# THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 34. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. JULY 19, 1889. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS


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| Wausau & return | Minneapolis | 6:30 P. M. |
| Chicago fast express | A[M]30 a. m. | 7:15 a. m. |
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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

THERE is a company organized in England which insures you against burglary.

AN electric fire engine is a new invention. It can be started at full speed, is much lighter than the steam fire engine, and possesses various other advantages.

PROF. DAVID P. TODD, of Amherst college observatory, has been appointed chief of the expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun, visible Dec. 22 in Southwestern Africa.

THERE are more paper mills, running more machines, in the United States than in any other country in the world. Germany has nearly as many, but no other country has half as many.

A YORK lady bit into an apple and found, wrapped around the core, a piece of course thread 24 inches long. It is thought to have been dropped to a bird when the apple was in full blossom.

A DISCUSSION as to the height of trees in the forest of Victoria, New South Wales, has elicited from Baron Von Mueller, the government botanist, the statement that he saw one 525 feet tall.

JOHN W. BEARDSLEY, who died in Philadelphia, was the man who introduced the English sparrow in the United States. He will be remembered as the co-laborer and rival of the man who introduced the thistle upon the North American continent.

AN American was arrested on the Austrian frontier for having in his luggage unmistakable dynamite bombs. On further investigation they proved to be cocoanuts, something that the Austrian authorities had never seen.

LAST THURSDAY the 25th anniversary of the first school in Dorchester, Mass., was celebrated. It is claimed that this school was the first public school not only in this country, but in the world—the first school in which the children of the rich and poor were to receive simultaneously a schooling at public expense.

MR. GLADSTONE says that he has had his portrait painted thirty-five times, and often by John Millais, who takes only five hours to do the work. As Millais usually receives 2,000 guineas ($10,000) for a portrait, he may be considered to work, in Gladstone's sense, at the rate of $2,000 per hour.

THE Pullman Car Company has within the past year built one hundred and seven cars for the vestibule system, has thirty-two under way, has bought two hundred and twelve cars of other car companies, and acquired interest in more than two hundred more, these investments aggregating $5,282,070.65.

THE thought of hard coal these days makes the sweat start, and the report that the anthracite barons are already anticipating next winter's consumption by setting July prices up a peg is calculated to make the consumer hotter. However if he be poor, he will have a chance to cool off later to an enforced economy of coal. But whatever happens the coal shark will thrive.

A STATUE of Giordano Bruno has lately been unveiled at Rome. He was in the dungeons of the inquisition for seven years and was then burned alive for heresy. Now, after three centuries, the rulers of Rome, with students and 30,000 citizens, march with great enthusiasm to do honor to the martyr. The doctrine taught by Bruno was singularly like that to which science leads the ablest thinkers of the present day.

A CANDIDATE for the postmastership at Jacksonville, Fla., submitted a map of the city showing his residence and place of business to prove to the appointing powers his standing in community. A Missouri post-office applicant lugged to Washington a roster of the membership of a church on which his name appeared with a letter from the pastor attesting the genuineness of the list, to show his true goodness.

SEBASTIAN BAUMAN, a native of Germany, who had served with distinction in the patriot army during the revolution, was the first postmaster of New York city. He was appointed 100 years ago. He kept the office in a little two-story dwelling house and had two clerks. The income of the office for the year 1796 was $2,789.84. Now the office employs 1,100 carriers and 1,200 clerks, and the pay roll amounts to over $200,000 a month.

A SCIENTIST has discovered the advantage of dark skin as a veil against the heat in hot climates. The carbon layer skin of the negro, being opaque, like other forms of carbon, must form an effectual veil, thus protect that most important organ below the true skin, a bodily envelope or tissue presenting a vast surface of circulating blood, which is certaintly subject to brilliant illumination when only protected from sun light by the thin translucent cuticle.

REV. MR. HAMILTON, of Brooklyn, is making a vigorous plea for the support of superannuated clergymen of the Methodist church, and has established correspondence with over a hundred of these discarded preachers of the gospel. One writes that he worked thirty years for $400 a year, and of that $100 is still due. He says: "I was old and they turned me out with $70 from the conference." Another who had worked forty-five years says: "I have been humbled enough to beg. I have been so cold and hungry and sorrowful."

# CONDENSED NEWS.

## The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

### From Washington.

The contract for the new congressional library building at Washington has been awarded to a Hartford granite company for $1,200,000. It will require nearly a thousand men four years to execute this work.

Treasurer Huston has directed that hereafter in the redemption of legal tender notes the "three-fifths rule" used in redeeming national bank notes shall be observed. The rule provides that where three-fifths of a note is presented for redemption the full amount of the note shall be paid. If less than three-fifths is presented the note will not be recognized unless the tender can account for the missing pieces. Heretofore notes were redeemed according to the percentage of the note presented.

### Record of Casualties.

Near Streator, Ill., Mrs. Eberhard, an aged lady, was instantly killed by lightning and Mrs. William Williams was fatally injured.

The works of the Consolidated Tank Line company at St. Joseph, Mo., were struck by lightning and destroyed. The loss is $75,000.

The extensive French brewery at Fort Wayne, Ind., burned. Loss, $450,000; insurance, $20,000. Three workmen were badly injured.

Two hundred people at a picnic near Seeley's Bay, Que., were poisoned by eating ice cream containing lactate of zinc, and several deaths may result.

Addie and Kate Gordon and Myrtle Cranby, ranging in age from eleven to fourteen years, were drowned near Paola, Kan., while bathing.

A large quantity of grain and twenty barrels of whisky not yet bonded were destroyed with the distillery building of Guckenheimer & Bros. at Benton Junction, Pa. Loss $40,000, insured.

John Palmer, aged thirty-three, a miner, and married, was literally blown to atoms by the premature explosion of a heavy charge of dynamite at Ashland mine Mich. Other workmen near by almost miraculously escaped.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the mud bank over the well of the Soho street sewer gave way and five workmen, who were trying to loosen a mass of debris from below, were caught in the rush of mud and water and carried hundreds of feet through the main sewer into the valley below. William Daily was found dead near the mouth of the sewer with two coils of fire hose about his neck. Andrew N. McGregor died next day. Robert Munn, foreman, was seriously injured.

While crossing the Northwestern railway about four miles west of Clinton, Iowa, a freight train ran into a team driven by Miss May Buckman of Lowmoor, killing both horses, wrecking the wagon and throwing the occupants to the ground. Mrs. Fred Burkenshaw, owner of the team, the wife of a prosperous farmer near Lowmoor, was injured so that she died shortly after. The other lady was badly hurt. Two little daughters of the lady killed and a little brother of the young lady in the wagon, were but slightly hurt.

A terrible collision occurred on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad on a sharp curve near Petroleum Center, seven miles from Oil City. Master Mechanic Newman and Engineer Stone were trying the speed of a new engine, when it collided with a freight train coming south. Brakeman Martin Timlin, of the freight, was caught between a flat car and an oil tank and was killed. Engineer Stone had his nose cut off. Master Mechanic Newman had his hand badly crushed. Engineer Van Dresser, and his fireman, of the freight, were both injured. Both engines and several cars were badly wrecked.

Fannie M. Vandervoort, a stenographer in McCutcheon & McIntyre's law office, was shot under peculiar circumstances at Helena, Mont., and will probably die. A son of Col. McCutcheon, 16 years of age, who recently returned from the military college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was in the library room, where Miss Vandervoort was working. He had a revolver in his hands which he had been cleaning. The lady asked him to let her take it. He reached it out to her, as she held out her hand, and then he pulled it back, she said if he didn't want to give it to her he didn't have to. He reached it out again, she quickly grabbed it and tried to pull it from his hand. He resisted the attempt and it went off, the bullet striking her in the eye and making a frightful wound. She was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where she is now lingering between life and death. The doctors do not think she will recover. Col. McCutcheon has taken action to bring the matter before the court in order that a full investigation may be made and facts developed. To do this the boy was brought before the authorities and released under a $5,000 bond for his appearance.

### Crimes and Criminals.

The bank swindler McKie has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at Hamburg, Germany.

The saloonkeepers at Kansas City were arrested for violation of the law against Sunday liquor selling.

Frank H. Tiernan, one of the best known sports and gamblers in Chicago, committed suicide on account of heavy losses.

W. J. Pelott, a detective, while walking with Mrs. Wilmott at Atlanta, Ga., was shot dead by the woman's husband, who had been watching them.

A fight took place at Puerto Del Agua, Mex., between thirty smugglers and a force of custom houseguards, in which two guards, and three smugglers were killed.

The expected collision between strikers and Pinkerton men at Homestead, Pa., did not occur. The difference between the strikers and Carnegie is being amicably adjusted.

A young man named Horace Sebring was arrested at Three Oaks, Mich., on the charge of attempting to poison his father, mother and sister in order to get possession of the farm.

A dominion customs agent recently seized $659 worth of goods smuggled across the boundary line near Champlain, N. Y., by Henry Hoyle, the United States consular agent at Roxham, Que.

Red Singer, city marshal of Ingalls, Kan., James Masterton, deputy sheriff, N. F. Watson, county clerk, and W. P. Allensworth, a prominent business man, are on trial for a murder committed during a county seat fight between Ingalls and Cimarron.

Bert Harrington, when about a mile north of Washburn, Wis., was held up by a masked highwayman and robbed. Shortly afterward Jacob Goschee and Maxon Laurence were halted in the same place. The man showed a revolver under Goschee's nose and ordered the men to throw up their hands. Laurence, who is a young Frenchman, stepped aside, drew his revolver, and shot the man through the heart. They returned and gave themselves up. The foot pad had proved to be one John Kinney, a woodsman.

Gov. Jackson, of Maryland, has announced his readiness to surrender Kilrain on a requisition from the governor of Mississippi. The governor of Massachusetts declines to say what he will do in case he is called upon to surrender Sullivan, yet it would be contrary to New England tradition if the chief magistrate of the Old Bay State would attempt to shield an offender against the law. The prospect is that both of the noted pugilists will have to change their residences in the event that Gov. Lowry is in dead earnest about prosecuting them.

Richard Chapman, a farmer thirty years old, living near Caro, Mich., was divorced from his wife last spring, since which time he has lived in a shanty on his farm, refusing to occupy his house. He was known to carry large sums of money with him at all times, having a fear of banks. Early one morning Chapman's shanty was found to be on fire. When the neighbors reached the place they were just able to drag the man's remains from the flames, the head, legs and arms having been burned off. The coroner is accumulating evidence that Chapman was murdered and robbed and then burned to hide all evidence of the crime.

A horrible tragedy was enacted in Somerville, Mass. The victims are Mrs. Catherine Smith, aged forty-five, her son Thomas, aged fourteen, and the perpetrator of the terrible deed, Augustus Rosenburg, while two other children of Mrs. Smith were injured, one of whom will die. The murderer has been living with Mrs. Smith about a year as her husband, but it is the general belief that they were not married. The cause of the tragedy is not known, although it is stated that Rosenberg has complained about the way he has been treated in money matters by the woman. Rosenberg met his death in a most peculiar manner while attempting to escape from the scene of his fiendish work. In trying to scale a fence at the end of a lane, through which he ran, he fell on a pile of railroad sleepers lying beside the Fitchburg tracks and struck his head on a spike, which fractured his skull and instantly killed him.

Mrs. Eatenhover and child were brutally murdered on the farm of John Gilman, near Coquille City, Oregon, and buried in a gulch near the house where they were found. They were tenants of Gilman, who wanted them to leave, which they refused to do until the lease expired. After the murder of the wife and child, Gilman laid in wait and attacked Eatenhover on his approach to his home, but he escaped and gave the alarm which resulted in the discovery of the remains of the wife and child, and a ready-made grave for the husband. Gilman and his wife were arrested and may be lynched. Gilman was lodged in jail. When under fear of immediate lynching he confessed to the deliberate killing of the woman and child, and intended the killing of the husband, and also admitted the killing of George Morris a year ago, of which he was suspected at the time. He was only saved from lynching by hurrying him to Coquille City before the mob had fully organized. He denies that his wife was an accomplice.

W. T. Horne, brother-in-law of the Cronin suspect Beggs, gave information to the police at Chicago regarding the supposed movements of the Winnipeg prisoner, Burke. On May 12, a week after the disappearance of Cronin, there came to Horne's house on the invitation of Horne's wife a man whom he says corresponds exactly with the published pictures of Burke. The visitor was accompanied by a woman named "Minnie," who keeps a boarding house in the part of the city adjacent to the Carlson cottage. The supposed Burke and his companion spent the day with the Hornes, and, according to Horne, were uneasy and apparently trying to evade observation. The value of this information, if true, would be in establishing a more or less direct connection between Beggs and Burke. Horne and his wife have recently had a quarrel, and are now living apart. Horne also claims that Lawyer Beggs cheated him in settling up the estate of their father-in-law.

A gang of tramps, who came to Rochester, grew hilarious over a keg of beer they had somehow procured. One asked another for a loan of 10 cents, and upon being refused drew a revolver and shot his partner in the back, injuring the spinal cord and inflicting a fatal wound. The injured man gave his name as John Henninger and directed a telegram sent to his father. John Henninger, care of G. A. Souers, Easton, Pa. Although eight of the roughs were at once gathered in by the police it is doubtful if Henninger's assailant can be identified, for as soon as the shooting had occurred the whole gang at once took steps to change personal identity by trading coats and trimming whiskers. Henninger is said to have been at work for a few days, and being supplied with money was expected to supply the crowd with cash and beer, and on refusal to do this a fight was provoked, which finally ended in the shooting.

### From Foreign Lands.

Since the Wohlgemuth dispute the Swiss government has decided to establish embassies at London and St. Petersburg.

It is probable that the American Contracting and Dredging company will take the contract to finish the Panama canal within four years.

A Paris newspapers says that cipher telegrams have been discovered which prove that Gen. Boulanger was at the head of a plot to march upon the Elysee palace, and that several officers of high rank had promised their support. The Temps further says that the charges of embezzlement against Boulanger relate to the purchase of camp bedsteads and other supplies for the troops and to malversation of the funds of the war ministry to buy shares in the military clubs and keeping the thus bought in his own possession.

### Personal Mention.

Francis Browning Owen, nephew of the poet Browning and himself a writer of verse, has praticed law in Detroit for a number of years. Latterly he has been going down hill rapidly, owing chiefly to an appetite for drink. Three months ago he was sent to the house of correction for a petty crime and since his release he has been bracing up. He attended revival meetings held in a converted theater and the still small voice worked upon him. Owen announced his conversion from infidelity, and the Christian people of the city gave him a helping hand. Then he publicly announced that he would abandon the law forever and enter the evangelistic field. He preached a sermon that was full of enthusiasm and fire.

### General News Items.

At Ionia, Mich., Alf Algren, an insane Swede, stabbed J. T. Jackson, an attendant, to death, and in the house of correction George De Weight fatally stabbed another prisoner named Meaney.

Sixteen of the crew of the fishing schooner Edith Emery became separated from the vessel while fishing sixty miles from the shore of Highland Light, Mass., and their fate is uncertain.

The contest over the property of the late Thomas H. Blythe has commenced in San Francisco. The property involved is valued at $4,000,000, and the claimants number over two hundred persons.

Severe thunder storms prevailed throughout Central Germany, sweeping over Westphalia, Thuringa, Bavaria and the Rhine provinces and doing much damage. A number of buildings were struck by lightning.

The case of Wickleffe's executors vs. Breckenridge's heirs, which has been in the courts since 1811, and in which Henry Clay had some interests, has been settled in Lexington, Ky., in favor of the defendants.

H. H. Warner & Co. are negotiating for the sale of their medicine business in Rochester, N. Y., London, Frankfort, Melbourne, Aus.; Toronto, Can.; Sydney, N. S. W.; Pressberg, Hungary, and other places, to an English synicate for $5,000,000.

At a meeting of the common council of Milwaukee a resolution was adopted not to abandon the Grand Army encampment preparations on account of the action of eight departments, but to invite the veterans to come anyhow. This action was largely influenced by assurances of a big attendance from all parts of the country and by the attitude of Commander-in-Chief Warner, who urges all veterans to come.

A sensational statement was made at Johnstown, Pa., by a gentlemen who said that a diver who had examined the foundations of the stone bridge for the Pennsylvania Railroad company had made some startling discoveries. The story is that the bottom of the Conemaugh river near the bridge, is full of dead bodies, and that probably hundreds are lying there, one upon the other, held down by tons of wire that has been wrapped and twisted into a perfect mat of unknown proportions.

