OVER THE STATE.

FISH DISPLAY AT THE FAIR.

Lincoln correspondence Omaha Bee: In the new and commodious building near the headquarters building in the fair grounds may be seen the most interesting and instructive exhibit ever shown on a fair ground. It is the exhibit of the Nebraska fish commission, made by Commissioner W. L. May, of Fremont, to whom the vast throng of visitors are indebted for this novel and interesting feature and who has the credit of making the first complete fishery exhibition ever made at a state fair in the United States. To say that Mr. May is an enthusiastin piscatorial matters is but a mild statement, and he has devoted six months' time in preparatory work for the gratifying results now reached, work that required extended visits on his part through the eastern states in making the collection now displayed to Nebraskans and Nebraska visitors. At the winter meeting of the state board of agriculture Mr. May secured that body's co-operation and interest sufficient so that they made an appropriation for a building on the grounds for an exclusive fish exhibit; with that secured Mr. May went at the work now happily and successfully consummated. The building containing the fish exhibit is built especially for the purpose of it; use and is nicely finished and furnished. In one corner is Mr. May's private office and through the center of the building is the long row of aquariums brought from the state hatchery at South Bend. These are fed and supplied with constantly moving water from the mains of the city water works on the grounds, and in the center of the line of acquariums is a large tank and fountain filled with specimens. In this tank, sunk in the ground, eight or ten varieties of fish disport themselves while turtles keep them company, crawfish move around the edges, frogs splash in and out and a fine specimen of mud hen, the black mallard of amateur sportsmen, swims around on the surface. In the aquariums are shown specimens of

the native fish of the state and the fish cultivated by the state fish commission at the South Bend hatchery. The cultivated fishes are shown by specimens of brook trout one, two and three years of age; mountain trout six months, one and two years; black bass, three years old; walleyed pike, six months of age; German carp, the mirror and scale varieties, of one and two years of age-magnificent specimens, all of them. The selection of native fishes exhibited includes pickerel, buffalo fish quill-backs, catfish, sunfish, bullheads, hickory shads, besides the assortment of turtles, crawfishes, water beetles and such. In addition to these live exhibits the commission show forty jars from their hatchery containing alcoholic specimens of all of the above varieties, as well as fish spawn, frog spawn, toad spawn, water beetles, water fleas, etc. Apparatus for work from iars cons trave an other articles used in caring for the spawn and very young fish, illustrative of the way water is kept moving in and out among them, and the modes of handling and caring for the young.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

Crawford special to the Omaha Herald: Private Thomas Morton, colored, of company C, Ninth cavalry, at Fort Robinson, was found dead in his tent at 8 o'clock this morning. His bead and face were horribly cut and mangled. Two deep gashes were cut in his skull and his throat was cut. His carbine lay near by battered to pieces and covered with blood. The cuts about the face appeared to have been inflicted by a short-bladed instrument. A citizen's coat was found in the tent, which confirms the theory of a cold-blooded mur-

The deceased was a native of Columbus, Mich., and was the company gardener at the post. He was seen yesterday evening at 6 o'clock by soldiers who went for valuables. He is supposed to have been killed for money. He was a gambler and usually carried considerable money. The theory is that he was murdered after he had retired, as he was undressed when

STATE FAIR ATTRACTIONS. Lincoln special to the Omaha Bee: The

long rows of pens filled with the choicest specimens of stock of this kind are a constant source of attraction to the visitors at the fair. Said one of the veteran members of the state board: "We never had a show in the line of sheep to equal the present. Some of the flocks are from the far into the sheep industry with gratifying results." The sheep display has all the popthe standard Merinos, the Cotswolds, Southdowns, Shropshires, and all exhibit industry of the land. In this line it is well to remark that there has been a boom in this industry in the last few years, and one of the breeders who was petting his flock, expressed the unqualified opinion that the day was coming when sheep would be as popular and profitable in Nebraska as in Ohio.

