THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

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Everything, New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flo r and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's

JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Birthday Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc. in any variety, style and combination They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

BRADBURY & PEABODY, Prop'rs.

We Aim to Keep a First-class Stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

Fire! Fire!

F. G. SUNDBERG,

THE JEWELER,

Will be found at his new store on 6th street south, first door from Front in the Bank building. Don't forget the place,

Sixth Street South, in Rear of First National Bank.

F. C. SUNDBERG, The Jeweler.

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

O. H. HAVILL,

REAL

Estate

AND

LoanBroker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

THE BEST OF ALL.

THE WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS,

If you want all the news subscribe for the Weekly Pioneer Press.

SIX MONTHS for 40 Cents.

REMEMBER, this is a SPECIAL OFFER, and holds good only till Aug. 16th.

The Weekly Pioneer Press

Contains the most reliable

POLITICAL NEWS,

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BEST EDITORIALS,

The Greatest

C. .R.DEPARTMENT

And more attractive features for the old and young than any other weekly paper in the west.

Send 40 cents to the Pioneer Press Co, St. Paul, Minn, and receive this great weekly for six months.

One Dollar will secure the Weekly Pioneer Press for one year, together with a splendid History of the United States.

Our Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

LEVI P. MORTON.

For Member of Congress, 5th District
S. G. COMSTOCK.

State and Judicial Ticket.

For Governor.....W. R. MERRIAM
For Lieutenant Governor.....A. E. RICE
For Secretary of State.....HANS MATTSON
For State Treasurer.....JOSEPH BURLETER
For Attorney General.....MOSES E. CLAPP
Chief Justice of Supreme Court
J. S. GILFILLAN
Associate Justice.....E. W. COLLINS
Judge 5th District.....C. B. SLEEPER
For Members of the Legislature:
W. A. FLEMING, of Crow Wing County
J. C. FLYNN, of Morrison County
R. C. DUNN, of Mille Lacs County

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....LOUIS TACHE
For County Treasurer.....JOHN T. FRATER
For Register of Deeds.....MILTON McFADDEN
For Sheriff.....HENRY SPALDING
For County Attorney.....LEON E. LUN

HIAM Donnelly Nov. 1st.

VOTE for Henry Spalding for sheriff.

JOHN FRATER is the favorite candidate for county treasurer.

Do not be deceived into voting for any one but C. B. Sleeper for Judge.

THERE cheers and a tiger for the straight republican ticket from first to last.

GIVE Judge Sleeper a rousing vote and show your appreciation of honesty and justice.

LOOK out for fraudulent republican tickets with which the democrats are said to be flooding the state.

NOTHING but a political miracle can now place Grover Cleveland in the presidential chair for another four years.

E. M. WILSON, the democratic candidate for governor, will address the public at the Opera house Monday evening.

NO Knight of Labor should vote to make Jim Hill the political boss of this state. Vote for Merriam and down the ring.

NEW YORK will go republican this year. The democratic plurality in 1884 was only 1047 and with the fight that is being waged in New York by the state is surely lost to the democrats.

WM. R. MERRIAM was nominated by the element outside St. Paul and Minneapolis for the governorship and he will get the solid support of the republican party. He is a clean, honest man.

WE warn all people in time that they may not be taken in the look out for scurrilious circulars issued by the state democracy which are to be circulated on the morning of election. Pay no attention to them.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY will address the public under the auspices of the reform club next Thursday evening at the Opera house. Reduced rates have been secured from all points and the city will be crowded.

EVERY republican in the 39th district should see that his ticket contains the names of the republican nominees for the legislature. There is too much at stake to send even one democrat to St. Paul this winter.

THE St. Cloud Times, democratic, howls for Holland's election. The Times man had better attempt to create an interest in some of the home candidates the people of the 15th district will attend to Mr. Holland on the 6th of November.

STRANGE as it may seem, Postmaster Koop is still—anadverse—to—any—effort hearing Gen. Baker's speech. Mr. Koop says no ——— republican will ever have the satisfaction of buying his post-office outfit. as he will make a bonfire out of it first. Koop is rock ribbed this year at least.

THE laboring men of Brainerd will serve their best interests by voting for W. A. Fleming for the legislature and they are cognizant of the fact. Do not be deceived into voting for any man who will not stand by your interests. Mr. Fleming is on record as having always labored in the interest of the working men of this city. Give him a majority in this city that you can be proud of.

THE republican club hung the banner on "the outer wall" and an elegant flag, the glorious stars and stripes, floated gracefully in front of their headquarters in Sleeper block On this flag is the legend "For President—Benjamin Harrison. For Vice President—Levi P. Morton." The flag was presented to the club by the ladies who raised a fund and purchased it.

THE St. Cloud Times having failed to make a "boom" for Holland for Judge, appreciating the "desperation" of the St. Cloud land ring, the Democrats would warn the people to beware of false charges or scurrillous circulars at the last moment against Judge Sleeper. Failing to prejudice the people by any fair means, look out for "foulness" when too late to be corrected and spoil the cause that must resort to such means to win.

THE DISPATCH calls attention of the citizens of Crow Wing county to the fact that it is desirable that the office of county commissioner and the office of county attorney be filled during the next two years by men who have an interest in the prosperity of the county. Good county roads are very instrumental in bringing settlers and with them trade, and the county commissioners and county attorney are the officers in charge. See that they are men who have experience and are acquainted with the needs of the county.

IT IS SUSTAINED!

Judge Sleeper's Somewhat Celebrated Decision on the N. P. Indemnity Bills Approved and Sustained by

JUDGE BREWER, OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Brewer Pays Judge Sleeper a Very Handsom Compliment.

Where is the St. Cloud Times Critic—and Attorney Holland's Attempt to Mislead the People.—All Democratic Papers to an Upright Judge who Could be Just tho' the Heavens Fall.

A very important decision was filed yesterday in the United States circuit court by Judge Brewer relating to the second indemnity belt of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The case is Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. The United States, Peter Johanson, Andrew Johanson et al. and was argued in St. Paul on the last day of the June term by James McNaught for the company and C. D. Kerr for defendants. The charter of the Northern Pacific passed by congress in 1864 granted the company twenty alternate sections per miles on each side of the road in the territories, and ten alternate sections per mile on each side of the road in the states. For any lands otherwise occupied before the line was definitely located the railroad company was allowed to select, in lieu thereof, "odd-numbered sections not more than ten miles beyond the limit of said alternate sections." This ten miles beyond the main grant is known as the indemnity belt. In a joint resolution of 1870 congress authorized the company to mortgage the lands and property as follows:

In the event of their not being in any state or territory in which said main line or branch may be located, at the time of the final location thereof, the amount of lands per mile granted by congress to said company within the limits prescribed by its charter, then said company shall be entitled, under the directions of the secretary of the interior, to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States, and designated by odd numbers, in such state or territory, within ten miles on each side of said road beyond the limits prescribed in said charter as will make up such deficiency, etc.

It was the question of the

EXISTENCE OF A SECOND INDEMNITY

belt which was at issue in this case. In 1877 Secretary Lamar held that the joint resolution of 1870 did not create a second indemnity belt, although it had been recognized by his predecessors for sixteen years. The lands in this case other than the United States are settlers on lands selected by the Northern Pacific in the second indemnity belt. When these settlers began to cut timber a temporary injunction was obtained by the company. The defendants demurred to the complaint, and denied the right of the railroad company to a second indemnity belt, thus being the sole defense. At the outset of his decision, which is favor of the railroad company, Judge Brewer says:

The single question in this case is whether the joint resolution of congress of May 31, 1870, gave to the plaintiff an additional ten mile indemnity belt, or an opinion filed Aug. 15, 1887, Mr. Secretary Lamar, Democratic appointee, has held that it did not. The recognized ability of the distinguished secretary, and the able and exhaustive argument in court, compels a careful consideration of his views and reasons.

Judge Brewer then reviews at considerable length the charter of the company and the joint resolution, citing the pertinent parts of them. Secretary Lamar's decision is then cited and thoroughly discussed, and the judge gives at length his reasons

FOR DIFFERING WITH MR. LAMAR.

He cities the contemporary construction of the resolution by officers of the interior department and attorneys of the United States in official opinions. He cites extracts from speeches made on the resolution by congressmen showing that they understood a second indemnity was granted; and holds that there being no express provision for the repeal of the prior, grant, it was not repealed, as the two were not consistent. The opinion closes as follows:

Further, as defining the lands is the expression. "Within the limits prescribed by its charter," and as defining the location of the indemnity belt, the expression, "Beyond the limits which will leave the satisfaction of being his post-office outfit. as he will make a bonfire out of it first. Koop is rock ribbed this year at least. of its grant." Turning to the act of '64 we find there are two limits provided for, place limits and indemnity limits. The word "place" must be interpreted before the word "limits" in order to make it express the meaning claimed. Of course it is familiar that a word may be interpreted or surpressed if it be necessary to make the language harmonize with the obvious intent of the law maker. But I know of no rule of construction which permits us to beg the intent, and then interpolate or supress a word to carry out such intent. Rather is it to be presumed that the very language was used when expresses the intent; and the limits prescribed by the limits prescribed in its charter" is, it is presumed to mean beyond all the limits so prescribed, and if any particular limit had been contemplated that particular limit would have been named. For these reasons, I conclude that the resolution of 1870 did provide for a second indemnity belt. I am happy to add that Judge Sleeper, judge of the district court of the fifteenth judicial district of the State of Minnesota, has reached the same conclusion, as shown by his opinion in the case of Morrison vs. Benson.

PEOPLE who were inclined to criticize Judge Sleeper decision in the indemnity land cases, now most heartily support him. Judge Brewer's opinion fits, which is in substance similar, has set their minds at rest.

THE office of county auditor is one that should be filled by a competent man, a man conversant with county affairs. The present incumbent, Louis Tache, has in every respect filled the position to the satisfaction of all concerned during the two years he has held the office, and has so far gained in public favor that until within the past week no aspirant for the position had announced himself. Mr. Tache was the working men's candidate two years ago and was elected by a good majority over his opponent. The laboring men seem to be well satisfied with their choice of two years ago and so far as the DISPATCH can learn there is no disaffection among them in regard to his present candidacy, and they will unite in giving him a cordial support.

A VOTE for Judge Sleeper is a vote for an honest upright judge. See that his name is on your ballot.

TOM MAN who called for the law at the opera house Wednesday evening got it. "Gen. Baker was prepared to back any and all of his statements.

LEON E. LUN will be our next county attorney. The people cannot afford to elect an inexperienced man to a position of such importance as this office implies.

IN the window of the democratic club room on Front street is this legend "Closing out at Cost." Whether this is significant or not remains to be seen.

CROW WING county has had an efficient and accommodating officer in the person of Louis Tache as county auditor during the past two years. There is no need of a change.

VERITUS seldom goes long unrewarded in this latitude. J. E. Johnson, the hero of the late lamented affidavit has been appointed to a position on the city police by Mayer Hemstead.

THERE is now no doubt but that the republican legislative ticket will be elected by a good round majority. The republicans are at last alive to their interests in a matter of so much importance.

LEVI P. MORTON sent $12,000 to the Florida yellow fever sufferers. Grover Cleveland said he had paid out so much for campaign expenses that he couldn't afford to help them any. And still the democrats expect to carry Flordia.

AS officer who has given such universal satisfaction as Milton McFadden should be entitled to the suffrages of the people. During his continuance in the register of deeds office there has never been a word of adverse criticism advanced and we defy anybody to bring up a single argument detrimental to his official actions. See that his name is on your ticket.

THE story has been circulated that Milton McFadden owns a drug store and does not need a county office. Everybody in the city knows that it is Mr. McFadden's brother, Newton, that owns and runs the drug business and while this catch penny yarn may influence a man who is not acquainted with the circumstances it will fail in its intention. People who resort to campaign lies to belittle a candidate generally do themselves more injury than good. Vote for Mr. McFadden for register of deeds.

As between the two gentlemen who are candidates for county attorney Judge Dunnell has the tendency in choosing whom to support. There is no objection to our genial deputy sheriff personally but he has lived only a short time in the county and can hardly be acquainted with its people or its needs, and having been engaged during his residence here only as deputy sheriff and clerk in the freight office of the N. P. R. R. Co. we have no means of determining his capacity as a lawyer or his knowledge of the law. We understand he was admitted to the bar without examination at the March term of court. Although Mr. Mantor is democratic in politics the Dispatch fails to comprehend how his own party can support him for so important an office as county attorney until he has practiced law for a short time at least in the county, there being no party lines drawn in the contest for county offices. Mr. Lun, on the contrary, is identified in interest with almost every part of the county. He has been engaged in the practice of law in the county many years and has a wide acquaintance with its people and needs, and is we think, better fitted for the office of county attorney at the present time than Mr. Mantor. For that reason, if for no other, we urge the necessity of his election upon all our readers of whatever political faith.

THE office of county treasurer is undoubtedly the most important and responsible, if not the most lucrative position to be filled by the voters of this county, and great care should be taken in the selection of a treasurer. He has charge of all the funds of the county, and it is absolutely essential that he should be strictly honest and upright, with no bad habits. And as all taxes are paid to the treasurer, he probably comes in contact in his official capacity with more of our citizens than any other county officer, hence he should be courteous and accommodating to all, and always, during business hours, be found at his office, for it is a great inconvenience, to farmers especially, to come several miles to do county business and be unable to find the proper officer. These are some of the essential qualifications necessary in a county treasurer, and we take great pleasure in recommending to the voters of this county the candidacy of John T. Frater, as one possessed of all these qualifications in an eminent degree. That he is honest and capable is admitted by all. He is also courteous and obliging, and has declared his intention, if elected, to attend strictly to the duties of his office, always to be found at the office during business hours for the transaction of business. The writer has known Mr. Frater for many years, and can recommend him as one capable in every respect to fill the position for which he is a candidate. Vote for John Frater for county treasurer, as he is in every way qualified to fill the position.

To the Voters of the Fifteenth Judicial District.

The time is near at hand when the voters of the 15th judicial district are to determine the important question.

Will you endorse the present incumbent judge, C. B. Sleeper?

Judge Sleeper has presided at some thirteen general terms of court, in and out of the district since his appointment by Gov. McGill in March, 1887, and has made a record for ability, impartiality, courtesy, dignity and firmness, and as a man, that a judge anywhere might be proud of.

Cases involving momentous questions have been submitted to him, and his decisions have been almost universally approved by the higher courts. In only one instance has his decision been modified by the supreme court, and then only in part. In all others he has been affirm.

Some few democratic newspapers have seen fit, by unfair and ridiculous criticism, to attack that record. But the decision of Judge Brewer, of the United States circuit court, in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. The United states, Peter Johanson et al., recently published, fully sustains the opinion of Judge Sleeper, in the celebrated injunction case of Morrison vs. Benson.

Judge Brewer, after carefully reviewing the decision of Mr. Secretary Lamar, showing that the Secretary was wrong, in his opinion filed Aug. 15th, 1887, says: "For these reasons I conclude that the resolution of 1870, did provide for a second indemnity belt. I am happy to add that Judge Sleeper, judge of the district court of the fifteenth judicial district, of the State of Minnesota, has reached the same conclusion as shown by his opinion in the case of Morrison vs. Benson."

Only one other attack has been made on Judge Sleeper's record, and that by the Verndale Journal, in pursuance of an apparent inspiration. It sought to question the soundness of Judge Sleeper's order, appointing a general term of court in Hubbard county.

The legislature by act approved March 3th, 1887, detached Hubbard county for judicial purposes, provided for holding a general term of court in the county, the time to be designated by the judge of the 11th judicial district, in which district Hubbard county was at that time. Subsequently, and on the 8th day of March, 1887, by act of the legislature, the 15th judicial district was created, a judge thereof provided for and Hubbard county was included in that district. The jurisdiction of the judge of this district then became paramount superceding that of judges of other districts, except in case of absence or disability and in some matters of practice under the statutes where their jurisdiction is concurrent. No lawyer having any regard for his reputation would pretend to say that a judge of any other district could designate the time of holding a court in and for Hubbard county.

The principal other point which this committee wish to call to the attention of voters is the non-partisan question. It has always been conceded that the judiciary should be free from partisan politics, and the practice has grown into general use throughout the United States that a judge already on the bench who had, during his term of office, given satisfaction and been a just official should be continued in the exercise of his politics; that is the true non-portisan principle. Following that principle, Judge Sleeper stands to-day as the true non-partisan candidate in this district, although nominated by a republican convention and the endeavor of a democrat to run for the office as a non-partisan is just what makes him a partisan candidate against the present incumbent. Judge Sleeper's opponent is in no sense a non-partisan or people's candidate. There was, in the convention nominating him, a sentiment lack of unanimity of the people. He was nominated by a convention made up in part at least of self-appointed delegates, who attended without being elected at any caucus or county convention, and not inspired by the people. This falls far short of being a popular uprising. This committee does not assume to dictate to voters in this matter, but simply to urge them to support for the judicial position in question the true non-partisan candidate, the present occupant of the position who has been a just officer and honest official and credit to the bench, Judge Chauncey B. Sleeper.

Very Respectfully,

G S FERNALD,
B F HARSHMONS,
T J NASH,
W R TUCKER,
F A VANDERPOOL.

Republican District Committee, 15th Judicial District.
Brainerd Oct. 25th, 1888.

"HONEST FARMER CROWING" was in the city on Wednesday interviewing his democratic brethren. If Mr. Canning would get under cover somewhere and remain secreted until after election his chances of election would be greater. His inroad on Comstock's vote will not be noticed.

HENRY SPALDING, candidate for sheriff, is deserving of the support of a majority of the voters of Crow Wing county. As an officer he can not be excelled, and his private character and public acts are above reproach. He is a man universally liked, and he needs the office his friends should do all in their power to elect him.

FOR RARE BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND HOSIERY,

GO TO H. Rosenblatt's

Just located in his new quarters at the corner of Fifth and Front Streets.

Lumbermens Supplies and Gents' Furnishings a Specialty.

I have secured the services of the popular dry goods clerk, T. E. Smith, who is now behind our counters and who will be glad to welcome all his old friends and customers.

H. ROSENBLATT.

BLOWN SKY HIGH!

The Dollar-a-Day Yarn Exploded—An Interesting Circular.

We clip the following from the Minneapolis Evening Journal:

The following circular, which is self-explanatory, has been received by the different Knights of Labor assemblies in this city. The signatures are those of the proper officers of the assembly, but of course the use of the seal is without authority. The circular is given in full:

A LIAR AND HIS FALSEHOODS CONDEMNED.

At a meeting of Armstrong Assembly, No. 2212, K. of L., held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the evening of Oct. 11, 1888, at which the following officers were present: John Medert, master workman; Edward S. Pope, recording secretary; Michael Crosby, delegate to District Assembly 106 and member of the legislative committee of D. A. 106, and C. A. Johnson, delegate to D. A. 106, it was unanimously decided to send the following circular letter to all Knights of Labor:

SANCTIFARY ARMSTRONG ASSEMBLY NO. 2212.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 11, 1888.

In the interest of our order, we believe it to be our duty to call the attention of all Knights of Labor to the circular issued by local assembly 263, K. of L., at Canisteo, N. Y., which contains a letter dated at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 10, 1888, sealed with the seal of D. A. 106, K. of L., and signed by Edwin F. Gould, as recording secretary of the same. We do this for the following reasons:

First—Edwin F. Gould was not authorized to write such a letter. He used the seal of D. A. 106, and signed as Recording Secretary not only without authority, but without the knowledge of the Master Workman or the members of D. A. 106, or the sanction of the Legislative Committe.

Second—The Knights of Labor connected with D. A. 106, and with the local assemblies represented by D. A. 106, did not know of the existence of such a letter till its publication in the Indianapolis papers, more than three weeks after the date it was alleged to have been written.

Third—We denounce and condemn the action of Edwin F. Gould as wicked and malicious, and doing a great wrong to our order, it being well understood and a part of the law governing our order, that political action shall not be taken by an assembly.

Fourth—It is fully understood by the members of the K. of L. of this city that Edwin F. Gould is an unscrupulous political worker, and that he has sought to use our order for furthering his political schemes on other occassions as well as this. We understand, and fully believe, that he has been and now is in the employ of the Democratic party, and that he has been sent into the state of New York by the managers of the said party, to advance the interests of Grover Cleveland and to injure the reputation of Gen. Harrison, and, to destroy, as far as possible, the usefulness of our order. Therefore we warn all Knights of Labor everywhere to beware of Edwin F. Gould as unreliable and wholly untrustworthy.