John E. Burton, known as the Gogebic iron king during the mining craze two years ago, has made an assignment to Gage E. Tarbell of Milwaukee. The liabilities of Mr. Burton are about $825,000 and the Central Trust company of New York, whose claim is $350,000, is the largest creditor. The suit involving the legality of this claim, which is disputed, is now pending before the supreme court. The second claim against Mr. Burton amounts to about $600,000, and there is no prospect that there will be anything left to pay the unsecured claims, the assets being stated the $701,000, including $600,000 in real estate, and $100,000 in personal property.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat, No. 1 red, 98c.; No. 1 white, 91@91¼c.; ungraded red, 83@87¾c.; Rye, western, 50@51½c.; Barley malt, quiet. Corn, No. 2, 42½c.; No. 2 white, 46½c. bid; ungraded mixed, 41@43½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 32¼@32½c.; mixed western, 25@29c.; white do 32@39c., eggs, western, 14¼@14½c. Butter, western dairy, 10@13c.; do creamery, 12@16½c.; do factory, 8@13c.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 78¾@79¼c; No. 3 spring wheat, 78c; No. 2 red, 78¾@79¼c; No. 2 corn, 35¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¼c; No. 2 rye, 43c; No. 2 barley nominal; No 1 flax seed, $1.33; prime timothy seed, $1.42@1.43; mess pork, per bbl. $11.25; lard, per 100 lbs. $6.22½. Butter, fancy creamery 15½@15¾c; fine 12½c@15c. Eggs, 11¼@12c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, July $1.04; on track, $1.05; No. 1 northern July 98¼c.; Aug. 81c.; Sept. 79¼c.; on track 98@99c.; No. 2 northern, July, 85c.; on track 85@87c. Flour Patents in sacks to local dealers, $5.45@5.65; patents to ship, sacks, car lots, $5.25@5.40; in barrels, $5.45@5.65; delivered at New England points, $6.25@6.40; New York points, $6.15@6.30; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.10@6.25; bakers' here, $3.50@4.15; superfine, $1.90@2.65; red dog, sacks, $1.30@1.50; red dog, barrels, $1.50@1.65. Bran and shorts, $7.@8.50; corn, 34@35c. Hay, $5.@6.50.

ST. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only: Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.02@1.04; No. 1 Northern, 98c@$1; No. 2 Northern, 90@92c. Corn, No. 2, 34c; July, 33c; sample, 33@34½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 26¼@27¼c; July, 27¼c; No. 3, 22@25c. Rye, No. 2, 41c. Barley, No. 2, 50c bid; No 3, 35@45c; No. 4, 35@40c. Ground Feed, $13.50@14.50. Corn Meal, Unbolted, $14. Bran, $7.75@8.25. Hay, No. 1 upland prairie, $7.50; No. 1, $6.75@7.50; timothy, $9.@10. Eggs, $3.60@3.75 per case. Flour, Patents, $5.60@5.90; straight, $5@5.25; bakers', $3.50@3.75; rye, $2.70@3.20; buckwheat, $3. Butter, Extra creamery, 14@15c; extra dairy, 11@13c; firsts, 9@10c; packing stock, 8c; grease, 3@5c.

### Death of Hon. Edmund Rice.

The death of Hon. Edmund Rice of St. Paul which has been mournfully anticipated for a week, occurred on July 11 at the summer cottage of his son-in-law, Gen. Sanborn at White Bear lake. Mr. Rice's dying moments were peaceful and apparently unattended with pain, for to the end he lay in that state of unconsciousness which has characterized his illness since July 3, when he was brought from Duluth and placed under the kindly care of friends at the Sanborn cottage. At no time during the week of his fatal illness did he arouse from that condition. He sank gradually, and Tuesday afternoon he was attended for the last by physician, who declared then that it would be useless for him to see his patient again. Mr. Rice died surrounded by his children excepting William Stuart and and Philip who are living at Tacoma Wash. Those present at the bedside were Mrs. Gen. Sanborn, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. William Dawson, Jr., Edmund Rice, Jr., and Sedgwick Rice. Mr. Rice's fatal disease was acute softening of the brain. This simple announcement will fill thousands with a deep and sorrowful sense of personal bereavement. Perhaps no other citizen of St. Paul or of the state was more widely known in the intimate personal sense, or counted more friends bound to him by ties of personal attachment. He was a public man more by the distinction of his personal qualities than by any public functions that he filled. In the early days of the territory or state he held no conspicuous office. But he was no less in the truest sense one of the founders of the city and of the commonwealth. His courtly grace and dignity of manner, his royal-hearted, open-handed generosity and kindness, his largeness of soul, more than any remarkable mental endowments, made him a distinguished presence and a distinguished man in every circle of which he formed a part, and he was a distinguished man in the early days long before he had earned any other title to distinction. Beyond serving one term as a member of the house in the second territorial legislature and a few terms in the senate or house in the state legislature he was never in public life till a comparatively recent period. He was conspicuously associated with the foundation and development of the railroad system of the state, and he helped to plant the seedlings of the gigantic system which now weaves its web of intercommunication all over the state. But without being ambitious of official honors, and rather disposed to shun them, he was forced by the popular favoritism to official positions for which he did not care. His personal popularity far transcended the limits of the political party with which he was connected. His local popularity in St. Paul and in its vicinity was unbounded.

### Red Lake Indians All Right.

The labors of the Chippewa commission in session at the Red Lake Indian reservation have been crowned with success, as the Indians have after much vacillation signed the instrument which cedes to the United States all their reservation except a comparatively small portion. The territory retained by them is adjacent to Red Lake and much more than sufficient to provide every man with and child entitle it with an allotment of 160 acres. At the council held Thursday it appeared that the Indians supposed the act under which the commissioners proceed to be identical with the bill introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Nelson. It was shown, however, that the original measure had been many times amended and in fact radically altered before finally passing congress and receiving the approval of the President. It has also been necessary to give repeated explanations of those parts of the act which provide that the income from the money accumulated in the United States treasury from the sale of the ceded lands would be divided among the Indians occupying the reservations to be ceded. Many alleged grievances of long standing were brought to the attention of the commissioners in council, especially complaints of lumbering operations on the reservation and misunderstandings between the surveyors and the Indians as to the line of reservation. The late sessions were more largely attended and it was soon discovered that the party in favor of accepting the terms of the act were in the ascendancy, although this did not do away with the necessity of further explanations and many assurances by the commissioners of the fulfilment by the government of its obligations under the deed of cession. Mr. Rice, with great patience, explained the provisions of the law. Bishop Marty appealed to the Indians on the ground that it was plainly their duty to accept the proposals made by the government, and Col. Whiting warned them that they had better accede to terms offered before their pine forests were further destroyed by fire. When Mr. Rice finally inquired if there were any more explanations needed, and that if not the signatures would be received, there was not a dissenting voice, so that the Indians of this reservation may be practically unanimous in support of the act and the cession under it. The chiefs then signed the deed in order of rank, after which the others readily came forward until enough had signed to insure the success of the negotiations, the number of signers being nearly if not quite one hundred in excess of the number who assented three years ago to the arrangement made by the Northwest commission.

### After the Prize Fighters.

Sullivan and Kilrain can stand up in the ring, but they cannot stand up against the outraged majesty of the law. A Nashville, Tenn., telegram of July 11, says:

A big crowd was waiting at the Louisville & Nashville depot on the arrival of the train that brought the Sullivan party, it having been rumored that the police would arrest Sullivan on an order from the governor of Mississippi. When the train stopped in the depot several police officers entered the car and attempted to arrest the champion, who resisted and made a motion as if to strike the officer. Another officer presented a pistol, and Sullivan finally submitted. Charles Johnson also made some resistance, but an officer's club subdued him. Cleary called upon the by-standers for protection, but no assistance was rendered the pugilist and his friend. Sullivan and Johnson were the only ones placed under arrest. Sullivan and Johnson were released on a writ of habeas corpus and left there.

Jake Kilrain and party while on the train en route from St. Louis to Cincinnati were notified by a friend that they would be arrested on arriving at Cincinnati. To avoid this they stopped at Seymour and came here. The party ordered supper, but before it could be prepared Murphy slipped out unperceived and ordered carriages at a neighboring livery stable. In about two hours from the time of their arrival a carriage drove up to the rear door of the hotel and the party were hurried into it and driven off at a high rate of speed, passing out of the city and north into Kentucky. The sheriff has organized a posse and gone on the trail of the pugilists. They are about one hour behind the start, but it is thought they will overtake them. The sheriff and his men are well prepared for a desperate resistance.

The Indian Commission is getting discouraged. At Crow Creek Gen. Crook and Gov. Foster were in consultation with the leading Indians, but found they were playing the commissioners for what they could get out of them. They advanced ideas, but General Crook drove them out of every position they assumed when he had so far brought them into line as to make them anxious to come to some terms. In the evening Gov. Foster went out to where they were holding a council and dance with the intention of using the Ohio political idea with them, but this idea is not one which can be worked successfully for next morning found the Indians in an entrenched position, ready to argue the question. Gen. Crook says it is a mistaken idea to be in any way familiar with an Indian or lead him to believe you are at all anxious to to make him proposals, but on the contrary, to wait proposals from him, and concede slowly to him what he wishes, if in reason. The general expresses himself as more discouraged than at any time since these negotiations have begun. He is entirely hopeless of success, but thinks that more time will be needed at the upper agencies, and maybe a return to Pine Ridge will be necessary to complete the work there, where he still has hopes of success.

A conference of more than an hour's duration was held at the office of the secretary of the interior at Washington, between Secretary Noble, Assistant Secretary Bussey and Commissioner of Pensions Tanner. These gentlemen are reticent concerning the reason for this meeting, but it is said that the condition of the business in the pension office was a subject of discussion, Commissioner Tanner having just returned from an absence of about ten days in the West.

A fire in the top story of the Anglo-American Provision company's warehouse at Chicago caused a loss of about $40,000. The smoke from the "green" hams stored in the room where the flames started was remarkably dense stifling, and several of the firemen were almost suffocated by it. Four were overcome by the smoke, and it is not improbable that two of them will die.

A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., says: "Although America has settled with Germany," said a prominent shipping man, "she will soon be made to realize that she has many troubles in the South Pacific islands to settle with Germany before her commercial men will enjoy the same privileges as other nations among these islands. Apia is not the only place where Bismarck and his trading companies are coercing people and insulting vessels flying the American flag. The Marshall islands are in the hands of Germans. The exciting events at Samoa have caused our government to pay little heed to the complaints of trading vessels plying between here and the Marshall islands, but it will not be long before some action will have to be taken if America desires to do anything toward protecting her shipping interest."

# CROPS LOOKING BETTER.

## The Recent Rains Improve the Appearance of Grain to a Marked Degree.

Nearly every portion of the Northwestern wheat belt has been visited with rain during the last ten days, the form of precipitation varying from light showers to heavy downpours. The result is an improvement in the appearance and prospects of the wheat crop all along the line, except where it was so thoroughly burned out by drouth or so far advanced in growth as to be incapable of resuscitation. The rains have been mainly local in character, but the local areas were large. Some small sections have been missed; others are in need of still more moisture than they received. But, as stated, the net benefit to the crop has been very great. The hot weather of last week was confined mainly to Southern Minnesota and Southern Dakota and even then did but little if any harm, for it did not last long, and was followed by the refreshing rains and cool weather. In the northern section meantime the temperature was comparatively low, and favorable to the growing grain. There were heavy dews at night also, and these were highly beneficial. In Southern Minnesota and Dakota the wheat is fast approaching maturity, while the harvest of other small grains has been begun in scattered localities, and will soon be general. The northern wheat is now quite generally headed out, but it is in very uneven stages, the early sown being well advanced, while the second sowing on tracts that were blown out by the wind is at least a month behind the first sown, and the late sown wheat in general was kept back very much by the dry weather. This may be regarded as an unfavorable condition, for in some localities it applies to fields as well as to areas. The stalks are short, but are heading out in a most promising way, and crop sages are fond of remarking that in all previous years when the stem was short the yield was unexpectedly heavy. As to the quality of this season's wheat, there is no question that, if favorable conditions continue until harvest time, it will be very far superior to last year's grain.

The Minnesota wheat area is streaked and spotted like all other sections where wheat is grown; but the prospects now are that Minnesota will turn out a very fair crop. All along the main line of the Manitoba from here to Barnesville, this area taking in the most important wheat-growing counties in the state, the grain is looking well, and at some points promises a very large yield. Sauk Center is in the midst of this promising region. The PIONEER PRESS correspondent at that point says that both wheat and corn are in splendid condition and every one predicts a good yield. While the straw is short and light, the heads promise to be larger and finer than usual. In most northern counties outside of this belt the wheat is poor. Southern Minnesota, which has been full of promise while other sections have seemed to be on the verge of ruin, has had its prospects increased by the rains. The wheat crop in that section is also curiously spotted but it averages good and all other crops are thriving. From several counties the report comes that the general crop yield will be larger than in any year since since 1887. The southwestern section has suffered a good deal, but in that part of the state an improvement is noted since the rains. Corn in Southern Minnesota has advanced rapidly and flax will be a heavy crop. Oats are likely to be a little short, though in some sections they promise a heavy yield.

The Red river valley crop will be light on both sides of the river, but looks well in spots, especially around Grand Forks, as far west as Larimore; in Walsh and Pembina counties, North Dakota, along the river banks and in portions of Crookston, Marshall and Kittson counties on the Minnesota side. It is also of good promise in the Turtle mountain region and around Langdon in Cavalier county, North Dakota. Throughout the rest of North Dakota it is bad, except in limited areas. Thousands of acres have already been plowed under. There will be a very large proportion of No. 1 hard in that which comes to harvest. Estimates on the crop in North Dakota vary, from less than half a crop to 60 per cent. The rains in Southern Dakota came in time to do some good. They were quite heavy at Huron, La Grace, Chamberlain, and in many other sections, and fields that were given up for lost will turn out a fair yield. In the southern counties, along the Missouri river, they will reach the average. The corn crop in these counties will also be very large. On the whole, however, the average for the entire state of South Dakota will not be above an average yield. Reports from about fifty stations on the Omaha lines, in Southern Minnesota, South Dakota and Northern Iowa are all extremely favorable as compared with earlier advices. In Iowa the grain crops seem to be in about the same promising condition as in the southern counties of this state. Western Wisconsin wheat reports are favorable, the grain being in especially fine condition in the St. Croix valley. Capt. George H. Young, inspector of customs at Winnipeg, who was in St. Paul yesterday, reported that the Manitoba wheat crop is sadly in need of moisture, the rains that visited the states not having extended into that country.

The weekly crop summary of the Northern Pacific railroad is as follows:

The temperature during the past week has been exceedingly favorable for the growing crop, ranging from 55 to 75 throughout Northern Minnesota and North Dakota. Light showers have fallen in many locations which were of considerable benefit. The cool weather and heavy dews at night have also been highly beneficial to wheat, which is now headed out and filling well. More rain is needed and would do a great deal of good if it came soon. Upon the Dakota division and upon the Fargo & Southwestern branch quite marked improvement is reported from many of the principal points since the heavy rains of June 29, and estimates of the prospective yield of wheat vary from one-half to two-thirds of a crop. Upon the Jamestown & Northern, James River Valley and Cooperstown branches, the dry weather will prevent over half a crop of wheat being harvested, unless the rain of yesterday should change present indications. The oat crop on the above branches and the Dakota divisions will not be half a crop. Upon the St. Paul and West Minnesota divisions and also upon the Duluth & Manitoba, Little Falls & Dakota and Fergus Falls & Black Hills branches the wheat has made good progress in growth since the rain of June 29, and there will be from two-thirds to three-fourths of a crop, and some better if there should be a heavy rain soon. The oat crop upon the last-named divisions and branches will be about half of a crop. Upon land that was summer-fallowed last year in many localities there will be nearly a full crop of wheat. The past week has been favorable for the growth of corn and all root crops, which are doing well.

REPORTS IN DETAIL.

The following special reports were received by the PIONEER PRESS yesterday:

Warren—Crops have improved since the rain on July 1, but many fields are thin and weedy on account of the high winds and dry weather. The average yield in Marshall county is estimated at from ten to twelve bushels to the acre.

Chamberlain, S. D.—Heavy rains have fallen in this section. The outlook for the corn crop is excellent. Small grain is nearly all harvested and is not a very heavy crop.

St. James—Crop prospects in Watonwan county were never better. The strong south wind of Friday and Saturday and the heat of Sunday threatened ruin, but the cool air and plentiful showers since Sunday evening have greatly improved the prospect. With no unfavorable circumstances an abundant harvest will be gathered.

Faribault—Several farmers are cutting barley and winter wheat to-day. The chinch bugs did little or no damage to winter wheat, but they are working in many fields of spring wheat and oats now. Rain has checked their work to some extent. Corn is looking very fair in many sections of the country. Hay is a short crop.

Rochester—There is some danger of rust on oats, but apart from that risk the promise for yield is said by old farmers to be as good in most directions as ever seen here. Even the timothy seed crop, which has been looking poorly, has been improved 50 per cent during the past ten days. Olmsted county has little to complain of this year.

Oriska, N. D.—For the past week the crops have shown a great amount of growth. We expect some wheat, and good wheat if hot winds do not come until after grain is headed. We have had cool weather with but little rain. Some of the grain looks better than any for three years past. The past week has made a great change in the appearances of the crops.

North Branch—Farmers in this section have commenced cutting their rye, which turns out well. Winter wheat is good and is out of all danger. Spring wheat looks fine. Oats are very heavy. Corn and potatoes are looking first-class.

St. Cloud—Crops in this vicinity are in fairly good condition, but a good rain would be very beneficial. The yield will probably be above the average of the past two years.

Eyota—The prospects are good for the best crop of wheat since 1877. Barley and oats promise the largest yield ever known. Corn is coming on rapidly; potatoes and garden vegetables never looked better at this season.

New Ulm—For a radius of twelve miles around New Ulm the crops are in a fine condition. The rain on Tuesday and the cool weather since the rain were just what were needed. Many of the farmers in this vicinity have commenced to cut barley and oats. In a few days the harvest will be general. The yield will be large.