The pens for hogs are all filled, over four hundred specimens of that animal being on the grounds competing for premiums. There are large hogs, ranging in weight from eight hundred pounds down to the swarms of suckling pigs, hogs of every age and breed, including the always popular Poland Chinas, the Berkshires, Chester Whites, Yorkshires, Jersey Reds, etc. These all are from representative breeders and farmers in different parts of the state, including, among others, pens from the following: L. C. Shattuck, Stanbury, Mo., twenty-two head; J. V. Wolf, Lincoln, twenty head; J. M. Robinson, Kenesaw, fifteen head, Sylvester Andrew, Friend, twenty-three head; H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, thirty-seven head; H. A. Stoll, Beatrice, twenty head; H. McCubbins, Gibbon, twenty-seven head; Odgers & Horton, Unadilla, twelve head: Henry Peck, Syracuse, twelve head; James B. Thompson, Pittsburg, Mo., twenty head; S. S. Griffin, Lincoln, fifteen head; J. F. Lawson, Norwich, Page county, Iowa, fifteen head; J. F. Marshall, Plattsmouth, twelve head. Exhibits from Donglas county are made by Sidney Rusk and S. & A. Root. The competition in this department is great and the owners of stock are vicing with each other in k eping their stock in the most presentable shape.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

A DISASTROUS wind storm visited Lincoln a, few days ago. Several buildings under construction were badly damaged.

Counties in Kansas and Colorado made

fine showings at our state fair. THE school buildings at Nebraska City are said by the local press to be a disgrace to the city.

A conspicuous object in Horticultural hall ut the state fair was a large frame containing the resolutions in memory of James Thomas Allan, passed by the state society. These resolutions are beautifully engrossed on parchment. Accompanying them was a photograph of Mr. Allan, framed in sprays of evergreen. The whole was a touching tribute to the man who was responsible for much of the prosperity that the Hort cultural society now enjoys.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, says a Wilber special, a stroke of lightning struck Alice, the ten year old daughter of John Miller, while she was playing on the sidewalk. She was instantly killed.

At Syracuse a man named H. Camp, in the absence C. B. Todd, hired a team from a boy in his employ. He wanted to go to the governor of Nebraska demanding the Bennett and return next day forenoon. At surrender of Kate Murray, who had taken Bennett he said he was an insurance agent, going to Roca. He has not been heard of since. The team, harness and platform spring wagon is worth \$350. This is the third team stolen from the livery stables in Syracuse in a year.

THE youngest school ma'am in the state is said to be Miss Mamie, the twelve-year- \$300, the property of A. S. Lyons, from old daughter of Prof. Thornton, of Blue and out of the possession of said owner Hill. She was awarded a third grade certificate at the teachers' institute at Hastings recently.

will cost about \$10,000. THE Blair Canning company will put up 60,000 cans of corn this year. one of the public halls. Mike Fitzgerald,

THE price of corn in Hastings is 17 to 20 cents a bushel, but those of the farmers who can are holding all their corn for higher

THE school year opened at Creighton colege, Omaha, with 150 pupils.

THE Hastings public schools opened with an enrollment of over 1,200, which will be increased to about 1,600 by the holidays. THE corner stone of Hastings' Masonic

emple is soon to be laid with imposing cer-ARTICLES of incorporation of the State Bank of Du Bois, Pawnee county, were filed with the secretary of state last week. The

capital stock of the bank is fixed at \$25,-000, 40 per cent of which is to be paid in at the commencement of business and the shares to represent \$100. A FREMONT special says: Mrs. August

Kunde, a German lady sixty years old, was run over last night by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad east of town and had her leg crushed. She is yet alive, but will die.

THE Lutheran synod of Nebraska was in session in Auburn last week. It was resolved to secure the services of a suitable man at a salary of \$1,800 or \$2,000, to be known as state secretary, who should have his headquarters at Omaha and have a general oversight over the Lutheran churches in the Nebraska synod. He is to be selected by and under control of a state executive board, consisting of both laymen and ministers at or near Omaha. Among other items of business, the most interest ing was the reading of the report of the state missionary committee, Rev. C. Huber, of Yutan, chairman. This report shows a very considerable increase of missions and new enterprises in many towns and cities of the state.

