

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Union Pacific has just bought 40,000 tons of steel rails.

Five new convicts took places in the penitentiary last week.

A night school conducted by the city of neglected youths has been opened in Fremont.

Thirty train loads of cattle will be shipped from Newcastle as soon as the railroad is completed to that point.

In a quarrel in an Omaha saloon the other day the proprietor fatally shot one of his patrons. Both are colored.

The institute for the blind at Nebraska City opened this season with forty-three pupils and fifteen more will enroll later.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Arnold, who live ten miles northeast of Beatrice, was drowned last week by falling into a tank of water.

The Johnson County fair association will lose the amount allowed by law, 8 cents per capita, by permitting games of chance on the fair grounds. The loss amounts to about 400.

The large barn belonging to D. V. Burtch, a mile east of Gilman, was consumed by fire, together with a large quantity of hay, oats, corn, several sets of harness and a two-seated buggy. One horse and some cattle were rescued.

An Englishman named Boar, aged seventy-seven, applied recently to the clerk of Dawes county for naturalization papers in order to become a home-steader. He was married before Queen Victoria ascended the throne and has been the father of fifteen children.

Gustave Lochner, the man shot by Mrs. Lyman at Lincoln as he was attempting to break into her house, is in a fair way to recover from the effect of his wound. He is being cared for in the city hospital and the physicians in charge state that he is almost certain to live.

A Fremont dispatch says: Biewitt & Baldwin will ship between twenty car loads, 4,300 sheep, east to-morrow and will receive from the west 4,000 Wednesday and 4,000 Thursday of this week. L. A. Harmon & Co. to-day bought of Biewitt & Baldwin 2,350 lambs for winter feeding.

M. G. Cook, a well known mason and contractor of Fremont, filed a complaint against George W. Crocker for adultery with Cook's wife, committed about eight months ago. Mr. Cook has been married for several years and Crocker was married about a year ago to Miss Gertrude Garner, an estimable young lady of Fremont.

An aged citizen of Ogallala, named A. P. Curtis, started out with a rope to hang himself and had written a farewell note, "I die to please others," when he was discovered and prevented from carrying out his design. He is supposed to have been driven insane by family troubles.

Four prominent citizens of Plattsmouth have filed a petition in the district court for a temporary injunction against the city council and electric light company to prevent the further completing of the work of erecting the lights as located.

Messrs. Patterson & McClean, of Fremont, have been awarded the state contract for building the new dining hall, boiler house and smoke-stack for the industrial school at Kearney. Mr. Patterson drew the plans and will have the supervision of the work, which will cost the state \$30,000.

E. J. Murfin, a lawyer well known in Nebraska City, early in June left there for California on legal business. His father, living near that city, has heard from him but once since then, and is greatly alarmed over his complete disappearance. All efforts to learn of his whereabouts have failed.

At Ainsworth a fend by the name of Boyer went home drunk and assaulted his wife with a ball bat. Some neighbors, hearing her cries, came in and prevented Boyer from killing her. He was taken in charge by Marshall Houts and had a hearing, when he was found guilty and given fifty days labor on the streets and thirty days in the county jail.

A little girl, bound from some point in Kansas to Lincoln, this state, fell from her seat in the Burlington train in a dead faint. When resuscitated the passengers ascertained that she had not tasted food since she began her journey, and the traveling men on the train purchased her a meal and collected a purse of \$15 and presented it to her.

Says the Western Wave: E. B. Gibble thinks that he is able to demonstrate how corn will grow in Saline county. He has in front of his meat market a stalk of corn that grew on a patch where he dug potatoes last June. The stalk is about five feet high and has on it seven corn shocks, all except one having corn. Three of them are of good size and are well filled.

The executive committee of the Nebraska Non-Partisan Prohibition Amendment league has had printed 150,000 folio papers to be distributed with state papers as supplements. The sheet contains the address of the league, Senator Ingalls on prohibition, and the opinion of the probate judges of Kansas as to the working of prohibition in that state.

