THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 40. | BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896. | 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.

County and City Orders Bought!

Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RUNS

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ST. PAUL,
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No. 1 arrives from the South at 2:10 p. m. Departs going west at 2:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 6 arrives from the west at 12:30 p. m. Departs going south at 12:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 13 arrives from Duluth at 11:50 p. m., and departs for the west at 11:50 p. m. daily.

No. 14 arrives from the West at 3:30 a. m. Departs going east at 3:40 a. m. daily.

No. 11, Little Falls and Dakota train, arrives at 7:?0 p. m.

No. 12, Little Falls and Dakota train, departs at 6:30 a. m.

No. 53 arrives from the East at 12:55 a. m., and goes West at 1:20 a. m.

No. 54 carries passengers to Aitkin, departs at 9:00 p. m.

No. 55 from N. P. Junction arrives at 4:15 p. m. and departs for Staples at 5:00 p. m.

No. 56 arrives from Staples at 8:15 a. m. Departs for N. P. Junction at 9:00 a. m.

Nos. 54, 55 and 56 carry passengers.

Through tickets to Japan and China, via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Co.

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,
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Brainerd & Northern MINNESOTA RY.

TIME CARD.

GOING NORTH. P. M.		GOING SOUTH. A. M.
3:30	lv-Brainerd-ar	10:50
3:50	lv-Hubert-ar	9:50
5:12	lv-Pine River ar	8:53
5:40	lv-Backus ar	8:27
6:45	lv-Lothrop ar	7:30
7:15	ar-Walker-lv	7:00

W. H. BRIMSON, Supt.

THE Wisconsin Central Lines, RUN

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.

For full information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent or

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Gen. Pass. Ag't, Milwaukee, Wis.

There's Only One Railroad

That operates its trains on the famous block system between the Twin Cities, Milwaukee and Chicago;

That lights its trains by electricity throughout;

That uses the celebrated electric berth reading lamp;

That runs four splendidly equipped passenger trains every day from St. Paul and Minneapolis through to Chicago, via Milwaukee;

And *that* road is the

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It also operates steam-heated vestibuled trains, carrying the latest private compartment cars, library buffet smoking cars, and palace drawing-room sleepers.

Parlor cars, free reclining chair cars and the very best dining car service.

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If you are going East—or South—and want to know what the trip will cost, when you will reach your destination, and why you should take "The Burlington" to Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and Kansas City, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, G. F. & P. A., St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive by return mail a letter telling **JUST EXACTLY** what you want to know. Reclining Chair Cars—seats free; Pullman Compartment and Standard Sleepers; Dining Cars, serving meals from 25 cents up—the combination makes comfort, and it will **SUIT YOU**

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PURE • WATER

For Drinking Purposes at

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Delivered at your house or office in quantities not to exceed five gallons per day. This water is from the Adam Brown Spring, and is absolutely pure. If you want to try it or leave an order for regular delivery,

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Brainerd, - Minn.

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Office, Room 2 Sleeper Block,

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BRAINERD - MINNESOTA.

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And Repairing.

Fourth St., Between Front & Laurel.

Probate Notice.

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

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 13, 1896.

In the matter of the estate of Knute Olson Mestad deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Nels Mugaas of Crow Wing county, representing among other things, that Knute Olsen Mestad, late of said County, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1896, at said County, died intestate, and being a resident of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said petitioner is a nephew of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Henry Mahle granted.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court on Monday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in said County.

Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

Dated the 13th day of July, A. D. 1896.

By the Court,
[Seal.] MILTON McFADDEN, Judge of Probate.

C. E. CHIPPERFIELD, Attorney for Petitioner.

[First publication July 3rd.]

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

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

To L. W. DAY.

TAKE NOTICE

That the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 12, Township 137, Range 25, was, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1895, sold for the sum of Four and 29-100 Dollars, pursuant to a real estate tax judgment entered in the District Court in the said County of Crow Wing on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1891, for the said County of Crow Wing. That the amount required to redeem such lands from such sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the said sum of Four and 29-100 Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from said 29th day of August, 1895, to the time of such redemption and delinquent taxes, penalties and costs accruing subsequent to said sale with interest thereon to the time of such redemption, and the time within which said land can be redeemed from said sale will expire sixty days after service of this notice in manner prescribed by Section 37 of Chapter 6, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1877, and amendments thereto.