THE railroad commission has received a communication from Oakland, Burt county, signed by T. L. Lewis. According to the complainant, several parties at Bancroft station, on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, had lost in the aggregate 207 tons of hay, valued at \$3 per ton, the whole having been ignited by a passing engine. The fire occurred in the fall of 1884, and the railroad company have repeatedly refused to settle the same. Hence the railroad commission is requested to investigate the affair and see that justice

THE government report shows Nebraska o have the best corn crop in the whole country. That is to say the damage has been less than elsewhere.

JOSEPH BARRETT was arrested at Ashland for selling liquor without a license.

BURGLARS raided the residence of John Moles, near Fairbury, chloroformed the family and secured \$50.

A. H. THORNTON, a prominent Adams county farmer, had a narrow escape from serious injury last week. A runaway team | But an equal division of the vote, based on attached, to a hay rack collided with a mower which he was working, throwing him under the machine. One wheel of the mower passed over his breast and the other over western counties, and they show conclu- his legs, just below the knee. His feet narsively that the plains are being developed rowly escaped having the ends cut off by being caught in the sickle bar, in which the sickle was running. His head, shoulders ular breeds represented in force, including and legs were badly bruised, but the injuries are not dangeraus.

THAT portion of North Bend recently dewhat Nebraska grass will do for the sheep stroyed by fire is to be rebuilt with brick. A COLUMBUS hen laid an egg the other day which measured 6%x7% inches in circumference.

MIKE DEMPSEY and Pat Horrigan, two members of the Omaha police force, had a disgraceful fight, while on duty September 14, and both were badly bruised. Horrigan bit Dempsey's tongue nearly in two during the scrimmage. Neither of them were arrested, nor were they discharged from the

GRAND ISLAND has a gang of boy burglars, and if they can be got hold of the reform

school will receive quite a delegation. THE internal revenue collector of the Nebraska district gathers about \$2,000,000 per annum, the most of which is paid by the Willow Springs distillery at Omaha. The incidental expenses and salaries amount to \$22,000 which is the limit of the allowance for running the office.

THE Fairbury Gazette says: Sunday a horse was stolen from J. W. Bowen two miles south of town. The next morning he had some postals printed giving a description of him and Thursday Sheriff Beldin received a telegram stating the horse and thief were taken at Fairfield. They were brought back, when the thief proved to be a boy about 12 years old who had been working for Mr. Bowen.

Wakefield has been short of water all summer, and the early introduction of water works into the town will be the re-

BURNETT, while advocating her own claims or the county seat of Madison county, prefers Battle Creek to either Norfolk or Madi-

Northwestern railroad.

AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND.

