PITH OF THE NEWS

Omaha defeats Minneapolis-2 to 0. Two steamers collide in Vinyard sound Two men were shot and instantly killed in

Jute bagging manufacturers have organized a trust.

A fire destroys \$5,000 worth of property at Grand Island. The Indians at Standing Rock refuse to sign the treaty.

The Chicago police have captured a six teen-year-old horse thief. Several important measures are to be considered in congress this week.

Woodsdale citizens are arming and preparing for a raid on Hugotown. An eloper frustrated in an attempt to comat the Casino garden.

James Cadonec dies suddenly in a basement on South Thirteenth street. Western association games: Chicago 5, Sioux City 2; Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 1. An interesting interview with John Ander-

son, detailing his nine days' experience in the A fatal quarrel occurred on board a train on the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis

A company has been formed in Pittsburg for the purpose of developing Mexican tin

Rev. C. O. Brown preaches his first summer sermon at the First Congregational

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Charles Jones, the New York broker, has been solved.

YOUNG BUT TOUGH.

A Youth Whose Achievements in Horse Stealing are Unparalleled.

Cricago, July 29 .- The police have sucreeded in capturing a sixteen-year-old robber whose achievements in the horse stealing line are unparalleled in this part of the country. His name he gives as Edward Brown, and he claims to have come from Kendall county, Texas, about June.

Brown came in with a carload of Texas ponies, and when his friends had their stock and returned home he formed the acquaintance of Charles Crane, aged nineteen, and also hailing from Texas. Brown soon proposed that they go into the horse stealing business on a large scale, being convinced that it would be very profitable. A business partnership was formed between the two Texans, and a barn rented on the west side of the city that would hold about twenty horses. Nightly forays were begun and were successful. The boys hired five men as grooms, bought hay by the ton and oats by the car load. In less than twenty-four hours after they started business they had stolen five horses and sold three of them at liberal prices. The boldness of their plans was remarkable. They would hitch two stolen horses to a stolen carriage and drive along Michigan avenue until they saw a team that suited them. To see a good teammeant ownership for them, for they would follow it home and in all probability secure it at night. Every few days these two Texans would go into the suburbs to look for good horses. They stole them from Hyde Park, Grand Crossing, South Chicago, Englewood and other suburbs west and south. Their stable became full of valuable horses, and the citizens became full of requent stolen horses to a stolen carriage and drive horses, and the citizens began to frequent the stable for the purpose of buying stock. The business prospered exceedingly, and the whilem cowboys blessomed out in radiant raiments. All this time complaints were coming in to the police thick and fast, but they could not find the thieves. July 12, however, was a fatal day for the adventurers. They stole a horse and buggy from a north side citizen and drove to a blacksmith shop near by to have slight repairs made. While waiting one of them stole the blacksmith's watch, one of them stole the blacksmith's watch, and was soon accused of the theft. Both drew revolvers and compelled the blacksmith to apologize for the charge. As soon as the boys had left the smith complained at the Lake View police station, giving a good description of the bandits. A detective was detailed on the case. He was about to give up the search in the early part of last week when suddenly he saw the boys driving west on Washington boulevard. He secured a horse, followed them to their barn, and shadowed the place three or four days, and

shadowed the place three or four days, as he felt that they alone could not have been guilty of such a gigantic scheme of horse guilty of such a gigantic scheme of horse stealing as was before his eyes.

Crane became suspicious of the espionage and fled, but Brown was arrested. On his person was found \$400 in cash. Twenty-five horses and eighteen vehicles have stready been turned up, and more are coming in every day. The horses are uniformly fine and the vehicles range from a dog cart to a four-in-hand. Brown confessed everything to Captain Williams.

The stelen property is being restored to

The stolen property is being restored to the proper owners as fast as it can be se-cared and identified.

The President's Trip.

NEW YORK, July 29 .- President Cleveland and party sailed from Bay Shore, N. Y., at 8:30 this morning for Rock Island, R. I. The party breakfasted at an early hour at the Prospect house, where they were the guests

of the proprietor,

JERSEY CITY, July 29.—A dispatch was received from Secretary Lamont to-day, informing the Pennsylvania railroad officials that the presidential party would return home at midnight on Tuesday, and requesting that a special car be ready at 9 o'clock.

A Prominent Pythian.

Past Supreme Representative John H Meech, was born in the city of Albany, state of New York, April 26, 1840, and is now an enterprising resident of the city of Buffalo. of the same state. In theatrical circles probably few men are better known or more universally respected than John H. Meech he is the manager of the Academy of Music He was initiated in the order of Knights of Pythias in Eagle lodge, No. 69, Buffalo, New York, December 27, 1871, and three years after (July 31, 1874) became Grand Chan-cellor of the state by a unanimous vote: retiring from this position he was elected su-preme representative, attending the sessions of the supreme lodge at Philadelphia, Penn.,

in 1876, and Cleveland, O., in 1877.

Brother Meech has also been honored in many other fraternal orders as evidenced by
the fact of his being grand master of New
York in the A. O. U. W., deputy grand commander in the American Legion of Honor,
past grand chancellor in the order of United
Friends, past exalted ruler B. P. O. Elles,
past president Empire Order of Mutual Aid,
past leader of Home Circle, treasurer of
Select Knights. In every position to which
Brother Meech has been called he has proved
himself to be a man of great executive ability, and specially fitted for administering many other fraternal orders as evidenced by ity, and specially fitted for administering the affairs of fraternal organizations.

Novelist Roe as a Woodsawyer.

