THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 14, NUMBER 31. | BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895. | INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

Northern Pacific Bank

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.
SAM. WALKER, Vice President.
J. N. NEVERS, Cashier.

Money to Loan On Chattel Security

County and City Orders Bought!

Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS TO ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, FARGO, GRAND FORKS and WINNIPEG

TO HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Cars
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LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 8 arrives from the South at 2:15 p. m. Departs going west at 2:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 6 arrives from the west at 12:25 p. m. Departs going east at 12:45 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 7:45 p. m., and departs for the west at 8:05 p. m. daily.
No. 12 arrives from the west at 2:00 a. m. Departs going east at 2:10 a. m. daily.
No. 21, Little Falls and Dakota train, arrives at 8:00 p. m.
No. 22, Little Falls and Dakota train, departs at 6:30 a. m.
No. 54 carries passengers to Aitken, departs at 10:00 p. m.
No. 58 from N. P. Junction arrives at 4:15 p. m. and departs for Staples at 5:15 p. m.
No. 59 arrives from Staples at 8 a. m. Departs for N. P. Junction at 9:00 a. m.
For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, ST. PAUL MINN

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The Dispatch

FOR JOB WORK.

All Work Guaranteed.

JAS. H. KELEHAN

—Dealer in—

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

Corner Sixth and Laurel.

We keep nothing but the finest goods and Guarantee Satisfaction.

Drop in any time as we will make it pleasant for you.

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THE

Wisconsin Central Lines,

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Two fast trains daily between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin, making connection in Chicago with lines running east and south.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canadian provinces.

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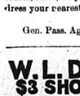


W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

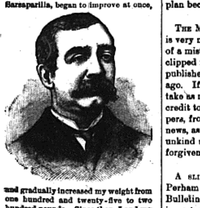
R. F. WALTERS.

OVERWORK
—INDUCED—
Nervous Prostration

Complete Recovery by the Use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Some years ago, as a result of too close attention to business, my health failed. I became weak, nervous, was unable to look after my interests, and manifested all the symptoms of a decline. I took three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once,



and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then, I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and we are all in the best of health, a fact which we attribute to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe my children would have been fatherless to-day had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which preparation I cannot say too much."—H. O. HINSON, Postmaster and Planter, Kinard's, S. C.

Ayer's THE ONLY **Sarsaparilla**

RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

AYER'S Pills Save Doctor's Bills.

J. R. SMITH. W. E. WINSLOW.

Smith & Winslow,

Fire Insurance!

Real Estate-

LOANS

Rents and Collections.

SLEEPER BLOCK.

Brainerd, Minn.

POST-OFFICE NEWS DEPOT!

Books, Papers, Tobaccos, And Confectionery.

Best Line of Foreign and Domestic

CIGARS.

H. FOX, Proprietor.

Legal Notices.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
ST. CLOUD, MINN., April 30, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Willabie Daugherty against John L. Huston for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 14128, dated March 9th, 1888, upon the E½ NE¼ and E½ SE¼ section 30, township 46, range 30, in Crow Wing County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear before Sam. H. Parker, clerk of the district court at Brainerd, Minn., on the 22nd day of June, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

THEO. BRUENER, Register.

Further notice is hereby given that a hearing will take place on June 29th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the testimony taken as above ordered, will be examined and a decision rendered thereupon.

THEO. BRUENER, Register.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepared especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. [illegible] Demorest's Magazine. [illegible] Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. [illegible]

The Great Northern people refused to furnish a train for their employes at less than half fare, and a picnic and an outing planned from St. Cloud to Alexandria had to be abandoned.

A PLAN has been devised in Massachusetts of establishing a farm of 2,000 acres where tramps and vagrants will be sent and put through a two years' course of agricultural training. The knights of the road will not bother Massachusetts much after the plan becomes operative.

THE Mississippi Valley Lumbermen is very much worked up on account of a mistake in crediting an article clipped from its columns, which was published in the DISPATCH two weeks ago. If the Lumberman will only take as much pains in giving proper credit to the Northern Minnesota papers, from which it gets much of its news, as it would have others do, the unkind remarks of its editor will be forgiven.

A SLICK swindle was exposed in Perham one day last week says the Bulletin. A young fellow was making a tour of the residence, offering for sale a needle threader. Incidentally, he took from his pocket a pair of spectacles, encased in what looked like a pair of gold bows. He explained that he had found the glasses in the depot at Grand Forks, and had advertised for the owner, paying seventy cents therefor. He said he was a little hard up now and would sell them for $2.00. He sold several pair this way from 50 cents up to $1.00. Finally Marshall Streukens got hold of him, suspecting that they had been stolen. To prove his innocence he exhibited a bill from a Chicago house showing that he had bought six dozen, paying therefor 20 cents a pair. He was run out of town.

THE Journal says the DISPATCH expressed a fear that the silver mine owners would double the price of silver by free coinage. The DISPATCH never expressed any such fear. It is a falsehood, pure and simple, and is the only kind of argument the Journal uses in discussing the question. The DISPATCH mentioned the well known fact that a combination of mine owners had cornered one hundred million dollar's worth of silver on which they expected to double their money if free coinage could be secured. In other words their efforts for free coinage is a mammoth scheme for a chance to speculate and enrich themselves by a temporary rise in silver which they expect and which will probably follow free coinage, just as a temporary rise followed the passage of the Sherman act. The rise would only be temporary, but it would be long enough to allow these gamblers to unload with enormous gains.

A Pure Baking Powder.

A baking powder that can be depended upon to be free from lime and alum is a desideratum in these days of adulterated food. So far as can be judged from the official reports, the "Royal" seems to be the only one yet found by chemical analyses to be entirely without one or the other of these substances, and absolutely pure. This, it is shown, results from the exclusive use by its manufacturers 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 except the "Royal" the manufacturers of which control the patents under which it is refined.

Dr. Edward G. Love, formerly analytical chemist for the U. S. Government, who made the analyses for the New York State Board of Health in their investigation of baking powders, and whose intimate knowledge of the ingredients of all those sold in this market enables him to speak authoritatively, says of the purity, wholesomeness and superior quality of the "Royal."

"I find the Royal Baking Powder composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or other injurious substance."

Prof. Love's tests, and the recent official tests by both the United States and Canada Governments, show the Royal Baking Powder to be superior to all others in strength and leavening powder. It is not only the most economical in use, but makes the purest, finest flavored and most wholesome food.

Encampment Officers.

The following officers were elected for the Park Region Encampment for the ensuing year:

J. L. Locke, Commander, Long Prairie.

D. L. Wellman, senior vice commander, Frazee City.

J. C. Congdon, junior vice commander, Brainerd.

John Knight, surgeon, Wadena.

Thos. J. Martin, chaplain, Detroit.

Col. Roberts, chief of artillery, Detroit.

M. F. Canfield, adjutant, Long Prairie.

John Wait, quartermaster, Long Prairie.

The Gull River post-office will hereafter be known as Sylvan, with Martin Flint as postmaster.

The finest line of whips in the city at Geo. Woodling's, and prices way down.

WE WIN TWO OUT OF THREE.

The Brainerd Team Breaks Even With Duluth, Losing the First Game and Winning the Second.

Frand Howe Pitches a Phenomenal Game of Ball, Striking Out Nine Men in Five Innings.

The Brainerd base ball club celebrated the glorious Fourth by shutting out the crack "Our Minnie" team of Minneapolis, who represent the confectionery establishment of McKusick-Copelin Co., in a very pretty game by a score of 3 to 0. The game was stopped at the beginning of the sixth inning by a heavy rain strom. Frank Howe, who returned Wednesday from Chicago, was in the box for Brainerd, and pitched the most phenomenal game of ball ever witnessed in this city, and making a record that was never equalled in the state, striking out nine of the fifteen men that came to bat, and having three assists to his credit. He never allowed a man to reach second base, and only three got as far as first. Only three balls went outside the diamond and they were quickly taken in by the fielders, and the visitors only made two safe hits. Brainerd scored two runs in the first inning on errors and one in the fourth on a pass ball. Theilman made the first hit of the game by landing a pretty single in the left fielder's territory, and Capt. Burquin also made a very neat single, but was caught at second in trying to make it a two-bagger. Halleron was rather wild in the first two innings, but soon got down to work and pitched a splendid game, only three safe hits being made off his speedy delivery. The visitors demonstrated that they were first-class ball players, especially Morris, who covers the left field territory, by making one of the prettiest running catches of a hot liner from Carroll's bat that looked good for a safe hit, and he was loudly cheered. B. Bush, in center field, also made a couple clever catches. The 1000 people present declare that it was the shortest and best game of the season. The teams are playing a series of three games, best two out of three, for $150 a side. Another game will be played tomorrow (Saturday) and the last game on Sunday. The "fans" should avail themselves of the opportunity now to see the best ball games of the season. Howe and McCarthy occupied the points for Brainerd, and Charles caught a remarkable good game, handling Howe's speedy curves in a very clever manner. Halleron and Page was the battery for the visitors. Following is the score by innings and the summary:

Brainerd	2	0	0	1	0	—3
"Our Minnie"	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits, Brainerd 3, "Our Minnie" 2; base on balls, off Halleron 1; left on bases, Brainerd 4, "Our Minnie" 2; hit by pitched balls, by Halleron 1; passed balls, by Page 2; struck out, by Howe 9, by Halleron 2; time of game, 47 minutes; umpire, Canan.

BRAINERD VS. DULUTH.

The Brainerd base ball club, accompanied by several admirers, went to Duluth last Saturday morning to play two games with the team of that city. Duluth won the first by a score of 5 to 4, in one of the prettiest games ever witnessed on the diamond in the Zenith City. Brainerd had the lead up to the last half of the ninth, when Willner sent two men to bases on balls, and then Girard, who covers second base for Duluth, knocked out a pretty two-bagger, scoring two men and winning the game. Willner pitched a splendid and received good support. The Duluth boys only secured five hits during the game and Brainerd nine. Brainerd made two errors and Duluth four. Theilman, our clever little left fielder, who never caught a game, was behind the bat, in place of Chas. McCarthy, who was unable to accompany the team, and put up a good game. Following is the score and summary:

Brainerd	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Duluth	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs, Brainerd 1, Duluth 1; base hits hits, Brainerd 9, Duluth 5; two base hits, Girard 2, Fitch and Carroll; struck out, by Willner 6, by Krelwitz 4; base on balls, off Willner 4, off Krelwitz 3; passed balls, by Theilman 6, by Connors 2; left on bases, Brainerd 9, Duluth 6; time, 1:35; umpire, Mr. Holling, of Duluth.

SECOND GAME.

The second game was played before a crowd of over 2,000 people, and was a regular slugging match from start to finish, Brainerd pounding Delaney out of the box in the second inning, and Krelwitz took his place, but was pounded hard throughout the game. Burquin, Hill, Page and W. McCarthy led at the bat, each making four safe hits, closely followed by Hogan and Carroll. Carroll made three two-base hits, and Hogan made the first home run ever made on the Duluth grounds, bringing in two men ahead of him. Burquin led in getting runs by making six. Springer led at the bat for Duluth by making three safe hits, and Delaney in getting runs by scoring five times. Brainerd outbatted and outplayed Duluth at every point and easily won the game by a score of 33 to 18. Page, Willner, Hill and Theilman was the battery for Brainerd, and Delaney, Krelwitz and Connors for Duluth. Following is the score by innings and the summary:

Brainerd	3	7	7	0	0	0	4	9	3	—33
Duluth	0	0	4	1	0	3	6	0	4	—18

Earned runs, Brainerd 21, Duluth 6; base hits, Brainerd 30, Duluth 9; two base hits, W. McCarthy, Carroll 3, Willner 2, Hogan, Paine and Girard; three base hits, W. McCarthy and Springer; home runs, Hogan; passed balls, Theilman 3, Connors 4; base on balls, Brainerd 6, Duluth 3; bases on hit by pitched balls, Brainerd 1, Duluth 3; left on bases, Brainerd 6, Duluth 2; struck out, Brainerd 3, Duluth 11; double plays, Brainerd 1, Duluth 1; time, 2:20; umpire, Holling.

The game of ball between the Browns, of this city, and the Staples nine this forenoon resulted in a score of 16 to 8 in favor of Staples. Charles Mitchell, the catcher for the Browns, was overcome by the heat and was unable to finish the game. The first nine went up on the afternoon train and will meet the Staples nine at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A large number of Brainerd people accompanied the boys to witness the game.

CURFEW ORDINANCE TO BE TRIED.

The City Council Does Business With a Vim---Police Force to Be Reduced.

The city council met on Monday evening with all members present excepting Ald. Bartlett.

The reports of the clerk and street commissioner were read and accepted.

On motion the pay roll of the city employes amounting to $724.13 was allowed, excepting the salary of police officers Deroocher and Quinn, the matter of their pay being referred to the mayor, and the clerk was instructed to issue a warrant to them upon his approval. The following bills were audited:

Pay roll, street	$265 13
Pay roll electric lights	263 50
Board of equalization	45 00
Tribune, publishing	56 92
Olliver Burnett, poundmaster	15 75
D. Sherman, feeding stock	11 90
G. H. Stratton, sanitary police	30 00
A. G. Trommald, city assessor	400 00
W. S. McClenahan, expenses	38 35
Davis, Kellogg & Severance, retainer fee	350 00
C. M. Patek, supplies	13 83
M. K. Swartz, supplies	9 65
Lyman Arms, surveyor	10 00
Slipp Bros., supplies	25 00
S. H. Parker, court fees	35 78
Wm Gergen, lumber	90 15
Cent. Elec Co., supplies	50 60
Elec. Eng. Co., supplies	31 68

Several other bills of a lesser amount were also audited.

The matter of repairing Norwood street in southeast Brainerd was referred to the street committee.

A motion was made and carred that the mayor be requested to reduce the police force by one man, and that Officer Quinn be the one to be laid off.

The chief of police was instructed to notify the owners of vacant lots to cut down the thistles and weeds on their property and the street commissioner be instructed to clear the streets and alleys of the same.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the standing of the electric light plant, recommending that it be not disposed of, was read, and on motion the report was laid on the table.

The council then went into executive session, after which, on motion, the chair appointed Ald. Adair, Reinthal and McMaster, as a committee to wait upon Wm. M. Dresskell, and request him to devote his whole time to the electric light plant or send in his resignation.

A motion was made and carried that the report of the special committee appointed to confer with the committee from the board of trade in regard to the water works, and recommending that no more hydrant rental be paid until good water is furnished be adopted.

Ald. J. S. Gardner, Peterson and Reinthal were appointed a committee to investigate the business done by the dog catcher.

Liquor licenses were granted to John S. Frey, L. W. Chase, Wilson & Gloor, Nelson & Peterson, J. M. Gray, Geo. E. Gardner, Parsons & Swanson, Louis Burno, J. C. Jaimeson and Jerome Kelleher.

G. J. Britton was granted a dray license, and the Kickapoo Medicine Co. was granted a two weeks license.

The resolution approving the plat of Willis addition was adopted.

The city attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance in compliance with the curfew law and the council adjourned.

The Beginning of Tammany.

Tammany was the heir of the spirit of the Sons of Liberty of the Revolutionary war. It was kin in some of its purposes at least to those who were then beginning the revolution in France. It was enthusiastic in its support and approval of that revolution. Indeed a misty legend has been handed down from generation to generation in the Hall that the suggestion came from Jefferson himself, who, called from France to Washington's cabinet, was pained to see that aristocracy, English in its impulse and fostered by the Society of the Cincinnati, was rooting itself so early in our national life. To crush that impulse, at least to fetter it, Jefferson gave the hint, and Tammany with its tomahawk stood facing the Cincinnati and its sword.

William Mooney, an upholsterer, but, like many of the mechanics of that day, keenly interested in politics, suggested that there be brought together in an association those who dreaded the aristocracy, and who suspected that the purpose of Hamilton was to force the government into something like a limited monarchy. Mooney found a good many mechanics and merchants who thought as he did, and so a common purpose, the grouping impulse rather than any cunning planning of one man for personal advancement, brought some of the ablest political and personal foes of Hamilton and Jay together, and with some mystery of oaths and ritual, the pipe of peace, the feathered headdress, even the painted face and leathern costume, with wampum for its ornament, these men were bound in one association as the Tammany society, or Columbian order.—E. J. Edwards in McClure's Magazine.

ODD RUSSIAN CUSTOMS.

Some of the Queer Ways of Catching Thieves In the Rural Districts.

There is but little demand for detectives in some parts of Russia. Not that the citizens in those parts are specially noted for the observance of the cardinal commandments. The Russian peasant has many excellent characteristics. He is muscular, hardened, courageous, willing to obey; he can stand all the hardships of climate and labor and the greatest deprivations; he is also naturally kind hearted, hospitable and readily contented with the coarsest food and the plainest log hut.

But there is also a dark side to his character. He will indulge from time to time in short sprees, when he exhibits uncontrollable levity, sensuality and an insatiable thirst for spirituous liquors. And these moral defects are crowned with the deepest ignorance and superstition.

In some of the rural districts the latter forms part of the life of the nushik. He will give greater credence to the divinations of the charlatan and the ridiculous traditions of his locality than to sensible deliberation or the results of experience.

In his farm labors of seedtime and harvest, of plowing and hay cutting and other tasks, he is not ruled by the nature of the soil or climatic conditions, but follows certain days of his church calendar. He never commences an important job on an unlucky day, and there are a great many unlucky days in the Russian almanacs.

The belief in sorcerers and witches is still in full bloom there. In casualties or sickness with man or beast the Russian farmer knows but one oracle—the wise old nushik of the town, who is accredited with supernatural gifts. He ascribes even to himself and his family a certain magic power acquired by a strict observance of ancient customs and ceremonies.

Most original are the means he employs to catch a thief suspected of belonging to the family circle. If anything has been stolen which conveys the thought of a masculine thief, he locks all the male members of his household—relatives and hired help—in a dark room. A hen is ducked in a tub of black soot, turned loose in the dark room, and the door is kept locked for a quarter of an hour or more.

The farmers believe positively that the hen will take refuge with the innocent, but will avoid the guilty ones. Suddenly the old farmer enters with a large torch, and woe to the unfortunate individual whose pantaloons are not besmeared with soot. He is undoubtedly the thief, and if he cannot restore the stolen property he will be compelled to refund its value.

In other cases the loser of articles of clothing or jewelry balances a flour sieve on his index finger, and while doing so he pronounces the names of his acquaintances. If the sieve threatens to fall at the pronunciation of any name, its owner is pronounced the culprit.