Fifth—We denounce as maliciously false the statements made by said Gould that Gen. Harrison said that "a dollar a day was enough for any workingmen," or "that he would force them back to work if he had to wade in blood up to the tips of his fingers," or that he would "shut down dowa as dogs," and other similar statements.

[SEAL.] JOHN MEDERT,
Master Workman.
EDWARD S. POPE,
Recording Secretary, Armstrong Assembly, No. 2212, K. of L.

Would Retire the Knights of Labor.

Workingmen, read what the Labor Echo says in its last issue:

Behind Eugene Wilson stands H P Hall, M. Doran and James J. Hill and these will be the most successful when those worthy gentlemen get possession of the state the Alliance can dissolve and the Knights of Labor retire from the field. It will be the end of all efforts to reform.

Behind W. R. Merriam these are neither railroads nor millers' rings, nor any other combinations to plunder the people. Minneapolis and St. Paul fought him in the republican state conventions and he was nominated by the farmers, and will be elected by them.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. Ask your Druggist for them.

C. B. SLEEPER'S Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—$0x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER on J. L. SMITH.

Bargains in Real Estate

A. P. RIGGS,

Room 11, Bank Block.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Professional Cards.

A. E. VEON,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND FRENCH ATTORNEY.

No. 19, 5th Street.

☞Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

☞Office and Residence—Room No. 5, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

D. H. RIBBEL,

DENTIST

Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block

BRAINERD, ... MIN.

J. A. WHITELY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

Office, Room 11, Bank Block.

BRAINERD, ... MINN.

M. McFADDEN,

Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent

Represents none but first-class companies.

OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE.

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

G. S. FERNALD,

(Successor to Frater & Fernald.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Rooms 7 and 8 Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office Room 8.

SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

Superfluous Hair and Moles

Permanently Removed

Chronic Diseases of any kind and female complaints most successfully treated by a new method.

DR. CHAREST,

☞Correspondence Solicited. 18A Cloud, Minn.

The Royal Route!

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha,

AND

Chicago & Northwestern Railways.

Offer the best service, and makes the fastest time of any line between St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines and Kansas City. All trains carrying through sleepers and making close connections for Council Bluffs and Kansas City for California points. This is the short line to Chicago, no change of cars and all classes of tickets honored. Two trains a day each way with finest Pullman sleepers and most modern dining cars, on which every delicacy of the season may be obtained at a moderate price These dining cars are a special feature of the "Royal Route," and for liberal service and comfort, are unequaled by any road in the west.

Buy your tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and you will never travel by any other line.

Rates for sale by all ticket agents.

For time tables and other information apply to

T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. S. MCCULLOUGH, M. M. WHEELER, Ass't Gen. Pas. Agt. Trav. Pas. Agt.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY

—AND THE—

ALBERT LEA ROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, from St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast train of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul and Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T.

☞SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS

and the principal Cities on the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points South and Southeast.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line run through Sleeping Cars daily to Kansas City, Denver and Atchison, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

One of the natural curiosities at Antelope creek, in Butte Creek valley, about a mile from the residence of W. J. Bray, is a cave which contains superior ice all the year round.

Alaska cost the United States $7,000,000, and the fur seal company has already paid the government over $8,000,000 for the privileges it enjoys of taking seals from the territorial waters.

The Marquis de Mores left Paris for China, where he is said to have succeeded in charming from the Celestials larger and more substantial railway concessions than Count Mitkiewicz.

The empress of Germany nurses her baby. As the little one has been made a Colonel in a German regiment and already belongs to various Orders of Knighthood, he is worthy of his honor.

A California paper states that a petrified tooth of a shark was picked out of solid rock at a depth of thirteen feet while digging a well at Nipomo a short time ago. The tooth has retained its enamel and is highly polished.

A New Jersey man has invented a process by which iron is made to absorb carbon, thus converting it into steel. This is but reviving the practice of the ancients, who buried the iron and applied slow fire. But under the new process no fire is used.

The twenty-four men who composed the petit jury for the September term of the Buchanan county court, in Missouri, weighed 5,638 pounds, an average of 535 pounds. The lightest man on the jury tipped the beam at 200 pounds, while the heaviest weighed 265.

The London railways have just discovered a trick which their patrons have practiced for a long time. A man would buy a number of third class tickets and one second class ticket. The latter he would show to the inspector on the train, and one of the former he would give up at the exit.

It is all very well for the papers to discuss the question, "Is marriage a Failure?" It amuses their readers and adds to their sale. But there is not a woman in America who will be convinced either one way or the other except by personal experience. Nor a man either.

That ghost which haunted a New Hampshire saw mill turned out to be a young woman who used to go spooning around there to imagine that she was in a ruined castle on the Rhine. After a bullet fired by a constable chipped her ear she imagined that she had better get out and give up.

Jack Wells, a hunter of Livingston, Mont., while shooting in the Crazy Mountains the other day, ran on three silver tip bears. He turned loose his repeating rifle and killed two in their tracks. The other was wounded, and at that moment the main spring of his rifle broke. He tried to defend himself with the gun as a club, but was fatally hurt.

Dr. Hinzpeter, the German Emperor's former tutor, has told an American who talked with him recently, that in his opinion the young Kaiser owes much to the fact that he had four years of hard school life and strict discipline elbow to elbow with the average German schoolboy. As a result of this he knows the people as thoroughly as any man in so high a position ever can.

Hanson Craig of Kentucky is probably the heaviest man in the world. His weight is given at 792 pounds, and it requires thirty-seven yards of cloth to make him a suit. He is six feet four and a half inches in height, is 31 years old, and weighed eleven pounds at birth. When 2 years old he took a $1,000 prize at the baby show in New York, tipping the beam at 206 pounds at that time. His father weighed 115 pounds and his mother 122.

Mrs. W. M. Dills of Springfield, Mo., is said to be the best judge of horseflesh in that valley. Mrs. Dills is a southern woman, and comes from the blue-grass region of Kentucky, the state famed for its horses, its pretty girls, and its whisky. Mrs. Dills has not neglected her household duties for her stock-farm, and she has reared an interesting family. It is remarked by one who has made some study of the subject that when southern women are thrown upon their resources they show an energy that used to be attributed only to the daughters of New England.

A bad man has been making it unpleasant for many Maine folks. His name is Donald Morrison, he has been a cowboy in the far West, and he is wanted in Maine for murder and arson. He is now roaming the woods in the Lake Megantic region, in Canada. The Canadian police have tried to capture him and failed. An ex-deputy Sheriff from the American side tried it and was shot dead. One man in the region offered $300 reward for him, and since that time his private launch on the lake and a planing mill have been burned, and he expects that his house will follow. When the Megantic Fishing Club passed through the village of Agnes the other day Morrison entered the American House barroom, which was thronged, ordered drinks for the crowd, told who he was, and, tossing down a big drink of whisky, swore that he would never be taken alive. The authorities have apparently abandoned all attempts to bring him to justice.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams Greatly Condensed.

About Washington.

The commissioner of pensions has been advised as follows: Dr. James S. Fulke of Baltimore has been indicted and arrested for contracting for one-half of original payment and receipt of $100 for services in prosecuting the pension claim of Lydia A. Madden. He was released on a bond of $1,000 for appearance at the present term of United States court. Mary O'Connor has been indicted in the United States court at Baltimore for making and presenting false affidavits in support of her claim for pension.

The Sioux Indians who have gone to Washington to see Secretary Vilas in regard to the proposed sale of a part of their reservation have been holding pow-wows every day, endeavoring to agree upon a programme to be followed at the conference. From all that can be learned, it seems improbable that any agreement will be reached as a result of the Indians' visit to Washington. It is said that they are almost hopelessly split up among themselves, and that there is still no prospect of their being able to unite on any proposition.

The general land office at Washington held for cancellation 24,320 acres of the selections in the Ashland, Wis., land district made by the Wisconsin Central railroad company on the ground that the line of the road under the grant of 1856 for the St. Croix & Lake Superior railroad company (now the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad company) having been definitely located and withdrawal made for indemnity purpose prior to the passage of the act making the grant to the Wisconsin Central, the lands within the six and fifteen miles limit of the first named road were for all purposes reserved from the grant to the second.

Record of Casualties.

A fire broke out in a Hardware store at Valentine, Nebraska, and destroyed business property valued at $20,000. The United States signal office was reduced to ashes. The insurance was only nominal.

Fay, aged six years, son of Elwin Jenks of Appleton, Minn., who has been living at Lake City, with his grandmother, Mrs. Almira B. Jenks, fell into a cistern and was drowned. Though in the water not more than fifteen minutes, the body could not be resuscitated.

Joseph McGrath and C. A. Swenson were buried under falling rock in the Winthrop mine, Mich. Swenson has been taken out alive and miners are trying to reach McGrath, who is alive but badly injured. It is feared that he will die before he can be released.

A disastrous fire broke out in the post-office block at Winona, Minn., and before it was under control over $80,000 went up in flames. The postoffice was admirably cleared by Postmaster Whipple, not a letter being lost and all the movable furniture and mail bags saved.

Duluth was visited by a disastrous fire, the sheds and warehouses of the Standard Oil company, a mile west of the city limits, being destroyed, with their contents. The warehouses were wooden buildings, each 150x300 feet, and cost $5,000 or $6,000. Their capacity was something over 20,000 barrels, and they were nearly full. The agent of the company estimates the burned oil at 15,000 barrels, 12,000 cases containing ten gallons each, 500 half-barrels and 1,000 cases of axle grease. The total value of the oil was about $100,000.

Another accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley road near Wilkesbarre, Pa. It was caused by a failure on the part of those in charge of the construction train to flag the approaching train. The freight train was running on telegraph orders to make a siding and allow the passenger train to pass. In this case the rules require conductors of construction trains to guard both ends of their train. Besides twenty-six Hungarians injured the list includes F. Hawk, conductor; F. N. Peck, engineer, and Charles Fry, fireman of the freight train. It is believed that Peck and Fry will die.

Personal Talk.

John H. Knapp, president of the great lumber firm of the Knapp, Stout & Co. company, died at Menominee, Wis.

Man's Wicked Doings.

Alfred Gillam, a younger brother of Bernard Gillam, the well known artist of New York, and himself an artist known to the public as "Victor," cut his throat at his home in Brooklyn recently. There are slight hopes of his recovery. No reason other than ill health is known for Gillman's attempt to end his life.

Ole C. Olson, who was school treasurer of Wolsey township, Dakota, got deeply into debt via chattle mortgages, and, it is claimed, tried to even the account by the use of school funds. He could not do it, and departed suddenly for Iowa about $600 short, it is claimed. He sent his family ahead of him, and left all mortgaged property.

The eight Italians charged with the murder of Charles T. Hubbard at Hawthorne, Wis., about three weeks ago have been bound over to be tried by the grand jury at the spring term of court. It is now reported that only three of them took part in the killing, and that the remaining five were forced to run by their belief that they would be mobbed if captured.

J. H. Talmadge, a lightning rod man at Grand Forks, Dak., awoke one morning early and found a half-clad stranger standing beside his bed in a room at the Ingalls house tugging at his wallet, which was beneath the pillow. Talmadge demanded an explanation, and the stranger excused his presence by feigning a mistake of the rooms. After the man had left, Talmadge discovered a vial of ether near by and a saturated handkerchief lying on his pillow.

Edward Goetzinger, a young man employed by the bottling works at Helena, Montana, was arrested on a requisition from Gov. Thayer of Nebraska, on the charge of embezzling $150 in that state. He started for Lincoln in charge of the deputy sheriff of Colfax county, Neb. Goetzinger has been in Helena only a short time, and since the campaign opened has made himself prominent by speeches for the Democrats at meetings of the German Democratic club.

Information received at Omaha states that 21 Union Pacific brakemen and conductors have been indicted at Rawlins, Wyo., for robbing freight trains. Their stealings run up into the thousands, being confined wholly to through cars. Four of them are now under arrest. The matter was discovered by one of the thieves, he having made a full confession in consideration of immunity from punishment. The others will be under arrest in a few days. Prominent business men in Rawlins are also implicated. The thieving was carried on between Rawlins and Green River.

Thompson is a small town 12 miles south of Grand Forks, Dakota. The local option law prohibits the sale of liquor. Recently several saloonkeepers invaded the place and one started a most disreputable place. Owing to lack of judicial facilities great difficulty has been experienced in securing convictions. The people have been growing exasperated at the open violation of the law. Men, women and children turned out en masse, supported by many neighboring farmers, and in a few minutes all the beer, whiskey and intoxicating liquor was emptied into the street. The people are determined to stop the sale of liquor and the violation of the law, and they will resort to even more violent means if necessary.

W. L. Morrison, a former county official of Barron, Wis., has been placed in the jail after leading the sheriff an eventful chase. Morrison about four years ago suddenly disappeared after a sharp business transaction. He was subsequently arrested, but settled the affair and lived with his family apparently a good citizen. About a year ago he eloped with a married woman, leaving his family destitute. Last spring he was discovered to be in Missouri. The sheriff of Barron left at once and secured Morrison. On the return trip Morrison leaped from the rapidly moving train and escaped. All efforts to find him failed, until a few days ago he was arrested in Wisconsin, and will be tried for adultery.

Pauline McCoy, a negro girl aged nineteen, was hanged at Union Springs, Ala., for the murder of Annie Jordan, a fourteen-year-old white child, last February. The execution was private, only the necessary persons being admitted. The crime for which the woman was hanged was a peculiar one. The victim, Annie Jordan, strayed away from her home in Montgomery and was not heard from till her dead body was found in a plumb thicket at Three Notch. Circumstances pointed to Pauline, and she was arrested with the dead girl's clothing on her. She was found guilty last spring and sentenced to death. Efforts were made to have the governor intercede, but to no avail.

A fatal saloon row occurred at the close of the monthly fair at Cokato, Minn., James Erickson, a saloon keeper of Annandale, was in one of the saloons, and had some words with those present. About this time John Anderson, a well-known farmer of French Lake township, entered the same saloon in an inebriated condition, and entered into a dispute with the bartender as to the price of some drinks. Erickson chimed in and made some insulting remarks to Anderson. Upon the latter's telling him not to address him in such a tone of voice, Erickson struck Anderson two powerful blows, one in the neck and the other in the stomach, killing him almost instantly. Erickson was at once arrested, and is now in Buffalo in the custody of Sheriff Nugent.

Thomas Wardell a very wealthy land owner and coal operator, was shot and instantly killed by a number of striking miners. Mr. Wardell had driven from Macon in his carriage, accompanied only by a colored boy. He stopped his horses at Berier, Mo., and crossed the railroad track, going into the telegraphic office to send a message. The depot platform was filled with striking miners, and as he passed through the crowd, going to his carriage, they jeered and taunted him. Turning, he said: "Boys, I'll beat you in the end; you can holler all you want." The men commenced throwing stones at him, and he was struck in the back by one. Upon reaching his carriage Mr. Wardell took from under the seat a large revolver and fired one shot in the direction of the crowd, but above their heads. In an instant a half dozen shots or more came from the crowd, and Wardell dropped lifeless.

Much surprise and dissatisfaction was expressed by the cable car men of the North division in Chicago when they reported for duty and were informed that the grip cars were thereafter to be run by new men hired during the late strike. The old employes were allowed to run the grip cars one day and they supposed that they would continue to do so. The new gripmen are mostly from Kansas City. Twenty cars were stalled in the evening in the La Salle street tunnel, and just when traffic is usually the busiest. A riot occurred at North avenue and Halsted street. Two horse cars driven by new men were showered with stones and nearly demolished by the angry crowds on the sidewalks. Only the arrival of a patrol wagon saved the imported men from being stoned to death within the cars, where they had taken refuge. Quite a number of passengers were hurt by flying missiles.

An extensive mail robbery was perpetrated at Buffalo, New York. The robbery was general in character and covered letters from East, West, North and South. There were found checks, drafts, mercantile orders and the usual miscellany. There was a check found in which its amount, 319.90, alone, remained intact. Bank drafts, a letter notifying the inclosure of a draft for $1,464.24, the draft being missing, and numerous letters notifying of the inclosure of cash, were also found. They were torn so the signatures were indistinguishable. The thieves had evidently disregarded everything but cash. Soon after the banks opened a man named John Shields, a night stamping clerk at one of the banks, and upon the request to identity himself, establishing his connection with the postoffice. He was promptly handed over to the police. Shields did not attempt to deny the charge of robbing the mail, and is now in custody.

From Foreign Lands.

Only a summary of Dr. Mackenzie's book is yet accessible to the public in Berlin, but enough is known of its contents to arouse savage indignation in official circles. Putting aside the medical dispute, the charges which Dr. Mackenzie levels at Prince Bismarck, of inciting the German doctors to entrap him into a doubtful declaration as to the nature of the Emperor's disease, are felt to be a poisonous slander upon the reputation of the chancellor.

A dispatch to the London Chronicle from Rome says: "The interview between the pope and Emperor William was a cordial one. The emperor assured the pope that he would adhere to a conservative policy in politics and social and religious affairs. The pope replied that in security and grandeur Germany would gain much if the liberty of the Catholic church and the independence of the papacy in Germany were more effectually guaranteed. He said also that it was necessary in the interests of European civilization that the Roman question should be settled satisfactorily. The pope was pleased with Emperor William's remarks.

The China mail, per the steamer City of Pekin from Hong Cong and Yokohama, reports a disastrous flood near Fang-shan-hsien, in the vicinity of Pekin. The night of Aug. 13 seven and a half inches of rain fell in Pekin, and immense volumes of water collected in the ravines about Lien-li-ho and suddenly broke in upon twenty villages. More than 10,000 people were drowned and a large number of draught animals. Villages in the valleys near Pekin are in danger every season, as the hills are destitute of grass, and the waters flow together in fearful torrents, unimpeded by the vegetation. News of the catastrophe was brought by the missionaries who had been living near the scene of the disaster.

A cable dispatch says: The Pacific mail contract has been signed between the imperial government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Tenders for three steamers will be received within a week. The stipulated service is to commence in 18 months, the company receiving annually £45,000 from the imperial government, in addition to £15,000 from the Dominion government, for monthly service for 10 years from Vancouver, not only to Yokohama and Hong Kong, as first intended, but also calling at Shanghai. Increasing anxiety is felt to learn that the Dominion government realizes that the whole efficiency of the Canadian route to the East now depends on the Atlantic service. If that equals that by New York, say 18 knots, the Canadian route to Hong Kong can easily compete with the Suez.

News Generalities.

Lewis Chandler the young teacher of Jackson county Wis., who was arrested some time ago, accused of sending obscene language through the mails, went to Madison for trial. The attorney general had been petitioned to dismiss the case, but refused to do it. The young man pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sent to the reform school for one year.

The Manitoba house at Fargo was entered by a masked thief, who stole from the proprietor $150 in money, a valuable gold watch and chain and a revolver, and from two of the boarders a small sum of money. The two boarders occupied the same room, and the burglar after compelling them at the point of a pistol to be quiet, took their cash and locked them in their room and departed, taking the key with him.

It is feared that the peace which was patched up last night between the Chicago street car company and its employes will prove to be only temporary. According to agreement the West side men returned to work on Saturday and the cars ran as usual all day. On the North side the imported men, under police protection, ran a few cars over all the lines, and although there were rumors of riots and disturbances at various times during the day they all proved to be unfounded and the new men were not molested.

Fong Tong and his English wife crossed over to the American side the other night by the foot bridge. They stopped at the New York Central hotel at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., all night. After breakfast next morning they walked to the New York Central depot to get their baggage rechecked for New York and ran into the arms of the American customs officer. The latter seemed greatly surprised to find on American soil the Chinaman whom they had refused admission the evening before, and they forthwith hustled him back to Canada.

The only alarming feature is the sudden appearance of yellow fever in South Jacksonville, across the river. There are ten patients at present there. A serious question comes up for solution in the matter of payment for private property destroyed in process of general disinfection when that shall begin. As understood at present, the government will not pay for property destroyed where the owner is able to stand the loss. Of course, no man considers himself as belonging to that class. A conference arranged with Dr. Porter and Surgeon General Hamilton will doubtless result in more definite instructions from the government. Many people will secrete house hold goods rather than have them destroyed without promise of reimbursement.