A sap accident occurred near Brady

Island recently. An unknown immigrant

camped there, and during the night arose

to take some medicine he was accustomed

to taking, when, through error, he took a

large dose of aconite, death resulting in

THOMAS McGOFF, a carpenter employed

on the Union Pacific bridge at Omaha, was

drowned last week. He was engaged in

hewing a log on the trestle work, when it

slipped. In trying to prevent it from roll-

ing off the trestle, McGoff lost his balance

could reach him he had sunk for the last

A requisition was received at Lincoln

last week from the governor of Texas on

refuge in this state. Her arrest was effect-

ed in Omaha. The complaint alleges that

Kate Murray, in the county of Torrout,

and state of Texas, on the 26th day of

August, did unlawfully take and steal one

diamond pin to the value of \$700, and one

set of diamond earrings of the value of

THE G. A. R. of Hastings have commenced

the erection of a new hall. The structure

OMAHA had a slugging match last week in

of Utah, and Cal Marx, the "Texas Cow-

boy," were the participants. Eight red-

hot rounds were fought, when Fitzgerald's

second threw up the sponge as an acknowl-

On September 22 the Chicago, Burlington

& Quincy will run an excursion to Broken

Bow. The arrival of the train will be cele-

brated in grand style. Buffalo, elk, deer,

antelope and oxen will be roasted and an

elaborate programme prepared for making

the day a red letter page in the history of

THE Fremont Tribune learns that the

Union Pacific proposes at an early day to

commence building its branch from North

THE C., B. & Q. management is building

more miles of railroad in Nebraska this

year than they had altogether when their

line to Kearney and the Beatrice branches

were completed. Nebraska already has

more than 5,000 miles of railroad com-

pleted within her borders, and hundreds of

An entire page of the Omaha Daily Bee

was "pied" the other morning just as it

was about being put to press. The Bee

appeared on time, but with some di-

THE state house auditor has issued his

warrant for \$160.90 to Lee L. Coombs,

for the arrest and return of D. H. Herbert,

charged with crime in Cherry county. Her-

An Omaha jealous husband who found a

corner at night felled him with a brick that

lay at convenient distance. The belliger-

It is said that a Hastings gambler won

THE surveyors on the Niobrara branch

S. H. Calhoun, of Nebraska City, has

Jesse Morton, an Omaha boy, persisted

in climbing on moving cars, but that fun is

over now, as his leg had to be amputated

A Madison dispatch says: The second

election in the county seat contest was held

to-day, with the voters expressing prefer-

ence between Norfolk, Madison and Battle

Creek. Returns from three leading precincts

are: Norfolk, 770; Madison, 445; Battle

Creek, 353. The indications are that the

choice is made, and Madison, the present

seat, will not secure the necessary two-

fifths to settle further controversy. The

returns are not full enough to-night to in-

dicate whether Battle Creek or Madison

will be dropped out on the next election.

the first election, will throw out Battle

Creek, which will leave the contest between

THE annual state convention of the

Christian church in Nebraska will meet at

Fairfield on Thursday, October 7, at 9

o'clock a. m. Several hundred delegates,

representing over 10,000 members of the

church in the state, are expected to be

present, and several well known distin-

THE other night lightning struck the

Dixon house at Auburn, occupied by E.

Hardenberger and family, demolishing the

chimney, throwing brick through the

plastering to a bed below on which was a

mother and child but forty-eight hours old,

most of which struck the father, who was

at the time leaning over the bed. Eight

persons were in an adjoining room, none

of whom were injured, save a few scratches

from flying stovepipe or brick. The cor-

nice and shingles were torn from one end of

Cass county has never yet been able to

secure anything in the shape of an office for

the state government, congress or the judi-

EDGAR has let the contract for a \$3,000

THERE seems to be no doubt that the

burning of the Mann house at the South

Omaha stock yards was the work of an

In Omaha a drunken man became in-

volved in a difficulty with an Italian who

keeps a peanut stand on the street, during

which the Dago inflicted a serious, if not

fatal stab. The difficulty grew out of the

fact that the American citizen proposed to

help himself to peanuts without paying for

CLOTH peddlers are circulating in various

THE Farmers' hotel and barn at Battle

Creek was destroyed by fire on the 14th.

Loss, about \$4,000. Charles Bailey was

burned to death in the hotel. Five horses

portions of the state, and appear to be

guished visitors from abroad.

the building.

incendiary.

finding many victims.

been appointed collector of internal reve-

nue for the district of Nebraska, vice Post,

of the Union Pacific road are working

north of the Millerboro church on Merri-

\$2,500 in a faro bank in Grand Island dur-

ent's case was attended to in the courts.

miles more are under contract.

bert was captured in Colorado.

minution in its news.

ing the reunion. -

just above the knee

Norfolk and Madison.

mac creek.

resigned.

edgment that his man was worsted.

without his consent.

the Loup country.

Bend to Stanton.

time. His body was not recovered.

twenty minutes.

Nothing Exceptionally Bad in Its Condi-

tion-An Interesting Statement. London special: The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union has issued a pamphlet for the use of the press and members of the house of commons, and which they are circulating widely throughout the kingdom, showing the status of the Irish tenant from the landlord's point of view. The following portion of the pamphlet is furnished by the union for circulation in Am-

and fell into the river. Before assistance The status of the American tenant farmer within the past sixteen years has undergone marked amelioration, owing to Lee of Virginia, Lloyd of Maryland, Stockthe enactment of various remedies. There has certainly been a fall in prices, but everything considered there is nothing exceptionally bad in the condition of agriculture in Ireland. The Irish tenant farmers have greater advantages in the respect of tenure than the farmers elsewhere, and with the improved methods there is reason to look to the future with confidence. The figures show that full advantage has been taken of the right to sell interests in the holders.