Dated at Brainerd this 9th day of June, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.] LOUIS TACHE, Auditor of Crow Wing Co., Minn.

HIGHEST HONORS.

Grand Medal and Diploma awarded the

"DOMESTIC"

By the World's Columbian Exposition for the care shown in all details of construction; the high standard of materials used; the simplicity of the working parts and the many excellent and original improvements.

THE WORLD'S BEST SEWING MACHINE.

Built thorough throughout. Rapid, noiseless, handsome and durable. Light and easy running. No other ever equalled it. No other ever will. The name guarantees superiority. Experience has shown that the Domestic is the cheapest to buy. It will last a lifetime and is always satisfactory.

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WILLIAM McKINLEY.

For Vice-President,
GARRET A. HOBART,

For Governor,
DAVID M. CLOUGH.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN L. GIBBS.

For Treasurer,
A. T. KOERNER

For Secretary,
ALBERT BERG

For Attorney General,
H. W. CHILDS.

For Congress, Sixth District,
PAGE MORRIS.

For Representatives, 46th Legislative District,
A. F. FERRIS,
J. D. JONES,
B. F. HARTSHORN,
H. C. HEAD.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention for the county of Crow Wing, Minn., will be held at the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, on Wednesday, October 7th, at 3 o'clock p. m., to place in nomination the following candidates:

Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, Judge of Probate, Surveyor, Superintendent of Schools, Coroner, Court Commissioner, and Commissioners for first, third and fifth districts.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate for each 25 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Governor Knute Nelson in 1894. Every precinct is entitled to at least one delegate. In accordance with the above apportionment the several precincts will be entitled to the following number of delegates to the convention:

CITY OF BRAINERD.

First Ward	5	Third Ward	4
Second Ward	8	Fourth Ward	4
Fifth Ward	7		
Bay Lake	1	Garrison	1
Crow Wing	1	Kennedy	1
Davenport	2	Long Lake	1
Dagget Brook	1	Maple Grove	1
Deerwood	2	Oak Lawn	1
Fairbanks	1	Pofnton's	1
Fort Ripley	1	St. Mathias	2
Pine River (Gould's)	1	Gull River	2
Pillager	1	Ransom's	1
Barclay's, (Pine River)	1		
Total	51		

The primaries for the election of delegates shall be held at the usual voting places in the country precincts at 3 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, October 6th, 1896, and the polls kept open one hour, and in the City of Brainerd at the usual voting places at 7:30 p. m., on Tuesday, October 6th, 1896, and the polls shall be kept open until 9 o'clock.

The chairmen of the various ward and precinct committees are requested to call their primaries at the hours named, and to post the notices.

The following officers were appointed for the primaries in each precinct by the Republican County Committee:

First Ward—Chas. Hagberg, chairman; James Gardner and Fred Fogle, judges; Wm Erb, clerk.

Second Ward—Geo. A. Keene, chairman; Wm. Entriken and N. M. Paine, judges; Fred A. Farrar, clerk.

Third Ward—H. T. Skinner, chairman; F. S. Parker and August Darrel, judges; W. S. Kellogg, clerk.

Fourth Ward—A. Mahlum, chairman; P. H. Preston and John Britton, judges; Thomas Smith, clerk.

Fifth Ward—J. A. Wilson, chairman; Henry Mahle and C. A. Walker, judges; A. E. Veon, clerk.

Bay Lake—J. M. Young, chairman; Robert Maghan and C. A. Hunt, judges; Louis E. Garrison, clerk.

Crow Wing—Joel Smith, chairman; E. L. Poole and Chris. Olson, judges; F. C. Kerr, clerk.

Davenport—A. R. Cass, chairman; A. G. Emmons, and James Peterson, judges; Louis Nelson, clerk.

Daggett Brook—Hiram Abbot, chairman; J. G. Knebel and H. K. Lanhart, judges.

Deerwood—R. H. Morford, chairman; E. J. Luther and Peter Behlmer, judges; H. J. Hage, clerk.

Fairbanks—E. M. Phelps, chairman; A. Leighton and John Chisholm, judges; Leslie Jack, clerk.