Navies in the Transition Stage.

The navies of the world have been for years past in a transition stage—in fact, ever since the introduction of armor plating for ships of war, which necessitated the manufacture and use on board ship of heavier guns, which have since been competing with the thickness of armor until it seems probable that the extreme limit has been well-nigh reached in either case, the ideal man-of-war has been sought for the continual change and improvement; but on looking into the future, nothing but further change can be seen ahead. It is therefore essential to find out, as far as possible, which of our various types of ships best fulfills the requirements expected of them. The true solution of this question, and of many others waiting to be solved, conspicuous among them being the question, "What is the value of the torpedo as an offensive and defensive weapon?" will have to stan l over till after the next great naval war. The wars of late years have not helped us much. The American civil war developed the defensive torpedo to a stage beyond which it has not since made much advance; but from the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars but little was learned, beyond the undoubtedly great value of torpedoes for purposes of defense, in each case the stronger fleet being rendered innocuous by their use. But such questions as "The best way to defend a large ocean trade from attack by cruisers!" which to England is of vital importance, remain as obscure as ever.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping says that "when children drink kerosene oil give them mustard and water to empty the stomach." That is all well enough; but if the child has no more sense than to drink kerosene oil you want also to give it a sollaking dose of birch oil on the back and vicinity to teach it something. Still, grown-up men drink worse whisky than was ever pumped out of an oil well.

Important Railroad Decision.

A very important decision was filed at St. Paul in the United States circuit court by Judge Brewer relating to the second indemnity belt of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The case is: Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. The United States, Peter Johanson, Andrew Johanson et al. and was argued in St. Paul on the last day of the June term by James McNaught for the company and C. D. Kerr for defendants. The charter of the Northern Pacific passed by congress in 1864 granted the company twenty alternate sections per mile on each side of the road in the territories, and ten alternate sections per mile on each side of the road in the states. For any lands otherwise occupied before the line was definitely located the railroad company was allowed to select, in lieu thereof, "odd-numbered sections not more than ten miles beyond the limit of said alternate sections." This ten miles beyond the main grant is known as the indemnity belt. In a joint resolution of 1879 congress authorized the company to mortgage its lands and provided as follows:

In the event of there not being in any state or territory in which said main line or branch may be located, at the time of the final location thereof, the amount of lands per mile granted by congress to said company within the limits prescribed by its charter, then said company shall be entitled, under the directions of the secretary of the interior, to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States, and designated by odd numbers, in such state or territory, within ten miles on each side of the said road beyond the limits prescribed in said charter as will make up such deficiency, etc.

It was the question of a second indemnity belt which was at issue in this case. In 1887 Secretary Lamar held that the joint resolution of 1870 did not create a second indemnity belt, although it had been recognized by his predecessors for sixteen years. The defendants in this case other than the United States are settlers on lands selected by the Northern Pacific in the second indemnity belt. When these settlers began to cut timber a temporary injunction was obtained by the company. The defendants demurred to the complaint, and denied the right of the railroad company to a second indemnity belt, this being the sole defense. At the outset of his decision, which is in favor of the railroad company, Judge Brewer says:

The single question in this case is whether the joint resolution of congress of May 31, 1870, gave to the plaintiff an additional ten-mile indemnity limit. In an opinion filed Aug. 15, 1887, Mr. Secretary Lamar, then secretary of the interior, held that it did not. The reorganized ability of the distinguished secretary, now one of the justices of the supreme court, compels a careful consideration of his views and reasons.

Judge Brewer then reviews at considerable length the charter of the company and the joint resolution, citing the pertinent parts of them. Secretary Lamar's decision is then cited and thoroughly discussed, and the judge gives at length his reasons for differing with Mr. Lamar. He cites the contemporary construction of the interior department and attorneys general of the United States in official opinions. He cites extracts from speeches made on the resolution by congressmen showing that they understood a second indemnity was granted; and holds that there being no express provision for the repeal of the prior grant, it was not repealed, as the two was not consistent.

Public Lands in Minnesota.

The annual report of the commissioner of the general land office is printed. Of surveys in Minnesota he says:

Three contracts and one set of special instructions were awarded and approved for small fragmentary subdivisional surveys during the year; total liability, $325. In addition to the said fragments a contract was awarded and approved in June, 1887, for surveys within the White Earth reservation. This contract was authorized by the department on the recommendation of the commissioner of Indian affairs. The demand for public survey by actual settlers on land within his district is clearly stated by the United States surveyor general in his annual report. The demand for public surveys by actual settlers had greatly increased during the past year. A large number of settlers are reported to have located upon the unsurveyed lands lying northwest of the Red Lake Indian reservation, and a petition signed by thirty of said settlers representing improvements valued at $18,000, has been received by me asking for the survey of said lands. A large number of the residents of the countries in which these lands are located have also petitioned for the survey of the same. A large proportion of these lands are reported to be suitable for agricultural purposes, and if they were surveyed would soon be settled upon and improved. In the northwestern portion of the state, in the vicinity of Vermillion lake, in consequence of the rapid development of the iron interests and the large growth of such towns as Tower and Fly, there is an increasing demand for lands for settlement, and applications from persons claiming to be bona fide settlers have been received during the year past asking for the survey of about twenty townships. Some of these settlers state that they have been living on their claims for more then four years. In some of these towns it is stated that there are over forty settlers. I consider it very desirable that these surveys should be made as early as practical, and would request that I may be authorized to survey during the fiscal years such townships as are occupied by any considerable number of settlers.

Small space is devoted to the surveys in Dakota. The commissioner says:

The sum of $11,000 was apportioned to Dakota for surveys during the fiscal year, under which six contracts for public land surveys were awarded and approved. In addition thereto two contracts for Indian reservation surveys (one of the allotments within the Devil's Lake reservation, and one for the western boundary of the Sioux reservation). Total liabilities of $9,350 were awarded and approved.

American and Canadian Fraternity.

The Knights of Pythias excursion from Winnipeg to Pembina was a grand success. Over 600 people came on the train. Accompanying the Knights and their friends from Winnipeg were Premier Greenway, Hon. Mayor Jones, Hon. Mr. Sifton, Chief McRobie and about twenty other big guns of Manitoba politics. After lunch given to about seventy-five of the most distinguished of the party at the residence of ex-Mayor Charles Cavileer, speeches of welcome was made by the Rev. C. H. Treglawn and others, which were responded to by Premier Greenway, Mayor Jones, the Hon. Mr. Sifton and Chief McRobie. The premier was received with great applause. He thanked the people for their kind utterances, and expressed his pleasure at having with his colleagues the honor of having carried out the scheme of the work of the Red River Valley railway, and thereby uniting Pembina and Winnipeg. He welcomed the Northern Pacific because it would become a great factor in building up Manitoba. He observed (confidentially to the Yankees) that before him was an array of reporters from Winnipeg so that he would have to be careful not to say anything but what he firmly believed. He thought it was a good thing to be united across our imaginary line. People said it was not a good thing to allow. Canadians to mix up with American people, and it had looked like it when there was so much talk of retaliation; but after the bloodless battles of politicians on either side of the line had been fought, we would not hear so much of talk of keeping ourselves apart. As a political warfare between the two great parties of this side was going on, he deemed it unwise to make a political speech, but he would say that the United States was a grand example, both of protection and free trade—protection on the outside and free trade among the various states. He hoped to see some of the barriers that now existed removed, and, he hoped that the day would come when intercourse in business would be freer and when the relations between the two countries would be closer than they were at the present time. The people of Manitoba were about identified with the people o Dakota, raising the same crops and sending them to the same markets. After the speech-making was over the entire assemblage sang "God Save the Queen," and the bands struck up a "Yankee Doodle."

Remarkable Suicide.

C. S. Redfield, for a number of years connected with McVicker's theater, Chicago, holding an excursion ticket from Portland to St. Paul, was put off at the Atlantic express at Bozeman, Montana, on Thursday morning Oct. 18, under the influence of some powerful drug and was immediately taken charge of by the officers. A physician was summoned and everything possible done to arouse him. About 8 o'clock they brought him around, and for two hours he was quite rational but seemed to be in great distress about something which he wished to communicate, but on gaining his senses he found himself surrounded by total strangers, and naturally, had the lack of confidence to do so. About 1 o'clock the physician in charge advised them that he should go to bed. He undressed himself without assistance and retired. In a few moments he relapsed into a stupor again from which he never recovered. He died at the Laclede hotel at 5:45. A Chicago man, who got on the train at Garrison, knew him and suspected that he had taken poison and had him aroused. While partly conscious he said that he was a ruined man; that he had intended to commit suicide; that he had worked at McVicker's theater for twenty-two years; and saved money, had taken a large amount West, and asked for a man named Gannan and for his diamonds. Among his possessions were a draft on Chicago for $2,000, $65 in money, diamond sleeve buttons and pin and a $1 silver watch, without a chain. The inference is that he was drugged and robbed in Portland, and afterward took morphine with suicidal intent. The passengers on the train saw him take morphine and when they took it away he said if what he had taken did not kill him he would take more when he could get it.

Indicted for Murder.

The grand jury of Wright county, Iowa, returned an indictment against Mrs. P. Bertha Diggle, of the Ford Dramatic company, for the murder of her husband, George Diggle, on the 24th of May. Mrs. Diggle had left her husband and six months' old babe at their home in Sioux Falls to join the Ford company as leading lady. In the latter part of May, while the company was playing an engagement at Clarion Mr. Diggle made his appearance, and endeavored to persuade his wife to return home and quit the stage forever. She refused at first but finally consented and secured her release, after which she again changed her mind and refused to go home. She and her husband had been out walking, and returned to her boarding house about 5 p. m. She then said she had forgotten something and excused herself and went to a drug store where she purchased 24 grains of morphine. Returning to her boarding house, it is said, she asked her husband to drink some beer with her, which he had brought from Sioux Falls. Shortly afterwards, he was seized with violent pains, which she told the landlady was an old heart trouble which her husband suffered from, and declined to send for a doctor. Finally the landlady despatched a messenger for a doctor, who upon examining the patient, said he was poisoned; that there was no evidence of heart trouble. Then Mrs. Diggle said, "My God, he has taken my morphine." Later, the paper which had contained the drug was found in an outhouse, where Mrs. Diggle had been seen shortly after the doctor's arrival. The patient died before anything could be done for him, never having been out of the house after drinking the beer. On this evidence the grand jury held the wife for murder.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2, Oct. $1.14; November, $1.14¼; December, $1.16¼; May, $1.14; Corn—No. 2, Oct. 43⅝c; November, 43⅝c.; Dec. 40%. Oats—No. 2, Oct. 24¼c.; November, 24⅜c.; December, 25¼c.; May, 29⅝c.; Mess Pork.—$14.57½; January, $14.62½. Lard,—$8.87½; Short-Ribs, $7.70. Eggs 18@18½.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat.—No. 1, hard $1.22; No. 1, Northern, $1.13; No. 2, Northern, $1.06. Bran and Shorts, $10@11. Corn, No. 3, 42c. Oats, 27@28c.; Feed $15@17. Barley, 45@50c. Flax, $1.39½; Hay, wild, $5@6.25; Timothy $9 for good.

ST. PAUL.

Wheat, No. 1, hard, $1.20; No. 1, Northern, $1.12; No. 2, Northern, $1.05. Corn, No. 2, 42c. Oats, No. 2, mixed, 27c; October, 24c; No. 2, white 29c; No. 3, 27c. Barley, No. 2, 65c; sample 40@60c. Rye, No. 2, 56c. Ground Feed, No. 1, $16.25. Bran, bulk, $11. Hay, No. 1, upland prairie, $6.50, timothy, $9.00. Flax seed, $1.30. Timothy seed, $1.40. Potatoes, 25c. Eggs, 20c. Onions, 30c bushel. Butter, choice creamery, 22@23c, extra dairy, 18@20c good to choice dairy, 16@17c.

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat firm; cash, $1.06; December and January, $1.08. Corn quiet; No. 2 44½c. Oats quiet; No 2 white, 20½c. Rye fairly active; No. 1, 59@59½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 77c. Provisions firm. Pork—Cash, $15. Lard—Cash, $8.90; November, $8.47½. Butter steady; dairy, 18@20c. Eggs unchanged; fresh, 19@19½c. Cheese unchanged; cheddars, 10@10½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,200 bbls; wheat, 33,600 bu; barley, 63,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 52,000 bu; barley, 22,000 bu.

Surveys of Public Lands.

The niggardly policy advocated by Holman and adopted by the house committee on appropriations in relation to the extension of surveys of the public domain receives no endorsement from the commissioner of the general land office, and his last annual report contains a strong appeal for the necessary money for surveys next year. All of the simple and insufficient arguments against the extension of surveys are answered by the commissioner, who says in his report:

I call attention to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, peremptorily requiring the adjustment of all unadjusted railroad grants. But the lands along the lines of the largest of these grants are unsurveyed, and no adjustment can be made until the surveys are extended. Thus the grants to the Northern Pacific, the Oregon & California, the California & Oregon, the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic & Pacific cannot be fully justified until the lands within both the granted and indemnity limits are surveyed, while the grants to the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific and the Kansas Pacific cannot be finally closed until additional surveys are made defining their grants. A very important reason for urging the completion of the surveys of lands included in railroad grants is the fact that the department is helpless to prevent depredations on the public timber on unsurveyed lands within the limits of railroad grants. Some of our most important suits have failed for the reason that the land was unsurveyed.

Holman and other Members were very officious in the Forty-ninth congress in securing the passage of the act above-mentioned, and they have shown their consistency by continually refusing to supply the commissioner with the means of securing surveys necessary to make these adjustments.

Yellow Fever Situation

The Jacksonville board of health adopted a resolution requesting the United States officials to aid by regulation and organization in preventing the return of absent citizens until frost occurs. The pith of a long address is in the following words:

Neither the houses or atmosphere of Jacksonville are less dangerous to the unacclimated than they were a month since, and we would earnestly warn all who are liable to contract yellow fever against venturing to come here, merely because they may see that there are no new cases reported. Wait until the board of health notifies you that the epidemic is not only over, but that it is reasonably safe for absentees and strangers to come here again, and then return, only under such restrictions and directions as may be advised by the authorities. We would add that there does not appear to be any probable grounds upon which to base an expectation that this time, so earnestly desired by us all, will come earlier than the very last of November or the beginning of December.

There are twenty-seven new cases of yellow fever for the past twenty-four hours. Assistant Surgeon Martin reports from Gainesville, Fla., that there have been sixteen cases and six deaths from yellow fever in that city, but that no cases have occurred since Oct. 15. Dr. Fox at St. Augustine reports to the marine hospital bureau that he has made a thorough inspection of St. Augustine, and that he found no indication of yellow fever.

The Whitechapel Horrors.

London Cablegram: The mass of absurd theories, false clues and unlimited arrests of the wrong men, which have almost turned the pursuit of the Whitechapel murderer into a burlesque, were relieved at last by a genuine sensation. Mr. George Lusk, a builder, is the head of the Whitechapel vigilance committee. Late on Tuesday night, the 16th inst., the parcel post left a box at his house. Upon opening it he discovered a meaty substance which smelt very strong and which he judged to be the half of a kidney belonging to some animal. Inclosed in the box was the following letter:

I send you half of the kidney I took from one of the women. I preserved it for you. The other piece I fried and ate. It was very nice. I may send you the bloody knife that took it out if you only wait a while longer.

Mr. Lusk at first regarded the whole thing as a joke. But remembering that such an organ had been taken from the Mitre square victim, he took the box to the London hospital. Dr. Openshaw examined the inclosure and said that it certainly came from a full-grown woman and had been divided longitudinally. Subsequently the box and letter were taken to Scot and yard and the detectives are trying to find out in what postal district the parcel was handed in for mail. The handwriting of the letter in the box bears no resemblance to the handwriting of the letters of "Jack the Ripper" found some weeks ago.

Postoffice Reports

Col. J. F. Bates, the chief of the free delivery service, in his annual report to the postmaster general states that the increase in the number of free delivery offices during the past year was 169, making the total number of offices 358. The whole number of carriers employed is 6,346. There were over ninety million more letters delivered last year than the year before, an increase of over 11 per cent, while the increase in the number of newspapers delivered was over eighty-six millions, or 25 per cent. The increase in the number of letters collected was 143,000,000, or about 23 per cent, while the increase in the number of newspapers collected was 25,000,000, or 25 per cent. The excess of postage on local matter over total cost of service is over two million and a quarter dollars. At three of the principal cities of the Northwest the total pieces of mail matter of all kinds handled and the number of carriers employed in each city is as follows:

	Number of Carriers.	Pieces of Mail.
Milwaukee, Wis.	58	26,412,377
Minneapolis, Minn.	53	21,809,902
St. Paul, Minn.	53	31,639,176

It is claimed by those who have been in the woods for the last twenty-five years that there was never a time known when the woods in Wisconsin were so dry as they are now. One man says that swamps which often hold from two to five feet of water are dry three feet under the ground, and they are really alarmed for fear of fire getting started, in which event it would be almost impossible to save anything in the way of camps, mills, lumber or logs that are cut down. Every effort will be made to keep the fire from getting a start.

There is a big fight on at Huron, Dak., for the possession of the assets of the late P. C. Tryner bank of Hitchcock. He assigned them to J. J. Mouser for the benefit of the creditors. Then they were replevined from Mouser by the sheriff on property authority, fourteen of the creditors giving a bond of $30,000 as surety for the proper disposition of the goods. These creditors hint at criminal proceedings against Tryner on the ground, as they allege, that he received deposits of customers during the time the attorneys were preparing the papers for him to make an assignment.

Methodism in Dakota.

The report of Statistical Secretary A. B. Yost to the North Dakota Methodist conference in session at Jamestown, showed the following facts in relation to the year's work:

Number of probationers 674, increase 58; number of full members 2,900, increase 319; number of children baptized 341; increase 30; number of adults baptized 89, decrease 2; number of churches 44, increase 9; value of church property $99,800, increase $14,700; number of parsonages 16, increase 3; number of Sunday schools 95, increase 2; number of officers and teachers, 670; number of scholars, 4,226.

Messrs. Bilbie, Plannette and Mitchell were made the committee to prepare and submit to the legislature a new marriage law. The conference adjourned after the reading of the following appointments:

Fargo district—D. C. Plannette, presiding elder; Bismarck, J. M. Van Every; Casselton, S. N. Griffeth; Cooperstown and Sanborn, Stephen Whitford; Elliot, E. S. Preston; Fargo, George S. White; Gladstone, Thomas Mitchell; Ashley, to be supplied; Jamestown, to be supplied; Jamestown circuit, John Deets; La Moure, Whitman and Lisbon, C. O. Roehr; Mandan, C. S. Lane; Milnor, E. P. Lacells; Ripon, William M. Spoor; Monango, J. S. Munroe; Oakes, to be supplied; Sheldon, to be supplied; Sterling, to be supplied; Tower City, P. S. Cook; Valley City, to be supplied; Wahpeton, J. W. Mower; Winchester, A. R. Garry; York Colony, to be supplied.

Grand Forks District—A. D. Foster, presiding elder; Acton, C. J. Berker; Ardock, R. Hamer; Bathgate, W. R. Morrison; Drayton, H. P. Cooper; Eldorado, to be supplied; Grafton, D. M. Parker; Grand Forks, H. G. Bilbie; Grandin, C. A. MacNamara; Hamilton, W. J. Barton; Hillsboro, J. R. McConnehay; Hunter, H. C. Jepheott; Mayville and Portland, D. C. Irwin; Minto, J. R. Yost; Pembina, C. H. Treglawny, St. Thomas, Jesse Carr; Walhalla, J. B. Parsons; West Point, T. H. Sheckler.

Northwest District—J. A. Hovis, presiding elder; Cando E. W. Himes; Church's Ferry, A. J. Goodfriend; Cold Harbor, Richard Hockings; Devils Lake, E. P. Hall; Bottineau, F. A. Hanke; Edinburg, G. W. Kliver; Hope, F. A. Swankey; Hanna, C. G. Fairbanks; Inkster, S. F. Beer; Langdon, D. E. Baldwin; Lakota, S. M. Gordon; Lamoure, J. H. Van Vien; Michigan City, J. Abone; Milton, C. M. Rees and B. G. Sarvis; Minot, C. F. Green; New Rockford, T. W. Hudson; Park River, W. E. Loomis; Rugby Junction, James Draper; St. John, J. C. Struthers; Towner, J. A. Martin.

