS—No. 2...  
RYE...  
BARLEY...  
BUTTER—Creamery...  
BUTTER—Choice...  
EGGS—Fresh...  
CHICKENS—Per doz...  
LARD—Choice...  
ONIONS—Per bush...  
POTATOES—New...  
SWEET POTATOES...  
APPLES—Per bush...  
CARROTS—Per bush...  
TOMATOES...  
WOLLS—Per lb...  
HONEY...  
CROPPED FIELD...  
HAY—Baled...  
FLAX—Per bush...  
HOGS—Mixed...  
HOGS—Heavy...  
BEEVES—Choice...  
WHEAT—No. 2 red...  
CORN—No. 2 mixed...  
OATS—No. 2...  
RYE...  
BARLEY...  
BUTTER—Creamery...  
BUTTER—Choice...  
EGGS—Fresh...  
CHICKENS—Per doz...  
LARD—Choice...  
ONIONS—Per bush...  
POTATOES—New...  
SWEET POTATOES...  
APPLES—Per bush...  
CARROTS—Per bush...  
TOMATOES...  
WOLLS—Per lb...  
HONEY...  
CROPPED FIELD...  
HAY—Baled...  
FLAX—Per bush...  
HOGS—Mixed...  
HOGS—Heavy...  
BEEVES—Choice...