New York Tribune: The late E. P. Roe, whose unselfishness and kindness of heart were proverbial, used to narrate with a good deal of pride an incident of his boyish days. He was at boarding school, when his father became involved in serious financial difficulties. The tter would not allow this, however, to interfere with the education of his chil-dren, and Edward was told that he would be kept at school. He did not realize how many sacrifices this made necessary until he learned that his father had stopped the Tribune. He knew that "Horace Greeley's paper" was the apple of his father's eye-that when he deprived himself of this daily visitor he was really making a great sacrifice, and the boy could not bear the thought of it. Now, students who were anxious to carn a little money for themselves were allowed a dollar a cord for sawing firewood. Young Edward went boldly to the principal and said: "I want you to let me saw nine cords of wood." The principal looked doubtfully at the young lad, for the wood was tough and the boy was not, but gave his consent. Mr. Roe said, in telling the story, that he had never seen since that was quite so bad as that, sed and knotted to the last degree, is if to make his task as hard as possible. The work nearly killed him, he said, but he struggled through, and with a proud and happy heart sent the money to his father.

THERE ARE NO FLIES ON TOM

Very Few of the Musca Domestica Linger on Winkleman.

BOTH PITCHED A PRETTY GAME.

The Usual Sunday Crowd Howls It self Hoarse When the First Named Shuts Minnneapolis Out.

Western Association Standing. Following is the official standing of the Western association teams up to and in-

Won	Lost Pr (
42	21	.6	
33	25	.50	
. 33	26	.5	
33	33	.4	
28	32	.4	
29	34	.41	
10	14	.4	
24	37	.3	
	42 83 83 83 28 29	42 21 33 25 33 26 32 33 28 32 29 34 10 14	

And still Omaha wears her hair. But say, did you see that game of ball yesterday afternoon? If you didn't you missed

half your life. It was one of the neatest and the prettiest contests seen at the local park this season. After a vicious struggle Minneapolis was shut out, Patsey Gall Tebeau, his mouth,

the lamb-like Davey Rowe, and the whole The audience, one of the very largest of the year, was extremely enthusiastic, and when Mr. Gall, the last man out, was retired on a rattling long hard hit to McGarr, who had to run like a quarter horse to make the play.

such a storm of cheers arose upon the summer air that Tom Mulvehill's lemonade turned sour. It was a great catch, and the Chippey has

finally caught on big with the crowd. It was mainly a pitcher's game, both twirlers doing extraordinary work, but the inimitable way in which the only Lovett rotated the sphere considerably overlaid that of

Winkleman. You can just bet your life Tommy is a You can just but your life 10 miny is a regular old chrysanthemun! There is no better pitcher in the land.

Dave Rowe, who has dwindled from an American association manager to a right fielder for the tail-enders, never lost an opfielder for the tail-enders, never lost an op-portunity to kick, and he was guyed merci-lessly by the audience. As a disturber, Rowe is worth his weight in scrap iron. Tebeau, too, came in for large gobs of disfavor, and was roundly hissed whever he stepped to the plate. His bluffs don't go in Omaha, conse-quently the young man lost his head.

The umpiring of Joe Quest was an improvement over his first attempt, but the "fans" did not seem to think so. They kept up a continued unmerited roast. Few people take into considerations the different parts of the consideration that the consideration is a second to the consideration that the consideration is the consideration t take into consideration the difficulties that beset the judge of a game of ball, and the one beset the judge of a game of ball, and the one consolation he has is that he can die but once. One of the few occasions when an umpire feels happy, and even proud, is just before the opening of the game. He feels as gay as a lark when he marches out upon the field in his light-colored suit, the cynosure of three or four thousand pairs of eyes. He feels very different an hour afterward when the cang perched along hour afterward when the gang perched along the bleaching boards assures him that he is "rotten" and "we'll slug you after der game." Then it is he asks himself, "Is life worth living!" His pride is crushed. He walked upon the field happy, in possession of a new suit, a mask and patent register, now he would give up all if to escape with his

ife. What a curious thing it is to see how the people who patronize base ball deal with an umpire. One inning he is the recipient of bounteous applause by hand and voice, and the next it is hisses and hoots and groaus. Of all people, the umpire appreciates the anaconda covers its prey with saliva be

fore devouring it. But, pardon this disgression, s'm'other day we'll tell you all about an umpire's life. Suffice it in say, Quest is all right.
After Wilson and Annis had been retired

at first, bully boy Crooks got his base on balls. He was caught napping, however, by foxey Winkleman and the crowd shouted:
"Well! Well! Well!"
For the visitors Brosnan made a hit after
Hawes and Welsh went out, but was left by Winkleman's little drive to O'Connell.

In the second, Miller made a safe hit, but, like Brosnan, he was left, McGarr, Lovett and Nagle being quickly disposed of.

Tebeau struck out midst a burst of deris-

ive shouts, and Rowe and Jevne followed After Cooney and O'Connell went out in the third, Wilson bunted the ball and got to second on a passed ball. He could get no further, for Annis flied out.

McCullum then came in and hit safe, but

was doubled up on Broughton's drive to Lovett. Hawes then made a two bagger, but Walsh fanned out and he was left. Again in the fourth was Crooks presented with his base by Winkleman, and instead of being caught this time he made a beautiful steal of second. Then, after Joe Miller had flied out to Brosnan, "Well! Well;" crossed the plate on a clean smash by McGarr. Lovett then managed to double himself up with

McGarr. Again the visitors failed to score. In the fifth all three of the Omahas went

Again the visitors failed to score.