Ft. Ripley—Elijah Adams, chairman; Jerry Root and A. M. Bratt, judges; Sam Halen, clerk.

Garrison—T. G. Dykeman, chairman; W. A. Warren and Dan Persson, judges; J. J. Crowell, clerk.

Kennedy—Fred Hazelton, chairman; James Sorenson and Fred Stropp, judges; Wm. Roberts, clerk.

Long Lake—K. J. Neisheim, chairman; Henry Boeck and J. E. Myers, judges; Soren Hanson, clerk.

Maple Grove—J. B. Swisher, chairman; O. J. Dane and Nels Gjernaes, judges; C. A. Nelson, clerk.

Oak Lawn—Geo. S. McCulloch, chairman; F. B. Congdon and Herbert Cameron, judges; Martin Cameron, clerk.

Pofnton's—Seivert Olson, chairman; Sylvester Heath and H. M. Dye, judges; O. C. Olson, clerk.

St. Matthias—J. H. Gibson, chairman; Gideon Matte and F. J. Reid, judges; C. F. Ainsworth, clerk.

Barclay's (Pine River)—G. A. Barclay, chairman; Wesley Curo, judge.

Gull River—Geo. Whipple, chairman; Geo. Hardy and Seth Phillips, judges; Chas. Griffith, clerk.

Pillager—

Ransom's—W. H. Hallett, chairman.

Pine River (Gould's)—John Stees, chairman; E. W. Kimball and Freeman Doane, judges; Edwin Clark, clerk.

JOHN T. FRATER, Chairman.

Attest:
A. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

It is a safe estimate to say that McKinley will carry Minnesota by at least 30,000.

MAJOR BALDWIN, who represented this district in congress two years ago by the grace of Democratic and Populist votes, is outspoken against free silver.

CHARLIE TOWNE has been down in Kansas and Nebraska helping his friend Bryan out. It is a good bet at 16 to 1 that Towne needs more help than Bryan does.

JOHN LIND'S vote in this county will be even smaller than Towne's. There are very few democrats here but who will vote for D. M. Clough in preference to a man of Lind's stripe.

THE Republican county committee met on Saturday last and decided on Wednesday, October 7th, as the date for holding the Republican county convention for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various county offices. The call is published in this issue.

WE truly feel sorry for Bro. Stivers, who claims to be only the plain people without frills. If he had all the free silverites in Crow Wing county in line arrayed in costly attire and each equipped with a 16-candle power torch there would hardly be enough of them to string out a block. It is no wonder that he does not want to get his followers out on dress parade.

THE people of this city will have an opportunity to listen to C. A. Towne at the opera house a week from tonight. Mr. Towne will be somewhat disappointed if he expects to find things as he did two years ago when he visited this city and exhibited his Mexican dollar and preached a sermon from it in the interest of sound money. He is on the defensive now.

The Delegation Insisted.

In speaking of the demipop legislative convention at Little Falls yesterday the correspondent of the Pioneer Press says;

"Mr. Koop had declared that he was not a candidate, but the delegation from Crow Wing county apparently insisted on his running, and he consented. * * The only delegate from Crow Wing was Mr. Koop.

HON. BENJ. BUTTERWORTH

Will Address the Voters of Brainerd and Vicinity at the Opera House

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16TH.

A Grand Republican Rally, at Which Time the McKinley and Morris Marching Clubs Will Appear in Uniform For the First Time.

On Wednesday evening of next week Hon. Benj. Butterworth, of Ohio, a man of national reputation, will deliver a political address at the opera house from a Republican standpoint. Mr. Butterworth represented his district in congress and is an orator second to none. On this occasion the McKinley and Morris club in full uniform will make their first appearance, and it will be a parade worth seeing. Let everyone who desires to be enlightened turn out and listen to the argument.

A. C. Rankin, the great labor speaker, of Ohio, and Hon. Knute Nelson are assigned to Brainerd for speeches early in October.

LOSSES TO FARMERS

WHAT THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION MEANT TO THEM.

It Cost the Farmers of the Grain Growing States $386,976,944—The Cause of this Financial Depression Was the Silver 16 to 1 Delusion—Establish Good Money and Prosperity Will Return to All Branches of Industry.

The immediate future of this country now rests upon the decision of the ten grain growing states of the upper Mississippi valley, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. The center of power now lies in this section.