Laying aside all rhetorical bosh, it is n cessary to state the actual facts concern ing evictions by the land act of 1881. A enant cannot possibly be evicted unless he fails to pay his rent or refuses to comply with certain statutory conditions, not orming imaginary grievances. Ejectment for non-payment of reat cannot be brought for less than a year's rent actually due, and should ejectment be brought the tenant may redeem at any time within six months after its execution, or may, within the same period, sells his tenancy for the execution of the ejection of anybody who wishes to purchase and who has the privilege of redeeming. Besides this, the tenant has many advantages, and therefore evictions are both dangerous and costly to the landlord and are only practiced in extreme cases. Should a year's rent fall due in September, October or November, the landlord cannot get a decree until the January session and six months more must elapse before he can obtain possession of the land. The landlord is then liable to the tenant for the crops thereon, so that nearly two years must elapse before he can fully re-

cover the tenancy. In 1884 the Irish holdings numbered 56, 524 and the number of evictions during the first six months of 1886 was only 2,007, a large majority of these being for more than a year's arrearage of rent. Carefully pre pared returns show only 860 cases of absolute removal, many of the tenants evicted having been readmitted to their holdings. Indeed, many of the 860 were reinstated as care takers (an additional important fact) by the county courts. The rules in all the cases of ejectment are such that the county judge is able to grant such stay of execution as under the circumstances he considers reasonable: a similar course being frequently taken in the superior

Regarding the money subscribed for the purpose of fomenting and keeping alive the agitation, it is needless to remind the publie that the nationalists boast that even the poorest and most needy of the Irish people have shown their sympathy with the agitation by the extent and continuance of their contributions. It is needless here to inquire into the truth about the matter o man talking with his wife on the street | how much compulsion is necessary in obtaining money. All that is required is that the hard, stern fact should be noted carefully, that the land league was started in 1879 with the avowed object of assisting their Irish tenants. The first practical move was to commence drawing a subscription from these tenants. The following figures from Parnellite print show that from October, 1879, until the government suppressed it in October, 1881, the land league received by subscription in Great Britain and Ireland £17,804. During the same period the fair trial fund received £1,024, and the relief of distress fund £942. From all sources, and largely from America, the last named fund received £60,672, £10,000 of which was devoted to the Parnellite political fund and of which there is still a balance of £3,658 entirely unaccounted for.

Finally the amount subscribed to the present moment to the Irish party fund is £65,726. Summing up Ireland's tribute in hard cash to the Parnellite exchequer, of which the Irish in Great Britain subscribed something, though the amount is as inanpreciable, since the founding of the land league in October 1879 to the present time amounts to £3,607,104, or £752,000 per annum. It is difficult in the face of the savings bank returns to contend that the Irish people are now in imminent financial danger.

As a matter of fact this is a larger reserve of money standing to the credit of the Irish tenants than there has been in any preceding year. The growth in this respect has been continuous. In 1819 the savings bank report showed deposits of £1,200,000. In 1885 they reported deposits of £4,300,000. These are the popular banks with the poorer class of depositors, and alongside of the repeated assertions of the poverty-stricken condition of rent, it is interesting to notice that while the expenditure of intoxicants have fallen off greatly in Great Britain in recent years. it has probably increased, taking into account the diminished population. The consumption of beer and spirits in Ireland in 1885 showed an aggregate increase of £341,384; while if 1884 were compared with 1881 the increase would reach the enormous total of £750,000. Finally, on the authority of the North British Agricultural Gazette, in England rents were raised 23 per cent between 1840 and 1880, in Wales 34 per cent, and in Scotland 49 per cent; while in Ireland they had decreased within that period and were further cut down by the act of 1881.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE present administration has entered upon a most vigorous policy of hunting down the hidden mountain stills and bringing to justice the men who defraud the internal revenue by avoiding the tax on whisky. The forthcoming report of the commissioner of internal revenue will show that double the number of illicit distilleries have been destroyed during the past year as compared with the previous twelve months. The number of gallons of distilled whisky upon which tax was collected in 1886 was \$1,693,327 greater than in 1885 and at a less cost.

