

The decrease of the national debt during last month was \$2,879,062.17. The total debt, less available cash items, is now \$1,523,408,880.21.

This is a month with an "r" in it, and oysters are abundant on the coast, and soon will be, in every section of the country. These season opens bright for the oystermen and their patrons.

It will be well if everybody takes time by the forelock and makes early preparations for the winter. An abundance of fuel, a well-stocked cellar, and everything snug about house and barn, will render the approach of winter a season of contentment.

West Virginia, has been unfortunate in witnessing for several years past the almost total failure of the crops upon which her people depend very largely for prosperity, while they have suffered in common with those of other States from the long continued depression in business.

Mr. Parnell, in a speech at Dublin, said he was confident that Ireland was on the brink of victory. He has been criticised heretofore because he failed to protest against outrages and violations of the public peace, but on this occasion he denounced outrages and said a continuation of these would be a terrible blow to the Irish cause.

Since the cyclone in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and especially, since that which devastated South Carolina and other points on the Atlantic coast, the account between the east and west has been evened that not so much is heard of the "cyclonic west" as formerly. The fact is established that these visitations are not peculiar to any locality but are common to many sections of the country.

It is again reported that Emperor Alexander of Russia is about to promulgate a constitution for the people embracing parliamentary rights. This is a concession that may or may not amount to much. The divine right fraud is never for a moment forgotten. An emperor giving people a constitution looks like jugglery. When the people are allowed to assemble and form a constitution for their own government, as in this country, there will be a substantial advance towards wholesome progress.

The use of electricity as a propelling power on railroads is now regarded simply as experimental, but the prospects are favorable for getting beyond that point. Electric motors are now working well on several miles of railroad in Baltimore and the horses have been taken off. The Ninth Avenue Elevated railroad of New York is about to have tested upon it an electric motor, which is virtually a dynamo on wheels, weighing eight tons and a half, and hopes are entertained of the best results.

The assumption of a widespread feeling in favor of pardoning Riel, the rebellious half-breed, is not borne out by the returns. The Montreal Star has been sending circulars to the leading journals throughout the Dominion asking for public opinion on the subject; and out of fifty-four responses forty-one are hostile to Riel. Of the remaining thirteen one is non-committal; seven favor the insanity theory; two oppose the execution of political offenders and three declare that Riel did not have a fair trial. Thus far the verdict is decidedly against the condemned.

The commissioners appointed to visit the Central and South American States in the interest of more intimate international and commercial relations between these countries and the United States, have submitted a report of the work in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. The commission find that the share of the United States in the enormous commerce of the River Platte country, which includes Paraguay, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, is lamentably insignificant, and less than it was half a century ago. This is somewhat humiliating to the United States, and the remedy seems to be beyond the resources of statesmanship.

WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

Nearly a Thousand Delegates Present from the States of the Northwest—Proceedings of the Convention.

The convention of delegates from various States at St. Paul last week was very largely attended. Credentials were presented fully 923 persons from Minnesota, Montana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. Minnesota sent 366 delegates. There were many distinguished people present including governors, congressmen, etc., from the states named. The convention was held in Commodore Davidson's skating rink, which was elegantly decorated, the position of each delegate being designated by a banner, as in national conventions. As the delegates took their seats, it was noticed that they were, as a whole, men of mark.

The convention was called to order by Governor Hubbard of Minnesota, who, after prayer by Rev. Dr. Dana, delivered an address. The Mayor of St. Paul, Hon. Edmund Rice, then welcomed the delegates to the city.

Hon. Wm. Bross of Chicago was elected temporary chairman and C. C. Sturtevant of Minneapolis temporary secretary. After discussion a resolution was adopted: That the committee on credentials, rules and organization consist of two each, and the committee on resolutions of three each from the various states and territories, the members of the committee to be chosen by the delegations and announced by their chairmen.

Ignatius Donnelly secured the floor, and, in spite of opposition, held it until he had delivered an elaborate series of resolutions, which were referred to the committee on resolutions.

The committee on credentials reported the names of 926 persons who were entitled to seats.

While waiting for the committees to report, Congressman Murphy from Davenport, Iowa, made a speech, mostly in favor of the Hennepin canal.

There was a long discussion of the report of the committee on rules, which gave only ten votes to each State and Territory. The large delegation from Minnesota was regarded as dangerous to harmonious action and unjust to delegates from other States. Finally that obnoxious rule was stricken out, leaving every delegate a vote.

The committee on permanent organization then reported the following:

President—Maj. William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.

First Vice President—Gen. G. W. Jones, Iowa.