The area of these states is 605,850 square miles and they now produce over 70 per cent. of the corn, wheat and oats of the nation.

In 1862 a large portion of these states was unorganized territory as yet untouched by the plough. Only six and a half per cent, 24,000,000 acres, was in corn, wheat and oats. In 1891 a little over 20 per cent, over 80,000,000 acres, yielded 58,000,000 tons which at $15.83 per ton farm value brought to farmers within a fraction of $920,000,000. The value per ton had fallen from $24.83 in 1881, but was equal to that in 1871, when it was $15.81. It was worth per ton more than in 1862, value then $14.42, all on a gold basis. (Facts from advanced sheets of a report of L. G. Powers Chief of Bureau of Statistics Minnesota.)

It is manifest that the changes in the coinage act of 1873 had not changed the conditions materially, unless to better them, because the highest returns for grain ever secured had been in 1881, eight years after silver is said to have been demonetized. In the year 1881 short crops of wheat in Europe brought an export equal to a barrel of flour a year for forty million people nearly as many as were supplied at home.

Nearly all of these farms were either under mortgage in 1862 or they have been bought and put under cultivation since that year with money borrowed on mortgage. From 1891 to 1895 more than two-thirds outside districts were free of any mortgage on the land and were well stocked.

There was no great change in the general conditions in this period. The year 1892 was one of general activity in business and of general prosperity in all sections of the country. A change in the protective features in the tariff was made in 1893 by which wool was put in the free list; but except in Ohio wool has not been a product of any moment in any of those states and in Ohio itself the annual value of the wool is less than the value of hens' eggs annually produced.

There are very extensive manufacturers in these states but to the extent of at least 95 to 97 per cent they are of goods and wares that cannot be imported from foreign countries. According to the census classification of manufacturers, which included flouring mills meat packing, cheese factories and creameries, their manufactures are very largely exported.

Yet between 1891 and 1895 something happened which has reduced the value of the grain crop from $15.83 per ton to $9.42 or from a farm value of $918,741,304 to $531,764,360, making a difference to the farmers of $386,976,944.

The crops of corn, wheat and oats of those ten states in 1891 and 1895 were as follows:

1891—Acres, 80,039,145; bushels, 2,075,765,000; tons, 58,039,568; farm value, $918,741,304; value per ton, $15.83. 1895—Acres, 83,636,517; bushels, 2,218,680,433; tons, 56,479,475; farm value, $531,764,300; value per ton, $9.42.

What do these figures mean? Perhaps an object lesson will show.

In 1892 the farmer averaged for his grain crop $15.83 per ton; 1895, $9.42; loss, $6.41.

At a loss of $6.41 the cost of financial depression to the farmers of the grain growing states was $386,976,644.

What caused financial depression? All the national conditions of 1895 were as conducive to activity and prosperity as in 1891 and 1892. Prosperity exists when the distribution of all products is regular and continuous. That means a steady consumption for the support of life, to which about 90 per cent of each year's product is devoted, and an equally regular consumption for the increase of capital in improvements upon land, in the construction of railways, factories, workshops and new buildings, to which 10 per cent of our product may be usually applied. The traffic or exchange for the support of life must go on, but when constructive enterprise is stopped, products pile up in excess of 5 to 10 per cent, prices fall very low, while all over the country workmen who need these products stand idle.

There are now 24,000,000 men, women and children occupied for gain in all the arts on which life depends. If constructive enterprise is paralyzed, as it has been and only 5 per cent are idle, that means 1,200,000 men out of work and nearly 4,000,000 people suffering want, while the food they would consume chokes the farms with unsalable products. If 10 per cent are idle, 2,400,000 need work and 7,200,000 people suffer want while the food rots and wastes in the farmers' bins.

The curse of bad money is upon us, and millions are now suffering for the want of the very products which cannot be sold at cost upon the farms.

Establish good money and the change would come with such certainty and rapidity that men would wonder at their own folly in so long submitting to the demands of those who have put this curse of bad money upon them.

What the farmers are trying to find out is what did happen in that period between 1892 and 1895, each being very conscious of the loss to himself. In 1893 there was a sudden financial panic, a wide-spread discredit, an industrial paralysis and almost a complete stop to all constructive enterprises having reference to the future needs of a population increasing nearly 2,000,000 a year and now numbering over 72,000,000. The cause of that panic was the silver 16 to 1 delusion.