Still another method is employed for the apprehension of thieves. A bowl is filled to the brim with water. The names of the members of the family and acquaintances are written on small slips of paper. These are rolled up and thrown on the water's surface. The paper bits that remain within the bowl contain the names of the innocent. If one or more fall out, they contain the names of the thieves, or at least of those having a guilty knowledge of the theft.—Exchange.

Cider In Etymology and Hygiene.

Mr. Labouchere has been advising people to drink cider, or "cyder," apparently under the impression that it is impossible to get drunk on it, which proves that Mr. Labouchere does not know his Normandy. It is not an easy job, we admit, but it is one not infrequently accomplished by Norman peasants. And now Sir George Birdwood makes an almost piteous appeal to us to spell the beverage with a "y." He traced the history of the word from the Hebrew shekar through Greek and Latin down to the French cirde. Then came in some occ. ancestors who brought the "y" as dowry. And Philips, the poet, "forever fixed the correct English form for all makers and drinkers of the beverage and for all literary men as cyder." Who are we to gainsay Philips, the poet? So in deference to Philips and to please Sir George Birdwood we will spell it "cyder," but we won't promise to drink it, not even to gratify Mr. Labouchere.—Pall Mall Gazette.

An Ingenious Watch Thief.

A rather ingenious theft of which a Parisian watchmaker has been the victim is worth describing in order that English watchmakers may be put on their guard against similar attempts. The watchmaker in question has a shop in the Rue de la Rochefoucauld, near the Eglise de la Trinite. While he was out on business a stranger came in. The watchmaker's wife was behind the counter. The stranger pretended to be very angry and told her that her husband had promised to repair his watch and let him have it back by a certain date, but had failed to do so. "There it is," said the man, pointing to a handsome gold chronometer. "I shall not leave it here any longer, but shall take it somewhere else." With this he took the watch and hurried out of the shop. When the watchmaker returned, his wife upbraided him for having kept the gentleman's watch so long. An explanation followed, however, and it became clear that the irate customer was simply a clever thief.—London News.

Russia was the "land of Russ," a Tartar tribe that established a footing in the northern part of Europe soon after the beginning of the Christian era.

The soldiers in the Assyrian army wore a sort of breeches reaching down to the knee.

In Corinth about the time of Christ 20 figs brought 2 cents.

Picot of Mirandola spoke well 22 different languages.

PAINE'S CITY PLUMBING SHOP,

No. 46, S. Street.

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam Heating.

A full stock of Brass Goods and Iron Pipe Fittings always in stock. If you want a Water Line or anything in our line call and see us. We will use you well.

WASHINGTON'S PARENTS.

His Father a Maker of Pig Iron and His Mother a Second Wife.

George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Va., on Feb. 22, 1732, according to the generally accepted style of reckoning time which has prevailed since 1752, or, according to the old style, on Feb. 11, 1731-32. His mother, Mary Ball, was the second wife of his father, Augustine Washington, concerning both of whom a great deal of false history has been written, while much that might have been truthfully said of Augustine Washington has been left unsaid by Marshall, Sparks, Irving and other biographers of George Washington.

Augustine Washington has been represented as a man of almost royal blood, as the aristocratic descendant of a titled English family. Be this as it may, Augustine Washington at the time he married Mary Ball was engaged in making pig iron at Accokeek furnace in Stafford county, Va., about 15 miles from Fredericksburg, and he was so engaged when his son George was born, although he was then residing at Wakefield, in Westmoreland county. Accokeek furnace had been built by the Principo company, composed of English capitalists, as early as 1726 on land owned by Augustine Washington covering about 1,600 acres and containing iron ore, Augustine Washington, who was known as Captain Washington, becoming the owner of one-sixth of the furnace property in consideration of the transfer of his land to the company. The Principo company had other iron enterprises in Maryland.

Captain Washington visited England in 1729 and 1730, chiefly in relation to the management of Accokeek furnace. Returning to Virginia in May, 1730, he wrote to his English partners on the 10th day of July that on his arrival he found to his great grief that his wife was dead. There is an autograph letter in the custody of the Maryland Historical society written at London on Oct. 2, 1730 by John Wightwick, one of the English stockholders in the Principo company, and addressed to John England, the company's general agent in Maryland and Virginia, which preserves the above facts, and which also severely criticises Captain Washington for neglecting in his letter of July 10 to inform his English associates whether or not he would stick to a certain bargain he had made with them concerning the management of the furnace.

We have been unable to discover whether Captain Washington kept his bargain to manage Accokeek furnace or not, but in Colonel William Byrd's "Progress of the Mines," written in 1732, he mentions "England's iron mines, called so from the chief manager of them, though the land belongs to Mr. Washington." Two miles distant from the mines was the furnace.

Colonel Byrd says: "Mr. Washington raises the ore and carts it thither for 20 shillings the ton of iron that it yields. Besides Mr. Washington and Mr. England there are several other persons in England concerned in these works." Augustine Washington retained his interest in the Principo company to the time of his death in 1743, and this interest he bequeathed to his son Lawrence.

In 1731 Augustine Washington married for his second wife Mary Ball, a daughter of Joseph Ball, who resided in Lancaster county, Va., where Mary Ball was born. Captain Washington did not marry Mary Ball in England, as Benson J. Lossing and numerous other inaccurate writers have stated, but after his visit to that country, during which, as has been shown, his first wife died.—Iron and Steel Bulletin.

Home Lectures on Finance.

Hobbes—I tell you I'd like to have a wife who could discuss questions of the day with me. Now, I suppose when you get home your wife never talks over the money question with you, does she?

Poorpurse—Doesn't talk over the money question? You just ought to hear her when she wants a new hat!—Chicago Record.

A shoemaker who once took the measure of one of Lincoln's feet in order to make him a pair of shoes has the "sole plan" in a frame in his show window, and in the card explaining it he alludes to Lincoln as "the second father of his country."

Niagara is from the Seneca word neagara, "across the neck." The Indians called the falls Datacoro Kozaza, "the thunder of waters." Sixteen different spellings are given to the name of the river.

Don't let "iron enter into the soul" without a desperate effort to prevent the entry.

A Motto by Francis Joseph.

A German authoress who is collecting autographs for an album for girls and has valuable contributions by the Emperor William I and Frederick has obtained the following motto from the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is not known to have given such autographs before. It is written in a clear, bold hand and runs thus: "Take your duties seriously and require the same of others, but be lenient toward the failings of your neighbor. Franz Josef."—London News.

THE Christian Endeavor convention for 1895, will be held at Boston, Mass., next July, and the Nickel Plate road has effected arrangements by which the lowest rates will be offered either going or returning by direct lines or returning by different routes. The following points of interest may be visited without extra chaage, Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Palisades of the Hudson and the Hoosac Tunnel. For further information address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

You can get a strictly all wool suit made to order for $13.50, and pants for $4, at P. F. Mauer's, Sleeper block.

A harness, lap rob and whip, all for Six Dollars, at Geo. Woodling's harness shop.

A base ball and bat given away with every boy's suit of clothes at J. F. McGinnis & Co.'s.

All kinds of first-class groceries at M. Hagberg's, Odd Fellow's Block.

Solid through trains to New York City were placed in service May 19th over the Nickel Plate and West Shore roads. This will enable both first and second class passengers to go through without change of cars. A colored porter is in charge of first and second class day coaches to attend to the wants of our patrons, and to insure scrupulously clean cars enroute. This is in addition to the porters that always accompany the through sleeping cars. Rates continue the lowest. Address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

Have your clothing made to order by P. F. Mauer, the tailor. Sleeper block.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a Mortgage executed and delivered by Albert Laughton, and Jennie, his wife, mortgagors, to Edgar Place, mortgagee, dated April 18th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on July 10th, A. D. 1893, at 4:45 o'clock p. m. in book E of Mortgages, on page 488, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice $155.00 and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby Given, that under a power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises by the Sheriff of said Crow Wing county, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1895 at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are situated in Crow Wing county, Minnesota, and described as follows, to wit: The northwest quarter of section 20, in township 43, north of range 30, west of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

EDGAR PLACE,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM,
Attorney.
Dated May 31st, 1895.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of the District Court for the 15th judicial district in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment entered and docketed in said court, on the 23rd day of May, A. D., 1893, in a certain action wherein S. Walker and C. A. Walker, partners as S. Walker & Son, are plaintiffs and F. F. Richardson and Lillie G. Richardson, defendants, in favor of said plaintiffs, and against said defendants, for the sum of $75.50, I have, on the 23rd day of May, A. D., 1895, levied upon as the property of defendants, the following described real estate situate in said county, to-wit: The east twenty-five (25) feet off lots twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) and the west fifty (50) feet off lots one (1) two (2) and three (3) in block eighty (80) in The First Addition to the Town of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on record in the Registry of Deeds of said county.

And will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and costs, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Brainerd, in the county and state aforesaid, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated May 23rd, A. D. 1895.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County, Minn.
LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
ST. CLOUD, MINN., April 30, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Amanda Gates against Charles Ahlgrim for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 16812, dated June 15th, 1894, upon Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, Section 28, Township 136, Range 28, in Crow Wing County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear before Sam. H. Parker, clerk of the district court, at Brainerd, Minn., on the 21st day of June, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

THEO. BRUENER, Register.

Further notice is hereby given that a hearing will take place on June 28th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the testimony taken as above ordered, will be examined and a decision rendered thereupon.

THEO. BRUENER, Register.

[First publication April 19th.]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Twelve Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles B. Clouse, and his wife, Martha A. Clouse, mortgagors, to George W. Thayer, Mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1892, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on the 23rd day of November, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of Mortgages, on Page 409, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter, and Lots Seven and Eight, (sometimes described as the North half of the Southeast quarter) in Section Twenty-two, Township Forty-three, Range Thirty-two, in Crow Wing County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Crow Wing County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said County and State, on the 4th day of June, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Twelve Dollars, and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five Dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April 19th, A. D. 1895.

GEORGE W. THAYER,
Mortgagee.

LINDBERGH, BLANCHARD & LINDBERGH,
Attorneys,
Little Falls, Minnesota.

Professional Cards.

R. K. WHITELEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 3 Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD, MINN.

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms and 2, Bank Block,
BRAINERD, MINN.

D. M. McDONALD,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Graduate of McGill Veterinary College.
Office at Gergen & Purdy's Livery Barn. Day or Night calls promptly attended to.

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President.
LEON E. LUM, Vice President
G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $200,000
Paid-up Capital, - - $50,000
Surplus, - - - $30,000

Business accounts invited.

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and CIGARS

Imported and Domestic.

Special Attention Given to Orders for Family Use.

Give me a call when in Detroit and will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,
DETROIT, MINN

WILLIAM H. ERB

—Manufacturer of and Dealer in—

FINE AND HEAVY HARNESS

Horse Furnishing Goods Of Every Description.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Attended to.

West Side 5th St., Near Front,
BRAINERD, MINN.

L. W. CHASE,
PROPRIETOR

The Bodega.

Sleeper Block, Front Street.

Finest in all Points of any Saloon in the Northwest.

IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

BILLIARD AND POOL PARLOR In Connection.

COME IN AND SEE US.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.

Real Estate Agent,

Improved and Unimproved Property

FOR SALE.

In various parts of the City

HOUSES for SALE

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers

BRAINERD, . . . MINN.

The Kaiser cries "Peace, peace!" but the French press says, "There is no peace!" Nevertheless, Europe's political sky is very free from clouds at this monument.

Zola is coming to write his impressions of American cities. They will probably be the usual budget of misconceptions, but powerfully done in a literary sense.

The number of blacksmiths in this country when the tenth census was taken, was 172,726 under this designation being comprised not only those who shod horses, but a great variety of machinists who classed themselves among the knights of the forge.

The English authorities have begun the work of cutting the new dock at Gibraltar. Some 700 men are employed. When completed it will be capable of holding the largest British warship.

In the states south of the Mason and Dixon's line, according to the tenth census, the persons engaged in agriculture constituted more than one-half of the total number of wage earners. The same statement is true of the Northwestern agricultural states.

Gladstone, even at his advanced age, will make a better working success in the premiership than any younger man that could be selected. Rosebery's administration has been a colorless failure.

Russia retains consular representatives in 261 foreign seaports and in 98 interior towns and cities abroad. The service includes 33 consul generals, 78 consuls, 213 vice consuls and 45 consular agents. Of this total personnel 112 are Russians and 260 foreigners.

Coffee planting promises to be the great industry of British Central Africa. The export of coffee in 1893, about 95,000 pounds, was nearly double that in 1892, that of 1894 was nearly double that of 1893 and 1895 "can now be definitely expected to double that of 1894."

The grateful Armenians have presented Mr. Gladstone with the most beautiful illuminated manuscript of the Gospels to be found in England. In the whole of his career the grand old man never felt so much like going to war as at the present time, and as a theologian at that.

Seventy members of Yale's graduating class will study law, nineteen medicine, fifteen theology and twenty-four will go into business. The figures indicate that people are likely to become more healthy rather than more wealthy and wise. Fifteen doctors to seventy lawyers is at least physically reassuring.

Some of the inhabitants of Gettysburg are opposed to the extension of the national park there, as they think the removal of the farmers will injure the trade of the place. The town has a population of only 3,200 and it might be a good idea to buy it as an accidental feature of the scene of the great battle.

If the Battenburg princess who has just made a flying trip across the country writes up his impressions he will probably have something to say about young America. Just before he sailed he consented to review a Sunday school procession in Brooklyn, and discovered that it meant waiting until 80,000 children marched by.

Russia will make a commission of $800,000 by negotiating China's $80,000,000 loan in France and French investors will receive a good rate of interest for their money. Germany was admitted to the ground floor in bullying Japan, but is excluded from the financial transaction. The next time Germany dines in such company she should provide herself with a longer spoon.

President Faure is taking an active interest in the proposed ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Mediterranean, with terminal points at Bordeaux and Narbonne. This would convert Spain into an island and put an end to the importance of Gibraltar as a fortress. The canal would be 320 miles long and would cost $115,000,000, but its commercial revenue would be very large.

Many people pass through the busy streets of Boston without knowing that John Hancock is buried where the roar of traffic is heard and thousands are constantly coming and going. The grave of the man who penned the most famous signature on the Declaration is in the Granary burying ground, and the state will soon mark it with a monument and pedestal twenty-three feet high. The simple shaft will stand hereafter as the most notable thing in that part of Boston.

Illinois has taken the lead among the states in adopting the Torrens system of land transfers, under which real estate can be made a quick asset, with as easy change of ownership as a certificate of stock. Any person may present his abstract and other evidence of title to the recorder and obtain a certificate of ownership, a duplicate thereof being placed on record; and at each subsequent sale the existing certificate will be surrendered and another issued to the new owner. It is optional with the counties to adopt the system, and also with individuals to bring their land within its operation.

Perhaps no better method of comparing the municipal administration of various cities is to be had than in the comparison of some single item of expense where the cost of production is more or less a constant quantity. In this connection the prices paid for 2,000 candle-power arc lights for all night service per annum is extremely interesting. In St. Louis, for instance, each light costs the city $74.95 per annum; New York pays from $84 to $182; Washington, $219; Brooklyn, $182; Philadelphia, $177; Boston, $237; and San Francisco pays the round little sum of $440. Coal is, of course, expensive on the Pacific coast, but, nevertheless, it looks as if a Lexow investigation would save the citizens at the Golden Gate something in taxes.

PITH OF THE NEWS

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

The Latest and Most Important News of the World, Culled From the Telegraph Reports of the Press Associations.

Washington.

Secretary Carlisle and wife and Secretary Morton and Miss Morton have left Washington for Marion, Mass.

Attorney General Harmon has returned to Washington from a week's visit to Cincinnati, where he went to attend to some legal matters requiring his personal attention.

Postmaster General Wilson is about to inaugurate a system of espionage on the carriers and collectors in the large cities. Special inspectors will be sent out to follow letter carriers on their routes to detect loitering.

Admiral Ramsey has left the navy department for nearly a month's vacation in the Blue Ridge mountains. He will return in time to take charge of the navy when Secretary Herbert goes away for a long cruise on the Dolphin.

Personal Mention.

Philip Phillips, composer and singer of sacred music died at Delaware O.

Miss Rose Marston of Chicago, weds Baron Rudolph Schutzelsar-Micheling.

Miss Abigail Dodge continues to grow stronger, and will leave Washington within a day or two.

D. . Pearson of Chicago has given $35,000 to Richmond Berea college endowment fund.

Miss Effie Klee, beautiful daughter of William Klee, a merchant of Pana, Ill., eloped with "Billy" Terrell, a burnt cork singer.

Mrs. Maybrick who is undergoing life imprisonment in England, is in a very weak state of health in Woking prison hospital.

The recently elevated thirteenth duke of Hamilton, though very young and handsome, with clean-shaven features suffers from paralysis of his legs.

Charles P. Libby, the well known packer, after a lingering illness, died in Chicago. He was the first man in Chicago to make the experiment of canning meats.

Mrs. Rebecca Browarsky of Toledo, a woman of Jewish parentage, but who was born in Detroit, was expelled from Russia, where she had gone to visit her father-in-law, because of her nationality.

The new German ambassador, Baron von Thielman, was presented to Secretary Olney by Baron von Kettler, who has been in charge of the German embassy since the departure of Baron Saurma Jeltsch from Washington.

Thomas Butler, an Englishman, does not believe "Chinese" Gordon was killed at Khartoum. He thinks the hero is a captive in the wilds of the Soudan. Butler was a companion of Gordon's in many of his stirring adventures.

George Young Tweed, youngest son of the famous boss, disappeared from the haunts that knew his father too well and turned up on a Massachusetts farm. The hereditary trait is not as strongely developed in young George as in the father.

L. W. Prettyman, aged sixty-seven, and father of H. G. Prettyman, who runs the student boarding house at Ann Arbor, Mich., familiarly known as "Prett's," died suddenly of heart disease. He was a prominent G. A. R. man.

The Hon. Emily Jane Mercer, dowager marchioness of Lansdowne, and in her own right Baroness Nairne, mother of the present marquis of Lansdowne, who was formerly governor general for Canada and later governor general of India, is dead.

Just as everybody expected, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has done the proper thing and sent to Boston the message: "Come home and all will be forgiven." Mr and Mrs. David Hennen Morris have accepted the olive branch and will stay a few days at the Shepard mansion before they sail away to Europe on their honeymoon.