Honorary Vice Presidents—Iowa, P. G. Ballingall, C. M. Miller, Senator Miles; Dakota, Johnson Nickens, A. Boynton, S. S. Lockhart; Minnesota, Mark H. Dunnell, E. W. Durant, S. G. Constock; Wisconsin, Lucius Fairchild, D. A. McDonald, O. H. Ingram; Kansas, D. A. Millington, J. D. Barker, C. E. Gifford; Missouri, J. G. Wear, H. N. Phillips, James McLaughlin; Montana, Martin Maginnis; Illinois, H. A. Caudel, George H. Ritchey, W. H. Crocker. Secretary—Platt B. Walker of Minneaplis.

Assistant Secretaries—F. A. Fitzpatrick, Kansas; Pitt Bartlett, Wisconsin; J. F. Wright, Illinois.

Recording Clerk—F. A. Crittenden, Illinois.

Major William Warner who is a congressman, and an excellent presiding officer, made a short speech on taking the chair.

The report of the committee on permanent organization fell like a thunderclap upon the ear of the temporary chairman. Mr. Bross took the earliest opportunity to rise to an explanation, and, after considerable "beating around the bush," it became evident that the gentleman had been given to understand that he was to be made permanent chairman of the convention, and, in order to be well prepared for that emergency, he had written out an elaborate address of acceptance which he held up in printed slips, with the remark that 70 copies had been distributed to the papers of the associated press. President Warner, however, pleasantly invited Gov. Bross to read the address which was well received. After adjournment the committee on resolutions met and had a busy time until after midnight in hearing remarks, and in endeavoring to formulate material for action by the convention.

On the opening of the second day's session the committee on resolutions were not ready to report. They were in session for some ten hours, all told. The different delegations appeared and placed before them large piles of documents, calling for the improvements of existing waterways of the Northwest. All had a respectful hearing, and then the committee went into secret session to sift out of the mass of applications before them those measures which alone possessed merit. A sub-committee was appointed and was in session during the entire forenoon. Therefore the time was spent by the convention in listening to running debates and speeches from Mayor Chase of Omaha, Ignatius Donnelly, Senator Eustis of Louisiana, Congressman Hatch of Mo., Gen. Carr of Galesburg, Ill., etc. In the afternoon, it was reported that the committee on resolutions was prepared to report, and W. H. Beadle of Dakota stepped to the platform and read, in a clear, ringing voice, the long-looked-for resolutions, while everybody opened eyes, ears and mouth to take them all in. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, in order to secure to the producers in all parts of the country the highest possible return for their products and the most favorable exchange of the same and our proper relations to the conditions of foreign markets, it is essential that the cost of the transportation be reduced to the minimum; therefore

Resolved, That the immediate and comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their navigable tributaries to the fullest extent of their improvable capacity, in order to secure safe, permanent and reliable channels of sufficient depth and breadth to afford at all seasons of the year ample facilities for the water transportation of the immense production of the Mississippi valley, is demanded of the government of the United States by every consideration of commercial, agricultural and social advancement, and by justice, and an enlightened policy of promoting the prosperity and defense of the nation.

Resolved, That we favor any meritorious project for increased water transportation facilities by which the general interests of the whole country may be conserved, and we commend a liberal policy in this regard to the careful consideration and intelligent support of congress; but we deem the immediate and permanent improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their navigable tributaries, according to some comprehensive plan, embracing the whole subject, of paramount importance.

Resolved, That the Mississippi river, from the Falls of St. Anthony up to the Gulf

of Mexico, is the great national highway for the commerce of the West; and the distance between the said falls and the mouth of the Ohio river being more than half the distance of the navigable water of said river.

Resolved, That sufficient appropriations should be made to give at least six feet of water in the Mississippi river from Cairo to the Falls of St. Anthony at the earliest practicable day, and that we urge upon congress that an immediate appropriation be made for the amount necessary to complete said work; and we also favor continued liberal appropriations by congress for the improvement of the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Resolved, That appropriations should be made by congress for the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi to the navigable sources thereof, in accordance with the recommendation of the government engineers, and we commend to congress the careful consideration of the report of the resident engineers to the war department of the reservoir system of the upper Mississippi.