Walter A., the little 5-months-old son of Preston Heater, who lives eight miles northeast of Lincoln, was burned so badly that he died from his injuries half an hour later. The mother had put the little one in a chair, not far from the cooking stove, and gone into the yard on an errand. Glancing in she saw a bright light, and rushing into the house found that the baby's dress had caught on fire and its body was enveloped in flames. She hastily threw a blanket around it, but the fire had done its deadly work, and the little one's spirit had departed.

General Manager Kimball has issued a circular setting forth the fact that on account of the largely increased benefits afforded to Union Pacific employees under the hospital fund, from time to time during the past five years, the present assessment of 25 cents per month has been found inadequate to meet the additional requirements. Therefore it has been decided, commencing November 1, 1889, to restore the former assessment of 40 cents per month upon all lines operated by the Union Pacific.

George Hodel, of Bismarck township, Platte county, will manufacture his own ice this winter. There being a large bank of earth near his house which faces to the north, he is digging into it some distance and then covering it over, forming quite a house. He will then construct a large box a few feet from the floor and in winter run water into this from his windmill, leaving the doors open and allowing it to freeze. In this way the ice will be one solid cake and can readily be preserved.

A Dunning dispatch says: This morning about 9 o'clock L. W. Wells, of Alliance county, met James Gilkinson in G. H. West's doorway. They got into a quarrel over the division of some corn, which was tended on Mr. Wells' place by Mr. Gilkinson. They had had a former difficulty about the same transaction. Only a few words passed between them, when Mr. Wells raised his gun and fired, the shot taking effect in Mr. Gilkinson's right breast and shoulder, killing him instantly. The wound was an ordinary double-barreled shotgun. Immediately after the shooting Mr. Wells escaped to the sand hills, carrying his gun with him, and is now at large.

A Congressional Horsepower. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Southern members of the house of representatives deny that they intend to make any special demand for legislation on the part of their section of the country. With one voice they say it is their intention to work for legislation of equal importance to every section. They are extremely anxious to have the tobacco tax abolished, but they do not intend to ask it as a consideration for voting in favor of any one for speaker, for they do not consider it necessary. They say the republican party is pledged to do this, and all reports about demands they will make in the formation of committees are fabricated.

Almost immediately after the house is organized, and the committees are announced—surely on the first call of the states for the introduction of bills—a bill will be introduced to abolish the tobacco tax. The committee on ways and means is expected to report to the house from its first regular meeting, as the propriety of doing so has long since been settled. Its consideration by the house will be demanded very early. As this will be the basis of future action on the revenues and will in a large measure govern the policy of the tariff, it is expected to consume much time; but it is expected to pass before any positive step is taken on a tariff bill. Then congress will know exactly how much tariff revision the revenues of the country can stand, if it is deemed advisable to go further into a reduction of the revenues, other articles will be introduced by themselves. Bills will be taken up by the hundred on every phase of the tariff, thus going around the old way of proceeding with a general bill affecting almost every article on the list. If the tobacco tax is abolished there will not be more than half the present latitude for work on the customs laws. If the sugar tax is reduced the old way will be reduced to about the minimum. General Browne, of Indiana, one of the oldest and most influential members of the house, and an experienced member of the committee on ways and means, was the first to broach the idea of specific legislation on the tariff, and the suggestion is being almost universally endorsed. By the work as it may, there will be no more lengthy committee hearings and long bills.

Powderly in Chicago. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 7.—Five thousand people were present at the meeting in Central music hall yesterday, the feature of which was the address by General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor. The Sunday closing of saloons was the topic announced for discussion. Mr. Powderly was greeted with a tempest of applause. His remarks on Sunday closing were emphatic and pointed enough to elicit repeated outbreaks of applause from even the most radical of his hearers. He afterwards spoke of the charges which had been made against him so often of late and to which he made so effective a reply at St. Louis. He added if any Chicago people were not satisfied he was perfectly willing to have them appoint a committee of three honest men to investigate his affairs.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Powderly will go to Philadelphia, where he will hold a conference with the chiefs of the federal trade union in regard to the manner of presenting the eight hour question to the next general assembly. Mr. Powderly says he thinks, as he always has, that there should be a shorter working day than now, but that it will never be brought about by strikes. To his mind arbitration is the only way. He thinks the federation is receding from its radical position on this question.