Unfortunate Events.

The Keystone pottery at Rochester, Pa., burned. The loss was about $50,000.

A fire at St. Mary's Ohio, destroyed the woolen mills and seven buildings. The loss will probably reach $100,000.

The sawmill and stored logs belonging to William Bockes, near Traverse City, Mich., burned.

The stone crusher and building of the Ivanhoe Limestone and Construction company at Iowa Falls, Ia., burned. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

Mrs. Stewart and infant daughter, who lived on Sugar creek in the Charlton bottoms in Missouri, were drowned during the recent floods.

Harvey W. Noble and Frey Joslyn were drowned while fishing at Peoria like, Peoria. Joslyn leaves a wife and five children.

A carload of dynamite exploded in the streets of the town of San Paulo, Brazil. Fifty persons were killed or wounded and many houses were destroyed.

Two thousand kegs of giant powder stored in Fisher's mills, at Krebb's Station, Pa., exploded. Windows for miles around were broken, but nobody was killed.

An electric car jumped the track at New Bedford, Mass., injuring thirty passengers, two of whom John Ryan of New Bedford, and Delia Renivellard of Woonsocket, R. I., will die.

A young boy named Chapman, while running over some lumber piles at Burlington, Ia., fell over thirty feet to the ground alighting on his head and crushing it out of shape. He cannot live.

A frightened horse attached to a buggy threw Mrs. Mary Hoehn and her son Frank of Jeffersonville, Ind., into the street. Mrs. Hoehn's back was broken and her son received injuries that will prove fatal.

At a family reunion near Tilton, Iowa, fourteen persons were poisoned. Jacob Trout died, but the others will recover. The poison is supposed to have been in the water taken from an unused well. A dead bat was found in the well.

Criminal Doings.

The Burlington road is victimized through bogus tickets.

Mary Montgomery, aged 23, of Sunny Hill, Ill., took poison and died. No cause known.

A big burglar bound and gaged Miss Mamie Fahr in a Brooklyn boarding house, took $4.

At a picnic at Pellyton, Ky., Thomas and James Crockett shot and killed Daniel Kidd.

An Italian convict in the Nebraska penitentiary armed with a stilletto ran amuck, but was finally subdued with a loaded cane.

C. L. Moorehouse, one of the oldest newspaper workers in Iowa, committed suicide at Mount Pleasant with a razor.

Tye Nelson, 10 years old, who thought he had been cruelly treated by his father, committed suicide at Oden, Ark.

A colored man John Hull, of Urich, Mo., was found dead in a room at Kansas City. Indications are that he was murdered.

Parties arriving at Perry, Okla., from Ingalls, Okla., forty miles east, tell of a fight there during which several were shot or cut.

Two deputy sheriffs in Baldwin county, Ala., strung up Tow Parks, a negro, compelling him to confess to a robbery. He was cut down but died.

Mr. and Mrs. Ish, who killed Chapple, the sewing machine agent at Omaha have been held for trial on a charge of murder.

Dr. D. J. Seaman is placed on trial at Detroit for the murder of Emily Hall by a criminal operation. This is the case in which Bell the English preacher figures.

John Walters of Montgomery, Ala., became insane and sent his wife away so he could not harm her. She returned a few days later and found he had committed suicide by shooting.

Within the last three weeks a dozen incendiary fires have been discovered at San Francisco. Fire officials think there is an organization of firebugs in the city.

Harry Walker, conductor on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, shot himself through the heart at Salem, Mo. He left a letter to his wife saying he had nothing to live for.

A car on the consolidated tramway at Denver was held up by three robbers, who relieved the conductor of about $15. The passengers were unmolested.

At Atlanta, Ga., William G. Meyers, aged nineteen, who enticed Forest Crowley into the woods and murdered and robbed him last fall, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

An attempt was made at Hazleton, Pa., to assassinate the family of Matteo Gered by placing dynamite under the house, but the family escaped injury.

Thomas Ardell, an actor assaulted his wife with a heavy water pitcher at Atlantic City, N. J., inflicting injuries from which she will probably die. He is under arrest.

Mrs. Frank Holmes of Bloomington, Ill., whose husband was murdered by train robbers at Carlinville, is to receive from the Alton company, for which he was engineer, a cottage worth $1600 and $900 in cash.

The good people of Cherokee county Ala., are greatly exercised over the arrest and conviction of a beloved Methodist preacher, Rev. Harris Wright of Round Mountain, for stealing from the church.

Lillie and Laura Moore, daughters of a well-to-do farmer in the mountains of Rabun county, Ga., were shot and killed by their cousin, Seymour Keener. He had repeatedly threatened Lillie's life because she had rejected his love.

Anton Metzgar, a reputed anarchist of Allegheny, Pa., committed suicide by placing a bomb in his ear and touching it off. The whole side of his head was blown off. He was 81 years of age.

Dr. George Walker, alias Jones, alias White, alias Johnson, committed suicide at New Orleans in the United States circuit court while awaiting trial for being implicated in recent pension frauds that have occurred there.

A house in Adams county, Ohio, occupied by Dyas Matheny and a Mrs. Pence was blown to pieces by neighbors with dynamite, and both were terribly injured. Cause, disapproval of the couple residing together.

At Wester City, a suburb of St. Louis, Dr. Frank Seitle shot and killed Mrs. Jane Peterson, his sister-in-law, and her sister, Mrs. Horish, and then completed his murderous work by fatally shooting himself. They had quarreled over a trivial division of property.

Henry A. Warren, a reporter who played insane in order to be able to get inside the state asylum at Highlands, Cal., and write it up, and who was adjudged guilty of contempt by Superior Judge Clark at Los Angeles, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 or serve 100 days.

Foreign.

The Japanese are fortyfying the Liao Tung frontier.

The Cuban revolutionists are said to be about to send another expedition to the island.

Emperor William of Germany remained one hour on board the United States cruiser New York yesterday.

French Canadian conservatories at Ottawa, Ont., are said to be determined to force the fight in Manitoba.

The international railway congress opens in London with a speech by the prince of Wales.

There were five deaths from yellow fever in Havana last week, and ten new cases.

The Austrian steamer Thisbe is ashore on Sacramento shoal near Madras. The crew were saved.

Over a hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Vishne Volotchok, Russia. Many of the inhabitants perished.

The insurgents under the command of Admiral Da Gama, in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, have been defeated by the government troops at Campos.

Three sailors of the American ship Tillie E. Starbuck deserted at Honolulu, stole President Dole's yacht and attempted to sail to Mexico. They grounded on a coral reef and were captured.

It is reported from the Isle de Coco, near Veraguas, in the department of Panama, Colombia, that an immense find of treasure has been made. It is said Spanish gold and silver coin to the value of more than $1,000,000 has been discovered.

General.

The revenue cutter William Windom has been launched at Dubuque.

Whisky trust plants will be sold to the reorganization committee.

The Standard Oil company is preparing to develop large tracts of oil land in Sequatchie county, Tenn.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Theodore Starbuck, aged twenty, developed hydrophobia from a cat bite inflicted two months ago.

James F. Merriman has sued Dr. W. W. Laub at Philadelphia for $25,000 damages, alleging that the doctor diagnosed measles as smallpox.

The Logansport, Ind., street railway has gone into the hands of a receiver. The action was taken to secure a $3,500 judgment for Mrs. Katherine Dear for damages.

Police Justice Barney Martin, sitting in the Morrisania, N. Y., police court, reprimanded the policeman for using the word "collared" for "arrested."

Augustin Daly has been defeated in the action against William A. Brady to recover penalties aggregating $37,000, arising out of the production of the play "After Dark."

At Grinnell, Iowa. William Case has buried five children within two weeks. Diphtheria was the cause in each case. The father is blind. The five children constituted his entire family.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the embezzlement case against Banker John W. Paris at Frankfort, Ind. The prosecuting witness and the defendant's chief witness are dead.

Mayor Charles Widmayer of Jacksonville, Ind., was acquitted of the charge of rioting. He had attempted to put the chief of police of the former administration out of office.

James E. Cobb and Jay Goodwin of Alabama, who are contesting a congressional seat, met at Washington. In a quarrel which followed Goodwin tried to attack Cobb with a pair of shears.

From Peach Springs, Ariz., comes the story of the finding of a nugget, or boulder rather, of pure silver such as there has been no record of in the history of mining in the West. The boulder weighed about half a ton and its value is anywhere from $8,000 to $10,000.

John Gahan, an old and well known character, who had been taken to the county poorhouse at Quincy, Ill., was pushed from the second-story window by inmates at midnight and his neck was broken. He was dirty, disagreeable and quarrelsome, and dwellers at the poor farm combined against him.

The Dos Amigos and Eureka mines situated in the Morris district, Chihuahua and reputed to be among the largest gold mines in Mexico, have been sold by S. E. Harver and Capt. Alfred Williams to an English syndicate. The price is said to be about $250,000.

Elias Jackson, the Carthage, Mo., contractor who mysteriously disappeared in Kansas City during the Priests of Pallas parade in October last, has been heard from. He writes his family at Louisville, Ky., that he came to his senses wandering along the banks of the Ohio two months ago.

DYNAMITE IS USED.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC PASSENGER TRAIN ROBBED IN OREGON.

The Engine Is Disabled by Dynamite, Then the Robbers Loot the Train From the Mail Car to the Last Pullman Sleeper.

Grant's Pass, Or., July 4. — The Southern Pacific overland train, north-bound, was stopped at 10:15 p. m. by highwaymen, near Riddles, about thirty miles south of Roseburg, and thoroughly robbed. Three sticks of dynamite were placed on the rails, which disabled the engine by blowing the flanges off the pony trucks and brought the train to a stop. Taking the fireman, two of the highwaymen proceeded to go through the train, every car from the express car to the rear Pullman being searched. Nothing was obtained from the express car for there was no treasure on board. In the mail car, the Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria, B. C., registered sacks were rifled. The passengers were also searched pretty thoroughly. One highwayman took a hasty shot at Conductor Kearney, without effect.

Supt. Fields, of the Southern Pacific, in an hour after learning of the hold-up, had two parties on the way to the scene of the robbery. A posse was hastily made up in Roseburg and started at once, and another of rough-and-ready mountaineers started from here. The party started from here is thoroughly familiar with every foot of the ground and good hopes are entertained of capturing the robbers. The train was delayed several hours, having been compelled to turn the engine around and go into Roseburg backward.

The train was held up at the north end of a canyon, just south of Riddle station. When the dynamite explosion brought the train to a standstill Conductor T. J. Kearney, who was in charge of the train, ran out, but was met by one of the bandits who fired at him with a pistol, the bullet grazing the conductor's hand. The bandit then ordered the conductor to get inside and stay there, and the order the conductor was not slow in obeying, hiding himself in a Pullman closet, from where he saw one man patrolling the bank which overlooked the train. Another bandit made the engineer, Waite, and Fireman Gray get off the engine and go to the express car and order it opened. Expressman Donohue had taken out his way treasure at the first alarm and relocked his box. This he reopened at the order of the robber. The robber then ordered the engineer, fireman and express messenger to enter the mail car. Postal Clerk Herman gave up the registered pouches, which the robber ordered the men to cut open.

He then ordered the railroad employes to go to the passenger coaches and assist him in relieving the passengers of their valuables. They passed all who had the appearance of working men, but made the others hold up their hands while they went through their pockets, the robber standing over them with a pistol. The sheriff of Klamath county was on board with a prisoner. The robber appropriated the sheriff's pistol. None of the ladies in the car were molested. During the time the train was held, one hour and forty-five minutes, the robbers out-side kept firing sticks of dynamite to intimidate the passengers. After the chief robber had secured his booty he ordered the engineer to proceed north. He then shot out the headlight.

It is estimated that the robbers secured from $2,000 to $4,000 altogether. One passenger in the Pullman gave up $400.

R. E. Smith, special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford Insurance company, with two friends, was in the Pullman smoking room when they heard the first bomb. They looked out of the window and were told by the robbers with many oaths to pull their heads inside, whereupon they piled over each other in the middle of the room to get away from shots. They told the Pullman conductor the train was held up. Soon afterward they ran to their births and rolled in. After a long suspense a robber with the engineer, fireman, expressman, porter and a tramp came along and told them to dig up. The robber asked the porter at every berth: "Lady or gent?" Lower berths were only inspected. Ladies were not disturbed. A Berkley student sound asleep in the Pullman car knew nothing of the hold-up until punched in the ribs with a pistol and told to dig up. He gave up everything, including a gold watch. The robber laughed and talked with the passengers while taking their valuables.

The United States Government Chemist, after an examination for the Indian Department, made the emphatic statement that "The Royal Baking Powder is the purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge."

Rejected Lover's Revenge.

Lemont, Ill., July 4.—In the village of Romeo this morning a house containing five women was blown to atoms by dynamite placed beneath it by the rejected lover of one of the women. All the inmates were injured, three perhaps fatally. Luke Hoyle and Tim Hoise both aspired to the hand of Mollie Biers, and when Hoise was chosen Hoyle stole enough dynamite from the drainage canal works to revenge himself in this manner. He was caught.

Fire Insurance Company.

La Crosse, Wis., July 4.—The preliminary arrangements are so far advanced that there is little doubt that a fire insurance company will be organized here with a capital of $250,000. C. E. Norbeck has been doing the work, and the leading capitalists and business men have taken stock.

Officers Installed.

Toledo, July 4.—The supreme council o fthe Catholic Knights of America met here to-day and installed officers elected at a previous meeting.

The Supreme Court Refuses the Floyds a New Trial.

St. Paul, Special.—Judge Collins, of the state supreme court, handed down his decision this morning, disposing permanently of the appeal for a new trial for Frank and Lou Floyd. His opinion is very concise, and Judge Jamison, who tried the case, is amply upheld in his actions. The objection raised to his cautioning the jury about rumors is characterized as fully ustified. If the rumors were so serious as to require the dismissal of the jury and the empaneling of another to try the case, the defendants' counsel should have moved in the matter as soon as informed, and not sit silently by and speculate on the result. The irregularities alleged in the address of the prosecuting officer and the misconduct of jurors, the supreme court says, were matters for the determination of the court below, and the supreme court had no legal grounds on which it could reverse its dispositions of these questions in favor of the state. The verdict is also found to have been justified by the evidence.

Armenian Reforms.

London, Special.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says that Shakier Pasha, with the title of imperial inspector for the Asian provinces, has been appointed imperial commissioner of Armenian reform, but he is not entrusted with executive powers.

Explosion on a Launch.

Holeenah, Special.—Seven persons were killed and several wounded today by the explosion of a boiler of a steam launch belonging to the German warship Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm.

Snow in Wisconsin.

Cumberland, Wis., Special.—Snow fell here to-day. It lasted for an hour but melted before it could collect on the ground.

MRS. CORBETT'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Testimony Is Being Taken by the New York Referee.

New York, July 4. — Evidence in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. James J. Corbett is being heard by the referee appointed by the court. The rumor that Mrs. Corbett is seeking for divorce from the champion pugilist was a great surprise to many who believed the pair to be very happy. They were married when children, being only nineteen and eighteen years of age. Her father object-

Mrs. James J. Corbett.

ing to the match, they were married secretly in Salt Lake City, and on returning to her home in San Francisco a second ceremony was performed by a priest, Corbett being a Catholic. Mrs. Corbett, whose maiden name was Miss Olive Lake, was born in New York twenty-five years ago. She is a graduate of the state normal school at San Jose, Cal. In appearance she is rather tall, with large wondering blue eyes and a curly mass of soft blonde hair. The divorce proceedings will be carried on as secretly as possible.

The official food analyses by the United States Government show the Royal to be a pure cream-of-tartar baking powder, the highest in strength, evolving 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per single ounce of powder. There were eight other brands of cream-of-tartar powders tested, and their average strength was less than 111 cubic inches of gas per ounce of powder.

QUEER BLOOD POISONING.

Mysterious Deaths Alarm People in North Dakota.

Mayville, N. D., July 4.—The anxiety and excitement over the cases of microbe blood poisoning continues unabated. Four days after the two death sreported in these dispatches of June 25, Julius Bye, who attended the two men during their sickness, was taken ill with the same symptoms—swelling of the tongue, perverted vision, and complete physical exhaustion—and died during the night of June 30. Three others have just been declared subjects of the same dread malady. The county and state boards of health are here holding an autopsy upon Bye's body, and they will send blood and other matter from the body to Chicago expert chemists to be examined, to have the species of bacteria identified. All taken sick have been attendants upon the dead in their illness. Nine physicians have examined the cases, none of whom were able to identify the disease, beyond the general term, "blood poisoning." The origin of the poisoning is yet a mystery.

PATENTS VOID.

Bad Blow to the American Fiber Chamois Company.

Cleveland, July 4. — The United States circuit court has handed down a decision which may prove to be a knock-out-blow to the American Fiber Chamois Company of New York, and may be the forerunner of the outcome of many actions commenced in federal courts by citizens throughout the United States. The fiber company brought suits against various firms here for infringement of their patents in the manufacture of fiber, which is largely used in making women's garments. The court holds that the patents held by the plaintiff company are absolutely void. Similar suits are pending against big dry goods houses or fiber manufacturers in nearly all of the large cities throughout the country.

OPPENHEIM OPTIMISTIC.

Fine Crops and Better Feeling in the Northwest.

New York, July 4. — Ansel Oppenheim of St. Paul, a prominent capitalist, railroad and real estate man of the Northwest, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He says that business is improving in Minnesota, "Give us ten days or two weeks more of good weather," he said, "and there will be one of the most bountiful wheat crops in the Northwest that has ever been seen. It is a wonderful outlook. If the crop comes to harvest in accordance with present indications, it will tend to start business wonderfully.

"The people are in a much better frame of mind. There is less talk of hard times. Firms that were shaky or ruined during the worst of the trouble are building themselves up again."

Carpenters Strike.

Washington, July 4 — The union carpenters engaged on the Catholic university have struck for an advance of wages from $2.50 to $2.80 per day.

William McDonald Crushed.

Duluth, Minn., July 4. — Early this morning William McDonald, an employe on the Mesaba ore dock, was crushed in the viaduct over the St. Paul & Duluth tracks by a Mesaba train, and died shortly after reaching the hospital.

Mr. Harrington Is Suspended.

Washington, July 4. — Prof. Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, has been relieved from duty owing to a disagreement with Secretary Morton.

End of the Famous Barret Scott Murder Case.