Whereas, The Missouri river, one of the largest and longest rivers in the world, watering an agricultural and mineral country unsurpassed in wealth, its borders populated by over six million people, yet never having received a direct appropriation from the national government for its general improvement prior to the Forty-seventh congress, therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend and urge the present and permanent improvement of the navigation of the Missouri river upon a general and systematic plan to prepare it for commerce by steamers and barges, and we urge a policy of large and continuous appropriations by congress therefor. We further recommend that the improvement be carried forward by a distinct and separate measure, and in not less than five divisions of the river, and under United States engineers and civilians resident therein, with equal applications of appropriation to the several divisions; and we do now demand appropriations for the work commensurate with the wealth and growth of the great country tributary thereto, its remoteness from Eastern commerce, and the construction of ways at suitable points for the protection of boats against damage from ice.

Resolved, That this convention urge upon the government to appoint upon the Missouri river commission engineers and civilians residing upon and interested in the improvement of the Missouri river whose other interests are not incompatible with their duties as said commissioners.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal and the extension of the same by the construction of a canal from the Illinois river at Hennepin to the Mississippi at Rock Island, thereby connecting the great lakes with the upper Mississippi and giving a continuous line of water transportation from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic seaboard, is demanded in the interest of cheap transportation and the now immense and growing commerce of the Northwest, and we call upon our senators and representatives in congress to urge the construction of such canal and the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal by the general government.

Resolved, That this convention approves the plans recommended and urged by the United States engineer in charge of the Sault Ste. Marie canal for increasing the capacity of the same to meet the rapidly growing demands of commerce by constructing an additional lock twenty-one feet deep; and we favor the earliest completion of the Hay lake channel at the earliest practicable day, and we urgently request congress to make regular appropriations of the amounts recommended by United States engineers for the prosecution of these works.

Resolved, That we also recommend an appropriation sufficient to immediately complete the work undertaken and that may be necessary for the improvement of the Red River of the North and the tributary and adjacent lakes and streams.

Resolved, That this convention favors the early completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with a view of providing a through route of water transportation between the Mississippi and the great lakes.

Resolved, That the Yellowstone river, the Chippewa river in the State of Wisconsin, the St. Croix river between the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the Minnesota river, by virtue of their present and prospective commerce and the immense benefits that would flow from their improvement, are well entitled to the fostering care of the general government, and that we recommend such appropriations for their improvement as may be deemed judicious by the government engineers.

Resolved, That in the system of waterway improvements herein recommended is intended the improvement of the harbors to which they are tributary.

Resolved, That we recognize, with great satisfaction, the benefits which have resulted to the navigation of the Mississippi river and its principal tributaries, from the extension of the light house system thereto, and renew the hope that annual appropriations will be made to insure the efficiency of both.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the annual appropriations of \$25,000,000 for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States, and the construction of artificial waterways, would not be extravagant, and could be expended so as to enrich the country far beyond the amounts so appropriated.

The resolutions were received with enthusiasm. As the different sections would have their pet schemes one by one brought forward, the delegates from that section would break in with lively applause. At the conclusion of the reading the whole body burst forth into a prolonged demonstration of approval and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. After this there was very little business transacted, and the convention adjourned at 4:20 to go to the State Fair grounds. In the evening there was a grand reception at the Ryan, where there were a few speeches and a good deal of champagne.

Dakota Murderer Sentenced to Death. At Grand Forks, Dakota, George Miller, the murderer of Mrs. Snell and son, was sentenced to death by Judge McConnell. When asked by the court if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced, the prisoner made no reply, but his counsel made a short address, saying Miller would give his life to call the wrong which had been done. The court then pronounced the sentence, which was very lengthy, reviewing the crime and confessions made by the prisoner, and the defense made by the attorney. It ended as follows: It is considered and adjudged by the court that you, George Miller, as punishment for the crime of murder of which you have been

convicted, be removed from this place and detained in close custody in the common jail of this county; that at such time as the judge of this court may by his warrant appoint, not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days from this date, you be thence taken to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul.

During the entire delivery of the sentence Miller showed no emotion, and was as stolid as if the sentence were meant for some other. He once wiped his eyes, but shed no tears. The death warrant has been issued, and commands that the execution be performed on Oct. 30, to be strictly private.

Interesting Civil Service Complication.

