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A REPUBLICAN PAPER DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF MONROE COUNTY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835. BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885. NEW SERIES.—VOL. XIX.—NO. 21.

REPUBLICAN PROGRESS.

A VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Circulates Among the Best Farmers in Monroe County,

And is Read by Every Member of Each Family.

TERMS, In Advance Only, $1.50 Per Year.

THE OLD MILL.

Here from the brow of the hill I look
Through the lattice of boughs and leaves
On the old gray mill, with its gambrel roof,
And the moss on its rotting eaves,
I hear the clatter that jars its walls,
And the rushing waters sound;
And I see the black floats rise and fall
As the wheel goes slowly round.

I rode there often when I was young,
With my grist on the horse before,
And talked with Nellie, the miller's girl,
As I waited my turn at the door.
And while she tossed her ringlets brown,
And flirted and chatted so free,
The wheel might stop or the wheel might go—
It was all the same to me.

'Tis twenty years since last I stood
On the spot where I stand to-day,
And Nellie is wed and the miller is dead,
And the mill and I are gray.
But both, till we fall into ruin and wreck,
To our fortune of toil are bound,
And the man goes and the stream flows,
And the wheel moves slowly round.

—*Thomas Dunn English.*

DISTANCED COMPLETELY.

BY CHAS. MACDONALD.

"I can scarely wonder at his admiration for her. There are few women who can impress one with a sense of their loveliness and grace, at a first interview especially."

"Yes, I fancy Arnold is pretty far gone. He even left just as the Monmouth races are starting to trot down to that musty old place, Woodbridge, you call it? because Mrs. Severn and herself were going. If there are two people simple enough to leave Long Branch in the middle of the season, I don't see why a jolly fellow like Arnold should care to make a third."

"No more do I. But where love beckons I suppose the one signalled is only too glad to obey."

"He never bothered himself making signs to you—eh, Harry?" said the other, laughing. Harry shrugged his shoulders, and with a satisfied air said he rather thought not.

This conversation had taken place on the long veranda of the West End Hotel. The two young gentlemen were there for the purpose of attending the races which began on the following day, and were regretting that Fate, in the shape of a beautiful belle from their own city, was the means of depriving them of the society of a friend they were very fond of in their lazy, indifferent way. The last speaker, Harry Ventnor, felt a trifle disappointed, though he would not have owned it to his friend Fitzgerald for the world.

He had been lured to the Branch more by the hope of seeing that one sweet face which Arnold had sensibly followed, than all the horses that ever risked their riders' necks at a steeplechase.

He confessed to himself that evening, as he sat smoking moodily in his room, that Arnold had much more wisdom than he or Fitzgerald had credited him with during their conversation that afternoon. Then a wild, insane desire to see now Arnold was progressing in his courtship took possession of him, and he resolved to run up to Woodbridge and find how matters stood.

"Be ever so much better sport than the horses—to see what time Arnold takes to come in, I mean to win her," he soliloquized. So he arose and packed his trunk and sent it to the station, and after writing a short note to Fitzgerald saying that he was going away for a little while to witness a better race than was ever run at Monmouth, followed it leisurely down to the train.

Now Fitzgerald was a trifle—just a trifle in love with Mrs. Severn's niece himself, and having heard that they would leave Woodbridge the next day for the Branch, had given Ventnor to to understand that they were at the former place for the season, whither George Arnold had flown to pay his court to Helen Dale.

A satisfied smile came over the deceitful Fitzgerald's face as he read his friend's letter the next morning.

"Knew he was badly touched there, but oh, the slyness of him! Talks about racing, and never hints that he has gone to enter himself, along with Arnold. Meanwhile I'll prig up and go to the station to meet Miss Dale and her aunt."

Dressed himself with more than ordinary care, and getting into his light, two-seated carriage, drove rapidly off to the station, where the train came up as he did. Mr. Arnold had not accompanied the ladies, having business to attend to in New York, but he had promised to come down the latter part of the week.

"You don't know how much we missed him coming here," said Mrs. Severn, a fat, pompous matron, "didn't we, Helen?" appealing to a handsome, lively girl who seemed rather more delighted to see Fitzgerald than the aunt would have desired had she noticed her manner.

Emboldened by the encouraging glance the girl gave him, Fitzgerald said he hoped the ladies would find in him a pretty fair substitute for the absent adorer, and forthwith assisted them into the carriage and drove back to the hotel.

He had very much wondered at their sudden return, after having left Long Branch with the avowed intention of remaining at Woodbridge with some friends for the rest of the summer, but Miss Dale enlightened him that evening at dinner.

Her aunt was at one end of the table talking with an acquaintance, Fitzgerald and herself were at the other end.