Butte, Neb., Special.—The famous Barrett Scott murder case was concluded to-day by the acquittal of Mullihan, Elliott and Harris, the three vigilantes who were accused of hanging the defaulting treasurer of Holt county in January, 1895. That is the final chapter in one of the most sensational affair in the history of the West. Scott, while treasurer of Holt county, stole $100,000 and fled to Mexico. He was extradited and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Influential politicians, his friends, it was charged, prevented his incarceration in the penitentiary, and while enjoying his freedom pending the supreme court's action, he was taken from his buggy by a dozen masked men and hanged. It was alleged to be the work of the old vigilantes who flourished in Northwest Nebraska in the pioneer days.

Going to Camp Douglas.

Chicago, Special.—Gen. Merritt has received an order from Washington to direct the two troops of cavalry and the Eighth artillery battery at Fort Sheridan to leave July 5 for Camp Douglas, Wis., to go into encampment with the Wisconsin militia at that place.

Hayward Signed It.

Minneapolis, Special.—Harry Hayward to-day signed the formal application to the Travelers' Insurance company for the payment of the $5,000 policy on the life of Miss Ging. The paper was taken to the jail by Schoemaker, one of Hayward's attorneys.

Costly Seminary at Dubuque.

Dubuque, Iowa., Special.—At the close of the diocesan retreat of priests to-day Archbishop Hennessy announced his purpose of erecting a Catholic theological seminary in Dubuque at a cost of $150,000.

FOR FREE SILVER

COLORADO DEMOCRATS HOLD A FINANCIAL CONVENTION.

They Declare in Favor of the Free Coinage of Silver at the Ratio of Sixteen to One and Denounced the Administration's Bad Financial Policy.

Denver, Colo., July 4. — Just fifty persons were assembled in East Turner hall at the time set for the Democratic mass convention for the consideration of the financial question. Chairman Frank Arbuckle, of the state central committee, who called the meeting at the request of the committee, was not present, but had sent an address, discouraging radical action, which was read by the secretary, Olney Newall. The attendance at the afternoon session was somewhat larger than that of the morning. Immediately upon reassembling the resolutions committee made the following report:

"The Democratic party of Colorado in mass convention assembled, declares:

"That it reaffirms its devotion to the principles of Democracy as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson, among which is the belief in an honest stable and sound currency, the basis of which shall be silver and gold, both metals being admitted to the mints for free and unlimited coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1; that the history of the world's production of both metals proves that such a ratio has successfully maintained the parity of the two metals, and that such parity can only be destroyed by unwise legislation which further tends to increase the wealth of the few, while the masses of the people are being impoverished.

"The people of the whole world are to be congratulated that in the United States of America the Democratic party, true to itself and its principles will again champion the cause of the people as against the allied forces of the money power of this and other countries, and that it will never cease to battle for the restoration of silver to its time-honored place as money.

"It sends greeting to the people of sister states who are awakening to a realization of the ruin and desolation that must follow in the wakes of gold monometallism, and assures them that the Democratic party of Colorado will never surrender its convictions on this great issue, but will do battle for the restoration of silver until the wrong inflicted upon the people by the destruction of its money function has been righted.

"In view of the fact that single gold standard newspapers in the East have seized upon the action of the Republican clubs of this state, recently assembled in Denver, as justifying the declaration that interest in the silver question is dying out in Colorado, the Democratic party of this state emphatically declares its purpose to stand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, with or without international agreement, to the end, and calls upon every citizen of the state who regards the silver question as greater than party alliance, to rally to its standard until justice shall prevail.

"Believing that the masses of the Democratic party throughout the United States are in sympathy with the movement for the restoration of silver, we call upon them to take such action as will secure the selection of delegates to the next national convention who will declare absolutely for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; and be actuated by the same spirit which prevailed with our forefathers when they declared in favor of American independence, and insist and demand that these United States shall restore to silver its rightful place as a money metal independent of the action of any other country in the world.

"That we expressly dissent from the financial policy of the present administration. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace.

"That we second the call of the Democracy of the State of Illinois for a convention of the Democracy of the nation to put the Democratic party upon its historic platform of sound money, consisting of gold and silver coinage of the constitution."

The resolutions were adopted without dissent or discussion.

In baking powders it is safer to use the Royal only, an article that many years' experience has proved most efficient, and which has been officially demonstrated pure and wholesome.

What "Contempt" May Be.

Madison, Wis., July 4.—E. T. Tinker of Eau Claire, who was held for contempt of the federal court of this district for interfering with the operation of the Eau Claire street railway, which is in the hands of a receiver, was this morning discharged. The obstruction case was caused by moving a building upon the track and thus delaying the progress of the cars. The road being in the hands of a receiver any interference with its operation was deemed contempt.

Spring Wheat All Right.

Washington, July 4—The weather bureau in its report of crop conditions for the week ended July 1, says: Cool weather has retarded the growth of corn in the Dakotas, and while Nebraska and Minnesota report the crop backward, it is in good condition. Spring wheat is now heading, and the condition of this crop continues favorable. Light frosts occurred in portions of the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin on the 28th and 29th causing slight damage in localities.

Rockefeller Gives Up.

Duluth, Minn., July 4.—The Duluth, Mesaba & Northern railway, which means John D. Rockefeller, has decided not to fight in the state supreme court the suit of Leonidas Merritt to recover for services as financial agent, and has paid the verdict and interest, amounting to $13,303.

Rabid Veal.

St. Paul, July 4.—The calf down on Quarantine island, which was suspected of being afflicted with rabies, died yesterday.

SHOULD BE STOPPED.

Unwarranted Seizure of an American Yacht by a Spanish Gunboat.

New Orleans, Special.—A Cable dispatch from Havana states that the yacht Nepenthe has been seized by the Spanish authorities, and that her owners, George Agar and Bishop Dudley, have been imprisoned. Both of these gentlemen are prominent in social and business circles, being members of the cotton and sugar exchanges. The Nepenthe left here a few weeks ago on a cruise along the Florida coast and then sailed across to Cuba. It is said that the yacht was overhauled by a Spanish gunboat and towed into Havana. It is supposed that the yacht was suspected of carrying filibustering expeditions. There are several others in the party besides the two owners, but it is not known whether they were all placed in confinement. The affair has created great excitement here, and steps have been taken to lay the matter before Secretary Olney.

Shot by Her Mother-in-Law.

St. Louis Special.—Annie Smith, aged twenty-two, was shot and killed this morning by Mrs. Smith Barnes, her mother-in-law. There were no witnesses to the shooting, which Mrs. Barnes says was accidentally, but which the police think was intentional. Mrs. Barnes is under arrest, awaiting the investigation of the coroner's jury.

Waukesha, Wis., Special.—Harvey H. Rust, a well known editor and politician, died this morning at the age of 40 years, of diabetes.

Dissolution.

London, Special.—The premier the Marquis of Salisbury, in the house of lords to-day, said that he hoped to secure a dissolution of parliament on July 8.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Fatal Accident in a Roller Mill at Howard, S. D.

Howard, S. D., July 4.—The boiler in the Howard roller mills exploded to-day, completely wrecking the building, killing the engineer and seriously injuring five other people, three of them probably fatally. The two proprietors of the mill are not expected to live.

The victims are O. P. Walker, engineer, killed. T. C. Gould, Le Mars, Iowa, and J. P. Larson, proprietors of the mill, are not expected to live. Robert Deboit, badly mangled and burned; will probably die. W. A. Clark, a druggist, injured in both legs, one arm broken and head badly hurt; will survive. C. A. Lawson, seriously burned. The loss on the building is about $20,000.

Denton, Md., July 4.—Marshall E. Price, who waylaid, assaulted and murdered little Sallie Dean while on her way to school, and who yesterday received a respite pending an appeal for a new trial, was taken from jail and hanged to a tree. Rumors reached the guard early last evening that many strangers had been seen in the outskirts of the town and that lynching was probably their object. Price on learning this became greatly alarmed and begged to be spirited away, but the guard discovered to their dismay that every avenue of escape was cut off and were obliged by overpowering numbers to give up their prisoner. The leaders wore masks, but several of them are known.

CONTRABAND ARMS.

Munitions of War Intended for Cuban Insurgents.

New York, July 4—A passenger who arrived on the steamship Finance reports a large seizure of arms on the Island of Trinidad. The Venezuelan consul at Trinidad, a British island in the West Indies, learned that the cargo of a British steamer which had arrived from England was for Venezuelan insurgents. He immediately notified the island government, and an investigation revealed 2,500 rifles with ammunition for a considerable force. The Venezuelan consul immediately demanded that the arms be condemned as contraband. This the Trinidad officials would not do without further inquiry. After questioning the master of the steamer and the other people who claimed ownership, it was ascertained that the arms were for the insurgents in Cuba. The master declared, however, that his cargo must not be molested as it was in transit. He said he had no intention of landing the munitions in Trinidad, and on this statement he was allowed to retain the cargo. It is intimated that the arms were intended for the expedition led by the sea-going tug George W. Childs, and that subsequently they were transferred to her.

The unequalled strength of the Royal, as certified by the highest baking powder authorities, makes it the cheapest to use, even at a higher price than others.

DIVORCE INDUSTRY.

A Reduction of Forty-two Days in the Time Needed to Get an Untie.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 4.—On July 1 a law went into effect in South Dakota which cuts forty-two days from the time needed to obtain divorce in this state, and which is expected once more to boom the divorce industry of South Dakota. The law touching service of summons was changed by the last legislature making a default on personal service outside the state the same as inside the state, thirty days. The old law allowed seventy-two days for default on outside summons. Under the new law, which was not presumably passed because of its bearing on the divorce industry, a litigant can secure a divorce after having spent six months here to secure a residence and thirty days more having elapsed after the service of the summons personally on the defendant.

Army of Endeavorers.

Boston, Mass., July 4. — One week from to-day there opens in Boston the largest religious gathering that has ever assembled in America. There will be more than 50,000 delegates present during the five days of the Christian Endeavor convention, representing every state and province in North America, and no less than seventeen different nations. Over a thousand addresses will be delivered. The largest auditorium in Boston will not hold a fifth of the delegates, so in addition to the immense mechanics' fair building, two mammoth tents have been made for the convention, and these will be pitched on Boston common.

Fishermen Arrested.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 4. — Two hundred fishermen to-day began fishing on Lake Winnebago in open violation of the law to test the constitutionality of the Buckstaff fish law, which specifies that the season shall not open until Aug. 1. Four arrests have been made and over a hundred are to follow.

The Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, who has been living in Italy for several months past is about to become a Roman Catholic.

Mayor Will Be Tried.

West Superior, Wis., July 4. — Specific charges were made in the council meeting last night against Mayor Starkweather. He is charged with accepting money for permitting saloons and gambling houses to run. The council will hold a special meeting for the purpose of trying the mayor.

Jimmy Garfield for Senator.

Warren, Ohio, July 4. — James R. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield, was nominated for state senator to-day by acclamation, in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth joint district convention.

Test the St. Louis.

Washington, July 4. — Commander Bradford and Lieut. Mulligan are making preparations for the trial of the St. Louis to see if she will come within the terms of the subsidy act as a naval vessel.

YALE WINS.

The Harvard Crew Is Beaten by Nine Lengths.

New London, Special.—Yale won the fourth consecutive victory over Harvard in the university boat race here to-day and won easily by nine lengths, one minute below the best record, the official time being 21:30. The conditions of water and wind could not have been more favorable. Harvard had a slight advantage at the start, but when a mile had been rowed Yale was a length and a half in the lead. The story of the race is told in the record of the official time, which is as follows:

First mile, Yale 5:04, Harvard 5:20; second mile, Yale 10:21, Harvard 10:37; third mile, Yale 15:59, Harvard 16:21; fourth mile, Yale 21:30, Harvard 22:05.

Two members of the Harvard crew were badly exhausted by the time the course had been rowed, but Yale appeared fit for a continuation of the work.

Nominations at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—The following is the ticket in full: Governor, P. W. Hardin; Lieutenant Governor, R. T. Tyler; Treasurer, R. C. Ford; Auditor, L. C. Norman; Register of the Land Office, G B. Hendrick; Secretary of State, Henry S. Hale; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ed Porter Thompson; Commissioner of Agriculture, I. B. Hall.

And They Came Back.

Vermillion, S. D., Special.—The prisoners who broke out of the county jail Sunday night have been captured in Sioux City and brought back.

Children Killed.

St. Paul, Special.—Annie Kraeger, aged five, and Alice Ruffe, aged eight, were killed to-day by a falling bank in a sand pit in which they were playing.

A FIFTY-MILE TOBOGGAN.

The Pine Ridge Lumber Flume Is the Greatest in the World.

In semi-tropical Fresno county there is a place which for risky, delightful sport beats all the toboggan slides on the continent. Think of the exhilarating joy of an uninterrupted slide of fifty miles through great forests, along the brinks of precipices and down rugged canyons amid the wildest and most picturesque scenery to be found in the country—fifty miles without a break!

Such a thrilling experience has been made possible by the recent completion of the great Pine Ridge lumber flume. No other flume surpasses it, and it is doubtful if any other is equal to it, in length and grandeur of the scenery passed through in a journey from the summit of one of the high spurs of the Sierra Nevada to the plains beneath, fifty miles distant. The flume has just been completed to the little town of Clovis, twelve miles north of Fresno, and is fifty-two miles in length.

Flumes for floating lumber are so numerous in California that description is superfluous, except to say that this is in general like all others, consisting of boxes shaped like the letter V, and on trestles varying in height from a few feet to a hundred, depending on the character of the country traversed. The flume starts at Stephenson Creek, one of the tributaries of the San Joaquin River, at an elevation of nearly 6,000 feet above the sea, and after a winding course of fifty-two miles, it terminates in a vineyard twelve miles out on the plains beyond the foot of the mountain. The V-shaped trough carries the water which floats the lumber.

The flume boats in which the rapid journeys are made down the flumes are simple. They are made the same shape as the V-boxes of the flumes. The upper end of the boats is closed by a board nailed across, but the lower end, which points down stream, is left open to let out the water which splashes over the sides of the boats from time to time. One, two or three short boards are laid across for seats, depending upon how many are to make the journey. A carpenter can manufacture one of these boats in less than half an hour. The boat is meant for only one journey, for none is ever hauled backfor another voyage. Only a little preparation is necessary for a trip of this kind and half a dollar will buy enough lumber for the boat, and a man is a poor carpenter, indeed, who can not make his own vessel. The trip is made with but little danger. The principal trouble is, when once started, there are comparatively few places where one can stop. The current is generally so strong and so rapid that it makes landing impossible and the voyager can only sit still and let the boat run.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Miniature Railroad System.

One of the most interesting models perhaps ever made, in a popular way, has been prepared by an English clergyman, the Rev. H. L. Warneford of Windsor, England. Dr. Warneford has a small yard in the rear of his house, surrounded by an ordinary brick wall. Along the rear end of the garden he has built a railroad from wall to wall, in that distance overcoming the inconveniences of the ground which usually require the mechanical ability of railroad builders. The road runs from a little station called Chicago at one end to a small station at the other end known as Jericho. It is complete in every detail, and as thoroughly so as if it were one of the great lines that run across England. The two stations even have advertisements pasted over them, as any ordinary station does; and the terminal facilities, though they are small and rather simple, are in their way as complete as in any full-size railroad.

The track is over 80 feet in length, with a guage of 2¾ inches; and in order that he might get in these 80 feet all the different forms of railway construction, Dr. Warneford has made the track so that it runs over some of the uneven spots in his yard, and in this way, in the place where bridges are required, he has constructed that form of bridge which would naturally be best suited for the particular form of ravine or cavity over which the road is to run. One of the prettiest of these bridges is a thoroughly constructed cantalever bridge, on the form of the great Forth bridge between Scotland and England, which passes over a little excavation immediately after the train has come out of a long, thoroughly constructed tunnel. Another bridge is a perfectly constructed skew arch, which the train crosses a few feet after leaving Chicago. Then comes the model of an American trestle, and after passing over this the road runs through the tunnel, over the cantalever bridge, through a cutting, and finally over a steel tubular bridge into Jericho.—Harper's Round Table.

The Right Philosophy.

It is worth while for us all, even when suffering pain to refrain from frowning and wrinkling up our faces, and saying impatient words. Every passing thought and feeling write themselves upon the countenance, and the young girl is making day by day not only the woman she will be in character later on, but the woman she will be in looks. Handsome or plain, agreeable or opposite, the woman of forty is dependent for her looks on the girl of fourteen. You owe an amount of thought and consideration to the woman you are going to be, and the friends who will love her, and so you must not let needless lines and furrows come to your pretty brows, but keep your foreheads smooth, and do not draw your lips down at the corners, nor go about looking unhappy. It is possible, even when bearing much pain, to wear a tranquil expression if one will, but remember that the tranquil mind in the end can conquer pain.

Crossing town the other day in haste to catch a train, the horse-car was three times blocked by great vans which stood upon the track. I looked about on my fellow-passengers. Some had flushed and angry faces, some could not sit still, but tapped the floor with their feet, and uttered exclamations, and looked at their watches. One or two stepped out with their bags and walked hastily onward. But a dear old lady in the corner of the car was a pattern of sweetness and amiability, and I heard her observe to her neighbor, "We will probably lose our train, but at this time of the day there are trains every half-hour, and it's never well to be put out by little accidents of this sort." She had the right philosophy.—Harper's Round Table.

Misplaced Heroism.

Some little time ago a benevolent lady read in the papers a paragraph to the effect that, in an effort to save his cat from being crushed by the wheels of a passing omnibus, a small boy had been knocked down and seriously injured by the vehicle, and had been obliged to be taken to a South London hospital.

The lady, who probably kept cats herself, greatly admired the boy's devotion to the "poor dumb animal," and wrote to the hospital, enclosing a handsome sum "for the brave and humane little sufferer."

By return of post came a letter from the matron acknowledging the receipt of the money, but, alas! explaining that the cat which had been the cause of all the woe was an even dumber thing than the lady had imagined.

It was, in fact, that dangerous and abominable toy, a tip-cat!

Succeeded.

Marie—Mrs. Gaywun says that she will outstrip you in the social swim this summer.

Mamma—Well, from her opera-gown I judge that she has done so already.

ADVANTAGES OF SEA POWER.

An English View of the American Navy in the Civil War.