It will be seen by the above list that a new district, the Northwest, has been formed. It is said that some one of the ministers wished the district named after Devils Lake, but the bishop emphatically remarked that he did not want to see that name appearing anywhere in the records of the Methodist conference.

SOUTH DAKOTA CONFERENCE.

YANKTON, Special Telegram. Oct. 16.—The Methodist conference closed its session at 3 o'clock this morning and the bishop and delegates left on early trains. Appointments of the pastors for the ensuing year was the closing order of business, the following being the appointments:

Aberdeen District—William Fielden, presiding elder; Aberdeen, W. H. Selleck; Andover, to be supplied; Ashton, O. A. Phillips; Athol, W. W. Brown; Bangor, S. F. Brown; Button, David Gostellow; Campbell county, W. L. Lee; Clairmont and Devoe, W. H. Grivin; Columbia and Ordway, Thomas Simmons; Carol, George F. Beebee; Doland and Frankfort, A. F. Thompson; Ellendale, G. D. Clewerth, Frederick F. Nichols; Groton, S. S. Fowler; Ipswich, S. C. Leavell; Langford, to be supplied; Leola, G. W. Hickman; Ludden, E. Vaughan; Midland, J. S. Ackers; Newark, Thomas Trevillick; Northville and Mellette, A. E. Burrows; Putney, P. S. Smith; Roanoke and Devoe, E. O. Bullock; Roscoe and Bowdle, L. F. Beach; Warner, C. B. Warren.

Huron District—Lewis Bradford, presiding elder; Alpena, W. H. Underwood; Blunt, J. F. Davis; Burkmere, to be supplied; Cavour, A. M. Virden; Faulkton, W. J. Hyde; Forest City, to be supplied; Gettysburg, A. E. Turner; Hand circuit, E. S. Chapelle; Highmore, J. G. Palmer; Highmore circuit, J. R. Gowdy; Hitchcock, R. C. Opie; Huron, P. H. Dresser; Iroquois, W. H. Matson; Oneida, J. D. Allison; Pierre, I. C. Phifer; Redfield, O. H. Sprout; St. Laurence, E. Craven; Waterbury, J. Q. Nichols; Wessington and Miller, L. G. Furnier; Wessington Springs, Charles Vessey; Winthrop, A. D. Smith; Wolsey, A. Matson.

Mitchell District—C. B. Clark, presiding elder; Alexandria, H. Youngman; Armour, William H. Welch; Bridgewater, William Pagenhart; Bijou Hills, Arz Janes; Chamberlain, J. A. Sparks; Delmont, S. H. Hendricks; Artesian, W. E. Gifford; Carthage, O. H. Delagardie; Edgerton, Abel Cotton; Ethan and Parkston, to be supplied; Fulton, E. W. Sage; Howard, A. R. Beggs; Mitchell, E. H. Wycoff; Mount Vernon, W. F. Mintz; Plankinton, S. Washburn; Scotland, L. W. Miller; Springfield, Charles Arthur; Tyndall, J. G. Corwin; White Lake, W. Underwood; Woonsocket, J. G. Hale; Mitchell circuit, H. T. Curl, William Brush, D. D., president Dakota university.

Sioux Falls District—L. Hartsough, presiding elder; Alcester, S. D. McUmber; Beresford, O. A. Harpell; Centerville, S. A. French; Canton, A. Jamieson; Dell Rapids, J. P. Jenkins; Egan, to be supplied; Elk Point, D. Rifenbard; Elk Point circuit, S. Keister; Flandreau, A. D. Dexter; Gayville, L. H. Huckins; Hartford T. Carson; Hurley, to be supplied; Lennox, M. E. Erickson; Lodi, J. E. Noryell; Montrose, W. J. Wilson; Parker, T. E. Walker; Prospect, W. O. Redfeld; Richland, to be supplied; Sioux Falls, F. M. Robertson; Sioux Falls circuit, C. S. Moors; Sherman, E. S. Fox; Vermilion, J. C. Shelland; Yankton, F. A. Burdick.

Watertown District—A. D. Treveler, presiding elder; Arlington, W. C. Sage; Big Stone City, S. D. Robinson; Bristol, S. P. Brokaw; Bradley, A. C. Beavers; Brookings, James Rowe; Clear Lake, C. East; Clark, Thomas Hambly; Clark circuit, James Trewartha; Gary, F. H. Wheeler; Henry, Robert St Clair; Madison, C. E. Hager; Willow Lake, Joseph Mattarshead; Milbank, William H. Jordan; Twin Brooks, James M. Kemp; Watertown, E. E. Clough; Waverly, Donald McLean; Webster, Charles B. Gilbert; Wilmot, Thomas A. Jones; Kampeska, H. M. Springer; Elkton, Fred E. Leazer; Estelline, A. McClintock; Lake Preston, to be supplied; Midland, James Dibble.

The Chicago Car Strike.

Notwithstanding the talk of the men who failed to be reinstated or who were placed on the "extra list," it is not likely that there will be another strike on the North side. This was decided at a meeting of the street car men at which about 400 were present. The subject of another strike was brought up as soon as the meeting was called to order, but was ended by the following communication to Mayor Boldenweick, of Lake View:

To William Boldenweick, Mayor of Lake View: We, the drivers and conductors of the North Chicago Street Railway company, most respectfully request you to act in conjunction with the members of the common council of Lake View, as a committee, to wait on Mr. Yerkes for the purpose of asking him to reinstate all drivers and conductors in their old positions.

From the time the foregoing communication was introduced and adopted there was no further allusion to the strike. In view of the arrest of A. S. Wheeler, one of the new men employed by the North Side company, for flourishing a revolver, Capt. Villiers gave orders to search all men at the "Limits" barn. Sergeant Sprengler and Edward Furthermann, the company's attorney, accordingly went to the barns and searched all the new men, one after another, as they came in. Nearly every one of them was carrying a weapon of some description and the result of the search—about seventy-five revolvers, several steel knuckles and clubs—were placed in the safe at the police station. Mayor Boldenweick and his committee of Lake View citizens waited upon President Yerkes and made a plea that the company carry out the settlement as generally understood by giving the old men full employment instead of three-fifths time. Mr. Yerkes emphatically refused. Later an indignation meeting of residents of the North side and Lakeview was held at the Sherman house. The 300 gentlemen present organized a protective association. A petition from the ex-strikers was taken under advisement, asking aid in compelling Mr. Yerkes to carry out the strike agreement. One of the new men, John Smithe, Alias John Bull, had his jaw broken by a mob, and was otherwise seriously hurt. He had just been discharged for incompetency and was endeavoring to leave the city.

Illegal Railroad Tariffs.

Chairman Leeds, of the Transcontinental association, telegraphed from Washington to the Northern Pacific at St. Paul saying that the tariffs, against which Chicago merchants have made so much complaint, were declared illegal by the interstate commerce commission, because they discriminated against individuals and localities. Mr. Leeds also said that he had ordered "Tariff No. 8" in force in place of them to apply to all points as far west as the ninety-seventh meridian, which means the Missouri river. The tariffs declared illegal are commodity tariffs, made for the benefit of the manufactures in this way: The transcontinental lines desires to compete with vessels going from New York to the Pacific coast, and considered themselves justified in making rates from New York lower than from intermediate points in order to meet the water competition. But they made a set of comodity tariffs for the benefit of manufacturers only. Low rates were made to apply at points only where the commodity was manufactured, so that dealers in the same goods in other towns did not get the benefit. For instance, on articles manufactured in New York the rates to the Pacific coast were lower than from Chicago, shutting out Chicago wholesalers of the same goods. The rates now ordered into effect by Chairman Leeds make the same rates on any one commodity from New York as from all points as far west as the Missouri river, and a box of soap can be shipped from New York to San Francisco at the same cost as from Chicago or St Paul. The change is an advantage to wholesalers over the old rates, but puts merchants in competition with each other all over the country, the length of haul cutting no figure in the cost of freight.

A Bad Man Captured.

The little town of Champlin, Hennepin county, just across the Mississippi river from Anoka, is in a flutter of excitement over the arrest of David Murphy, who has been terrorizing that neighborhood. He is supposed to be after the heart of his neice, Maggie Ackerson, and is bound to have it, even if he has to cut it out. Maggie is employed by Jeff Hildreth, proprietor of the street railway, and she is not at all reciprocal in this affection displayed by her uncle David, and has in some way raised his ire so that be will be satisfied with nothing short of blood. He has broken into Hildreth's house several times, but each time made his escape. When he made his last attempt, Mr. Hildreth and his sons were on the alert, and the would-be murderer ran through some rank weeds to an old barn near by, where he was surrounded and captured. On his person were found a dirk, razor and butcher knife. He "played possum" very cunningly after he was discovered, but when they threatened to shoot him if he didn't brace up, he speedily recovered. He is an uncle of George Fitzgibbons, who was sentenced to an extended term in Stillwater prison for grand larceny.

Murder at Moorhead.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Morehead, Minn., in which one man was killed and another fatally wounded. The police have been on the track of a man who was suspected of robbing the Manitoba house at Fargo. He was traced to Moorhead, and found at a dance. The officer from Fargo called to his assistance Officer Pete Poull, and they went to a hall to arrest the suspect. They met him on the stairs, and he immediately pulled a revolver and forced the officers to retreat to the sidewalk, when Pete Poull attempted to arrest him. The man, who is known by name as Murphy, shot at him, sending a bullet through the officer's heart, killing him instantly. Officer Thompson started after the murderer and was shot at twice. He opened fire on Murphy, and a well-directed bullet struck him in the neck, laying him out. At present he is alive, but there are no hopes of his recovery. Officer Poull was a married man, thirty years old.

The 11th day of November will be the first anniversary of the hanging of the Chicago anarchists. Work is now quietly going on among their friends for the observance of the day and elaborate ceremonies at Waldheim cemetery, where Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Ling lie buried. The anniversary will fall on Sunday this year, and it is expected that a host of laboring men who would not otherwise be able to attend will visit the graves and listen to the speeches. It is expected that speakers from New York will be present and will address the crowd. It is intended to have a chorus of Sunday school children from the socialist's societies, who will form a portion of the procession.

Among the immigrant arrivals at New York on the steamship Spain of the National line, was a party of destitute men and women, who had been sent over by the Duke of Buckingham from England. Work was slack on the other side and the Duke was appealed to with the above result. Some were sick and none had money, so the whole party will be returned to his grace, with Collector Magone's compliments. The anchor line steamer Brittania, which was detained at quarantine because of a case of small-pox on board had among its 614 passengers a Chinaman. The customs officer pounced upon him at once and confined him on the ship. This is the first time in years that a Chinaman has attemped to land at this port he will be returned.

A most important action by the present general executive board of the Knights of Labor was taken at Richmond, Va., when Thomas B. Barry, a former member of the board, was formally expelled from the order. Mr. Barry was accused of serious abuses and vituperations and was suspended from duty last August. A month afterwards he forwarded his resignation, but this was not acted upon until now, when the board refused to accept it and expelled him.

The case of D. J. Fraser and Archie Bergeron, logging contractors, who were arrested at the instigation of D. E. Miles of Chippewa Falls, Wis, on the charge of making fraudulent entries in scale books, came up at Hayward, but was postponed till the next term of the circuit court, owing to the sudden disappearance of the principal witness, James Cattanche, the scaler, who was also under arrest. Cattanche left everything behind, even a considerable sum due him for wages. The supposition is that he was induced to return to Canada, his native land. Fraser and Cattanche had another charge of the same kind pending against them, having been previously arrested by Laird, Norton & Co. of Winona.

The case of the Thompson ladies charged with riot closed. Fierce struggle marked the issue on both sides, and every foot of ground was debated. The justice held that an offense had been committed, and held the defendants, with one exception—Mrs. Austin. The $200 bonds were quickly furnished. Jarvis the proprietor of one of the places gutted, has taken like legal procedure, and the result will be a repitition of the trial just ended.

Lawrence Bourse was killed and Bob Smith fatally injured by the explosion of a wagon load of fireworks at Fort Vaque, Ind. The men were standing on the wagon, firing off Roman candles, when the fireworks, of which there were 3,500 pounds, took fire and exploded. The wagon was smashed into kindling wood. Bourse was burned almost to a crisp, while Smith received what are thought to be fatal injuries.

George Rowe, eighteen years old, the son of James Rowe, of Mabunet, Ill., shot his father the ball passing through his neck. The father will die. Rowe charged George with stealing cigars from the showcase, and a quarrel resulted. The father threw a scale weight at his son, who thereupon immediately drew a revolver and fired.

The attendance of Sitting Bull and the other Sioux chiefs at St. Mathew's Church at Washington on a Sunday morning furnished a dramatic incident. The chiefs, through the courtesy of the churches fathers, were given prominent front seats. One of these happened to belong to a widow, who lost her son, a bright second lieutenant, at Little Big Horn, where Custer and his men were massacred by Sitting Bull and his fellows. The usher, by a remarkable coincidence, was about to show Sitting Bull into the pew, when the lady's youngest son, who occupied a part of it, objected. His mother was not present, and consequently was spared the pain of recalling the death of her son. Sitting Bull was given an adjoining pew. The young man was not demonstrative, but he firmly said that his brother's slayers should not be seated in his mother's pew.

The Canadian Pacific railroad sent a gang of men with a worn-out engine to a point on their line where the extension of the Red River Valley railroad will cross. Here the engine was killed, the track torn up and a new line built round the obstruction. The government here laugh at this childish attempt to stop them. They say that when their rails reach the Canadian Pacific they will lay a diamond and go straight on. If the Canadian Pacific tries to tear this up they will resist, and if necessary by force.

The Count of Premio-Real, Spanish consul-general at Quebec, while handling a revolver shot himself and died almost immediately. Count de Premio-Real was much respected in the social circles of Quebec. In domestic life he was extravagant and reckless. His income was limited, while his expenditure was unlimited. He spent a great deal of money in building property. He became financially embarrassed and at times appeared worried and disheartened.

A Bird's Nest in a Bottle.

A correspondent of Nature describes a curious freak of a pair of linnets in preparing a home and raising their brood.

They selected as their nest-building and other parental operations the interior of a Maltese water bottle, hung against a brick wall at the back of the house of Captain G. Wood, and in a sort of half yard half garden. The bottle is of porous ware, ten inches high, seven inches wide at its broadest part, which is midway between the bottom of the neck and the base, and having an upright constricted neck four inches long and only one and a quarter inches in diameter on the inside. In this singular receptacle the birds contentedly built, laid their eggs, and successfully reared their brood. The next year, strange to say, the same pair, or one identically like them, returned to the old haunt, deftly repaired and slightly added to the nest, laid their eggs, and soon had a vigorous progeny of five or six unfledged youngsters. How the birds came in the first instance to select such a shelter, seeing that they could only pass in or out with folded wings, and by a sort of dart, and that to enter the neck from within in this way must have been a task of considerable skill and no little difficulty, is a mystery.

Horrible Superstition In Russia.

From the Boston Globe.

In Scheberschin, an out-of-the-way town in Russia, a leading, Jewish inhabitant died and was buried. A short time afterwards his grave was found open, and a little distance off lay his skeleton, from which every scrap of flesh had been removed. The deed was traced to two men of evil repute, who finally confessed that with the flesh cut from the corpse they had hoped to make an ointment which, rubbed upon their bodies, would make them invisible and enable them to commit crimes with impunity.

Another Iowa Liquor Decision.

The supreme court at Washington, rendered a decision in the celebrated case of John S. Kidd, plaintiff in error vs I. E. Pearson and S. J. Loughran. Kidd was an Iowa distiller, who claimed that under the state prohibition law the state officials could not prevent the manufacture of intoxicating liquor for export to another state. He sought to restrain the state officers from closing up his distillery. He claimed that he was licensed by the board of supervisors of Polk county to sell liquor for mechanical, medical, culinary and sacramental purposes, during the period of the alleged violations of the law. His business in the sale of liquor for other purposes without the state he claimed came under the head of interstate commerce, controllable only by congress; and the state law, if it sought to prevent that commerce came in conflict with the constitution of the United States. He also claimed that the statute legalized the manufacture of alcohol for certain purposes, and thus recognized the fact that it was a legitimate article of commerce, and not per se a nuisance. Judge Lamar read the opinion of the court, which was long and comprehensive. He said:

It was of the genius and character of the whole government that its action should apply to those external things which were completely within a state. The manufacture of liquor within the state of Iowa was no less a business within that state because the manufacturer intended exporting it. It was clearly within the power of the state to regulate the manufacture of liquor within its limits, whether for domestic or for foreign consumption. The petitioner made a grave error in saying that the statute authorized the manufacture of alcohol. The law contained a sweeping prohibition, and all that saved it from complete abolition were the exceptions in favor of alcohol used for mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes. The decision of the supreme court of Iowa is affirmed.

A Des Moines telegram, refering to this decision, says: The supreme court's decision in the case of Iowa vs. Kidd, or against the International distillery, of which he is the owner, at this place, was received with much interest. It practically makes no difference in the status of the distillery, and would not if it had been the reverse, for since this litigation was begun the legislature passed a law that has closed all distilleries and breweries by forbidding the manufacture for any purpose. Consequently there is not a distillery or brewery running in the state, and this particular distillery, known as the "big distillery" has been closed since April, 1887, when it sold its capacity to the Western distillers' pool, and was closed down by order of the pool. The point of this decision affected the old law, which permitted the manufacture for certain purposes. The state claimed that the Kidd distillery had violated that law and so should be closed by injunction, which was issued by the district court of this city. But the distillery claimed that so long as its product was exported the state could not interfere. That position is not sustained by the United States supreme court. But last winter the legislature passed a new law, forbidding all manufacture of liquor and that law would have closed the distillery, even had the decision gone the other way. In effect this decision sustains the new law and renders unnecessary any test case under it.

Heavy Defalcation in Ohio.

The greatest excitement prevails in Cleveland, Ohio, in financial, business and social circles over the reported defalcation of City Treasurer Thomas Axworthy left the city Sept. 28, going direct to New York city, from where he is said to have left for Montreal, Canada, Sept. 29. Axworthy's bondsmen, consisting of United States Senator Payne and J. H. Wade, Jr., who are on his bond for $500,000, had a hurried meeting last night, and attachments were immediately taken out, one for $500,000 and the other by the National Bank of Commerce for $25,000, to secure themselves on Axworthy's paper. All Axworthy's property in the city, consisting of large amounts of real estate and lake vessels, were also attached, and garnishments were served on all local banks where city and personal money was on deposit, and on the numerous firms in which the defaulting treasurer is interested. All city funds have heretofore been deposited in the various banks in the treasurer's own name, but a recent law compelled the depositing of all funds in one bank, selected from bids. This law took effect last week and precipitated the crash. Axworthy's reasons for embezzling are unknown. He was considered very wealthy, and rated, by those in a position to know, at over $500,000. Many believe that he was caught in Hutchinson's wheat corner and lost $500,000. There is on deposit in various city banks about $350,000 in Treasurer Axworthy's name, but how much of it is city funds and how much personal it is impossible to tell. Axworthy was at the Windsor hotel, New York, on Sept. 29, but left the same day. It is learned this afternoon that Axworthy has fled to Europe. A cablegram, known to have been from him, was received by one of his married daughters here on the 20th, dated Liperpool, which read: "Papa is in Canada, tell mamma not to worry." A full investigation of the city treasurer's accounts has been made which show that there should be to the credit of the city department $876,887.64. To offset this there is in the banks here $447,450.05, making the deficit $429,437.50. It is rumored that just before leaving New York Axworthy drew 200, from the American Exchange bank in New York, which is the Eastern depository of the city funds and bonds, but this is denied by the bank officials.

Where the Blame Rested.

After three days' session the coroner's jury, which has been investigating the recent accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad, at Mud River, reached the following verdict at Mauch Church, Pa.