"It was such an agreeable surprise to find you at the train this morning. I forgot to ask how you knew we would be in at that hour."

"Mrs. Darcy"—nodding towards the lady who was engaging Mrs. Severn's attention,—"told me of your plans yesterday morning. You were not displeased, I hope?" in a low tone.

"Far from it," she returned laughing; "did I not say it was an agreeable surprise?"

These few delightful words lasted Fitzgerald through the fish, for he was silent until the waiter had cleaned away that course. Then he gathered courage to ask if they had not been very lonely coming down, having had such constant companionship the previous week.

Miss Dale shrugged her shoulders, and laughed mischievously.

"Some companionship, you know, is rather wearing, and to tell the truth I was glad to get rid of it, for awhile, at least. Mr. Arnold is very entertaining, I admit, and I should not say a word against him, but one likes to do their own entertaining sometimes, and so—and so I'm glad we got away from him. He can't run down here quite so often as he ran down there, and I shall have a longer breathing spell between the visits—which is what I came here for."

Fitzgerald's hopes arose as if by magic, and he already saw himself—metaphorically speaking—coming under the wire with Miss Dale at his side, with Harry two necks behind, and Arnold a very bad third.

Somehow she seemed to find his companionship rather superior to that from which she had so recently fled; at least, she never avoided it.

They took long walks together on the beach, or wandered off inland, skirting the pleasant villages which lie along the coast.

She did not care for the Monmouth races, so Fitzgerald did not attend them, which was a great gain for him financially, as he invariably lost in the pools.

The fifth morning after Miss Dale's arrival, he received a letter from the almost forgotten Ventnor.

The envelope was white, but the sheet inside was bordered with black. Fitzgerald perused it anxiously. It commenced:

"DEAR FITZ, I think mourning paper is more appropriate for me to use than any other at present, as it most fitly expresses my bereaved condition. The parties I came in search of are here no longer. Some evil spirit probably warned Arnold of my coming, and he has taken his lady-love and his love-making to some dull hole where my prying eyes cannot disturb them. If you hear of their whereabouts let me know; I'll remain here till you answer, though it is rather trying to my feelings to stay even an hour longer in a place where I am looked upon as a miserable tramp. True as you live I am, for not having any idea where Miss Severn or Arnold put up, I hung around the two principal streets in the hope of soon running across him; and finding that didn't work I went from house to house inquiring.

"But that sort of thing don't do here. Some took me for a book agent, and would say, 'Oh no, you can't sell us anything to-day,' and shut the door before I'd opened my mouth, but most of 'em took me for a tramp, and would yell out from the window to go away or they'd set the dog on me. It is needless to say I went.

"I hope this will catch you at the Branch, so that you may reply immediately. By the way, were you much of a winner at the races?

"Yours, despairingly.

"HARRY V."

Fitzgerald's grave look gave way to one of merriment as his eyes wandered hurriedly over the page, and he chuckled audibly as he reached the last words.

"I'll wait a day or two, and have a few consultations with Miss Dale before I answer this," he muttered, and went out of his room and down to the hotel entrance where Miss Dale was waiting in her phaeton for him to accompany her on a fishing excursion to Deal.

Two days passed, during which it may be presumed that the consultations were held, for on the third day Fitzgerald telegraphed Harry to come to Long Branch at once. Harry did so.

The train from New York was just in, and as he came up the avenue to the West End, he espied Arnold in an omnibus behind him.

"I'm coming in ahead of that fellow," he said to himself, "for I rather think Miss Dale is here, or Fitz wouldn't have telegraphed."

As he descended from his omnibus and went up the steps of the hotel porch he saw Fitzgerald coming out of the office to meet him.

"Well, I've outstripped that cad so far," he said complacently, pointing with his thumb over his shoulder at Arnold.

Fitzgerald could contain himself no longer.

"And I've outstripped you both in the best race of the season!" he cried joyfully, "for I've won the beauty you were both after. You're a late second, Harry, while Arnold, who started first, is distanced completely. Shake, old boy!"

PHYSIOLOGY OF DESSERT.

After the meal come the bread, cheese, and dessert. The bread will, no doubt, supply additional dextrin and the cheese additional albuminoids; but if we direct our attention only to the stomach and to the chemical changes which are going on in it, it is not quite easy to see why bread, cheese, and desert should be taken at the end of dinner. If we turn our attention, however, to the circulation and the nervous system, and remember the effect already mentioned as produced upon them by the mastication and deglutition of savory food, we can at once see a good reason for the common manner of terminating a dinner. In order to supply abundant gastric juice for the digestion of the food introduced into it, the stomach requires an abundant supply of blood, and the nervous system must be kept active in order to respond to the calls made upon it. The savory cheese swallowed in small morsels, and the sweet fruits, which strongly stimulate the taste, or nuts, which require considerable mastication, cause an abundant flow of blood to the nerve centers; while the frequent movements of swallowing stimulates the heart and increase the rapidity of the general circulation.—*Medical and Surgical Record.*

IT takes three scruples for a drachm, but many men will take three drams without a scruple.