Spenser Wilkinson illustrates the extraordinary influence of sea power by a reference to the American civil war. The ordinary man might suppose that in a civil war at any rate sea power was not a material factor, and that there, if anywhere, land considerations alone decided the struggle. Yet this was not really the case. After showing how much the Danes were able to do against Germany, owing to their possession of sea power, Mr. Wilkinson proceeds:

"The second war illustrates not the help which the command of the sea gives to the weaker military power, but the terrific force which it adds to the stronger. It is the American civil war. The usual explanation of this war is that the north was able to overcome the South by the superior numbers of its armies. But this is less than half the truth. The south was beaten because, as it had no fleet, the north commanded the sea. Lee was never beaten in battle except when he invaded the northern states. In Virginia he repulsed every attack made upon him until a few days before the end. Grant and Sherman in the west defeated confederate armies, Grant gaining possession in 1862 and 1863 of the upper half of the Mississippi, and Farragut with his fleet conquering the lower half.

"The conquest of the Mississippi cut the confederacy in two, and deprived the principal eastern half of the resources of the states west of the river. Grant then defeated the confederate army at Chattanooga, and left Sherman in 1864 to push on into the heart of the confederate states, to Atlanta, the chief railway center of the south. The decisive blow, in a military sense, was inflicted by Sherman when he marched from Atlanta to Savannah, and then from Savannah right through the seaboard states to Raleigh in North Carolina.

"This great raid was possible only because Sherman was certain when he reached the sea to find a federal fleet from which he could draw supplies, and which would then be a sure base for him as he advanced northward parallel with the coast. The decisive military blow, therefore, depended on the fleet. Grant's army, too, was always during his campaigns against Lee supplied by the sea. Even these advantages would have led to no decisive result had it not been for the blockade of the confederate coasts. As soon as the war began the blockade was proclaimed. The federal navy small at the outset, was rapidly increased, and by the end of 1862 the blockade was effective along all the 2,400 miles of coast from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. By the blockade the south was starved."—London Spectator.

HALF THE BAND SULKED.

Schofield Said They Didn't Play When Sousa's Back Was Turned.

The last echo of one of Sousa's overtures was just dying away over the sandhills south of the fair grounds when Gen. Schofield stepped in front of the band and saluted the distinguished leader. Sousa returned the salute and sent one of his men to escort the general into the band stand.

"That music was beautiful—beautiful!" exclaimed the general, as he shook Sousa's hand warmly. "I am astonished, sir, that you get such results with so little discipline."

There is nothing that Sousa prides himself more on than being one of the strictest of disciplinarians, and he was naturally nettled at the general's criticism.

"Why, general, my men are under perfect control. I'm sure they are thoroughly drilled, and I can hardly believe that there is any lack of discipline. I haven't noticed it."

"No, that's just it; you don't see it," persisted the general. "I saw it though. Do you know that as soon as you turn your back on one side of your band to shake your baton at the other those fellows all quit playing? Of course you don't see it, for as soon as you turn around they begin again."—San Francisco Chronicle.

THEY ARE ANGELS IN DISGUISE.

What One Woman Says of the Others Who Wear Bloomers.

"There is a practical side for all women in this discussion of bicycle dress," said a friend the other day. "I am sure it will result in a street dress for women which will be at once suitable sensible and becoming. Fashionable women recognize the 'eternal fitness of things' in wearing simple outing dress for all sorts of out-of-door employments, reserving carriage gowns and full dress for their proper places. It is the woman who needs most to exercise discrimination who entirely ignores fitness. The business woman carries about the day a mass of useless stuff upon her weary body, to be 'in style,' poor soul! Oh, we will yet rise up and bless the bicycling women whom we condemn to-day for their ugly eccentricities."

Slang Words and Phrases.

Until the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the presidency the word "outsider" was unknown. The committee on credentials came to make its report, and could not get into the hall because of the crowd of people who were not members of the convention. The chairman of the convention asked if the committee was ready to report, and the chairman of the committee answered: "Was, Mr. Chairman, but the committee is unable to get inside on account of the crowd and pressure of the outsiders. The newspaper reporters took up the word and used it.

"You are a daisy" is used by Dickens in "David Copperfield" in the sense of calling a person a daisy in the way to express admiration and at the same time to laugh at one's credulity. Steerforth says to young Copperfield: "David, my daisy, you are so innocent of the world. Let me call you my daisy, as it is so refreshing to find one in these current days so innocent, and unsophisticated. My dear Copperfield, the daisies in the field are not fresher than you."

"Too thin" was given currency by Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in the United States congress in 1870. Some members had made a reply to Mr. Stephens, and the latter had his chair wheeled out in the aisle and said in that shrill, piping voice, that always commanded silence: "Mr. Speaker the gentleman's arguments are gratuitous assertions made up of whole cloth—and cloth, sir, so gauzy and thin that it will not hold water. It is entirely too thin, sir."—Boston Post.

Royalty's Old Clothes.

When Queen Victoria was in the heyday of her married life and present at all great functions she was remarkable for her exceedingly "loud" taste in dress, as certain of her daughters are at present. Brilliant pinks, blues and magentas, the most gorgeous of colored brocades, and the gay combinations of vivid Scotch tartan, delighted her majesty.

One evening the queen and the prince consort who frequently visited the narrow streets and slums of Windsor quite alone, happened to walk along a mean thoroughfare, and outside asecondhand shop hung a brilliant blue ball dress garlanded with battered roses and a gay Victoria tartan gown trimmed with green velvet. It did not require the ticket which was ostentatiously fastened on them to tell both the queen and the prince consort from whose wardrobe they had come.

A stern ukase was issued to the dressers and wardrobe maids, to whom the queen's cast-off garments were a perquisite, that these should never be sold in Windsor or anywhere else as having been worn by the queen. This regulation holds good still, though the somber garments of to-day would not attract the same notice as the gay garments of the past.—Woman.

Seems to Be the Case.

"All the good Indians, they say, are dead Indians."

"So are all the good white people. Go and read the epitaphs on the tombstones, will you?"—Chicago Tribune.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Point of Touch.

Mrs. McSwatters—And what did the doctor say?

The Invalid—He didn't say anything. He just touched me.

Mrs. McSwatters—Your pulse?

The Invalid—No; my pocketbook.—Syracuse Post.

A Pressing Creditor.

Official Receiver (at a meeting of creditors)—What have you come here for?

Professional Beggar—To put in my claim. Herr Meyerstein used to give me twopence every week.—Eulenspiegel.

The Trust After No-To-Bac.

Chicago Special.—Reported here today that a large sum of money had been offered for the famous tobacco habit cure called No-To-Bac by a syndicate who want to take it off the market. Inquiry at the general offices revealed the fact that No-To-Bac was not for sale to the trust at any price. No-To-Bac's success is marvelous. Almost every Druggist in America sells No-To-Bac under guarantee to cure tobacco habit or refund money.

Wanted to Sleep.

Mr. Upton—Whom in creation are you buying musk for?

Mrs. Hardhed—For my daughter. I think if she uses that, her young men callers won't stay so late.—New York Weekly.

The Polite Editor.

Caller—I have a little poem which—

Editor (busily)—That gentleman over there, sir.

Caller (genially)—Is the literary critic?

Editor (politely)—No, he's the bouncer.—New York Weekly.

East Via the Great Lakes.

The Northern Steamship Company's magnificent ships, "Northwest" and "Northland" are now running regularly between Duluth and Buffalo, with stops at the "Soo," Mackinac Island, Detroit and Cleveland. These ships are the finest on the lakes, and the only ones exclusively engaged in passenger service. On this account the government gives them the right-of-way over other vessels through the "Soo" canal. Each ship is built of steel, with three water-tight compartments; the boilers are non-explosive; the equipment and furnishing throughout being equal to the best ocean liners. No expense has been spared in securing every precaution and device possible for the safety and comfort of passengers. The "Northwest" leaves Duluth every Monday and the "Northland" every Friday in connection with Great Northern trains—Eastern Minnesota division—from the Twin Cities and the west.

She—Tell me, when you were in the army, were you cool in the hour of danger?

He—Cool? I actually shivered.—Tit-Bits.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass, Oct. 22, '94.

Mistake in Translating.

It is said that a French translator rendered "A Stickit Minister" by the equivalent, "An Assassinated Clergyman."—London Standard.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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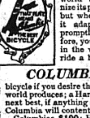
Of course you will ride. All the world will—fashion, pleasure, business — men, women, children. It takes a while sometimes for the world to recognize its privileges; but when it does it adapts itself promptly. Therefore, you who are in the world will ride a bicycle—a



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The Silverton Secret.

By CHARLOTTE BRAEME. (Author of Dora Thorne).

CHAPTER VII. (Continued.)

"Very soon the guests will be leaving," he continued, "and then all chance of seeing her will be gone."

He approached the disused tower, very close to which his boat was moored, and pulling aside some low bushes, he felt about in the darkness for some time with his hands.

At length he seemed to find what he wanted, for his hand came in contact with a small grating, and half lifting this he was able to take hold of a handle which, on being turned, enabled him to push inward a portion of the masonry at the foot of the tower as though it were a door.

This indeed it was, an iron door, with stones so carefully and cunningly fitted upon it that only a person who knew the secret could ever detect the spot or suspect the existence of any means of ingress.

Frank passed through this door, but he did not close it, for he had no fear of any one disturbing him, and he meant to enter the castle without observation and hide himself in some dark corner, so that he might have one view of the gay scene in the ballroom, where the lady he loved was sure to be the belle, and then he intended to return to the grounds as he came, leaving no trace of his stolen visit behind him.

He had not been in this place for many years, and he advanced carefully and cautiously, more than once tempted to strike a light, yet fearful of betraying himself by doing so.

This fear was increased by one or two strange circumstances.

In the first place, the wind seemed to rush through the vaulted passage in a perfect blast, and he fancied—though of course he could not be sure, as there was no light to guide him—that the false door of the chamber above must be out of its place.

Fear of detection, and of suddenly coming upon somebody he knew, made him stand and eagerly listen for every sound.

He had just come to the conclusion that whatever might be the condition of the floor above, the coast for himself was clear, and he was about to take a few steps forward and mount the iron ladder, which he often used before, when the rush of wind increased and the sound of voices overhead became distinct.

There seemed to be words of expostulation and of encouragement, then there was a despairing gasp of terror as something appeared to fall.

Whatever it was, its descent was arrested for a moment, but only for a moment, then with a heavy thud the something fell close to his very feet.

He looked up, but there was no light.

Whatever it might be that was lying so close to him, it uttered no sound, and he was standing bewildered, not knowing what to do, hesitating whether to go away at once or to strike a light and ascertain what had happened, when, as he was hesitating and doubting, he heard indistinctly the grating sound of the floor above being forced back into its proper place.

It was only at this moment that the conviction dawned upon his mind that some fearful crime had been committed of which he had been the unintentional and unsuspected witness.

A low groan close beside him roused him to immediate action, and he took a box of wax matches from his pocket and struck a light.

The desire that brought him here this night above all nights was gratified; his eyes rested once more upon the face of Kate Lilburne.

If ever a prayer was granted and came to the suppliant as a curse, surely it was so now with Frank Fairfield.

He looked upon Kate as she lay senseless at his feet; blood was flowing from a wound on her forehead, and from a second wound on the side of her head.

And yet her fall had been slightly broken by her gown having been caught by some projection from the wall.

The wounds on her were serious, however, and Frank tried to stanch the blood with a couple of large handkerchiefs he had in his pocket.

This was no easy matter, as he had to do it in the dark, his wax matches being of no use except for a second or two at a time.

Kate remained senseless, and the young man tried to revive her by forcing some brandy which he had in his flask down her throat.

But his efforts were in vain, and the dank vault in which they both were chilled the blood in his veins, while the girl who was lying on the floor was almost as cold as though she were dead.

His first thought was for Kate, and he took off his thick, warm ulster, wrapped her in it as well as he could, then turned to leave her so that he might rouse the inmates of the castle and bring them to her assistance.

He had only taken a few steps, however, for this purpose before he paused, suddenly rendered powerless by the difficulties and dangers of the situation, not only to himself but to Kate, until she should be sufficiently recovered to explain what had happened.

What business had he in this castle would naturally be the first inquiry, and he was compelled to admit that he had none—that he was a midnight tresspasser and might be taken into custody as a suspected person.

Then, again, it was evident that a deliberate crime had been committed of which Kate was the victim; but who had planned or executed it he had not the faintest idea.

He was completely ignorant of what had taken place inside the castle during the hours he had loitered about outside its walls; and now for many months past he had held no communication with Lord Lilburne, nor with either of his daughters, so that who was living there with them or what their manner of life might be he did not know.

Arguing from the unknown, it was very probable that if he raised an alarm and gave Kate back to those to whom she belonged, he might be only handing her back to the power of her enemy, who would soon find some means to complete the work so viciously begun.

And then, again, he felt that his own story would sound incredible, and that if Kate died from her injuries he would be accredited with her death.

But there was another feeling much stronger than fear, and more potent than prudence, that really actuated Frank Fairfield's conduct.

He was loyal to Lord Lilburne, and he would die rather than break his word by even hinting of his love for the baron's daughter; but while he did this, he could likewise take care of her and guard her until it was safe to restore her to her father.

His love for her might do this much, and yet be loyal and true and self-sacrificing, as all pure and noble love must be.

"No one can nurse her like my mother, who has been the only mother she has ever known," he murmured as he lifted the fair girl tenderly in his arms and carried her out of the vault into the open air.

She was very heavy, and he had to lay her on the grass so that he might rest, as well as to enable him to button his ulster completely over her.

It was very long and thick, having been made on purpose for long, cold journeys, and it covered the girl's white satin gown completely.

He had a small traveling cap in his pocket, and he fastened this on her head, then he drew over it the hood of the ulster so that the night air and the cold snow should affect her as little as possible.

While she lay there so still and so motionless he quickly closed the secret door that led to the vault and the room above, covered over all traces of his visit, and then, nerving himself to the task, he lifted Kate in his arms and carried her down to the boat.

Strong excitement had given him a fictitious strength, and the same feeling now impelled him to ply his oars with all his skill, and to get away from the vicinity of Silverton castle as speedily as possible.

It was a mad thing to do, this taking of a delicately-nurtured girl a long journey by river and road through a snow storm in the dead of the night, when, too, she had just received an injury which might prove fatal.

But Frank Fairfield was mad this night.

All his acts showed it from the time of his leaving his mother's cottage on the afternoon of Christmas day till he returned to it before daybreak the next morning, bringing his senseless and apparently lifeless burden with him.

How he accomplished that journey through the snow storm he never rightly knew, but when he was obliged to leave the boat, as the river would have taken him out of his way beyond a certain point, he bribed a homeless tramp whom he found taking shelter in the deserted boat house, to help him carry "his brother," who, he said, had met with an accident, to the shed where he had left his cob and phaeton.

He placed Kate in the carriage and thus the tramp only saw an inanimate figure wrapped in a brown ulster.

And the man, when the task was completed, went on his way, glad of the handful of silver given him for his pains, and, as day after day took him farther away from this part of the country, he never heard of the strange disappearance of Kate Lilburne, and even had he done so, he would probably have failed to connect it with the piece of good fortune that had befallen him this bitter night.

The poor animal was almost as much beaten as its driver when they at length reached their destination, and directly the girl was carried into the house and placed on a couch Frank roused his mother to attend to her, then led the horse to the stable, where he hastily supplied him with food, water and clean straw, and left him.

When he returned to the house he found his mother standing by the side of the couch upon which Kate still lay as he had placed her.

The old woman's face was white and stern, and when her son approached her, she turned upon him angrily and asked:

"What have you done to her? Is she dead?"

"God only knows," he replied dejectedly; "but I have done her no harm. I have saved her from certain death if she is not already dead. But don't stand like that, mother; I have brought her here that you might nurse her; she has had a terrible fall; get her to bed without delay, and I will go at once for a doctor. I shall call her my sister. Shall I help you to carry her up stairs?"

"Yes, to my room; then go to Mr. Kemble, and don't come back without him."

Her words were brief; her son might tell her what story he liked; she had already formed her own conclusion, and she mentally resolved that if Kate Lilburne died she would not in any way shield her son from the consequences of this night's work.

CHAPTER VIII.

Doubts and Fears.

But though Mrs. Fairfield stood calmly by the side of the girl whom she loved as if she had been her own child, and seemed to show so little emotion, and to be so passionless and so stern, her mind was in truth racked by a thousand nameless fears.

It was very well for her son to say that he had done Kate no harm, and that he had saved her life, but if his story were true, why had he not taken her to her father's house, instead of bringing her here without leave or license, and compromising her reputation by carrying her so many miles through the dead of night?

What would the daughter of Lord Lilburne do in the cottage of her nurse brought here by that nurse's son, who, to make matters worse had dared to lift his presumptuous eyes to the daughter of his benefactor?

The very fact of Frank's infatuation being so well known made Kate's presence here a danger to herself and a disgrace to her family, and poor Mrs. Fairfield, despite the control she exercised upon her words and actions was nearly distracted.

"I am eating the bread of the Lilburnes," she groaned, "and I have eaten it for forty years, and now to think that a son of mine should have brought this shame and pain upon them; the ingratitude and infamy is more than I can bear."

The tears came into those eyes that rarely shed tears, and she took Kate's limp, cold hand in her own and kissed it passionately as she murmured:

"Whatever harm he has done to you, my darling, he shall pay for and pay for dearly, and until I give you back to your father I will guard you as the apple of my eye. Though Frank is my own son, I will not spare him."

A low moan from the sufferer recalled the woman to the necessity of putting Kate to bed, and she went about her difficult task gently and tenderly, as though the tall, graceful girl now hovering between life and death were still the pretty baby whom she had fed from her own breast and dandled upon her knee in the years gone by.

Mrs. Fairfield had often reproached herself with loving her foster-child Kate Lilburne better even than she loved her own son; but that she really did so there could be no doubt, for Kate had filled the place in her heart which had been made void by the death of her youngest child, a baby-girl, who died when she was but a few weeks old, and the little heiress had been given to her to love and cherish, and had clung to her as her own infant might have done.

But the high-born little maiden, with her beauty and grace and her gentle ways, was like a princess to the woman whose previous experience of children had been among the rough and ruddy boys and girls of her own class, and Nurse Fairfield almost worshiped the child committed to her care.

Her own boy had benefited by his residence at the castle, and his occasional companionship with the pretty little lady, who, as she toddled about after him, likewise tyrannized over him, as it is the habit of small girls to do when the bigger boy is not a brother.

Frank was a boy for any mother to be proud of, Mrs. Fairfield was told on every side, and Lord Lilburne himself had been heard more than once to express the wish that Frank was his own son.