Huron, S. D.—From an inch to two inches of rain fell on last Sunday evening, and crops that were thought to be entirely lost will be fairly good after all. Corn, flax, millet, hay and all sorts of garden truck are now doing finely and will make good yields.

La Moure, N. D.—No rain has fallen here during the past week of any consequence, and the crop prospect is unchanged. If rain comes in time the crop of hay will be greatly improved; if not, that article will be very high and scarce.

Waverly—The crops in this part of the county, and especially wheat, have not looked better for years, and farmers predict a splendid crop.

Hokah—Winter wheat in this vicinity is nearly ripe; many will commence harvesting the fore part of the coming week, and quantity and quality will be No. 1, generally. A few farmers complain of smut. Oats and barley are doing well, and will be an average crop. Corn has improved 75 per cent during the past two weeks.

Blue Earth City—Barley is ready for the harvest. In this vicinity it is a splendid crop. Wheat continues to look fine. The weather is very favorable. The harvest will be an early one. Corn and potatoes need rain.

Zumbrota—All crops are looking well. Small grain has not given such promise since 1881. Winter rye is nearly ready for the reaper. Winter wheat will be ready in one week. Barley harvest will begin next Monday. Corn is growing finely, and potatoes never looked better. Haying is one-half finished. The yield is light but the quality is good. Pastures need more rain. Altogether the farmers are very hopeful, and sales of machinery, binding twine and other supplies are larger than for three years.

Mankato—The farmers are cheerful, as a rule, the rains during the week having repaired what slight damage resulted from the few recent hot days. Wheat is looking well, but oats are reported as not quite so promising. The straw is lengthening better than was anticipated. The heads are long, and will fill well under the present conditions. The crop will be better than last year, both as to quality and quantity. Corn is coming along rapidly. Flax will be a good crop.

Clearwater—We have had no rain in this vicinity for ten days, and crops are suffering badly. Chinch bugs are getting in their work, and unless we get rain in the next three days there will not be half a crop of wheat.

Barnesville—Another heavy shower yesterday afternoon has, together with the previous cool weather, given a great deal of encouragement, as a fair average crop is now assured. But little haying will be done until after harvest.

### A Railway Trust.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The following letter is said to have been sent to railroad managers generally:

New York, July 8.—My Dear Sir: As the interstate commerce bill has abolished the pooling arrangements heretofore existing between the trunk and other pool lines, the necessity for some system of regulating and controlling their traffic seems to be as great, if not greater, than ever before, and some new plan must at an early date be devised therefor. Such a plan, to be effective, should cover the following points:

First—Maintain all the equities, not only between the railway companies themselves, but also between their respective stockholders' interests.

Second—Continue the legal and all other relations of the respective railway companies to the United States and the several states under which they are organized as at present.

Third—Secure unity of interest upon an absolutely equitable basis in the ownership, operation and earnings of all the lines.

This being accomplished, the weak elements of all pooling arrangements and the temptation to the companies to cut off or destroy the same will have been removed, and the power of large shippers to play off one line as against the other will be reduced to the minimum, if not destroyed. The above and many other desirable points which will readily occur to you can, in my judgment, be readily secured, and secured only by placing at least a majority of the shares of each of the competing Eastern trunk lines, the coal lines, the Southwestern and Northwestern lines and the transcontinental lines and their respective affiliated companies, arranged by territorial groups in trusts, similar in many respects to the Standard oil and other successful trusts. For some time past I have given much thought to the creation and conduct of such organizations and I am satisfied that trusts, constituted as above outlined, would enable the business of the respective territorial groups to be regulated and controlled in the best interest of the proprietors and without arousing any greater restrictive intervention on the part of the national or state governments than exist at present.

JOHN J. MCCOOK.

NEW YORK, July 12.—In regard to McCook's circular he to-day said that the statement printed in Chicago that certain railroads were already committed to the scheme, was incorrect. He also said that the original letter had been written without conference or consultation with any railroad or other official. Not a man nor a road has been committed to it. McCook has received letters acknowledging the receipt of the circular, but none of the writers have given the matter sufficient consideration to pass an opinion on it. Dr. Magoun, Mr. McCook's partner, was also seen, and stated that while what Mr. McCook had said was substantially correct, nevertheless there was a scheme in the air for the formation of a series of trusts among the railroads, and it embodied very nearly the ideas in Mr. McCook's circular.

### The Oregon Railway and Navigation.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, July 12.—Elijah Smith, recently president of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, has not yet returned from the Pacific coast. The stockholders received a circular letter from him to-day dated at Portland June 25. In it he explains the results of the recent annual meeting of the company, and among other things says: "The desirable results of the elections may be enumerated as follows: Four Portland members of the old board whose loyalty to the Oregon Railway and Navigation company is unquestioned have been re-elected, and provision has been made for the substitution at the East of two representatives of the individual stockholders. Progress has also been made toward transferring the 120,000 shares of the stock of your company out of the treasury of the Oregon & Transcontinental company, where it has always been a menace to the best interests of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. Agreements, having for their object the legitimate extension of the company's lines and the eventual consolidation of those extensions into its system, have been entered into and will, I presume, be carried out. The manner in which you have resisted the efforts of Northern Pacific interests to control your company leaves nothing to be desired so far as zeal is concerned."

### Terrible Leap of a Railway Train.

EL PASO, Tex., Special Telegram, July 12.—Two passengers were instantly killed and about twenty seriously injured in a wreck on the Mexican Central road, five miles this side of Chichuahua. Heavy rains in the mountains had turned a dry arroyo, spanned by an iron bridge, into a raging river and the waters had undermined the track on the south side of the bridge by washing away the sand abutment and leaving the track standing when the train reached this abutment running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The engineer felt the track give way, and pulling his throttle wide open, shot across the solid ground, but the rest of the train went over the embankment, falling a distance of twenty feet and breaking loose from the engine. Two Mexican passengers were killed outright and nineteen other passengers, among them eight Americans, are in the hospital seriously injured. Randolph, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messenger, was fatally injured. No one in the parlor cars was badly hurt.

### Western Live Stock Rates.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Western Freight association to-day took up the live stock question with a view to confining to the closest possible limits the reduced rates from Kansas City. The action of the meeting was to establish rates from Council Bluffs and Omaha of 25 cents on cattle and hogs, 18 cents on packing house products and 23½ cents on dressed beef, but subsequently, at a meeting of the lines directly interested, this action was further considered, and it was decided to suspend temporarily any steps looking to a change in the rates from Council Bluffs and Omaha.

### Government Work.

RED WING, Special, July 12.—The government fleet will commence work in a few days repairing the dam at the head of the Wisconsin channel of the river about three miles above here. The material for the work to be done at the head of Lake Pepin at an outlay of $65,000 is nearly all ready, and work will be pushed forward rapidly. The improvements there include the closing up of one channel of the river.

### Taken With Cramps, and Drowned.

RED WING, Special, July 12.—John Lee, section foreman on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, was drowned in Belle creek, being taken with cramps while swimming. He was twenty-five years of age, and his home was at Lake Elysian, Blue Earth county.

### Thrown From a Stage and Killed.

DODGE CENTER, Special, July 12.—As the Concord stage was coming into town it was overturned, throwing its occupants out and killing an old lady named Ells. There were no external injuries, and as she was troubled with heart disease it is supposed that that was the cause of her death.

### Three Jail Birds Suffocated.

JACKSONVILLE, Ore., July 12.—A jail containing three prisoners was discovered to be on fire this morning, and before the cells could be reached to liberate them the prisoners died from suffocation. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

### A Quick Cure for Dyspepsia.

From the Jewelers' Weekly.

Said a watch repairer: "It is wonderful and at times astonishing how little it takes to make some men happy. The other day a middle-aged man, well known on Wall Street as a chronic dyspeptic—a man for whom I had done a great deal of work—entered the store and asked me in his usual surly manner to place a new crystal on his watch. While I was complying with his request he sat at the end of the counter contemplating my work with his habitual scowl.

"When I passed him the timepiece and received the 20 cents I had asked his bearing seemed to change. He departed with his face wreathed in smiles, and it was evident that he was in an exceedingly happy frame of mind. I marveled greatly at the time; but it was the next day before I could comprehend the change.

"I had charged him but 20 cents for the work that I had previously done for not less than a quarter."

# BUSY BUT QUIET.

## Blaine a Very Industrious Secretary of State, But Makes No Noise About It.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Mr. Blaine is a very busy secretary of state, though far from being a noisy one. He has disappointed the hopes of enemies and the fears of friends who expected a theatrical and demonstrative conduct of foreign affairs. There has been no eagle screaming or flap-doodle; no offensive advancement of American pretensions; no aggressive intermeddling in the affairs of other nations; not a bit of bull-in-a-china-shop diplomacy, in fine. The history of 1881 has not repeated itself in 1889. The administration of the state department has been modest, reticent, dignified and decorous to the outward view. So far as its methods are observable, and so far as its results have been developed, it is judicious, intelligent, firm and effective. There is a disposition to explain the contrast with eight years ago by dwelling upon the differing traits of character of Garfield and Harrison, and attributing the better counsels that prevail in the state department to the guidance and restraint of a firmer hand at the White House. A more agreeable explanation and one more generally accepted by unprejudiced persons is that years have brought wisdom and experience has taught lessons.

It is growing upon the understanding of those who were puzzled by some of the early incidents in the history of this administration that Blaine has lost neither ambition nor energy; but that his energy is restrained by judgment, and that his ambition has lost the intense personal tinge and is concentrated upon worthy achievement in the line of duty. Instead of laying plans for the future, he is doing the work of the present. Instead of building up a party he is managing a department. Instead of running the administration he is conducting its foreign affairs, with all the force and capacity he has, and, so far as the most jealous critic can see, with single-minded devotion to the public interest and frank loyalty to his chief. This affords a scope large enough for any reasonable man's ambition. Never, since the settlement of the Alabama claims dispute, has so wide and fertile a field been open to the achievements of American diplomacy as now. The present administration has such an opportunity for service and distinction, in the conduct of foreign relations, as has not been offered to any government for a generation.

Mr. Blaine knows this well enough. No public man can help knowing it. John Sherman knew it, and that is why he was willing to give up his place in the senate for the state department. There is matter enough in our existing relations with Great Britain alone to make the reputation of one diplomat. It is believed here that the secretary of state is making a most careful study of these relations into which he is putting all the energy and capacity of his nature. It is certain that he is in frequent and close conference with the British minister, who is reported to have come to America under detailed instructions and fully charged to do everything in his power to reach an understanding on all the points in dispute between the two countries. There is good ground for the belief, which has become very general in Washington, that Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote are deeply engaged in the consideration of a broad basis of agreement upon which the two countries can accommodate all their differences, if not in the actual framing of a treaty, to be presented to the senate some time next winter.

The time is ripe for such a general treaty, and the preliminary work for it has been done. The minute detailed examination of the fisheries question by the Chamberlain commission furnishes a wealth of material and clears the way for subsequent negotiators. In the Behring sea question there are no minute and complicated details to examine. The object to be reached there is an agreement between the United States and Great Britain to join in invitations to an international conference to take steps for the protection of the seal nurseries. The other points to be settled, the Canadian canal tolls and the privileges to be accorded the international railways, are simple, though vastly consequential. They do not call for prolonged incubation by a mixed commission. All the affairs between this country and Great Britain are in such condition that a treaty negotiated directly by the secretary of state and a minister plenipotentiary is likely to prove quite as satisfactory as one painfully hammered out by a special commission. Another consideration in favor of direct negotiations is that the dominion of Canada would have to be represented on a special commission, and both nations have learned that this doubles the difficulty and delay and the risk of ultimate failure. Besides, if the secretary of state could identify his name with an acceptable and successful treaty quieting all present causes of quarrel between the United States and the British dominions, he would win for it a prouder and more enduring glory than that enjoyed by many presidents. The experiment is worth trying for a man who has has put away future ambition and resolved to win such renown as is to be had in the station in life in which God has placed him.

There is reason to believe that the British government would be glad to settle all points of difference in a blanket treaty. This was plainly shown by its attitude in the Behring sea question. Another straw of inference is to be found in a rumor current here last week. When the application of the Canadian Pacific for permission to bond its Maine line was withdrawn, it was said, it was because the question was going to the state department for settlement. The overture from the Ottawa government for reciprocity in the lumber trade may be another betraying indication of what is going on between the governments. Naturally the British minister would not proceed far without consultation and common action with the government at Ottawa. It is easy to see one thing: That any attempt to adjust by treaty the relations of Canadian railroads to American traffic will have to be very prudently and delicately made to escape trouble in the senate. A committee of that body is now investigating the same subject and is likely to have views of its own.

F. A. CARLE.

### Favorable so Far.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. D., Special Telegram, July 15.—The Indians met the commission in council to-day at the pavilion to the number of about 400. The large number of white people from Pierre and neighboring cities made the Indians rather diffident about taking their places in the pavilion. Complaint having been made by the Indians, the pavilion was cleared of all intruders, after which the Indians moved forward in a body, singing in concert. Gov. Foster extended an invitation to all or any present to come forward and speak, upon which White Swan, the head chief of this agency, arose and addressed the commission, asking them to again read the bill and thoroughly explain the treaty in all its parts, so that they might meet in council later and discuss in all earnestness and with a thorough understanding. This request was acceded to by Gov. Foster in the best and most complete analysis of the bill yet made at any agency except Rosebud. The governor dwelt particularly upon the feature of especial interest to the Cheyenne River Indians, saying to them in substance as follows: "By treaties past all Indians own all these reservations own all of this land in common. The Pine Ridge Indians owned an interest in this reservation, and you own a part in the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, but under this bill these reservations are divided, and to each part of the tribe is given their reservation exclusively. The government gives you a better bargain than any other of the Indians, for you are given land enough to give every man, woman and child among you 972 acres of land. As it now is, if the entire reservation were divided among all the Indians, each would receive only 907 acres. So you see that you on this reservation are getting more land under this treaty than you had before. I do not know why the great council gave you better terms than the other Indians, unless because of good looks." [Hearty applause greeted this explanation.]

CLEARLY EXPLAINED.

The prices to be paid for the land, the terms of sale, the $3,000,000 deposit were fully and clearly explained to the Indians. The matter of school for twenty years was favorably shown. The issue of cattle for the purpose of stock raising, the other provisions for the care of the Indian were made clear. Continuing, Gov. Foster said: "I see that my friend White Swan said last year that he had seen broken promises stacked as high as this room. Now, I do not want to be so classed, but I want to make a guess that this land will bring about $8,000,000, leaving to the Indians, after all expenses are paid, about $5,000,000, so that the Cheyenne River Indians will have left, after taking their land in severalty, over 2,000,000 acres of land owned in common, and $333 to each member of the tribe." The questions of change of conditions and the present need for some provision for the future were then touched upon very feelingly by the governor, after which an opportunity was given to any who so desired to ask questions. None were asked, and after a promise of ten head of cattle for a feast, the council adjourned to meet in the morning. The Indians will hold a private council to-night to discuss the bill. The very lucid and complete explanation made by Foster to-day seems to have been effective, being heard with close attention, and understood thoroughly. Bets are freely offered that the requisite three-fourths will be obtained here, but some time will be required to conclude the negotiations. It is reported that the mixed bloods are not heartily in favor of the treaty, as at the other agencies, but how true this may be is not definitely ascertainable.

### Wants to Get Out.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A somewhat sensational move was made in the Cronin case to-day. John F. Beggs, the imprisoned senior guardian of Camp 20, Clan-na-Gael, filed a new petition for a writ of habeas corpus, giving as a reason why he should be set at liberty, that he has been jailed and indicted solely in the hope that he would thus be forced to turn state's evidence. The testimony expected of him, he says, has no foundation in fact. Beggs, in his petition, further says that while he was illegally imprisoned and secreted from his friends, immediately preceding his indictment, he was taken before the state's attorney, who tried to induce him to make certain statements, the facts so desired not being within the knowledge of Beggs, and that in the conversation, the state's attorney said, in substance, "By the newspapers your are condemned already; the only way, or the best way out of it for you is to stand with us," meaning thereby to stand with the prosecution, and further stating in the conversation: "If you will accept employment from us we will pay you for it." To which Beggs responded in substance: "If you mean by 'standing with you,' that I shall give you testimony by which any person or persons might be convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin, I cannot 'accept your employment' for the reason that I have no facts which would tend to convict or even cast suspicion upon any persons of causing the death of Cronin." The petition contains a general denial of the charges made against the prisoner. A hearing will be given to-morrow.

WILL BE REARGUED.

WINNIPEG, July 15.—Isaac Campbell, counsel for Burke, says the prisoner will be brought up one day this week upon a writ of habeas corpus, when the whole case will be reargued before another judge.

AN IMPLICATING LETTER.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 15.—The following letter was picked up to-day on the Grand Trunk track near Stamford, two miles from here, by J. Keillher, who gave it to James Quillan, an accountant of the Canadian government park. It bears no postmark or stamp and is supposed to have been dropped by some one going west on the railway.

Niagara Falls, March 11.—My Dear Friend: I have just arrived here and am awaiting for the event that is to take place on the 4th. Be sure and make away with our d—d enemy and spy, Dr. Cronin. Leave no corner in which there shall be any suspicion, and may the holy father bless you for the deed. I am in terrible anxiety. Tell Dan to be very careful, also Kunze. Work for Ireland. Be true to Clan-na-Gael No. 20. Your dear friend, J. W. CAVANAUGH.