Dishonoring the Flag.

While Mr. Cleveland's letter declaring that he intended to restore the old anti-National theories of Jefferson was being read to the Tammany Society in New York the Fourth of July the people in Washington were astonished to see that no flags were floating over the departments where Lamar and Garland hold sway. For the first time in twenty-five years there were bare flagpoles on these public buildings the Fourth of July. Garland and Lamar are State-sovereignty men, and they could not stultify themselves by hoisting the National flag. So far as these gentlemen have any particular taste in the matter of flags it seems to be in some other direction than toward the Star-Spangled Banner. In times past they showed such devotion to a flag of another pattern that they risked their lives in its defense; but as for the banner of the Union they could not trouble themselves to see that it floated over the public buildings during the celebration of the National Fourth, as has always been the custom heretofore. Lamar and Garland use the National banner only to lower it in honor of men like Jake Thompson. Twice since they have been in power have they dishonored the flag.

In the language of the street the last Fourth of July was a rather cool day for the American flag, Mr. Cleveland's letter declaring in effect that the flag represents a mere confederacy of States instead of a Nation was given to the public while his two Rebel Secretaries declined to hoist the flag over their departments according to the time-honored custom. From another quarter came reports showing that the flag had been dishonored elsewhere in the name of the same identical doctrines. The bare flag-poles in Washington and the banners at half-mast in Salt Lake City alike attested the Democratic doctrine that this is not a Nation but a confederacy of States in which the people of the various sovereignties have the right to manage their own affairs in their own way according to the dogmas of "local self-government" and "home rule." John Taylor and Brigham Young Jr. believe in this dogma as firmly as Cleveland, Lamar, or Garland. It was the same sentiment precisely that dictated the Tammany letter, presented bare flag-poles on the public buildings at Washington, and displayed the banner at half-mast in Salt Lake City. In each instance the sentiment expressed was one of opposition to Nationality and devotion to the Democratic dogma that the States are sovereign and independent.

The dishonor offered the flag at Salt Lake City was not intended to express displeasure with the administration. Indeed, the Mormons had just finished a jubilee because Cleveland had removed a Republican Judge who was inflexible in administering the anti-polygamy laws passed by a Republican Congress over Democratic votes. Every grievance the Mormons have on the score of interference with their practices they lay at the door of previous Republican administrations. The saints have expressed their gratitude to Cleveland for removing an inflexible Republican Judge; they will thank him with still greater ardor if he carries out his promise to reverse the doctrine of nationality and restore the old Jeffersonian dogmas in regard to "home rule" and "local self-government," thus leaving the Mormons to "manage their own affairs in their own way." In the nature of things every consistent Mormon is an out-and-out Democrat, and every man of them must indorse Cleveland's letter to Tammany to the last syllable. Jeffersonian Democracy is exactly what they want.

For precisely the same reasons Mormons and rebels dishonor the national flag and unite with Cleveland in declaring fervent faith in "Jeffersonian Democracy." The same sentiment was represented by the Tammany letter, the bare flag-poles at Washington, and the banners at half-mast in Salt Lake City. With the national flag dishonored in this way the Fourth of July the people can understand just what "Jeffersonian Democracy" means. How do the mugwumps like it? Do these incidents illustrate their ideas of "purity and reform" in the affairs of the Government? How do the "Saint Johnnies" like their work? Are they still convinced that there is nothing in national administration so important as the town pump? With rebels in nearly all the high places of the Government, and the bigoted enemies of nationality conspiring to insult the national flag the Fourth of July, the people have been treated to a pretty strong dose of ancient Democracy. It remains to be seen how much stomach they have for displays like these when they are conductedin every instance in accordance with the very doctrines which the President himself proclaims. — *Chicago Tribune.*

Refined Cruelty.

[Washington special.]

The friends of General Ewing, late Appointment Clerk in the Department of Justice, are complaining bitterly of the manner of his dismissal. They say that late one afternoon last week the Attorney General handed him a paper, saying: "I have decided to make some changes in the department, and here is a list of the clerks and others whom I wish dismissed. I will inform you that your name is not on the list. You will please have these discharges made out and distributed." General Ewing followed out the instruction, feeling sorry, of course, for his old comrades who had to go, but congratulating himself all the while that he was not as unfortunate as they. When he got home at night, however, he found a "special messenger" waiting with his own discharge, signed by the Attorney General himself. This treatment is regarded by Ewing and his friends as the very refinement of cruelty.