In the next inning Wilson struck out,
Annis made a hit, and gained second by a

Annis made a hit, and gained second by a fumble by Brosnan of Crook's hit, which error also gave the batter first. Both were left by the retirement of Miller and McGarr. Again the visitors failed to score.

After Lovett had been extinguished in the seventh, Smeoth Mr. Nagle banged the ball square in the probosels for three bags, and came home on a wild throw of Walsh's after the return of the ball, notwithstanding Patsey Gall tried to hold him on third.

That was one more run and again the peo-

That was one more run and again the peo-le shouted in glee, Again the visitors failed to score. It was one, two, three for Omaha in the was one, two, three for Omaha in the

Again the visitors failed to score In the last Miller, McGarr and Lovett es-sayed to do something but failed and the Flour City boys came in for their last dash

out of the box.
Walsh led off with a scratch hit, which Coney should have squeezed, but didn't. Brosnan sat down on a foul tip, and Winkie did likewise to P. O. Walsh going down to second. Patsey Oliver Gall Tebeau then came up with a real devilish look in his eye and swiped the ball savagely. It went whizzing out to dead center, but Chipper spread his little wings and went for it and gobbled it in a way that set the people crazy And so, you see, again the visitors failed

AB. R. B. SB. PO. A.

But read the official particulars. OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	11,	BH.	PO.	A.	- 15
Wilson, 1f	4	0	1	0	0	0	-
Annis, m	4	0	1	0	0	0	
Crooks, 2b	9	ũ	0	0	0	3	
Miller, 3b	4	0	1	1	î	0	
McGarr, rf	4	0	2	1	1	0	
Lovett, p	4	0	0	0	2	7	
Nagle, c	3	1	1	0	8	1	
Cooney, 88	3	0	0	0	3	3	1
O'Connell, 1b	8	0	0	0	11	0	
Totals	31	9	6	2	27	18	
MI	NNE	POL	18.				
200	AB.	H.	n,	831.	Po.	A.	E
Hawes, 1b		0	1	0	9	1	
Walsh, 88		0	1	0	3 1	8	
Brosnan, 2b		0	9	0	8	1	
Winkleman, p	4	0	0	0	- 1	. 7	
Tebeau, 3b	100	0	0	0	1	5	
Rowe, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Jevne, if McCullom, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	
McCuttom, cr	3	0	10	0	7	0	
Hroughton, c	- 3	0	0	0		U	1.5
Totals	83	0	5	0	27	18	J
Omaha0	0	0 1	0	0	1 0		-
Manneapolis0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	0-	-
Runs earned-C	mah	u 1.	T	wo-	base	hit	4-
Hawes. Three-b	180	hits	-N	agle	0.	Dou	bl
plays-Lovett, Cr	rooks	, 0	Co	nne	11;	Wal	sh
Tehenu. Bases o	n ba	Ila-	-By	W	nicle	mar	1 2
Struck out-Lovet	t 5,	Win	kle	nan	8.	Pas	
balls-Broughton	2.	Tim	0 1	:45.	U	upir	
						-	-

Kansas City S. Milwaukee 1. Kansas City, July 29.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The Milwaukees were unable

to hit McCarthy effectually, their hits being scattered. Kansas City should have shut the visitors out, their only run being made on wild throw by Johnson and a muff by Ardner. McAlleer was spiked by Lange while trying to steal second in the third in ning. The visitors played a very "chump fielding game, their judgment being decided! off. Foster played a fine game at short, how-

The score:
Kansas City...0 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 2—8
Milwaukee....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Earned runs—Kansas City 5. Two base
hits—Wells. Double plays—Maskrey and
Fuller, First base on balls—By McCarty 1,
Griffith 2. First base on errors—Kansas
City 2, Milwaukee 2. Struck out—By McCarty 6, Griffith 5. Passed balls—Warner 1.
Batteries—McCarty and Wells, Griffith and
Warner, Hits—Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 8. Warner. Hits—Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 8 Errors—Kansas City 3, Milwaukee 4. Time of game-1:50. Umpire-Fessenden.

Chicago 5, Sioux City 2. Sioux City, July 29 .- [Special Telegram to Fug Beg.]—The home club was fairly beaten by the Chicago club to-day. The game was witnessed by about four thousand spectators, many of whom came on excursion trains from neighboring cities and towns. Both clubs did some heavy batting, but that of the visitors was better bunched. Sioux City was forced to change catchers in the second inn-ing on account of Schildknecht's injured fingers and thereafter the visitors became very bold and successful in base running.

The score:
Sioux City......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2
Chicago.......0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 *-5
Earned runs-Chicago 2. Three base bits
-Hoover. Two base hits-Dwyer, Veach.
Bases on balls-By Sprague 4. Hit by
piched balls-Sprague 2, Fudger 1. Struck
out-By Sprague 2, Fudger 3. Passed balls
-Hoover 3, Schildknecht 3, Pranter 2. Wild
pitch-Fudger 1. Left on bases-Sloux City
8. Chicago 1. Double play-Hanrahan. S. Chicago 1. Double play—Hanrahan Hengle and Schoenek. Time—1:35. Um pire-Cusick.

A Game This Afternoon

The Minneapolis and Omahas will again cross willows this afternoon. It is one of the games postponed, and judging from the two exhibitions just given by these two teams, it will be a struggle well worth see-ing. Mofilt, the new pitcher, will be in the points for Omaha. Minneapolis' last game on the local grounds will be played to-mor-

OTHER GAMES.

