NEWS CONDENSED.

(Telegraphic Summary.)

EASTERN.

The big boulder suspended in "The Flume" in the White Mountains of New Hampshire has fallen. It is believed its support was undermined by the recent freshet.

Elmer Snyder, a farmer residing near Glen City, Pa., was recently surprised by a visit from a young man claiming to be his runaway son, who proves to have been a Chicago thief. The villain waited his time, and then robbed the old man of $8,500 in money and bonds.

The New York Emigration Commissioners are taking steps to prevent the landing of pauper emigrants at that point.

The Turkey Red Company's building, Providence, R. I., was burned. Loss, $30,000; insured for $15,000.

John Stryker, the New York millionaire, was drowned while bathing in Saratoga lake. He had been married two months.

A class of 210, the largest in the history of the university, has just been graduated by Harvard University.

Nearly 10,000 persons gathered at Burlington, Vt., to witness the laying of a corner-stone for a new university building and the unveiling of a statute of Lafayette.

Dr. Hathaway, the Philadelphia abortionist, in whose cellar were found the skeletons of twenty infants, has been fined $500 and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

A cloud burst into the vicinity of Portland, Pa., causing floods which wrecked a number of culverts and bridges and washed away tracks in large sections. The school-slate factories suffered heavily, and a low estimate of the total loss approximates $50,000.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of Harvard University, denounced the study of Greek as "a college fetich," and declared that modern languages should take precedence in the curriculum.

Attachments for $140,000 have been secured against the thread works of Samuel Semple & Sons, of Mount Holly, N. J.

"No. 1," of Irish conspiracy notoriety, has been employed for the past three months in Rochester, N. Y., but is now in New York city, so as to be near his counsel in case he is arrested for extradition.

WESTERN.

A recent dispatch from Helena, Montana, states that, while the Deer Lodge coach was crossing the main range of the Rockies, eighteen miles west of Helena, two men, with handkerchiefs tied across the lower part of their faces, stepped out in front of the team from the brush at the side of the road and ordered the driver to halt. John McCormick, a post-trader at Fort Missoula, was on the box with the driver, and, as soon as the robbers commanded them to halt, he opened fire on them with a six-shooter. One of the highwaymen was badly hurt and crawled away into the brush. The other returned McCormick's fire, seriously wounding one of the wheel horses. The team took fright, ran, and was soon out of the robbers' range.

The Garfield Monument Committee have selected a site in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, overlooking the country for miles. The fund in hand is $130,000.

Saloon-keepers at Topeka, Kan., are arrested each month and fined $100, giving security for that amount and regularly forfeiting it. Leading prohibitionists have induced the County Attorney to petition the Supreme Court to forbid the city from really licensing a traffic which is forbidden by law.

The Ohio Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the Scott law, passed by the Legislature of that State, for taxing the liquor traffic.

Another cargo of opium, on which the duties were $172,000, was landed at San Francisco last week.

Gen. Crook reports to the Adjutant General of the Army that the captured Chiricahuas have not been forced upon the San Carlos reservation, but are to be kept with the scouts until further arrangements can be made.

The Sheriff of Morton county, Dakota, has taken to Mandan two men named O'Donnell and Wannegan, who attempted to drive the Marquis Demores from land which he had purchased. The difficulty occurred at Little Missouri, and the desperadoes killed a man named Luppin.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio, in sustaining the Scott law, holds that legislative power is ample to make laws absolutely prohibiting all traffic in intoxicating liquors. Saloon-keepers all over the State are paying the tax under protest. The City Council at Columbus find that the receipts will support the police and poor departments.

A secret convention was held in Indianapolis, last week, to organize a company and issue $500,000,000 of stock to build double-track narrow-gauge roads from New York to San Francisco and from Chicago to New Orleans.

Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Chief Justice Waite, was received with full military honors at Fort Snelling. The mills at Minneapolis were visited, and an informal reception was held at Gen Perry's quarters after which the party left for Fort Ellis.

SOUTHERN.

The Rev. Ben T. Jenkins and his brother have been held for trial for the murder of the Rev. J. Lane Borden, at Mansfield, La.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, says that a column of 150 horsemen suddenly galloped up and surrounded the jail containing the negro Douglass, guilty of outraging a white woman, Mrs. Rogers, for which his companion negro, named Lacy, had been lynched the day before. The Deputy Sheriff with guards attempted resistance but were instantly covered by the assailants and secured, the cell unlocked, Douglass pinioned and placed on a horse. The band then disappeared as quickly and mysteriously as it had arrived. The following morning, two miles from the city, the carcass of Douglass was found hanging from a tree with four bullet-holes through the head.