Mr. Powderly left here this evening for Hamilton, Ont., where he will speak to-morrow night. The original programme included a series of speeches in the west, but these have been abandoned, and after his address in Hamilton, the Knights of Labor chief will go to Scranton for a few days to work upon his report for the general assembly, which meets in Atlanta in four weeks.

Wants Them to Come South. PENNSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 2.—Mayor Chipley has addressed a letter to Secretary Blaine requesting that the tour of the South American delegates to the American congress be extended as far south as Pensacola. It would be desirable, he writes, "if these delegates are not shown Birmingham, Ala., the center of the mineral development which has astonished the world. Once at Birmingham it would follow as a natural sequence that these visitors should visit Pensacola, the only hand-dredged harbor on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and the natural outlet for the interchange of traffic between the Gulf states and Central and South America." The mayor earnestly petitions the congress to have a programme arranged, but each delegate will be allowed to bring before the congress such subjects as he may think proper. Anything relating to economic matters can

AN ORDER BY GROFF.

A PRACTICE THAT MUST BE STOPPED. FORTWORTH.

The Probable Decision in the Silver Lead Ore Case—Appointment of Pension Commissioner Seems Yet Afloat—Report on the "Baltimore" Trial—Delegates to the International American Congress.

News Notes from Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following order was issued from the office of the commissioner of the general land office: "To the Chief of the Division of Clerks and Employees of the General Land Office—Gentlemen: It having been the practice, as I am informed, for chiefs of divisions and others in this office to impart to reporters official information respecting the business and workings of this office, I desire to inform you that such practice must be discontinued forthwith, and no information whatever is to be given out by reporters. Such information as may be proper to be given will be furnished by the commissioner. Very respectfully, LEWIS A. GROFF, Commissioner."

THE SILVER LEAD ORE CASE. The indications now are that the silver lead ore case will be decided against the lead miners, or, in other words, that no change will be made in the rulings made by Secretary Sherman and affirmed by Secretary Fairchild. Reasons of public policy are being urged to have an effect on the department which they did not seem to have a few months ago. Minister Ryan's visit and the presence here of the delegates to the International conference are opening the eyes of the treasury officials to the importance of our trade across the border. If the importation of lead ore should be cut off by treasury regulations it would have an important effect upon the business of the American railroads leading into Mexico, for lead ore is one of the principal return freights which keeps the cars laden with American goods from coming back empty after leaving their freights in southern republics. Secretary Windom will probably decide this case as he has done in other cases, upon the principle that the long established usage of the department ought not to be overturned for trivial reasons. In this way he can escape the necessity of passing upon the abstract question of law.

THE PENSION COMMISSIONER. The appointment of a pension commissioner seems as far away now as it has at any time since the resignation of Corporal Tanner was received. The president is not having an easy time to find a man who will be satisfactory to Secretary Noble and himself on one side, and who will also meet the approval of Alger and other A. R. men on the other. It is said the only reason for not appointing Judge Rea, of Minnesota, was the objection of Alger. It seems apparent that Alger and other A. R. men wish to secure a man for the pension bureau like Tanner or who will at least carry out Tanner's policy. It was further apparent that Judge Rea would not be guided entirely by Grand Army resolutions and sentiment, but would administer the law as he found it. This, it seems, does not suit the Alger Grand Army men. The Michigan general hopes to make a record during the year he will be commander-in-chief and he expects that the right man in the pension bureau will be one who will endorse the law.