Yesterday's Winners in the American **Association Contests** CLEVELAND, July 29 .- Result of to-day'

game: Cleveland St. Louis....... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 BROOKLYN, July 29 .- Result of to-day's

Cincinnati0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 Brooklyn0 0 2 1 0 0 2 1

Two Games at Grand Island GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 29 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Two extra good games of ball took place here to-day. The first was called at 9:30 this morning, the contestants being the Hazard Bijous, of this city, and the Locals, of Phillips, Neb. The score:

there being an attendance of 1,000. The par-ticipants were the Union Pacifics, of this city, and the Columbus team, of Columbus.

The score:
Union Pacifics...2 0 5 5 2 1 0 1 *-16
Columbus......1 1 0 1 1 0 6 0 0-10
This victory for the Union Pacifics takes
from Columbus the state championship for

Chadron 7, Atkinson 6. ATKINSON, Neb., July 29 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-The new base ball park was formally opened yesterday in the presence of about 1,000 people, by a closely contested game between the Browns of Chadron and the Atkinson Reds. The score: Chadron 7, Atkinson 6. Batteries: for Chadron, Kuhn and Dowd; for Atkinson, Butler and Blake. Umpire, Rierden of Fort Nio-

said to be the best ground west of Omaha. A Record Breaker.

New York, July 29 .- The record in dis tance for the wing the sixteen-pound hammer was beaten this afternoon by Barry, of the Cork Athletic club. The distance thrown was 1:22 feet, 614 inches.

The park with its fine shade trees

Sea-Faring Irish Women. The Woman's World for August: The women of these coasts and islands are as skillful as the men in handling the oar and rudder. They know every sunken rock and dangerous current of the intricate channels between the great island of Aran and the mainland, and take the boats in and out in all weathers. For many years a Grace Darling of this western coast, the daughter of a pilot who lived on Eights Island, went out in a storm and darkness with her old father never trusting him alone as she knew his weakness for the whiskey. This brave girl never flinched from facing the wildest gales, fearing that disaster might befall her father, and the vessels he was to guide to a safe anchorage, if she were not at the helm. Many a ship's crew beating about between Aran and Owey owed its preservation to Nellie Boyle. Two sisters have taken the post boat into Aran for many years past, their father, John Nancy, being

now old and infirm.

The beetling cliffs and echoing caves of this dangerous coast have a weird charm of their own, and the simple people born within the sound of the Atlantic surges cling with a surprising tenacity to their thatched and roped cot-tages, sheltered behind huge roundbacked rocks, in the hollows of which they grow their patches of potatoes and

stunted oats and barley.

The number of these dwellings, starting up out of what from afar looks like a stony desert, both by the sea, and for miles inland, is startling to us who re-flect on the possibilities of subsistence afforded by the so-called land. The unfailing bog affords ample fuel, it is true, and the potato crop, when as good as now, will last throughout the winter.

In a good season such as this the oats have a chance of getting stacked before the equinoctial gales begin to blow. Well it would be if these oats, ground into meal, might form a larger part of the staple food of Donegal. Strong tea, boiled in the "wee pot" beside the turf embers, with baker's bread, have now taken the place of the wholesome bonemaking porridge on which the canny

Scot still lives. To buy groceries money is needed, and we wonder how this can be earned here. Kelp, or seaweed, burning used to bring them money; and this year too, thin pillars of blue smoke are rising all around by the sea, showing, let us hope, that trade in iodine is brisk. The fishing ought to be a fruitful source of prosperity to the Rosses, but on this subject a resident writes in 1884 as fol-

"To the north of Aranmore, stretch ing away to the northwest of Tory, there is a fine fishing-bank, where all kinds of fish might be caught every day of the year with suitable boats and gear. In very fine weather our small craft often go out from four to six miles off Aran Heads. Next day they all come back laden, and after such a take all the other boats in the neighborhood will go It may be that a breeze spring up, the sea rises in the middle of a good catch, then all have to run for home or shelter. Large, well-fitted fishing-smacks could stay out there for days and make plenty of money too; but facil-ities for the transit and sale of fish there are none.

OUR DEPLORABLE DIPLOMACY

The Administration's Uncalled-For Insult to the Swedish Minister.

PECULIAR POLICY. A VERY

It Is in Strong Contrast to Secretary Bayard's Ceinging and Fawning When Dealing With England's Lordly Representative.

Queer Dealings With Diplomats. WASHINGTON, July 29 .- [Special to THE Bre. |-The vacillating foreign policy of the present administration has not had the effect of maintaining anything like an esprit du corps among the legations located at Washington, so far as the United States is conerned. It is probably not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that for several months the Swedish government has had no representative at Washington. It is reported among the diplomats that the Swedish minister was so cavalierly treated by our sccre retary of state that he asked for a leave of absence, and shortly after his departure he was withdrawn. Then came the information to the department that Sweden had imposed a prohibitory duty on all American products f the hog. The effect of this will not only be to the disadvantage of the American pork producer, but it will turn every true Swede in our country against the administration which has been so haughty to the Swedish government.