What, asks the farmer, are we to do with our votes to remedy this wrong?

The plausible reply of the silver miners and their retainers is this: We will supply you with plenty of money. Delegate to us who can now mine and smelt silver bullion to almost any extent at a cost of sixty (60) to seventy (70) cents an ounce, or about 50 cents on a dollar, the power to have silver ingots or bars made into round pieces of silver or coins in the mint at your expense; also give us the power to force you to take these round pieces of silver or coins which are named dollars, for your crops, at one hundred and twenty-nine cents ($1.29) an ounce, or at one dollar for what costs us 50 cents, and by this course we will at once advance your prices and perhaps enable you to get as much in 50-cent silver dollars as you secured in gold dollars in 1891 or even in 1881. That course, they say, will profit us in fact at the rate of thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) a year or more for three or four years in our mining operations, and will profit you in appearance at a somewhat similar ratio.

Undoubtedly the inside talk of these silver barons and their confederates is something like this: "These farmers are slow, stupid fellows; a third of them are in debt, the rest want better prices, and before they find out the trick we shall get three or four years of pickings and can pull out a hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) for ourselves. In the meantime we will lend our profits on gold mortgages (as Senator Stewart does) and keep the reserves of all our own banks in gold coin (as the banks in Representative Newland's state do). We have done this all along while we were making our profits out of Uncle Sam under the Bland and Sherman acts."

In reply to this plausible statement by which the advocates of free coinage have attempted to mislead the farmers, the simple facts may be cited:

Under the Bland act silver bullion had been bought at the rate of $2,000,000 per month from 1878 to 1890. Under the Sherman act of 1890 4,500,000 ounces had been bought month by month until 1893. Under those two acts the national debt due on demand has been increased nearly $500,000,000.

At the end of 1892 and in the beginning of 1893 it became apparent that this compulsory purchase of silver bullion by means of a forced loan was destroying the credit of the nation, and with it the credit of every man in the community. There are no crimes in history which have ever inflicted so much misery as the debasement of the coin of the realm. That was in part accomplished by the Bland and Sherman acts, and that is the avowed object of the silver miners and their confederates in the proposal for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars of full legal tender at 100 cents costing about 50 cents on a dollar in gold.

What happened between 1891 and 1895 was that the evil effect of this debasement of coin came to light. The beginning of the remedy in the repeal of the Sherman act came too late to prevent the disaster of 1895 and the even worse conditions of 1896.

The greenback craze preceded and brought on the panic of 1873. The Greenback party was crushed out of existence in 1874, when the whole West sustained President Grant's veto of further inflation.

The silver craze will be crushed out by the uprising of the farmers of the ten grain growing states in November in support of the present standard and only lawful unit of value, a dollar made of gold. This gold standard already existed, but was established more fully by Andrew Jackson and Thomas Hart Benton in 1834. It was re-established by almost unanimous consent of congress in 1873, after an exhaustive debate beginning in 1870. Again re-established in the resumption act of 1875. Restored in its full integrity Jan. 1, 1879, when specie payment was resumed, it has been maintained throughout the wonderful period of progress in the ten grain-growing states until 1892. Then the subtle poison of national discredit under the threat of debasement exposed the cause and brought the true remedy into view.

That remedy consists in banding together the farmers, manufacturers, business men and bankers—Democrats and Republicans alike—in a great union party for the maintenance of the honor and integrity of the nation and the restoration of general prosperity by crushing out the fraud to which thousands upon thousands of honest but misguided men have lent their aid under the specious sophistry of the silver miners, their attorney in congress and their confederates in the public agitation of their dishonest effort. —Edward Atkinson.

The silver philosophers very wisely say that no man will sell silver for less than a dollar when it will be accepted for a dollar at the mint. Very well. Now, who is to get the benefit of the difference between the 50 cents that it is worth now and the $1 that it will be "worth" when the government stamp is on it? The laboring man, or the farmer? No; for they have none of it, and they can't get it for less than what the mint allows for it. The silver owner, then, who is the only man who will have silver to sell is the only man who will receive a direct benefit. Considering the number of silver owners, and comparing them with the number of laborers and farmers this looks like fattening a dozen silver men on a million working men.