We find that the engineers of locomotives 452 and 466 of the seventh section were guilty of gross negligence, first, in failing to discover the red signal in time, the evidence clearly showing that this signal was in full view as the train approached, and secondly for not approaching the station under full control, as required by both the general and special orders. The evidence also shows that the air brakes of the entire seventh section were under the control of the engineer of locomotive 466, and that he could have stopped the train in spite of the locomotive ahead, No. 452. We find that the lookout men of locomotives 452 and 466 were guilty of gross negligence in failing to report to their respective engineers the red light at the station as the train approached. The men were placed on their respective engines as an additional precaution, their special duty being to lookout for signals. The lookout man on 452 failed to see the signal. The other one on 466 testified that he saw it about 1,500 feet from the station, and yet he reported all right to the engineer, and claims that he did not think the red light meant anything as nobody used it. We find that the rear brakeman of the sixth section was guilty of gross negligence, for when his train stopped, instead of promptly going back the proper distance to warn the approaching train, he stopped at the station. There was time enough for him to have gone back nearly half a mile, but he went less than 400 feet. We find that the conductors of the two sections failed in their duty, the first in not conforming to the rule requiring each conductor to see personally that his brakeman protects the rear of his train, and the second in not requiring his train to approach the station under control.

Minnesota's Boy Murderer.

Randalls (not Reynolds, as before stated), the sixteen-year-old murderer of the German Ziegler, was captured about four miles from Fort Ripley, Minn. When taken Randalls was at work, plowing on his father's farm. When the handcuffs were put on him he asked: "What is this for?" Randalls did not confess or deny the charge. Oliver Bacon, a farmer of that place, had a warrant sworn out against John Sumner, a cousin of the murderer, for aiding in the killing of Ziegler. The warrant was placed in the hands of a constable who arrested young Summer. After his arrest Summer swore before witnesses to the following confession:

On the 2d of October I and Frank Randall saw the man Ziegler coming up the river, and Frank said, "Let us call him ashore and pick a row with him," and as Ziegler came ashore Frank said, "I am going to kill him" As the boat touched the shore Frank fired at him, and he fell and hallooed two or three times and then fell over, partly out and partly in the boat and shoved the boat off, and then ran. I ran with him up to Bird Straw's place. Frank wanted me to go with him once before to kill him.

Constable Rose then went to the place of the murder, and found their footprints and the print of the bottom of the boat where Randalls had pulled it ashore when he pulled Ziegler into it. The rifle used was a repeating Winchester, 45 caliber. Randalls' father stated that the rifle had not been out of the house for a long time previous to the day of the murder, when Frank took it with him when he went to look for their cows. Upon an examination of the rifle they found no sign of it being recently used, but Sumner also stated that Randalls had wiped it out on the wry home. It is rumored around here that several years ago Randalls shot his mother in the head, while she was lying in bed, with a pistol loaded with small gravel, but whether accidentally or intentionally cannot be ascertained.

The plant and franchises of the New York Graphic were temporarily saved from a sheriff's sale by the explanation of its owners, at the last minute, that negotiations with a Southern syndicate for the purchase of the property were all but consumated. The sale was therefore deferred pending the conclusion of the bargain with the Southern capitalist.

Albert A. Shaver, ex-county treasurer of Clare, Mich., is under arrest on a charge of appropriating between $1,000 and $1,800 of the county funds during his term of office in 1884. On the night of May 14, 1884, Shaver was found bound and gagged in his office, and he declared he had been robbed of $4,000. His story was not generally believed, and the present arrest is the result of investigations that have since been made.

MINNESOTA IN BRIEF.

Burglars entered the cellar of Lyman Tuttle's residence at Faribault and helped themselves to provisions, carrying off about $50 worth.

The increasing number of boys and girls in Duluth keeps the board of education on the anxious seats in regard to school accommodations.

The business men of Fergus Falls are considering a proposition for the location of a large factory in that city.

The borers for natural gas at Minneopa have struck a vein of salt water in addition to the fresh water that has been flowing for some time.

Charles McDonald, a young man, while getting out of a boat at Spring lake, received a charge of shot in his right arm, caused by the accidental discharge of his gun.

A prairie fire destroyed the houses of Thomas Waite, Charles Sherman and E. W. Gid dens of Brandup. A large quantity of hay and grain was also burned.

The board of health at Brainerd has declared that there is no cause for alarm on account of diphtheria in that town, as the cases are mostly of a mild form.

The editor of the Worthington Advance makes a standing joke of the fact that whenever he leaves town there is a burglary or an outbreak of some kind.

T. A. Hildreth, for several years the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at Winona, has been appointed general state secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Minnesota, the appointment to take effect November 1.

An old Norwegian woman aged about eighty, went into a pasture in Eagle Lake township Otter Tail county to attend the sheep, when a vicious buck butted her so badly that she died from the injuries received.

A fine horse and saddle were stolen from John W. Smith a few days ago by a man named Clark who was working for Mr. Smith. Clark mounted the horse and rode away while he was thought to be at work.

Miss Bosshardt, daughter of Jacob Bosshardt of Faribault, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway team and had her shoulder dislocated, besides suffering a number of bruises more or less serious.

Two small boys threw stones at the No. 2 passenger train just before it reached the station at Lake City. One of the stones shattered a window of a coach and somewhat injured a lady. The boys run off and have not been identified.

A special meeting of the chamber of commerce of St. Cloud, are to meet Messrs. Davis & Rankin of Chicago, who will submit a proposition for locating there a canning factory of from 10,000 to 25,000 cans daily capacity.

The trial of L. H. Parker for shooting W. C. White is progressing at Beaver Falls. Assistant Attorney General Child and G. G. Christianson are prosecuting and W. W. Erwin, Mr. McLulland and S. R. Miller defending. It will take several days to finish the case.

Dr. Hewitt spoke in the chamber at Duluth and talked most intelligently on the causes of the presence of typhoid fever in Duluth. He believed that the germs were communicated from patients to healthy persons by the water which they obtained from wells and also by the sewerage.

Mr. C. F. Kindred, being about to leave Brainerd and Minnesota to go to his new field of labor with the Reading railroad, was banqueted at Brainerd. While the banquet was in progress the city council passed a resolution preliminary to a purchase of Mr. Kindred's electric light and power company franchise and plant, and there are further pending negotiations for the purchase by the city of the water works and the dam.

The German Catholic benevolent societies of Minnesota held their annual convention at Chaska. There were 5,000 visitors and delegates from the different societies in the state. Archbishop Ireland addressed the societies dwelling mainly on the great importance of a thorough English education for all German Catholic children. A parade took place in the afternoon.

Henry Hume, living a few miles south of Rochester committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree in his pasture. The deceased was highly respected and one of the most prosperous farmers. He was 40 years of age and was married a short time ago to a lady in Wisconsin whom he had never seen until the day of the marriage. The lady is highly respected and of good family. Deceased has had frequent spells of melancholy.

Valiant Gander.

A combat between a cow and a gander is described by a newspaper of Albany, Ga. The cow made a violent attack on the gander, when, with much deliberation and coldness, the bird, as the cow rushed on him, caught a strong hold with his beak on the hair and hide between the horns and flapped his wings furiously.

The astonished cow was glad to shake her antagonist off. But after retreating a few feet and looking at the proud neck and insignificant form of the hauty bird, again dashed at the gander.

The gander was, if possible, a little more deliberate this time in taking his hold, and, with swift and strong wings, showered his blows on the head and eyes of his foe.

The cow had evidently miscalculated the prowess of her diminutive enemy, and after considerable effort shook the pugnacious bird off and beat a retreat, with many a shake of her head.

Something from Nothing.

There is no use of wasting time and money in trying to get something from nothing. Every time you try it, the result will be 0—1=never. It makes no difference whether the attempt is made through the medium of steam, electricity, or any other method of transmitting power; the result is zero every time.

The same result also appears when a poor workman is set at work on a job he is incapable of doing. He does his best, but it is 0—1 again and the result is the same.

Sometimes the experiment is tried in the line of perpetual motion, then the result is, invariably, pocket minus dollars equals experience. Aside from the large cases where such folly is shown, there are always hundred of little side issues where the same folly is continually being shown.

REPUBLICAN GOSPEL.

A Spoils Candidate.

Mr. Cleveland was never a reformer in any way but on paper, and long ago ceased to be even that. He is now running as a spoils candidate pure and simple.—From the Buffalo Express.

The Veto Prodigy.

There is another difference in presidential candidates; some of them are elected and some are not. This is a good year for the popular candidate whom the people delight to honor, against the man who can veto an orphan with one hand tied behind him.—From the New York Tribune.

The Difference.

In Philadelphia, a protection city, 179,000 houses are owned by working people —says Hon. Charles O'Neill.

In Leeds, England, a free trade city, population 320,000, not one laboring man or mechanic owns his home—says the chief of police.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Record Unequaled.

Kansas City Journal: It is a most remarkable thing that Gen. Harrison should have been making speeches for three months without having "laid himself open" once to his watchful opponents. No other public speaker in the country has ever equaled that record.

An Election Costs Too Much.

"What I want to know," said the patriotic Mississippian, as he bit off a hunk of tobacco and crunched it savagely, "is whether this yer bill of Congressman Mills reduces the tariff on shotguns or not. If it doesn't I'm agin it. Why, dang it all, it costs too blamed much to carry an honest election in this country!"—From the Chicago Tribune.

Vilas and Dickinson.

New York Sun, dem: We are glad to see the cabinet on the stump. It is a manly assertion of the inalienable right of every American citizen, even if he be an officeholder. But when the cabinet gets on the stump at the west it ought not to talk in such a way as to hurt the ticket at the east. Better stay in Washington.

This and That.

The Mills bill would leave the farmer practically helpless against the encroachment of foreign rivals. The Republican Senate substitute would preserve all the existing barriers against destructive competition and interpose others equally effective where the interests of our agriculturists require such protection.—Troy Times

Where He Belongs.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The democrats get few recruits from the republican or any other party. Consequently they are justified in their shouts of triumph at the announcement that ex-Secretary McCulloch will vote for Cleveland. Mr. McCulloch was always a free trader and he should have gone over to the democrats years ago.

Why Not?

St Louis Globe-Democrat: If the democrats in congress are honestly anxious to make food cheaper, why do they not accept the republican proposition to reduce the sugar duties to the amount of $28,000,000? That would be a direct saving to every family in the country, and at the same time the surplus would be lessened without doing any particular harm to the interests of domestic labor and enterprise.

The Fact That Knocks them Out.

The cry of the free traders is that everything is cheaper in free-trade England than here, and that the same policy would make clothing and manufactured articles cheaper for our workingmen. Why, then, have 126,247 emigrants come from Great Brittain to this country since last New Year's day? If living is cheaper there than here, should not people go from this country to England?—Toledo Blade.

The Song of David.

The President—What are you doing, Dan?

Secretary Lamont—Wrapping up a piece of music to send to Governor Hill.

The President—Music? I should think he had music enough from the mugwump organs around him. But what are you sending him?

Secretary Lamont—A little song, called "And the Letter That He Longed for Never Came."—Chicago Journal.

Cleveland Has Not a Personal Friend.

Mr. Cleveland lives in the peculiar situation of not having in all this broad land one single devoted, earnest, cordial, personal friend. There is not one man who can truly and comprehensively say that he likes Mr. Cleveland. Such is the effect of the president's personal character and manners upon those who come in contact with him, and those who come into the closest contact are those who like him least.—New York Sun.

Passing Strange.

Since January 1, 1888, 126,247 persons have left Great Britain and Ireland to settle in the United States. It is singular, if everything is so cheap in that free trade paradise, that so many people leave it for this "blasted" protection country. The total population of the British Isles is 36,000,000. Almost one half of one per cent. have emigrated to this country within eight months. And yet they can buy carpets there cheaper than here.!—Chicago Journal.

A Chicago Man's Vow.

"My son," said a Chicago man to his eldest boy, "Two months ago I made a vow that I would never shave again until Grover Cleveland should be re-elected President. I returned a few mornings ago from a trip through New York, Connecticut and Indiana, and I have just heard from Vermont. Here is my razor. Keep it always, my son, in memory of your father. I shall never need it again."—Chicago Tribune.

Where the German Vote Will Go.

The supposition that most of the citizens who have been naturalized since the last presidential election will vote for Harrison and Morton and the protection of home industry is perfectly correct. These people appreciate the benefit which they and the whole country owe to protective tariff. Their experience and comparison with their position in the old and new fatherland will teach them that to vote with the Democrats and free trade would be the lowering of their own wages.—Cincinnati Freie Presse (German).

Free Trade or Nothing.

So long as Col. Henry Watterson goes around the country making speeches for Grover Cleveland and the Mills bill voters should keep in mind these choice extracts from his editorials in the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"We demand tariff reform and we set our faces in the direction of Free Trade."

"The Democrat who is not a Freetrader should go elsewhere."

"The conflict between Free Trade and Protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter."

"The Democratic party, except in the person of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not upon the fence. It is a Free-trade party or it is nothing."

"There can be no cooked-up platform and no compromise candidate."

"The black flag is up. No quarter will be asked and no quarter will be given."

Mr. Brice's Little Song.

How dear to my heart is the vote of Old Texas, Old Texas that nothing can swerve from our side, Old Texas that's solid and sure for the party Though the party enemy come like a fast flowing tide; Old Texas where shot guns discuss public question, And where the six shooter speaks up sharp and quick, Where they monuments raise to the late Col. Bowie, and voting is apt to make niggers quite sick! The old solid Texas, that certain Texas, that moss covered Texas where Bourbons are thick!

New York and New Jersey they're gone from us surely, And so has Connecticut faded away; Indiana for us is a snare and delusion, And the rest of the north, it was always astray; But there's Texas, old Texas, down there in the corner, And with heart overflowing to thee will I sing. As I ponder and fancy with fond recollection, And think in November what comfort you'll bring! That solid old Texas, that moss grown old Texas, that dead sure old Texas, Democracy's king.—New York Tribune.

The Issue.

CLEARLY SET FORTH BY MR. MORTON.

It is difficult, however, in a political campaign to fix popular attention on more than one issue, and in the pending election every voter in the United States clearly sees that the controlling question is whether the protective tariff duties now in force shall be so reduced as to destroy their efficiency, or whether these duties shall be retained with such modifications and adjustments as shall better adapt them to the great end of protecting the vast and important industries of the whole country.

The Republican platform, while recognizing the necessity of reducing the revenue declares that this reduction must not be made at the expense of those industries and of American labor.

The American people have now enjoyed the protective system for a longer continuous period than ever before in the history of the National government. The result is that for more than a quarter of a century they have realized a degree of industrial and financial prosperity unprecedented in this country and never equalled in any other—Hon. L. P. Morton's Letter of Acceptance.

The Republican National Platform Condensed

THE AMERICAN CREED.

We believe in a free ballot and in having every vote counted.

We believe in protection for protection's sake, and we are not ashamed of it.

We believe in abolishing internal taxes created for war purposes.

We believe in the direct protection of American labor against cheap foreign labor.

We believe in free internal competition.

We believe in railroad regulation.

We believe in homesteads and good homestead titles for citizens.

We believe in home rule for big and intelligent territories.

We believe in a double monetary standard.

We believe in the utmost facilities for education, as worth all they can cost.

We believe in a big merchant marine and in American ship yards.

We believe in a good navy, good coast defences and good water routes for commerce.

We believe in making other nations respect our rights and pay for all they get from us.

We believe in protecting American citizens against foreign interference, not only at home, but in any part of the world.

We believe that nothing is too good for the soldiers who risked their lives to save the country, and saved it.

The Parrot and the Old Man.

The Bowery parrot was enjoying the sun, as the cage had been placed on a three-leged stool on the sidewalk in front of the abode of this remarkable bird. A man, evidently a wage earner, of 60, was passing, and paused as the bird said in its most insinuating way:

"The tariff is a tax."

"Now that won't do," said the man of 60, "for I know better. A few nights ago I heard a Democratic orator say I was 'taxed nearly 100 per cent. on my blankets.' Not believing this statement I looked up some old bills which I had among my papers and found that blankets, such as my son, who was recently married, paid $1.90 and $2.58 for, cost me in 1860 $3.50 and $3.75. Further inquiry brought out the fact that blankets that sell to-day for $1.02 sold in 1860 for $2. The blanket that sells now for $1.45 sold in 1860 for $2.50 The blanket that sells now for $1.31 sold in 1860 for $2.25. The blanket that sells now for $4.35 sold for $7.50 in 1860. The blanket that sells for $5.85 now, sold for $10 in 1860. The blanket that sells now for $6.80 sold for $13 in 1860. Come old bird how do you get over these facts?"

"The tariff is a tax," screamed the bird, plucking a feather from his head by way of emphasizing the wisdom of his conclusion.—N. Y. Press.

The Rich Paid It.

In triumphant italics the New York World asks: "Who paid the $29,729,000 in duties collected upon $44,000,000 worth of woolen goods imported and consumed in this country last year?"

Persons who were abundantly able to pay it. On Brussels carpets and fancy rugs, both luxuries, there was paid half a million; on expensive cloaks and shawls such as only the rich wear, $1,000,000; on cloths which, when made up, are worn only by persons who can afford to pay from $50 to $75 a suit, $7,000,000; on dress goods which only the rich would wear if there were no duty, $13,000,000; on yarns which sell here at from 70 cents to $1.50 a pound, $1,000,000; on the expensive worsteds for fancy things, $3,000,000. Here went $26,000,000 of the duty for things which the person in average circumstances could not afford even if there were no duty. The people who use them can afford to pay for them.

The rich paid these duties. They are luxuries. Except in the German yarns, the United States can supply all necessary woolen goods for this country and things that are not necessary but are luxuries ought to be taxed for the revenues of the government. —Millwaukee Sentinel.

Selling American Prosperity.

John Finerty, the eloquent Irish orator of Chicago, delivered a speech in Brooklyn a few days ago, in the course of which he said: "I would be ashamed of a man who would sell the prosperity of a country for a couple of cheap blankets."

The Democrats are trying to retain their hold upon the Government by endeavoring to persuade the farmers of Indiana to sell the prosperity of the United States for the difference in price between an American and an English blanket. They say that if the Mills bill were to become a law blankets would be cheaper than they are now, and with this argument they hope to induce the Indiana farmers to join them in their war against the protected industries of America.

The true American is he who cares more for the prosperity of his country than he does for the pittance that he might save in the price of blankets if the Mills bill were to become a law. Protection is the American policy. It is based upon the theory that the first duty of the Government is to consider the welfare of the people of this country, regardless of what the effect may be upon the people of England. This Government was not made for England's benefit. But the Democrats are trying to twist it and turn it in such a way as to make it more beneficial to English than American manufacturers.

This is the war upon the protected industries of the United States upon which one of their leaders says they have entered. If they had true American spirit, they would stand by their own people and their own country regardless of what the Cobden Club might think or say.

Ten Reasons Why I am a Republican

J. ELLEN FOSTER.

I am a Republican by hereditary influence, past environments, and present convictions. Because—

First—The Republican party in the past has stood for all that is liberal and progressive in legislation.

Second—The Republican party freed the slave.

Third—The pronounced and emphatic legislation on moral questions has come most largely from Republican legislators.

Fourth—The Republican party has always been the champion of protection—protection of the citizen, protection to the negro, protection to the ballot-box, protection to the wage earner, protection to the wage payer, and now, right in line with its past professions and performances, it declares protection to the home.

Fifth—The friends of the liquor interest in the ranks of the Republican party are few and far between.

Sixth—The Republican party has stood for the most advanced temperance legislation which the people demanded, and in very many States has made open declarations of enmity against the saloon.

Seventh—The Republican party deals with conditions of the temperance work, not theories. The ideal is not always attainable; it is better that the majority of the great, struggling, groaning mass should gain one inch of altitude than that a few should, by separating themselves into a "holier-than-thou" party, attain supernal heights.

Eighth—The Republican party, by reason of its powerful position in this country, is able to consistently promise the redemption of its pledges, while the so-called Prohibition party, even if the the sincerity of its pledges be admitted, cannot, for many years at least, fulfill any one of them.

Ninth—The best types of American manhood are represented in the persons of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.

Tenth—The record of the Republican party proves it to be made up of men out of whose brain and heart reforms have come in the past and are likely to come in the future.

Democracy's Last Resort.