The commissioner of pensions has transmitted to the secretary of the interior the following communication from the chief of the mail division of that bureau:

Sept. 4, 1885.—Gen. J. C. Black, Commissioner—Sir: I have to report that this office is to-day in receipt of 100 letters to its employes, postmarked Philadelphia, Sept. 3. I herewith submit a sample. Three letters are enclosed, of which the following is a sample:

Headquarters Republican National Committee, St. Cloud Hotel, Parlor C, Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Chairman, Thomas V. Cooper (dictated)—Dear Sir: We desire an early subscription to the state committee and as liberal as you can afford to make it. If the Republicans of Pennsylvania win a decisive victory this year it will prevent any agitation or disastrous change of the tariff by the incoming congress and pave the way for the overthrow of the Democratic state and national administration. We propose to push the work of the state committee with the utmost vigor till election day. Please send your subscription as early as possible by check or money order, or call at headquarters. Yours very truly,

[Signed.] THOMAS V. COOPER, Chairman. To J. Frank Miller, Pension Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

A number of similar communications were received by employes of the land office. Acting Secretary Jenks has transmitted the circulars to the civil service commissioner for such action as they may deem proper. It is maintained by officers of the interior department that the Pennsylvania state committee have committed a breach of section 12 of the civil service act, which reads:

That no person shall, in any building occupied in the discharge of official duties, by any officer or employe of the United States mentioned in this act, or any navy yard, fort or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive contributions of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

Section 11 expressly forbids solicitation by any persons in the service of the United States in any place, and it is probable that an examination will be made to ascertain whether any members of the committee fall within the scope of this section.

Death of a Noted Clergyman.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng died at his home at Irvington, N. Y., of extreme old age. Dr. Tyng has not been actively connected with his church for several years, and has lived in quiet retirement at his home near Sunnyside. Rev. Dr. Tyng was born in Newburyport, Mass. in 1800, and graduated from Harvard college in 1817. He entered a mercantile house as a clerk, but soon began the study of theology, and in 1823 he became rector of St. Anne's parish, Prince George's county, Md. In 1829 he was called to St. Paul's church in Philadelphia. His forcible manner of preaching made him a favorite at once. Four years later he was made rector of the Church of Epiphany in that city. In 1845, he went to New York as rector of St. George's church, and remained its rector until 1878, when he resigned. He was the author of numerous works.

The King of the Dudes Squeezed.

It has been a matter of talk about the clubs of New York for some time that E. Berry Wall, who is well known among his associates and to the general public as the "King of the Dudes," has been financially embarrassed, but it was not until within a few days, when a check of his for \$25 was allowed to go to protest, that the actual state of his affairs was revealed. He has been in comparative seclusion for the past month at Saratoga and his horses have been transferred to the Peckness stable. His father died, leaving him about \$300,000, which he has succeeded in dissipating at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a year since he came into possession. He was most famous for his wearing apparel, to which he gave the greatest attention. It contained at least one suit for every day in the year, and at least 500 pairs of trousers.

Important Clover Huller Law Suit.

The Newark Machine Company, of Columbus, Ohio, have just entered suit in the United States Courts against Gaar, Scott & Co., of Richmond, Indiana, for the use of certain patents on the Clover Huller manufactured by the latter which the Newark Machine Company, claim to be infringement on their patents on the Victor Clover Huller manufactured by them. This is an important suit for, if it is gained by the Newark Machine Company, they can pursue all the clover hullers built by Gaar, Scott & Co., and can collect damages from any one using them.

Latest News Items.

Prussia gets tit for tat. 140 of her subjects being expelled from Warsaw.

Chang Yin Huan is the correct name of the new Chinese minister to this country.

Within the past three weeks over twenty thousand persons have been vaccinated in Montreal.

Minister Phelps advises English workingmen not to come to this country unless ready to work.

London Times says that "Impossible" is the only reply to Parnell's demand for Irish independence.

Prince Henry of Battenburg, husband of Princess Beatrice, has been appointed a commandant in the British navy.

At Louisville, Ark., a mob broke into the jail and hanged George Crenshaw, a negro who murdered Harry Paup, a white man.

Lieut. Samuel Chase Barney, who was found dead in his bed in Washington was the son of the distinguished old Commodore Barney.

During the temporary absence of the clerk in Bateman & Co.'s bank in Wash-

ton, a sneak thief stole \$1,135 from the till of the cashier's desk.

Five thousand workmen employed in Sir William George Armstrong's machine and gun works at Elswick, near Newcastle, England, struck work because their employers refused to dismiss two managers who had made themselves obnoxious to the employes.

At the late session of the dominion parliament extra compensation of \$500 was allowed to each member. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie declined his, and Mr. Edgar has donated his extra pay as a nucleus for a fund to protect the purity of voters' lists.

Mrs. Jarrett is arrested in London on the charge of abducting the Pall Mall Gazette's "Lily," and "Gen." Booth and Editor Stead are to be summoned for complicity in the matter.

The Germania says that 140 Prussians have just been expelled from Warsaw. They were arrested and chained together and compelled to march, the women following the men and sleeping in the prisons. The Posen Courier publishes a long list of wealthy Poles who have been expelled from Prussia.