A BEAUTIFUL APPROACH. It was expected that the temporary wooden railings and coverings to the sandstone about the grand entrance on the west of the capitol would be cleared away for those who will visit the Knights Templar in the city. The approach to the capitol is completed, there would be a sort of "grand opening." The finest piece of extensive marble work about any of the buildings in Washington is the work for this beautiful approach to the capitol is completed, there would be a sort of "grand opening." The finest piece of extensive marble work about any of the buildings in Washington is the work for this beautiful approach to the capitol is completed, there would be a sort of "grand opening." The finest piece of extensive marble work about any of the buildings in Washington is the work for this beautiful approach to the capitol is completed, there would be a sort of "grand opening."

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IN THE TERRITORIES.

PIERRE CHOSEN THE CAPITAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota Votes in Favor of Prohibition—A Great Surprise to a Great Many People—Both Parties Claiming a Victory in Montana—Prohibition Probably Adopted in South Dakota.

Pierre in the Capital. PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 4.—The scene at the depot last evening was inspiring.

When the train arrived in the city limits it stopped and 500 people dismounted, waving flags and banners inscribed with "Pierre is Capital," met by the entire populace of the city and for thirty minutes bedlam reigned supreme, the people shouting themselves hoarse. Engine whistles blew long and loud, and from every street and the people were made high joy. The procession formed and the parade commenced, led by the band, taking fifty minutes to pass a given point, and lasting three hours. Later the hosts assembled in the spacious opera hall and listened to extemporaneous speeches made by prominent citizens, and the reception is still continuing. Orators are haranguing dense crowds packed in the streets, bands are playing, and there will be no end to the celebration until to-morrow.

A large number of the Two Kettle band of Indians are camped on the river and are making home bow. Cannons are booming and Pierre's celebration to-night far eclipses the one of last night. The entire city has assumed a deep vermilion hue, and when it will end no one knows. The Pierre boomers have all returned. Business is almost suspended to give over to the celebration.

A Great Surprise. BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 4.—As the returns come in from the outlying counties it becomes apparent that prohibition has won in North Dakota.

The people are all surprised, and those living in towns and cities are dumbfounded. It was expected by the antis and conceded by the prohibitionists that prohibition would be defeated, and that the state has been captured by the drys, the latest reports leave little room for doubt. The liquor men in the state are completely undone. They were confident of a rousing majority and laughed at all warnings of the fanatics and extremists.

No sure were they of victory that they permitted the campaign fund that had been raised by the liquor dealers of the east to be transferred to South Dakota, where the prohibition strength was known to be almost irresistible.

The amount of money thus transferred was over \$50,000, and now the northern dealers are in mourning. The money did no good in South Dakota, for the prohibition majority was too large to overcome, but if used in North Dakota it would have done them.

As it is, they feel that the election has gone by default, and that the state has constitutional prohibition. A change can be effected only by an amendment to the constitution. In this case it requires a majority vote of two successive legislatures before the proposed amendment can be submitted to the people a majority vote at the polls being required. Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the state, from liquor men and other citizens appealing for some news that will give them hope. But there is nothing to encourage them. The figures now at hand show beyond doubt that the prohibitionists have carried the state and that their majority will be about two thousand.

Another surprise is the small republican majority. John Miller, the republican candidate for governor, has only about five thousand majority, and this, after a vigorous campaign, and a campaign and apathy and indifference on the part of the democrats. A change of 2,500 votes would have elected W. N. Toole (dem.) and local democrats are securing the national committee for re-electing the ticket below governor, the democrats elected three district judges, as many as were elected by the republicans, and will have at least twenty-five members of the legislature.

Both Sides Claim Montana. HELENA, Mont., Oct. 4.—The democrats claim the election of Toole for governor by 400. They concede Carter's election for congress by 900, and claim the legislature by eleven majority on joint ballot. The republicans claim the election of Power by 900, and the legislature by a small majority. The Independent still claims the election of Toole and the legislative ticket.

The Herald (rep.) says Carter (rep.) is elected to congress by 200 majority. The republicans have probably elected all of the state ticket below governor, the latter being in doubt and claimed by both parties. Toole (dem.) claims he is elected by 500 majority. Both parties claim a majority in the legislature, which is in doubt.