The information is sent out on reliable authority that the Democrats are preparing to resort during the closing week of the campaign to methods of falsehood, fraud and forgery in the most unblushing and unscrupulous manner. The information comes from reliable Democratic sources, and can be depended upon as true, so far as Democratic inventions go. The tide of political drift has been steadily away from the Democratic party. Each week of the campaign has witnessed new accessions to the Republican ranks, and corresponding gloom and depression at Democratic headquarters. Grown desperate by the prospect of defeat, the Democratic managers are preparing to employ the most infamous methods that can be devised. They will wait until the campaign is nearly over, so late that they can hope that their despicable plans cannot be exposed, and then will rely upon foul means to secure what they cannot hope to get by fair ones. It is intimated that forgeries will be put forth beside which the Morey letter forgery of 1880 will seem a trivial affair. It should not be forgotten that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee is the same man who, as chairman in 1880, boldly proposed to buy the electoral vote of Oregon. It should not be forgotten that the author of the Morey letter was a Democrat, hired by Democratic money. It should not be forgotten that the Democratic is the only party that ever has attempted to carry elections by fraud and violence, and then boasted of the fact. It should not be forgotten that having had a taste of the delights of power, the Democrats are more fierce for its continuance than they were for its possession four years ago. And remembering these things, it behooves all good citizens to be on their guard from now till election against any desperate measures which the Democrats may undertake. Republican speakers and Republican papers should warn their hearers and readers to be prepared for a flood of Democratic forgeries and falsehoods in the closing week of the campaign. The fact that Democratic sensations and pretended discoveries are held back till then, should be in itself evidence of their falseness. The people know by this time the issue between the parties. Any attempt to spring startling sensations of a personal nature near the close of the campaign should be promptly denounced as forgeries and falsehoods. Such roorbacks we have reason to believe are being held back for that purpose. Let the people therefore be on their guard. If prepared for such displays of Democratic desperation, they will not be deceived. The prospects are very bright for Republican success. Let every Republican speaker warn the people against the desperate schemes of the opposition, and by being forewarned they will be forearmed.—Iowa State Register.

HAVE MORE LIGHT.

What Dr. Talmage Has to Say About Melancholy Music, Pecksniffing Ministers and Canting Hypocrites.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 21—This morning at the Tabernacle the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., gave a running commentary on the 20th chapter of Revelation concerning the chaining of the Old Dragon. The congregation joined in singing the familiar hymn of Paul Gerhart, beginning:

"Give to the wind thy fears,
Hope and be undismayed."

Dr. Talmage's sermon was on "Seven in the Bible," and his text, Genesis, ch. 2, v. 22: "God Blessed the Seventh Day." The preacher said:

The mathematics of the Bible is noticeable; the geometry and the arithmetic; the square Ezekiel; the circle spoken of in Isaiah; the curve alluded to in Job; the rule of fractions mentioned in Daniel; the rule of loss and gain in Mark where Christ asks the people to cipher out by that rule what it would "profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul." But there is one mathematical figure that is crowned above all others in the Bible. It is the numeral seven, which the Arabians got from India and all following ages have taken from the Arabians. It stands between the figure six and the figure eight. In the Bible all the other numerals bow to it. Over 300 times is it mentioned in the Scriptures, either alone or compounded with other words. In Genesis the week is rounded into seven days, and I use my text because there this numerical is for the first introduced in a journey which halts not until in the close of the Book of Revelation its monument is built into the wall of heaven in crysolite which in the strata of precious stones is the seventh. In the Bible we find that Jacob had to serve seven years to get Rachel, but she was worth it; and foretelling the years of prosperity and famine in Pharaoh's time the seven fat oxen were eaten up of the seven lean oxen; and wisdom is said to be built on seven pillars; and the ark was left with the Philistines seven years; and Naaman for the cure of his leprosy plunged in the Jordan seven times; the dead child, when Elisha breathed into his mouth, signalled its arrival back into consciousness by sneezing seven times; to the house that Ezekiel saw in his vision there were seven steps; the walls of Jericho before they fell down were compassed seven days; Zachariah describes a stone with seven eyes; to cleanse a leprous house the door must be sprinkled with pigeon's blood seven times; in Canaan were overthrown seven nations; on one occasion Christ cast out seven devils; on a mountain he fed a multitude of people with seven loaves, the fragments left filling seven baskets; and the closing passages of the Bible are magnificent and overwhelming with the imagery made up of seven churches, seven stars, seven candlesticks, seven seals, seven angels, and seven heads, and seven crowns, and seven horns, and seven spirits, and seven vials, and seven plagues, and seven thunders.

Yea, this numeral seven seems a favorite with the Divine mind, outside as well as inside the Bible, for are there not seven prismatic colors? And when God with the rainbow would never have another deluge, he wrote it on the scroll of the sky in ink of seven colors. He grouped into the Pleiades seven stars. Rome, the capital of the world, sat on seven hills. When God would make the most intelligent thing on earth, the human countenance, he fashions it with seven features—the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils and the mouth. Yea, our body lasts only seven years, and we gradually shed it for another body after another seven years, and so on, for we are, as to our bodies, septennial animals. So the numeral seven ranges through nature and through revelation. It is the number of perfection, and so I use it while I speak of the seven candlesticks, the seven stars, the seven seals and the seven thunders.

The seven golden candlesticks were and are the churches. Mark you, the churches never can be, candles. They are only candlesticks. They are not the light. A room in the night might have in it five hundred candlesticks, and yet you could not see your hand before your face. The only use of a candlestick, and the only use of a church, is to hold up the light. You see it is a dark world, the night of sin, the night of trouble, the night of superstition, the night of prosecution, the night of poverty, the night of sickness, the night of death, aye about 50 nights have interlocked their shadows. The whole race goes stumbling over prostrated hopes fallen fortunes, and empty flour barrels, and desolated cradles, and death beds. Oh, how much we have use for all the seven candlesticks, with lights blazing from the top of each one of them! The light of Pardon for all sin! Light of comfort for all trouble! Light of encouragement for all despondency! Light of eternal riches for all poverty! Light of rescue for all persecution! Light of reunion for all the bereft! Light of heaven for all the dying! And this light is Christ, who is the Light that shall yet irradiate the hemispheres. But, mark you, when I say churches are not candles, but candlesticks, I cast no slur on candlesticks. I believe in beautiful candlesticks. The candlesticks that God ordered for the ancient tabernacle were something exquisite. They were a dream of beauty carved out of loveliness. They were made of hammered gold, stood in a foot of gold and had six branches of gold blooming all along in six lilies of gold each, and lips of gold from which the candles lifted their holy fire. And the best houses in any city ought to be the churches—the best built, the best ventilated, the best swept, the best windowed and the best chandeliered. Log cabins may do in neighborhoods where most of the people live in log cabins; but there be palatial churches for regions where many of the people live in palaces. Do not have a better place for yourself than for your Lord and King. Do you live in a parlor and put your Christ in a kitchen These seven candlesticks of which I speak were not made out of pewter or iron; they were golden candlesticks, and gold is not only a valuable but bright metal Have everything about your church bright—your ushers with smiling faces, your music jubilant, your hand-shaking cordial, your entire service attractive.

Many people feel that in church they must look dull in order to be reverential, and many whose faces in other kinds of assemblage show all the different phases of emotion, have in church no more expression than the back wheel of a hearse. Brighten up and be responsive. If you feel like weeping, weep, If you feel like smiling, smile. If you feel indignant at some wrong assailed from the pulpit, frown. Do not leave your naturalness and resiliency home because it is Sunday morning. If, as officers of a church, you meet people at the church door with a black look, and have the music black, and the minister in black preach a black sermon, and from invocation to benediction have the impression black, few will come, and those who do come will wish they had not come at all.

Golden candlesticks! Scour up the six lilies on each branch and know that the more lovely and bright they are, the more fit they are to hold the light. But a Christless church is a damage to the world rather than a good. Cromwell stabled his cavalry horses in St. Paul's Cathedral, and many now use the church as a place in which to stable their vanities and worldliness. A worldly church is a candlestick without the candle, and it had its prototype in St. Sophia, in Constantinople, built to the glory of God by Constantine, but transformed to base uses by Mohammed the Second. Built out of colored marble; a cupalo with 25 windows soaring to the height of 180 feet; the ceiling one great bewilderment of mosaic; galleries supported by eight columns of porphyry and 67 columns of green jasper; nine bronze doors with alto relievo work fascinating to the eye of any artist, vases and vestments encrusted with all manner of precious stones. Four walls on fire with indescribable splendor. Though labor was cheap the building cost $1,500,000. Ecclesiastical structure almost supernatural in pomp and majesty. But Mohammedanism tore down from the walls of that building all the saintly and Christly images, and high up in the dome the figure of the cross was rubbed out that the crescent of the barbarous Turk might be substituted. A great church but no Christ! A gorgeous candlestick but no candle! Ten thousand such churches would not give the world as much light as one home-made tallow candle by which last night some grandmother in the eighties put on her spectacles and read the Psalms of David in large type. Up with the churches, by all means! Hundreds of them, thousands of them, and the more the better. But let each one be a blaze of heavenly light making the world brighter and brighter till the last shadow has disappeared, and the last of the suffering children of God shall have reached the land where they have no need of candlestick or "of candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light and they shall reign forever and ever."

Turn now in your Bible to the seven stars. We are distinctly told that they are the ministers of religion. Some of them are large stars, some of them small stars, some of them sweep a wide circuit and some of them a small circuit, but so far as they are genuine they get their light from the central sun around whom they make revolution. Let each one keep his own sphere. The solar system would soon be wrecked if the stars, instead of keeping their own orbit, should go to hunting down other stars. Ministers of religion should never clash. But in all the centuries of the Christian church some of these stars have been hunting an Edward Irving or a Horace Bushnell or an Albert Barnes; and the stars that were in pursuit of the other stars lost their own orbit, and some of them could never again find it. Alas! for the heresy hunters! The best way to destroy error is to preach the truth. The best way to scatter darkness is to strike a light. There is an immensity room enough for all the stars, and in the church room enough for all the ministers. The ministers who give up righteousness and the truth will get punishment enough, for they are "the wandering stars for whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever." But I should like as a minister when I am dying to be able truthfully to say what a captain of the English army fallen at the head of his column and dying on the Egyptian battlefield said to Gen. Wolseley, who came to condole with him: "I led them straight; didn't I lead them straight, general?" God has put us ministers as captains in this battlefield of truth against error. Great at last will be our chagrin if we fail leading the people the wrong way; but great will be our gladness if when the battle is over we can hand our sword back to our great Commander, saying: "Lord Jesus! We led the people straight, didn't we lead them straight?" Those ministers who go off at a tangent and preach some other gospels are not stars but comets, and they flush across the heavens a little while and make people stare, and throw down a few meteoric stones, and then go out of sight if not out of existence. Oh, brethren in the ministry, let us remember that God calls us stars, and our business is to shine and to keep our own sphere, and then when we get done trying to light up the darkness of this world we will wheel into higher spheres, and in us shall be fulfilled the promise, "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

Ah! the ministers are not all Pecksniffs and canting hypocrites, as some would have you think! Forgive me if, having in your presence at other times glorified the medical profession and the legal profession and the literary profession—I glorify my own. I have seen them in their homes and heard them in their pulpits, and a grander array of men never breathed, and the Bible figure is not strained when it calls them stars; and whole constellations of glorious ministers have already taken their places on high where they shine even brighter than they shone on earth; Edward N. Kirk, of the Congregational church, Stephen H. Tyng, of the Episcopal church; Matthew Simpson, of the Methodist church; John Dowling, of the Baptist church; Samuel K. Talmage, of the Presbyterian church; Dr. DeWitt, of the Reformed church; John chambers, of the Independent church, and there I stop, for it so happens that I have mentioned the seven stars of the seven churches.

I pass on to another mighty Bible seven, and they are the seven seals. St. John in a vision saw a scroll with seven seals, and he heard an angel cry: "Who is worthy to loose the seals thereof?"

Take eight or ten sheets of foolscap paper, paste them together and roll them into a scroll, and have the scroll at seven different places sealed with sealing wax. You unroll the scroll till you come to one of these seals, and than you can go no further until you break that seal; then you go on until all the seven seals are broken, and the contents of the entire scroll is revealed. Now that scroll with seven seals held by the angel was the prophecy of what was to come on the earth; it meant that the knowledge of the future was with God, and no man and no angel was worthy to open it; but the Bible says Christ opened it and broke all the seven seals. He broke the first seal and unrolled the scroll, and there was a painting of a white horse, and that meant prosperity and triumph for the Roman empire, and so it really came to pass that for 90 years virtuous Emperors succeeded each other, Nerva, Trajan and Antoninus. Christ in a vision broke the second seal and unrolled again and there was a painting of a red horse, and that meant bloodshed; and so it really came to pass, and the next 90 years were red with assassination and wars. Then Christ broke the third seal and unrolled it, and there was a painting of a black horse, which in all literature means famine, oppression and taxation; and so it really came to pass. Christ went on until he broke all the seven seals and opened all the scroll. Well, the future of all of us is a sealed scroll, and I am glad that no one but Christ can open it. Do not let us join that class of Christians in our day who are trying to break the seven seals of the future. They are trying to peep into things they have no business with. They try to fortell what is going to come to them and what is going to come on the earth. They know nothing about it.

Christ is the only one who can break the seal of the future. Bible prophecy was not written to help us to tell things in the future, but to have us, when the things actually do come to pass, compare them with prophecy, and so learn God's fore-knowledge, and the inspiration of the Scriptures. But you go into the study of the prophecies in order to find out what is going to happen a year from now or 20 years from now, or 1,000 years from now, and I will make a prophecy of my own and that is that you will have your brain addled, if you do not positively get into a public or private insane asylum, where the greatest of expounders and preachers of prophecy ended his life a few years since, and where you may regale the visitors of the institution with incoherent mumblings over something from Revelations about the leopard that means Greece, and the bear which means Medo-Persia and the image with the great toes. What a mental wreck did the persistent attempt to forestall events make of that miracle of preachers, Edward Irving of London. It would take several mad-houses to hold the demented victims of the improper use of the prophecies of Daniel and Revelations. What! are not those books to be studied? Yes. No part of the Bible is more important. Neither is there any more important shelf in that apothecary's store than the shelf on which are the belladonna and the morphine, but he more careful in using them than in the use of peppermint and ginger. Keep your hands off of the seven seals. Christ will break them soon enough. Don't go to some necromancer or spiritualist or soothsayer fortune-teller to find out what is going to happen to yourself, or your family, or your friends.

Wait till Christ breaks the seal to find out whether in your own personal life or the life of the nation or the life of the world it is going to be the white horse prosperity or the red horse of war or the black horse of famine. You will soon enough see him paw and hear him neigh. Take care of the present and the future will take care of itself. If a man live 70 years his biography is on a scroll having at least seven seals; and let him not during the first 10 years of his life try to look into the twenties, nor the twenties into the thirties, nor the thirties into the forties, nor the forties into the fifties, nor the fifties into the sixties, not the sixties into the seventies. From the way the years have got the habit of racing along, I guess you will not have to wait a great while before all the seals of the future are broken. I would not give 2 cents to know how long I am going to live, or in what day of what year the world is going to be demolished. I would rather give $1,000 not to know. Suppose some one could break the next seal in the scroll of your personal history, and should tell you that on the 4th of July, 1890, you were to die, the summer after the next; how much would you be good for between this and that? It would from now until then be a prolonged funeral. You would be counting the months and the days, and your family and friends would be counting them; and next 4th of July you would rub your hands together and whine—"One year from today I am to go. Dear me! I wish no one had told me so long before. I wish that necromancer had not broken the seal of the future." And meeting some undertaker you would say: "I hope you will keep yourself free from an engagement the 4th of July, 1890. That day you will be needed at my house. To save time you might as well take my measure now, 5 feet, 11 inches." I am glad Christ dropped a thick veil over the hour of our demise and the hour of the world's destruction when he said: "Of that day and hour knoweth no man; no, not the angels, but my Father only." Keep your hands off the seven seals.

There is another mighty seven of the Bible, viz., the seven thunders. What those thunders mean we are not told, and there has been much guessing about them; but they are to come, we are told, before the end of all things, and the world cannot get along without them. Thunder is the the speech of lightning. There are evils in our world which must be thundered down, and which will require at least seven volleys to prostrate them. We are all doing nice, delicate, soft-handed work in churches and reformatory institutions against the evils of the world, and much of it amounts to a teaspoon dipping out the Atlantic ocean, or a clam shell digging away at a mountain, or a tack hammer smiting the Gibralter. What is needed is thunderbolts, and at least seven of them. There is the long line of fraudulent commercial establishments; every stone in the foundation, and every brick in the wall, and every nail in the rafter made out of dishonesty; skeletons of poorly paid sewing girls' arms in every beam of that establishment; human nerves worked into every figure of that embroidery; blood in the deep dye of that proffered upholstery, billions of dollars of accumulated fraud entrenched in massive storehouses and stock companies, manipulated by unscrupulous men until the monoply is defiant of all earth and all heaven. How shall the evil be overcome? By treatise on the maxim: Honesty is the best policy? Or by soft repitition of the golden rule that we must "do to others as we would have them do to us?" No, it will not be done that way. What is needed and what will come is the seven thunders. There is drunkenness backed up by a capital mightier than in any other business. Intoxicating liquors enough in this country to float a navy. Good grain to the amount of 57,950,000 annually destroyed to make the deadly liquid. Breweries, distilleries, gin shops, rum palaces, liquor associations, our nation spending annually $740,000,000 for rum, resulting in bankruptcy, disease, pauperism, filth, assassination, death, illimitable woe. What will stop them? High license? No. Prohibition laws? No. Churches? No. Moral suasion? No. Thunderbolts will do it nothing else will. Seven thunders.

Yonder are intrenched infidelity and atheism with their magazines of literature scoffing at our Christianity; their hoe printing presses busy day and night. There are their blaspheming apostles, Voltaries of the present as well as the past, reinforced by all the powers of darkness from highests demon to lowest imp. What will extirpate those monsters of infidelity and atheism? John Brown's shorter catechism about "Who made you?" or Westminster catechism about "What is the chief end of man?" No, thunderbolts! The seven thunders!

For the impurities of the world empalaced as well as collared, epaulletted as well as ragged, enthroned as well as ditched; for corrupt legislation which at times makes our state and national capitals a hemispheric stench; for superstitions that keep whole nations in squalor, century after century, their Juggernauts crushing, their knives lacerating, their waters drowning, their funeral pyres burning the seven thunders!

Oh, men and women, disheartened at the bad way things often go, hear you not rumbling down the sky of heavy artillery, coming in on one side, the seven thunders of the Almighty? Don't let us try to wield them ourselves; they are too heavy and too fiery for us to handle; but God can and God will; and when all mercy has failed and all milder measure exhausted, then judgment will begin. Thunderbolts! Depend upon it, that what is not done under the flash of the seven candlesticks will be done by the trampling of the seven thunders.

But I leave this imperial and multipotent numeral seven where the Bible leaves it, imbedded in the finest wall that was ever built, or ever will be constructed, the wall of heaven. It is the seventh strata of precious stones that make up that wall. After naming six of the precious stones in that wall, the Bible cries out—"the seventh chrysolite!" The chrysolite is an exquisite green, and in that seventh layer of the heavenly wall shall be preserved forever the dominant color of the earth we once inhabited. I have sometimes been saddened at the thought that this world, according to science and revelation, is to be blotted out of existence, for it is such a beautiful world. But here in this layer of the heavenly wall, where the numeral seven is to be embedded, this strata of green is to be photographed, and embalmed and perpetuated, the color of the grass that covers the earth, the color of the foliage that fills the forest, the color of the sea. One glance at that green chrysolite, a million years after this planet has been extinguished, will bring to mind just how it looked in summer and spring, and we will say to those who were born blind on earth, and never saw at all in this world, after they have obtained full eyesight in heaven: "If you would know how the earth appeared in June and August, look at that seventh layer of the heavenly wall, the green of the chrysolite." And while we stand there and talk spirit with spirit, that old color of the earth which had more sway than all the other colors put together, will bring back to us our earthly experiences, and noticing that this green chrysolite is the seventh layer of crystalized magnificence we may bethink ourselves of the domination of that numeral seven over all other numerals, and thank God that in the dark earth we left behind us we so long enjoyed the light of seven golden candlesticks, and were all of us permitted to shine among the seven stars of more or less magnitude, and that all the seven seals of the mysterious future have been broken wide open for us by a loving Christ, and that the seven thunders, having done their work, have ceased reverberation, and that the numeral seven, which did such tremendous work in the history of nations on earth, has been given such a high place in that Niagara of colors, the wall of heaven, "the first foundation of which is jasper, the second sapphire, the third a chalcedony, the fourth an emerald, the fifth sardonyx, the sixth sardius, the seventh chrysolite."