The letter is written on medium sized, half-sheet note paper with pencil, and was enclosed in a cream colored envelope addressed ink: "Clan-na-Gael 20, Chicago, Illinois. (Immediate.)" The envelope has every appearance of having been carried in a person's pocket some time.

### Peculiar Proceedings.

MONTREAL, Que., July 15.—In March last Miss Mulcahy of this city created a great sensation by alleging that she had been married the previous night in a cab to a man named Husson, that Husson had died almost immediately after the ceremony, and that Husson's body and all connected with the affair, except herself, including Husson's father, the priest who performed the ceremony and the witnesses to it, had mysteriously disappeared. Subsequently she swore out a warrant for the arrest of a man named Matthew Huntley and an unknown woman who, she alleged, resembled herself, on the charge of threatening her with death if she did not don widow's weeds and declare herself to be Husson's widow. No arrest under the warrant was made until Saturday last, when Miss Mulcahy met in the street a young lady named Tibbitts of Fredericton, and declared to the police that she was the unknown woman. Miss Tibbitts was arrested and taken to an out of the way station where an unsuccessful effort was made to extort a confession from her. Her friends did not discover her whereabouts till Sunday afternoon, when bail was immediately provided. The case will come up to-morrow, when an alibi will be established by Miss Tibbitts' friends who are en route from New Brunswick. Miss Tibbitts, who is a very attractive young lady of eighteen years, graduated a month ago from the University of New Brunswick with the degree of B. A. and the governor general's gold medal. She was going to visit friends in Boston, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto when arrested. The treatment she has received has excited the greatest indignation.

### Will Die of His Wounds.

ROCHESTER, Special, July 15.—Fifteen tramps out of the gang of twenty five have been arrested and detained in the cooler until an examination can be had. It was at first believed that the fellow who did the shooting had been arrested, but it has been learned subsequently that he at once left the gang and made his way up Silver creek toward the northeast. He was reported from the neighborhood of Elgin Sunday noon, but no trace of him has been secured beyond there. Following is the description of the assailant: Tramp, age about thirty-five, height five feet ten inches, weight 150 pounds, light hair and eyes, prominent nose, cheek bones and chin, square shoulders, walked very straight. When last seen had long, light, drooping moustache, and wore blue black coat and vest, black slouch hat, dark pants with small stripe, flesh-colored undershirt, cream-colored woolen laced overshirt with collar on it. A reward of $250 is offered for his arrest and conviction. The wounded man Henninger, has been conveyed to the poor farm where his partner, who was brushed from the track two weeks ago and seriously wounded, also lies. The bullet has not been found, but is believed to be lodged in the backbone. There is no sensation below the hips, and his recovery is deemed impossible.

### Storekeepers Suffer.

FERGUS FALLS, Special, July 15.—Conrad Moe, a Scandinavian painter, was arrested charged with burglary. A lot of goods were found hidden in one of the lumber yards which were identified as coming from the dry goods store of F. H. Wirth and from the shoe store of Skaviem & Fagerland. A guard was stationed near the place and at dusk Moe came after the goods. He was arrested and a search made at his home, which resulted in finding several hundred dollars worth of goods, and among them goods from stores burglarized here over a year ago. Moe has always borne a good reputation. Early Sunday morning Officers Ness and McMahon discovered two men on the street, who, on seeing the officer, started on a run. The police gave chase and after a number of shots had been fired caught one of them. On searching him it was found that he had four revolvers and a lot of knives. On inquiry it was found that the gang had entered Frankovitz's hardware store, going in and out the front door. A number of keys and picks were found on him, showing that he was doing a general business, although not over twenty-one years of age. During the shooting Officer McMahon was shot through the coat, but not injured. The others have not been caught yet, but the gang has certainly been broken up.

### The Cashier Gone.

WICHITA, Kan., Special Telegram, July 15.—Ed Paul, cashier of the Pacific Express company, did not appear this morning, and after waiting an hour or two a messenger was sent to his rooms. The doors were locked and he could get no answer. An officer was notified and the door broken open. Some of Paul's valuables were missing, also his wearing apparel. Another employe of the company knew the combination to the safe and tried to open it, but failed. Paul has not been seen in the city since Saturday evening. He left the office Saturday afternoon, saying he was not feeling well and would not be back that evening. Officials of the company are keeping the matter as quiet as possible. It is learned, however, that there ought to be between $45,000 and $50,000 in the safe. Paul has been cashier for two years. He came here from Cleveland.

### Thousands of Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The steamer City of New York arrived this evening from Hong Kong and Yokohama. The Japan Gazette of the 29th ult. contains the following: "Intelligence has been received at Hong Kong from Kiaying Chau, a prefecture in the northeast of Kwangtung, that early on the morning of the 2nd inst. the Chan Ping and Ping Yuen districts were flooded by the bursting of a water spout or tornado, described by Chinese as a water dragon, and the level country was flooded with nearly thirty-six feet of water. The villages of Chae Kon and Ha Ku Hui in the Ping Yuen district, and Cueong Tan Hop Lui, Ngai Ku, Sam Cham Kiu and San Po Hui in Chang Ping district were overflowed, many houses being wholly swept away, while others were inundated. Upwards of 6,000 lives were lost."

### A Murderous Landlord.

EMPIRE CITY, Ore., July 15.—Mrs. Eatenhover and child were brutally murdered on the farm of John Gilman, near Coquille City, Thursday night, and buried in a gulch near the house, where they were found to-day. The husband was working up the river, returning home Saturday. They were tenants of Gilman, who wanted them to leave, which they refused until their lease expired. After the murder of the wife and child Gilman laid in wait Saturday and attacked Eatenhover on his approach to his home, but he escaped and gave the alarm, which resulted in the discovery to-day of the remains of the wife and child and a ready-made grave for the husband. Gilman and his wife were arrested and may be lynched.

### Murdered His Neighbor.

AURORA, Neb., Special Telegram, July 15.—A tough character named Henry Thornhill last night shot and instantly killed William Barrett, a well-to-do farmer of this county. Barrett, who had been to town, upon returning found Thornhill moving Mrs. Barrett and the Barrett furniture into another house which he had provided for her. The two men quarreled and Thornhill, securing a shot gun, killed Barrett on the spot. He is under arrest, and it is not unlikely that he will be lynched, although he is strongly guarded.

# MINNESOTA CULLINGS.

## The News of the Week Throughout the Entire State.

Seven saloons in Wells have paid in their $500 each for a license for another year. This is an increase of one over last year.

Burton Van Camp, a young lad living near Marion, has been taken to the reform school for incorrigibility and misbehavior.

Charles Burg, who lives about four miles from Dundas, has been arrested charged with having run a "blind pig."

A fire in the docks of the St. Paul and Pacific Coal company, near Duluth, destroyed $60,000 worth of property.

C. M. Morris, a colored attorney, was admitted to the supreme court to practice law in the courts of Minnesota on a certificate from the Illinois supreme court.

The city council of St. Cloud has issued twenty-four liquor licenses for the year beginning July 1. This number, at $500 each, enriches the city treasury by $12,000.

William Ball is the name of a wife beater in St. Paul. He stole 50 cents from his brother, which he invested in booze, and the brutal attack on his wife followed.

August Brokoff had both legs badly crushed and Albert Pralzy and John Kowanitzi were injured by the falling of a wall in the Huff house at Winona.

The contract for one wing of the new St. Benedict's hospital in St. Cloud, to cost $20,000, has been let. The whole building will cost about $50,000.

E. W. Peet, of St. Paul, was elected a trustee of Amherst college. There were two vacancies to be filled by the alumni, for which places there were over 300 candidates.

Hon. C. E. Forbes, county attorney of Lynn county and member of the legislature from the Marshal district, died at his home in Marshall. He was 42 years old.

No cars are running on the Anoka street railroad owing to complications which have arisen from a sale and attempted transfer of the road and rolling stock, including horse power.

S. A. Vonder Sluis, a Hollander, suicided in St. Paul. He had embezzled $26 from his employer, and the fear of arrest so preyed upon his mind he concluded to end his misery and did it.

A lad named Louis Leroy, living at Brainerd, lost both thumbs and the index fingers from both hands by the premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge. Pieces of the shell severely cut his mother.

A few days ago the house of Mrs. Nicolas Iden, of the town of Minden, Benton county, was ransacked by burglars and all the jewelry and other articles of value, amounting to $500, carried off.

A young man named Erick Kristoff of Elgon, Clay county, a farm laborer and Stephen Johnson, an uncle of Andrew Swein of Warsaw, were thrown from their buggies and instantly killed.

In digging a well on the farm of A. J. Johnson, near Cannon Falls, some rocks were secured at a depth of fifty-eight feet which contain particles said by those who are acquainted with the matter to be gold.

Dr. DeCourcey, of St. Cloud, was fined $5 and costs for neglecting to notify the board of health of a case of scarlet fever. The doctor made the surprising excuse that the disease is not contagious.

A farmer named Trimmer living in Albany, Stearns county, was perhaps fatally injured by his wagon separating and falling upon him. Two ribs and a shoulder blade were broken and it is feared he is internally injured.

Tom Carlin, who assaulted his mother-in-law, Gertrude Christopherson, last March, and arrested at Duluth, was sentenced at Moorhead, to two and a half years at Stillwater. He now claims the name of Samuel Torrance Johnston.

Miss Ida Phillips, lately a missionary to India, and sister-in-law of President Marshall, of the Free Baptist college at Winnebago City, fell from the bridge over the Blue Earth river near the college grounds and was drowned.

Robert Wiley, a young man living near Rushmore, was about quitting work he threw a pitchfork with a broken handle from a load of hay, and, jumping from the load, fell on the broken handle, and received injuries from which he died.

Fred Blomberg and Timmand Berg, Scandinavian farmers living fifteen miles northwest of St. Helarre, were killed by lightning during a heavy thunderstorm. Both leave families. They were in different places when killed.

A. P. Sherman, one of the oldest citizens of Winnebago City, died suddenly. Mr. Sherman came to the state in 1855, settled in Blue Earth county, and located in the village in in which he died in 1858. He was a widower and leaves a grown up family.

An attempt was made to destroy the Manitoba's lumber yard and workshops at Delano. The village has been infested for some time by a gang of thieves who set fire to buildings, and while the villagers are assisting in extinguishing the flames, break into and rob the stores.

A negro known as Doc White was tried in Northfield on the charge of disturbing the meeting of the Salvation army. The jury disagreed, standing seven to five in favor of acquittal. There is much dissatisfaction among prominent citizens over the result, and the case will probably be tried again.

Two men have been caught in the act of fishing with nets in Sauk lake, and will be made an example of. There are others also that are engaged in the same occupation, both in the lake and in the river below town. A number of sportsmen will use their utmost endeavors to convict the offenders.

A number of farmers northwest of Sauk Centre are loosing large numbers of hogs from hog cholera. This is the first time disease has ever been known in that vicinity. George W. Salmond who raises hogs extensively, has lost sixteen already and has more sick which will undoubtedly die. Others also have suffered severely, but not so much so as Salmond. Everything possible is being done to check the spread of the disease.

# OUT IN THE WOODS.

## Dr. Talmage Dwells on the Festal Time When People Go from Cities Into Woods and Cut Branches for Booths.

THE HAMPTONS, July 14th.—The subject of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's sermon today was "The Bower of Tree Branches." His text was Nehemiah viii., 15—"Go forth into the mount and fetch olive branches, and palm branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and branches of thick trees to make booths." Following is the sermon:

It seems as if Mount Olivet were unmoored. The people have gone into the mountain and have cut off tree branches and put them on their shoulders, and they come forth now into the streets of Jerusalem, and on the housetops, and they twist these tree branches into arbors or booths. Then the people come forth from their comfortable homes and dwell for seven days in these booths or arbors. Why do they do that? Well, it is a great festal time It is the feast of the tabernacle, and these people are going to celebrate the desert travel of their fathers and their deliverance from their troubles, the experience of their fathers when, traveling in the desert, they lived in booths on their way to the land of Canaan. And so these booths also become highly suggestive—I will not say they are necessarily typical, but highly suggestive—of our march toward heaven and of the fact that we are only living temporarily here, as it were, in booths or arbors on our way to the Canaan of eternal rest.

And what was said to the Jews literally may today be said figuratively to all this audience. Go forth into the mountain and fetch olive branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and branches of thick trees to make booths. Yes, we are only here in a temporary residence. We are marching on. The merchant princes who used to live in Bowling Green, New York, have passed away and their residences are now the fields of cheap merchants. Where are the men who fifty years ago owned New York? Passed on.

There is no use in our driving our stakes too deep into the earth, we are on the march. The generations that have gone so far on that we can not even hear the sound of their footsteps. They have gone over the hills and we are to follow them. But, blessed be God, we are not in this world left out of doors and unsheltered. There are gospel arbors in which our souls are to be comforted. Go forth unto the mountain and fetch olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and branches of thick trees, and build booths.

Well, now we are today to construct a gospel arbor, or gospel booth, and how shall we construct it? Well, we must get all the tree branches and build. According to my text we must go up into the mount and bring olive branches. What does that mean? The olive tree grows in warm climates, and it reaches the height of twenty to twenty-two feet, a straight stem, and then an offshoot from that stem. And then people come and they strip off these branches sometimes, and when in time of war the general of one army takes one of these olive branches and goes out to the general of another army, what does that mean? Why, it means, unsaddle the war chargers. It means hang up the war knapsacks. It is but a beautiful way of saying "Peace."

Now, if we are to-day going to succeed in building this gospel harbor we must go into the mount of God's blessing and fetch the olive branches, and whatever else we must have we must have at least two olive branches—have peace with God and peace with man. When I say peace with God I do not mean to represent God as a bloody chieftain having a grudge against us, but I do not mean to affirm there is no more antagonism between a hound and a hare, between a hawk and a pullet, between elephant and swine than there is in hostility between holiness and sin. And if God is all holiness and we are all sin there must be a readjustment, there must be a reconstruction, there must be a treaty, there must be a stretching forth of olive branches.

There is a great lawsuit going on now, and it is a lawsuit which man is bringing against his maker. That lawsuit is now on the calendar. It is the human versus the divine, it is iniquity versus the immaculate, it is weakness versus omnipotence. Man began it. God did not begin the lawsuit. We began it; we assaulted our maker, and the sooner we end this part of the struggle in which the finite attempts to overthrow the infinite and omnipotent—the sooner we end it the better.

Oh, it doesn't make much difference what the worlds think of you—what this king, that queen, that senator, thinks of you. But come into the warm, intimate, glowing and everlasting relationship with the God of the round universe: that is the joy that makes a hallelujah seem stupid. Ah, why do we wait to have peace through our Lord Jesus Christ? Why, if we had gone on in ten thousand years of war against God we could not have captured so much as a sword or a cavalry stirrup, or twisted off one of the wheels of the chariot of his omnipotence. But the moment we bring this olive branch God and all heaven come on our side. Peace through our Lord Jesus Christ, and no other kind of peace is worth anything.

But then we must have that other olive branch, peace with man. Now it is very easy to get up a quarrel. There are gunpowdery Christians all around us, and one match of provocation will set them off. It is easy enough to get up a quarrel. But, my brother, don't you think you had better have your horns sawed off? Had you not better submit to a little humiliation? Oh, you say, until that man takes the first step I will never be at peace with him; nothing will be done until he is ready to take the first step. You are a pretty Christian! When would this world be saved if Christ had not taken the first step? We were in the wrong, Christ was in the right—all right and forever right. And yet he took the first step. And instead of going and getting a knotty scourge with which to whip your antagonist, your enemy, you had better get on the radiant mount where Christ suffered for his enemies, and just take an olive branch, not stripping off the soft, cool, fragrant leaves, but leaving them all on, and then try on them that gospel switch. It won't hurt them, and it will save you. Peace with God; peace with man. If you can not take those two doctrines you are no Christian.

> Blest be the tie that binds
> Our hearts in Christian love;
> The fellowship of kindred minds
> Is like to that above.
>
> From sorrow, toil, and pain,
> And sin we shall be free;
> And perfect love and friendship reign
> Through all eternity.

But my text goes further. It says: Go up into the mountains and fetch olive branches and pine branches. Now, what is suggested by the pine branches? The pine tree is healthy; it is aromatic; it is evergreen. How often the physician says to his invalid patients: "Go and have a breath of the pines! That will invigorate you." Why do such thousands of people go south every year? It is not merely to get to a warmer climate, but to get to the influence of the pine. There is health in it and this pine branch of the text suggests the healthfulness of our holy religion; it is full of health, health for all, health for the mind, health for the soul.

I knew an aged man who had no capital of physical health. He had had all the diseases you could imagine; he did not eat enough to keep a child alive; he lived on a leverage hosannas. He lived high, for he dined every day with the king. He was kept alive simply by the force of our holy religion. It is a healthy religion; healthy for the eye, healthy for the hand, healthy for the feet, healthy for the heart, healthy for the liver, healthy for the spleen, healthy for the whole man. It gives a man such peace, such quietness, such independence of circumstances, such holy equipoise. Oh, that we all possessed it, that we possessed it now. I mean that it is healthy if a man gets enough of it. Now, there are some people who get just enough religion to bother them, just enough religion to make them sick; but if a man take a full, deep, round inhalation of these pine branches of the gospel arbor he will find it buoyant, exuberant, undying, immortal health.