NOBODY objects to the action of the Southern people in mourning their dead rebels, or paying respect to their memory. Nor would the North be the least inclined to protest against the Southern States pensioning disabled Confederates, provided they would not tax loyal people in order to pay it. The trouble is that they do not propose to take such action at the expense of the Confederate sympathizers alone, but intend to be generous with other people's money. How about the thousands of colored Union people who are now property-holders in Southern States? Are they to be taxed to reward white men for fighting and getting hurt to keep them in slavery forever? What about the thousands of white Unionists in the South? Must they contribute to reward men for engaging in a rebellion which they opposed at the time, and always regarded as rank treason? —*Chicago Tribune.*

PLEASURE'S SAD ENDING.

Ten Persons Drowned at Lake Minnetonka by the Upsetting of a Yacht.

Ex-Mayor Rand and Wife and Other Leading Citizens of Minneapolis Among the Victims.

[Minneapolis special.]

When ex-Mayor Rand, his family, and a few friends started out for an excursion on Lake Minnetonka in the little steam yacht Minnie Cook on the afternoon of Sunday, July 12, the clouds hung dark and low. Friends tried to dissuade them from embarking. Mrs. Rand, as she stepped off the St. Louis dock onto the frail little craft with its flapping tarpaulin shades, laughed at the remonstrance, and replied gayly that she had braved worse weather on Lake Minnetonka. Husband, son, daughter, and a nephew followed her aboard with merry jest and laugh at the fears expressed, and took seats by her side. As the yacht steamed off toward the narrows the happy party was last observed waving handkerchiefs and hats. The intention was to visit the upper lake. The yacht was scarcely out of sight before a terrific windstorm swept over the lake from the northwest. Thunder followed in rapid and reverberating peals. The usually calm water rolled in huge billows that came beating up over the boat houses and quays, and to complete the disturbance the rain began to fall in torrents. It was like a New England lake squall, coming with no warning save the leaden clouds, and raging with blinding force for only a brief spell. The huge passenger steamers screamed hoarsely as the rain clouds settled down, and high above the din could be heard the seemingly tragic shrieks from the whistles of the steam yachts, many of which were crossing from the St. Louis landing to the Lafayette pier when the hurricane struck them. From either shore it was impossible to distinguish boats.

The first evidence of disaster was found in pieces of trimming from the Minnie Cook which floated in on the waves at the east shore of Wayzatta Bay. The news was not slow in passing along the lake shore clear to Lafayette. Large, sturdy boats went in search of the ill-fated little craft, but no further trace of her could be had. It was at last determined that she sunk and that the ten passengers who embarked on their perilous journey in such happy spirits, had perished.

Later a boatman named James Carroll, who had miraculously succeeded in weathering the tornado in a yawl, appeared on the Wayzatta Bay beach, dragging his miniature craft after him. When he had recovered sufficiently from his fright and exhaustion to speak coherently he told of having passed the Minnie Cook just before the squall struck the bay. He thought the party had observed the danger and was quite certain that Engineer McDonald had turned the yacht from her course into the bay; the next moment his boat raised heavenward, as if lift d out of the water by some superhuman agency, and then he was enveloped in spray. Soon afterward he heard a shriek like that of a woman in acute distress, and looking off through the almost blinding mist to the spot where the yacht was a moment before floating, nothing was to be seen but the white-caps and the waves rolling mountain high. He is sure the shriek he heard was that of Mrs. Rand, and that the Minnie Cook at that instant capsized. For safety he fell into the bottom of his yawl and there clung until the squall had passed.

The following is a list of the passengers on the yacht: Ex-Mayor Rand, aged 55; Mrs. Rand, aged 50; Mary Rand, aged 16, daughter of the above; Harvey Rand, aged 13, son; Frank Rand, aged 18, a nephew; J. R. Coykendall, aged 35; Mrs. Coykendall, aged 27; Kate Coykendall, aged 4, daughter of the above; Engineer George McDonald, Robert Hussy, aged 10, employed on the yacht. The bodies of Mrs. Rand and Engineer McDonald were recovered and brought to Minneapolis.

Mr. Rand's two terms as Chief Magistrate of the city were served previous to the incumbency of Mayor Ames. The ex-Mayor was quite wealthy. John Coykendall was a member of the firm of Coykendall Bro. & Co., which owns one of the largest and best-known dry-goods stores in the city. The two families belonged to the highest business and social circles in the city.

THE DOLPHIN REJECTED.

The Attorney General Decides Three of the Points in the Controversy with John Roach.

[Washington dispatch.]