All this was gratifying, no doubt, but the woman's heart clung most to her nursling, and, when as the years went by, and Frank's mad infatuation for Kate made his lordship decide to purchase a partnership for him and pension off the mother, the latter resented the well meant kindness, and blamed her own offspring for the wrong which she considered he had done her.

She was a little angry with Kate also for parting with her so readily after so many years of faithful service and loving devotion, and she had in consequence declined more than one invitation to the castle since she came to live in this out-of-the-way cottage.

But all her resentment vanished at the sight of the fair girl who looked like a broken lily, and on whose face were stains of blood which had trickled down from the wound on her head.

Next to Mrs. Fairfield's love for Kate, however, was her appreciation of all that belonged to a daughter of Lord Lilburne, and no woman, let her rank be what it would, could be more jealous of the honor of her house than was Nurse Fairfield of the spotless reputation of the family she had served.

Grace was no favorite of hers, but she would have done much and suffered much to have saved even her from the shadow of shame.

But the very thought was maddening that the honor of the noble name of Lilburne might be smirched and held up to derision and contempt by the act of her own son—a man upon whom the family had heaped benefits innumerable.

(To be Continued.)

ODD HOME FOR SPARROWS.

Airy Swinging Nest That Is Safe From the Cats.

At the intersections of streets where electric arc lights are hung, says the Kansas City Star, is a curious bit of city bird life. The lights are covered by big metal cones, inside of which a board crosses holding the bar that suspends the lamp. One day the man who replenishes the lights with carbons lowered the lamp to the street.

Sparrow's Nest in a Lamp Cone.

While he was putting in the carbons a hen sparrow flew about his head chirping angrily. A crowd was attracted by the novel sight and when the people got near enough they saw the sparrow's nest on the board inside the cone and in it three young birds with gaping red mouths. The lamp man attended to his business as though it were nothing strange.

"Is that a sparrow's nest?" asked the man who always wants to know.

"No, it's a man swimming," replied the lamp man, sarcastically, for he had evidently answered the question before.

Later he said that almost every lamp cone in town had a sparrow's nest inside it. At first the lampmen tore them out whenever found, but the sparrows would rebuild the nest in a day or two, and the men gave it up and let them remain. The sparrows find a high, swinging, airy home in the cones safe from cats and bad boys.

AND THE CAT CAME BACK.

After Five Days Up a Tree She Is Felicitously Rescued.

Last Tuesday was a day of rejoicing with the residents of Ross street, Brooklyn. The cat which had been in the top of a tall tree for five days, as faithfully told in the New York World,

The Cat Came Back.

got safely down. She didn't get down herself. Little Fritz Krumbach, of 105 climbed up and put her on his back. She hung on for dear life, and together they reached the ground in safety, while the populace, both great and small, cheered with delight. It was a great day for Ross street. It was also a great day for the cat.

HOW HE QUIT CIGARETTES.

Stopped Buying Them and Begged Until His Friends Rebelled.

"Did I ever tell you how I managed to cure myself of the cigarette habit?" asked a cholly the other day, writes a Louisville commercial man. I told him he had never explained the mystery to me, and that I had spent many sleepless nights in consequence. "Now you are joking," he said, with his neat little lisp, "but really, on the extremely decreased I have stopped entirely, and it was the easiest thing in the world. I used to smoke from four to five packages a day and sometimes more. One day I made up my mind that I would quit. I do not mean that I would quit smoking, but I meant that I would stop smoking them. I smoked those of my friends. Finally it became a bore to my friends to have me always asking for cigarettes, and they sometimes said they didn't have them. Thus, my charity smokes gradually became quite seldom. Finally there was not a young fellow who knew me who would give me a cigarette. By that time I had about gotten rid of the habit. One day I felt like I would enjoy one, and I bought a package before I thought. I lit one, and it actually tasted so badly that I threw it and the package away. Since then I have never smoked. I do not use tobacco in any form. You may give this recipe to your friends if you desire. It cured me, and did the job quickly and effectively."

A Boat Sliced Down the Middle.

There has been launched from the Walker shipyard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., an ice-breaking steamer, which the British press states is very powerful although few details of her equipment are given. The vessel is intended to be employed in conjunction with a large railway ferry transfer steamer in transporting railway cars across the Volga river. The vessel is about 150 feet long, 38 feet beam, and will be fitted with twin screw engines of 1,400 horse power. A novelty in construction is that the vessel is divisible longitudinally. The canal locks through which the vessel must pass between St. Petersburg and the Volga are but 28 feet wide, while the steamer as stated, is of 36 feet beam. The hull is, therefore, so arranged that it can be divided into two parts longitudinally for passage through the locks and subsequently rejoined afloat. The frames of the vessel are closely spaced, in the bow portion they are doubled and much of the shell plating is an inch thick.—Railroad Gazette.

The Uncertainty of Fame.

"Hinnery Clay," said Mr. Dolan, "wor a great mon."

"He wor that same," replied Mrs. Dolan.

"He wor that great a mon," her husband went on, "that he had a cigar named afther him."

"Thrue for yez. Only 'twor no cigar 'Twor a poipe."—Washington Star.

SOME FARM TOPICS.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

Skim Milk From Creamery, Creamer and Hand Separator, the Experience of a Dairyman on this Subject—Poultry Points.

It is quite an item with many dairymen who are rearing well-bred calves either for service as heads of herds or for cows to supply such herds with first-class milking stock, to have their skim-milk left to them in the best possible condition for feeding purposes—it being practically impossible to feed slop and get good results.

Experience teaches me some very interesting lessons about skim-milk for calves, having used it from shallow settings with excellent results. Then for eighteen months the Cooley creamer furnished a most excellent beverage for the growing element of my herd, but when our creamery opened up we presumed that the separator would skim somewhat cleaner than the Cooley system, which we found to be the case.

For eighteen months our calves were fed creamery skim-milk, for the first six months with considerable success, but as the creamery grew older and its utensils became worn and harder to clean, the greater seemed to be the trouble to get sweet milk home, and during the month of last March, when the creamery was run but every other day, the milk became so sour that it turned to clabber on the second day whenever the temperature rose to 50 degrees. The principal difficulty was in the milk not having proper care before sending it to the creamery, but one scarcely desires to begin the same care during winter months that the summer demands.

One year ago we tried to sterilize immediately after separation, but the experiment did not prove a success from the fact above mentioned, that the product that came into the creamery had not been well cared for by being aerated or rapidly cooled after drawn from the cow. Such care cannot be demanded at the hands of every patron, and we presume that this difficulty occurs with most creameries.

This state of affairs has been so much of a detriment to many patrons in rearing the heifer calves out of their herds some have gone back to their Cooleys or put in small separators so that a supply of fresh skim-milk can be relied on for both house use and the young calves, and the cream either sold for ice cream purposes or sent to the creamery to be churned and marketed.

This brings to mind the query whether to buy a separator or creamer for cows. The creamer where it can be attached to a running stream of water of sufficient volume that will register close to 50 degrees is, we consider, a very satisfactory investment and in every way gives nearly perfect satisfaction, though it may not separate quite so closely as the separator.

On the other hand, where ice is put up and used to cool water altogether, the cost is materially increased. We would say that the annual cost per cow would not be less than $5 to secure a supply sufficient to run ten cows. Some better results could be gotten out of spring water by cutting off when the milk is cooled to the temperature of the water and some ice added at probably half the cost where ice was entirely depended on for cooling the milk and raising cream.

This latter plan may be the best for a herd of five to eight cows, but it seems to us that a herd of ten cows, rather than to furnish ice to cool their supply of milk, to secure perfect satisfaction, a separator would serve the best purpose and probably be the cheapest in the long run. One feature about the separator should be taken into consideration, and that is its complications, which necessitate the presence of a mechanic twice a day. It cannot be handled by a careless person without danger of either ruining the machine or doing poor work. The dairyman who puts his money into one of these machines may expect to become a fixture at home or pay good wages to some one who can run it properly.

The creamer does not require one to be a machinist and the boys can often be left to run things, without the boss being always on hand. One great advantage to be laid at the door of the separator is that less handling of milk is required and it can be fed with the natural heat still in it, which without doubt, is better relished by the calf than if heated the second time. Don't purchase one expecting to get out of work, for there is just where it commences. I should hesitate about purchasing one unless I had enough milk to justify attaching power of some kind to it,as I know a dairyman who put in a separator in place of a creamer and had to hire a good, strong hand to turn it.

For some months we have gone back to our creamer. Instead of sending the whole milk to the creamery the cream only goes, thereby leaving the skim-milk in a wholesome condition for any use desired. We like the plan so much better that it is doubtful if we shall consent to go back to sending our whole milk.

Our calves could not be depended on to grow on a mess of sour milk, and the family positively rejected the creamery skimmed product as a table beverage. We are not prepared to say that we have not some less in fat, but the value of a clean, sweet, cold milk for home use where a growing family of children may enjoy it, pays well for the little loss; yet we see no reason why the skimmed product from the hand separator cannot be cooled and give nearly as good satisfaction for house as from the creamer. Geo. E. Scott in Ohio Farmer.

The Chinch Bug Disease.

During the last few years many experiments have been made here and elsewhere to utilize diseases for fighting some of our most injurious insects. At the head of the large army of noxious insects stands the chinch bug, and consequently especial attention has been paid to its destruction by various diseases, but chiefly by Sporotrichum globuliforum, Spez, or the Muscardine-disease of the chinch bug. These experiments have shown that under certain favorable conditions this and similar diseases can be used with excellent results, but that we should not trust to them alone to exterminate the foe. To assist farmers in their war against chinch bugs Bulletin No. 37 was prepared, which can be had upon application to this station. In this bulletin the life history of this insect was given, indicating the weak points where successful work could be done to kill the bugs. The bulletin gives a full account of the various methods of fighting the chinch bugs, and discusses also the application of the diseases for the same purpose. Since the above bulletin was prepared the legislature of Minnesota, recognizing the importance of this work, has made a liberal appropriation to continue this and other experiments for the benefit of the agricultural community. With a better equipment, including numerous instruments and other appliances, it was soon found that the spores of the disease could be grown upon many substances, so that it was no longer necessary to breed them upon the chinch bugs themselves. The entomologist can now produce every day a sufficient number of spores to fill many thousands of small tin boxes, which farmers can secure by writing for them. The spores thus produced upon corn meal and beef tea are very vigorous, and soon communicate the disease to healthy bugs, providing we bring the spores in contact with them. To do so various methods have been adopted, of which the best one is to mix and shake the spores growing upon the artificial food with water and spray this upon the bugs. If these are very much scattered in the field it is best to gather some thousands in a large flat box, so that in spraying or sprinkling, most of them will come in contact with spores, when the bugs can be scattered in the fields to carry the disease to others. The season thus far has been a very favorable one for this purpose, and as the bugs are now in a weakened condition the spores should be applied as soon as possible. Many farmers fail to find the bugs in their fields, or have not taken the trouble to search for them, as no damage to the growing crops is visible, yet the bugs are still with them in large numbers, mating and depositing their eggs for the destructive brood which will appear a little later. The favorable season has simply retarded the bugs while helping the plants, and there is but little doubt that the small grains will mature before the bugs become numerous and powerful enough to cause much damage. But the danger to corn remains, and every farmer should do his best to kill as many of the bugs as he can. For this purpose these lines have been written. Those that wish to use the spores can have them, with directions for using them by writing to the entomologist.—Prof. Otto Lugger, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Portable Things.

Nothing on a farm pays so well as the portable things; a few lengths of portable fence, a portable chicken coop and yard where the hens have to be kept close, a portable pig pen or calf yard, are all much more desirable in every way than stationary enclosures.

We have seen a small pig pen stand in one filthy unwholesome place all summer, just because the corner posts were stuck in the ground, when it would have been better for the health of the pig, saved chores and a good deal of feed if the pen had been made loose from the ground and susceptable of being moved. Some people are so thoughtless that they do not even move the pens and yards that are moveable.

Not long ago we came across one of these pens in which the poor pig had been so long that there was nothing but dry mud and filth for him to move around in. With one light lift we put the pen on to clean grass and weeds and the happy pig was so delighted that he actually hopped up and down, wiggled and ran about between every mouthful of grass he took, and he took them as fast as he could swallow.

Try these portable things and see what comfort and profit they will bring.

Biggest Farm in the World.

The biggest farm in this country, and probably in the world, is situated in the southwestern part of Louisiana. It extends 100 miles north and south and 25 miles east and west. It was purchased in 1883 by a syndicate of Northern capitalists, by whom it is still operated. At the time of its purchase its 1,500,000 acres was a vast pasture for cattle belonging to a few dealers in that country. Now it is divided into pasture stations or ranches, existing every six miles. The fencing is said to have cost about $50,000. The land is best adapted for rice, sugar, corn and cotton. A tract, say half a mile wide, is taken, and an engine is placed on each side. The engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows. By this means thirty acres are gone over in a day with the labor of only three men. There is not a single draught horse on the entire place, if we except those used by the herders of cattle, of which there are 16,000 head on the place. The Southern Pacific railway runs for thirty-six miles through the farm. The company has three steamboats operating on the estate, of which 300 miles are navigable. It has also an ice house, bank, ship yard and rice mills.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Seedless Grapes.

It has often been stated in a recent essay by a prominent horticulturist, that seedless grapes are produced by growing a plant from cuttings for several successive generations. The theory is, that a plant becomes accustomed to this mode of propogation, and then the natural process of producing seeds becomes abortive by disuse. While those of wide experience may smile at this speculation, it is really one on which many scientific men differ. That there is no ground whatever for believing that seedless grapes can be produced in this way, is evident from the case of the red current of our gardens. This has been continuously propogated by cuttings from the time when the Romans had sway in England; and yet, as is well known, it produces seeds as freely today, as if it had been raised continuously from seeds for 2,000 years. Just how nature does produce the seedless grapes is not yet well known; and the honest answer to the question as to how the seedless grapes are produced would be to say, that "we don't know."—Meehans' Monthly.

Poultry Points.

Young ganders and old geese should be the capital stock of the goose breeder.

Poultry will eat anything, but foul food will not make neither good flesh or eggs.

The meat ration for hens can be discontinued when they can get plenty of insects.

During the coming summer see to it that the poultry has plenty of good, fresh water.

The farmer who makes liberal drafts upon his flock for table use and thus enables the family to eat less pork, is wise.

It is fun for a dog to chase a hen. But the hen does not enter into the sport with as much spirit, and as long as she does not, better stop the play.

The summer calls for a cool poultry house as much as the winter calls for a warm one. If the house is hot better shut out the poultry altogether.

In a city there are always "fresh eggs" enough to sink a ship. Boys are always going around selling fresh eggs—that were laid six months ago.

In France chickens are not raised for the market; eggs and young fatted fowls are the ends kept in view.

See that the hens have plenty of sand or gravel. They have no teeth, and must have gravel to grind the food in the gizzard.

In the precise meaning of the term, there is no poultry farming in France. But there is "poultry keeping," and very generally followed by peasants and small farmers.

Space, air, sun and pure water are essentials to success in poultry raising. In yards where trees cannot be raised, a few shrubs will repay planting; in summer these will form a shade, and in the event of sudden rain a shelter.

Here is one poultryman's rule for feeding hens: Give half as much as they will eat in the morning, nothing at noon and a full meal at night. It may be a quart a day for your hens or two quarts for your neighbor's hens. No two hens are alike. The same flock may eat more to-morrow than it does to-day.

If any sign of roup or other disease to which poultry are subject appear, use a liberal supply of Douglas mixture, which is simply one pound of sulphate of iron (copperas) and one ounce of sulphuric acid dissolved in a gallon of water. Dose—Two or three tablespoonfuls to each 100 chickens, in their food or drink, for each day until they are better.

A farmer according to the Pittsburg Dispatch, made a test as to the difference in profit with fifty chickens and one cow, and gives the result as follows: Value of milk sold from one cow, $144.10; income from fifty hens, mostly for eggs sold, $150.81. The cost of keeping the cows was $52, while the maintenance of the hens cost $50. The farmer was greatly in favor of the hens in the matter of lessened labor, of care and attention, the cow requiring more time and far less agreeable labor.

Ship It in Tanks.

"I see," said the shoe clerk boarder, "that the whisky trust is intending to ship its goods along the railroads in tanks."

"It has been moving its stuff along the sidewalks that way for years," said the Cheerful Idiot, and no one said him nay.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Use for Abandoned Farms.

A new use has been found for abandoned farms. It is well known that in Scotland many of the largest landed proprietors depend largely upon the rental of their deer forests in the annual returns from their estates, and in England there are innumerable stretches of land which, at present agricultural prices, pay better to rent for shooting than farming. It is suggested that many abandoned farms in this country can, at comparatively slight expense, be made to yield a fair return by being turned into game preserves. Gunners have every year to go further and further from home in search of game, and the time must come, when the English plan of preserving game birds will have to be adopted, if there is to be any sport left in the country. Good, well-stocked shooting grounds will then fetch high prices, and some wide-awake business men propose to be early in the field. The movement has been hitherto mainly confined to shooting and country clubs, which, having acquired runs of property, have prohibited the indiscriminate killing of game on their lands or of fish in their rivers by the public; but it is probable that such acquisition and preservation will soon form a distinct branch of private enterprise. To show its posibilities a Connecticut farmer has bought up a lot of abandoned farms and swamp and wood land, aggregating about 3,000 acres, and fenced it in. In this domain he intends to encourage the development of all kinds of game indigenous to that region—winged, finned or four-footed. He has one patch of twelve acres sown wholly to buckwheat, which will not be cut, but left for the "Bob Whites." These birds perish in great numbers in hard winters, as well as ruffled grouse, and plenty of brush will be left on the reservation for their protection and shelter.

The Gutta-Percha Supply.