But this pine branch of my text also suggests the simple fact that it is an evergreen. What does this pine branch care for the snow on its brow? It is only a crown of glory. The winter cannot freeze it out. This evergreen tree branch is as beautiful in winter as it is in summer. And that is the characteristic of our holy religion; in the sharpest coldest winter aisles of misfortune and disaster it is as good a religion as it is in the bright summer sunshine. Well, now that is a practical truth. For if I should go up and down these aisles I would not find in this house fifty people who had had no trouble. But there are some of you who have especial trouble. God only knows what you go through with. Oh, how many bereavements, how many poverties, how many persecutions, how many misrepresentations! And now, my brother, you have tried everything else, why don't you try this evergreen religion? It is just as good for you now as it was in the days of your prosperity; it is better for you. Perhaps some of you feel almost like Muckle Backle, the fisherman, who was chided one day because he kept on working, although that very day he buried his child. They came to him and said: "It is indecent for you to be mending that boat when this afternoon you buried your child." And the fisherman looked up and said: "Sir, it is very easy for you gentlefolks to stay in the house with your handkerchiefs to your eyes in grief; but, sir, ought I to let the other five children starve because one of them is drowned? No, sir; we maun work, we maun work, though our hearts beat like this hammer."

You may have had accumulation of sorrow and misfortune. They come in flocks, they come in herds upon your soul; and yet I have to tell you that this religion can console you, that it can help you, that it can deliver you if nothing else will. Do you tell me that the riches and gain of this world can console you? How was it with the man who had such a fondness for money that when he was sick he ordered a basin of gold pieces to be brought to him, and he put his gouty hands down among the gold pieces, cooling his hands off in them, and the rattle and tolling of these gold pieces were his amusement and entertainment. Ah, the gold and silver, the honors, the emoluments of this world are a poor solace for a perturbed spirit. You want something better than this world can give. A young prince, when the children came around to play with him, refused to play. He said: "I will play only with kings." And it might be supposed that you would throw away all other solace before this regal satisfaction, this imperial joy. Ye who are sons and daughters of the Lord almighty ought only to play with kings

> The hill of Zion yields
> A thousand sacred sweets,
> Before we reach the heavenly fields
> Or walk the golden streets.

But my text takes a further step and says, "Go into the mountain and fetch olive branches, and pine branches, and palm branches." Now the palm tree was very much honored by the ancients. It had 360 different uses. The fruit was conserved, the sap was a beverage; the stems were ground up for camels; the base of the leaves was turned into hats and mats and baskets, and the leaves were carried in victorious procession; and from the root to the top of the hightest leaf there was usefulness. The tree grew eighty-five feet in height sometimes, and it spread broad leaves four and five yards long; it meant usefulness and it meant victory; usefulness for what it produced, victory because it was brought into celebrations of triumph. And oh, how much we want the palm branches in the churches of Jesus Christ at this time! A great many Christians don't amount to anything. You have to shove them out of the way when the Lord's chariots come along. We don't want any more of that kind of Christians in the church.

The old maxim says: "Do not put all your eggs into one basket;" but I have to tell you in this matter of religion you had better give your all to God, and then get in yourself. "Oh," says some one, "my business is to sell silks and cloths." Well, then, my brother, sell silks and cloths to the glory of God. And some one says: "My business is to raise corn and carrots." Then, my brother, raise corn and carrots to the glory of God. And some one says: "My business is to manufacture horse-shoe nails." Then manufacture horse-shoe nails to the glory of God. There is nothing for you to do that you ought to do but for the glory of God.

Usefulness is typified by the palm tree. Ah, we don't want in the church any more people that are merely weeping willows, sighing into the water, standing and admiring their long lashes in the glassy spring. No wild cherry, dropping bitter fruit. We want palm trees, holding something for God, something for angels, something for man. I am tired and sick of this flat, tame, insipid, highty-tighty religion! It is worth nothing for this world, and it is destruction for eternity.

Give me 500 men and women fully consecrated to Christ and we will take any city for God in three years. Give me 10,000 men and women fully up to the Christian standard, in ten years 10,000 of them take the whole earth for God. But when we are going to begin

Ledyard, the great traveler, was brought before the Geographical Society of Great Britain and they wanted him to make some explorations in Africa and they showed him all the perils and all the hard work and all the exposure, and after they had told him what they wanted him to do in Africa they said to him: "Now, Ledyard, when are you ready to start?" He said: "Tomorrow morning." The learned men were astonished; they thought he would take weeks or months to get ready. Well, now, you tell me you want to be useful in Christian service. When are you going to begin? Oh, that you have the decision to say: "To-day, now!" Go now into the mount and gather the palm branches. But the palm branch also meant victory. In all ages, in all lands, the palm branch means victory. We are by nature the servants of Satan. He stole us, he has his eye on us, he wants to keep us. The word comes from our father that if we will try to break loose from this doing of wrong our father will help us; and some day we rouse up and we look the black tyrant in the face, and we fly at him and wrestle him down and we put our heel on his neck and we grind him in the dust and we say: "Victory, victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ!" Oh, what a grand thing it is to have sin under foot and a wasted life behind our backs. "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven and whose sin is covered." "But," says the man, "I feel so sick and worn out with the ailments of life." You are going to be more than conqueror. "But," says the man, "I am so tempted. I am so pursued in life." You are going to be more than conqueror. "I, who have so many ailments and heartaches, going to be more than conqueror?" Yes, unless you are so self-conceited that you want to manage all the affairs of your life yourself, instead of letting God manage them. Do you want to drive and let God take a back seat? Oh, no, you say; I want God to be my leader. Well, then, you will be more than conqueror. Your last sickness will come, and physicians in the next room will be talking about what they will do for you. What difference will it make what they do for you? You are going to be well—everlastingly well. And when the spirit has fled the body your friends will be talking as to where they shall bury you. What difference does it make to you where they bury you? The angel of the resurrection can pick you out of the dust anywhere, and all the cemeteries of the earth are in God's care. Oh, you are going to be more than conquerors. Don't you think we had better begin now to celebrate the coming victory? In the old meeting-house at Summerville my father used to lead the singing, and he had the old-fashioned tuning-fork, and he would strike it upon his knee, and then put the tuning-fork to his ear to catch the right pitch and start the hymn. But, friend, don't you think we had better be catching the pitch of the everlasting song, the song of victory when we shall be more than conquerors? Had we not better begin the rehearsal on earth? "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living water; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

> City of Eternity, to thy bridal halls
> From this prison would I flee;
> Ah, glory! that's for you and me.

My text brings up one step further. It says, go forth into the mountain and fetch olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and branches of thick trees. Now, you know very well that a booth or arbor made of slight branches would not stand. The first blast of the tempest would prostrate it. So then the booth or arbor must have four stout poles to hold up the arbor or booth; and hence for the building of the arbor for this world we must have stout branches of thick trees. And so it is in the gospel arbor. Blessed be God that we have a brawny Christianity, not one easily upset. The storms of life will come upon us, and we want strong doctrine; not only love, but justice; not only invitation, but warning. It is a mighty gospel; it is an omnipotent gospel. There are the branches of thick trees. I remember what Mr. Finney said in a school-house in this state. The village was so bad it was called Sodom, and it was said to have only one good man in all the village, and he was called Lot; and Mr. Finney, preaching, described the destruction of Sodom, and the preacher declared that God would rain destruction upon his hearers unless they, too, repented. And the people in the school-house sat and ground their teeth in anger, and clinched their fists in indignation; but before he was through with his sermon they got down on their knees and cried for mercy while mercy could be found. Oh, it is a mighty gospel; not only an invitation, but a warning; an omnipotent truth, stout branches of thick trees. Well, my friends, I have shown you here is the olive branch of peace, here is the pine branches of evergreen gospel consolation, here the palm tree branch of usefulness and victory, and here are the stout branches of thick trees. The gospel arbor is done. The air is aromatic of heaven. The leaves rustle with the gladness of God. Come into the arbor. I went out at different times with a fowler to the mountains to catch pigeons; and we made our booth, and we sat in that booth and watched for the pigeons to come. And we found flocks in the sky, and after a while they dropped into the net and we were successful. So I come now to the door of the gospel booth and I look out, I see flocks of souls flying hither and thither. Oh, that they might come like clouds and as doves to the window. Come into the booth. Come into the booth.

### He Swore Off.

Boston Herald.

I had a queer experience one night with a young lady. It was rather late when I was hailed by her. She had her veil drawn well over her face, and I could see that she was an aristocrat from the manner in which she carried herself. She gave me orders to drive her to one of the best known aristocratic clubs in Boston. When we got there I was asked to pull the bell and did so. The porter got his orders, and in a few moments a fine-looking young fellow in evening dress and blazing with diamonds was carried out. He was terribly full, but sobered off and seemed to be thoroughly ashamed of himself when he saw the young woman. I suppose that it was his wife. While putting him in the herdic I heard him mutter "God bless you, Alice—this is the last time, and it will never happen again." She began to cry and kiss him. I drove him over to the Back Bay, and she gave me a $10 bill, I suppose to forget all about what I had seen. Well, I've seen that young fellow many times since, and I guess that he has sworn off for good. He was as straight as a string every time.

### SUMMER PICNIC BEFORE AND AFTER.

> O, joyous, gladsome picnic morn!
> How cool the air, the skies how bright,
> A thousand mental joys are born
> To fill the hearts with wild delight.
> The incense from the tree-crowned hills,
> The babble of the woodland rills,
> The wild bird's song which grandly trills
> And all the forest arches fills;
> The mystic whispers of the trees,
> The drowsy hum of busy bees;
> A scene designed the gods to please
> A dream of happiness and ease,
> That all our being thrills.
>
> O, weary, dreadful picnic night!
> I almost wish that I was dead,
> I'm looking like a perfect fright,
> And filled with aches from feet to head,
> It's rained incessantly since morn,
> My clothes are wet and stained and torn,
> I'm feeling miserably forlorn,
> I can't now think why I was born.
> The woods were full of beggar's lice,
> We drank rain-water without ice;
> And dinners full of ants aren't nice;
> Hereafter a picnic device
> Will catch me—in a horn.

—Omaha World.

## A Hair-Breadth Escape.

In 1870, a month or two before the outbreak of the Franco-German war, one of the most promising cadets, or, as they are commonly styled, "pupils" of the military college of St. Cyr was Gaston de Langeais. He was the last representative of an ancient family in Brittany, whose traditional obstinacy and impatience he inherited to an extent which rendered him more popular with his comrades than with the presiding authorities.

Not that he was especially remarkable for turbulence or insubordination, or that his infractions of rules were more frequent than those of the majority of his fellows. On one point alone he was intractable, and exercised all his ingenuity in repeated attempts to escape a regulation which was inexpressibly repugnant to him. Gifted by nature, with an abundance of luxuriantly curling hair, of which he was ordinately vain, the prescribed necessity of having it cropped short was a perpetual grievance to him; and he looked anxiously forward to his second year at St. Cyr, and to his consequent emancipation from the too close scrutiny to which he had hithertoo been periodically subjected.

"In two months," he said exultingly to one of his intimates, "my time here will be up, and once named officer I shall be free as air, and no longer ashamed to show myself to my cousin Louise. For you see," he added, lifting his cap, and displaying a thick growth of short curls carefully flattened down, "I still have some hair left."

Castles in the air, however, are apt to collapse, and Gaston's visionary projects were, to say the least, premature.

A few mornings later, at the usual hour of parade, the corps of youngsters were unexpectedly summoned to undergo the inspection of the infantry lieutenant, Bouchard, a lynx-eyed martinet, by no means favorably disposed toward pupils destined for cavalry regiments, whom he contemptuously designated as "coxcombs." De Langeais, as the recognized leader of the band, was particularly obnoxious to him; and his keen eyes twinkled maliciously as he stopped short before the young man, and examined him curiously.

"Take off your cap," he said.

Gaston obeyed with an inward shiver of apprehension.

"I thought, as much," growled the lieutenant.

"If that superflous hair has not disappeared by this time to-morrow you will pass the next four days in the 'salle de police.'"

"You are in for it now," whispered his sympathizing comrade when the terrible Bouchard had passed on.

"Not a bit of it," replied de Langeais, shrugging his shoulders unconcernedly.

"Why, what on earth can you do?"

"I don't exactly know, but I intend to put off the evil day as long as I possibly can."

Next morning, with the aid of a couple of brushes, well soaked in water, he succeeded in levelling the rebellious locks so as to deceive even a practised eye, and appeared on parade with his wonted jaunty air, although not a little nervous as to the result of the coming ordeal. Presently the lieutenant arrived with an ominously slow step, and pausing as before exactly in front of Gaston repeated the order of the previous day.

"Take of your cap."

For a moment Bouchard appeared puzzled by the apparently smooth surface of the "pupil's" head, but, bent on ascertaining the realstate of the case, he unceremoniously lifted a portion of the flattened hair with his forefinger, thereby disclosing a substratum of tiny curls. Then, turning to the adjutant who accompanied him, he briefly consigned the offender for four days to the "salle de police," and continued his round of inspection with a self-satisfied grin.

During the last day of his seclusion Gaston practically employed his leisure in decorating his knee, by a judicious mixture of blue and green paint, with a tolerably exact imitation of a bruise, which he showed to the regimental doctor, pretending that the confusion had been caused by his coming in contact with a post in the riding-school. Whether he implicitly believed the statement or not, the good-natured medico put him on the sick list, and thus twenty-four hours were gained. His reappearance on parade, however, became at length a matter of necessity, and this time his continued disobedience entailed on him a week's further confinement; at the expiration of which he was again consigned to durance vile for an entire fortnight.

"This will never do," thought de Langeais. "The earthenware pot must in the long run be smashed by the iron one, and I shall have to give in at last. I had better try old Grison once more."

Whereupon, having previously, by way of precaution, added a few touches to the pictorial embellishment of his knee, he limped into the consulting room of Dr. Grison, who was fortunately too much engaged with other patients to bestow more than a very cursory glance at the bruise, and, not knowing precisely what to make of the case, gave the newcomer an order of admission to the infirmary, then under the charge of half a dozen Sisters of Charity, presided over a Lady Superior.

Gaston had hardly changed his ordinary attire for the regulation loose gray coat and cotton night cap when Pitrot, the tonsor of the establishment was announced, bearing an enormous pair of scissors and a laconic note, which ran as follows:

"The pupil de Langeais's hair is to be cut off immediately.

BONCHERD."

The poor coiffeur, unwilling to lose so excellent a customer for pomades and other capillay unguents, and yet compelled to obey the imperative mandate, was in despair.

"Would it not be possible, monsieur," he suggested, "to obtain from the Lady Superior a certificate that the effect of the operation might be injurious to an invalid?"

Gaston could not help smiling at the idea. "I don't quite see," he said, "what a cropped head has to do with a bruise on the knee; but there can be no harm in trying."

As good luck would have it, Sister Angelique, in whose memory, perhaps, still lingered the fondly cherished recollection of some romantic episode of her youthful days, listened with interest to the handsome Breton, while he related to her his hopes and fears, and his attachment to his cousin Louise. Being naturally kind-hearted and sympathetic, she agreed without much persuasion to his rather incongruous request, so that Pere Pitrot, relieved from his disagreeable responsibility, went on his way rejoicing.

A quarter of an hour later the lieutenant burst into the infirmary in a paroxysm of fury.

"So, youngster!" he cried, "it seems you are bent on braving me! Well, we shall see. You cannot stay shamming here forever; and, mark my words— when you do come out, I'll have that head of yours as smooth as a billiard ball!"

With this parting threat he bounced out of the room; and next day every one of the future cavalry officers—the prisoner alone excepted—underwent the summary operation of "cropping" at the hands of the tonsor, Pitrot.

Meanwhile, Gaston's position was by no means an enviable one. Through the grated windows of the infirmary he could see his comrades mounting their horses in the courtyard, and caracoling gayly as they passed, and on Sundays—most painful trial of all—could hear with a pang of envy the joyous shouts of his more fortunate colleagues, emancipated for a few hours from duty, and on their way to catch the first train to Paris.

The day of deliverance, however, was at hand. Early on the 11th of July—a date never to be forgotten by De Langeais—the occupants of the infirmary were suddenly startled by a tremendous uproar immediately under their windows, and, on looking out, imagined for a moment that pandemonium had broken loose.

Such a spectacle had assuredly never been witnessed at St. Cyr. The entire quadrangle was thronged by an excited multitude, rushing to and fro in tumultuous disorder, flinging their caps high in the air, and bursting every now and then into a loud and prolonged hurrah! Was it a revolt, marvelled the sisters patients, or what could it possibly mean?

A few minutes sufficed to explain the mystery. A hasty step was heard outside the door, immediately followed by the entrance into the sick-room of an adjutant, bearing in his hand an offical document, the contents of which, recited by him in a sonorous voice, were greeted with an enthusiasm bordering on frenzy.

"War is declared with Prussia. By Imperial decree, the seniors are henceforth sub-lieutenants."

Before the sisters, deafened by the clamour, had recovered from their stupefaction, they found themselves alone in the infirmary; the invalids, one and all, having mustered strength enough to throw aside their wraps and make the best of their way downstairs.

Gaston whose instaneous cure Sister Angelique afterward described as little short of miraculous, was the first to rejoin his comrades; and descrying his persecutor, Bouchard, standing apart from the rest, and apparently in no very good humor, went up to him with outstretched hand and a frank, cheery smile.

"Well, lieutenant," he said, "you won't have me cropped now!"

"So it seems," grimly replied the other, returning somewhat reluctantly the proffered grasp. "You have more luck than you deserve; for, depend upon it, I should have shown you no mercy!"

Each of the seniors entitled to promotion having notified to the adjutant on duty the regiment to which he was desirous of being attached, the preparations for departure were speedily completed. At an early hour in the afternoon the band of exulting youngsters started for Paris, intent on making the most of the three days allowed them before joining their respective corps. Gaston's regiment being stationed at Lille, he had ample leisure, after partaking of a farewell repast at Brebant's with his old companions, to carry into execution his long-cherished project of paying a flying visit to his cousin Louise at Trouville, and, repairing on the third day to the colonel of the 42d Dragoons, who received him most cordially.

"You are dispensed from duty," said his chief, "until you have got your kit in order. Ma foi, young man, you have arrived in the very nick of time, for before the week is out we shall be on our way to the front."

On his first appearance at mess, de Langeais discovered to his astonishment that every one of his new companions, without exception, was closely cropped. "A very necessary precaution," said the president, "in war time; the less, incumbrance we carry about us the better. A long beard and as little hair as possible; no comb or razor wanted, nothing but a simple brush-up."

"Not to mention," chimed in an old campaigner of proverbial baldness, "that a heavy helmet plays the very deuce with one's hair."

Gaston listened with due respect to these well-meant exhortations, but without the slightest intention of being influenced by them; and, on the arrival of his division at Metz some days later, had already, more than once, declined to avail himself of the services of the regimental barber.

Nevertheless, he instinctively felt that a continued refusal to conform to the general custom must inevitably endanger his popularity, and that the only way to atone for this obnoxious singularity was to distinguish himself by some exploit which might obtain for him an honorable mention in the order of the day.

An opportunity soon came. On the 18th of August his regiment posted near St. Privat, behind an avenue of poplars bordering the road to Saarbruck, had been exposed for several hours to a galling fire of the German artillery; and had suffered severely from an incessant storm of shells, which were beginning to set the trees on fire. The position of the French corps became untenable, and the colonel, deciding that the enemy's guns must at any cost be silenced, ordered a small detatchment of dragoons commanded by de Langeais to charge, and cut them off from the main body. The Germans, taken by surprise and imagining they were about to be attacked by the entire regiment ceased firing and hastily retreated, leaving one of their guns on the field, which Gaston, at the head of fifteen men, bore down upon, and, sabring the gunners, carried it triumphantly into the French lines.

"Bravo!" cried the colonel, warmly grasping the young sub-Lieutenant's hand; "you have deserved the Cross for this, and I will take care that you get it."

Stimulated by this first success, and eager to justify by some further act of daring the good opinion of his chief, de Langeais neglected no opportunity of proving himself worthy of it. Dispatched on a foraging expedition, and attacked by an outpost of infantry, he completely routed them and brought ten prisoners into the camp; and a few days later held his ground for half an hour, unsupported, save by his own men, against an entire corps of the enemy. His gallantry did not pass unrewarded. Not only was the Cross of the Legion of Honor conferred on him, but his name was three times mentioned for exceptional bravery in the order of the day, and his speedy promotion to the rank of lieutenant was generally regarded as a certainty.

At this juncture the unexpected capitulation of Metz was a severe blow to him, and, unwilling to accept comparative liberty on parole, he conceived a project which, although extremely hazardous, might enable him to join the Army of the Loire. His design being approved of by the general commanding under Bazaine, who intrusted him with a letter to his colleague, Aurelle de Paladines, informing him that the army of Prince Frederick Charles would shortly march toward the Loire, Gaston exchanged his uniform for a blouse and a peasant's straw hat, and carrying a basket of eggs, pursued his way coolly in the direction of the enemy's lines.

"It is a terrible risk," he thought, but better be shot at once than rot in a German prison."

Challenged by the first man he met, and arrested on suspicion, he was taken before the colonel of the regiment, who, surrounded by his officers in council, scrutinized the prisoner attentively.

"Where do you come from?" he inquired in tolerable French.

"From Ladonchamps, on my way with these eggs to Grigy," was the young man's reply.

"Are you aware that you run the risk of being treated as a spy?" pursued his interrogator.

"Necessity has no choice," retorted de Langeais with a perfectly indifferent air.

During this brief colloquy, the officers glanced curiously at the stalwart individual before them, whose appearance and manner contrasted so strangely with the homely dress he wore; and were almost unanimously of the colonel's openly expressed opinion, that he was no peasant, but an officer in disguise, and consequently a spy. A pause boding no good to the accused ensued, and in another moment his fate would have been sealed, when a gray-haired major, who had been intently gazing at de Langeais, suddenly rose from his seat.

"Stay," he exclaimed, "with all submission, I think you are mistaken. This man, whoever he may be, is an officer. All those we have taken prisoners have been close cropped, and no one ever heard of a French soldier on active service with such a head of hair as that."

"True, the major is right," assented several of those present.

"It may be so," said the colonel, only half convinced, "and in that case he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Give him a pass, and let him go and be hanged somewhere else."

"A narrow escape," muttered Gaston to himself as he left the camp. "I wonder what Bouchard would say if he knew it."

A week latter our hero reach his destination, and delivered his credentials to the general in command, by whom the grade of lieutenant was immediately conferred on him. At the conclusion of the campaign he was promoted to a captaincy, and in 1871, after the final rout of the Commune, married his cousin Louise. In the following year, while on leave in Paris, he came across him old enemy, Bouchard, on the Boulevard des Italiens.

"How goes it with you?" asked the latter, as they were sipping their absinthe together.

"Admirably," replied Gaston. "Here am I, a captain at twenty-two, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and the husband of a charming wife; and all this—no thanks to you, by the way, Bouchard—because I saved my hair."—Charles Hervey, in The Argosy.

### The Princess of Wales.

It takes the princess of Wales two hours to dress every day, says the Philadelphia Press. Despite her increase in years there are courtiers who declare that she looks handsomer than when she first arrived in England, and they take as a reason the fact that the style of dress suits her so much better than what is now considered the dowdy dress of a quarter of a century ago. Nobody knows where the princess gets her gowns from. It is generally supposed that her maid makes them from patterns supplied. However, the princess cannot pose as a leader of fashion except to women of a certain age. For instance, she cannot wear the gaudy, flower-covered hats that are coming into season this spring, and yet these hats will be what is known as "fashionable" nevertheless. Who makes those pretty fringes? Some say that her barber shifts his lodgings every week. Others declare that this hair-dresser supplies the material and that a maid makes it up. Really, the princess of Wales has very little hair. It amounts to nothing more than what women know as a "wisp." At Sandringham there is a room just like a huge hatter's shop. All around it are little receptacles, varied by pier-glasses, and these receptacles contain the hats and bonnets of the princess. When she is at home she wears two or three different hats every day, but she always wears a bonnet when out visiting. For a princess her bonnets should not be considered extravagant. She generally gives about $7.50 for a hat or bonnet—not at all an extravagant price.

### No Reason Why He Should Come.

Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman: The following story was told in this city to-day: An up-town lawyer went to Poughkeepsie to make a motion in a case before Judge Barnard. The lawyer who was to appear in opposition to the motion accompanied him. On reaching Poughkeepsie the lawyer opposed to the motion stopped in a restaurant and the other went on to ask the judge not to adjourn court until after hearing their arguments. As the lawyer who was to make the motion entered the court-room the judge said: "Good-morning; what can I do for you?" "I have a motion to make," replied the lawyer, "but my friend who will oppose it stopped to get lunch." "Oh never mind that," said the judge, "go on and make your motion; I will hear him afterward." After some demur the motion was made. When the lawyer finished the judge said: "You may go and inform your friend he need not come. The motion is denied."

### Fatherly Solicitude.

Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Skinphlint (anxiously)—"James, I am alarmed about Johnny. He has been away all the afternoon. I am afraid he is lost."

"Mr. Skinphlint—"It's more likely he has run away for good. And it's been only three weeks since I had that boy vaccinated. (Gloomily)—Cost me a dollar!"

### Curiosities of Short-Hand.

BY PROF. ELDON MORAN.

How many of our readers ever saw short-hand written swiftly? Some reporters can write four words a second for several minutes. Few speakers talk as fast as that. Stories are told of cases where the friction of the pencil caused by its quick movement would sometimes set the paper afire; but these are only stories. In taking a short-hand report, the pen really moves no faster than in writing common long-hand. The difference between the two is that in short-hand a single brief character represents an entire word; sometimes several. Some boys only fifteen who have learned the art, can, by making these crooked marks rapidly, get down every word of a speech as fast as the orator delivers it. We know of girls only twelve years old writing letters to each other in these funny characters, using postal cards. Quite a long letter can be written in this way; as many words in fact, as would fill two pages of foolscap paper—and then the post-master can't read it!

Business men, it is well know, employ a great many short-hand writers, and the time may come when everybody will use this brief method in order to save time and labor.

Instances are related of cases where reporting was done under difficulties. One short-hand writer had to hold his note book against the wall and write standing. Another was obliged to write in the dark—had to "feel his way." It is so easy for some persons to report a speech, that they can do so, while to some extent thinking of something else entirely; just as you can walk and talk at the same time. To the expert, indeed, short-hand writing is an easy task. We know a few lawyers skilled in stenography, who are able, while addressing the Court, to write down their remarks in short-hand just as they are delivered. They are able to think, speak, and write all at the same time. This was not so difficult however as it appeared, because the hand kept pace with the tongue, and the tongue with the brain.

Some reporters use short-hand for "telling fortunes." Make a mark ever so simple, and it will be sure to mean something in short-hand! This is true, and has been tried hundreds of times. It is supposed that your pencil is guided by fate, and the words written are indicative of what you will do, have or become. A school teacher once wrote a "million." A candidate for office wrote "Salt-Creek" and was sent up to it soon afterwards! A lazy fellow wrote "shirk." A student wrote "knowledge." A school girl wrote "tall fellow" and seemed satisfied! This sort of "fortune telling" which may be indulged in at social gatherings, is often quite amusing.

Good short-hand reporters who write left-handed are by no means rare. A few can write with both hands but not two speeches at the time, as some may suppose. The best court reporters, however, often write down what is said by two persons talking at the same time. But they only employ one hand in doing this, making, no doubt, pretty good use of their hend also.

Barnum once exhibited a man born without hands, who had learned stenography. He had, of course, to write with his foot, and this he could do quite well. Strictly speaking, when he wrote he did not produce short-hand notes, but, instead short-foot notes.

A curious feature of short-hand is that words often have a meaning when turned downside-up. Thus J-m, the consonant outline for Jim, when turned upside-down, reads n-j, the word-sign for knowledge. Further, if the reader should for a moment stand on his head, the words Smith, John, Thomas would read respectfully, Science, Angel, Senate, Jones would read sage, Jennie, image, Clara, reckon, Europe, pure, music, cousin, ink, camp; father, order; silver, vanishes; rainbow, beware; economy, nickle. The sentence "Great John has his angel gift," reads precisely the same, whether it is read forwards, or turned over and read backwards.

A one-armed editor who had never studied any brief system of writing, used often to claim, jocularly, to be a "short-a-hand" man.

We knew a "smart Aleck" who, as soon as short-hand became popular, made pretense that he knew all about it. He managed to get possession of a letter written in characters, claiming that he received it from one of his short-hand correspondents. He would often astonish persons who knew no better, by taking his pencil and jerking off a few crooked marks which he would make believe meant "Kingdom of Heaven", "Policy of the Administration", General George Washington" etc. Once pretending to write the Scriptural passage, "Wisdom is justified in her children" a reporter by chance was present. The marks produced by "Aleck," it so happened read as follows, "I am a dunce!" The smart young man in this case, though he told a lie, had at least written the truth.

### Family Refrigerator.

The following, which is cheap, will answer the purpose as well as a costly refrigerator, and will probably use less ice, too. Make an oblong box of sufficient size to hold the articles to be kept, and line it with tin, sheet-iron or zinc. If strict economy is to be practised the joints need not be soldered, but the sheets of metal must be lapped an inch and a half, and the posts in contact painted with thick white lead, and then nailed with a double row of small nails. This box should be at least 2½ feet deep; 3 feet would be better. Across one end make a slat shelf to hold the ice, say 18 inches wide one way and the width of the box the other; this shelf to be 12 inches from the floor of the box. On this shelf put an ordinary tin pan with sides 3 inches from the floor of the box. On this shelf put an ordinary tin pan with sides 3 inches high, and tilt it a little so that the melted ice will run to one in which a hole must be made to let out the water into a vessel placed beneath for that purpose. Another box must be made enough larger than the first so that when the first one made is placed in it there will be an eight-inch strips on edge, one at each end, and one foot from the end of the large box. Fill up even with top of these strips with sawdust, chaff, cut hay, or straw packed solid, set in the smaller box, letting it rest on these strips, and fill in the space all around with some packing used in the bottom. Make a double cover large enough to come even with outside of a large box and hinge to back of same. This cover should have a six-inch space filled in as before directed. Put the ice in the pan, cover with an old blanket, and you can keep anything cold, and when you raise the lid of the box the cold air will not "tumble out" half as fast as it will out of one of those patent refrigerators with vertical doors. I made a creamer on this plan, using ice-water to set the milk in, and it worked first-rate; kept in all day, and the milk never soured, no matter how much thunder there was.

### Teaching Frugality.

The wealth of Holland and the great commercial prosperity of that country about 200 years ago were built up by a parsimonious frugality, which for a long time marked the character of the Dutch. This habit gave place to luxury when wealth had been secured. The clergy used to rebuke the growing extravagance, and a French writer tells how a successful business man taught his fellows a lesson:

Before retiring from business and taking leave of his friends in the city he invited them to dine with him. The guests, on arriving at his residence, were surprised to see the extraordinary preparations that had been made for their reception. On a plain oak table, covered with a blue cloth, were some wooden plates, spoons and drinking vessels. Presently two old seamen brought in dishes containing herrings—some fresh, others salted or dried.

Of these the guests were invited to partake; but it was clear that they had little appetite for such poor fare, and, with considerable impatience, they awaited the second course, which consisted of salt beef and greens. This, also, when brought in, they did not seem to relish.

At last the blue cloth was removed, and one of fine white damask substituted; and the guest were agreeably surprised to see a number of servants, in gorgeous liveries, enter with the third course, which consisted of everything necessary to form a most sumptuous banquet. The master of the house then addressed his friends in the following terms:

"Such, gentlemen, has been the progress of our republic, We began with short frugality, by means of which we became wealthy; and we end with luxury, which will beget poverty. We should, therefore, be satisfied with our beef and greens, that we may not have to return to our herrings,"—Youth's Companion.

### A Thief Can Hiss Villainy.

A Pinkerton detective who tracked an embezzler to the play says: "A melodrama was the attraction, and it was in the middle of the first act that I came in. I did not want to raise a disturbance, so, I took a seat behind a man and prepared to wait until the end of the preformance. The scenes in the play were strong, the villian being unusually diabolical and the hero and heroine noble and patient. Frequently the latter found occasion to express their abhorrence and condemnation of thieves and those who violate confidence reposed in them, and quite as frequently the villain scoffed at sentiments of virtue and honesty. I found my man hissing violently at the villain every time he got a chance, and nearly splitting his hands in frantic applause for the hero and heroine. Tears came in his eyes when the latter were suffering, and could hardly restrain his fierce anger at the villian. Yet after the play he took his arrest coolly and confessed without a wink. When he was arraigned in the police court the next day he swore point blank that he had never stolen a cent, and called me a liar when I testified to his confession. I have met such cases frequently. When there is no self interest at stake many criminals are virtuous, but that is as far as their sentiment goes."—New York Sun.

DR. HEUSTIS C. WOOD, of the university of Pennsylvania hospital, having reason to believe that the brother of a clergyman, who was one of his patients, was merely shamming paralysis, had him placed in an electrical chair in the presence of the students and then turned on the current. The paralyzed man uttered a yell and ran off to his room, in spite of a "complete paralysis of his lower limbs that had lasted for weeks."

THE Tombstone Epitaph is authority for the statement that Apache county, Arizona, the territorial area of which is larger than Massachusetts and the population several thousand, is without a practicing physician. Notwithstanding the fact that death in Arizona comes in most instances too sudden to get the patient's boots off, to say nothing of calling in a physician, Apache county would seem to offer a pretty good opening for a doctor.

A SIMPLE stove for warming rooms by means of solar heat has been contrived by Prof. E. S. Morse. It consists of a shallow box, having a bottom of corrugated iron and a glass top. This device is placed outside the building, where the sun can shine directly into it. The rays pass through the glass, and are absorbed by the metal, heating it to a high temperature and warming the air of the box. The air, which on sunny days rises to 90° F., is conveyed into the room to be heated.

England and Germany have initiated an African conference at Brussels. The Congo State, Belgium, France and Italy approve the proposal.

There are people using Dobbins' Electric Soap to-day who commenced its use in 1865. Would this be the case were it not the purest and most economical soap made. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations, Dobbins'.

Two men were killed in Chicago by the falling of a trestle in the power house of the Milwaukee avenue cable railway.

One by one the roses fall, but "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar outlives them all.

Striking coal miners at Streator, Ill., continue their riotous demonstrations, many being arrested.