Joseph Dubuc, one of the judges of the Manitoba court of queen's bench which will decide the question of the legality of Riel's conviction, is an old friend and political associate of Riel.

Riel said recently: "I will be preserved from death at this critical hour through the divine and saving influence of our Lord Jesus Christ."

If the Manitoba court dissents as to the legality of Riel's trial an appeal may be taken to the Dominion supreme court, and an appeal may be taken thence to the privy council.

Anthracite coal in the Cascade mountains is the latest Northern Pacific discovery. The latest railroad time on record was made recently in Pennsylvania by a train on the Switchback, which ran three miles in two minutes and thirty-one seconds.

M. B. L. Hill, a cattle raiser of Uruguay, taint says country has live stock valued at \$100,000,000 on 7,000 square leagues of territory occupied by 650,000 inhabitants.

At Glenwood Springs, Col., George W. Fuller, ex-policeman, and Lige Craven quarreled about a game of cards. Fuller was shot twice and died.

Attorney General Garland's farm in Kansas where he is now resting, contains 900 acres, of which 600 acres is covered with a dense forest, and his house is three miles from the public road.

George T. Downing, the rich colored politician, was recently expelled from the colored political club at Newport because he admitted that he was a mugwump.

W. B. Ropes of Boston nearly perished in a snow storm during a recent ascent of Mount Washington. He had to be carried to the hotel on a stretcher.

Col. Fred Grant, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris have arrived at the Fifth Avenue hotel New York. The party will remain at the hotel until Mrs. Sartoris sails for Europe. Mrs. Grant will then go to West Chester county to visit her son.

James Russell Lowell says the president is a much abler and more determined man than he thought he was.

Prof. N. R. Tupton has resigned a dean and professor of chemistry in the Vanderbilt university, Nashville.

Mr. Parnell's American friends have had a watch, gorgeous with diamonds and a gold case, made for him at a cost of \$400.

Lieut. Schultz, United States navy, has arrived at Tomsk en route to Yakootsk to distribute rewards among the Siberian natives who aided the Jenettee survivors.

At Dubuque Judge Couch decided in favor of the removal of the saloon injunction cases to the Federal court.

Editor Wakeman, of the Chicago Current, is reported to have retired to a Benedictine monastery in Northern Wisconsin until he recovers his spirits.

It is reported at Fort Bowie that Geronimo has been killed.

An American named Link was arrested at Vienna on a charge of trying to sell worthless Mexican bonds, and was sent to prison. The prison officials ill-treated him, with a view of forcing him to make a confession, and would not allow him to see his wife. Although he proved his innocence, he was retained a month, and has just been released at the instance of Mr. McLean, the United States minister.

Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, telegraphs from Switzerland that he alone is responsible in the Eliza Armstrong case, and that Mrs. Jarrett was an unwilling agent.

The pope assisted at the ceremonies attending the erection of a bronze statue of St. Peter on the summit of the monument erected to the memory of the ecumenical council of 1870, which stands in the gardens of the Vatican.

Emory Storrs is very confident that he will clear his client Mackin.

The freight depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton burned at Cincinnati, causing \$250,000 damage.

The cattle lords are reported to be generally moving on the double quick, out of the leased lands on the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservations.

They insist at Omaha that the shooting of the son of Gen. Howard in the National Park was accidental, and that love had nothing to do with it.

A medical expert found arsenic in the viscera of Mr. Waktup of Emporia, Kan., and the coroner want his wife to explain how it came there.

Ex-Senator Wm. M. Gwyn of California is dangerously ill at the New York hotel, N. Y., from the effects of a severe cold and the feeble incident to extreme age.

At Chicago, George Campbell, lessee of the Chester park, who had the gate money in custody, decided to make no further trouble for himself by holding the money but to pay over Sullivan's share and let McCaffrey make good his claim to a portion of it if he could. He, therefore, paid John L. Sullivan \$5,684.00 as his per cent. of the gate money.

The London press is unanimous in stating that Miss Mary Anderson's Rosalind, which was presented at Stratford-on-Avon, is the best performance of all the characters which she has yet assumed.

The Telegraph says that it reveals Miss Anderson in a new phase. Instead of coldness there is warmth. For classic repose is substituted vivacity bordering on restlessness. The Times says that Miss Anderson plays many parts with only one style, appealing more to the eye than to the heart. Rosalind tends itself to her manner. She looked more charming than ever in the role.—Covent Garden theater is soon to be demolished. The site is required for the enlargement of the market.—It is believed that Her Majesty's theater will be converted into a postoffice.