Attorney General Garland has rendered a decision on the three points relative to the acceptance of the Dolphin by the Government, submitted to him by Secretary Whitney. He holds that the vessel cannot be accepted; that no contract exists between Mr. John Roach and the Government; and that the large sum of money paid to him for the vessel may be recovered. Mr. Garland says:

This vessel, you inform me, has been found to be defective in three particulars, two of which are fundamental: First, she does not develop the power and speed which the contract calls for; second, she is not stanch and stiff enough for the service expected of her; and third, the general character of her workmanship does not come up to the requirements of the contract. As to the defects in the article of speed, the act of Congress under which the vessel was built makes an appropriation for the construction of "one dispatch naval boat as recommended by the Naval Board in the report of Dec. 20, 1882." The board recommended the construction of "one dispatch vessel or clipper, to have a speed of fifteen knots," and I take it that the recommendation became, by force of this reference to it, as much a part of the statute as though it had been recited therein, word for word.

The Dolphin not having been constructed in strict conformity to the act of Congress, the Attorney General assumes that nothing short of an act of Congress could authorize her acceptance. If the vessel is wanting in the necessary strength and stiffness, as reported, the Attorney General says the defect is fundamental, and sufficient to warrant her rejection. As to the third objection, because of the character of the workmanship, the Attorney General says it can be dealt with by Secretary Whitney, provided the contractor is willing and ready to make the vessel satisfactory. The Attorney General concludes:

As to whether the Government has been in any way estopped or compromised by the acts of acquiescence, approval, or acceptance by the advisory board or others, I am of the opinion that the Government stands unaffected by any such acts. This must be the case, necessarily, if the law authorizing the building of a dispatch boat is to have effect. Its language is that "no such vessel shall be accepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract, with the advice and assistance of the naval advisory board" * * * and, consequently, no acceptance of the vessel not built "in strict conformity with the contract" could bind the Government. Neither the Secretary of the Navy nor any officer under him had any dispensing power over this statute, the words of which, appo ring as they do in a context displaying great solicitude for the protection of the public interests, cannot be taken in any other sense than mandatory without a plain disregard of the intention.

It follows, then, that no contract exists between Mr. Roach and the United States, and the large sums of money which have been paid Mr. Roach have passed into his hands without authority of law, and are held by him as so much money held and received to the use of the United States, and may be recovered from him; and not only so, but the money thus paid him by officials holding a fiduciary relation to the Government having gone into the ship Dolphin, a court of equity will follow it there, and for that purpose entertain a proceeding against the ship itself.

SKILLFUL SURGEONS.

A Tumor Weighing Fifty-five Pounds Removed—The Patient Five Hours Under the Influence of Ether.

[Bloomington (Ind.) special.]

Word has been received here of one of the most remarkable surgical operations in the history of Indiana. For the last fourteen years Mrs. Sarah Owens, mother of Congressman-elect Owens, of the Thirteenth Indiana District, has been suffering from a tumor located on the right of the abdomen. Beginning with a strain, it had grown so large she could not get about, until physicians informed her that death would follow within a few months. Upon examination she was told she stood one chance in twenty of living if it were removed. As death was certain in a short time, she took the chance. At 11 o'clock she was placed on the table, and for five hours was under the influence of ether. An incision twenty-two inches long was made from the navel down, when it was found that the tumor was of fatty substance. It required four men two hours and a half to remove the substance, which weighed fifty-five pounds. When she came to her senses the first feeling was in her heels, and she declared she knew nothing of the operation.

POPE LEO is dyspeptic, although the affliction does not affect his amiability. It is said dry bread and milk is his diet week in and week out.

M. TAILLANDIER, who was connected with the Bosphore-Egyptian affair, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

An Improvement in Crop Prospects Shown by the Report of the National Bureau.

The Outlook in Illinois and Michigan—Anthrax Among Wisconsin Cattle.

The National Report.

[Washington telegram.]

The July report of the Agricultural Department shows that cotton has made material improvement during June. There are few imperfect stands reported. The temperature and rainfall have favored growth, and fruiting has commenced in the lower Gulf States. Local droughts are very rare, and moisture is generally sufficient from Virginia to Texas. It is somewhat in excess in the lowlands, interfering with cultivation and stimulating the growth of grass. The general average condition has advanced from 92 per cent. in June to 96 per cent. It has not been exceeded in July since 1880. This will insure, barring drawbacks so likely to come in the later summer, a large crop. Averages of condition by States are as follows: Virginia 98, North Carolina 93, South Carolina 96, Georgia 97, Florida 95, Alabama 92, Mississippi 99, Louisiana 100, Texas 92, Arkansas 96, Tennessee 97. The States east of the Mississippi stand as in June, except Georgia and Florida, which have advanced two points. All the others give higher averages. The caterpillar is reported in Baker, Brooks, and Dougherty Counties, Georgia; in Jackson and Madison Counties, Florida; in Montgomery and Elmore Counties, Alabama; in Cameron County, Louisiana; and in Van Zandt County, Texas. The new wet worm has been very abundant in Texas. The boll worm moth has been observed in Titus County, Texas.