A. M. Park, a saloonkeeper at Agnews, Cal., shot and killed his mistress, Jennie Hunter, and then killed himself.

Extraordinary, but nevertheless true. We refer to the announcement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., in which they propose to show working and energetic men how to make from $75 to $250 a month above expenses.

The village of Ubbendorf, Germany, on the Weser river, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is enormous.

EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE.—Albert A. Larson, of Kirkman, Ia., in expressing his gratitude to the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam, writes: "I firmly believe my wife would have died of consumption, if not for the timely use of your Balsam." Buy the $1.00 bottle for Lung Diseases.

Aged People

Whose blood has become thin or impure, are especially liable to attacks of rheumatism, or to that weakness called "general debility." The pains and aches of the former are relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood, while it also tones and builds up the whole system. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize the peculiar benefit which it gives.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and as a tonic alterative, with the most beneficial results. I have also used it for rheumatism with good effect. I regard it as one of the very best family medicines, and would not willingly be without it." A. B. CURRY, Providence, R. I.

"My wife and myself were both generally run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought us out of that tired feeling, and made us feel like young people again. It has done more for us, than all other medicines together." RICHARD HAWKHURST, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

### Some Caution Necessary, Perhaps.

Down at the Elks' social the other night Luke Schoolcraft, the minstrel, told a characteristic story. It was of a jolly old Irishman, who was adicted to a very free use of the bottle, much to the disgust of his faithful wife. She knew that he was "going it" at too fast a pace and she appealed to their priest to pull him up. In view of the circumstances this priest thought he was justified in employing one or two fairy tales, so when he met Pat on the street he called him aside and said:

"Pat, you're drinking too hard. Now, you know that you can depend upon what I may say, and I have no hesitancy in telling you that if you keep on as you are doing you will change into a rat."

This awful perdition annoyed Pat greatly, and when he went home he told his wife about it. Of course, she worked it up and told him the priest was undoubtedly right. Pat was deep in thought for some time. He did hate very much to give up his toddy, but the rat idea was too much for him. Finally he said: "Luk here, Bridget, av ye see the whiskers an' tail comin' an me, all I ask av ye is jist to keep yer eye on the cat."—Chicago Herald.

IN ENGLAND a dissipated young man is under arrest who possesses the power of hypnotizing people to such an extent that he can pass pennies for sovereigns upon shopkeepers, and has even been known to throw down a scrap of newspaper and get a theater ticket and change for a £5 note in return. This power of mesmerism—the occult influence by which one person can subject and shape to his will another person's consciousness of his own perceptions and sensations—is being considerably discussed in Europe as well as in this country. It is obviously a dangerous thing and it is believed to be more generally diffused than is commonly supposed.

The French senate committee which had the latter in charge has approved the bill for the relief of the Panama Canal company.

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.

John Kelly, convicted of the murder of Eleanor O'Shea near Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1888, was hanged at Canandaigua.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Chronic Neuralgia.

Permanent Cures. June 11, 1887. Suffered a long time with neuralgia in the head; was prostrated at times, gave St. Jacobs Oil a trial; have been entirely cured, no return. JEREMIAH ENEY, 1212 W. Lombard st., Balto., Md.

Permanent Cures. October 17, 1886. My wife was paralyzed from neuralgia; she could not walk a step; I bought St. Jacobs Oil, after one bottle was used she walked about, continued use completely cured her. JAS. P. MURPHY, Springfield, Tenn.

Permanent Cures. June 17, 1887. Years ago had neuralgia; not subject to attacks now; the cure by use of St. Jacobs Oil was permanent; there has been no recurrence of the painful affliction. E. W. SPANGLER, York, Penna.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

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

Joy to the World

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

for the entire eradication of all Pain,

EXTERNAL or INTERNAL.

No family should be without it. One twenty-five cent bottle will do more to convince you of the efficacy than all the testimonials we might present, and we have an abundance of this kind of evidence.

ITS ACTION IS LIKE MAGIC.

For Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, a teaspoonful of Pain Killer taken at the beginning of an attack will prove an almost never-failing cure, and save much

SUFFERING AND MONEY.

PAIN-KILLER

is an article that has combined in it all that goes to make a first-class family medicine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

All druggists sell Pain-Killer at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

Buy Your

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from the

Northwestern Newspaper Union, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Or

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Full stock kept at each office.

A Proclamation!

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says: "A year ago I had bilious fever; Tutt's Pills were so highly recommended that I used them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I proclaim them the best

ANTI-BILIOUS

medicine ever used. I always prescribe them."

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Bilious Diseases.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY

SHORTENS LABOR

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DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD

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$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

LADIES'

BABY CARRIAGES C. O. D.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

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.

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Any kind of Wood, Coal or Straw Heating or Cook stove at Wholesale prices. Write what you have and kind of stove you want to J. F. FERRY, Box 437 Minneapolis

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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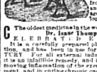

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The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER

It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in use for NEARLY A CENTURY. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy, and is unequalled in removing inflammation 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 1797.

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.

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Our connection with the Pioneer Press gives us facilities for obtaining news possessed by no other ready print house. Send for a sample of our news edition.

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N. W. N. U. 1889 No. 29.

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No. 1. Farm Harness. $24.50

Every Buggy sold by agents has several dollars added to the manufacturer's price. We are manufacturers, and have No Agents. For 15 yrs. have dealt with the consumer. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for 2 years. Any one that can write can order a Buggy or Harness from us as well as pay $10 to $50 to some middle man to order for them. We give no credit, and have

ONE PRICE, ONLY.

Platform, Combination, and 3-Spring Wagons, $60; same as others sell at $85. Top Buggies, $80; fine as some sold at $110. Ours at $105 are fine as sell for $140. Phaetons, $125; same as sold at $165. Road Carts, $17. We box and deliver on cars in Elkhart, free of charge.

Platform Wagon, $60

No. 12 Full Nickel Harness $14.00

Est'd 1874

SURRIES $100 to $125

We make a full line of HARNESS

Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, $12 to $20. Light Double, $25 to $40. 64 page Illus. Catalogue, Free. Address G. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, INDIANA.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PRICE 25 CTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

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# RESIDENCE LOTS!

Lots in Sleeper's Park Addition.

Lots in Sleeper's Addition.

Lots in Original Town Plat.

**Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers.**

These lots must be sold as the executors are desirous of closing up the estate of C. B. Sleeper.

Here is a Rare Opportunity to Provide a Home for Yourself. For information, prices and terms inquire of

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At Office of J. J. HOWE & CO.



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Patronize Home Industry.

PURE LAGER BEER,

Always on hand. Orders promptly filled, and free delivery to and part of the city.

JOS. KERNER,
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Proprietors.



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A Complete Line of

Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses,

YOUTHS AND CHILDRENS'

SHOES

Kept constantly on hand, at prices to suit all. Custom work and Repairing carefully executed.

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# THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

# Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

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Successor to White & White,

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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.

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# GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

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

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Odd Fellows' Block.



# 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.



# Brainerd Dispatch.

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

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

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, Tower 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 9:00 p. m. Departs going West at 9:40 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:00 p. m. Departs going South at 12:30 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and Duluth, leaving both ends daily at principal stations between the two places, and run daily and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:50 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:35 a. m. Departs going South at 1:50 a. m.

These trains are daily, having Pullman sleepers to Wahpeton and Fullerton, sleepers from the latter place to Jamestown.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 12:45 p. m. Departs going West at 1:00 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:30 p. m. Departs going South at 1:00 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth and Ashland at 9:00 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth and Ashland at 12:30 p. m. daily.
No. 3 arrives from Duluth at 1:35 a. m. daily.
No. 10 departs for Duluth at 2:00 a. m. and hauls Pullman Sleeper off No. 4 from Jamestown daily.
No. 18 freight goes south 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 19 " " east 8:15 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 29 " " " 10:15 p. m. daily.
No. 30 " " west 6:45 a. m. ex. Sunday.

Through freight and express carry passengers who are provided with tickets at reduced rates, and are relied upon for punctuality of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:00 p. m.
No. 18 " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 17 " " 4:00 a. m.
No. 30 " west 4:15 p. m.

## Local News Notes.

Mrs. D. S. Forgy has returned from Montana.

Max Shapiro is now running a meat market in Tower.

The county board of equalization has been in session all the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Campbell left for their St. Paul home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Parker, of Minneapolis, is visiting with Mrs. C. Grandelmyer.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

Harry Congdon has been recreating at Mille Lacs lake for the past two weeks.

The Episcopal Sabbath school enjoyed a picnic at Sylvan lake on Tuesday.

Miss Alva Dailey of Detroit, Michigan is the city, the guest of Mr. A. E. Taylor and family.

Tom Congdon has returned from New York City where he has been pursuing his studies for a year past.

Mrs. Felix Graham left on Thursday noon for a two month's visit at her old home in Belleville, Canada.

The state milk inspector found that the Brainerd milkmen were selling milk that was a trifle above the standard.

Married at the Baptist parsonage, by Rev. F. J. Bronson, July 18th, 1889, Mr. Fred Brinkman to Miss Mary Chisholm.

Mrs. G. Matte, of St. Matthias, this county, is visiting her old home at Three Rivers, Ontario. Her three children accompany her.

There will be but one performance given by Forepaugh's circus which exhibits in this city August 8th, and that will be in the afternoon.

The White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer, triple motion, freezer quicker and better than any freezer in the market, at D. M. Clark's & Co.'.

H. L. Rucker, of Minneapolis, is in the city with a view of establishing a branch of the Northwestern College of Commerce here, he being president of that institution.

Brainerd's reputation as a summer resort is now assured, provided the last issue of the Journal containing the sea serpent item is only sent broadcast over the country.

Mr. O. C. Collins and family will go to Winnipeg next week to reside in the future, the gentleman having been given a more lucrative position with the N. P. road at that place.

We are informed that the Gull River Lumber Co. have leased their plant to the Northern Mill Co., and that the latter corporation will conduct the affairs of the concern after this season.

The fire department was called out Tuesday morning to put out a blaze that had started in a lot of tar that was being used on the sidewalk around the hand hotel. From the smoke that arose it looked as though half the town was on fire.

The Brainerd band and fire department are arranging for a benefit ball on the evening of the 22rd inst., the proceeds to be given to Barney Mattison, who has been confined to his house for two months. Mr. Mattison's wife and child are also sick.

The Germania Maennerchor of this city will give a concert at Perham tomorrow evening, and an elaborate programme has been arranged for the occasion. It is the second time that the members of this organization have appeared before the public in that town.

Glove contests and sparring exhibitions seem to be an attraction in Brainerd these days. On Saturday (to-morrow) evening, Jim Mehan and Dick Moore, will give a fifteen-round glove contest, at the opera house, and other local sports will entertain the audience with exhibitions of their skill. The principal event of the evening promises to be quite interesting.

The work of papering and painting the store room formerly occupied by Hamline's saloon will be completed today, and will be occupied the first of the week by F. M. Cable with a stock of drugs. Mr. Cable has an excellent reputation as a druggist in this city, and will no doubt be liberally patronized from the first. The work of refitting the room was performed by J. O. Congdon, and is a very neat job.

Sam. Inman and family left last night for Alabama.

Will Workmen, formerly of this city, has bought a half interest in the Little Falls Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gillas, of Anoka, are visiting in the city with the latter's sister, Mrs. R. Parker.

Otto Reinhardt, or "Shiver," has opened a barber shop on Fifth street, opposite the National hotel.

Its warmer, cheaper and never cracks off from the ceiling. Faye Manilla building paper at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Rev. N. S. McAdoo, of Lake City, Minn., will occupy the pulpit in the First Congregational Church next Sunday morning and evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last Saturday evening a Mr. Hart of this city, and Miss Banks, of Minneapolis, were elected teachers of the public schools for the ensuing year, in the place of Miss Clark and Miss Fasching, resigned.

Wedding cards announcing the fact that D. M. Clark and Rosalie T. Fasching were married on Tuesday, at St. Joseph's Church, Winona, have been received at this office. They will be at home to their friends after August 1st, at 141, North Eight street.

Albert Bulow was hung at Little Falls this morning at 1:52, the fall breaking his neck and death resulted instantly. The John Day Smith law does not seem to have had much effect on the newspaper accounts as all the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers contained a detailed description covering from four to five columns, and also the Transcript of the city in which the hanging took place.

During the entire spring and summer Chief Train Dispatcher Blanchard has been troubled with his foot and ankle and at times was unable to use it, especially so during the past few weeks, on account of a disease of the bone. He sprained the member at a party during the winter and from that time he has been troubled more than ever. An examination of the ankle was had at the Sanitarium on Monday last and it was decided that amputation of the foot was necessary, on account of the bone being decayed. The foot was accordingly taken off and Mr. Blanchard is getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances. His many friends in this city and along the line of the road will be sorry to learn of his misfortune.

### Grand Concert and Ball.

The concert and ball mentioned in these columns last week as to take place at the Boller rink on Friday evening, July 19, under the management of Tom Cody, the "cowboy pianist," will be a great success. The entertainment will have none of the rough characteristics associated in people's minds with the word cowboy, but will be a refined musical entertainment, followed by a ball that will be without anything offensive. Without enumerating Mr. Cody's wonderful performances on the piano, it will suffice to say that those who are present will witness some of the finest and most difficult musical performances they ever saw. He will be assisted in the entertainment by T. E. Thomas, an excellent ballad singer; Mille Pullivan, a child artist, introducing clogs, reels and the Highland fling; Harry Smith, a dancer; Chas. McPherson and Billy Robinson, in their artistic whistling performance, imitating the mocking bird, etc. Admission will cost fifty cents each. No extra charge for the ball.

### W. C. T. U. News.

Last Friday evening Miss Carrie Estey gave a temperance lecture to a fair sized audience in the East Brainerd Congregational church. Three new members were gained for the W. C. T. U. at the close of the lecture.

Last Sunday afternoon Miss Carrie Estey went to Oak Lawn and gave a temperance talk to the Sabbath school, after which she organized a W. C. T. U. Mrs. George Bain was elected president, and Mrs. Lucy Donaldson secretary and treasurer.

Last Sunday evening Miss Carrie Estey gave a temperance lecture in the Baptist church, which was literally packed, chairs being brought into the aisles, and all the available standing room being taken. Many stood outside by the door and windows, and many went away without being able to even see into the church. Miss Estey is one of our brightest and best speakers, and all who heard her must admit, though they may possibly differ with her on some points, that her position is very strongly fortified with the very best of arguments. At the close the young ladies were requested to remain. A number of new members were gained for the Y. W. C. A. president and a secretary were elected, and the young ladies again started out fully equipped for work.

### Tuesday's Shoot.

L. U. White won the badge at the shoot on Tuesday, on a score of ten. There are two badges now, the new one having been presented to the club by Joe Ennis. It takes a score of twelve or better to win the new badge:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Herb | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—3 |
| Hall | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0—6 |
| Searles | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1—8 |
| White | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1—10 |
| Ennis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0—9 |
| Lahar | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0—7 |
| Donaldson | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1—10 |
| Demorest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |
| Ferris | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1—8 |
| Courtney | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—5 |
| Hall | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—5 |
| Herbert | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1—9 |
| Yon | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—5 |
| Hoffman | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0—4 |
| Hoffman | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1—4 |
| Graves | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1—5 |

### Gave Him Two Years.

The case against Frank Froneh was continued until Monday, and a compromise or agreement was made between the attorneys by reducing the charge to assault, to which he plead guilty and he was sentenced to two years in the state reform school by Judge Fleming. On account of his age, less than sixteen years, he could not have been sent to the penitentiary if the charge first made against him had been sustained, and the result in the end would have been the same, only that the lad would have had to lay in jail for two or three months in the meantime, awaiting the action of the grand jury. Taking everything into consideration the case was disposed of in the best manner possible.

### Skipped with the Team.

Demas Forcier, a Frenchman residing on Sixth street south, and who was in the employ of C. L. Spaulding, of the Lumberman's bank, departed for parts unknown with the team and a lumber wagon on Thursday morning. It seems that Forcier had been working on Mr. Spaulding's farm below the fair grounds, and on this peculiar morning he went into the country for a plow. He did not return that evening, but as he was considered to be honest and had a large family dependent on him for support, it was not thought that he had left. However, as he did not return on Friday the matter was placed in the sheriff's hands, and a visit to Forcier's house showed that he had taken his tool chest and his trunk and clothes. His wife disclaimed any knowledge that he was going and feared that he was insane. Mrs. Hanks, of Minneapolis, were elected teachers of the public schools for the ensuing year, in the place of Miss Clark and Miss Fasching, resigned.

### Police Court Notes.

Cole Younger got on a tear Saturday evening and smashed up the glass and mirror in the Last Turn. She paid ten and costs on Monday morning and immediately swore out a warrant against Wm. Crummit for threatening to kill her, but her bark or bust proved a ward William and she failed to show up and prosecute after having had the warrant served.

John Ames was sent up for thirty days for stealing a bundle of clothes.

A warrant was issued on Monday for the arrest of Wm. Nixon, of Gull River, on charge of having stolen $70 from Cora Carey. The matter was settled up before it came to trial.

Three victims were run in Wednesday night for vagrancy. One of them, Jackson, succeeded in convincing the court that he was a full fledged bar-tender, and the other two were allowed to part on promise of leaving town instanter.