"When shall these eyes thy heaven-built walls
And pearly gates behold;
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?"

A Picture of Medieval England.

The differences of costume which distinguished the different ranks and classes of society in the streets kept constantly before the eye a representation of the various elements which made up the population of the town, and gave a wonderful picturesqueness to the constantly-changing groups. Amidst the undistinguished majority of respectable burgesses in their gowns, and of mechanics in their courtpies, it was easy to distinguish the bailiffs coming out of the Moot Hall by their fur gowns, and the Jews of Stockwell Street by the yellow badges on their breasts; and when Lord Fitzwalter rode into town from Lexden, it was in the dress of a nobleman, and with a couple of serving men behind him. The Franciscans in couples begged from door to door in grey gown, girt with a cord, and with sandalled feet. The Austin Cannons wore the black cassock and cloak of their order. It was not easy to distinguish the rectors and chaplains from the graver sort of burgesses, for they wore gowns of much the same fashion and color, and sometimes incurred the censure of their archdeacons by wearing gay girdles, and even daggers in their girdles. It was seldom that a monk of St. John's was seen outside the cloister, and then he would probably be an officer of the Abbey on his way to one of its granges; but the lord abbot would ride by sometimes on his ambling mule, attended by a couple of chaplains and half a dozen serving men. As night came on, the streets were deserted, and only a lamps burning before the altar, making the painted windows of the church dimly visible, helped the belated burgess to recognize his way to his home through the dark street, and a rushlight lighted him early to his bed. It was a simpler, homelier hardier life than that of the people who live within the same walls and tread the same streets, and it had not the weary toil and fierce competitions of modern life. Men lived their life out then without going beyond the walls of the borough, except for an occasional holiday within the liberties; but within those limits they found strongly marked varieties of human character.

Bank Thieves in America.

"A 'mob,'" said the detective, "consists usually of two men. One of them known as the 'stall' and the other the 'sneak.' The cashier, who usually faces the inclosure behind which the clerks are at work, can be made to turn in his chair by the 'stall,' who will pretend to be deaf, and while talking about opening an account will lean over so as to get the the cashier's eyes away from the front of the building. In an instant the 'sneak,' with a pen behind his ear and ink on his fingers, perhaps wearing an inky office coat, is behind the railing, having entered through the cashier's room. He is skillful in turning rapidly so that his face is not seen, and knowing exactly where the money is located that he covets, he has it under his coat and is out of the inclosure and out of the building before any one knew even that he was there.

"There are two of the most expert 'mobs' of bank thieves in America at liberty this moment, any member of either of them being fully capable of carrying out just such a crime as I have described. It would not be expedient to make their names public. It is just as easy to rob a bank by the sneak method today as it was fifteen years ago. The only wonder is that there isn't more of it. Your average bank detective would not recognize the king of all bank sneaks who is alive and at liberty today if he walked in and asked him the time of day."—New York World.

A Paralyzed Telegrapher.

It is probable that had Mr. Beecher understood telegraphy he might have comunicated with his family after the stroke which rendered him speechless. The contraction of the fingers of his right hand would seem to indicate the possibility that he was conscious, and had he known how to regulate those contractions in the formation of telegraphic signals he could have thus conveyed his thoughts while otherwise utterly powerless. I knew of a case some years ago in which a telegrapher thus communicated with me, holding his hand I felt a faint twitching of the muscles of his fingers and recognized telegrapic signals thus made. He was perfectly conscious of what was passing around him but unable to speak or move a muscle, except the faint contraction of the finger muscles as described. It was a remarkable case and unparalleled so far as I know.—Globe-Democrat.

The whole family of Abel Olson, who lives near the city of Ellsworth, Wis., have, in some way, been poisoned. One child has already died and others are dangerously ill. It is a very singular case and foul play is suspected.

A HUNDRED YEARS A HERO!

How Seth Warner Won a Wife and Became Famous.

Colonel Seth Warner, of Vermont, the famous hero of the Revolutionary war, was a leading fighter for the Hampshire grants.

These titles were disputed by the State of New York, and its authorities obtained an edict of the King of England in their favor. The settlers were stung by the supposed injustice. This state of things brought Colonel Seth Warner to the front. With Ethan Allen and others he actively opposed every effort of the New York state authorities to enforce possession, and finally he, with Allen and others, were outlawed and a price put on their heads!

To circumvent New York, it was necessary that some one should go into that state and gain required information. Col. Warner, assuming for safety the name of "Dr. Howard," undertook this perilous and romantic journey.

While on his way home he stopped at a country inn, where an old gentleman and daughter were stormbound. The father fell ill and the daughter called upon Col. Warner, who, with his wide knowledge of simple remedies, successfully treated the "old man," and he finally won this devoted woman for a wife.

Such incidents were not uncommon in those years. When the doctor was not easily reached, months of sickness, and even life were often saved by some unprofessional friend versed in the use of simple herbs and roots. The health of early settlers and their powers of endurance convince us that such medicines did only good and left no poison in the blood to work as much injury to the system as would the disease itself.

In time of peace the colonel was in constant demand for his knowledge of simple remedies and their power over disease. But it was left to another of his name of the present age to give to the public what was then used with such positive success.

Warner for over a hundred years has shared with Ethan Allen the admiration of the American people.

Colonel Seth Warner belongs to a family of wide distinction; no less than eight members thereof won fame in the regular practice of medicine.

Looking to the adoption by the people of this generation of the old time simple remedies, his direct descendant, H. H. Warner, the well-known proprietor of Warner's safe cure, for many years has been experimenting with old time roots and herbs formulæ and, his search having been finally rewarded with success, he gives the world the result. These recipes and formulæ in other days accomplished great things because they were purely vegetable and combined simply so as to cure the disease indicated, without injury to the system. In harmony with their old time character, we learn that he proposes to call them Warner's Log Cabin remedies, using as a trade-mark an old-fashioned American log cabin: We understand that he intends to put forth a "sarsaparilla," for the blood, the sarsaparilla itself being but one of a number of simple and effective elements; "Log Cabin hops and buchu," a general stomach tonic and invigorator: "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic;" a preparation for that universal disease catarrh, called "Log Cabin rose cream;" "Warner's Log Cabin plasters;" and "Warner's Log Cabin liver pills," which are to be used in connection with the other remedies, or independently as required.

Warner's safe remedies are already standards of the most pronounced scientific value in all parts of the world, and we have no doubt the Log Cabin remedies, for the diseases they are intended to cure, will be of equal merit, for Mr. Warner has the reputation of connecting his name with no preparation that is not meritorious.

Eating Horse Meat.

To be cut into big steaks and served as fillet of beef at a dinner at the Philadelphia club was the fate of Pandora, the famous steeplechaser. Pandora was shot because of incurable lameness. After she had died without a struggle the choicest meat was cut from her bones and taken to the cuisine of the Philadelphia club, where the chief was sworn to secrecy and the meat was disguised as a joint of beef. Dr. Rush S. Huidekoper, who bought Pandora thirteen years ago, gave a dinner at the Philadelphia club and one of the dishes on the menu read "Filet a la Pandora." Nobody knew except Dr. Huidekoper that the course was a part of poor old Pandora's body. The guests supposed the dish was named in honor of the old steeplechaser, whom they had seen take ditch and fence and come in the winner of many an exciting race. After the filet had been eaten and pronounced very toothsome by the guests Dr. Huidekoper remarked that he was glad of his guests' appreciation of his favorite horse, "for," he said, "you have just eaten her."

The guests looked at each other in amazement, and after a short interval of deathly silence there was a roar of laughter. Then in an instant every one seemed to remember Pandora as he had seen her at the last meet, and in reverential silence the company rose to their feet, lifted their glasses to their lips and sipped in solemn silence to the memory of the old gray mare they had just devoured.

Who Cares Anyhow!

Oil City Derrick.

The cold matter of fact is that Great Britain can not spare Canada, and Canada does not want to be spared. Between the two this country will have to worry along some way without that much additonal territory. There is no occasion for hanging our harps on the willows by reason of it, either. The great mass of the American people don't care a rye straw whether Canada is in or out of this Union, so long as she behaves herself.

The Minnesota dairy commissioner's biennial report is out.

Politics, he explains has lost all interest for Fitz-John Porter.

THE true American has a warm place in his heart for the old LOG CABIN. It's not "English you know," but from the Log Cabins of America have sprung men in every respect greater than any from the grand castles of Europe. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is the best in the world.

Moral: Read Your Bible.

From the New York Sun.

An old acquaintance of Tom Ochiltree told a characteristic story about that celebrated man which a group of politicians listened to with interest.

"It was about 1855 or 1856," he said, "when the Indians were raiding the Texas frontier, that a company called the Texas Rangers was formed for the purpose of fighting the redskins and driving them from the border. Tom and I grew up together, and once on a Fourth of July he delivered the oration and one of our chronies read the Declaration of Independence. Tom's father was an eminent lawyer down there and was called Buffalo Head, because of the large thinking-box he carried above his shoulders. He was a Whig leader, and several times was his party's candidate for governor, but was always defeated.

"Tom joined the rangers, and just before he started with them for the frontier his father—who was not a notably pious man, however—handed the young fellow a bible.

"'Take this bible, Tom,' said the old gentleman, 'and it won't do you any harm to read it sometimes.'

"The young ranger thanked his father for the gift, and soon left with his company for the front. The rangers were about nine months in the service when they returned. When Tom's father met the lad he said:

"'Well, Tom, I suppose you read your bible while you were out there?'

"'Yes, father,' replied the young soldier, 'and I have brought it back with me.'

"Judge Ochiltree took the book and opened the pages picked out a $20 bill and put it in his pocket, while Tom looked on in utter astonishment and chagrin. Then turning the leaves over the old gentlemen took out two other $20 bills, which he also put in his pocket. Just what Tom's thoughts were can well be imagined. During the latter part of his services on the road he hadn't a cent, and was obliged to deny himself many mental and physical comforts which, without money, were unobtainable."

An accident occurred near Yellow Creek station on the new Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad about ten miles south of Freeport, Ill. Freight train No. 97 passed in two sections. The second section was known as 97 extra. When the regular was near Yellow Creek she slacked up for some reason or else broke down on a curve, when the engine drawing the extra crashed into the rear of the other train, shattering the caboose into kindling wood and almost instantly killing three of the six occupants.

"So far, so good," said the boy, after eating the stolen tart. After reviewing the thousands and tens of thousands of colds and coughs that have been conquered by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup we can readily say, so far, so good. Price 25 cents.

"I have found a sure cure for my weak ankle," she said. "What can it be?" "Fancy a woman never having heard of Salvation Oil at twenty-five cents a bottle.

Two men are murdered in Pennsylvania for $20,000.

Moxie.

Old men use Moxie the year round to keep their nervous system strong enough to support the functions of their body, and mend up the break down of a long business life. The young city bloods to remove the effects from liquors and a night of dissipation. A tumbler full will break a recent intoxication in an hour, with no ill effects of stimulation.

The London Times has another libel suit on its hands.

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take.

A fatal wreck occurred on the Cumberland Valley railroad, near Shippensburg. Trains Nos 14 and 9 collided at a sharp curve in the road, telescoping the cars and completely demolishing the engines.

We invite your attention to the advertisement of Dr F. B. Golley, in another column.

A mulatto named Walter Edwards stabbed his wife eight times at Omaha. He accused her of being unfaithful, and she left him. He asked her to come back, but she refused. He then declared she should never live with any other man, and, drawing a long poniard, stabbed her repeatedly, inflicting wounds from which she died. Edwards is in jail.

Gen. Salomon, ex-president of Hayti is dead.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Gen. Alfred Pleasonton goes on the retired list of the army as major.

Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

Two Minneapolitans are confidenced out of $8,000.

SCRATCHES.—J. H. Shaffer, Madison, Wis., says: "I cured a horse of the worst case of scratches that I ever saw with Veterinary Carbolisalve. Of all the remedies I ever saw this is the "boss." 25c and 50c, at Druggists.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

A Planters Experience.

"My plantation is in a malarial district, where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

Tutt's Pills

The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.

Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM — CATARRH

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since first days use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding; soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with Boston Budget.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

CATARRH. Dr. Knapp of Minneapolis, Minn., cures you or asks no pay; write him.

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1000, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

CANCERS and TUMORS removed without knife. Hundreds Cured. Write for references. DR. F. B. GOLLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

GLEK.—Best Blood Food known. $1 bottles sent prepaid. Houselot free with each bottle. Send for description. GLEK Co., 33 North State st., Chicago

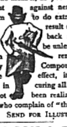
WANTED AGENTS for our new book "The Life of GEN. SHERIDAN," also a large number of other fast selling books and bibles. Liberal terms. EMPYREAL Pub. House, St. Paul, Minn.

STEAM, HOT WATER, AND WARM AIR, Heating Aparatus, Specifications, and Estimates furnished by Tunstead & Moore Heating and Ventilating Co., 414 & 416 3d Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

My Poor Back!



That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and resulting constipation. These force them to do extraordinary work in ridding the system of the poisons which are the result of effete matter retained in the blood. Then the sufferer says the back aches; the kidneys are diseased. "Not yet;" but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly. With its tonic, purifying, and laxative effect, it also strengthens the weak kidneys, making it almost infallible in curing all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. If your hopes of cure have not been realized, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." Price $1.00.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. GOLD SEAL 1872

GOLD SEAL OVERSHOES Are the Best Made.

Beware of Imitations! Every pair has a Gold Seal label attached. If your dealer does not keep them, send for prices to the manufacturers: GOODYEAR RUBBER CO., St. Paul.

DWIGHT'S SALERATUS

TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COW-BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

"Her Face her Fortune."

A CLEAR, SOFT, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM PIMPLE, spot, or blemish, is produced by that most elegant and effective of all Skin Beautifiers, the

CUTICURA SOAP

Incomparable as a Skin Soap, unrivalled for the Toilet, Bath, and Nursery, and without an equal as an Infantile Skin Soap. Produces the loveliest, whitest, clearest skin and softest hands. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, surprisingly effective, it enjoys a sale greater than that of all other medicated toilet soaps in the world combined. Sold throughout the civilized world. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, U. S. A. Send for "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin."

ST. JACOBS OIL

For Strains, Injuries.
RECENT, PERFECT CURES.

Crippled. Streator, Ill., May 28, 1888. Mr. M. SACK, professional skate skater, in January, 1887, wrenched his ankle and was crippled for two months on crutches; he used two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured. C. E. CROSWELL, Druggist.

Crushed. Chandlerville, Ill., May 22, 1888. About six months ago I was jammed between cars; in bed 23 days; suffered four months; used three bottles St. Jacobs Oil; was able to be about in one week. J. ASHURST.

Strained. Mt. Carmel, Ill., May 28, 1888. Strained my back in February last; could not get round for two weeks without a cane; was cured in three days by St. Jacobs Oil. J. P. WARNER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.

AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low-Spirits.

At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent Stamp.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

USE REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE FOR BLISTERS, CUTS, BRUISES, SCRATCHES, INSECT BITES.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

One Thousand Dozen Hat Brushes, suitable to carry in the vest pocket have been manufactured especially for us. With every hat purchased of us we give one of these little brushes free of charge. The hat dont cost you a cent more than formerly, we simply use the brush as an advertisement. The smaller dealers buy their hats by the dozen. It is not reasonable to suppose that we can sell you a hat for less money, we buy in case lots 50, 100 to 200 in a kind. The entire North side of our first floor is devoted to Hats. Our remaining 5 floors are for Clothing, Wholesale and Retail.
BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis.

OLD SCRAP IRON!

Send for prices on all kinds of old material to

EDWARD M. CONANT,

The reliable Scrap Iron Man.
1101-1103 4th St., South. (Box 977.)
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY A LIBRARY IN ITSELF

3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary.

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WHICH? PROTECTION, FREE TRADE OR REVENUE REFORM.

A work containing the best articles of the most Eminent Political Economists and Statesmen on this great National Question. No LAWYER, BANKER, FARMER, PROFESSIONAL OR BUSINESS MAN can afford to be without it. It contains 551 pages, and is furnished to subscribers at $2.00 for Extra English Cloth, Sprinkled Edges, or $2.50 for Fine Leather, Library Edition. Sent Post-paid on receipt of Price.

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MINN. PUB. CO., 147-49 E. SIXTH ST., St. Paul, Minn.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
Speaking without notes.
Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Piracy condemned by Supreme Court.
Great inducements to correspondence classes

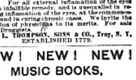
Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, and others, sent post free by
Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE, PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.



FULL PEARL, Four Blades, Finest Steel. We guarantee this the best knife ever offered for one dollar.

only $1.00 Sent Post-paid. John P. Lovell Arms Co. Boston, Mass. Send 6c. in stamps for 100 page catalogue

SCHLIEK & CO. ST. PAUL MINN.

We carry the largest stock of FINE SHOES in the Northwest. Goods sent C. O. D. on approval. Write for new Illustrated Catalogue and Price list. SCHLIEK & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER

It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in use for NEARLY A CENTURY. For all external inflamation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy, and is unequalled in removing inflamation of the eyes, at the commencement, and in curing chronic cases. We invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all Druggists.
JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1779.

NEW! NEW! NEW!
MUSIC BOOKS,

Song Harmony, (60 cts., $6 doz.) L. O. Emerson. For Singing Classes. Full set of melodious exercises and easy songs with explanations, and excellent collection of sacred and secular music.

SONG MANUAL, Book I (30 cts.) For Primary Classes.
SONG MANUAL, Book II (40 cts) For Medium Classes.
SONG MANUAL, Book III (50 cts) For Higher Classes.

A new set of Graded School Song Books, by L. O. Emerson. Teachers will find them useful and attractive.

Bells of Victory. (35cts) Tenney and Hoffman. An unusually good Temperance Song Book. 104 first rate songs and choruses. Send for specimen copy.

Praise in Song, (cloth 50 cts., $4.80 doz., 40cts. boards, $4.20 doz.) L. O. & E. U. Emerson. For Praise and Prayer Meetings and Sunday Schools. May be safely commended as one of the very best books of the kind.

Classic Baritone and Bass Songs, (1.00). Songs of rare beauty, 33 songs by 27 different composers, all well known and eminent. This belongs among the Classical books, of which the others are: Song Classics, Song Classics for Low Voices, Classic Tenor Songs, Piano Classics, Classical Pianist, each $1.00.

MAILED FOR RETAIL PRICE.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York. J. E. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chestnut St. Phila.

J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER, HATTER AND FURNISHER!

Our Fall Stock is now full and complete with a line of Suits and Overcoats that was never before shown in the Northwest.

SEND FOR PRICES.

Rules of Self-Measurement sent on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER, Ryan Building, Cor. Robert and Seventh St., ST. PAUL, MINN.

It will be to your advantage when writing advertisers to say you saw their advertisement in this paper.

AT McCOLL'S,

You Can Get

PHOTOGRAPHS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
SEWING MACHINES,
PIANOS, ORGANS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

We carry an elegant stock and invite inspection. Call at our

Rooms on Seventh Street,

And we will be pleased to show you through the establishment.

McCOLL.

We are Prepared to Furnish and Set Up

Marble, Granite or White Bronze

Monuments and Headstones,

Just as Cheap

As you can go to St. Paul, Minnaapolis or Chicago and get them. Call and see our catalogue and leave orders for spring delivery.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

15 Sixth Street South.

C. H. PAINE & CO., Proprietors.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

MONEY to LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin.

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of theAbove Named Goods.

MRS. M. H. PENNELL.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY PARLORS,

Over Johnson & Bain's Drug store, Corner of Seventh and Front Sts.

Having just returned from the East, where I procured the

Latest Styles in Millinery and Dressmaking,

The Ladies of Brainerd and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call on me before ordering their

SPRING AND SUMMER COSTUMES,

as I am now prepared to fill all orders on short notice and in the most fashionable styles.

BALL COSTUMES AND MOURNING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Marshal House!

Newly Furnished,

Re-Opened to the Public.