The month has been favorable to the development of winter wheat. A slight improvement is indicated, which advances the general average between two and three points, or from 62 to nearly 65. A very slight decline is reported in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and in some of the Southern States. In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri there has been improvement, as well as in California and Oregon. The winter wheat region, which does not include the Territories, now promises about 215,000,000 bushels. The condition of spring wheat continues higher, though the average has been reduced slightly, the acreage being nearly 96. The indications now point to a crop of about 48,000,000 bushels for Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, and all other Territories and Northern New England. This makes an aggregate of 363,000,000 bushels.

The immense corn area of last year has apparently been increased about 6 per cent., or at least 4,000,000 acres, making an aggregate of 71,000,000 acres. The largest increase is in the Missouri Valley. The condition of corn is higher than in any year since 1880 except the last. It averages 94 against 93 in 1884. It is highest in the South, and higher on the Atlantic coast than in the West. The Kansas average is 83, that of Michigan and Missouri 87, Wisconsin 88, Illinois 90, Iowa 92, Minnesota 93, Ohio and Nebraska 97.

The average of winter rye has increased from 73 to 87 since the first of June.

The general average of oats is 97 in place of 93, last month. Oats have shared with all the cereals in the improvement of the month. The only States below 90 are New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and California.

The condition of barley averages 92, and of tobacco 96.

Corn in Illinois.

[Compiled from the July State Agricultural Report.]

The area of corn is much larger than last season, especially in the central and southern counties, and the growing crop has generally been well cultivated. The most unfavorable condition likely to affect corn in Illinois would be an early and severe frost before the late planting had matured. The correspondents of the department are, as a rule, farmers of extended experience and deeply interested in the accuracy of the returns. The prospects are encouraging for nearly as large an average yield of corn per acre in all portions of the State as at the corresponding date last season. The present area of corn is larger than last season in all the central and southern counties, and with few exceptions in all the northern counties. There has been considerable improvement in the condition of corn during the last month, and with a favorable fall season for maturing there will be about an average yield of corn per acre throughout the State.

Michigan Crops.

The Michigan crop report for July estimates the total yield of wheat in the State this year at 25,373,682 bushels, or 356,407 bushels more than the yield in 1884. The yield, as estimated for the southern four tiers of counties, is 17.27 bushels per acre, and in the northern counties 15.39 bushels. The number of acres reported in wheat this year is 1,480,055. The total number of bushels marketed in eleven months ended July 1 is 8,468,513. In the southern four tiers of counties 8 per cent. and in the northern counties 5 per cent.—in all 1,900,000 bushels—of the 1884 wheat crop still remains in farmers' hands.

The condition of other crops, expressed in per cent. of condition as compared with one year ago is as follows: Corn, 87; oats, 96; barley, 93; clover meadows, 92; timothy meadows, 92; clover sowed this year, 95. The condition of corn compared with average years is 85. Thirteen per cent. of the corn planted failed to grow. Apples promise 52 per cent. of an average crop in the southern counties and 62 in the northern.

A Dangerous Disease.

[Palmyra (Wis.) dispatch.]

State Veterinary Surgeon Atkinson has completed his examination of the diseased herds of cattle owned by Dan Seamen, of this town. He pronounced them suffering from a disease called anthrax, considered contagious. He advised immediate change of pasture from low to high land, and strict quarantine. Three cows from this herd have died from the disease within a few days. While skinning one of these cows a small sore on Mr. Seamen's hand came in contact with the poisoned matter. The hand became inflamed and swollen immediately to such an extent as to require prompt medical attendance.

The Hessian Fly.

[Rochester (N. Y.) special.]

The Hessian fly has made great devastation in the wheat-fields of various towns in Wayne County. In Arcadia the loss is estimated at $20,000. In the immediate vicinity of Lyons the loss is estimated by careful observers at $70,000. In some places the farmers are burning the wheat-fields in order to exterminate the insects as far as possible.

TWO GREAT FISHERMEN.

President Cleveland.

[Washington dispatch.]

The Presidential party returned to-night from their fishing trip to Woodmont. The party was in excellent spirits, and all agreed with Postmaster General Vilas, who said they had had a magnificent time. The President caught a fine string of black bass.

Ex-President Arthur.

[New Richmond (Canada) dispatch.]

Ex-President Arthur, accompanied by his son, has had rare good luck in salmon fishing on the river with Mr. R. G. Dun, whose guest he is, on the Cascapedia. In three days the party caught 300 pounds of salmon.

MR. CLEVELAND'S two carriages, a victoria and a landau, cost $1,800.