Just why the United States as a govern

ment should turn its face to Sweden, which was the first in our early struggles, in 1783 to propose and conclude with Benjamin Franklin as our representative, a treaty of amity and commerce, and whose former citizens now form part of our best and most thrifty population, it will be hard to discover Some light is thrown, however, on that sub-ject now by the publication of the "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States," lately transmitted to congress by the president. Here we find the most deplorable state of diplomacy in the communications sent by Secretary Bayard to the Swedish minister, rebuking him, when it is clearly shown by the same document e secretary was in the ought to have known himself to be so. now plain that the Swedish minister pre-ferred to leave a country where so little courtesy was shown to him. The corres pondence referred to reflects the more se riously on the secretary, since, in his correspondence with England printed in the same document, it is shown that he cannot only be polite but even cringing in his deference In his letters to Mr. Phelps, our minister to England, Mr. Bayard always refers to Min ister Saulisbury, when speaking of him, a "his lordship whose servant I am," that "his lordship's requests have had immediate con sideration," that "replies have been propared forthwith to the note of his lordship. In perusing this correspondence one i tempted involuntarily to exclaim with Milton

'Who more than thou Once fawned and cringed, and servilely

Heaven's awful monarch?" The situation, as it presents itself now, is taken from the official papers above referred to, and in which doubtless is left out as much as possible that might be said Sweden. After the treaty of 1783 the Unite States concluded another treaty with Swe den in 1827, by which both parties, in article 8, agreed "to impose no higher rate of duty on the vessels of either than were imposed on every other nation." It appears farther that in 1823 it came to the knowledge of the United States that vesseles arriving in Norway from Italy and other parts of the cont nent were required to pay a much less duty on their tonnage than vessels arriving from the United States. Fir. Clay, then secretary of state, objected to this discrimination, while Sweden took the ground that the claim while Sweden took the ground that the claim set up by Mr. Clay was not the true inter-pretation of the sense of that article. The reply of Mr. Clay forms one of the most bril-liant episodes in our foreign relations. He traversed the ground thoroughly, and brushed the objections of Sweden aside as

he might brush a cobweb. Mr. Clay after showing that different pr ciples regulated tonnage duty imposed in the ports of Norway, and asserting that this mode of levying duty was inexpedient and inequitable, because it increased the charges on the objects of their commercial interon the objects of their commercial inter-change, and consequently lessened the mu-tual consumption of their respective commo-dities; that therefore it ought not to be aug-mented by an increase of tonnage or any other duty; that furthermore, long voyages were favorable to the acquisition of skill in mariners, and that by taking higher either the vessel or the cargo employed in these voyages they were discouraged, considera-tions, however, he says, belonging exclu-sively to the wisdom of Norway; the United States being only concerned in the just in-States being only concerned in the just in-terpretation and fair execution of the exist

ing treaty.

He then goes on to say: "It is difficult to conceive any language more explicit than that which is employed in this article. It ex-pressly forbids either party from imposing on the vessels of the other any tonnage or other duties higher or other than those which shall be imposed on every other navi gation. This language," he says, "excludes altogether the office of interpretation, which cannot make the stipulation clearer than the words plainly import. It leaves the parties but one inquiry to make, which is as to the state of their laws imposing tomage or other duties. According to the laws of the United States, of which the treaty now forms one, Swedish vessel, whether coming from the Mediterranean, or from the ports of any other portion of the globe, is liable to pay no tonnage or other duty higher than those which the American vessel is chargeable with. But according to the law of Norway, American vessels are bound to pay other and higher duties upon entering the ports of Sweden than the vessels enter-ing the same ports from all parts of Europe. This condition of the laws of Sweden would This condition of the laws of Sweden would seem to require that they should be altered, so as to place the navigation of the United States on a footing which the treaty contemplates. It is said that the view now presented of the eighth article would have the effect of compelling a Norwegian vessel to pay higher duty than an American vessel, but the obvious remedy is a modification of the law so as to adapt it, to the provisions of the law, so as to adapt it to the provisions of the treaty. The government of the United States does not desire that American vessels s ould pay in those ports higher or other duties than the vessels of Norway or any

other navigation." He then asserts further that "the object of the treaty was to secure in the consumption of the respective countries an equality in the competition. But, "he goes on to say, "if the vessel laden with the products of the United States is burdened on her entry into the ports of Norway with higher duties than a vessel laden with similar products and en a vessel that ame port from any ports of Europe, that equality, is as much disturbed in fact as if the unequal impositions were directly imposed upon the cargo instead of the vehicle which transports it."

the vehicle which transports it."

To this the Swedish government replied by hastening to inform the secretary of state that "in obedience to the king's command the difference in the amount of tonnage duties claimed here had been ordered to be returned to the United States, and that no further discrimination should take place."
In 1884 congress passed an act exacting a
tonuage tax of three dents per ton on all vessels coming from Central and South America. and six cents per ton on all vessels arriving from Europe. The Swedish government on the basis of article eight of the treaty of 1827, objected to this discrimination and claimed the same privilege for vessels com ing from her ports as were extended to ves sels coming from South America and othe ports. Mr. Bayard in his reply rejects thi and says "that the favored nation clause could not come into consideration here.'
The Swedish minister replied that the secre

tary must have misunderstood his letter, as

they had not claimed any exemption under the favored nation clause, but under article

eight. Upon that the secretary replied that "if Swedish vessels come from the ports where only three cents are charged they will enjoy the same privilege, and "it is expected that Sweden and Norway will accede to these that Sweden and the terms.

Then a long correspondence followed, where Mr. Bayard accuses the Swedish government of confounding "navigation" with "commerce" as if the two words were equivalents of each other, notwithstanding the terms commerce and navigation were not

synonyms. He states further that the article in question could certainly afford the Swedish government no ground having the slightest

plausibility to claim the privilege of such ex-tended "navigation," and his response might reasonably close with this statement, of the demand of the government of Sweden and his reply thereto founded upon the provisions of the treaty which were supposed to sustain it, "for assuredly," he says, "it is not my province or my duty to pursue the construc-

tion of formulations as an answer to prem ises so palpably in conflict with them selves, and if attempted would selves, and if attempted would fail to be satisfactory, and having no desire to prolong discussion uselessly, I can only say that under the law vessels of the United States coming from Sweden being de-nied what Sweden claims for her own vessels would be absurd.

In conclusion he says: "I must positively repeat the assurance heretofore given that the provisions of the shipping act of 1884 which extended to the navigation of all na tions certain generous and equal privileges do not, in the judgment of the government of the United States, conflict with the eighth article of the treaty of 1827 with Sweden and express my inability to assent to a de mand which would create, under the cover of a supposed treaty engagement, a new system of discrimination of commerce, as wel as of navigation, not authorized by the stat ute on which the claim professes to rest and wholly at variance with the policy of the United States."

United States."

Upon seeing that there was no other way out of the difficulty, the Swedish government submitted tae letter, ahready quoted, of Mr. Clay to the secretary of state, with the observation that nothing could be added to their claim which was not fully set forth in the claim made by his distinguished predecessor when a similar state of things existed, to the disadvantage of the United States. Receiving no further reply to that for seven or eight months, it is understood that the minister took his departure. Had a bilious attack and one of those

indescribable cases of constant weariness. Took quinine and other remelies without relief. Took Dr. Jones Red Clover Tonic, am strong and well. ASA THOMPSON, Logan. O. Goodman Drug Co.

A GREAT CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN Going Up to the Top of Shasta and

Then Down Again. Overland Monthly: Now that we were within a few miles of Shasta, it did not look so wholly white. Its snows were ploughed by many a rocky ridge. not perceptible at a greater distance. I did not, however, lose its supernatura appearance thereby, but rather gained an effect more startling by the sharp contrast of lava rock and sweeps of snow. Shasta was named by Russian travelers, the proper derivation of the word being Tcheste, meaning chaste pure. It is the culminating peak of the Joast and Sierra ranges, and has an al titude of 14,144 feet. Its glaciers extend or more than two miles down its slopes We sat for an hour on the hotel porch trying to familiarize ourselves with thi strange mountain, but its unearthly aspect did not change for us.

"It is terrible to be up there!" said Hal, with almost a shudder. "One is in no danger of forgetting the experience. As I was following that lava ridge this side of the Devil's Thumb, I saw far off on the snow a black object about the size of my finger, wriggling and stag gering about, falling flat occasionally and then resuming its fantastic gyrations. I observed it carefully, and discovered that the object was forked; anthen it flashed through me that it was man climbing the glacier. When oud party reached the cleft peak that forms he summit, we were met by a perfect avar lanche of clouds that tossed and tumbled about, giving a ghostly indistinct ness to everything. We appeared to be in a world of unrealities, peopled by shadowy creatures that lengthened and contracted, and flung about their vast white wings above the sickening fumes that steamed up from the hissing, spurting hot springs at our feet. A momentary parting of the clouds showed

the sky blue as idigo, closing down in awful nearness. Through a revolving glare the blood-red sun swung in the frightful purple of the heavens. Fronting these unaccustomed elements a solemn dignity possessed the soul and gave a conscious feeling of in-finitude. The loss of all familiar landmarks lent an indescribable terror to the scene. This dead volcano's throat is choked with snow. On its icy rim one of the ladies slipped and fell head-long over the fearful chasm. The guide caught her by one of her feet. Her es-cape from a horrible death was almost miraculous. We were nearly frozen to death with the cold, and yet our mouths were parched and hot as in a desert. Our hearts throbbed painfully, and we

drew our breath in gasps. "Before we commenced the descent a fierce blast tore the mists asunder. revealing the grandest picture we shall ever behold on earth. From the majes tic temple we could see hundreds of miles of kaleidoscopic landscape. Mountains, rivers and valleys, with spurs of rocky ridges cutting through tawny farm fields far away; green meadows starred with lakes, and billowy ranges running toward the sea while lifty miles of dense pine forests spanned the McCloud and Pitt to touch the snowy heads of the Sierras. Oregon's rich prairies, linked to ours by a chain of silver-surfaced lakes; to the south, beyond the mighty Lassen Buttes, we catch a glimpse of dusky plains, with isles of clustering peaks. Three times I have seen all this, and yet I feel an irresistable desire to go again. In spite of the labor and exhaustion attending the ascent the vision from the top is worth greater sacrifice.'
We slowly descended the mountain gazing silently toward Mount Shasta until the intervening silver firs shut off

The train was two hours late that night, and as I turned from bidding Hal good-by we saw a radiant mantle fall on Shasta's head from the departing sun. "And the glory of the Lord was like devouring fire on the top of the mount! he quoted solemnly, and within its reflected light we parted hands.

China Losing Her Tea Trade. London Standard: It was an evil day

for China when her tea merchants began to tamper with the quality of the commodity which has long formed her principal article of export to the western world. The progressive deteriora-tion in Chinese teas has encouraged the production of that article elsewhere to such an extent that India and Ceylon have every year been growing more formidable rivals of the Celestials; and if the consumption of Assam and Ceylonese teas goes on increasing in future as it has done in late years the tea trade of China will ere long be only of second-ary importance, so far as foreign tea drinkers are concerned.