The Penny Press, an active and misguided advocate of free coinage and other things, sticks to that old fraud about wheat being worth a dollar in Mexico. Yes, it is "worth" a dollar—a Mexican dollar, and the Mexican dollar is worth 50 cents, and the man who harvested the wheat got 12 cents a day for his work—12 cents in Mexican money, remember—and it would take him twelve days to earn as much as the American laborer would earn in one day, and he could buy with his wages for the twelve days about half as much clothing as the American laborer can buy with his wages for one day. Let's all move to Mexico, the Mecca of the free silverites.

A bet is not an argument; but the fact that a good deal of money is now being offered on McKinley at odds of 2 or 2½ to 1, shows how the outlook appears to a class of acute and active observers of events.

John Lind, Attorney for Millers' Association.

John Lind is well and favorably known to the millers of the United States. When he was a member of congress he did splendid service in working for the Harter bill, a measure affecting foreign bills of lading and of great interest to the milling industry of the whole country. When the bill passed, the trade felt that it was greatly indebted to Mr. Lind for his services, and, in order to express their sentiments in an appropriate and pleasant way, the millers of Minneapolis gave him a dinner. Subsequently, after Mr. Lind had retired from politics and was simply practicing law in New Ulm, the millers, needing advice as to the meaning and scope of the same Harter bill, naturally called upon Mr. Lind for counsel. He came to Minneapolis in his capacity of lawyer, gave an opinion and returned home. For this he rendered a moderate bill and was duly paid. At the time when the Wilson bill was being considered Mr. Lind acted as adviser to the millers in their endeavor to have incorporated in the bill some measure whereby foreign countries which barred out our foodstuffs could be discriminated against. On one or two occasions the millers of Southern Minnesota employed Mr. Lind for special services of a similar sort. * * * The services of John Lind were really given to the agricultural interests of the state, the millers, it is true, employing him and paying his very modest fees.—Northwestern Miller—the organ of the Millers' Association.

The Value of the Dollar.

The Mexican dollar contains about six grains more silver than the American dollar, and yet is only worth (that is it will only buy) about half as much as the American dollar, even in Mexico. The reason for this must be immediately apparent to any reasoning man. Mexico is on the silver standard, the silver dollars are measured by themselves. Every fluctuation in the market price of bullion affects the purchasing power of the dollar, for, there being nothing except the silver dollar by which to measure the value of that dollar it is as much a commodity as the bullion itself. The American dollar is made exchangeable for gold, so that if a man owes a debt payable in gold he can exchange silver, if he happens to have it, for the gold with which to pay his debt, and is put to no inconvenience. It is the object of the Republican party to preserve this condition, and it can only do so by limiting the amount of silver coin so that it may be exchanged for gold at the option of the holder of silver, just as the individual must have money in the bank to redeem his check.

The proposition of the silver men is that all debts shall be paid in silver, even if they have been contracted in gold. In order to accomplish this they would have to coin enough silver to balance the account of the $600,000,000 of gold that would be immediately withdrawn from circulation, and as the silver is only worth about 50 cents on the dollar they would have to coin something like $1,200,000 of silver before the amount of money—actual value money—would be in circulation. The director of the mint says this could not be done inside of ten years, and instead of having more money we would actually have less money, and that which we would have would be only worth 50 cents on the dollar in the interim

Dollars of Equal Value.

Silver, being a less valuable metal than gold, can be kept on par with gold by only one means, and that is by so limiting the amount of it that there shall always be as much gold in the country as there is silver. A silver dollar is not as good as a gold dollar, unless you can exchange it for a gold dollar, and whenever the number of silver dollars greatly exceeds the number of gold dollars the possibility of such an exchange ceases. The value of a commodity is always depreciated by overproduction. The amount of gold in circulation in this country is now practically the same as the amount of silver, and therefore they are interchangeable one for the other, but if the government should double the number of its silver dollars it would no longer be able to maintain the two at par. Having dollars of different value every tradesman would have to stop between purchase and sale to inquire whether the purchaser wanted to pay in the one metal or the other, and he would have to keep a "ticker" in his store in order that he might calculate from the market reports the value of each dollar that was presented to him.