NIAGARA PARK.

New York's Side of the Mighty Cataract Made Free for All Time.

Letters Read from President Cleveland and from the Governor General of Canada.

[Niagara Falls special.]

Niagara never before saw such a throng as to-day attended the opening of the State Park. Seemingly all Western New York poured itself into the village. A score of special trains brought delegations from many States and from Canada. The word "Welcome" greeted the visitor at every turn. Bunting is displayed in every part of the village. The Union Jack, the Irish Green, and the Tricolor are mingled with the Stars and Stripes. The hotels are lavish in display. The fronts of the International, Cataract, Spencer, and others are almost hidden from sight by rich-hued decorations. In front of the Cataract is a fine arch. Many handsome decorations on the Canada shore show sympathetic rejoicing.

The Reservation Commissioners met at the Cataract House at 10:30 a. m. There were present Commissioners Dorsheimer, Robb, Rogers, Anderson, and Green, and Secretary and Treasurer Leighton Williams. The following cable dispatch was read:

"LONDON, Eng., July 14.

"To the Representatives of the State of New York at Niagara Falls:

"The Commons Reservation Society congratulates the State of New York on securing the Falls to the public."

About 11:30 a delegation representing the Canadian Government drove over from the Canadian side to take part in the ceremonies. It included Lieut. Gov. Robinson, of Ontario; the Hon. Oliver Mowatt, Premier of Ontario; Provincial Secretary Hardy; Lieut. Col. Gzowski, Chairman of the Canadian Niagara Falls Commission; Commissioner Langmuir; and the Governor General's secretary. An informal reception was held during the morning in the hotel parlors occupied by Gov. Hill. The Canadian visitors were presented to him and remained until the time arrived for the ceremonies of the day.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

The formal opening ceremonies were held in Prospect Park, whose well-kept domain was early given over to the lawless tread of a public which needed police restriction, and had it not.

At 12:15 o'clock Gov. Hill, Hon. Erastus Brooks, James C. Carter, of New York, the orator of the day, and Bishop Coxe, made their appearance in the pavilion, escorted by President Neilson of the Prospect Park Company. They were followed by the staff of the Governor, State officials, Niagara Reservation Commissioners, and others of prominence. The ceremonies, carried out according to program, included fine vocal and martial music, the latter by military bands from Buffalo and the Mexican National Band, present by special invitation. Bishop Coxe read a prayer written for the occasion, and the Hon. Erastus Brooks, President of the day, made a long address. The formal presentation of the Park to the State was made by the Hon. William Dorsheimer. Gov. Hill's reply went into details. He gave the crowd a history of Niagara, said the State would undertake to care for the reservation, and wound up with merited praises for the Commissioners, and none the less merited eulogies for the cataract. The orator of the day was the Hon. James C. Carter, of New York City, a prominent lawyer, who has been active in "The Niagara Falls Association of New York." His oration dwelt upon the sublimity of the falls, free access to which the park is intended to secure, the evils of private proprietorship in Nature's wonders, and reviewed the proceedings and negotiations which resulted in the purchase of the park by the State.

Letters of regret and congratulation were read from President Cleveland, the Governor-General of Canada, and from Samuel J. Tilden. Lieutenant Governor Robinson of the Province of Ontario and Premier Mowatt of the Dominion Government made bright speeches.

The military parade in the afternoon was brilliant. It was reviewed by Gov. Hill, who left early for the East.

A MOTLEY CROWD—SWEPT OVER THE FALLS.

The crowds lingered to enjoy "freedom" and fireworks. A sergeant of the guard during the parade having orders to keep horses from the line of march attempted to enforce them. A mounted orderly attempting to ride past him, the sergeant thrust his bayonet into the horse, killing it. The sergeant was arrested. The friendly Canadian from the near towns, pipe in mouth and girl on arm, was everywhere. The farming community of all Western New York seemed to have hitched up and driven to the village. Prospect Park looked like a monstrous picnic-ground. Even the Tonawanda reservation sent in its Indian delegation, gay in cambric and red feathers. All day long these throngs walked the streets. The hackman, as a feature of Niagara, was wiped out of existence. The crowd was the great thing. People trooped over the bridges in endless battalions and marched shoulder to shoulder through the moist and shady pathways of Goat Island. Farmers hitched their teams among the shrubbery which private management had hitherto so sedulously guarded. The deep woods of the island looked as though given up to a vast camp-meeting. The Biddle stairway was free, as it always is; and the number of people who went toiling up and down its tedious spiral was so great that further admission was repeatedly denied. The trip to the Cave of the Winds cost a dollar apiece, but the lessees reaped a harvest. The inclined railway in Prospect Park was run at twenty-five cents a head as usual. There was total lack of police supervision, and it was a constant remark during the day that accidents were being invited. About six o'clock two Buffalo women were about to cross the first bridge to Goat Island and when one of them, a Mrs. McIntyre, ventured upon the unguarded planks at the edge of the pier. Turning, she called to her companion, "You're a coward! Come on!" As she spoke she lost her balance, fell into the rapids, and was swept over the American Fall.