This house has been thoroughly cleaned throughout, and is in first-class order, and under an entire new management.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Connection,

We have ample barn accommodations for 25 head of horses,

Corner 6th and Laurel Streets,

MALCOLM McLAREN, Prop

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland,

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:45 p. m. Departs going West at 9:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 11:35 a. m. Departs going South at 12:25 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at stations between St. Paul and Fargo, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:05 a. m. Departs going South at 1:30 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, Dakota, Morris, Sauk Centre, St. Paul and Walpaker, Minn., accordingly.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1:40 p. m. Departs going West at 1:45 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 1:30 p. m. Departs going South at 1:39 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and land emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:40 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 11:00 a. m. daily.

No. 10 freight goes south 8:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:00 p. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:30 p. m. daily.
No. 39 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but they are not liable on for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 39 " " " week 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

Frank Hartley is in the city.

Go to Whitford's for horse blankets, robes, whips, etc.

Mrs. W. J. Havill, of Minneapolis, is visiting in the city.

Furnished rooms for rent. Enquire at 133 North 8th street.

Leon E. Lum is receiving a visit from his father this week.

Joe Westfall won the French horse at the raffle last Saturday night.

Blankets, robes, whipes, etc., CHEAP at Whitford's harness store.

V. W. Hobbs, of Daggett Brook, has gone to Clinton, Maine, to spend the winter.

Leon E. Lum united Michael Call and Miss Caroline West in marriage Wednesday.

W. B. Hamlin, of Motley, was in the city Wednesday and participated in the annual firemen's parade.

Frank Johnson has gone to Faribault on account of the illness of Mrs. Johnson, who is visiting there.

Miss Jenny Jarboe, who has been visiting in the city for some time, left for her Michigan home on Wednesday.

The infant daughter of Angus Brown died on Wednesday, the funeral services occurring yesterday afternoon.

Married at the Baptist parsonage by Rev. F. J. Stevenson, Oct. 25, 1888, Rupert E. Dressler and Miss Grace Fish.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give a social at Mrs. Cressy's, north Sixth street, next Tuesday evening. All are cordially invited.

Joe Cohen has received a very handsome pin, mathematically speaking, which represents his membership to the "Thirteen Club."

Rev. J. W. Hargrave, of St. Cloud, will speak at the First Congregational church Sunday morning and evening in exchange with the pastor.

Charlie Buaka, aged six years, died yesterday of diphtheria. The funeral will be held this afternoon from the residence on Tenth street south.

The democratic candidate for congress, Chas. Canning, the democratic legislative candidates and Dr. Burt. Robinson, will hold forth at the opera house Saturday evening.

A correspondent writes from Brainerd, Minn., that the Assemblies in that section of country are doing well, and have prevailed upon nearly all merchants to handle K. of L. co-operative and other labored goods.—Labor Echo,

For Auditor.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announced myself a candidate for re-election to the office of county auditor, and respectfully solicit your support.

LOUIS TACHE.

From the Northern District.

C. B. Sleeper, though an avowed Republican, nominated by a Republican convention, is not an "offensive partisan" and will receive the votes of many Democrats in all parts of the district who know and respect him. Despite all assertions to the contrary, Judge Sleeper's prospects for election are excellent.—Park Rapids Enterprise.

The open Franklyn stove at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Why subitter life by dragging around with lame back, diseased kidneys, dropsical swelling, female weakness, nervous debility, heart disease and rheumatic complaints, when Dr. Fenner's Kidney and backache Cure will set you right? Rev. A. J. Merchant, Presiding Elder writes: "It gave me almost instant and entirely permanent relief." Sinpled to all known medicines in these diseases.

For sale by Johnson & Bain.

Election Tickets.

The following prices will be charged for election tickets and no deviation from the same will be made:

Full tickets, per thousand..... $5 00
" " five hundred..... 3 00
State tickets, per thousand..... 4 00
County tickets, per thousand..... 4 00
" " five hundred..... 2 50
Judicial tickets, per thousand.. 3 50

All other tickets at the rate of $3.50 per thousand.

For all tickets that have to be printed on the back $1.00 per 1000 extra will be charged.

HALSTED & PENNELL,
INGERSOLL & WIELAND,
H. C. STIVERS.

The office of Chas. S. Hazen, at the N. P. Refrigerator buildings, will be open every evening from 7:30 to 9 p. m. CHAS. S. HAZEN, Fuel Agent.

Base burning wood stoves with

DIED.

SMITH — Of consumption, October 25th, 1888, John Smith, aged 35 years.

The deceased was a painter by trade and had resided in Brainerd a number of years. The funeral was taken charge of by the Brainerd Fire Department, of which the deceased was a member, and the funeral occurred from the Episcopal church this afternoon, the Rev. Davis officiating. The remains were laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

Bro. Stivers Gets Wild.

The last issue of the Journal of which the democratic candidate for the legislature is the proprietor, contains the statement that W. A. Fleming is circulating that he, Stivers, has withdrawn from the race. Mr. Stivers gets this information by mail and publishes it before he has a chance to find out the truth. We know that Mr. Fleming is too much of a gentleman to do disparaging work that manner, and Mr. Stivers knows it, too, but thinks he can belittle his opponent by making it appear that he is circulating campaign lies. In almost the same breath Mr. Stivers warns his friends that the Little Falls Transcript is opposed to his election. It would be rather peculiar if that paper, which has been a republican organ for many years, should desire to see Bro. Stivers sent to the legislature. The gentle Friar is getting excited a little too soon.

The Firemen Celebrate.

On Wednesday last the Brainerd Fire Department celebrated their sixth annual and a gala day it was indeed. Even the elements smiled upon the fire laddies in their demonstrations. Only one company, the Little Falls department, responded to the invitation to be present on account of the date being so near the coming election and everybody seems to be busy. At 2 p. m. the procession moved up Front street and a very pleasing appearance the boys presented. The march extended through East and Southeast Brainerd and at the close of the parade the entire number filed into the armory, where they listened to interesting speeches from H. C. Stivers, J. H. Koop, Mayor Hemstead and ex-Chief Leopold. After the speeches the companies marched to the Central hose house and dispersed. In the evening a grand ball took place at the armory and the spacious building was filled to overflowing with merry dancers and all seemed imbued with the idea that the fire department of Brainerd was composed of as jolly and enterprising men as the country affords. A banquet was given at Mrs. Closterman's hotel. The day was a grand success all round and everybody was well pleased.

He Made Them Wince.

Gen. Baker addressed the people of this city at the opera house on Wednesday evening from a republican standpoint and a masterly effort it was. The meeting club was out in full force and their number was swelled by an addition of some sixty members from East Brainerd. Previous to the address the parade was reviewed from the steps of the city and the enthusiasm was great.

Arriving at the opera house, which was already well filled, the clubs were seated in the parquet which had been reserved for them. Ed. A. Vaygard, of St. Paul, the first speaker, although not an orator, was well received. He was followed by Gen. James H. Baker. Mr. Baker's speech was one of the best heard for a Brainerd audience and he held the audience spell-bound. The gentleman is possessed of a peculiar faculty of getting at the bottom of things and presenting them to his hearers without losing an audience. His argument was logical and pointed, and if there was a democrat in the crowd who did not wince under an array of facts such as were presented, he certainly must have been a hardened one. Mr. Baker was repeatedly cheered by the audience.

Wilson's War Record.

Eugene Wilson's war record is consistent with his politics and his early education. He was born in Virginia and his sympathies were with the south. They were not changed by his associations in the north and when the war broke out he remained a private citizen for two years. At that time he entered the service of the state upon the express understanding that he was not to fight against the rebels but was to aid in putting down an Indian outbreak. He served one year in the bloodless campaign against the Indians and this is the sum total of his experience as a union soldier. Democrats will not gain any support from union veterans by raking up Mr. Wilson's war record.—[Duluth Herald.

Sunday Sermon on Prisons.

Prison Sunday was observed at the First Congregational church, Oct. 21. The pastor preached from Is. 61:1. "He hath sent me proclaim liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to those that are bound." He said it all men would receive Christ as his Gospel, the criminal class would cease, the prison doors be opened, and captives freed, and the purpose of Christ's mission as set forth in the text would thus be accomplished. He showed what the Spirit of Christ is doing in the world in the present endeavor to make penal institutions, reformatory. Under the old prison system, 60 to 90 per cent. of those released from prison go back to a life of crime. While under the new reformatory method, 80 per cent. go from the reformatory to lead honest, sober, industrious lives. The saloon is responsible for a large majority of the criminal cases brought before our court, as statistics clearly show, and the laxity of our city government in permitting rafling and other forms of gambling, is much reprehensible. Our county jail was constructed with no reference to reformatory methods, and should either be remodeled or abolished. We need a prisoners' aid society to assist discharged prisoners in obtaining employment, as many are driven to crime

Fifth Anniversary.

The fifth anniversary of the institution of White Cross Lodge No. 30, K. of P., was celebrated at the rink on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, by appropriate literary exercises, followed by a supper and a dance. The rink was tastefully decorated with evergreen and bunting, huge streamers of blue, yellow and red being looped upon the walls, while spears, battle-axes, and other lodge paraphernelia were placed here and there with splendid effect. Suspended from the center of the rink was a large white cross bearing the words "White Cross Lodge No. 30, Knights of Pythias." At either end of the rink were immense triangles, each bearing the motto of the order, "Friendship, Charity and Benevolence." A stage had been erected in the center of the right hand side of the rink, while seats for the Knights and invited guests were arranged upon the left hand side, the tables occupying the floor in the center. The exercises were opened by the singing of of the opening ode by the members of the lodge, which was followed by a selection by the band. Chancelor Commander Totton then delivered an address, in which he reviewed the history of the lodge since its organization, and referred with pride to the remarkable growth and progress that had been made during the past year. A selection by the Liederkrantz came next and then Col. C. B. Sleeper, a brother Knight, delivered the address of the evening. At the conclusion of Col. Sleeper's address Messrs. Alderman and Wilson favored the audience with a duet entitled Excelsior, and were enthusiastically encored. Another selection by the Liederkrantz and a recitation by a daughter of Brother Priest concluded the exercises of the evening. Supper was then served, after which the tables were all cleared away and the Knights and guests tripped the light fantastic to the delightful strains of Dreskell's orchestra until the wee sma' hours. Everybody present reports having had just a splendid time, and the Knights are delighted at the success of their entertainment.

The Universal Verdict.

We hope to be able to announce to our readers immediately after election that Judge C. B. Sleeper has met with the reward he so richly deserves at the hands of the people of his judicial district by being re-elected. He is certainly one of the ablest judges Minnesota has ever had, and he should be kept in that position.—Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

Two columns of good sound republican doctrine will be found on our third page.

THIS issue of the DISPATCH goes into the hands of every voter in Crow Wing county.

DON'T forget that Ignatius Donnelly will speak at the opera house on Thursday evening next.

Murdered in Cold Blood.

FT. RIPLEY, Oct. 25, 1888.

Our town was thrown into a state of excitement over the murder of August Zeigler, more commonly known as the "Old Dutchman." The murder was committed on the 2nd inst., but Zeigler was not reported until some ten days ago, and since that time a continuous search has been kept up for him. The first suspicion of foul play was on Sunday last, when a lad named John Randall made known the fact that on Oct. 2nd, while he and Frank Randall were out hunting on the west side of the river, they saw Zeiglar coming up river in his boat. Randall called him to the shore and told him he wanted to go across with him, and Zeiglar said he had not time to take him over. Randall immediately replied that he was going to shoot him, and leveled his gun and sent a bullet through his body. Zeigler gave a suppressed cry and fell into his boat which Randall pushed off from the shore. Randall then informed Sumner that he would shoot him if he told what had happened, and the boys went home. The sheriff of Morrison county came up on Monday and arrested Randall who was plowing in his father's field. Randall tried to appear jolly and asserted his innocence. The search for the body was continued and on Tuesday was found a short distance below the island where the murdered man had made his home for many years. It is not known whether Zeigler has any relatives in this country or not. He came from Aitkin to Ft. Ripley, and it was not known that he had an enemy. It seems, however, that Randall and the deceased had some words last spring and it is said that the lad resolved to kill him then.

Randall is 17 years old, a son of Fred Randall who lives on the west side of the river near the old fort, and he has the name of being a wild boy, but no one suspected him of murder until the expose came through Sumner, who was an eye witness. Indignation runs high and the people here desire to see the full extent of the law meted out to the perpetrator of this cowardly crime.

The following telegram gives a graphic description of the finding of the body:

The body of the murdered man Zeigler was found to-day about two miles below the place of the murder at the end of the island on which he lived several years. When found his head and shoulders were lying partly upon some logs that were caught in the middle of the river. The right side of the face was black and swollen, eyes sunken, teeth set, and nose smashed flat on the face where it had come in contact with the logs. The skin on the hands had peeled off and hung on the tips of the fingers. The chin whiskers had come off. When examined by Coroner Fortier, of Little Falls, he was found to have on a belt in which was a knife. In the outside coat pocket was an empty flour sack. Two undressed chickens on the back came off with the clothes in large pieces. The bullet was found to have entered the small of the back and came out at the nipple on the left breast just above the heart. Young Sumners was there in the custody of Sheriff Rosicot and swore to the effect that the body found was the one shot by Frank Randall on Oct. 2nd; also to the same statement as before given. The coroner removed the body to Little Falls. Randalls' examination has

For County Attorney.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Attorney, and promise, if elected, to attend faithfully to your interests, which are the same as my own.

LEON E. LUM.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of county commissioner for re-election. In the future as in the past I shall, if elected, work for the interest of my constituents.

JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Superintendent.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of Superintendent of the public schools of your county. As teacher, superintendent of city schools, and also of schools of Hennepin county, I have had more than twenty years of professional experience, and therefore, if elected, shall hope to give satisfaction to the friends and patrons of our public schools.

J. S. RANKIN.

For Sheriff.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce myself a candidate at the approaching general election for the office of Sheriff of Crow Wing county. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and will earnestly endeavor to justify the confidence and good will thus expressed by the people.

Very Respectfully,
FRANK L. MATTESON.

For County Attorney.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

Desiring the position of County Attorney, I hereby announce that I am a candidate for that office at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

W. H. MANTON.

For Treasurer.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicit your votes. If elected, I will strive to merit your confidence. Very Respectfully,

JNO. N. FRAZER.

Sept. 20th, 1888.

County Surveyor.

I announce myself as a candidate for re-election of County Surveyor, not at the solicitation of many friends, but because I want the office. If elected I promise to try not to attempt to run sewers up hill.

S. H. RELF.

For County Superintendent.

I wish to announce to the voters of Crow Wing county that I am a candidate for the office of superintendent of the public schools at the coming election. In the event of my election I can assure my friends that I shall strive to give fatisfaction as such officer.

Respectfully,
Rev. E. J. BROWNSON.

Brainerd, Sept. 29th, 1888.

For County Treasurer.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Crow Wing county, at the coming election. In the event of my election to that office I can assure my friends that I shall endeavor to fill the same to the satisfaction of the public and with credit to myself.

J. E. WILSON.

For Judge of Probate.

I wish to announce to my friends that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of judge of probate. In the future, as in the past, if elected, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction as such officer.

W. P. SPALDING.

For County Commissioner.

At the solicitation of many friends I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county commissioner of the fifth district.

HARRY PATTERSON.

For Sheriff.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for sheriff at the November election, and respectfully solicit your votes. If elected, I will see that the duties of that office are faithfully performed. Respectfully,

HENRY SPALDING.

For Register of Deeds.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election at the coming November election, and respectfully solicit your support.

If I pledge my best efforts, if elected, to perform the duties of the office with satisfaction to all.

A. MAHLUM.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election as county commissioner from the third district.

Very respectfully,
P. P. POMERLEAU.

For County Surveyor.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county surveyor at the election in November, and respectfully solicit your votes. If elected I feel confident I can give satisfaction with my surveys.

Very Respectfully,
R. K. WHITELEY.

For Surveyor.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county surveyor at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

J. F. BARTLETT.

For County Commissioner.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner of the third district.

Yours Respectfully,
LEWIS STALLMAN.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

To the Voters of Crow Wing County:—

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Auditor, if elected, I pledge my continuous attention to the duties of that office.

We have just opened the largest line of flower pots ever brought to the city. D. M. CLARK & CO.

The Mason fruit jar at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

DYSPEPSIA FIEND

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System and Biliousness or Costive, to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. 44-ly

I. U. White now has a complete line of tents for sale at his store on Laurel street. Among other things he has just received a fine line of new rifles and shot guns. Sportsmen can find anything they desire in the line of sporting goods at this place.

That Rarest of Combinations.

True delicacy of flavor with true efficacy of action has been attained in the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its pleasant taste and beneficial effects have rendered it immensely popular. It cleanses the System, cures Costiveness, etc. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. oct.

The best line of guns in the city, Winchester and Marlin rifles, the Dickerman rifle, Parker rifle and shot gun combined, the Hammerless Smith & Wesson revolver at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W. Koop.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1885, executed by Charles Conway and his wife, Sadie Conway, mortgagors, to Nichols, Shepard & Company, mortgagee, a corporation organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, whereby the said mortgagee did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto said mortgagors, their heirs and assigns, certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lots seven, eight, nine and ten, in Section Thirty-four, Township Forty-three, Range Thirty-two, to secure the payment of the sum of $265.50 and interest according to the conditions of three promissory notes, executed and delivered by the said mortgagors to said mortgagee, one for $100, one for $100 and one for $65.50, all dated on the 1st day of December, 1885, and the 1st day of December, 1887, and bearing interest at eight per cent per annum, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said County of Crow Wing on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and recorded in Book D of Mortgages, on pages 188, 189 and 190. There is a balance due at the date of this notice and the said mortgage and notes thereby secured and interest, the sum of $225 and $50 allowed by the terms of said mortgage to the mortgagee as an attorney fee in case of foreclosure thereof, by action or otherwise or in equity having been commenced to recover said moneys or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in the said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the said mortgaged premises, and the said mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of said Crow Wing County, at public auction to the highest bidder therefore, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said County, on Monday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and notes and attorney fees as stipulated in said mortgage.

Dated at Little Falls, Minnesota, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1888.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

C. A. LINDBERGH,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing.

In Probate Court, Special Term, September 29th, 1888.

In the matter of the estate of Mary A. Camp, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted to Ann Camp of said county:

Notice is hereby that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented in this court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, in said county, on the first Monday in each and every month for six months from date hereof.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be and the same is hereby allowed and limited for the said Ann Camp, executrix aforesaid, to settle and adjust said estate, which time all claims not presented or filed as aforesaid, to her satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that said Irma Camp, as executrix aforesaid cause notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands, and of the time limited for settlement of said estate, to be published in Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, the 29th day of September A. D. 1888.

By the Court,
W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing.

In District Court, 3rd Judicial District.

CHARLES S. BARROWS, SUMNER C. ROBINSON and CHARLES N. ROBINSON, Partners as DARDWELL, ROBINSON & Co., Plaintiffs,
vs.
LOUISA M. WITT and WARREN H. LELAND, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment duly entered in the above named court in the above entitled action, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1888, for the sum of $1,000.00 and costs and disbursements, and execution duly issued upon said judgment and order has been to me delivered, I will on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd, in said county, offer for sale, and will sell at public vendue, to the highest cash bidder therefor, all the following described real estate situate in said county and described in said judgment, to-wit: Lots numbered Two (2), Three (3), Four (4) and Five (5) of Block Forty-six (46) in the town now (or) of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof in the Register of Deeds in said county, to satisfy so far as may be the sum so aforesaid adjudged due to me together with costs and disbursements of sale and interest on said sum from March 9th, 1888.

Dated Sept. 6th, 1888.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of said Crow Wing County.

E. C. CHATFIELD,
Attorney for Judgment Creditors.

DENIS BROS.,

—PROPRIETORS—

BRAINERD

Machine Shops.

WE DO

Blacksmithing and Wagon Work,

On short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Seventh St., Between Front & Laurel

Flower pots in all sizes at D. M.

NEW FALL

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

DAY & MEACHER

Have just opened many new and choice lines of Cashmere, Underwear and Hosiery for the Fall and Winter Trade.

We Call Especial Attention to Our Lot of 50 Dozen

All Wool Shirts and Drawars

A 62 1-2 Cents Each.

DAY & MEACHER'S.

SEE THE

Boys High Top Shoes at the

BIG 9 Nine

Before buying your fall shoes.

Also a full line of gents' shoes. Custom work and repairing carefully done.

R. F. WALTERS,

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc,

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Office and Mill at foot of Oak Street.

L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh