

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

Chicago's School Board has decided that its teachers must have sound bodies as well as sound minds, and a great many applicants for certificates are now holding back because of the new rule that they must submit to a physical examination. These timid ones fear they may have unknown ailments, and are unwilling to put it to the test.

Some Luther autograph manuscripts have been discovered in the Vatican library by Prof. Fiker of Strasbourg. There are two commentaries on the Epistle to the Romans, one on the text and the other on the sense, and commentaries on the Epistle to the Hebrews. They were written in 1516 and 1517, shortly before the nailing of the ninety-five theses at Wittenberg.

The ways and means committee of the house of representatives has been authorized to sit during the recess of congress, with a view to preparing a bill to reduce the taxes which were imposed or increased at the outbreak of the Spanish war. This committee, according to present plans, will assemble in Washington about ten days before congress meets in December. Much of the time of congress is saved by committee work during recess.

In the rivalry between steam and sailing vessels for the freight traffic of the ocean, the steamship has of late years had greatly the advantage, increasing much faster than the sailing vessel, in number and size. But it should not be inferred that the sailing vessel is going out of existence. Wind is cheaper than fuel, and in the case of goods for the delivery of which there is no haste, its great power will long be utilized to carry freights across the seas.

Trade secrets are protected by law in Germany. A machinist who entered the employ of a firm for the sole purpose of carrying back to his real employers all the "points" he got, was recently sentenced to three months in jail, the business men who hired him to spy upon their rivals being sent to keep him company. We do not know of any other industrial nation in which this pleasing event could have occurred. Yet it is surely just that a manufacturer who invents a process for perfecting or cheapening his product should be defended against unscrupulous imitators who do not hesitate to filch other men's brains.

Miss Florence Leonard, a young woman from Arlington, Ga., was locked up all the other night in the observation tower on the state reservation overlooking the falls of Niagara. Her experience fairly shattered her nerves. She had been viewing the sights during the afternoon and about five o'clock thought she would like to take a last look at the falls. The superintendent of the observation tower took her up in the elevator and then forgot all about her. At six o'clock, as nobody else appeared, he shut up for the night and went home. When he arrived in the morning, Miss Leonard fainted away.

The Hon. Peter A. Porter has written to the Niagara Falls Cataract Journal calling attention to a relic of the struggle between England and France a century and a half ago, which lies about a mile and a half above the falls. It is nothing less than the outlines of one of the block-houses which were built by the English for the protection of the Portage Road, which ran to the present site of Lewiston from the old stone chimney near the river's bank. According to Mr. Porter, no other authentic relic of that period is known around the falls. An effort is being made by the Niagara Frontier Historical Society to have the relic preserved.

Striking, novel and of peculiar interest, especially as showing the way in which bridge-making will develop in the future, is the new bridge which is building to connect New York with Brooklyn. Perhaps the most popular feature is to be a bicycle path, covered with asphalt carried at a certain height above the tracks for trolleys and for carriages. This bicycle track is to be for the exclusive use of wheelmen, and the opposing streams of traffic will be carefully divided. Beneath the bicycle track is a footpath for pedestrians, and above it the track for the elevated railway. On each side are double trolley tracks affording accommodation for four cars abreast, while the outer sides of the bridge are reserved for carriages and vehicles going the same way, so that the traffic will be as little impeded as possible. The bridge is to be 7,200 feet long, or nearly a quarter of a mile longer than the present bridge, most of this increased length being taken up by the approaches.

Germany had 11,013 suicides in 1897, a rate of twenty-one to 100,000 inhabitants. The rate for Prussia alone is twenty, that for the province of Saxony thirty-two and for Schleswig-Holstein thirty-three, while in Catholic and Polish Posen is only eight. For Berlin the rate was thirty-four.

Under the many advertisements in a recent newspaper column headed, "Boys Wanted," seven glosed with the words, "No cigarette-smokers need apply." There is a whole sermon in that sentence.

PRESIDENT WILLING

TO MEDIATE BETWEEN CHINA AND THE POWERS.

But Only Upon Conditions Which First Must Be Met by the Chinese Government—Exact Nature of the Terms Not Yet Made Public—Chinese Minister to England Says Foreign Ministers Were Alive July 18—Attempt Will Be Made to Send Them to Tien-tsin Under Escort.

Washington, July 25.—The president has listened to the appeal of the Chinese government as transmitted through Minister Wu, and has signified his willingness to mediate between the imperial government and the powers, but only upon conditions which first must be met by the Chinese government. The exact nature of the terms proposed by the state department cannot be stated until to-day, when it is expected that publication will be made of the text of the Chinese appeal and of the president's answer. It is known, however, that the answer is entirely consistent with the statement of principles laid down by Secretary Hay in his identical note to the powers, and, moreover, it accepts as truthful the Chinese statements.

Relative to the Safety of the foreign ministers at Peking. It would not, of course, be possible to take even the initial steps toward mediation were either party to the negotiations to entertain openly distrust of the accuracy of the statements of the other. There must be confidence between them. The United States' answer does not go to the length of the French answer to a similar appeal in laying down conditions which the Chinese government could not meet even if so disposed, if it actually is struggling for its own existence. It does, however, look to the immediate relief of the foreign missionaries in Peking, and, moreover, to the

Protection of All Foreigners, missionaries and traders in China and to the restoration of order. With that much accomplished the state department feels that it can properly approach the powers with the Chinese propositions for a settlement for what has occurred. The Chinese appeal to Secretary Hay came through Minister Wu. The secretary promptly telegraphed it to the president at Canton, and, after taking a full day for its consideration, the president's answer came yesterday afternoon to the state department. It was put in the proper diplomatic form and a copy delivered to Minister Wu, who is to forward it to his own government. The

Imperial Edict made public yesterday at the state department shows that the imperial government already has taken the first steps toward doing what the United States government requires as the principal condition for the exercise of its good offices, in enjoining the viceroys, magistrates and leading men to stop the disorders and protect foreigners. Our government will await the result of this before proceeding further. Admiral Remy's notification to the department that he had gone in person to the Pei ho from Taku to Tien-tsin, is attributed to the receipt by him of Secretary Long's

Urgent Message to hasten the efforts to get to Peking, and important news from him is expected soon.

The war department, it appears, underestimated the time that would be required for the Grant to arrive at Nagasaki. She sailed on the 1st, so she is not quite due at that point with Gen. Chaffee.

The Goodnow cablegram reciting the message from Prince Tuan as vouching for the safety of the foreign ministers on July 18 caused a ripple of excitement for a time at the state department, but the officials soon concluded from the context and other circumstances surrounding the message that Yuan was meant instead of Tuan, so that the message lost the value it would have had if it had come from the redoubtable Boxer leader.

WERE SAFE JULY 18.

So Says the Chinese Minister to England.

London, July 25.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo-fang Luh, has communicated to the press the following dispatch from Sheng, director general of Chinese railways and telegraphs, and taotai of Shanghai, dated July 23:

Information from Peking, dated July 18, says that the tsung li yamen despatched Wong Jui, an under secretary of the department, to see the foreign ministers, and he found every one well without any missing, the German excepted. Gen. Yung Lu is going to memorialize the throne to send them all, under escort, to Tien-tsin, in the hope that the military operations will then be stopped.

Messengers Were Executed.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing July 23, says: "A letter from a Chinese official in Shanghai has been received by a native functionary here containing the following passage: 'At the beginning of the month the foreign missionaries (?) made several attempts to send messages out of Peking, but thanks to the strict watch kept by the city, the bearers were all caught and executed. On the 4th inst. only 400 foreigners, much exhausted, were left alive in Peking, and one night when the big guns were

Incessantly Fired; it was known that all the legations and foreigners were finished, although pretended telegrams contradict these facts."

In a private message from Shanghai it is said that Li Hung Chang avows that the object of his journey is to place the regular army in line with the allied troops for the suppression of the Boxers. The Times editorially suggests that Li Hung Chang is playing the old game of the sublime porte by

putting forward proposals which will appear in different degrees and ways to different powers.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times Gen. Kouraptkin, the Russian minister of war, will probably become commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in China, and will, presumably, take command of all the allied troops.

Officials More Hopeful.

Washington, July 25.—Administration officials are more hopeful over the situation in China as a result of the dispatches which have come in the last few days, and more particularly the European advices of last night asserting that the ministers are safe. If an answer is received to the second telegram which has been sent through the Chinese minister here to Mr. Conger, and that answer should bear internal evidence of genuineness, the situation will be materially improved and the government, with the additional information which Mr. Conger may be able to move intelligently toward the rescue of the beleaguered foreigners.

To Protect the Ministers.

Paris, July 25.—M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from the French consul at Chefoo, dated July 21, saying: "The governor informs me that, according to reliable news from Peking, all the foreign ministers are safe and the government is taking all necessary steps to deliver and protect them."

CUTS ROBERTS' LINE.

De Wet Captures a Train and 100 Highlanders.

London, July 25.—The Boer general, De Wet, has cut Lord Roberts' line of communication, captured 100 Highlanders and a supply train. The story of the federal commander's bold raid comes in a telegram from Gen. Forester-Walker, dated at Cape Town, July 22, forwarding a dispatch from Gen. Knox, as follows:

"Kroonstad, July 22.—Following from Broadwood sent by dispatch rider to Honningspruit, wired thence to Kroonstad."

"Have followed commando since July 16. Hard, sharp fighting at Pletfontein July 19. Prevented from following larger by darkness. Eight hundred Boers found. Our casualties five killed and seventy-six wounded. Reached Vaalkrantz to-day. Enemy doubled its way back through Paardekraal in darkness. Shall march tomorrow to Rooval station. Send supplies for 3,000 men and horses; also any news of the enemy's movements. I believe the commando consists of 2,000 men and four guns, and is accompanied by President Steyn and both the De Wets."

Gen. Knox continues:

"The wire and main line of the railway north of Honningspruit have been cut, and also the telegraph to Pretoria via Potchefstroom. According to my information De Wet has crossed the railway and is going north."

Gen. Kelly-Kenny telegraphs from Bloemfontein under date of Sunday, July 22:

"The railway has been cut north of Honningspruit and a supply train and a hundred Highlanders captured by the enemy. A report was received this morning that a large force of the enemy is moving on Honningspruit. All communication with Pretoria is cut off. The Second and Third cavalry brigades are following the enemy."

The Daily Express has the following from Machodorp, dated Monday, July 23:

"There has been severe fighting during the last three days and the Boers have inflicted heavy losses upon the British at Derdepot. Six hundred women and children from Pretoria, including Mesdames Kruger, Botha and Meyer, have arrived at Barbertown."

NEGRO RAVISHER LYNCHEd.

Put to Death by a Mob Near the Scene of His Crime.

Huntsville, Ala., July 25.—Elijah Clark, a negro who assaulted Susan Priest, a thirteen-year-old girl, was taken from the jail yesterday in this city and lynched near the spot where his crime was committed. His body was riddled with bullets. Sheriff Fulham defended his prisoner to the last, but a dense smoke from a combination of tar, feathers and oil, fired by the crazed mob, was too much for him and he was dragged from the jail and placed under a physician's care. William Vining, who attempted to rush through the crowd and up the jail steps, was shot and dangerously wounded.

Gans Wants a Fight.

New York, July 25.—Joe Gans, the Baltimore light-weight, yesterday deposited with James J. Corbett \$1,000 to bind a match with Frank Erne of Buffalo, for the light-weight championship. Gans not being satisfied with the last meeting, which he lost in the twelfth round. "If Erne will not accept this challenge," said Gans' manager, "I will let this thousand go as forfeit for a match with Terry McGovern, who I agree to close the same terms as the Erne-McGovern match—that is that Gans will agree to stop McGovern in ten rounds; if not McGovern is to get the decision. The only concessions I ask is that McGovern will allow Gans to weigh in at the light-weight limit."

Yaquis Good Fighters.

City of Mexico, July 25.—Gen. Torres, commanding the troops against the Yaquis, says, regarding the campaign: "Our troops behaved well throughout the campaign. The Yaquis are good workmen and also good fighters, but they have always had an idea that they should be a separate nation, and have, of course, to be taught the benefits of good government. When this is done and they are brought in close terms with the rest of the republic they will no doubt make good and loyal citizens."

Colombian Rebels Defeated.

Washington, July 25.—Senor Marquez, the charge d'affaires of Colombia, who is stopping at Fair Rockaway, N. Y., has received a cablegram from Bogota, dated yesterday, stating that Cucuta, the headquarters of the rebels, has been occupied by government forces. The dispatch added that numerous prisoners and much war supplies had been captured. A dispatch from Caracas, Venez., says in consequence of the recent defeats sustained by the rebels the Colombian revolution is now considered lost.

FEARS THE WORST

LONDON NOT SATISFIED AS TO THE SAFETY OF LEGATIONERS.

Message From British Minister, Dated July 4, Appealing for Relief, Regarded Only as a Prelude to the Absolute Confirmation of the Massacre—Language Difficulty Hampers Military Operations—The President's Reply to the Chinese Emperor's Appeal for Mediation Makes It Appear That the Next Move is for the Chinese Government.

London, July 26.—Sir Claude Macdonald's message, dated July 4, appealing for relief, which was received yesterday, is regarded in London as only a prelude to the absolute confirmation of the massacre. This is the opinion also of the Japanese minister here. The newspapers suggest that the British minister's dispatch was held back and released about the same time as Mr. Conger's undated message. Although the American and British forces are working harmoniously, the question of means of communication between Taku and Peking gives evidence of jealousies between the powers, and other dispatches from Tien-tsin show that the language difficulty has been hampering the military operations. A dispatch to the Daily News from Tien-tsin, dated July 14, and describing the fighting, says: "Col. Lis-tum

and was nearly isolated. Gen. Dorward, on a premature notice from the Japanese commander that the city had been entered, ordered a general advance, which proved a costly error. Much valuable time was lost and trouble occasioned yesterday afternoon because the messengers between Gen. Fushima and Gen. Dorward did not understand each other's language. The allies decided that it was useless to advance on Peking without at least 60,000 men."

In an editorial commenting on this decision the Daily Mail refers to the American proposal to advance with 7,000 men, and says: "We have learned in Africa how dangerous it is to despise our enemies, and in the interest of civilization we do not wish to see

Such a Lesson Read

to the United States by the Heathen

Chinese.

A whole batch of Tien-tsin dispatches are published to-day. All praise the gallantry of the Americans and Japanese. The Standard's correspondent says that the Americans at first made a mistake in underestimating the fighting capacity of the Chinese, whose fire was really terrific. He expressed some doubt about the ability of the allies to hold the positions captured unless they are reinforced. It appears that large hauls of silver were made by the allies, the metal being carried away in buckets, the Chinese calmly assisting.

Requests for mediation addressed to foreign powers are interpreted here to be a prelude to the acceptance of foreign aid to repress the rebellion, and Li Hung Chang's statement that he could restore order with 20,000 white troops is looked upon as a subtle argument in favor of appointing him to command the allied forces to the exclusion of a Japanese.

NOW UP TO CHINA.

President's Prompt Reply Gives the

Emperor the Next Move.

Washington, July 26.—The state department is again in a waiting attitude regarding China. It has frankly, promptly and fully answered the Chinese emperor's appeal for mediation, and the correspondence given publicity yesterday makes it appear that the next move is for the Chinese government. It is expected to accept or reject our terms at once, and in either case the answer must convey tidings of the state of affairs at Peking and the welfare of the legationiers. The belief is not concealed here that the chances of successful mediation are slight. Mediation cannot be

Forced Upon a Party

to a cause; it must be acceptable to all the parties. If the United States is to mediate in China's interest she must first secure the assent of all the powers who have suffered in life or property at Peking. The difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are likely to be many and serious in view of the exhibition of feeling in Europe. But it is said here that the United States will cheerfully undertake the task provided its conditions are met. If it does not succeed in inducing the European powers to be lenient in their treatment of the imperial government of China, the United States government will not be

Further Hostilities

further hostilities after we have taken care of our own affairs, but we will withdraw, taking care, however, to let it be understood that this government will not allow its proper interests in China to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain obdurate. At least one of the great powers is under strong suspicion here of acting cold bloodedly and without regard to sentiment of anything more than the most material of considerations. It is believed here that this power is quietly taking measures to drop out of the league at Tien-tsin and conduct a campaign

On Its Own Account

against Peking, and it is even suspected that this power is already moving troops toward the Chinese capital. One fact regarded as now beyond need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are actually in communication with whatever remnants of the imperial government are at Peking, and the text of Kwang Su's appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese government itself is sanctioning the resistance to the international advance upon Peking. The state department and the Chinese legation substantially agree in the estimate of six to eight days as the time necessary to get a reply to the pres-

dent's answer to the appeal of the Chinese government.

To Sued Ministers to Tien-tsin.

The Chinese minister received a dispatch yesterday morning from Sheng, the director of railroads and telegraphs at Shanghai, stating that the foreign ministers are to be sent from Peking to Tien-tsin under escort; also that the imperial government has not only been protecting them, but has supplied them with food.

Li Says They're Safe.

Paris, July 26.—M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from the French consul at Shanghai, dated July 23, which says: "Li Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pinchon (French minister to China) is living, and he has agreed to transmit to him a message from me requesting a reply within five days."

Diary Claim of Russians.

London, July 25.—The Standard's correspondent at Tien-tsin sends a curious statement to the effect that Russians claim that their forces occupied Peking two days ago, and that all the foreigners were safe.

BIG FIRE AT BUFFALO.

Elevator and Contents, Valued at \$750,000, Destroyed.

Buffalo, July 26.—Fire last night destroyed the Eastern elevator, which is situated on the island opposite the foot of Washington street. The elevator and its contents were valued at \$750,000, and are a total loss. The cause of the fire was not learned. The watchman reports that half an hour before the flames were discovered that everything was in good order and there was no sign of fire. There was no explosion preceding the fire. Carpenters and painters had been at work in the building and it is possible that some one had dropped a match. The elevator was owned by the American Linseed Oil company, who came into possession of the building only a few weeks ago. Their oil works are situated within 400 feet of the burned elevator. When it was seen that there was no chance to save the elevator the firemen turned their attention to saving adjoining property. Streams of water were played continually on the oil tanks and the buildings of the refineries. Fortunately the wind was blowing in an opposite direction, and this fact probably prevented a far more serious conflagration. The fire was a difficult one to fight, as it started in the upper part of the elevator and gradually burned downward until the entire building was destroyed. The intense heat made it impossible for the firemen to enter the building, and the streams thrown up from the creek below had little effect in checking the flames. At 1:30 this morning it was believed the fire was under control.

AN AWFUL DEATH.

Three Young Children Killed by an

Explosion.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 26.—Through the explosion of a steam tube connecting with the boiler in the steam yacht Trilby, owned and commanded by F. L. Spink of Scriba, Oswego county, three young children lost their lives, one was frightfully scalded and three other people were more or less burned here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Trilby was about to pass through a lock at the city limits when the accident happened. Without the slightest warning a fire in the upper row of boiler tubes loosened and

The Scalding Steam

forced open the door of the firebox, and, carrying hot coals, ashes and acids with it, flew all over the passengers. The cries of the children were pitiful. Dozens of people flocked to the canal bank and one by one the victims were tenderly lifted ashore, large pieces of flesh dropping from their bodies. The children were wrapped in blankets and taken to a hospital and the physicians and attendants there did everything possible to alleviate their sufferings. Two of the children died almost simultaneously at 7:40 o'clock, and the death of the other followed a few hours later. At midnight another child was said to be dying.

SIMPSON TURNED DOWN.

Kansas Populists Decline to Indorse

Him for Senator.

Fort Scott, Kan., July 26.—The feature of the proceedings of the Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican state conventions, which met here yesterday in separate halls to nominate state tickets or effect a fusion in the interests of a single ticket, was the turning down of the senatorial aspirations of Jerry Simpson by the Populist convention. The ex-congressman desired to go before the next legislature in the event of a Populist or fusion success at the polls with the definite indorsement of the state convention for the nomination for United States senator. Mr. Simpson took the floor and urged his own candidacy. He was bitter in his denunciations of some of his opponents, making charges of bossism, and the convention was soon in an uproar. The ex-congressman retired from the platform amid groans and hisses. When a vote was taken on indorsement of his candidacy it was refused by a majority of nearly two-thirds. Neither of the conventions achieved much at yesterday's sessions and at a late hour last night there had been no definite agreement as to fusion.

SPECTATORS DISGUSTED.

Chicago, July 26.—Tommy Ryan of

Syracuse and Jack Root of Chicago fought a draw at Tattersall's last night. Neither had any marked advantage during the six rounds, although Ryan sent Root to the floor in the first round with a right hook on the jaw. Root evened matters up in the next round with several heavy right swings to Ryan's ear that brought the blood in streams. After that the contest seemed more like a sparring exhibition than a fight, and the 6,000 spectators gave vent to their disapproval in cries of "fake" and "take them off." During the fifth round several hundred left the hall, so disgusted had they become at the work of the two men. Root had about ten pounds the best of the weight. Joe Choyinski and Tommy White took care of Root and Jack Jeffries and Harry Gilmore looked after Ryan's interest. The betting was 10 to 8 that Ryan would win, but very little money was placed on those odds. George Siler was referee.

TO PREVENT AN INQUEST.

A Woman Guards Her Home at the

Point of a Revolver.

Chicago, July 26.—At the point of a revolver Mrs. Charles D. Newberry guarded her home at 223 East Twenty-ninth street against a deputy coroner, six jurymen and a squad of policemen to prevent an inquest being held over the body of her husband, who was found dead in a bathtub at his home. The coroner has stated that unless an inquest is held he will not permit the body to be buried. It is believed Mr. Newberry was overcome by paralysis while bathing and drowned.

Refused to Repeal Martial Law.

Cape Town, July 26.—In the Cape assembly yesterday the government indignantly refused to accept a motion in favor of the repeal of martial law in Cape Colony, made by John Xavier Merriam, formerly attorney general. Mr. Ross-Innes expressed the readiness of the government to repeal the law whenever repeal should become practicable, but said the time had not yet arrived. The house cheered the government's decision.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and

Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, July 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77 1/2¢; No. 2 Northern, 76 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, 40 1/2¢; No. 3, 40 1/2¢; Oats—No. 2 white, 27 1/2¢; No. 3, 27 1/2¢.

Minneapolis, July 26.—Wheat—September opened at 76 1/2¢ and closed at 74 3/4¢. On track—No. 1 hard, 77 3/4¢; No. 1 Northern, 75 3/4¢; No. 2 Northern, 74 1/2¢; corn, 37¢; oats, 25¢.

Luluth, July 26.—Wheat—September opened at 77 1/2¢ and closed at 76 5/8¢. No. 1 hard, 79¢ bid; No. 1 Northern, 77¢ bid; No. 2 Northern, 75 1/4¢ bid; No. 3 Northern, 72¢ bid; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 77 1/8¢; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 77 1/8¢; corn, 38¢ bid; oats, 25 1/4¢ bid; flour, \$1.37 1/2.

Chicago, July 26.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 76 1/2¢ @ 77¢; No. 3 red, 74 @ 75 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter, 72 7/8¢; No. 3 hard winter, 71 7/8¢; No. 1 Northern spring, 75¢; No. 2 Northern spring, 73 1/2 @ 74 1/2¢; No. 3 spring, 70 1/2 @ 73¢. Corn—No. 2, 29 1/2¢; No. 3, 29 1/4¢. Oats lower; No. 2, 24¢; No. 3, 23 1/2¢.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 26.—Flour is dull. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 77¢; No. 2 Northern, 74 1/2¢; Rye nominal; No. 1, 56¢. Barley nominal; No. 2, 47 1/2¢; No. 3, 46 1/2¢. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 26 3/4¢; No. 3, 26 1/2¢.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—Cattle—Beef, \$5 @ 5 1/2¢; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2.25 @ 4; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 @ 4.10; calves and yearlings, \$3.50 @ 4.25. Hogs, \$5 @ 5.20; but, \$5.07 1/2 @ 5.10.

Chicago, July 26.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.15 @ 5.80; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 @ 4.75; cows and heifers, \$3 @ 3.15; Texas-fed steers, \$4.35 @ 5.15. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.10 @ 5.45; good to choice heavy, \$5.20 @ 5.45; rough heavy, \$5.05 @ 5.10; light, \$5.40 @ 5.45; bulk of sales, \$5.30 @ 5.40. Sheep, \$3 @ 4.50; lambs, \$4 @ 8.50.

South St. Paul, July 26.—Cattle—Choice butcher cows and heifers, \$3.75 @ 4.25; fair to good, \$2.85 @ 3.00; thin cows and canners, \$2 @ 2.75; choice butcher steers, \$4.50 @ 5.15; fair to good, \$4 @ 4.50; fat bulls, \$3.25 @ 3.50;ologna bulls, \$2.75 @ 3.10; veal calves, \$4 @ 5; good to choice stock cows and heifers, \$2.75 @ 3; fair to good, \$2.50 @ 2.75; common and tailings, \$2 @ 2.40; heifer calves, \$2.50 @ 3; good to choice stockers and feeders, \$3.25 @ 3.80; fair to good, \$2.50 @ 3.25; common and tailings, \$2.50 @ 3; steer calves, \$3.25 @ 3.80; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.75 @ 3; feed cows, \$2.50 @ 2.75; stags and oxen, \$3 @ 4; milkers and springers, \$2 @ 3.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.10 @ 5.15; good to prime heavy, \$5.10 @ 5.15; rough heavy, \$4.65 @ 4.70; stags and boars, \$2 @ 4.60; pigs and skips, \$4.25 @ 4.60. Sheep—Butcher sheep, thin killers, \$2 @ 2.50; fair to good fat, \$3 @ 3.25; good to choice, \$3.25 @ 3.50; stock sheep, \$2.50 @ 3; feeding sheep, \$2.75 @ 3; stock and feeding lambs, common to good, \$2.75 @ 3; good to choice, \$3 @ 3.25; butcher lambs, common to medium, \$3.50 @ 4.25; good to choice, \$4.25 @ 5.50; bucks, \$2 @ 2.75.

ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

Society Formed in Philadelphia to

Promote Such a Project.

Philadelphia, July 26.—In the belief that an open alliance with Great Britain would be an excellent thing for the United States, a society has been formed in Philadelphia composed of many men powerful in the financial and political world. The first meeting of this organization, which is known as the Trans-Atlantic Society of America, was held about a week ago. The proceedings were kept secret, but yesterday the plans of the organization became known through an application for a charter. In the application to the court, the object of the society is stated to be "bringing into closer relations the people of the United States and Great Britain by the general strengthening of the political, social and commercial bonds which unite the two countries." This is to be done "by tendering hospitality and manifesting friendship towards British subjects who may be temporarily sojourning in Philadelphia, and collecting, preserving and disseminating information tending to influence public opinion in this direction." The society is similar to one formed in England known as the Atlantic union.

TEXAS POPULISTS.

They Meet at Waco and Name a

State Ticket.

Waco, Tex., July 26.—The Populist state convention yesterday nominated full state tickets headed by Jerome C. Kearby of Dallas for governor. The platform follows the middle-of-the-road policy, opposes fusion and makes no mention of Bryan. It does not contain any reference to imperialism or expansion. A resolution to embody these questions in the platform was voted down. The following resolution was passed unanimously: "Whereas, Past experience has proved that the Populist platforms are tempting to Democratic politicians, be it therefore, Resolved, That the chairman of the executive committee be hereby instructed to have the Populist platform copyrighted before the Democratic convention, Aug. 8."

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