In addition to the East Indies, a new rival has appeared in the colony of Natal, in South Africa. It is only six or seven years ago that an English settler there planted a few acres with tea. His first crop, produced in 1881 amounted to only 500 pounds weight Last year the production had so in-creased that Natal sent about 100,000 pounds weight of tea to market. The new industry is, in fact, proving so profitable that it is fast spreading in the colony, and ere long we may expect to find Natal teas competing with those of India, Ceylon and China in the London

market. The tea trade of China is, however far from being yet irretrievably ruined; but unless the native authorities enforce with rigor the recent ordinances against adulteration, the exportation of Chinese leaf to the Anglo-Saxon nations will be inevitably doomed.

BITTER DOSE FOR RAILROADS

The One Being Prepared By the Citizens of the Hawkeye State.

SOME FINE POLITICAL MOVES.

The Corporations Pulling the Wires to Knife the People's Candidates at the Polls-Other Iowa News.

Hawkeye Happenings.

Dgs Motres, July 29.—|Special to The Bes. |—The railroad war still goes on with no sign of abatement. For three weeks past the railroad commissioners have been subjected to a most searching cross-examination by railroad attorneys, led by Thomas F. Withrow, of the Rock Island, with the avowed object of proving by their own admission that the commissioners are incompetent and possess neither the knowledge nor ability to fix equitable rates for the rail roads. It is the prevailing impression that the commissioners got decidedly the best of the controversy, and showed the astonished attorneys that they had given the railroad problem more study than the attorneys hemselves. The decision of Judge Brewer sustaining the temporary injunction, while not unexpected, creates no small degree of indignity, and has awakened the people to a full realization of the contest that is before them. If the decision is sustained it will go way towards nullifying all railroad egislation. The doctrine that the state is bound to fix

uch rates that a railroad built anywhere is the state can pay its running expenses, inter est on its bonds and a fair per cent on its stock, is in direct conflict with former deci stock, is in direct conflict with former deci-sions of the supreme court, and will never be accepted by the people of Iowa. It is in effect an absolute guaranty by the state that railroad bonds and stocks shall be as safe and certain an investment as government bonds. It would require a special rate for every railroad in the state, and where weak roads came in competition with strong lines it would result in raising the rate of both. The people await with great impa-tience a further decision on this point by Justice Miller on August 6. It is not believed that Justice Miller will disregard the deci sion of the supreme court on the granger cases affirming the absolute right of the state to flx railroad charges, but will decide that the question of a "reasonable rate" is not a matter for the courts, but is to be determined by the state in its sovereign capacity. Heretofore the fight has been upon the point whether the state had the right to fix rates at all; now it is on the question whether or not it is bound to fix a reasonable rate. Should that point be decided in favor of the roads, the question, what is a reasonable rate, would have to be settle, and, in the process, the water in railroad stocks would be squeezed out and the reckless and extrava-gant management of the railroads would cerainly be laid bare and many questionable ransactions by railroad cappers uncarthed. So it seems that whichever way the question turns the railroads are bound to get a black eye. Should the people triumph it will be a harvest for the lawyers. Hundreds of cases against the roads are being prepared for disregarding the present schedule, which the commissioners claim is already in force, and the penaities are severe.
It would have been much better for the

roads, and the managers themselves will soon begin to realize this fact, to have taken their medicine quietly and submitted to the reduc-tion. This would, in a great measure, have allayed the intense anti-monopoly feeling and postponed further restrictive railroad legisla-tion for years. As it is, a two-cent fare and higher assessment of railroad property will e demanded next year and the legislative battle will crystallize around these issues. TO KNIPE CAMPBULL AND BAKER. The two men on the state ticket that the railroads seem the most determined to defeat are Railroad Commissioner Campbell and

Attorney General Baker. A nice scheme to accomplish this end has been concected by some shrewd political wire pullers, and the racket is being worked for all there is in it Campbell lives in Jasper county, and Judge Winslow, of the same county, has been brought out for attorney general. The result will be a bitter factional fight between the friends of these candidates in that county. Of course Jasper county cannot get both nominees, and in order to heal the breach both will be withdrawn in the interest of harmony. Campbell has proved him-self a brave and courageous defender of the interests of the people, and this game may yet be blocked by the farmers of that couty. The Iowa Homestead, the organ of the alliance, has taken up the fight for Camr hell in earnest and is doing yeoman service in warning the farmers of this scheme. While the fight for the Jasper delegation goes on the efforts of the anti-Baker factor are being united in favor of John Y. Stone of Mills county, for attorney general. Northeastern Iowa is strongly in favor of Judge Granger, of Alla makee, for the supreme bench and a combination between the Stone and Granger forces would prove very formidable Eastern Iowa will support Hon. John Mahin of the Muscatine Journal, for railroad com missioner—which, by the way, is a very ex-cellent choice—and many think the north-western part of the state should have one of the commissioners. Several names have been proposed for this section, but so far no one has developed any positive strength President Kennedy, of the State Farmers President Kennedy, of the State Parmers alliance, who was an applicant for appointment to the position last winter, seemes to have dropped entirely out of the race, although many expected he would enter the though many expected as would enter the field and make a vigorous canvass as a special representative of the interests of the producer. The anti-monopolists are well pleased with the work of Attorney General Baker, and the influence of the alliance will be exerted in favor of his renomination. The prohibitionists also regard him as a strong champion of the prohibition law, and these two interests will lend him a powerful support. It will require some fine political man-agement to defeat him. State Treasurer Twombly has incurred the displeasure of the corporations in the matter of railroad assess ments, and the word has gone forth that he must be slaughtered also.