HOW NIAGARA WAS MADE FREE.

In making a free park at Niagara New York State has made an imperial gift to mankind. No one will undertake to say who first advocated the matter. From the earliest days, before the genesis of the hackman and the reign of extortion, innumerable tourists advocated a free Niagara. Oddly enough, the honor of first advocating it to a purpose belongs to a foreigner. Lord Dufferin suggested not only the purchase and making free to the world of the lands on either side of the river, but he made his suggestion to a man who could act. It was in 1878 that Lord Dufferin's casual conversation with Lucius Robinson, then Governor of New York, gave birth to to the free-park project. There are other claimants for the honor however. Mr. Dorsheimer claims to have invented the idea. For that matter, William Cullen Bryant advocated a free Niagara for years before his death. But Governor Robinson deemed the matter important enough to dwell upon it at length in his annual message to the Legislature.

THE Mayor of Helena, M. T., is a barber, and after enjoying a "shave" at his worshipful hands a visitor went out "to look for an Alderman to black his boots."

MARIE VAN ZANDT has made herself a great society favorite in London. She receives £50 for attending fashionable parties after the opera.

WESTERN GOVERNORS.

Russell A. Alger, Governor of Michigan.

Was born in Ohio, February 27, 1836. His parents died when he was 11 years old, and for the next seven years he worked on a farm, getting some schooling at Richfield Academy in the winters. Then he entered a law office, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. Bad health caused him to relinquish his profession, and in 1861 he moved to Grand Rapids to go into the lumber business there. In the same year he entered the Second Michigan Cavalry. Next year he was wounded at the battle of Boonville, Miss., and soon after promoted to be Major of the regiment. October 16, 1862, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and June 2,

1863, Colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, his regiment being a part of Custer's famous cavalry brigade. July 6, 1863, he was wounded at the battle of Boonsborough, Md. Altogether he took part in sixty-six battles and skirmishes. He was brevetted Brigadier General and Major General "for gallant and meritorious services in the field." In 1865 the General removed to Detroit and engaged extensively in the lumber business. He is now one of the largest lumber operators in the State of Michigan, and is interested in many enterprises. General Alger was elected Governor of Michigan on the Republican ticket November 4, 1884.

J. M. Rusk, Governor of Wisconsin.

Governor Jeremiah M. Rusk was born in Morgan County, Ohio, June 17, 1830, and is therefore 55 years old. He removed to Wisconsin in 1853; held several county offices; was a member of the Assembly in 1862; was commissioned Major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in July, 1862; was soon after promoted to the Colonelcy. Served with General Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war, and was brevetted Brigadier General for bravery at the battle of Salkehatchie; was elected Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin for 1866 and 1867, and re-elected for 1868-9; represented the Sixth Congressional District in

the Forty-second Congress, and the Seventh District in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses; was Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions in the Forty-third Congress; was a member of the Congressional Republican Committee for several years; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880; was appointed by President Garfield and confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, which appointment he declined; was also tendered by President Garfield the mission to Denmark, and the position of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, both of which he declined. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin as a Republican in 1881, and re-elected in 1884.

Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana.

Isaac P. Gray is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and is about 55 years old. His parents emigrated to Ohio in 1836, and in 1855 Governor Gray moved to Union County, Indiana, where he still resides. He is by profession a lawyer; served in the war of the rebellion, with the

rank of Colonel; was defeated for Congress in 1866; elected State Senator in 1868; delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1872; elected Lieutenant Governor of Indiana on the Democratic ticket in 1876; defeated for the same office in 1880; was the Democratic nominee for United States Senator in 1881; and was nominated and elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1884.

NOBODY cares a continental whether the inhabitants of Jupiter are transparent or not, as the star-gazers affirm; but it would be something of a godsend in the way of wisdom to understand by what process of vision a woman can see clear through a man weighing two hundred and forty pounds, with as much comprehension as she can look into a plate-glass window filled with feminine fixings.

A MAN may have a head so stuffed with knowledge that his hair can't grow, and yet have his feet knocked clear out from under him by a question or two from a little midget too small to know an idea from a gooseberry.

MEASURED by its bulk, a fly is fourteen hundred times as strong as a man, and yet Boston puts screens in the windows and throws the front door open to Sullivan.

HUMAN beings love ceremony.—*Current.* They do—they do; especially the kind that takes two folks and a preacher to