The Minneapolis Journal correspondent sends his paper the following: Carter's (rep.) election to congress is now conceded by the opposition. Both sides still claim the governorship. It may require the official count to determine the question of choice is between Power and Toole. This county gives remarkable democratic gains and claims of mismanagement are heard from many sources. The legislature still hangs in the balance. If Silver Bow county gives all three republicans out of eleven the legislature will be all right. The majority of the state ticket is republican, but big figures have been knocked into splinters. Most of the Lewis and Clark republican county ticket has been elected by a majority. The count is proceeding slowly in the large precincts, and it will be hours before any definite calculation can be made with safety.

The Elections in North and South Dakota. ST. PAUL, Oct. 2.—Late returns indicate the adoption of the prohibition proposition in South Dakota and the defeat of the clause for minority representation.

From North Dakota the returns indicate the election of fourteen republicans and two democrats to the legislature; other districts not yet heard from.

A special from Tacoma, Wash., says the complexion of the legislature must remain in doubt until the vote is fully counted. The separate articles to the constitution, embracing prohibition and woman suffrage, are unquestionably defeated by a large majority.

A special from Bismarck, N. D., says: At 11 o'clock few returns from the state at large had been received. The republican legislative ticket in this county has been elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 150. In Norton county the republican legislative ticket is elected, and in Stark, where there was a sharp fight, the republican legislative ticket is elected. In the Kidder

THE HONEST SETTLER.

HE WILL GET HIS RIGHTS FROM THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

An Important Decision Rendered by Judge Groff—Meeting of the Interstate Commission in Chicago—A Number of Cases Heard—Meeting of the National Civil Service League. In Favor of the Honest Settler. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Land Commissioner Groff has rendered a decision which will put him in favor with all honest settlers upon the public domain. He has inaugurated a policy which the people of the country have long demanded, that of giving the settlers the benefit of doubt and time whenever it is shown that he is clearly honest and not at fault. In reversing the decision of the local land officers at Benson, Minn., holding for cancellation the homestead entry of Eves Hasselquist, on the ground that he had abandoned the claim because he had not "proved up" within six months from date of entry, Commissioner Groff lays down the principle that the intention of the settler, under such conditions, and the surrounding circumstances should be taken into consideration along with the strict letter of the law. He believes that where the intent of the settler is honorable and his poverty or misfortune makes it impossible for him to "prove up" within six months the government should not permit others more fortunate, but not more honest, to deprive the original settler of his home till he has had a chance to establish his good faith with the government. The idea of the government is to give a homestead to all honest settlers, and although a limit of time is fixed within which a settler must meet certain requirements, the six months rule for homesteaders, like all rules, has exceptions. The idea of Commissioner Groff, in his decision, says: "The claimant was a single man having no property but a yoke of oxen, and had to depend upon his own labor for the means to purchase lumber for building his homestead. He was not able to complete it within six months from date of entry, but he finished it as soon as he could and was on his claim in ample time to put in a crop during the first season in which a settler is allowed to ship the product. I see no bad faith here and no cause is shown for the cancellation of the entry. The rule requiring the maker of a homestead entry to establish an actual residence upon the land within six months from the date of his entry, in all cases, has its exceptions and is not to be insisted upon where the entryman's good faith toward the government is sufficiently shown or where his acts are not inconsistent with an honest purpose to comply with the law."

The Post's Charges. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Civil Service Commissioner Lyman when asked by a representative of the associated press if he had anything to say concerning the morning Post, replied that his preference was for a thorough investigation by a competent tribunal rather than any explanation or defense in the newspapers, and that he sincerely hoped such an investigation would be had. The statement that a set of papers given to him in advance of the examination is untrue. They were papers, he said, that had been previously used and had become obsolete, such as the commission now publishes to the world in its annual reports. As the investigation made at the time by the commission developed the fact of Campbell's connection with the transaction he saw the impropriety of his taking part in it, and said so to Commissioner Overy, who connected with him, and he thereupon left it to be completed by Overy, requesting that he get at the bottom facts. Overy subsequently reported to him what he had found, and his conclusion was that Campbell should not be re-appointed to the position, and that he should, "to make one other statement now, and that is, there has never at any time been an appointment or a promotion made at the office of the commission in violation or evasion of the civil service law."