Some manufacturers of oleomargarine have protested to the treasury department against the construction placed by the internal revenue bureau on the second section of the act regulating the manufacture of that compound. The law imposes on "oleomargarine, neutral, and other articles of like nature," a tax of the same amount as is imposed on oleomargarine. amount as is imposed on oleomargarine. 92; Illinois, 65; Iowa, 64; Missouri, 58; Kansas, It appears that there are a number of 57; Nebraska, 64; Minnesota, 90; Wisconsin, firms engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine whose business is to purchase and combine the various ingredients into the marketable article, and if the component materials are subject to a tax, as has and three mules were also burned to death. been held by the revenue bureau, the result The cause of the fire was undoubtedly in- will be to compel these manufacturers to cendiary. One party is now under arrest, pay a double tax, as they are also required York will make a strong pull to get the | with good circumstantial evidence against | by law to place stamps on the finished article when compounded.

THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN.

Preparing for the Centennial of the Promulgation of the Constitution.

Philadelphia dispatch: As a result of the movement upon the part of the chief magistrates of the thirteen original states seven governors of as many commonwealths met here to-day to arrange for a fitting observance of the centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution of the United States. New Hampshire, Massachusetts and North Carolina were not represented, but probably will be by to-morrow. The following governors were present: Pattison of Pennsylvania, ley of Delaware, Wetmore of Rhode Island, McDaniel of Georgia, and Shephard of South Carolina. New York was represented by Lieutenant-Governor Jones; New Jersey by a committee of the state legislature, and Connecticut by ex-Governor Bigelow. At the Continental hotel Governor Pattison delivered a brief address of welcome. There were present also many other distinguished visitors from various states and a citizens' committee of entertainment.

After Governor Pattison's speech the party divided into pairs and marched down Chestnut street to the old state house. Here the party halted in the room where the Declaration of Independence was signed and, standing under a canopy of red, white and blue, they listened to an address of welcome by Mayor Smith.

Carpenter hall, the old hall where, in 1874 the first colonial congress met, eleven provinces being represented, was the next place visited. At this place also a meeting was held. The governors ranged themselves around a large table near the center of the hall. Richard K. Betts, one of the oldest members of the Carpenters Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, welcomed the visitors and briefly reviewed the history of the time-worn meeting place. Hampton L. Carson then delivered an ora-The business meeting of the governors

was called to order by Governor Pattison. Governor Lee of Virginia was invited to take the chair. Carson was elected seretary. Letters were read fr m the governors of North Carolina, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, regretting their inability to be present, and assuring the governors that they were in sympathy with the movement. Colonel J. E. Peyton, who originated the idea of the celebration, and who has charge of the arrangements, was invited to take the stand to make any suggestions which might have occurred to him. The colonel, in reply, said that it would be a good idea to have every state in the union represented at the celebration next September by a regiment of soldiery. It seemed to him that the young men in the various states would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to participate in the celebration. On motion of Governor Pattison the organization was also made permanent. The governor suggested also that a committee, consisting of the governors of the thirteen states and representative citizens, be appointed to prepare for the celebration. On motion of Governor Stockley, of Delaware, the chair appointed a committee, consisting of five members, to draft a plan. The governors of Pennsylvana, Delaware, Rhode Island, Maryland and Georgia were appointed. A recess was then taken to enable the com-

mittee to prepare a plan. During the session in Carpenter's hall resolutions were adopted that each state and territory be invited to join in preparation for the proper national celebration of the adoption of the federal constitution, to formally communicate to congress at their next meeting the fact that his administration closes the first century of the constitutional government, and to urge upon that body the propriety of celebrating an occasion of such dignity and importance; that the executive of every state and territory in the union be formally communicated with and urged to press upon the attention of their people the fitness of their hearty co-operation. A resoluiou was also passed requesting that delegates from the different states and territories be sent here to meet on December 2 next, to organize a permanennt organization worthy of the event. Resolutions were also adopted looking to the appointment of a committee of citizens to co-operate with the permanent organization, extending sympathy to the earthquake sufferers in South Carolina and thanking the Carpenter company for the use of the hall.

THE FAMISHING FISHERMEN.