Whatever electricity may eventually prove to be—and electricians still seem to be a long way from finding out—it has some qualities about which there is little doubt. One of these is its readiness to take short cuts, and "run to ground" at the slightest opportunity, instead of continuing along the conducting wire, and finishing the work intended for it. The greatest care has therefore to be taken in insulating wire; that is, covering it with some material which is a bad conductor of electricity and will prevent its escape. From a badly insulated wire the electricity will leak out just as surely as water will leak out of a pipe full of holes. As water is sometimes used under very high pressure, so electricity is now employed, especially for transmission over long distances, and with the consequent heavy strain comes the need for insulating material of the highest efficiency. Gutta-percha has been one of the insulating mainstays of the electric engineer, but disquieting rumors have been for some time prevalent as to the coming failure of the supply. Good news now comes from Sarawak. M. Hourant, a French cutch merchant in that city, has discovered that gutta-percha can be extracted from the dried leaves of the dried leaves of the gutta tree. The old native plan, which threatened to ruin the industry, was to cut down a tree to obtain the sap. A tree 30 years of age would give only one "catty" of pure dry gutta; the same quantity is now obtained from two pluckings of the leaves. These pluckings are said not to injure the tree, which goes on seeding and reproducing its species. The million of trees already cut down, and apparently destroyed by the native gutta hunters, which now come into service as their stumps have sprouted out much as an osier does, and although the shoots are too small to produce gutta their leaves are as good for the purpose as those of an adult tree.

The easy, safe and certain protection of our bread, biscuit and cake from all danger of unwholesomeness is in the use of the Royal Baking Powder only. This powder is mentioned because of the innumerable reports in its favor by high medical authorities, by the U. S. Government, and by the official chemists and Boards of Health, which leave no doubt as to its entire freedom from alum, lime and ammonia, its absolute purity and wholesomeness. While its use is thus a safeguard against the poisonous alum powders, it is satisfactory at the same time to know that owing to its greater strength it is more economical.

Atmospheric Electricity.

The belief that the formation of clouds is often accompanied by electrical effects is confirmed by Prof. Schuster, who describes an experience in Switzerland. As he was descending from Dent Blanche after sunset he found himself in a wide valley at a height of about 12,000 feet. A current of air was apparently blowing up the valley, and below him he observed the formation of a cloud at a height a little below the snow line. As night came on, and the descent over the glacier and down the valley was continued, a series of electric discharges were seen between the cloud, which was lying in a deep-cut valley, the sides of the mountain, and the blue sky overhead. The moist air was evidently flowing through the cloud, depositing its moisture in the form of drops, and leaving the cloud in an electrified state. Wherever water rubs against air positive electricity is generated. Every wave that breaks into spray under the action of a strong wind leaves the water negatively electrified, the air carrying away the positive charge. Prof. Schuster suggests that it would be of great interest to possess observations on atmospheric electricity on board ship while waves are breaking in the neighborhood. So far we have to guide us only the observations of Exner, who found, on the Ceylon coast, that the spray from breaking waves, showed by the electrometer, that it was positively electrified.

A Hospital Caravan.

A novel departure in the isolation and treatment of infectious cases has been taken by the local authorities in a town in Scotland. It consists in putting on the streets a movable hospital in the form of a caravan. The caravan has four wheels, and can be drawn by two horses. It has an air space of 1,530 cubic feet, being 19 feet long, 10 feet high from floor to roof and 8 feet wide. It has double walls, with an intervening space of 1½ inches. One end can be dislodged to allow of the vehicle being placed corridor-fashion against another. Each van has two beds, and it is thoroughly equipped. It is proposed to provide a tent with each van for the nurse or for cooking. Each vehicle costs $500. The advantage claimed for this van is that it can be taken to the patient, and that the vans in the several districts can be brought together wherever an outbreak of infectious disease occurs.

Photographed Out of Focus.

Under the pretext of a conscientious realism it has become the common practice of latter day writers to devote their exclusive attentions, to the drains and dustbins of humanity, and then, with supreme effrontery, to claim credit for the brave, beautiful and emancipating character of their labors. Their accuracy of detail may be photographic, but the result is comparable to a photograph in which one feature or limb is preposterously out of focus. And, as a matter of fact, it often happens that this vaunted accuracy fails to satisfy the touchstone of science.—London World.

Economy in Chairs.

Mother—I saw you sitting in Mr. Sweetem's lap last night. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?

Daughter—No, I'm not. I heard papa tell you we must economize, and so I thought we might save the wear and tear on one chair at least.—Philadelphia Record.

MONEY IN PATENTS.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN REALIZED FROM SIMPLE INVENTIONS.

An Inkstand That Has Already Earned $200,000—Shoe-Cleaning Machine and a Mucilage Bottle That Will Not Clog are Demanded.

Do you need money? If so, why not give your attention to the invention of small and useful articles that may be patented?

A little investigation will satisfy anybody that a great amount of money has been made in recent years from small, and, in some cases, trivial patents. It is true that the inventor has not in all cases secured much of the profit himself, but it seems that with energy and ordinary business ability he should be able to do so.

How trivial the invention may be is shown by the statement that the "Pigs-in-Clover" puzzle brought in $100,000. Experience does not prove that it is wise for the inventor to occupy himself with such a thing if he

A Boutonniere Sold for $12,000 a Year.

can invent anything useful. Patents which did not earn a tenth as much as "Pigs-in-Clover" in the same period are profitable still.

Of course it is given to few to invent such things as telephones or valuable improvements on them, but many intelligent men must feel themselves capable of devising a mucilage bottle that will not clog, or something else of that humble order of usefulness.

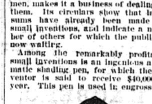
The modern tendency in business is to struggle for a monopoly. Capitalists are not contented with being rich. They want all the money which the business in which they are engaged is capable of gathering from the people of the whole country. The man without capital appears to have no chance of getting control of any in-

An Inkstand Valued at Half a Million Dollars.

dustry or business. He certainly can not control the supply of all the beef or all the school books in the land, but there is always one way by which without capital he may obtain a little monopoly of his own. That is by means of an invention and a patent.

An enterprising New York firm, realizing the attraction which the subject of small patents would have for many men, makes it a business of dealing in them. Its circulars show that large sums have already been made by small inventions, and indicate a number of others for which the public is now waiting.

Among the remarkably profitable small inventions is an ingenious automatic shading pen, for which the inventor is said to receive $40,000 a year. This pen is used in engrossing,



This Was Sold for $50,000.

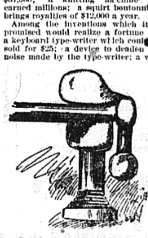
and makes it possible to use four colors at the same time.

The glass lemon-squeezer, familiar to everybody, is one of the simplest of them all. It has the merit of working well, of being easy to keep clean, and never getting out of order. The purchaser paid $50,000 for it.

A novelty in an automatic inkstand is another example. This keeps an equal supply of clear ink always ready for the pen. It is said that $200,000 has been realized by this.

An automatic funnel was sold for $57,000; a knitting machine has earned millions; a squirt boutonniere brings royalties of $12,000 a year.

Among the inventions which it is promised would realize a fortune are a keyboard type-writer which could be sold for $25; a device to deaden the noise made by the type-writer; a way



An Invention That Has Earned a Million Dollars.

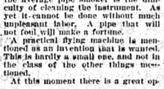
of making kerosene odorless; a cheap envelope which cannot be opened without detection; a time stamp for street letter boxes, showing time of deposit of letters.

There is, of course, a great field for inventions useful in the household. A shoe polishing machine would confer much happiness and improve the general appearance of the community.

The great bar to the happiness of the average pipe smoker is the difficulty of cleaning the instrument. As yet it cannot be done without much unpleasant labor. A pipe that will not foul will make a fortune.

A practical flying machine is mentioned as an invention that is wanted. This is hardly a small one, and not in the class of the other things mentioned.

At this moment there is a great op-



A Pen That Pays $40,000 a Year.

portunity for all improvements applicable to bicycles. There is not only a strong demand for them among the riders, but the business of the bicycle makers depends largely on the addition of attractive improvements to their machines. It is suggested that there would be a demand for a bicycle which could be operated by the arms and hands alone.

The business of the firm mentioned above is to do the legal work of procuring patents for inventors and to find purchasers for them and negotiate their sale.

Reassuring.

Patient (after wound has healed)—Yes, I am all right again, but I fear that I shall carry this terrible scar as long as I live.

Surgeon (reassuringly)—Yes; but then, you know, you may live only a year or two.—Boston Transcript.

ALL OUT OF SORTS

Tired, weak and weary. If this is your condition, stop and think. You are a sufferer from dyspepsia and great misery awaits you if you do not check it now. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take. It has peculiar power to tone and strengthen the stomach. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Restless Children.

The movements and habits of a young baby seem so strange to us because they are different from those made by adults and because they are so unconsciously performed. Joy is expressed by muscular movements, by wriggling of the hands and toes, or by convulsive beatings of the arms when it is small, by "jiggling" when it is larger. These movements are expressive of joy because, to any animal of highly developed muscular energy, movement is absolutely essential and particularly pleasing while stillness is the reverse. It is muscular excitement,chiefly no doubt electrical, a heritage from ancestors who knew not what it was to be still, that gives that restlessness to children and causes them to find so much pleasure in mere motion and muscular exertion of any kind. If children have to be still, it is torture to them—positive torture in some cases—and grown-up people are unaware how much or they would not thoughtlessly inflict it on young children. Muscular ache, the fidgety growing pain in the limbs, are all the result of enforced inactivity in children. It is similar with athletes. Their muscular excitement is so strong that movement is pleasure, stillness means pain, and they are noted for restlessness.—Nineteenth Century.

Hard Lines.

Greene—Schreiber says this is the worst month he has had in years; he can't get anything accepted.

White—How does he account for it?

Greene—Doesn't pretend to. Even a proposal of marriage came back marked "rejected."

Don't Get Scared

If you should hear that in some place to which you are going malaria is prevalent. To the air poison which produces chills and fever, bilious, remittent and dumb ague there is a safe and thorough antidote and preventive, viz., Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The great anti-malarial specific is also a remedy for billiousness, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney trouble, nervousness and debility.

Playing For Safety.

Mrs. Hicks—It's raining hard; let me get you an umbrella.

Hicks—Get me Dick's base ball mask.

Mrs. Hicks—Why, that won't shed water.

Hicks—All I want is to keep other people's umbrellas out of my eyes.

There is pleasure and profit and no small satisfaction in abating troublesome and painful ills by using Parker's Ginger Tonic.

For staving off the hungry craving when a meal is unavoidably delayed, it is difficult to find anything better than an apple.

It is so easy to remove Corns with Hindercorns that we wonder so many will endure them. Get Hindercorns and see how nicely it takes them off.

Crows have one virtue at least. They are devotedly attached to their caws.

Definition.

Teacher—Tommy Figg, what is a rootlet?

Tommy—I—I guess it is where a feller don't take much interest in the game and roots kinder easy like.—Cincinnati Tribune.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

She Moved Them.

"Did Miss Reciter move her audience very greatly?"

"Yes. Inside of half an hour after she began two-thirds of the house had gone to the box office to demand their money."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

With nearly all breeds, except the Asiatics, June-hatched chicks will pay and come to maturity time enough to produce eggs in winter.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

See that their craws give evidence of food at night after the last feeding.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Must Have Somebody.

The Mob (in chorus)—We're after that man and we're going to lynch him.

The Jailer—But he's left town.

The Mob—Well, then give us some other man.

Dr. PIERCE'S
Golden Medical
DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★
IMPERIAL GRANUM
IT IS
★ THE BEST ★
FOOD
FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS, AND
CHILDREN
★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

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HOMES 100,000 ACRES CHOICE Hardwood Farming lands situated along the line of a new railroad now being constructed in central Wisconsin, and near a through trunk line already constructed, for sale cheap to single purchasers or colonies. Special inducements given to colonies. Long time and low interest. Send for full particulars to NORTHWESTERN LUMBER CO., EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN.

LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut of 1 style of DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS. It would take several pages to give details about these peerless machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. Agents Wanted. DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO. Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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If you want to jolly it up call and see our mammoth stock of

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Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

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

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

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the ensuing year no legal notice or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.

All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

D. C. Stirling, Journal.
Ingersoll & Wieland, Dispatch
A. J. Halsted, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1895.

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

Local News Notes.

W. E. Seelye spent Monday in Duluth.

A. L. Mattes spent the Fourth in Minneapolis.

Oiled horse covers at Geo. Woodling's harness shop.

W. E. Winslow returned today from a week's visit at Minneapolis.

The county commissioners will be in regular session next Monday.

Erman Fulton went to Minneapolis on Wednesday to spend the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rasch have a new boy in their family since Tuesday.

Mat. Wetzel, formerly employed in this city, will open a drug store in Little Falls.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade takes place next Monday evening.

A. E. Pennell will conduct the men's meeting Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A.

The Chenqustana Club will give a party at its club rooms in Sleeper block this evening.

Mrs. Sarah L. Sleeper will leave in a few days for an extended visit with relatives in the east.

B. K. Whiteley came down from the survey on the B. & N. M. Tuesday to spend the Fourth with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Val Smith, of Waukesha, Wis., are visiting with Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meekins.

Geo. Merriott has been appointed appraiser of state lands for Crow Wing and Cass counties by State Auditor Dunn.

J. L. Smith and wife, of Minneapolis, came up on Wednesday and are stopping at the Gull Lake club house for a few days.

Miss Annie Strutt left Tuesday for Brainerd, where she will visit her aunt, Mrs. Detmars, for a month.—Pelham Bulletin.

Mrs. C. E. McMullen, of Staples, and Miss Minnie McMullen, of Shokopee, were in the city the first of the week visiting friends.

Mrs. J. E. Goodman left Brainerd yesterday for an extended visit with friends at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winona, and other cities.

Engineer Chas. Metcalf and wife, of Grand Forks, N. D., will arrive in the city to-morrow noon for a short visit with relatives and friends.

Licenses have been issued for the marriage of Geo. Chesebro to Miss Annie Christenson, and Marion L. Eastman to Miss Minnie Jewell.

Pap. Thomas Fost has been attending the sneezupment at Staples in a body this week, and from reports a very enjoyable time has been had.

Jas. McMurtry, E. C. Gates, Geo. Ishner and Frank G. Hall accompanied the ball team to Duluth last Saturday, returning Monday evening.

A. E. Losey is enjoying a visit from his brother, J. H. Losey, of Galesburg, Ill. The gentleman is cashier of the First National Bank of that city.

Arthur Guy, an old-time Brainerd boy, but now connected with the tax department of the Northern Pacific at St. Paul, is spending a few days in this city.

The friends of A. L. Nutting will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed to a position in the freight department of the Northern Pacific in this city.

J. R. Burns, a contractor on the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota, has moved his family here from Sioux City and will make Brainerd his home in the future.

The saw mill of W. H. Hallett, which has been located at Lothrop, was this week removed to Gull River, where it will be operated for the Gull River Lumber Co.

The team owned by the county made things lively on Front street on Tuesday, a fire cracker having frightened them. A buggy belonging to J. H. Koop was badly wrecked.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Barber and children, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Jones and Mr. and Mrs. John K. Wetherby, all of Minneapolis, are spending a few days at the Gull Lake club house.

J. M. Glunt, of Staple, well known in this city, was elected president of the National Association of Railway Yardmasters at Denver, Col., at the annual meeting which just closed there.

The county commissioners will appoint an appraiser for Crow Wing and Cass counties at their next meeting under the new public land law, which requires also that the governor and auditor appoint one each, making three appraisers who are required to make a report of all state lands in the county before a sale can be had. Wm. Glasmeager is a candidate for appointment by the commissioners, and C. A. Pierce by the governor, Geo. Merriott having already been appointed by Auditor Dunn.

Rev. H. F. Phelps, of St. Paul, was in the city on Tuesday.

Mrs. T. J. Sharkey is visiting friends in Floyd, Iowa.

Order your suits from P. F. Mauer, Sleeper Block, up-stairs.

Mrs. Fannie E. Smith has been in St. Paul on business during the week.

Mrs. Louis Tasche and children have been spending the week at Becker.

City Attorney McClenahan left last Saturday evening for a business trip to Chicago.

Chas. S. Schonemann, a brother of Mrs. C. M. Patek, and Mrs. H. I. Cohen, is visiting in the city.

The first blueberries of the season made their appearance in the Brainerd market Wednesday and brought $4 per bushel.

Rev. and Mrs T. M. Edmunds leave on Monday next to attend the National Christian Endeavor convention at Boston, Mass.

Services will be attended next Sunday afternoon at the Presbyterian church by Brainerd Lodge No. 47, A. O. U. W., and American Lodge No. 46, Degree of Honor. Rev. D. D. McKay will deliver the sermon.

Charlie White claims to be the champion rattle-snake killer of the Northwest at present, having earned the title on Sunday evening last while returning from Gull Lake. That specimen of reptiles are very rare in this section.

Communion services at the First Congregational church next Sunday morning. Sunday School concert in the evening. The pastor, Rev. T. M. Edmands, will start for the National Christian Endeavor Convention at Boston on the following Monday to be absent several weeks.

The 119th anniversary of the declaration of independence is a thing of the past, and although not observed in Brainerd by any grand celebration the day was spent by the citizens in a manner entirely fitting for the occasion. Those who did not attend the different localities near the city where the eagle was billed to scream, went to the lakes. Gilbert Lake drew quite a crowd and a very pleasant time was enjoyed. The games at Athletic Park were well patronized also, and the electric line was taxed to its utmost to take care of the crowds of people.

The usual number of crooks followed the circus which visited Brainerd on Wednesday and as a result several parties are poorer in purse than before. A woman named Moffatt claimed that her pocket was picked and $26 extracted, but the police seem to think that no such amount of money was lost. Two men from the western part of the county, whose names we could not learn, were short-changed for $30 or $40 each, but the greater part of the money was refunded to them on complaint to the manager of the show. It is estimated that there were 2400 people in attendance at the afternoon performance and 900 in the evening.

A Musical Treat.

Mrs. J. C. Atherton has in training fifty girl voices in preparation for the delightful and popular operetta "Laila," which will be presented to the public the latter part of July at the Sleeper opera house. As the special parts and choruses are composed of Brainerd's best talent, it will be without doubt a great success. As the prices will be within reach of all, and no one should miss this opportunity.

The Tournament.