Three men were killed and one fatally wounded in a quarrel at Collinsville, Ala. The participants in the tragedy were A. B. Hall and son and Bob and John Mullens. They owned adjoining property, and a dispute arose regarding the boundary line. Tom Hall built a fence which the Mullens' claimed was improperly located, and they threatened to remove it. Hall said he would kill the man who touched it. Bob Mullens went out to remove it and was shot dead by Hall. His brother, John Mullens, who was present, was also shot and fatally wounded. He, however, had strength to jerk out a pistol, and killed Hall on the spot. Hall's father then approached and was immediately killed. Mullens then fell mortally wounded. All the parties are wealthy and prominent, A. B. Hall being the senior member of Hall, Mackey & Co., leading firm in North Alabama.

The recumbent figure of Gen. Robert E. Lee, by Valentine, the sculptor, was unveiled at Lexington, Va., in the presence of 6,000 people. Wade Hampton acted as Chief Marshal, Jubal Early as presiding officer, and the oration was delivered by Maj. John W. Daniel. Father Ryan subsequently recited an original poem, "The Sword of Lee."

At Milan, Tenn., Mrs. Pope was stung on the nose by a bee, and died from the effects of the sting in a few minutes. She was apparently in good health at the time.

WASHINGTON.

The question of assisted immigration was considered by the Cabinet, resulting in an order to the Collector of Customs at New York to co-operate with the Commissioners of Immigration and prevent the landing of paupers, or have them sent back to foreign almshouses.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, says a Washington dispatch, has still under consideration the offer of compromise in the case of Thomas Ochiltree, formerly United States Marshal in Texas. The amount of judgment in the case is $10,000 and the amount offered in compromise is $500. The Solicitor has received a letter from a gentleman not a party to the case offering to buy the Government's claim against Ochiltree for $5,000.

Army officers have at last received a wholesome lesson against the violations of the regulations as to gambling. The President has approved the finding of the court-martial and the recommendation of the Secretary of War that Maj. Wasson be dismissed from the army, to be imprisoned eighteen months at hard labor, and to have the cause of his punishment published at length in the newspapers of Iowa, the State from which he was appointed.

Bonds to the face value of $100,000,000 were canceled at the Treasury Department last week, by fifteen persons and five machines, and are now ready to be ground up. None of them had been issued to the public. One bond of each denomination was saved for the treasury specimen book. Nearly one-third of the amount was in 4 per cents.

David B. Parker has declined the appointment of Postmaster at Washington, and will retain his position as Chief of Postal Inspectors.

Gen. Pope has notified Secretary Lincoln that Oklahoma Payne has applied to the Circuit Court at Topeka for an injunction against interfering with his occupation of Indian Territory, and that the papers have been handed to the District Attorney for Kansas.

POLITICAL.

The fourth ballot for Senator from New Hampshire gave Harry Bingham, Democrat, 117, and Edward H. Rollins, Republican, 104, with 161 necessary to a choice.

The consolidation of revenue districts in Wisconsin removes from office Gen. Henry Harnden, of Madison. Harnden is the man who, with a detachment of 150 men from the First Wisconsin Cavalry, captured Jeff Davis in Georgia on the 10th of May, 1865. He has held the office of Collector of his district for ten years, and is superseded by Leonard Lottridge, of Sparta.

The effect of the President's order in regard to the internal-revenue service is to reduce the total number of collection districts from 126 to 80, a reduction of 46 instead of 44, as heretofore erroneously announced. The following statement shows the number of districts reduced in each State and Territory: Alabama, 1; Nevada, 1; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 1; Dakota, 1; Wyoming, 1; Arizona, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, 4; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 2; Minnesota, 1; West Virginia, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 5; Washington Territory, 1; New Jersey, 1; Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; total 46. It is probable the transfer of officers cannot be effected before the 1st of August. An annual saving of $200,000 will result from the reduction.

The Iowa Republicans met in convention at Des Moines, and was temporarily presided over by Hon John A Kasson, Col. D. B. Henderson being made permanent Chairman. Gov. Sherman and Lieut. Gov. Manning were renominated. Judge Reed of Council Bluffs, was placed on the ticket for the Supreme Bench, and John W. Akins for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Among the Vice Presidents of the convention was Addison Rhodes, a negro who had been sold on the auction block. The Republicans of Minnesota assembled at St. Paul and renominated Gov. Hubbard. C. A. Gilman was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, Fred Vorbaumback for Secretary of State, Charles Kittleson for Treasurer, W. J. Hann for Attorney General, and J. H. Baker, Railroad Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York and European syndicate which floated the first $20,000,000 of Canadian Pacific stock has agreed to take $10,000,000 more at 60 per cent.

The official journal of Mexico states that the Government has granted a concession to two citizens of St. Louis for the construction of two important lines of telegraph and railway, running through the richest section of the republic, with a cash subsidy of $7,000,000.

Eight persons were killed by a collision on the Havana and Matanzas road, in Cuba.

Secretary Lincoln has ordered Gen. Crook to Washington, to consult as to the best plan of dealing with the Chiricahua captives. The Indians at San Carlos reservation were summoned by the commanding officer to meet the prisoners and interchange views. Speeches were made by Loco, Bonita and Nana, who asked permission to go to the Apache country and live with their friends, at peace with the whites.

Traizos, an editor in Bolvia, wrote articles favoring peace. President Campero ordered the police to bore his ears and dress him in the coarse stuff worn by the Indians.

The yellow fever now raging at Vera Cruz is of a terribly fatal type, the mortality averaging six out of every seven attacked.

Robert N. Parks & Co., bankers, of New York, have filed an assignment, giving preferences for $208,000.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has received information that the Australian Colonies have resolved to apply for admission to the Universal Postal Union. If the application is successful Bolivia will be the only country with an organized postal service not included in the union.

FOREIGN.

A puppet theater at Dervio, a town on the Lake of Como, took fire during a performance, and forty-seven persons perished, while twelve others were wounded.

During a thunder-storm at Chatham, England, four soldiers were killed by lightning.

A terrible affray occurred at the Curragh of Kildare, between a party of North Mayo men and Dublin militiamen. It originated in a gambling dispute, during which the Mayo men called the Dublin men "Careys" and "Invincibles." Five men were killed. The fight lasted over an hour, each side using stones and firearms freely. The conflict was only quelled by the officers threatening to fire upon the men.

A woman's rights meeting was held at London, at which Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton made addresses.

Parnell, in a political speech at Monaghan, said it was the purpose of his party to improve the Land act so that tenants would get a reduction of 50 per cent.

Cable dispatches report that the panic over the plague in Egypt has spread throughout Europe. The German Government has sent medical experts to Damietta to investigate and report whether the fatal malady now raging there is veritable cholera. The Turkish, French, Italian, and Austrian Governments have ordered strict quarantine against all vessels arriving from African ports. A dispatch from Damietta says that city is being rapidly deserted. All steamship berths for a week hence are already engaged. One hundred and eighty refugees from there are quarantined in the vicinity of Port Said. Many fatal cases of cholera are reported from Port Said, Rosetta and Mansurah. A commission has been formed to provide means for protecting Alexandria against the malady.

Another cable company has been formed in London to lay two submarine wires between Great Britain and this country. The new company has a capital of £1,500,000.

Negotiations between Russia and the Vatican have been concluded. Freedom in matters of faith is conceded, but no interference by the church with questions of state will be tolerated.

Many persons have been arrested in Germany for being connected with conspiracy which has for its purpose the betrayal of military secrets.

An exploring party has left Melbourne, Australia, for New Guinea for the purpose of formally annexing the unoccupied portion of the island to the British empire.

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons that no work-house inmates had been sent out by the steamer Ancheria; that all emigrants forwarded by the Commissioners had been supplied with funds, and that no paupers had been sent by the Board of Guardians.

A desperate attempt was made in the carriage of a railway-train running from Calais to Paris to murder and rob the Rev. Mr. Witchborne, an English clergyman. The murderer attacked Mr. Witchborne with a chisel, stabbing him five times. The assasin tried to make his escape when the train arrived at Amiens, but was captured after a terrific struggle.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A dispatch from Wilcox, Arizona, says: "The Indians reported at Ash canon, on the Arizona and New Mexican line, with the cavalry in pursuit, are the Chiricahuas, who were to have been on the reservation several days ago, but who were deterred by the knowledge of the fact that they could not enter the reservation there. The hostiles are said to be greatly incensed at what they consider a breach of faith. Another murderous raid is anticipated."

A family of five persons were drowned in the Ohio river, twenty miles below Madison, Ind., by the upsetting of a skiff.

A New York commercial agency has compiled and published a table of the business failures over the entire country for the first half of the present year. They indicate a marked increase in the number and extent of liabilities as compared with corresponding periods of the two previous years. For the first six months in 1881 the failures were 2,862 in number; the first six months of 1882, 5,397; the first half of 1883, 4,637. The liabilities show a greater increase in 1883. The liabilities for the first six months were $40,000,000; in 1882, $50,000,000; the six months of 1883, $66,000,000. The increase in liabilities the last half of the year is attributed to the large speculative failures in the West, but even deducting the indebtedness springing from this cause, the increase in failures and liabilities is very marked. There were 165 failure during the week ending July 1, thirteen less than the preceding week, twelve more than the corresponding week of 1882, and sixty-two more than the same week of 1881.

Dime and nickel counterfeits, of excellent workmanship, are very plentiful in New Orleans.

George Lake was privately executed at Cambridge, Md., for a criminal assault upon a lady. Tualista, an Indian, and Martin Joseph and William H. Finch, whites, were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for different murders, and Tony James was swung off at Darien, Ga.

THE Emperor of Russia has sent to President Arthur a letter of thanks for the presence of Minister Hunt and Admiral Baldwin at the coronation ceremonies.

WHEN the President arranged his plan for consolidating the internal-revenue districts, the the number in Kentucky was cut down from six to four. He has been prevailed upon to reconsider the action, and the result is the State is divided into five districts.

Distressing reports come from the far-away diamond fields of South Africa. In parts of the country there has been no rain for three years, and the people are starving. To add to the sorrowful condition of affairs produced by the failure of the crops, the Kimberley diamond mine, which is 380 feet deep, has met with a serious disaster. The soft debris has fallen back into the mine in such quantities that eighteen months will be required to repair the excavations.

R. H. Kirby, an importer of hardware at Montreal, has made an assignment to cover liabilities of $150,000. S. C. Quigley, a coal agent of Cleveland, has failed for $55,000.

Europe is thoroughly alarmed over the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. The Spanish Sanitary Council advises the enforcement of quarantine regulations on all vessels from infected ports. The steamer St. Bernard, from Bombay, put into Havre with a case of cholera on board, and a Paris journal shows that every country except England is taking precautions against an epidemic.

H. C. Quigley, dealer in stoneware at Cleveland, Ohio, has assigned. Liabilities $55,000; assets, $42,000.

The Illinois State Agricultural Bureau's June report of the crops shows a considerable falling off in nearly all the grains.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$ 5.90	@ 6.72
HOGS	6.75	@ 7.10
FLOUR—Superfine	3.40	@ 4.43
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.10½	@ 1.10¼
No. 2 Red	1.14½	@ 1.14¾
CORN—No. 2	.61¾	@ .62¼
OATS—No. 2	.42	@ .43¼
PORK—Mess	18.25	@18.97½
LARD	.9⅞	@ .10
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	6.10	@ 6.15
Cows and Heifers	4.60	@ 5.15
Medium to Fair	5.40	@ 5.80
HOGS	5.90	@ 6.50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6.00	@ 6.25
Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.	5.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.01	@ 1.01¼
No. 2 Red Winter	1.10	@ 1.10¼
CORN—No. 2	.53¼	@ .53¼
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .33⅛
RYE—No. 2	.56½	@ .56¼
BARLEY—No. 2	.79	@ .80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@ .21
EGGS—Fresh	.14½	@ .15
PORK—Mess	16.55	@16.60
LARD	.9⅛	@ .9¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	1.01¼	@ 1.01¼
CORN—No. 2	.53¼	@ .53⅜
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .33⅜
RYE—No. 2	.54½	@ .54½
BARLEY—No. 2	.65¼	@ .66⅜
PORK—Mess	16.75	@16.80
LARD	.9⅛	@ .9½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.09	@ 1.10
CORN—Mixed	.46¼	@ .46½
OATS—No. 2	.32⅜	@ .33
RYE	.55½	@ .56
PORK—Mess	17.40	@17.50
LARD	.10	@ .10¼
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.09	@ 1.10
CORN	.51⅝	@ .52
OATS	.37¼	@ .37½
RYE	.57½	@ .58
PORK—Mess	18.45	@18.50
LARD	.9½	@ .9⅝
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.09⅝	@1.10
CORN	.51⅝	@ .55
OATS—No. 2	.34¼	@ .34½
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	4.25	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.12	@ 1.14
CORN—No. 2	.55	@ .56
OATS—Mixed	.45	@ .46
PORK—Mess	20.50	@21.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04⅝	@ 1.05
CORN—No. 2	.52½	@ .52¾
OATS—Mixed	.39	@ .39½
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5.90	@ 6.20
Fair	5.40	@ 5.80
Common	5.05	@ 5.30
HOGS	6.55	@ 6.65
SHEEP	5.90	@ 5.60

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Iowa Republican Convention—Gov. Sherman Renominated.

The Minnesota Republicans Renominate Gov. Hubbard.

Iowa.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines on the 27th of June, and completed its work in less than three hours. Hon. John A. Kasson was made temporary Chairman. Every county in the State was represented. Col. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, was made permanent presiding officer. On motion of J. H. Lozier, Buren R. Sherman was renominated for Governor by acclamation.

On motion of Aaron Kimball, of Howard, O. H. Manning was renominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Russell, Professor Akers, of Linn, was renominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by acclamation.

Judge Reed, of Council Bluffs, was nominated for Supreme Judge on the first ballot.

The platform was reported through Senator Wilson. It is quite lengthy. The first resolution reviews the past record of the party. Temperance is dealt with in the following two planks:

2. That while we extend our earnest sympathy to the people of all countries who are struggling for their rights in opposition to oppressive laws and systems, we also plant ourselves on the side of the homes of our own people in their contest against the saloon; that when the Republican party of Iowa pledged itself in 1879 to give to the people at a special non-partisan election an opportunity to vote on a proposition to so amend the constitution of the State as to prohibit the manufacture and sale as a beverage of intoxicating liquors it acted in good faith, and the special election of June 27, 1882, evidences the redemption of the pledge so given, and we now declare that we accept the result of that election with its majority of 29,974 votes in favor of the adoption of the amendment so voted on as the verdict of the people in favor of constitutional and statutory prohibition, and without making any new test of party fealty we recognize the moral and political obligation which requires the enactment of such laws by the next General Assembly as shall provide for the establishment and enforcement of the principle and policy affirmed by the people at said non-partisan election, and to that end the faith of the party is pledged.

Other resolutions of general interest are as follows:

4. That the power to regulate State commerce belongs to the General Assembly, and that which relates to inter-State commerce to Congress, and both should be so exercised as to establish a just equilibrium between producers, transporters and consumers, and all arbitrary discriminations of pools and combinations to prevent competition or work injustice to communities or individuals at either competing or noncompeting points should be prohibited, and such prohibition enforced; that the General Assembly at its next session should enact a law prohibiting the giving or receiving by public officers of any railway pass during the terms of office, and the same should be enforced by proper penalties against both givers and receivers.

6. That stability is desirable in such public policy as relates to and effects all productive industries, and we condemn the threat of the Iowa Democracy to disturb and keep at unrest said industries and the capital and labor employed therein by gradual and persistent efforts to so change the customs laws as to establish free trade, and insist upon such revenue laws as will encourage American industries and protect American labor, in order that the American workingman shall have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and tend to assure permanent employment.

7. That the inability of the Democratic party during the six years that it held undisputed control of the House of Representatives of Congress to agree on legislation for the revision of the tariff and the reform of the civil service, notwithstanding both subjects were constantly and prominently present in its platform, provoked much campaign activities, and the passage of laws affecting both of said objects by the Republican Congress at its late session, demonstrates anew the incapacity of the former to deal with questions of great public concern, and that the country must rely on the latter for practical legislation. As well-grounded supports for such reliance we point not only to the action of the late Republican Congress, as heretofore mentioned, but also to the additional facts that the customs and internal taxation was reduced over $700,000,000, $202,000,000 appropriated for the payment of pensions to our soldiers, and still an abundant revenue was provided to maintain the public credit and meet all of the demands on the treasury of the nation.

The other resolutions favor the creation by Congress of a Department of Industry and improvement of waterways; favor the repeal of the time clause in the application of soldiers for pensions, and the exemption of soldiers' pension money and homesteads from execution. The last three resolutions are as follows:

10. That, in the interest of public order, personal security, and economy in the administration of the laws, we favor such amendments to the criminal code of the State as will make more certain and speedy the conviction of criminals and the punishment and prevention of crime, and at the same time lessen the burdens imposed upon the tax-payers by the numerous and vexatious delays now too often attendant upon the administration of justice.

11. That, in view of the rapid development of the mining industry of Iowa, the large numbers of workingmen employed therein, and the dangerous character of the work, we favor such legislation as will provide for the safety of the persons and lives of the miners, and also for the prompt, just and equitable adjustment of the differences between the employers and employes in said industry.

12. That we refer with pride to the fact that the public debt of Iowa is extinguished, and that the rate of our State tax is less than that of any other Western State, and we congratulate Gov. Sherman and our State administration on the faithful and efficient manner in which our public affairs have been conducted.

13. That the wise, conservative administration of President Arthur meets with the hearty approval of the Republicans of Iowa, and we cordially approve the promise given by him to the delegation appointed by the Philadelphia Convention of Irish-American citizens that the subject of the grievances contained in the resolution of said body presented to him should have thorough and exhaustive investigation, and such action as the Government may lawfully take.

Minnesota.

The Minnesota Republican Convention assembled at St. Paul, with C. G. Gilfillan as Temporary Chairman. Committees were appointed and a recess taken until evening. On the reassembling C. D. Gilfillan was nominated as Permanent Chairman by the Hubbard faction, and J. S. Pillsbury by the Windomites. Gilfillan was chosen by a vote of 140 to 96.

Gov. Hubbard was nominated by acclamation. A resolution was introduced condemning the action of the Republican Legislators who refused to vote for Windom as Senator after he had received the caucus nomination last winter. This was laid on the table by a vote of 148 to 62.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform indorsing the National administration, approving the whisky and tobacco tax, declaring for a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to favor the development of manufactures, favoring civil-service reform and liberal appropriations for internal improvements, and favoring the submission of the question of prohibition to a popular vote. The resolutions were adopted.

C. A. Gilman was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the second ballot, and Fred Vorbaumback for Secretary of State by acclamation; for Treasurer, Charles Kittleson; for N. J. Hahn for Attorney General, and J. H. Baker for Railroad Commissioner.

Hon. William Dolman, of Independence, was chosen Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has eight children and eleven grandchildren.

MRS. MARY MAPES DODGE, editor of *St. Nicholas*, is at Intervale, N. H.

MRS. MARY CLEMMER HUDSON and her new husband have gone to Europe.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES received from Hamilton College the degree of LL.D.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, who witnessed the coronation, declares that it was a distressing sham.

EX-SENATOR TABOR is said to be about to add a daily newspaper to his other extravagances.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS makes a tax return showing his estate in Windsor, Vt., to be $60,561.

CADET WHITAKER's father has just died, leaving him $3,000 and a fine farm. He was once a slave.

A LOUISVILLIAN, who has no hair to spare, makes the scientific assertion that no idiot was ever bald-headed.

THOMAS MCELRATH, who founded the New York *Tribune* with Horace Greeley, lives in a humble way in Harlem.

REV. PETER BUTLER said to the Andover alumni last week: "I must speak or burst, and I don't want to burst."

MRS. A. T. STEWART is reputed to be the second-largest United States bondholder. She has $30,000,000 invested.

IT is proposed to erect a memorial chapel and manse at Epworth, in England, the birthplace of John and Charles Wesley.

PAUL DU CHAILLU bronzes with age instead of growing gray and wrinkled. He is as active and wiry as he was twenty-five years ago.

TIME has dealt kindly with ex-Vice President Colfax. His hair is entirely gray, but his figure is erect as ever and his brow remains unfurrowed.

MR. GEORGE LEONARD, of Huntington, Vt., has in his possession the trowel used by Gen Lafayette in laying the corner-stone of the University of Vermont.

IN Idaho ten years ago there was but one Mormon member of the Legislature, but in both houses, with thirty-six members, the last session, eleven Mormons were found to have a voice in legislation.

A VETERAN BENEFACTOR.

His Past Life, Present Plans, and What He Has to Say Upon a Subject That Astonished Him.

[From the New York Times.]

Nearly forty years ago a young man, of unusual endowments, began to mould public opinion upon a subject of vital importance. Like all pioneers, his early efforts were unsuccessful, but his ability and the value of his work soon won public confidence, and to-day there is not a village or hamlet in the country that has not been influenced by Dr. Dio Lewis. When, therefore, it was learned yesterday that he contemplated the establishment of a large magazine in this city, the fact was deemed so important that a representative of this paper was commissioned to see him and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Dr. Dio Lewis is a gentleman of 60 years and 200 pounds, with snow-white hair and beard, but probably the most perfect picture of health and vigor in the metropolis. He is a living exponent of his teachings, and, notwithstanding the amount of work he has already done, promises still greater activity for years to come. He received the interviewer most courteously, and in reply to a question said:

"It is true I have come to New York to establish a monthly magazine. I have come here for the same reason that I went to Boston twenty-five years ago. Then Boston was the best platform in the country from which to speak of education. New York has now become most hospitable to progressive thoughts, and especially so to movements on behalf of physical training.