Thousands of People in a Destitute Condition

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 12 .- Alfred B. Morrine, member of the Newfoundland legislature for Bona Vista, now here, says the Labrador fisheries are an entire failure. At their best they afford but a bare subsistence. The 15,000 inhabitants of the Labrador coast subsist entirely by fishing, and 30,000 people go from Newfoundland to Labrador for fish every year. the Irish people, and their inability to pay This year they have not caught enough to pay the cost of transportation and supplies.

At least 20,000 more people are dependent upon the success of the above mentioned 30,000. This makes a total of 65,000 people who are to-day destitute and will be entirely dependent upon the government for subsistence during the fall and winter. These people are scattered over 3,000 miles of coast, rendering it exceedingly difficult if not impossible to get to them with relief steamers during the winter, and unless immediate steps are taken to relieve them starvation is inevit-Besides the above there are 100,000 more

eople immediately depending on the New Foundland bank and shore fisheries-10,000 on the former and 90,000 on the latter The total failure of the shore fishery this year renders 70,000 persons destitute—only 20,000 of those depending upon them being prepared to stand the loss of a year's labor. The people have the loss of a year's labor. barely enough for present necessities and no means of earning a dollar. The only relief to this picture is the fact that the potato cropthe only crop raised on the island-is turning out well, and will yield about a peck per head of population.

Morrine says this seems highly colored in view of recent fabrications of starvation stories about the Labrador Esquimaux, but it is the plain English of actual facts and inevitable consquences.

1.586,000,000 BUSHELS.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 15. - The investigations of the Cincinnati Price Current in regard to the corn crop of the country, which will appear in a detailed report to-morrow morning, show an aggregate estimate of 1,586,000,000 bushels or 250,000,000 less than the official returns of last year. The average vield for the country is 21 busnels per acre, against 26% last year. The average yield for he twelve western states, embracing Kentucky and Tennesse, is a fraction over 23 bushels per acre, against 31 last year. As compared with a good average the estimates of the states are as follows; Onio, 85; Indiana, 70; Michigan, 80; Kentucky, 100; Tennessee. Ohio shows a reduction of 19,000,000 bushels as compared with last year; Indiana, of 9,000,000; Illinois, of 8,100,000; Iowa, of 64,000,000; Missouri, of 67,000,000; Kansas, of 41,000.000; Nebraska, 38,000,000; Wisconstn, of 10,000,000: Michigan, of 5,000,000, and WHEAT-Per bushel....

The National cotton-exchange reports the crop of the year at 6,575,000 bales, of which amount 4,336,000 bales were exported.

THE ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICANS.

The Platform of Principles Put Forth at Their Convention.

At the first national convention of theanti saloon republicans, held in Chicago on the 16th, the committee on resolutions re-

ported as follows: The anti-saloon republicans, by their representatives in national conference as-

sembled, do declare as follows: First-That the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is an enemy of society; a fruitful source of corruption in politics, in behalf of anarchy; a school of crime; and with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

Second-That we declare war against saloons and liquor and ho d it to be the supreme duty of the government to adopt such measures as shall restrict its control, its influence and, at the earliest possible moment, extinguish it altogether.

Third-We believe that the national government should absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and in all territories of the United States.

Fourth-We believe that the best practical method of dealing with the liquor traffic, in the several state, is to let the people decide whether it shall be prohibited by the submission of constitutional amendments, and, until such amendments are adopted, by the passage of local option Fifth-That inasmuch as the saloon bus-

iness creates a special burden of taxation upon the people to support the courts, jails, and almshouses; therefore a large annual tax should be levied upon the saloons. so long as they continue to exist, and that they should be made responsible for all the public and private injury resulting from the Sixth-That the republican party, where-

ever and whenever in power, should faithfully enforce whatever ordinances, statutes or constitutional amendments may be exacted for the restriction or the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Seventh-That we approve the action of congress, and of those states that have done so, in providing for teaching the physiological effects of intoxicants in our public schools, and that we earnestly recommend to every state legislature the enactment of such laws as shall provide for the thorough teaching of such effects to our

Eighth-We demand that the republican party, to which we belong, and whose welare we cherish, shall take a firm and decided stand as a friend of the homes and an enemy of the saloons in favor of this policy and these measures. We pledge ourselves to do our utmost to cause the party to take such a stand, and we call upon temperance men and all friends of humanity, of whatever party or name, to join with us in securing these objects, and in support of the republican party so far as it shall adopt them.