In the last issue of this paper it was impossible to give the complete score of the Gun Club tournament as it did not close until Friday evening, and a condensed table is published below which gives the entire list. Through the courtesy of Secretary Mantor we are able to give the correct names of the visiting shooters, their address and the names they used at the trap, together with the kind of gun handled by each, as follows:

C. J. Brooks, (McGinness) West Superior, Wis., Smith, 12 ga.
J. P. Burkhardt, (Burk) St. Paul, Smith, 10 ga.
Dr. W. F. Carr, Chicago, Ill., Carr-Lowrey, 12 ga.
E. H. Darling, (Darling) Duluth, Smith, 12 ga.
Frank Fenton, Menominee, Mich., Baragon, 12 ga.
P. P. Flynn, (St. Cloud) St. Cloud, Lefever, 12 ga.
H. C. Hershey, (Baker) St. Paul, Remington, 10 ga.
E. S. Hill, (Hale) St. Cloud, Lefever, 12 ga.
H. W. Jones, Atwater, Smith, 12 ga.
H. C. Lawrence, (Calamaran) St. Paul, Parker, 12 ga.
H. C. Lyons, (Hoyt) St. Paul, Smith, 10 ga.
J. W. McClelland, (Mack) Wadena, Parker, 12 ga.
Robt. Moore, (Snowball) Duluth, Wm. 10 ga.
J. W. Nelson, (Shell) Duluth, Parker, 10 ga.
C. E. Nicholson, Fargo, Parker, 12 ga.
Judge Roberts, (Carnie) Fargo, Am. Arms, 12 ga.
W. F. Shattuck, Minneapolis, Governor, 12 ga.
Wm. W. P. Shattuck, Minneapolis, Governor, 12 ga.
C. W. Sheldon, (Sheldon) Duluth, Smith, 12 ga.
T. Shulman, St. Cloud, Lefever, 12 ga.
A. J. Thorne, (Doc) Minneapolis, Parker, 12 ga.
G. E. Trent, (Bob) Wadena, Parker, 12 ga.

The members of the Brainerd Gun Club shooting in the tournament used the kind and gauge of guns given below:

John Bubar, Baker, 12 ga.
H. L. Carr, Lefever, 10 ga.
"Watson," Bullock-Hardie, 12 ga.
"Ben," Scott, 12 ga.
Dr. F. Grover, Lefever, 10 ga.
"Doc," Parker, 12 ga.
"Jack," Baker, 10 ga.
"Hay," Baker, 12 ga.
"Brown" star "Black," Spencer, 12 ga.
"Marion" star "Wood," Colt, 10 ga.
Geo. D. Hall, Parker, 12 ga.
"Bert" Hall, Parker, 12 ga.
U. M. Walker, Remington, 12 ga.
"Wood," Lefever, 10 ga.
I. U. White, Remington, 10 ga.

Summary of guns used: Lefever 8, Smith 7, Parker 7, Baker 4, Remington 3, Hilton 3, Greener 2, Wessler Richards 1, Cashmore 1, Am. Arms 1, Spencer 1, Winchester 1, Scott 1. Purpose of the Gun Club to make number three shoot at 10 gauge, all the others 12 gauge. All, except the Governor and Sheriff used breech loading guns, except two.

THE AVERAGES.

The following are the averages for the two days shoot at 95 birds of the gentlemen who entered in every listed event, each number opposite the name being the birds broken in that event:

		1st Day.				2nd Day.				Total.
	Events.....	1	2	4	5	1	2	4	5	
1.	Calamaran.	8	14	6	5	9	7	15	7	1—81
2.	Thelman....	9	13	7	5	9	7	11	7	2—82
3.	Holt.....	9	12	10	9	4	7	13	7	3—81
4.	Thelman....	9	15	9	7	8	7	12	7	4—94
5.	Hall.....	10	14	8	10	3	6	13	7	5—70
6.	Holdren....	9	12	9	7	8	7	13	7	6—82
7.	Duke.....	9	15	8	9	7	6	15	7	7—93
8.	Wojcik.....	9	14	8	9	7	6	15	7	8—92
9.	Bonhill.....	9	14	8	9	7	6	15	7	9—92
10.	Bubar.....	9	11	9	8	7	7	13	7	10—81
11.	Hall.....	9	14	9	9	8	7	15	7	11—94
12.	Dunnes.....	9	15	9	8	8	8	14	7	12—94
13.	Bate.....	9	13	9	8	8	7	13	7	13—87
	St. Cloud....	9	11	9	9	8	7	13	7	14—83
	Jacobs.....	9	13	9	8	8	7	14	7	15—90
	Carver.....	9	10	9	7	8	6	13	7	16—84
	Wilson.....	9	11	9	7	8	6	13	7	17—86
	Bean.....	9	11	9	8	8	6	13	7	18—88
	Hall.....	9	11	9	9	8	7	14	7	19—90
	Hall.....	9	11	9	9	8	7	14	7	20—90
14.	Mack.....	9	10	7	6	8	6	12	7	21—82
15.	Shattuck....	9	12	9	8	8	7	13	7	22—93
16.	Ferrell.....	9	12	7	6	8	6	10	7	23—82
	Meyerhausen	9	11	9	8	8	7	13	7	24—92
	White.....	9	9	4	1	8	4	8	7	25—57
17.	Walker.....	9	9	4	1	8	4	8	7	26—57
18.	Marsh.....	7	9	6	1	8	5	9	7	27—62

Married.

The wedding of Arthur W. Wheatley to Miss Eleanor Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwards, occurred at the Episcopal church on Monday afternoon, Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath officiating. The maid of honor and groomsman were Miss Minnie Wheatley and William Edwards, the bride being attended by Misses Cora Bartle, Irene Lowey, Violet Hagadorn and Daisy Millspaugh as bridesmaids. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers, and was filled with friends who had assembled to witness the ceremony. After the ceremony the party went to the residence of the bride's parents, where a wedding supper was served. Many handsome and costly wedding gifts were tendered the couple. Mr. and Mrs. Wheatly left on the evening train for a trip to England, and on their return will reside in Staples.

Michael Cousean and Miss Mattie Peterson were united in marriage at St. Matthias on Tuesday, July 2nd, Rev. Fr. Lynch, of this city, performing the ceremony. The wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Holland, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the contracting parties. A dance and sumptuous supper followed the ceremony.

Mr. Marcus Gunderson and Miss Frida Johnson, of Aitkin, were married at the Swedish Lutheran parsonage by Rev. F. M. Eckman on Tuesday, July 2nd. Mr. Gunderson is a section foreman on the N. P. road.

John Anderson and Miss Emily Johnson were united in marriage on Tuesday by Rev. F. M. Eckman at the residence of the groom's brother-in-law, Mr. Swenson, on Ninth street north.

A Trip to Leech Lake.

The country to the north of Brainerd which has been opened up by the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota railroad is one full of interest to people in this section of the state, and a trip to Leech Lake by rail can now be accomplished in a forenoon with ease and comfort. The writer visited that section of the country on Monday in company with A. F. Ferris. Leaving Brainerd at 8.20 in the morning on the regular passenger train, of which Ed Laughlin is conductor, we were rapidly carried through the pine forests to Lothrop, which is the headquarters for the company, and the present end of the line, although the steel is laid to the lake, but regular trains do not run there yet. Lothrop is quite a business place but the location is a very undesirable one, being almost in a swamp. While the town is not regularly laid out there are streets and business places such as one would find in a frontier town. The company's buildings are large and well constructed, consisting of a large warehouse where the supplies are stored, boarding house, office building, three stall round house and repair shops. W. J. Bain is located there and is village doctor and postmaster. Fred Luken has a branch store there, and Sisler & Cowan run the only licensed saloon in the place. F. C. Mearns, in charge of the company's office at that place, took particular pains to show us the town, and is a very pleasant gentleman to meet.

From Lothrop to the bridge which crosses the south arm of Leech Lake it is six miles, and in company with J. O'Leary, who has charge of the construction work, we took passage in a box car to that point. The bridge across the arm is 2000 feet long, and was constructed last winter, and in order to reach the opposite shore one has to walk a 16 inch plank, at an elevation of 20 feet above the lake. The contractors are at work on the grade which is nearly ready for the ties three miles beyond the bridge, and the road follows the shore of the lake about seven miles.

Frost & Shaw run a steamboat for freight and passenger business across the arm, and are doing a good business. Mr. Frost has taken a piece of land some five miles up the lake from the bridge, and has one of the prettiest locations on that beautiful sheet of water. He had arranged a dancing pavilion and a dance was to be given there yesterday, to celebrate the Fourth in fitting style, with a moonlight excursion on the lake. The Indians at the agency were also arranging for a grand celebration with canoe races and athletic sports, an account of which will be given in these columns next week by a special correspondent. Another large steamboat is in course of construction by N. Dallis, of Eagle Bend, which will be used to haul logs across the lake to a saw mill which the gentleman will erect.

A Summer Outing.

Where to go for a summer outing of any extent is no longer if it ever was a Hobson's Choice. The railroad companies offer excursion rates and routes by the hundred. The Seaside, the White Mountains, the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Colorado mountain resorts, Yellowstone Park, and far-off Alaska, are all to choose from, time and money being supposed no object. The demands of business and the size of the pocket-book, however, make it impossible for thousands to do more than pass a few day's vacation in a quiet way and at moderate expense. To such, we might suggest, if they have not taken it, a journey along the Upper Mississippi. There is no river scenery in our country that really surpasses it in either variety or beauty. From the rapids at Rock Island to the Falls of St. Anthony, through the placid expanse of Lake Pepin, is an ever shifting panorama of beauty, while there are many towns and villages enroute where a stop of a day can be made with a great deal of pleasure. If this trip is to be made in a short time, the best way is to take the trains of the Burlington Route, which run for three hundred miles close along the east bank, affording a thousand charming views. An agreeable inexpensive outing may be had in this way for a trifle of cost. Apply to any of the Burlington ticket agents for maps, time tables and tickets, or for more detailed information, address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Deaths.

John Sealander, aged 25 years, died at the sanitarium on June 28th of obstruction of the bowels, the funeral occurring on the following day.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Branson died on Friday last and was buried on Saturday.

Joseph Britton, aged 78 years, died at his home in the city on Friday of last week of rheumatism of the heart. The funeral was held on Sunday from the Episcopal church.

On Monday John Stephenson, an employe of the B. & N. M. railroad, was drowned in Long Lake while bathing. The deceased was 22 years old and his home was unknown. The remains were buried on Tuesday.

Taken Up.

Came into my enclosure June 28th, one gray mare branded "F" on left shoulder and "C D" on left hips, also one brown horse with sickle brand on right hip. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. W. L. Jack.

Crow Wing, Minn., July 5th.

The Knights Templar conclave will be held at Boston, Mass., during next August, and it will be of interest to Sir Knights and their friends to note that arrangements have already been successfully accomplished by the Nickel Plate road, providing for the sale of excursion tickets over direct lines going and returning or by circuitous routes, viz: going one line and returning another. By so doing many of the following notable resorts may be visited without additional expense. Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Palisades of the Hudson and the Hoosaac Tunnel. The above arrangements will no doubt make the low rate excursion tickets offered by the Nickel Plate Road very popular. Call on or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams streets, Chicago.

State Teachers' Summer School

Will be held under the direction of the county superintendents of Aitkin, Crow Wing and Morrison counties, at the Central School Building, Little Falls, beginning July 8th, 1895, and continuing four weeks.

Instructors, F. V. Hubbard, conductor, and H. W. Brewster and W. E. Johnson, assistants.

Summer schools have become very popular, and justly so. In four weeks, under the instruction of efficient educators, a great deal can be accomplished. They are held at a time when teachers have vacation, thereby giving all an opportunity to attend. Summer schools are becoming more and more proficient, and, in nearly all the states, they are now permanently established institutions.

The grade of the work will not be all elementary, (except in methods), and teachers should not remain away if they have attended a normal school or college; they will find that they can work profitably whatever subjects they wish to pursue.

Teachers should bring all their text-books with them; also paper and lead pencils.

Teachers and those intending to teach are required to attend.

Boarding can be obtained at reasonable rates, both at hotels and with private families.

J. A. Wilson,
Co. Supt., Crow Wing Co., Minn.

Special Service to Cleveland.

The fast train on the Nickel Plate Road leaving Chicago at 1.30 p. m., arriving Cleveland 11.30 p. m., is the best day train between Chicago and Cleveland. Give it a trial and be convinced. Uniformed colored porters in charge of day coaches. Lowest rates to all points. For further information address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. 39

You Don't Have to

Suffer with Headache when Mack's Headache Powders will cure you in a few minutes. Sold by McFadden Drug Co. and C. D. Johnson.

For Sale.

The Schroeder place, corner Fifth and Kingwood streets. Cost $4,100. Price $3,500. $2,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to

4t Leon E. Lum.

House to Rent.

A six room dwelling, modern improvements, in good repairs and city water.

J. C. Congdon.

CONGDON

removes all smoke, dust, etc., and makes old paper bright as new.

Application for Liquor License.

To the County Commissioners, Crow Wing County:

I hereby apply for a license to sell intoxicating liquors at the village of Lothrop, in Cass county, for the period of one year.

Geo. Burke.

Dated June 15th, 1895.

Hearing on above will be had on Monday, July the 8th.

Louis Tache,
Co. Auditor.

Furniture and Fixtures for Sale.

I desire to sell the furniture and fixtures of the Central Hotel, corner of Laurel and Sixth Streets and will make a bargain on it.

Geo. Keough.

Notice to Water Consumers.

Water rent for the third quarter of 1895 must be paid by July 10. There are no exceptions to this rule, and the supply for consumers who have not paid by that time will be shut off.

Brainerd Water Co.
First National Bank Block.

Wanted, three or four toboggans at once at Gilbert Lake Park.

Wilmer Holmes.

Horses Owners!

If you have a horse with sore feet or troubled with any disease of the hoof, use the Hygia Hoof Packing. Geo. Woodling keeps it.

How's This for a Record.

Sherwood's Cough Syrup has been manufactured and sold in Brainerd for over 20 years on a positive guarantee and not a bottle has been returned.

Money to loan on city property.

J. R. Smith, agent.

House to Rent.

A four room dwelling in good repairs, city water.

J. C. Congdon.

A car load of nails, all sizes, received at C. B. White's this morning. If you want nails get our prices, they are way down.

Wall paper at D. M. Clark & Co's

You can buy groceries from M Hagberg cheaper than from any other grocery house in the city, quality considered

Buy your meats at C. A. Walker & Co.'s, the finest in the city.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

Good native beef, fresh killed, at Lowest Prices in the city at C. A. Walker & Co's.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon's. It will save you money.

Consult your own interests and demonstrate your wisdom by patronizing the Dispatch for job work and advertising. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with Odontunder, at Dr. Ribbel's.

A base ball and bat given away with every boy's suits of clothes at J. F. McGinnis & Co.'s.

You pay profit on all goods you buy from M. Hagberg. He doesn't sell one article below cost and charge double for the next.

Our new spring line of carpets, wall papers and furnitures can not be equalled west of St. Paul.

D. M. Clark & Co's.

Enclosed a stamp to any agent of the Nickel Plate Road for an elaborately illustrated Art Souvenir, entitled "Summer Outings." Address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Whips of all kinds and any quality at Erb's, on 5th street.

If you want a good whip of any kind, go to Erb's harness shop on 5th street. A new stock just received.

If you want to sell city property list it with J. R. Smith.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

See J. M. Elder for hay stumpage on Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Northern Pacific lands.

Before buying a bicycle be sure and call at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Canned salmon, sardines, etc., nice and fresh, just received at E. C. Bane & Co's.

The finest cuts of meat at all times can be obtained at the City Meat Market, Sixth street.

15 ounces to the pound *always* at M. Hagberg's.

A new stock of whips just received at W. H. Erb's harness shop on Fifth street.

Stove furnishings at the lowest prices at C. B. White's, on Laurel street, between 6th and 7th.

A splendid line of tinware, granite ware and copper ware has just been received by C. B. White. Prices the lowest.

D. M. Clark & Co. have just received a new line of baby carriages.

If you want the finest beef in the city C. A. Walker & Co. has it—fresh killed native beef.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 3, Sleeper Block.

Buy your sash and doors and windows at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Go to M. Hagberg's for your groceries. You can save money by so doing.

A base ball and bat given away with every boy's suit of clothes by J. F. McGinnis & Co.

Chas. Maynard. F. Briggs.

PALACE BARBER SHOP.

One Door West of Koop's.

SPECIALTIES.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Baths, Etc. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Razors and Shears Sharpened.

BRAINERD - MINNESOTA.

A CAT-ACLYSM

OF

PRICES.

HAVE YOU THE CASH?

If you have, we will Give You the Best Value in Dry Goods for it in this City.

CHALLIES, 3, 5 and 6 cents per yard.
JACONETS, 8½, 9 and 10 cents.
New lot of Ducks in Dark Colors 12½ cents.
New lot of Percales for Shirt Waists at 9, 12½ and 15 cents.
CALICOES, 3½, 4½ and 5 cents per yard.
Cheviottes for Waists and Wrappers, 6 cents per yard.
Black Sateens, 8, 11, 18 and 23 cents.
Black Lawns and Organdies 12, 15 and 19 cents.
GINGHAMS, 3½, 5, 7 and 8½ cents.
Parasols 69 cents each and upwards.
Black Hosiery worth 40 cents, for 25 cents per pair.
Children's Ribbed Black Hose, heavy, 10 cents per pair.
Ladies' Summer Vests, 5, 6, 10 and 19 cents and upwards.
Ladies' Silk Ribbed Vests, 47 cents each.
Corsets, 39, 48, 89 and 95 cents each.
Silk Mitts, elegant value, 25 cents per pair.
Ladies' White Shirt Waists, Laundried, $1 each.
Men's Black Sox—BARGAIN—11 cents per pair.
Men's Unlaundried Shirts, extra heavy, 50 cents each.
Men's 36-inch length working shirts, 47 cents.
Men's Neck Ties 23 cents. Nothing like them in town.
Boys' Blouse Waists 25 cents and upwards.
Boy's Suits, the Best and Cheapest in the City.

Remember Ye Bargain Seeker it is Your Trade We Want.

Cash and Bottom Values.

HENRY I. COHEN,

SLEEPER BLOCK, - FRONT STREET.

Base Ball!

"OUR MINNIES"

OF MINNEAPOLIS,

VS.

BRAINERD.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY,

JULY 6 and 7.

ATHLETIC PARK

GAME CALLED AT 4 P. M.

FOR

Fine Job Printing!

Of Every Description, Call at the

Dispatch Office!

Rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block.

A FINE NEW

PIANO

$183. AND UPWARDS.

ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Stool and Scarf Included.

AN ELEGANT

ORGAN

$65. AND UPWARDS, With Stool and Book.

BAND INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, AND EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE.

These Instruments are not the inferior class so often advertised, but FULLY WARRANTED. Write for Catalogue.

W. J. DYER & BRO. ST. PAUL.

If you desire Catalogue and full information, send to a postal card addressed,

Dept. A, W. J. DYER & BRO. St. & M. W. Ry'S. ST. PAUL.