A Fble in Finance.

A certain man, riding one day in great haste to Jericho, belabored his ass unmercifully. "Alas," wailed the beast of burden, "why do you thus ask all my strength and then abuse me?" "Fool," responded the man, "do you not know that you are carrying me to great honors and riches and gorgeous raiment in the city?" "It is even so," responded the patient animal, "but I cannot see that that will change me from an ass into a Bird of Paradise."

Moral—The first man to receive 100 cents for 53 cents' worth of silver will be the silver mine owner, and the last the workingman and the man on salary.

Willing to Correct Mistakes.

About the only argument the free silver papers offer in advocating the issuance of fiat money is that Secretary Carlisle and The Courier-Journal have changed their views on the money question. To their credit, be it said, The Courier-Journal and Secretary Carlisle argue the question.—Lexington (Ky.) Sun.

KNOW NO PAIN

NOR HAVE FEAR OF FUTURE ACHES SUCH AS

Rheumatism,	Earache,	Sprains,
Neuralgia,	Toothache,	Strains,
Lumbago,	Backache,	Cuts,
Sciatica,	Cramps,	Burns,
Insect Bites,	Colic,	Bruises,
Headache,	Cholera Morbus,	All Hurts

for such troubles yield almost as if by magic to

KICKAPOO INDIAN OIL

That great quick cure for all pain. It is purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, but wonderfully efficient. To demonstrate the efficacy of this well-known and highly prized Oil, 4,000 bottles, or an equivalent of

$1,000.00

WILL BE

Given Away.

A bottle of this greatest of American liniments will be given Free to every one calling at the office of the Brainerd Tribune, Saturday, September 12th, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. All should avail themselves of this opportunity to get rid of Pain, or to have on hand a safeguard for future emergencies.

G. S. McPHERSON,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Columbian Block.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 4 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.

MINNESOTA State Normal Schools

—AT—

Winona, Mankato, Moorhead and St. Cloud.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal department and the training department or model school.

The Normal Department embraces:

(a) An Elementary Course of two years for teachers of rural districts and elementary grades.

(b) An Advanced Course of five years for teachers of advanced grades.

(c) A professional course of one year and two years for graduates of high schools.

(d) A Kindergarten Training Course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato.)

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination. All others are required to pass an entrance examination.

EXPENSES—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $3 per year. Provision is made in each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms and board is about $3 per week. The Ladies Home at St. Cloud, the New Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat, and light, at from $3 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at all the schools, Sept. 4, 1896.

For free catalogues and circulars, giving full information, address the presidents as follows:
IRWIN SHEPHERD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEORGE R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead.

Order for Hearing on Claims.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, August 24, 1896.

In the Matter of the Estate of Knute Olson Mestad, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Henry Mahle, of said County,

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the Court House, Brainerd, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: On the first Monday of each month, commencing on Monday, September 7th, 1896, and for six months thereafter.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

Dated at Brainerd, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1896.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] MILTON McFADDEN, Judge of Probate.

C. E. CHIPPERFIELD, Attorney for Administrator.

[First publication July 10.]

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 8th, 1896.

In the Matter of the Estate of Philip T. Johnson, Deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Mary Johnson, of Crow Wing County, representing, among other things, that Philip T. Johnson, late of Crow Wing County, on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1896, at said County, died intestate, and being a resident of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court on Monday, the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House in said County.

Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

Dated at Brainerd, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1896.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] MILTON McFADDEN, Judge of Probate.

C. E. CHIPPERFIELD, Attorney for Petitioner.

[First publication July 3rd.]

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss

To D. O. GOULET.

TAKE NOTICE

That the tract of land assessed in your name, situate in the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: The E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 12, Town 137, Range 26, was, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 150 of the General Laws of the year 1893, at the sale of forfeited lands, pursuant to real estate tax judgment amounting to One Hundred Thirty-One Dollars and 8 Cents, entered in the District Court in the said County of Crow Wing, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1893, and proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes upon said real estate delinquent in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879), and for prior years, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889), and for prior years, for said County, which sale was held at Brainerd, in said County, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1893, sold for the sum of Sixty-Five Dollars and 54 Cents, said sum being the highest bid therefor; and the amount required to release the said tract of land from said sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Seventy-One Dollars and 71 Cents, being all of the original taxes, interest, penalties and costs due thereon, and that the time for redemption of said land will expire ninety days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Dated May 22nd, 1896.