Hou, Byron A. Beeson, of Marshalltown, has been brought out and is working the sol-

has been brought out and is working the sol-dier racket to accomplish this result. Both Baker and Twombly are candidates for the third term, and this is being urged against them. Secretary of State Jackson is also a candidate, with prospects of a manimous nomination, so this objection to Twombly and Baker ought not to weigh very heavily against them. It is the custom in this state to elect minor state officers for three and even four terms when they give good satisfac-tion—that is, unless they offend the corporations, and cause their opposition, when they are almost certain to be bounced at the end

of the second term. The democrats are standing by and ready to take advantage of any disaffection among the republicans. They have no hope of carrying the state or elect-ing anybody except by some sort of fusion. The greenbackers have given them the cold shoulder, and a railroad possible combine is all that is left them. If this is effected it will be on the sly, so the farmers may not eatch on to the scheme before election and spoil their little game.

An Old Soldiers' Reunion.

ATLANTIC, Ia., July 29 .- [Special to THE Ber.]—A great reunion of old soldiers will be held here August 22, 23 and 24; also a re-union of the Eighth Iowa infantry. The citizens will pay all the expenses.

Why Eiffel's Tower Was Built. Paris Dispatch to the London Times:

M. Eiffel, the engineer, and constructor

of the hideous tower which, if public

taste does not sooner secure its condem-

nation, is destined for years to disfigure

a whole quarter of Paris, entertained to-day the Parisian journalists at break-His guests met on the first fast. story of the edifice, at a height of sixty meters. Doubtless they kept cool and collected, or otherwise the descent by a narrow winding staircase might become a real danger. The object of the breakfast naturally was to direct the attention of the press to the beauty of the conception, which consists in placing a tower 300 meters high in a hollow, and in dwarting by its exaggerated dimensions the normal proportions of the other exhibition buildings. Mr. Eiffel is an engineer of distinction, who has executed works well worthy of praise. It was he who constructed the rotary dome of the Nice Observatory. The system is said to be one which will be introduced ultimately in all similar institutions and the invention will of itself suffice to prevent the name of its author from being forgotten. M. Eiffel is the author of other useful inventions, but nothing he has done has brought him such reputation as the hidious iron maypole which he is about to erect to outrage the good taste of the Parisians. Nothing favorable can be said of its beauty, its pur-pose or its use to any one but M. Eiffel and to the others interested in this undertaking, which the republic has had the bad taste to subsidize. It has spread the name of its constructor to the ends of the earth. It will continue to exasperate men of taste and sense, and to be an eyesore to all who live in or visit Paris when General Boulanger, and even Sarah Bernhadt, have been long forgotten. I shall continue to say this until I meet some one who can give me a satisfactory explanation of the purpose of this metallic monstrosity. It ertainly is not being constructed for the purpose of giving breakfasts upon it at a height of 200 meters. It is not being built for astronomical observations. If it had been so designed it would have been placed, not in a hollow, but on a hill. It is not constructed to prove that an iron frame work 800 meters long can be made to form one solid fabric. It will not benefit the exhibition, for it does not help to show off the exhibits, and indeed it can benefit nobody but M. Eiffel himself.

Women Duclists.

As a general thing, women have been as opposed to duelling as preachers; yet. still there are some noteworthy exceptions. Lola Montez was handy with the pistol and rapier. Once she challenged a journalist of Iron Valley, Cal., to meet her with pistols according to prevailing rules, and upon his refusal to do so threatened him with a cowhide on a public street. In 1845 she was a witness in the trial of M. Bonyalon for killing M. Dujarier, at Paris, and in her testi mony swore: "I was a better shot that Dujarier, and if Bonvalon only wanted satisfaction, I would have fought him Dujarier was the friend o Lola Montez, and in his will, written a few days before his death, he bequeathed afterwards countess of

100,000f, or \$20,000, A Buffalo (N. Y.) paper of August 1853, gives an account of the arrrest of Catherine Hurley and Ion Hall, who had met on the toll bridge, on Ohio street, in the presence of a vast assemblage, to

fight a duel with Allen revolvers. Lady de Nesie and the Countess de Polignac once fought a duel in the gardens of Versailies, France. The ladies had engaged in a most disgraceful quarrel two evenings before at a grand fete, over which the Duke de Richilieu presided. Lady de Nesie lost all control of herself, and, springing like a gress upon her rival attempted to take her diamond necklace from her. ing in this, she snatched the blushing roses from their nest in her snow-wnite bosom and flung them in the face of her rival. The countess of Palignac now took a hand in the fray and attacked Lagy de Nesie. Hair, diamonds and jewels were strewn upon the floor, and the enraged Amazons were finally separated by Marquis finally separated by Marquis de Malbussion and Mlle. Nathalie de Condacet. Out of this quarrel grew by the challenging party. The ladies met at 60'clock in July 1721 and fired ones hot atench otl er without effect. The seconds rushed in to prevent further hostilities but the fair demons would not have it. but, calling for fresh pistols, blazed away, this time with satisfactory effect, for the marchioness fell dangerously wounded by a bullet in the left side, while the countess was just touched by a bullet in the left ear.

A duel took place in Paris, January 31, 1772, between Mile, de Guignes and Mile. d'Aguillon, two ladies of quality. who had quarreled about precedency at a soirce, and retired to a garden adjacent to the scene of the disturbance and fought with knives until both were wounded, the former in the arm and the latter in the neck.

It is said that Mile. Moussin, the French prima doung, after killing three men in duels in the woods near Paris by sword, quarreled with her fencing master, Serone, and killing him, fled to Brussels, where she becamethe mistress of the elector of Bavaria