The resolutions were received with great applause, but upon being taken up seriatim the radical prohibition element made a determined effort to kill the fifth section, which provides for a high saloon tax. Warm speeches were made on either side, but finally the section, as originally framed, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Gen. Conway, of Brooklyn, made an equally carnest effort to so amend section four as to pledge the republican party to support the constitutional prohibitory amendment, but this was also voted down and the platform as presented was adopted with six dissenting votes. It was now within an hour of the time when the be held in this city in September of next! theater was required for the night minstrel year, and that the president be invited to | performance, and after the passage of various votes of thanks, the convention, amid considerable confusion, adjourned sine die.

Opinions to-night among the delegates as to the results accomplished differ widely. The rampant prohibition element contend that the adoption of the tax plank has, by recognizing the saloon element as a taxable commodity, vitiated the whole work which the convention was called to accomplish; while the conservative section takes the ground that the convention has placed squarely before the republican party an issue which it will be forced to meet, and that it had taken the ground which will bring the third party back into the republican ranks.

PETER B. LEE.

Lincoln special: Peter B. Lee, who has had a national reputation as a tramp printer for twenty-five years and whose death by accident and otherwise has been reported a half dozen times, died suddenly of heart disease, in this city this morning. To-night Typographical union No. 209, numbering about seventy members, esorted the remains to the depot, where they were taken charge of by J. V. Lee, a brother of the deceased, who lives at Beatrice and will bury him there.

Peter learned the printing trade in 1819 and has been tramping for the last thirlyour years.

THE MARKS	ETS.	*	
омана.			
Wheat-No. 2	58%@		
Earley-No. 2	44 (6)		
RYE-No. 2	45 (6)	45%	
Corn—No. 2 mixed	25%(%	26	
Oats-No. 2	18 @	18%	
BUTTER-Choice table	17 (0)	18	
BUTTER-Fair to good	13 @	170/714	
Eggs-Fresh	13 (a) 2 75 (a)	14	
CHICKENS-Old per doz		3 00	
CHICKENS-Spring per doz	2 25 @	2 50	
LEMONS-Choice, per box Apples-Choice per bbl		3 00	
Beans—Navys, per bu	2 50 66	1 75	
Oxions—Per barrel	1 70 (a) 3 75 (a)		
P TATOES-Per bushel		4 00	
7 TOES-Per bu, box	55 (a) 1 25 (a)	1 20	
We -Fine, per lb	1 25 (a)	140 30 30	
SEEDS - Timothy	2 20 (6)		
SEEDS - Printerly	1 30 (%		
HAY-Baled, per ton	6.50 (a)		
HAY-In bulk	6 00 6		
Hogs-Mixed packing	4 55 64		
Beeves-Choice steers	4 20 @	4 50	
SHEEP-Fair to good	2 75 (4)	3 00	
		3 00	
NEW YORK			
Wheat—No. 2 red	86 @	86%	
Wheat-Ungraded red	83 @		
Сонх-No. 2	51@		
Oats-Mixed western	32 (a)		
Pork	11 000		
LARD	7 30 @	7 40	
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR-Winter	4 05 @	4 10	
FLOUR-Patents	4 30 6		
Wheat-Per bushel	75 @	76%	
Corn-Per bushel	41 6	42	
Cohn—Per bushel	265(a)	27	
Ронк		11 25	
LARD	11 22 6	11/25	
Hogs-Packing & shipping.	4 60 (%		
CATTLEStockers	2 00 6		
Sheep-Natives	1 50 (0)		
ST. LOUIS			
51. 1.0018			

Hogs-Mixed packing 4 50 @ 4 85 CATTLE-Stockers 3 25 @ 4 00 SHEEP-Common to choice 3 00 @ 4 00 KANSAS CITY.

Wheat-No. 2 red.

Oats-Per bushel.

Corn-Per bushel.....

Corn-Per bushel 33% 25 OATS-Per bushel. CATTLE-Stockers SHEEP-Common to good.. 4 50 @ 4 95