"I have reason to know the great and abiding interest of the American people in this subject. They have come to realize that the future of our country pivots upon our physical vitality, and especially upon the vigor of our women. My new magazine will bear the title *Dio Lewis's Monthly*, and be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. I hope through its pages to inaugurate a new departure in hygiene."

"Have you not written several books on the subject?"

"Yes, nine volumes, and some of them like *Our Girls*, published by the Harpers, have had an enormous circulation, but the best work of my life I shall give the world in the new magazine. Forty years of skirmishing ought to conclude with ten years of organized warfare."

"Doctor, what is the occasion of this new interest in health questions?"

"It has come through suffering, which seems the only road to self-knowledge. The stomach, heart, kidneys or liver fail into trouble, happiness is gone, and then people give attention to their health."

"Which of these organs is most frequently the victim of our errors?" asked the reporter.

"Within the last few years diseases of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty years ago, serious disease of the kidneys was rare; but now distressingly frequent and fatal."

"To what do you attribute this great increase of kidney troubles?"

"To the use of stimulating drinks, adulterated food and irregular habits of life."

"Doctor, have you any confidence in the remedy of which we hear so much now a days, 'Warner's Safe Cure?'"

"I believe in the ounce of prevention, rather than a ton of cure."

"But have you noticed the remarkable testimonials of Warner's remedy?"

"I have, and confess that they have puzzled and astonished me. The commendations of proprietary medicines usually come from unknown persons residing in back counties. But I see in our most reputable newspapers the warmest praise of Warner's Safe Cure from College Professors, respectable physicians, and other persons of high intelligence and character. To thrust such testimony aside may be professional, but it is unmanly. No physician can forget that valuable additions to our *Materia Medica* have sprung from just such sources. I was so impressed with this cloud of witnesses that I purchased some bottles of Warner's Safe Cure at a neighboring drug store, and analyzed one of them to see if it contained anything poisonous. Then I took three of the prescribed doses at once, and found there was nothing injurious in it. I do not hesitate to say that if I found my kidneys in serious trouble I should use this remedy, because of the hopelessness of all ordinary treatment, and because when a hundred intelligent and reputable persons unite in the statement that a certain remedy has cured them of a grave malady I choose to believe that they speak the truth."

"But, as you may know, my great interest in life is in prevention. For forty years I have labored in this field. One of the phases of my work in New England was the establishment of the Ladies' Seminary at Lexington, Mass. My aim was to illustrate the possibilities in the physical training of girls during their school life. This institution became, before I left it, the largest and most successful seminary for young women, owned and managed by one person, in our country. I sat down to dinner every day with a family of 200 persons. The remarkable results of this muscle training among girls were given in my paper published in the *North American Review* of December, 1882.

"Beside, I established the Normal Institute for Physical Training in Boston, and for ten years was its President and Manager. Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, Prof. Leonard and others were among its teachers, and more than 400 persons took its diploma and went out into all parts of the land to teach the new school of gymnastics. And now the years left to me I propose to devote to the magazine which I have come here to establish. It will be the largest periodical ever devoted to this field of literature, and will present the hundred and one questions of hygiene with the simplicity of a child's talk. To this end all so-called learning will be subordinated. The magazine will be more or less illustrated, and will strive to reach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the people. In a few weeks our first number will appear, and we shall fondly hope for it a hearty welcome."

The facts above narrated are indeed most important. It is gratifying to know that the life-long experiences of a gentleman who stands without a peer in successfully demonstrating the principles of hygiene; whose heart has always been in sympathy with the afflicted, and whose brain has ever been active in planning for their relief, are to be given to the public through the pages of a magazine. And it is specially significant and proof positive of rare merit that proprietary medicine, even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have, should be indorsed and recommended by a man so able, so reputable and of such national renown as Dr. Dio Lewis.

Napkins.

Napkins are interpreted by a Boston *Courier* writer as indexes of locality. The Bostonian uses his vigorously. It is spotless, but much rumpled at the end of a dinner. His energy has constantly drawn it across the width of his mouth, and has laid it on the table with a parting crush. The New Yorker's napkin bears signs of use otherwise than in its folds. It has a central indentation made by the thumb and fore-finger as it has been thrust against the front of the lips, and is thrown carelessly on the chair at the end of a repast. The Westerner's napkin, as broadly spread under his chin, preserves its original smoothness and lines of folding, though otherwise it shows how necessary has been its application to the waistcoat. The Southerner often dispenses with his, for, though placed in his lap in its square or triangular outlines, it there remains. Both Westerner and Southerner show their appreciation of home training and the laundry exigencies by folding their napkins and placing them on the table

Steel and Steel Rails.

Steel is a carburet of iron, rendered as free as possible from all foreign matter, such as sulphur, phosphorus, etc. It may be produced by working pig iron, which contains 4 or 5 per cent. of carbon, in a suitable furnace until the amount of carbon is reduced to about 1 per cent., the average carbon is good steel. This is a decarbonizing process. In the other process, which is directly opposite to this, iron bars, freed of carbon, are heated in contact with charcoal until they have absorbed the necessary per cent. of carbon. The steel in the form of ingots, is brought to a proper heat and welded together in proper quantity to make a rail of given length and weight. This is then rolled into proper shape by immense rollers, grooved so as to give the right shape to the rail. Bessemer steel rails can be cast in molds.

A Bonanza for Travelers.

When in Chicago, stop at the Gault House, corner Madison and Clinton streets. The Gault has been rebuilt, refurnished, and enlarged, to accommodate 300 people. It contains every improvement of the modern hotel and is located in the heart of the wholesale and manufacturing district. Check your baggage to the Gault. Terms, $2 and $2.50. H. W. Hoyt, Proprietor.

EARLY and provident fear is the mother of safety.—*Burke.*

Light-Weight Coins.

It is well known that coins lose year by year a certain part of their intrinsic value by abrasion in the ordinary and legitimate wear and tear of trade. The process is more rapid when the coins are new, because then the edges are sharp, but it is steady and continuous if the coins remain in circulation. Careful estimates indicate, for example, that an English sovereign loses, on the average, one grain in twenty years. Just at present the English bankers are a good deal disturbed over this matter, because more than half of the gold in circulation in Great Britain is under full weight. In their transactions with the Bank of England the latter receives only by weight what other banks and bankers receive by tale, the consequence being that most of the loss represented by the margin between the two values falls upon the banks. Several plans have been suggested for remedying the difficulty, and substituting full-weight for light-weight coins. In 1842 and 1870, when the same trouble was experienced—though on neither occasion was it so serious as now—the Bank of England was empowered by a royal proclamation to take all the light gold brought to it, the price in 1842 being £3 17s 10½d per ounce, which is 1½d per ounce more than the usual price for bar gold, and 4d more than is generally given for light gold coin. But the loss on the light gold sent in was a good deal more than 4d, and was probably nearer 8d per ounce. In 1870 the price allowed was 1½d less, and the amount sent in was trifling. The problem is a very difficult one. The loss must fall either upon the community, the banks, or the unlucky last holders of light-weight pieces. It has been suggested that the Government should make an allowance of one grain in every sovereign of 20 years old and of half a grain in a half-sovereign of 10 years old, and so on in proportion to age—this being the known rate at which the two coins become reduced in weight. Another proposition is that the Government, through the Bank of England, should privately notify every bank of its readiness before a certain date and within certain limitations of full-weight for light-weight coins. But it is doubtful whether such a degree of secrecy could be preserved as would prevent a considerable disturbance of the currency by the flooding of the banks with light coins, to say nothing of the danger of extending the practice of "sweating" coins by the use of acids and the battery. There are, indeed, serious difficulties in the way of any remedy that can be suggested.

Brearley's White Mountains Excursions.

Three excursions "from Detroit to the Sea" will leave Detroit June 27, July 11 and 25. Round trip, 2,200 miles, only $22. Route includes the St. Lawrence River, Thousand Islands and famous Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, White Mts. and Sea Shore. Tickets good 60 days. Send stamp for circular. W. H. BREARLEY, *Detroit (Mich.) News.*

IN every tobacco factory at Key West there is a "reader." Cubans cannot talk without gesticulation, and in order to keep them from talking a person is employed to read aloud to the "hands" during working hours.

The Great Northwest.

The great increase in travel to the Northwest has forced the "Famous Albert Lea Route" to put upon its line magnificent Dining Cars, in which passengers will be served meals second in quality to no first-class hotel, for the small sum of 75 cents each.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, which controls this route, has always maintained a reputation for giving travelers first-class meals on its Dining Cars, and, in putting on this line the same class of cars, it fills a want that the traveling public will appreciate.

"The Albert Lea Route" is carrying a very large share of the Northwestern travel, and, although early in the season, has commenced to sell tourists' tickets to the various pleasure resorts in a volume sufficiently large to guarantee an immense summer traffic.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fevers and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

SLANDER is like a tin kettle tied to a dog's tail—very good fun so long as it isn't our dog.

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