The Columbus Journal.

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COLUMBUS, NEB.

Report of Condition May 17, 1890.

RESOURCES.

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THE BUSY DAY'S DOINGS.

Telegraphic Flashes from All Quarters of the Globe.

FLOODS IN THE EAST.

RIVERS RISING AND GREAT DAMAGE THREATENED.

An Unprecedented Rainfall, Averaging Six Inches in Three Days—The Rain Has at Last Ceased and the Skys are Once More Bright—Conditions at Various Points.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The rivers here are rising steadily, and though not near the danger point yet, advices from all along the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers promise much higher water before Sunday. The rainfall averages six inches in the past three days, something unprecedented in the upper counties. Country fairs are suffering greatly, being located on lowlands as a rule, and damaged exhibits and ruined race tracks are reported from all sections, causing all of the fairs to close at a loss. Railroads are suffering much inconvenience. All of the lower streets in Canton, O., are flooded and great damage is being done by flooded cellars, while small farmers are also sufferers.

At New Castle, Pa., 100 houses are covered on the first floor with from one to six feet of water and families are obliged to move. Scores of mills and furnaces at New Castle and along the Neshannock are covered with water and have been shut down. All reports indicate great loss to mills, houses, roads and farms.

Has at Last Ceased Raining.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The rain in this section has at last ceased, and this morning the skies are bright. The rivers are high and rising at the headwaters, but no more damage is reported from points above. The water will reach twenty feet at this point. At New Philadelphia, Ohio, a landslide on the Cleveland and Marietta railroad occurred which will delay trains a long while. A cloudburst occurred last night at Irondale. The water came down in torrents, and in a few minutes the people living in the lower portion of the town were compelled to flee to higher grounds. Several narrowly escaped death.

Flood Raging at New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 13.—A disastrous flood is raging in this vicinity. The Neshannock is higher than for years, and is still rising with heavy rain falling. Several of the thoroughfares are inundated and the mills were obliged to close down. The bridge on the Pennsylvania company's side-track was swept away together with cars loaded with steel that had been run on the bridge to hold it down. The Shenango river is also rising rapidly, and will be all over the bottom land to-night.

Advices from Charleston, W. Va., say the sudden rise in the Gauley river carried away thirty-one coal barges, all loaded, of which eleven, valued at $50,000, were lost. The barges inflicted heavy damages to the government dam at Brownston.

The Susquehanna Valley Inundated.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 13.—Floods along the Chemung river the past few days have swollen the Susquehanna at this point to an unusually abnormal altitude. Should it rise two feet more during the night all communication on the west side of the river to points along the line of the Lackawanna railroad will be cut off. A large portion of the low land has already been submerged, and farmers who have not yet harvested late crops will suffer loss.

New York Also a Sufferer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Reports from the fertile Genessee valley say that the damage to crops will reach $100,000. It has rained almost incessantly for forty-eight hours, and the flats are covered with water from one to three feet deep for miles.

To a Spring Freshet Height.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The rain which has fallen in torrents almost continually for five days has swollen every stream in this section to spring freshet height, and to-day the effects are seriously felt hereabouts by the almost complete tieing up of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad and its branches, obstructing the mills and other damage to manufacturing and farm property. A big washout occurred on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad between Mansville and Pierrepont Manor in this county last night, the flood carrying away the track for about thirty feet and making a deep channel across the line. A new iron bridge which had just been completed at Centerville, a mile west of Richland, on the Rome branch, was also carried away during the night. Direct railroad and mail communication from northern New York is shut off with the south, east and west. Many acres of good farming land are under water. The Black river is raging, being within several inches of the unusually high point which it reached last spring, and with frequent showers still coming and the water still flowing into the valley from yesterday's rains, there is a probability that it will pass that high water mark and become dangerous.

A Whole Village Inundated.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Sept. 13.—Incessant rains have caused a landslide on the Cleveland & Marietta railway which will delay trains a long while. The whole village is inundated.

Damage in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The Scioto river is at a very high stage. All the low farm lands north and south of the city are immersed and the loss to crops is heavy. Much other damage is done.

In West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 13.—The Little Kanawha was twelve feet and rising last night at Grantsville. Tygart creek is out of its banks; the Big and Little Hocking rivers are rising very fast and are doing much damage.

LOOKS LIKE RUSSIAN OUTRAGE

Survivors of an American Crew Fired on from Ambush, One Being Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The schooner Lewis has arrived from the far north with 2,500 sealskins and the survivors of the crew of the C. C. White, who were lost in the fog on Aug. 7 when sixty miles from Cooper Island. She picked up three boats and eleven of the crew of the White, who lost their vessel in a fog and had been five days in boats. Raymon, one survivor, told a thrilling story of how they were fired upon by unseen enemies on Cooper Island and three shot. He said they spent the first night in an uninhabited part of Cooper Island. In the morning when rowing around the island to reach a settlement they suddenly heard reports and bullets whizzed near them. He continued: "In our boat were myself, Kerr and Jackson. When the volley was fired the fog was so dense we could hardly see the shore. Our assailants were hidden behind the cliff and we could not tell how many they numbered. Jackson received a wound in the leg. Then Kerr was shot in the breast and a second afterward I was also shot in the breast. Kerr died in two hours, but Jackson and I recovered." Raymon thought Aleuts did the firing, but others say they think the Russian garrison stationed there to keep off seal poachers committed the outrage. Six other men who were picked up by the steamer Karluck arrived here Monday.

BULLS OF BASHAM.

They Were Let Loose in the Chicago Corn Pit Saturday in a Way to Lift the Roof.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—All the bulls of Basham were let loose in the corn pit on the board of trade at the opening, and they bellowed in a way to lift the roof. May corn was the leading option, which closed at 52 5-8c last night. It opened this morning from anywhere from 54c to 55c in different parts of the pit, and one trade was reported at 56c. Inside of two minutes it was down to 53 1-4c, when it became less wild, running up to 53 1-2c. The chief cause of the furor was the reports of killing frosts in the northwest. This was intensified by the posting of a notice from Smith & Co., who have been heavy dealers in corn, that they were unable to meet their obligations. It was stated in the notice they were even on the market, being neither long nor short, and requested those having deals with them to call at the offices. The firm has been dealing heavily in wheat and corn, especially the latter. He said they recently sold calls on corn to the amount of $1,500,000, on which they were heavy losers. December, which closed at $1.05 7-8 last night, opened wildly at $1.07, but quickly receded to $1.06 1-4, steadied, firmed up and at the end of fifteen minutes trading stood at $1.06 7-8.

THE FIELD OF HONOR.

Meeting of a French and American Lady Only to Be Placed Under Arrest

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The New York World correspondent sends the following cablegram:

"Two ladies in duel. Swords as weapons. Jealousy the cause."

These sensational headlines appeared in a leading daily over a Paris dispatch this morning. The story, as told, is unique. A French lady accused an American lady of attempting to alienate the affections of her husband. Both ladies met at the Cafe Americaine and made a scene. As soon as the French woman had made her charges the American became indignant and told her she must be dreaming, as she had never spoken to the Frenchman.

Madame waxed wroth and slapped her transatlantic cousin with her gloved hand, and told her she could prove her assertion. She then referred to her meeting with her husband on the Boulevard des Italiens.

The whole story, the American lady said, was an outrageous falsehood, and she gave the French woman twenty-four hours in which to retract her words.

At the end of this period, no notice having been taken of the insult, the American lady challenged her antagonist to a duel. The latter accepted and said she would fight with swords.

Everything being arranged they, with their friends, repaired to Menden Woods on Thursday morning. All was ready, when three gendarmes stepped up and arrested the doctor and principals and took them to the sousprefecture. Some lady friend of the French madame, it is alleged, gave the information to the police in advance, and they were in hiding ready to prevent bloodshed.

The lieutenant of police was sent for, and after listening to the report of his men, said it was perhaps as rational for women to fight duels as for men, but it happened to be an offense against French laws, and it was the duty of the police to arrest all persons engaged in it. A certain discretion was permitted, however, where the offense, as in this case, had not been actually committed.

If the ladies would give him their parole d'honneur not to attempt any further breach of the peace and deliver to him their weapons, which would be confiscated, he would release them. Both the ladies then made a plea for the doctor, who had been prevailed upon to accompany them, and he, too, was released.

The names of the persons were refused by the police, who merely declared that the ladies stood high in social circles, and as they were not likely to meet again there was no necessity for publishing their identity.

At the clubs the affair was discussed and the regret expressed that the fight had been stopped, as a little blood letting was the worst that could happen and would have established a precedent.

CLEVELAND HAS A SCHEME.

He May Move to Massachussetts to Further Political Ambitions.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 13.—Democrats generally, and those derisively called by their opponents "mugwumps," in particular, have been very much exercised during the last forty-eight hours over rumors that ex-President Cleveland has decided to abandon New York as a place of residence and seek a home among his enthusiastic admirers in Massachusetts. Efforts to get something definite from Mr. Cleveland himself have proved unavailing, but those that are near him intimate that with the rank and file of the party in New York more or less dominated by Hill he would have much better prospects in 1892 if his plan of campaign was mapped out among trusted friends in Massachusetts. The democratic leaders are most hopeful of his coming, although Mr. Collins says he should think Cleveland would rather meet Hill on his own ground and win the prestige such a victory would give him. If he comes Mr. Cleveland will scarcely live in this city, but rather in some of its picturesque and convenient suburbs. Several excellent opportunities for a business partnership are open to him here.

A Mayor and Alderman Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—A sensational encounter between Charles D. Jacob, mayor of Louisville, and Alderman Joseph Leahy occurred in the private office of the Louisville City National bank. His honor pulled off his coat and vest, lowered his suspenders and sailed into the alderman, who also squared for action. Friends interfered before any serious damage was done. Mayor Jacob has just returned from a tour around the world. Shortly before he left the Louisville cyclone relief committee turned over to him $20,000 as an unused portion of the city subscription to the fund for the benefit of the sufferers. It has been alleged that the mayor used a portion of this money on his trip around the world, paying it back when he returned. Mr. Leahy, as chairman of the finance committee, called at the bank to see if the entire $20,000 was on deposit, and if it had been there all the time. The two gentlemen met in the bank office, and the encounter resulted. Mayor Jacob is a rather delicate gentleman, but he has a reputation for pugnacity. When minister to Bogota under Cleveland, he knocked out Consul King and his recall grew out of the trouble.

Trouble in Coffee Circles.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 13.—Coffee merchants met in this city to-day to protest against the grant made by the government to the organizers of the proposed coffee auctions of the privileges of shipping coffee sold at those auctions without immediate payment of export duties. This grant, which allows the first payment on account of the duty to be made at the end of two years and the other payments gradually thereafter, is called by an evening paper a usurpation and scandal. One of the grounds on which the minister of finance attempts to justify his measure is the assertion that within a few months congress will approve the constitution published by the government abolishing export duties. This paper asks him whether he thinks the future congress so servile that he can anticipate its action. It is stated that the person obtaining the grant is a relative of Deodoras.

The Financial Situation Easier.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Sept. 13.—The president from 10 to 1 o'clock was in the telegraph office in correspondence with Secretary Windom at New York, and Assistant Secretaries Batcheller and Nettleton, in regard to the financial situation. Word was received from Secretary Windom that money was easier and that the panicky feeling that has prevailed in Wall street for several days is gradually disappearing.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

THE MARKETS TIGHT ON HIGH RATES PAID FOR MONEY

An Unfavorable Crop Report Causes Higher Prices for Staples—A Net Advance During the Week of 4 Cents on Wheat Sales—Collections Reported Satisfactory.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s *Weekly Review of Trade* says: The past week has fully justified those who gave warning that the monetary ease, caused by treasury disbursements, could be but temporary. The market here has been tight with extreme rates paid in some cases. At Boston and Philadelphia the monetary pressure also affects business; at Chicago the market is somewhat firmer and the demand active; at St. Louis it is stiff at 7 to 8 per cent; at Kansas City more firm; at Omaha a trifle close, but firmly supplied; at Milwaukee very active and to some extent disturbed by a large lumber failure in the interior; at Detroit the demand is strong at 7 per cent; at Cleveland the tightness is rigidly ascribed to the volume of business; at Pittsburg the demand is fair at 6 to 7 per cent.; and only at New Orleans, of all the cities reporting, is the market easier.

The immediate fright at New York was about the supposed enormous demands for payment of duties if the new tariff should go into effect Oct. 1. The fact, as officially reported, is that less than $7,000,000 will pay full duties on all goods in warehouse on which the rates have been increased, but no one supposes that the entire quantity would be taken out and meanwhile the treasury is now offering to pay out $20,000,000 for 4 1-2 per cents and $25,000,000 more in prepayment of interest on the 4 1-2 per cents. If there were no speculative tendency interfering with free government or crops, commercial bills would soon draw money from abroad, but an unfavorable crop report causes higher prices for staples, and prior to that the exports had been very light, prices being too high for foreign markets.

Breadstuffs had not been strong until Thursday, the latest information as to yield being generally more favorable. But the government report as to the condition Sept. 1 enabled speculators to produce a "bear panic" and the net advance for the week has been 4 cents in wheat on sales of 20,000 bushels, 5 cents in corn on sales of 16,000 bushels and 4 cents in oats. Lard and hogs were also stronger and the report that cotton was in condition a shade lower than last year caused a rise of a sixteenth, with sales of 596,000 bales for the week. Other products have not changed much in price, though oil is 2 3-4 cents lower.

The reports from other cities indicate no slackening of activity on account of monetary difficulty at any point west or south of Philadelphia. The reports as to collections are almost uniformly satisfactory. The crops are moving fast, prices encouraging farmers, but do not forward to consumers as rapidly. Distribution of merchandise in nearly all lines continue much in excess of last year at every point reporting and at Philadelphia and Boston the leather and boot and shoe trades are exceptionally good; at Boston the pool is much more active and at Chicago there is a steady increase over last year in the movement of dry goods, clothing and meats. St. Louis reports strong trade in nearly all lines and from other points the accounts are of similar tenor. The great industries are doing well. The weekly output of iron rises again to 171,776 tons against 164,798 Aug. 1, and 134,968 a year ago. The market for pig iron is weaker, though no recorded change in prices is seen. The bar, plate, structural, sheet and wrought pipe mills are all crowded with work at full and occasionally advancing prices. Greater activity in the woolen manufacture is shown by the rapid rise in sales and the speedy passage of the tariff bill is anticipated as a basis for larger operations. The activity in dry goods is everywhere increased, while the demand is large and general. The coal trade has done nothing to speak of and the demand here is below expectations. The minor metals are stronger, though for copper the present demand is light. In short, there is every reason for a large and prosperous business, if the pressure in money markets is met and that pressure tends to cure itself quickly by repressing speculation.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 185, as compared with 204 last week and 189 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 193.

Iowa Weather Crop Service.

DES MOINES, Sept. 13.—This week's bulletin of the weather crop service gives estimates of corn by counties. The average of these reports would indicate a yield for the entire state to be thirty-four bushels per acre. The bulk of the crop in the state is fully mature; about 80 per cent. in the northern half is beyond damage by frost. This morning's frost was general and is quite damaging to late potatoes and tender garden vegetables and belated corn.

Crops in France.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Returns received from the wheat growing sections of France show the crop this year to be 1,881,093 hectolliters less than last.

CROPS AND MARKETS.

Minneapolis Mills Converting the Season's Grain Into Flour—An Interview With Secretary Rusk—To-Day's Market Reports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—The *Northwestern Miller* says:

"The mills ground more lightly last week, this being traceable to the duller aspect of the flour market. The output for the week was 160,925 barrels—averaging 26,821 barrels daily—against 172,560 barrels the week before, and 133,580 for the corresponding time in 1889, and 144,000 in 1888. There were eighteen mills in operation at noon yesterday, and they were grinding at the rate of about 27,500 barrels per twenty-four hours. The water power has unexpectedly improved, so that all except two mills have stopped their engines and are running wholly by water. The mills are now about all grinding new wheat to greater or less extent, the percentage used running all the way from 10 to 90. Country mills appear to be using it even more freely.

"The declining tendency of wheat has made the flour market very dull, and quotations have been reduced 5 to 15 cents per barrel. The sales of the last seven days have been exceptionally light, and the majority of the firms here have about caught up on orders, this being especially true as to patents. With wheat somewhat stronger to-day, there seemed to be a trifle more inquiry for flour. The export trade is still very light. Some of the mills are able to make more or less sales of fancy bakers in wood for seaboard points at very good figures. One small sale of this kind was made to-day at $4.90 per barrel in Detroit, equal to $5.17 in New York. The export shipments for the week were 31,790 barrels, against 28,100 barrels the preceding week. Much of this was sold some time ago. London quotations for 280 pounds c. i. f. are: Patents, 34s to 34s 3d. nominal; bakers', 25s to 26s 9d; low grades, 13s 9d to 16s.

"Wheat received here for the week ending Sept. 9 was 964,400 bushels against 654,190 bushels in 1889. Shipments were: Wheat, 349,020 bushels; flour, 149,569 barrels; millstuff, 4,356 tons."

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The weekly statement of associated banks show: Reserve decrease, $1,905,800. Banks hold $3,306,925 less than the requirement.

THE Gironde, France, council general has sent a resolution to the government demanding the early repeal of the law prohibiting the importation of American salted pork.

NEBRASKA NOTATIONS.

Births and Deaths During the Reunion at Grand Island—Bits of News From All Quarters of the State.

During the progress of the reunion at Grand Island three children were killed and three were born at the headquarters of the veterans. Of the children who were killed one was struck by a ball thrown by some awkward patron of a "Helen's Babies" outfit; another was trampled so that life went out; and the third, having been left for a few moments alone in a wagon, in some way fell from the vehicle, its head becoming caught between the spokes of a wheel and its neck was broken.

The News in Brief.

A TERRIFIC wind and rain storm struck the vicinity of Bancroft Saturday night about 9 o'clock. Geo. H. Ransom's new barn, which was nearly completed, was blown down and almost totally destroyed. The smoke stack on the flouring mill was blown down and smashed part of the roof in. Several small buildings about town were blown to pieces. There was a brilliant display of electricity, but the rain was light.

SAUNDERS county farms are changing hands. A farm in Saunders county with ordinary improvements will sell to-day at from $35 to $45 per acre, while cultivated land without improvements is worth from $25 to $35.

A LAD living near Genoa inhaled a sandbur while chasing cattle, and the efforts of the local physicians to remove the troublesome thing proved unavailing. The boy was sent to Columbus, where the doctors succeeded in extricating the bur, affording relief after thirty hours of agony.

THE furniture for the new court house at Fremont has arrived and the building will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

A BRIDGE over the Logan river, near Bancroft, gave way while a herd of cattle was crossing, killing a number of the animals.

THE mill dam at Lyons was badly damaged by a break in the flume the other night and it will take a month to repair it.

MARTIN WAGNER, a prominent Otoe county farmer, fell from his buggy near Elmwood and broke both bones of his right arm.

THE Kearney school board has purchased a private library of 1,500 volumes, which will form the nucleus of a free public library to be shortly thrown open to the public.

THE commissioners of Thayer county have offered a reward of $250 for the capture of L. J. Shattuck, the Davenport rapist, who escaped from a constable immediately after his arrest.

IT is reported that wheat raised by irrigation in Scott's Bluff county will yield from twenty to thirty bushels per acre and oats from forty to fifty bushels. The oats weigh forty pounds to the bushel.

MRS. RASMUSSEN, living two and a half miles northwest of Vernon, fell from a load of hay and sustained slight injuries about the head and face.

THE timber for the new bridge across the Loup, which will connect Nantasket and Ravenna by direct road, has arrived and been delivered upon the site of the new structure.

A SCAMP tried to burn out William McCormick, a farmer near Brewster, by starting a prairie fire. A reward of $25 has been offered for the apprehension of the guilty party.

A MONSTER century plant, thirteen feet high, is on exhibition at the state fair. It is the property of Mr. Hasser, of Plattsmouth, and has been in his possession for twenty-three years.

MISS SARAH BAKER, a school teacher of Elwood, was thrown from a cart by a runaway horse and her left arm and leg were broken. Her face was also badly crushed by striking against a post, but she will recover.

A HORSE on which Philip Forrester was riding became frightened by the cars near Bertrand and dashed up the railroad track. The locomotive outran the animal and a tail-end collision resulted, in which the horse was killed and Forrester received a broken leg.

YOUNG CLAIBORNE, a Plattsmouth fat boy, bought a revolver to fight Indians, but as he was sitting down in a hotel the old thing went off in his pocket and made a hole in his pants and also one in the ceiling of the room. Hereafter Claiborne will use a club in his warfare on the red man.

WORK on the Culbertson canal is progressing rapidly. The canal, when completed, will be more than forty miles in length, having an average width of thirty feet, and will furnish sufficient water to irrigate all the lands in the vicinity of Culbertson, besides furnishing the most wonderful water power in the state.

THE farmers in that portion of Nebraska around and about Grand Island find themselves in clover. Notwithstanding the drouth of the last summer, beets show a luxuriant growth and are unusually rich in sweetness. The sugar mills at Grand Island afford the producers a home market and high price for their beets.

MRS. JOHN RIPLEY, living southwest of Adams, was standing at the table ironing clothes one evening when a snake crawled through an opening in the kitchen floor and deliberately "walked" across both of her feet. She screamed, of course, as any other person would have done. Mr. Ripley brought the dogs into the house and they soon located and killed the snake, which was a rattler having four rattlers.

THE Ministers' association of Beatrice has indorsed the prohibitory amendment and has resolved that the various churches of the city be invited to convene in a week of union services to pray for the success of prohibition. It was also resolved not to discontinue Sunday evening services on account of the prohibition tent meetings, although fully in sympathy with the work carried on at that time by the prohibitionists.

THE excavation for a new church at Elk Creek has been made.

JERRY SULLIVAN, a young farmer living about two miles from Denton, was found dead by the roadside Sunday morning with his neck broken. The manner of his death is a mystery, but it is supposed his horses ran away and threw him from the wagon.

JAMES MILTON, an old resident of Pawnee county, died Saturday of injuries received by being kicked by a horse ten days ago.

J. W. PRICE, of Bruning, has 100,000 bushels of corn in crib which he bought last fall and winter for 12 and 13 cents.

SUPERIOR is to have an electric fire alarm system.

HOG cholera is doing damaging work among herds of swine in the northern portion of Otoe county.

A SECTION man named James Brady was seriously injured by the derailing of a hand car near Nebraska City.

A FEMALE horsethief skipped out with a rig belonging to a Grand Island liveryman.

HOG cholera has broken out in several localities of Harlan county and fears are entertained that the disease may become epidemic.

A BUCKET of dirt was dropped on C. H. Brock, a well digger at Table Rock, striking his shoulder and crushing the bones. He will recover.

DINED ON KINGSHEAD.

STORY OF A WEST AFRICAN HOODOO MAHDI.

He Sits Down to His First Royal Dinner With the Head of a Monarch Before Him—Pork Packing Statistics Show a Falling Off Over the Preceding Week—Crop Reports, Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Much indignation is expressed in France over the fact that Samudoo, the so-called West African Mahdi, who recently made a treaty of friendship with the English, followed up the treaty by purchasing from the British a large quantity of guns and cartridges, and thereupon proceeded to attack the French. Notwithstanding his guns, he got the worst of the fight, his favorite commander, Savos Pasha, being killed in a hand to hand encounter with a French lieutenant of Senegales troops. Samudoo is now engaged in raising the people of western Soudan for attack on the French. He is said to be as peculiar an individual as the original Mahdi who caused so much trouble to the British in Egypt. Born in the kingdom of Bornu, his mother was the Nubian slave of an Arab trader. His father took good care of him, and as he grew up he became imbued with the idea that it was his mission to restore supremacy of the prophet in Western Africa. The King of Bornu, noticing that the young man was ambitious, ordered him to be decapitated, as a lesson to other ambitious youths. Samudoo was warned by a friend, said to have been one of the sultanas, and fled to Senegal. There he curbed his fanaticism under Christian protection until disturbances in Bornu tempted him to return. The dissatisfied element accepted him as a leader and he made himself master of the country, displaying no little military ability. The king of Bornu was one of his prisoners and Samudoo sat down to his first dinner in the royal palace with the monarch's head on a plate before him. He is now the master of a considerable share of West Africa, and the British have been glad to purchase his friendship.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Government Report for September—Corn and Wheat Both Show Less Favorable Results.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The national crop report for September shows that the injury to the corn crop reported last month was intensified by the continuance of the drouth in August until rains came to its relief, but were too late for full recovery. The average is 70.1, against 73.3 last month. It is the lowest average since 1881. The decline occurred in New York, Ohio and Illinois and in the northwestern states, and in some others of less importance. The crop is late in the eastern states, requiring maturing weather throughout September. The Ohio valley and Missouri valley report protracted drouth and poor condition. While the rains of the last two weeks of August have been beneficial nearly everywhere they have not always restored the losses of the first half of the month. The best condition is in Kansas, though some of the western counties make good returns. The Dakotas and Nebraska are a little higher.

Returns of the condition of winter wheat at the time of harvesting are less favorable than those of the 1st of July. So far as thrashing has progressed results are generally disappointing. The July average was 76.2, and the present average is 73.5. The general average of spring wheat is also reduced from 83.2 to 79.8. The average for wheat of both kinds is 78.5. In 1886 the September average for wheat was 77, and was 73 in 1881. The yield of spring wheat is unusually variable in the Dakotas, ranging from high yields to 5 bushels and less per acre. The progress of thrashing will develop the extent of these differences.

Rye yields less than was expected. The condition as reported is reduced to 85.4.

The September condition of oats is the lowest ever reported, having fallen from 70.1 in August to 64.4. The rate of yield will be the smallest in twenty years.

The condition of barley is not very seriously lower—from 82.8 to 78.6.

Buckwheat is fully maintained, its August condition average being 90.5 against 90.1.

Figures for potatoes have fallen since Aug. 1 from 77.4 to 65.7, the lowest average yield ever reported, that of 1887 being 67.3.

The reported percentage for fattening swine is 97 per cent., and their condition 93.9.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Attorney-General Langley, of Halifax, Gives Inside History.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 11.—Attorney-General Langley has arrived at his home. He describes his important trip to the United States. In an interview he says:

"I had no more thought of visiting Washington than of going to Australia, but while I was in New York Mr. Wiman suggested the importance of making some special effort to induce the American congress to include Canada in the scheme of reciprocity. Mr. Blaine has already declared in favor of reciprocity with the states of South America, and his idea has been embodied in proposed amendments to the McKinley bill in the senate.

"Recognizing the importance of the matter, I consented to accompany Mr. Wiman to Washington, although I confess I had no very great confidence that anything could be accomplished in this late stage of the session. I found leading men in the senate and house, of both political parties, most friendly and predisposed rather than otherwise to extend the principle of reciprocity to Canada. There are some senators from the New England states who seem to be opposed to it in deference to the prejudice of some portion of their constituents.

"Among prominent men with whom I had the pleasure of discussing this question was Senator Sherman, of Ohio. To my delight at the next sitting of the senate I heard Senator Sherman propose the resolution which has now become so well known throughout Canada, and which, if adopted, will certainly revolutionize the policy of this country. Prominent men on both sides of the house assured me that it was extremely likely that Senator Sherman's resolution would be adopted by the senate, though meeting with considerable opposition. If it gets through the senate it will be adopted by the house, and in that case it becomes incorporated as part of the McKinley bill and will always be available as a standing offer to Canada."

A HUGE ESTATE.

Heirs of Thomas Bean Come in for $18,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Newspaper readers will recall the publication three years ago of the statement that Thomas Bean died in Texas leaving an estate worth $16,000,000. The heirs have been found in Washington and Virginia and half of an estate of 800,000 acres of the finest cotton lands in the counties of Grayson, Fannin and vicinity, in eastern Texas, will be divided among twenty-one prominent Washingtonians. The other half will go to the Virginia branch of the family.

Sparks.

THE National Swedish Mission union, in session at Galesburg, Ill., has postponed action for two years on a resolution looking to closer relations with Congregationalists. The next annual meeting will be held at Phelps Center, Neb.

JUDGE HOLMES, of the supreme court of Massachusetts, has decided that a state court cannot enjoin a national bank. The decision was the outcome of a case connected with the Potter-Lovell failure.

GEN. BARRUNDIA'S FATE.

Murdered in a Most Cowardly Manner and a Bullet Fired Into His Head After He Was Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Pacific mail steamship Colon, which reached here to-day, brought some of the passengers who were on board the steamship Acapulco at the time of the killing of Gen. Barrundia. One eyewitness of the tragedy told the story to the Associated Press. It appears that Gen. Barrundia came on board at Acapulco, N. M., understood to be on his way to San Salvador. He was attended by two soldiers as a body guard. When the ship arrived at Chanperico, the Guatemalan authorities there demanded that Barrundia be surrendered. Capt. Pitts peremptorily refused to do so. They withheld the clearance papers for twenty-four hours, but finally allowed him to proceed. When the vessel arrived at San Jose two boatloads of soldiers were sent off from the shore to see that no one without proper credentials should leave the vessel. Within pistol shot of her were two United States gunboats. Capt. Pitts had telegraphed their commanding officer from Chanperico requesting assistance, but the dispatch had not been delivered. He now made a personal appeal for help. The response was that they could do nothing without an order from the port captain. The next day the ship was again invaded by the commandantee with a special force of men and another boat load of soldiers. The Guatemalan commandantee produced an "order for arrest" signed by American Minister Mizner, and made a formal demand for the delivery of Barrundia. Then he directed all the cabin passengers to be ordered below. When this order was executed the entire force proceeded to Barrundia's room, Capt. Pitts with them. When the room was reached Capt. Pitts, after deprecating the necessity of surrendering his passenger, read the order of his arrest. Barrundia had quietly met them at the door, but at once divining all was over reached into the room for revolvers, and, making the remark, "Very good," fired. The ball just missed Capt. Pitts, who, together with the Guatemalan commander, ran to his room and locked the door and hid under the bed, leaving the man-hunting to special officers. Barrundia was a short-sighted man, and being very nervous was unable to do any damage, though he chased the men out of the saloon, firing wildly. At last they dropped him, riddled with shot, on the hurricane deck. The brave commandantee hereupon came from his hiding place, walked up to the dead man and fired a bullet into his skull. The dead body was rolled up in a piece of canvas and conveyed on shore in one of the boats. The other boat, conveying the gallant perpetrators of the deed, with their revolvers openly displayed, made a detour around by the United States warships. As they left the Acapulco some smilingly waved their hands and one placed his thumb to his nose and extended his fingers in a well known manner. Still the incident was not over, said the gentleman who told the foregoing. The Guatemalans had to wipe their feet a little more on the suffering ship, and she was not allowed to proceed until the baggage belonging to Barrundia was searched, presumably for evidence in criminating others. This was permitted by the American gunboats, not 100 yards away. Indeed, at the time of the tragedy an officer from one of them was on board the Acapulco. The Americans on board were full of indignation and shame at the whole affair. Capt. Pitts, it was generally held, was partly accusable for his action, seeing he had applied in vain to the war ships for assistance and was confronted with an order from the American minister. The passengers condemn the action of the men-of-war, for, they maintain, in any event they might have taken charge of Barrundia until some definite expression of the will of the United States had come from Washington. They also condemn the action of Minister Mizner, who, they thought, had no right to sign a man's death warrant (for they submit that at the time he did it he knew that it amounted to that), no matter what the character of the victim was.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Missouri Stockmen Fear that it is a "Foot and Mouth" Epidemic.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—A new disease, the name of which is unknown to veterinary surgeons at present, has broken out among the cattle in some portions of this state. The disease was first noticed over a month ago in the interior of the state. In a short time letters began pouring in to Dr. Paquin, the state veterinarian, informing him of the presence of the disease in several parts of the state, the owners declaring the disease to be entirely new to them, and requesting a diagnosis. The letters became so numerous that Dr. Paquin did make an investigation, and found the cattle reported sick to be suffering from the one disease, an affection of the mouth and foot. Finding he could not attend to all the cases reported to his office, Dr. Paquin compiled a circular letter, which he had printed and sent around to every newspaper in the state, requesting the editors to publish it in full. He begins the circular by asking the stockmen not to be in the least alarmed, for even if it is the "foot and mouth" disease of Europe it is the mildest epidemic among stock known. The death rate rarely rises to 10 per cent., the only serious damage that it does cause is in reducing the flesh and stopping the milk.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Sioux City Live Stock.

SIOUX CITY, Sept. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 880; official yesterday, 1,229; shipments, 2 cars. Market steady; selling at $4.30@4.35; stockers steady at $2.50@2.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 265; official yesterday, 100; shipments, 25 head. Market dull. Quotations: Fat steers, prime, $3.75@3.90; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeders, choice 900 to 1,000 pounds, $2.50@2.75; feeders, fair to good, $2.00@2.50; stockers, prime, $2.50@2.65; fair to good, $2.00@2.45; common, $2.00@2.15; yearlings, prime, $2.50@2.75; fair to good, $2.15@2.35; fat cows, prime, $2.25@2.40; fair to good, $1.90@2.15; common, $1.50@1.70; canners, 75c@$1.45; bulls, choice, $1.75@1.85; common, $1.25@1.65; calves, $2.25@2.90; calves veal, $2.75@3.75.

South Omaha Live Stock.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; official yesterday, 3,150; shipments, 10 cars. Market opened 5@10c higher, selling at $4.20@4.40.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; official yesterday, 1,900; shipments, none. Market opened steady to strong; quality fair.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The *Evening Journal* reports cattle receipts 5,000; half the Texans are rangers. Market slow, unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,500. Market active, 10@15c higher; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $4.60@4.80; packing and mixed $4.70@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market light; prices steady and strong.

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Closing prices: Wheat—Easy; cash, $1.01¼; December, $1.04⅝@1.04½; May, $1.08⅜@1.08½.

Corn—Steady; cash, 49⅝c; October, 50c; May, 53⅛c.

Oats—Steady; cash, 37⅛c; October, 38; May, 41⅛c.

Rye—Steady; No. 2, 61c.

Barley—Steady; No. 2, 77½c.

Flax—No. 1, $1.44.

Timothy—Prime, $1.25@1.26.

Clover—Nominal at $4.30.

Whisky—$1.13.

Provisions—Mess pork, dull; cash, $10.00; October, $10.05; January, $12.10. Lard dull; cash, $6.27½; October, $6.30; January, $6.70. Short ribs dull; cash, $5.37½; October, $5.52½; January, $5.85@5.87½. Butter steady. Eggs firm.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Wheat quiet; December, $1.08⅝@1.10; May, $1.12⅝@1.13.

Corn—Firm and quiet; No. 2, 57½@58c; mixed, 59@58½c.

Oats—Firm and quiet; western, 41@52c.

Provisions—Pork firm; market dull; mess, $11.25@12.25; extra prime, $10.50@11.00. Lard, dull; choice firm western, [illegible]

St. Louis Produce.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Wheat—Firm at $1.00¼; December, $1.04½; May, $1.09⅛.

Corn—Higher; cash, 47c; December, 46⅝c; May, 50c.

Oats—Firm; cash, 36½c; May, 41.

Provisions—Pork quiet at $10.50. Lard $6.00 @6.18.

Whisky—Steady at $1.13.

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