Roosevelt said: "The charges, so far as they are directly made, refer wholly to matter affecting the commission when Overy and Edgerton were members thereof; they do not touch anything done by the commission since they left office. When Governor Thompson and myself took office, they should certainly be investigated before a competent tribunal, and as they affect the management of the commission under my previous administration, a tribunal should contain democrats as well as republicans."

The Interstate Commission. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—The interstate commerce commission met here and began the hearing of a number of cases. The most important case was that of the interstate commerce railway association against the Chicago & Alton road. The complaint set forth that this road had made contract with a syndicate of cattle dealers at Kansas City for shipping most of its stock to ship yards there, which practically amounts to a rebate. The matter was argued pro and con at great length.

Chairman Walker, of the interstate commerce association, explained how rebate rates are made in shipping points in the west through Kansas City, with the privilege of a stopover for sale at that point. If the cattle are not sold there they are sent on to Chicago on the original billing. At present, he said, much of this stock is shipped in private cars on which mileage is collected and the line cars are largely unused. He said the American live stock commission company had made contracts with the Alton to use 400 of their cars, for which they are to pay \$800 a month rental. This is in the nature of a rebate, and if all the lines should do the same it would destroy the trade.

Attorney Brown, for the Alton, denied the right of the railroad association to make claims for the use of cattle in private cars, and said that it was not an artificial person. He acknowledged the contracts, but reserved the right to withhold them. He did not care to have the Alton's contract made public for the satisfaction of the public.

Chairman Walker replied with an argument to prove the legitimacy of his complaint and his association. NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE. PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—The National Civil Service Reform league met yesterday. President George William Curtis was re-elected president without opposition. He thanked the league for a renewal of its expression of confidence. Sherman S. Rodgers read a long series of resolutions, which were adopted, dealing with the treatment of civil service reform is receiving. The resolutions state that the execution of the law is seriously endangered by the appointment as heads of office men not in sympathy with the law or its purpose. The resolutions condemn the president for having abdicated his power of appointment by placing appointments at the disposal of partisan leaders, thus enabling them to debauch their constituencies and control elections. The record of the administration in regard to the railway mail service is severely condemned, and the reform is firmly demanded. The resolutions also state that the pleasure of the president in the fitness and not party service should be the sole discriminating test of appointment is disregarded.

The Claim Rejected. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Assistant Secretary Bussey has rejected the application of Martha Adams, widow of William Adams, for a pension. The evidence showed that Adams enlisted in company C, Thirty-ninth Kentucky mounted infantry, December 20, 1862, and deserted on August 10, 1864. On February 8, 1865, he re-enlisted as a substitute and served until honorably discharged. He filed a claim for a pension, alleging chronic diarrhoea and disease of the breast and died while the claim was still pending. After an exhaustive review of the evidence General Bussey rejects the claim for want of sufficient proof, and in passing says of it: "A soldier who deserts from the service—who, while a deserter, re-enlists as a substitute and within a month goes to the hospital and stays there until the war is over—who does not apply for pension until thirteen years after discharge and then endorses to establish his claim by fraud and forgery, has certainly not placed himself in a favorable aspect as a claimant."

The Department of state has received a telegram from General Franklin, United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition, saying the United States exhibits have been awarded fifty-three grand prizes, 260 gold medals, 271 silver medals, 218 bronze medals and 239 honorable mentions; and indicating that the exhibitors' records, not yet announced, would undoubtedly increase this number.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, Omaha, and elsewhere.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities such as WHEAT, CORN, OATS, POTATOES, etc., with prices per bushel or ton.