### Ft. Ripley Items.

Charlie Mooers, of Brainerd, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Root spent Wednesday at Brainerd.

There was a dance at Mr Fish's and at Mr. Jewett's Tuesday night. All claim an immense time.

J. L. Berg will soon drive a span of matched bays. He has recently purchased the young bay horse of A. M. Bratt, to drive with his bay, Billy.

Frank Fisk and Miss Bossin were married at the Catholic church at Belle Prairie Tuesday.

C. H. Cooper is going to train his horse that he won the stake with so easily at Crow Wing on the Fourth, for the fall races.

Miss Anabelle Riddle, of Brainerd, who has been on the sick list for some time past, is spending a few days in the country with her friend Miss Kimball.

Miss Carrie Estey, a member of the W. C. T. U., of Brainerd, delivered one of the most interestig and forcible temperance lectures to a large audience at the school house Wednesday evening that we have had the pleasure of listening to in quite a while. She is not only an able speaker, but a charming little lady also, who commands the high esteem of all present.

ESSA.

### Crow Wing Items

C. M. Everest is in Verndale this week.

Professor Smith returned to his home in Pittsburg, Pa. Tuesday, via Duluth and the lakes.

Miss Mary Towers spent Sunday in Brainerd with her parents.

W. H. Fletcher and wife returned to their home in Sauk Rapids, Monday.

The dance last Saturday evening was a success. Quite a number being present from Brainerd, Ft. Ripley and the surrounding country.

E. E. Phelps is prospecting in McGregor and vicinity.

Miss Estey lectured Tuesday evening on temperance and the work of the W. C. T. U. Quite an audience was in attendance and much interest taken.

W. H. Everest wears a pleasant and rather fatherly expression, all on account of a ten pound girl which his wife presented him Monday night. All wish the young lady success in every respect.

USO.

### Gull River Items.

Crops of all kinds are looking good.

A new saw mill is being built at Pillager.

Geo. Rawson is feeling good over the arrival of a new boy.

The festive potato bug has made his appearance in this neighborhood.

Blueberries have made their arrival in our market. They are scarce in this vicinity.

The Gull River Lumber Co. have started a narrow gauge railroad on Stony Brook, twelve miles long, for logging purposes.

John Hayton has taken charge of the company's store in this town in place of H. Dennis, who has gone into business for himself at Duluth.

MAX.

### Notice to Teachers.

A state teacher's examination for Crow Wing county will be held in the City of Brainerd, commencing Aug. 30th. All teachers of the county are requested to be present. Further announcement as to programme.

The fall examination for teachers will be held about Aug. 31st.

All teachers not possessing permanent temperance hygiene certificates will be required to pass examination for the same.

E. J. BRONSON,
[illegible] Schools,

### The City Fathers.

The city council was in regular session on Monday evening with a full board present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and disposed of and the consideration of claims against the city was taken up. The first bill was of the Northwestern Electric Construction Co., for $868.10 and it was allowed. The following smaller amounts were then allowed:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. McNaughton & Son | $18 90 |
| Tribune | 19 21 |
| L. F. Nelson, work on hose house | 15 00 |
| Fred Foster | 9 00 |
| Geo. Britton | 9 75 |
| R. K. Whiteley | 9 00 |
| A. J. Demenler | 7 85 |
| P. Murphy | 1 65 |
| J. E. Frisen | 1 65 |
| J. C. Atherton | 1 00 |
| M. K. Swartz | 1 75 |
| A. D. Bentley | 1 67 |
| R. Stanley | 4 50 |
| Johnson & Bain | 3 80 |
| Sundeen, Canghie and Winchesteen were allowed a dollar each for watching fire by order chief of fire department. | |

On motion it was decided that hereafter the city engineer be allowed fifty cents per hour for work while in actual services.

The report of the finance committee was read and accepted, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance shown total of | $60 203 02 | |
| Orders and coupons | 59 165 20 | |
| Balance | 1 037 82 | |
| Pool table and dray licenses not shown | 30 00 | |
| Error debit side of treasurer's book | 100 00 | |
| Total left over from old treasurer | 1 167 82 | |
| Paid over to new treasurer | 255 61 | |
| | $ 912 21 | |

The petition of Third ward citizens was referred to street committee with power to commence work where they see fit, and granted further time to report on petition.

Petition of D. D. Smith, C. H. Douglas and others in regard to wagon road south of town was referred to street committee.

The petition to have a side walk built on Oak street was granted and resolution unanimously adopted, ordering same to be built, also the petition for sidewalk between Fourth and Second streets.

The clerk was instructed to notify the Water Co. to have water main extended along Quincy to Sycamore street, and also on Sixth street south.

Petition from town of Oak Lawn was considered and the committee was granted further time to consider.

Report of C. D. Johnson, secretary of B. H. & L. Co. No. 1, was accepted.

Liquor license bond of M. McCabe and M. Cullen were accepted and license granted.

Bond of Ed. Cullen was referred back for correction and application for license to be made in the usual way.

Bond of A. S. McIntire for plumber's license was accepted and license granted.

Moved and carried that the street committee use timbers on cross walks instead of plank, and the committee were given power to buy material to repair cross walks. The street commissioner was instructed to repair defective walks under direction of street committee after giving ten days notice to property owners, repairs to be charged against the property.

R. K. Whiteley was appointed building inspector for buildings going up inside of fire limits, with a fee of $1 for each permit issued when approved by the council.

The state money on fire appropriation was donated to the fire companies to be equally divided.

The city clerk was instructed to sign release of city prisoners after commitment to show how long they were in jail, also that he advertise for bids to board the prisoners.

Ordinance No. 85, relating to persons bathing in the river between the hours of 5 in the morning and 9 in the evening, was adopted. People hereafter will be obliged to wear bathing suits or be prosecuted.

The street commissioner was instructed to put up posts for draymen to hitch to.

The mayor, by a vote of six to three, was requested to enforce the ordinances and resolution relating to houses of prostitution, those voting against it being Aldermen Walters, Cullen and O'Brien, all others voting for the measure passed June 17th, which was published in these columns.

The council then adjourned.

### From our Exchanges.

Duluth Herald: Mrs. W. S. Woodbridge returned last night from Deerwood and Brainerd, at which latter place she organized a local branch of the Women's Temperance Union.

Anoka Herald: Mrs. L. H. Burns and son are visiting Brainerd friends.

Aitkin Age: Miss Hima Reddick attended the W. C. T. U. convention at Brainerd this week.

St. Paul News: A traveling female evangelist, who preached "straight orthodox hell fire and brimstone," has been giving Brainerd people a turning.

Little Falls Democrat: Will Ryan has been confined to his home for several weeks by rheumatic fever, but he has gained perceptably, and his smiles have brightened, particularly since the advent of a bran new son, a few days since. Well, who blames him.

Aitkin Age: The saloons in this place were run altogether too openly last Sunday and if this occurs again somebody will suffer. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Little Falls Herald: The first regular weekly shoot of the gun club took place Monday afternoon. By special request we omit the publication of the score.

Sauk Rapids Sentinel: Ed. Guy has gone to Brainerd to work, he struck a job as soon as he got into that city. Ed. is a good boy, and we hope he will do well.

### Notice to Water Consumers.

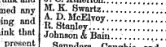
The water will be shut off east of 7th street and north of Main street to the ravine, Sunday, July 21st, to repair leak.

H. D. POWERS,
Secretary.

### A THRILLING SCENE.

**Adam Forepaugh, Jr., Drives Thirty Thoroughbred Horses at One Time.**

The thirty-horse act of Adam Forepaugh, Jr., which is seen at every performance of the Forepaugh and Wild West Combined Shows, which exhibit at Brainerd on the afternoon only of August 8th, is said to be the most thrilling performance ever seen under canvass or anywhere else. The idea of one man driving thirty horses at one time is sufficient to excite wonder, but when the driver is standing erect upon the two wheel horses and the others are stretched out in a line reaching nearly a hundred yards, and running around the great quarter-mile hippodrome track at headlong speed, the effect is simply startling. No single act produces so much enthusiasm, and in their excitement the people invariably rise out of their chairs, swing their hats and vociferously cheer the daring driver. The training of these thirty horses was entirely the work of Adam Forepaugh, Jr., who has introduced a number of other trained animal novelties this season. Among others are his $50,000 troupe of trained horses; his great herd of quadrille-dancing elephants; "Blondin," a pony that walks a high rope; the trapeze horse, "Eclipse;" and a troupe of somersault dogs; besides the triple cross and menagerie, and the noted Wild West exhibition, with scores of scouts, cowboys and Indians.



**Scientific Oculist.**

Prof. Canter, a very prominent physician and surgeon of Russia, who has made a specialty of the eyes for the past sixteen years, is at the Windsor hotel, Brainerd, for only a few days, and will be pleased to see anyone needing spectacles, testing and fitting glasses, or wishing treatment for sore eyes, weak eyes, near sighted, cataract, water eyes, cross-sighted, or in short all difficulties of the eyes overcome. Will fit an eye in two minutes. Will give medicine for ingrowing hair in the eye, also put in false eyes. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. For reference he has the best physicians in the country. Glasses fitted both day and night. Office hours from 8 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9 p. m.

Ask to see our line of $3 shoes, sold at the smallest profit of any $3 shoe in the market.

J. J. KENNEDY & CO.

### Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Dresskell & Shedd, has this day, July 2nd, 1889, dissolved partnership, Mr. M. R. Shedd retiring. Mr. Wm. M. Dresskell will assume all the liabilities of the aforesaid firm, will also collect all debts due the firm of Dresskell & Shedd. All persons indebted to above will please call and settle their past due accounts.

WM. M. DRESSKELL,
M. R. SHEDD.

Don't you know that we have the finest line of hats in the city. Call in and see them.

J. J. KENNEDY & CO.

### Chance For a Bargain.

Have ninety acres of land in good locality, within a quarter of a mile of two railroad stations, to trade for lots in this city. Land partly timbered and partly cultivated. For particulars address Dispatch Office.

Our stock of men's shoes is now complete and we are selling at very low prices.

J. J. KENNEDY & CO.

Water coolers and filters of the latest pattern at D. M. Clark & Co's.

### For Sale!

Good, fresh cow also young horse. Inquire of S. Walker.

WANTED.—To exchange a piano for a driving horse. Apply to J. A. McColl, Brainerd, Minn.

### Summer Rates.

Commencing May 4th the Saturday excursion rates to Perham at $1.45, Brainerd to Perham and return, and Brainerd to Detroit Lake and return at $1.85. The round trip will take effect for the season. These tickets will be available for No. 3 and No. 6, going on Saturday and returning not later than No. 6 on Monday following. Round trip tickets will be for sale daily, good for 30 days. Brainerd to Perham and return $3.40, and Brainerd to Detroit and return $4.45.

LUMBER WANTED.

Would like to trade goods from my store for lumber of any kind. HOFFMAN, corner 5th and Front Sts.

Sale of Stumpage on State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, }
SAINT PAUL, June 26th, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public auction, at my office, in Saint Paul, on Friday, August 30th, 1889, at 10 o'clock p. m., all Pine Stumpage on State Lands exposed to waste or damage, in accordance with the provisions of Section 47, Chapter 38, General Statutes of 1878.

WM. B. BRADEN,
Com. of the State Land Office.

### Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
CROW WING COUNTY. }

J. T. HOBART,

You are hereby notified that on the 22nd day of August, 1874, in proceedings for the sale for the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to the certain real estate tax judgments which were entered in the District Court in and for the county of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, the following described pieces and parcels of lands which are situate in Crow Wing County, in the state of Minnesota, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1), two (2), and three (3) in block ninety-seven (97), in the First Addition to the City of Brainerd, were sold to satisfy the amount for which they were adjudged liable in said judgment, interests and costs for the sum of Twenty and 90-100 dollars. That the amount required to redeem said pieces and parcels of land from such sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is fifty-two and 11-100 dollars, and interest on said amount, at the rate of 18 per cent per annum, from said 18th day of July 1889, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of such pieces and parcels of lands from such sale, will expire sixty days after the service of this notice.

Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of July, A. D. 1889.

LOUIS TACHE,
Co[illegible]


# Analyzing the Baking Powders.

"Royal," only, found free from lime, alum, and phosphatic acid, and absolutely pure.

Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, a member of the State Board and President of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Prof. EDWARD G. LOVE, the well-known United States Government chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the powders examined were found to contain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in the preparation of human food.

Alum was found in twenty-nine samples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was also analyzed and found to contain lime and other impurities, in some samples to the extent of 93 per cent of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe or inefficient by prudent housekeepers), are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain lime to a corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes, which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and it is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. LOVE, who made the analyses of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government, says of the purity and wholesomeness of "Royal":

"I have tested a package of 'Royal Baking Powder' which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or any injurious substances.

"E. G. LOVE, PH.D."



HO, FOR BRAINERD!

# Thursday Afternoon,

AUGUST 8TH.

NO EXHIBITION AT NIGHT.

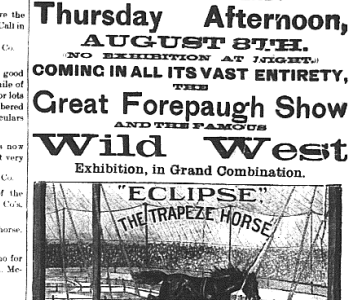
COMING IN ALL ITS VAST ENTIRETY, THE

# Great Forepaugh Show

AND THE FAMOUS

# Wild West

Exhibition, in Grand Combination.




Three times the greatest show on earth. Twenty-sixth annual tour of the great

# FOREPAUGH SHOWS.

AFTERNOON ONLY. NO NIGHT EXHIBITION.

The largest, the richest, the best and most popular tented exhibition in the world, which has now joined with it its formidable rivalship, renowned WILD WEST exhibition. Prolonged and enthusiastic seasons in the leading cities of the country. Will exhibit at

BRAINERD,
Thursday AFTERNOON, AUG. 8th.

First appearance in the west of the original and magnificent

PARISIAN HIPPODROME!

With all its charming, dashing and daring French Female Charioteers, riders and drivers.

THREE COLOSSAL CIRCUS COMPANIES!

In three separate arenas. Mammoth menagerie of

1,000 RARE WILD BEASTS

Including herds of beautiful birds, including

30 TRAINED ELEPHANTS.

Lions, Tigers, Hippopotami, Giraffes, Sea Lions, Polar Bears, Etc., all in grand combination with the renowned, romantic and realistic WILD WEST EXHIBITION, with all its startling and grand scenic accessories, illustrative of civilization's march across the plains—and supplemented with the wonderful mounted military spectacle,

CUSTER'S LAST RALLY;

Or the Battle of the Little Big Horn,

And which is now presented with all the vivid realism and startling effects of the original production in New York city, where it was given under the management of Mr. Adam Forepaugh, before the wealth, culture and fashion of the metropolis, scoring the most pronounced and brilliant success ever recorded in contemporary amusements.

200 GENUINE SIOUX INDIANS. 200.

Cowboys, Scouts and Soldiers are brought into requisition in the reproduction of this tragic and fearful frontier episode, Dr. W. F. Carver as the hero of the Little Big Horn!

MASTERLY REPRESENTATION OF THE ATROCIOUS

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE!

Vividly illustrating the Bloodiest of Early Emigration across the plains! Indians! Chase for a bride! Cow boys and Indians fighting! A Night Attack! Indians Stampeding Cattle! Attack on the Settlement! Capture of the Bride! Rescue! Pursuit! Fight on the Mountain Side! Fort Life in the Far West! Grand Sports and Pastimes! The famous Song "Sitting Bull!" All the track stars! Robbery of the Overland Mail! Attack on Train! Fights, Raids and Rescues! Largest Cast of Real Western Celebrities ever let the plains—Rocks, Chiefs, Medicine Men, Squaws and Papooses, with all their paraphernalia.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, JR., During and Unparalleled Act of Riding and Driving 30 Fiery Horses Three Times Around the Huge Hippodrome Track in the greatest Equestrian Triumph of the age. He will also appear with his renowned Troupe of performing elephants in the Quadrille, Musical Drill and Monkey Equestrian Act, and the Clown Elephant, Jumbo Jr. Introduced Before, the Greatest Show on Earth.

BLONDIN, THE TIGHT ROPE WALKING EQUINE,

And A. Forepaugh, Jr. Latest and most sensational novelty.

ECLIPSE, THE TRAPEZE HORSE,

A reason gifted animal that fearlessly, fruitlessly and grandly leaps from swing to swing, 30 feet in mid air—the most phenomenal Exhibition of Equine Sagacity and Intelligence the world has ever seen.

Included in everything except in the price of admission! ONE TICKET Admits to all the aggregated attractions of the combined Forepaugh and Wild West Shows, presented under the greatest spread of canvas ever erected on this or any other continent. The Grand and

CORCEOUS DRESS PARADE

of the mighty combine takes place at 10 a. m. daily, unfolding to the public view, free as air to everybody, all the stunning, sensational, unique, picturesque, historical and suggestive, phenomenal resources of the most colossal organization.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. Children under nine, 50c.

Cheap round trip excursions on all railway and steamboat lines. See local agents for particulars. Free exhibition daily. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performances begin one hour later. For the accommodation of the public who desire to avoid the crowds on the grounds, reserved seat tickets can be secured at KEENE & SEVERS DRUG STORE, corner Front and 5th streets, on the day of the exhibition only, at the usual slight advance.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.