

## LINCOLN.

## Incidents of the Day at the Capital of the State.

## Progress of Work on the Several Public Institutions.

## Census Fragments--State Fair Topics and Preparations--Personal Mention and General Notes.

## THE DAY AT LINCOLN.

Reported by The Bee's Bureau.

LINCOLN, Neb., 15.—Matters in the census department are progressing rapidly. Superintendent Lane yesterday morning found that he had paid out so far \$32,000. This includes payment on blanks and stationary, the payment of all but about twenty of the enumerators, expressage and some of the office expenses, leaving him about \$1,500 with which to meet his copying and other office expenses. The superintendent thinks he will have plenty to entirely complete the work by being somewhat economical. The population of Nebraska City is shown by the enumeration to be 5,597.

The state militia will be ordered into camp four days this year, which will probably be soon after the state fair, and it is thought the camping ground will be in the vicinity of Lincoln.

An error has been circulated in regard to the enumeration in Fillmore county, which was given out as 10,442, while it is 13,450, giving it an increase over the census of 1880 of 3,010.

The demand for notary public commissions is again assuming large proportions. The proof on the journals of the last legislature will all be in by Friday of this week, and it is thought the journals will be completed and ready for distribution by the first of August.

The tower on which will rest the dome of the new capitol is now up to the third story and the work is still progressing. The citizens in the vicinity of Crete were considerably exercised a few days since over the elopement of a Miss Emma Lowe, daughter of a prominent farmer, with a carpenter named Cole. The matter has been kept very quiet so far.

J. C. Biddle, one of the first settlers of Saline county, has gone away within the past few days and is kept under a guard continually. It is feared he will have to be brought to the asylum.

Gen. John A. Logan has been invited and is expected to deliver the oration on next Fourth of July on the assembly grounds at Crete, and an effort will be made to make it a gala day for all the old soldiers in this state.

The balance of the unappraised school lands in Antelope county, consisting of twenty-four sections have been ordered appraised.

New difficulties are arising under the new school law, and one of the questions, which seems likely to give a large amount of trouble and which the officers seem to be in doubt about, is whether a party who has leased school lands prior to the new law can prove up or purchase under the law which his lease was taken or whether he must prove up under the new law.

There will soon be another mandamus served on the auditor, as he has refused to pay the county treasurer the fees on school and university lands under the law of 1873. As the new law of 1879 makes no provision for the payment of any commission on these lands, it is quite likely the supreme court will uphold him in his refusal, as it did in regard to the university funds. It will be a saving to the state of about \$3,000.

The state auditor, H. A. Babcock, will visit Omaha to-day.

C. B. Allen, insurance clerk in the auditor's office, goes to Omaha to-morrow, on business.

George W. Barnhart, of Lodge Pole, one of the Nebraska live stock commissioners, is in the city.

J. B. Dismore, of Sutton, is in the city, looking after the interests of the state fair.

A draft for \$2,000 was to-day mailed to Mrs. Lydia C. Crapney, at Kankakee, Ill., payable to her on the death of her husband, L. E. Crapney, who was a member of Washington lodge No. 903, Knights of Honor.

The architects who have submitted plans and specifications for the reform school building at Kearney, and the building for the feeble minded at Beatrice are Ellis, of Marshalltown, Iowa, and Detroit, of Omaha.

The prominent arrivals to-day included: J. B. Long, Bettles; J. R. Poole, Pawnee City; J. T. Seldorick, D. B. Keller, David City; George W. Beach, William M. Greenbaum, A. C. Troup and wife, Omaha; J. T. Neal, Chicago; W. J. Holden, Joliet; John R. Harty, Tullahoma, Tenn.; A. Q. Cannon, York; Frank Ornduff, Utica; M. Burns, York; A. B. Ball, Tecumseh; Judge Reese and family, Wahoo; Ed J. Miller, J. P. Renshaw, Sterling; Ed J. Molitor, Seward; J. W. Stanfer, Firth; J. M. Campbell, Omaha.

Another ugly fracas took place at the disreputable house known as the Mollie House. A party named Thomas Quinn had been there and as soon as he stepped out doors he was followed by the solid man of the place, Shaw, knocked down, and about eleven dollars in money taken from him. Shaw then picked him up and delivered him to Neary, a special policeman, who delivered him to Camahan, who lodged him in the calaboose. While putting him in the lock-up Police-man Camahan discovered Quinn's head was badly cut. It was dressed by Dr. Little. A warrant was then sworn out against Shaw for felonious assault, but upon coming to trial the plea was changed to aggravated assault, and Justice Cochran fined Shaw \$40, while the inmate of the house was also arrested and fined in the sum of \$54.

H. M. Warring, stenographer and secretary to the railroad commission, started last evening for a trip to New York and Boston. He has a leave of absence for ten days.

John Jones, who is prosecuting witness in the horse-stealing case in Seward county, was arrested here while skipping out and turned over to the sheriff of that county for safe keeping.

John Harvey, of the Burlington Farm, has recently arrived from England with a herd of imported cattle and has made arrangements to bring the herd up to the state fair.

Arrangements are being made with Finley Anderson, of Illinois, and J. J. Hill, of Minnesota, who are among the most prominent importers and breeders of fine cattle in this country, to be liber-

ally represented with their stock at the state fair.

Over two thousand dollars worth of lots in West Lincoln were sold at private sale yesterday.

Gen. Alexander will visit the metropolis to-day.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. Gen. Beck went east Tuesday.

E. J. Morrill, of Wahoo, is at the Paxton.

E. Sparks, of Valentine, is a Paxton guest.

M. B. Nellis, of Pittsburg, is a Millard guest.

F. E. White, Plattsmouth, is at the Paxton.

A. Jones, of Lincoln, is stopping at the Paxton.

F. E. White, of Plattsmouth, is at the Paxton.

E. A. Jones, of Lincoln, was at the Paxton yesterday.

Frank B. Briggs, South Loup; D. J. Strain, Virginia, Ill., are at the Millard.

Frank McKee, agent of Haverley's minstrels, is in the city arranging dates for his show.

J. J. Monell, Jr., and his mother left yesterday for Manitou, Col., to pass the summer.

Charles T. Neal and Frank P. Neal, of Edgar, are among yesterday's arrivals at the Paxton.

H. D. Estabrook, esq., is still confined to his home by illness, and his case is but little improved.

Philip Andres and Paul Wahlgren have returned from attending the national turnfest at Newark, N. J.

Frank Standor, Louisville, Neb.; C. D. Clapp, Elmwood; E. E. Gillette, Alexandria; B. C. Patrick, Dunlap, are at the Arcade.

The Misses Jennie and Mollie King, of Jacksonville, Ill., who have been visiting their brother Will and family, leave for their home to-day.

Mr. Ira Higby has accepted a position as chief clerk at the Windsor house in Lincoln the new name of the Graham house, which has just passed into new hands.

Mrs. Harry Gilmore and children leave this afternoon for Boston to visit relatives. Mr. Gilmore accompanies them as far as Chicago. He will be a bachelor for two months.

Misses Fannie and Chic Henderson having resigned their positions as teachers in the deaf and dumb institute have accepted positions in the Illinois institution located at Jacksonville.

Mrs. J. K. Kerehaval, the brilliant and popular society editor of the St. Joe Gazette, accompanied by Miss Fannie Phillips, a lady prominent in musical circles of St. Joe, are visiting Omaha as the guests of Mrs. J. U. Rose, on Chicago street.

Hon. N. Miller, democratic member of the state legislature from Butler county, is in the city. Mr. Miller came to a reporter for the Bee last evening, that his session of the state is having a nice growth this season. Green never indicated finer prospects for an immense yield, and farmers are feeling good. The political situation is quiet now but I imagine that the forthcoming campaign will be a red hot one.

M. J. Wilson, Ord; J. R. Jackson, Lincoln; L. Gibson, Atlantic; H. B. Graves, Geneva, N. Y.; L. H. Smith, Kearney; O. C. Fritz, Gordon; J. A. Emery, Adrian; O. D. Woodward, Leavenworth; E. M. Matthews, Nunda; M. G. Baker, Bellair; J. L. Ritter, North Bend, W. Cornat and wife, Griswold; J. C. Whedden, De Pere, Wis.; John Senell, Blue Hill; J. Wagoner, New Florence; John Runberg, Laramie, are at the Canfield.

At the Metropolitan: J. C. Irwin, Fullerton; A. H. Williams, Superior, Neb.; A. K. Marsh, Sutton, Neb.; A. Renard, Oakland, Neb.; P. Preston, Oakland, Neb.; Albert Carroll, Oakland, Neb.; William McCormick, Blair, Neb.; D. W. Summers, Nebraska City, Neb.; Frank V. Miller, Grand Island, Neb.; C. W. Chase, Lincoln, Neb.; Fred Rose, Nebraska City, Neb.; John K. Gilman, Nebraska City, Neb.; C. J. Porterfield, Pueblo, Col.; J. J. Atkins, London, Mo.; Miss Atkins, London, Mo.; E. A. Bore, Missouri Valley, Ia.; L. D. Danley, Ia.; J. R. Tiner, Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Ackerman, Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas A. Britt, New York City; F. Nelson, Des Moines, Ia.; L. H. Coley, Pittfield, Mass.; W. H. Remington, Des Moines, Ia.

## SUN STROKE.

A Stranger, Within the City, Reels, Staggered, Goes Blind, and Falls to the Ground.

Yesterday afternoon the sun was so intensely oppressive that people could hardly stay out doors in it without feeling more or less the dangerous effects of accumulating to its pressure, and one case of severe sun stroke is reported. Nelson Peterson, a stranger from Missouri, in the city looking for work, was standing on Farnam street opposite the court house, watching the masons who are building the area wall and stone steps in front, when suddenly he was noticed to reel, stagger and fall over on the ground. The workmen thought he was drunk, but Dr. Tilden happened along just then and pronounced the case one of dangerous sunstroke. The doctor and the workmen made up a purse of five or six dollars, and had him sent to the central hospital.

A Receiver Appointed. Herman Lowy filed a suit in equity, Monday evening, in the United States district court against Cole, to recover the Smith stock of goods. Mr. Lowy states in his petition that on the 7th of July he sold the goods to Cole for \$60,000, but had received no part of the purchase money as yet, therefore asked that a receiver be appointed and that the goods be turned over to the custody of the United States marshal. Yesterday Judge Dundy appointed Samuel Woolworth, of Sioux City, receiver.

Showing Their Sympathy. Gen. Howard tells of a little Mormon recent trip west which has its peculiar features. At Ogden, two male converts of the Mormon faith, who had been convicted of bigamy, were being taken to the penitentiary. A large crowd of their religious friends, men and women, followed them to the depot, weeping, wailing and taking on at great rate. Nearly all took a parting embrace and kissed the prisoners good-bye as they left.

Go. Roeder is the proud and happy father of a new daughter, in consequence of which all his friends smoke.

## INDIAN INVESTIGATIONS.

## The Holman Congressional Committee Ready for Business.

Some of the Objects in View to be Looked After--How the Appropriation is Expended--Educational Matters, Etc., Etc.

The Holman, or rather the special congressional committee, appointed to investigate into the great Indian problem, and see what can be done to solve it for the best good of every human concerned, will start out to-day from here on its journey, to the various Indian agencies, reservations and schools, scattered around over the western country. The members of the committee are Hon. William S. Holman, member of congress from Indiana, chairman; Hon. J. G. Cannon, member of congress, from Illinois. Hon. Thomas Ryan, member of congress, from Kansas; Representative Peal, of Arkansas, and Representative Hatch, of Missouri. Only three of them however, Messrs. Holman, Cannon and Ryan go out on the investigation. Peal and Hatch are detained at home, the latter by sickness in his family, and the former by business that compels his attention.

Messrs. Holman and Cannon arrived here yesterday, and Mr. Ryan will be in at 6 o'clock this morning. They will start on the noon train, going from here first to the Rosebud and Pine Bluff agencies. The committee is accompanied by Maj. J. P. Needham, sergeant-at-arms for the house of representatives, and J. C. Coerte, clerk to the house committee on appropriations.

Mr. Cannon's wife and his charming daughter, Miss Helen Cannon, came this far with him, and after remaining here a few days will go to visit relatives at Kansas City.

Desiring to learn something as to the business and principal objects of the committee, a reporter for the Bee had his card elevated to Mr. Holman's room at the Paxton hotel, last evening, and was granted a very pleasant interview.

Mr. Holman said, in reply to an interrogation from the reporter, that first of all it will be the business of the committee to inquire into the manner in which the public money appropriated for the use and benefit of the Indians is being expended; whether beneficially, economically, judiciously, and for the best interests of the Indians, or whether recklessly, extravagantly, or more for the benefit of agents. The manner and mode employed to educate the Indian children is also one of the most important questions that the committee has been entrusted with. It is believed by a great many men who have given the subject much attention and study that the present mode employed to educate the Indian children is not conducive of the best results. They are sent away to colleges where the children of numerous tribes have been collected, and of course learn rapidly; seem to readily accept the requirements of civilization and give promise of becoming good citizens, but just as soon as they leave school and return to their people, they at once adopt the aboriginal customs and customs, and return to the barbaric ways of their ancestors. As a remedy for this it is proposed that a system of common schools among all the tribes would have such an influence on the older Indians that their interests would be aroused to such an extent all inducements for indigence and barbarism among the young Indians would be removed. In a round, the committee will visit all the Indian schools in the country and investigate thoroughly into the way they are conducted. As matters are now when the Indian children return to their homes from these schools, unless they sink back into the barbaric and superstitious ways of their people, they are to a certain extent estranged from the committee time will be devoted to ascertaining how money can be expended in adopting a plan which will produce the best results for civilizing and educating the Indian boys and girls.

It is also proposed to investigate the feasibility and the advantages of a policy, long contemplated, of actually getting all the Indians in the country, except those who hold lands in severalty, located within the borders of the Indian territory, where they can be more easily cared for and protected. It has become so now that these people are almost entirely dependent upon the government, and the chances for hunting and support are played out. But to give them the support they require, it becomes necessary for the government to see that they are concentrated as much as possible and if they can be induced to settle in the Indian territory that will be made a state expressly for their own use. Then the reservations have been heretofore there over the country can be secured by the government, opened for settlement, and the proceeds derived therefrom devoted to teaching the Indians agricultural pursuits and educating their children. In connection with this proposition to concentrate the Indians in the Indian territory, congress also has another motive in view, and that is to stop the desire and determination of white men going in there and occupying the lands.

While it is impossible now for white people to invade the territory with a view to making homes, still it is open to civilized Indians, and no one can interfere with them going in and occupying the lands.

Mr. Holman expressed himself as being surprised at finding here such a great city, and he thinks that the future outlook for Omaha is equal to, if not greater, than any other city in the country.

Della Green had her preliminary trial before Judge Stenberg yesterday afternoon, and was again acquitted of the charge of robbing Orlando Passell of \$500 on the night of May 20.

A broad-axe fell yesterday, on the head of Samuel B. Leonard, a workman employed by James & Stevens, builders at the corner of Lake & Saunders streets. It fell a distance of five feet, but fortunately caused no serious results.

Geo. Meyers was acquitted last evening and set at liberty. Meyers is the man who was charged with "doing up" Bays, the Iowa detective. He was tried before Judge Neville and a jury yesterday, and after being out about half an hour the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Off for Europe. Tuesday witnessed quite an exodus of Omaha people for Europe. The following parties purchased transportation for the continent and started for New York.

## THE RAILROADS.

## A Few Interesting Notes From the Country and Other Items.

Matters are unusually dull just now in railroad circles. It was noted at headquarters yesterday that Charles Francis Adams will return here about Saturday. There were no accidents, no unusual fates of fast or big trains, no rumors of strikes or wars. T. W. Blackburn's story about his trip to the west with the low editors, as been printed on dyes, and is in great demand.

NOTES FROM THE COUNTRY. President Adams has diffused a cheerful air throughout Cheyenne thick enough to cut. A delegation of business men called on him Sunday while in that city, and submitted three memoranda regarding the relations of the Union Pacific and the people of the city. First, the settlement of a cloud in the title to lands sold under the Dodge regime; second, building a new depot; and lastly, building a road to the northward. In regard to the first, Mr. Adams informed the committee that the land titles would be settled on the return of Mr. Ames from Europe.

Mr. Adams was heartily ashamed of the depot accommodations in Cheyenne, and agreed that a new building to cost \$75,000 would be begun at the earliest possible date. As to building a northern road the company was in "perfect harmony with the idea, but unfortunately a law of congress precludes the company from constructing such a branch, which it would very much like to do. The law prevents the company from granting a teeing bonds, but it will assist in every way possible the enterprise in the hands of others."

Mr. Adams interviewed the Laramieites yesterday.

The first surveying party to locate the line of the Nebraska & Kansas railroad will start out next week. The orders represent the narrow gauge road mentioned heretofore in the Bee. The proposed road will start at Fairmont, Fillmore county, and run southeast to Burr Oak, Kansas. The business men and farmers who are backing the scheme, expect to get substantial returns for their investments in reduced rates to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Northwestern enterprise is devouring distance in northern Nebraska. The track will probably reach Chadron by the 20th, but some delay is experienced with bridge building, the hard formation of the ground making it more difficult to drive piles.

The survey of the Chicago, Nebraska, Kansas & St. Louis railway, the proposed route from Red Cloud, via Dodge City, Kansas, to the Panhandle country in Texas, has already commenced and appearances indicate that the projectors mean business.

Nebraska City, it is intimated, stands a good chance of being made the objective point of a diagonal road of iron. This road is built from Des Moines to Rheinbeck, and the survey is completed to Red Oak. "What the present plan of the company is," says the Nebraska City press, "is unknown, but as it must strike the river somewhere, and has abandoned St. Joseph, the reporter is in good authority that the Nebraska City has as much of a chance to secure the road as she had in 1882, and an equal chance with any other river point. A little sharp and energetic work at this time might win the prize, for the third city of Nebraska, and the "future great" of this section of Missouri country.

Mr. David E. Breckline and Miss Alice M. Crawford were married last evening, July 15th, the Rev. Charles W. Savidge officiating. An elegant affair was served. The wedding presents were handsome and numerous. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's father on Pierce and Eighth streets.

HIDING THE GOAT. A Dissatisfied Darkey Uses a Pistol During His Initiation.

Galveston News. DALLAS, July 3.—The police are camping on the trail of a dandified colored man named Blanton, who was with Williams, charged with the demolition last night, of things in general at the lodge of the Seven Stars of the Mystical Ten and the Daughters of the Sepulchre, which is a chartered institution, duly commissioned and organized, largely carried by the creme de la creme of colored society in this city. Williams, a slightly involved in obscurity, the members of the lodge showing a great reluctance about referring to any of its transactions.

From the tangled web of reports that have gained currency the straightest thread can be picked out, that Williams, on or about the hour when the graveyard yawl was undergoing the very intricate ceremonies of initiation, such as riding the goat, rolling off a log, etc, all of which he submitted to under protest, until he found himself lumped up and then lifted in the direction of the constellation by means of a blanket with a star at each corner, and being thus a part of a confederate action, he drew a pistol from the inside of his boot on the return trip and opened fire, shooting away one of Brother Reese's fingers and stampeding the lodge under a suspension of the rules.

As the membership retreated a voice is reported as having been overheard exclaiming, "Don't let you see you'd keep on fooling with these colored men and their some of 'em would make a break and 'spose de secrets."

Mr. Nim Norton to-day found in the vicinity of the lodge the hind foot of a rabbit, supposed to have been slain in the abandoned cemetery, and other parties are looking up interesting relics.

A correspondent has interviewed about the affair a colored man, once a pillar of the Union League, who says, "I have no business with any secret society that is not grounded in the constitution of the United States, and I'll tell those dandies that if they charter a lodge from the United States I'll jine it, but I'll have no business with any secret society with royal names, chartered from England or Jerusalem. A man at Austin is doing all these things to fool the darkies and rob the poor laundry women out of their earnings. The result is that our men must have swallow-tail coats and their wives silk dresses, and the Lord knows what they come from. I wish you white men would break these things up."

Fresh eggs and butter, at Wm. Gen. Holman's.

## THE GEM OF THE ROCKIES.

## Idaho's Chief Attractions for Settler, Speculator and Tourist.

The Thriving Towns of Eagle Rock, Soda Springs and Pocatello--Scenes Enroute.

Special Correspondence to the Bee.

POCATELLO, July 7.—Pocatello is the meeting point of the Oregon short line and Utah & Northern railroads. Nothing of great importance can be said of this place. The railroad property, including depots, eating house, round house and dwellings for employees, is all that can be seen. The town is situated on the Shoshone Indian reservation. It being contrary to law for a white man to settle and build on these lands, I have been informed the railroad companies doing business here were granted the privilege of making a trade with the Shoshones at Blackfoot, the county seat, twenty-five miles north. A short time ago the Shoshones were discovered stealing some ponies, which the authorities attempted to recover through the assistance of some Shoshones. An engagement took place, during which several good (dead) Indians were created. The town is not of any great importance in a business view.

Eagle Rock is without doubt one of the most prominent towns on the road. Its population is estimated at 800. It is situated on the great Snake river, which stream crosses the town from east to west, the roaring noise of the water caused by the fall over the rapids makes it a very romantic and interesting point to visit.

The railroad company has built extensive work shops here, including round-house, rolling mill and boiler repair room. A notable and very commendable feature is the manner in which the laboring class is organized. The orders represented are the Knights of Labor, numbering one hundred and eight members. It is through this, as well as the orders which I will name below, that honest labor gets its just dues. Teton lodge Ancient Order United Workmen, Division No. 291 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Kimball lodge Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Merrill lodge Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen. These show that brotherly love exists here among all classes. Two large mercantile institutions, a bank and two hotels are among the enterprises established here.

The Chamberlain house, owned and managed by that jovial and accommodating caterer, Dick Chamberlain, is deserving of note. A visit to Dick will insure good treatment. I cannot refrain from mentioning the manner in which the good local citizens of Eagle Rock celebrated the Fourth of July. The day was observed as only true Americans can.

Harmony, loyalty and merry making were the great features of the day.

Although comparatively a new country, Idaho presents opportunities enjoyed in the east. It possesses many of the religious and social advantages of more advanced sections. Its area is greater than that of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New Hampshire combined. It is being traversed by two of the greatest railway lines of the continent. The notable industry of Idaho is essentially the finding of precious minerals within its borders, and it owes its first permanent settlement to these discoveries. Many belts producing valuable minerals have been only partially prospected, and many more promising ones remain undeveloped, owing to inability to reach a market to distribute the products of one of the greatest American territories.

Snake river meanders through the eastern, southern and western parts for over 1,000 miles, and next to Niagara Falls, boasts the most imposing cataract on the continent. Through the southern portion is the great volcanic belt, which averages fifty miles in width, and being an almost unbroken bed of lava. One of the most attractive features of the territory are the soda springs on the line of the railroad (the Oregon Short Line), about 145 miles west of Granger. Within a radius of three miles are scores of large springs, the waters ranging from cold to warm, some of them being so highly charged with acids and gases as to prove a most pleasing beverage. Scores of invalids pay annual visits to this region to take advantage of the curative powers produced by these waters.

A town of about 600 inhabitants, named after the springs, is beautifully located in what is known as Spring valley. It is rapidly approaching prominence as one of the numerous western summer resorts. Going towards Granger the eastern terminus of the Short Line, Montpelier, a thriving little town of about 400 inhabitants, is noted, after which one travels through a barren, unsettled section until the Union Pacific is reached.

Western tourists need not hesitate to spend a season in Idaho and enjoy a trip never to be forgotten. The good citizens of Idaho are certainly to be complimented in the display of their good judgment in locating in the most desirable and romantic section of the United States.

Wm. M. GRUNBAUM.

## RAC T FROM THE RIVER.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found Floating Last Evening.

The body of an unknown, unfortunate man, was found floating in the Missouri river last evening, opposite Gibson siding just below Boyd's packing house. Frank Marshall, an employe at the packing house, made the discovery. He saw the body in the current of the stream floating along, secured a boat, rowed out and towed it ashore. Coroner Drexel was notified and soon arrived at the place. A jury was summoned, inquest held and verdict rendered in accordance with the above stated facts. The body was removed by Coroner Drexel to his undertaking establishment, from where it will be buried unless identified and claimed by friends. Deceased was a man about five feet six inches tall, apparently 45 or 50 years of age, and wore heavy, black beard, slightly sprinkled with gray, on his face.

Three Senators Swapping Stories. Indianapolis Journal.

There was rather an amusing incident at the Elbitt house a day or two ago. Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, who was en route to New York, met Senators Beck and Harris at the hotel, and after passing the compliments of the day,

said: "Well, gentlemen, how do you like the new administration?"

"Well," said Senator Beck after waiting in vain to hear from Harris, "I am tolerably well satisfied. It beats the administration which preceded it, anyhow. Yes, I am pretty well satisfied."

"So am I," said Harris, in a way that showed that he was about as happy as Beck, who, everybody knows, is not happy at all.

"Well," said Senator Sawyer, "I think I can tell you a story that will illustrate about how well you are pleased. Now promise me that if I hit it right the first time you will own up."

So they promised.

"Well," he said, "there were a dozen fellows up in our pine-timber country who clubbed together one fall to go into the woods and cut logs. They hadn't much money, and their plan was to work together, incurring just as little expense as possible, run their logs together, and, after marketing them in the spring, dividing the money equally. This plan was acceptable to all, when it occurred to some one that they should have decided who should be cook for the party. It was positively necessary that some one should do the cooking for they were determined not to hire a cook. So they all fought against the duty. But some one must do it, and so it was decided that they should draw lots, and the one getting the longest should be cook, but if any fellow complained of the cooking he should take that duty himself and excuse the first one selected. So they went into camp, and the first dinnery that the new cook essayed was to cook a pot of beans.

By some chance he got them altogether too salt, so much so that they were entirely unfit to eat. The men were hungry, however, and at meal time were promptly on hand for their beans. Some of the more cautious tasted them in all-silence, but one fellow, who was especially hungry and fretful, boiled a whole mouthful, and springing to his feet, shouted in his disappointment, "Great heavens, how—salty these beans are!" then suddenly recalling their agreement about the fate of the first kicker, sat himself down quickly, and resumed his meal with the remark, "but then I like these salt."

There was a roar from the politicians who had gathered around to hear the conversation, and Beck and Harris said quietly: "I guess you hit right, Sawyer; we are pleased with the administration, but we like salt."

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The abundance of farm labor in the west has afforded summer employment to several thousands of mechanics who are traveling from place to place.

The Washington labor bureau has sent L. M. Wilhelm to the Pacific coast to procure statistics of the wages and occupations of the Chinese and their effect on labor.

The Cambria Iron company has begun the shipment of 25,000 tons of steel rails from Johnston, Pa., to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad.

The Joliet rolling-mill has started up after a three months idleness. Repairs cost \$100,000.

The production of prescription bottles has been reduced 375,000 gross by a strike, and prices have advanced 20 per cent.

There are woolen-mills in Connecticut where children go to work at 4 o'clock in the morning and stick at it until 8 at night, with three-quarters of an hour for dinner, and 45 cents for one day's work.

The New York conductors and drivers have discussed the question of a strike and have decided against it. The drivers on the new Broadway road get \$2.25 for fourteen hours work. They want a day's work to be six trips instead of seven. Active efforts are being made to gather all female workers into organization. Five associations now exist, and others will be formed.

In Lynn, Mass., there are twelve assemblies of the Knights of Labor, with a membership of 8,500, including leather-workers, tanners and shoemakers. Kansas City has thirteen assemblies.

There are 42,000 spindles in the English cotton industry, and 570,000 looms, and \$500,000,000 invested in the consumption of cotton is 3,500,000 bales; value of fabrics, \$400,000,000.

Women are paid forty cents a day and their board as farm laborers in South Carolina.

Three hundred coopers in New York, who trim old flour barrels, demanded four cents a piece recently, and after a short parley with their employers, secured it. They had been getting three cent a piece, and made about \$9 a week each.

Canada has instituted a general boycott against goods made in the south of the United States. A list of such articles has been sent out by the Canadian government to the provincial custom officers, with instructions not