[SEAL.] LOUIS TACHE, Auditor of Crow Wing Co., Minn.

[First publication July 3rd.]

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss

To L. W. DAY.

TAKE NOTICE

That the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 12, Township 137, Range 25, was, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1895, sold for the sum of Four Dollars and 25 Cents, pursuant to a real estate tax judgment entered in the District Court in the said County of Crow Wing, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1891, for the said County of Crow Wing. That the amount required to redeem such lands from such sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the said sum of Four and 25-100 dollars with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from said 16th day of October, 1895, to the time of such redemption, and delinquent taxes, penalties and costs accruing subsequent to said sale with interest thereon to the time of such redemption, and the time within which said land can be redeemed from said sale will expire sixty days after service of this notice in manner prescribed by Section 37 of Chapter 6, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1877, and amendments thereto.

Dated at Brainerd this 9th day of June, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.] LOUIS TACHE, Auditor of Crow Wing Co., Minn.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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

L. W. CHASE,
PROPRIETOR

The Bodega.

Old Stand, Sixth Street South.

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

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

CALL AT

The Dispatch

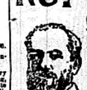
FOR JOB WORK.

All Work Guaranteed.

RUPTURE

Chas. Cluthe's Genuine Truss

(Patented)



CHAS CLUTHE

Combines a new principle in the application of pressure of a Truss, leaving the body of wearer entirely free.

No Belts.
No Understraps.
Weighs 3 Ounces.
Waterproof.

Perfected only after 30 years. Thousands of cures, especially in children's cases. Get free illustrated book on "RUPTURE and its Cure and the Mechanical Treatment of Deformities of the Human Frame." GRAND READING FOR RUPTURED PEOPLE. No Charge for Fitting Trusses. For Sale by

McFADDEN DRUG CO.
BRAINERD, MINN.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

How to Cure Yourself While Using It

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

Cured by Baco-Curo and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. [illegible], 189[illegible].

Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.

Yours respectfully,
P. H. MARBURY,
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment), $2.50 with iron-clad written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

Sold by McFadden Drug Co.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

Instead of knocking a victim down in the old way, the up-to-date footpad of Chicago holds the man up.

The poems of Robert Burns have been translated into all the languages of modern Europe, and enjoy the still higher honor of having appeared in the Arabic version.

The publication of another Venezuelan blue book suggests that the boundary question is likely to be completely buried from understanding pretty soon by the mass of "information" about it.

The strike at Cleveland is ended. The strikers have gained nothing, but the town has lost considerably in reputation owing to its apparent inability to put down the riots.

The fact that two out of the three political prisoners released by England are insane affords gruesome evidence as to what long incarceration in a British prison may mean.

No one drives in Russia without a thin cord with a running noose around the neck of his horse. A pull on this, when the horse bolts or starts, by its pressure on the windpipe, effectually prevents all runaways.

The trouble is that Zanzibar is right in the British lion's path between Egypt and the Cape Colony. It looks as if Zanzibar would have to be annexed and proclaimed a part of the British empire.

It is generally accepted that the best pearls come from the Persian Gulf, which yields something like $1,000,000 per year, but those obtained on the Australian cost and in Torres Straits are found in the same class of shells.

The managers of the match and biscuit monopoly are still denying that they were bankrupted by the recent crash in their speculative securities. But they are not denying the bankruptcy of those who were foolish enough to trust them.

The riots in Constantinople have this merit—they are in Constantinople. If there is any place on earth where the dynamite argument is admissible it is in the city by the Bosphorus and if any people have a right to fight with bombs it is the Armenians.

Paul Margueritte, the French writer, has finished a life of his father, Gen. Margueritte, who met death in a remarkable manner in the cavalry charges before Sedan. He was shot through the tongue. The wound prevented his taking any nourishment and he died of starvation.

Cycling romances are becoming the order of the day. The only modern invention which has not been used as a motive by the novelists seems to be the Roentgen rays. This, in the opinion of a recent critic, would be a topic full of sensational possibilities. It will, no doubt, be soon seized upon by some romancer.

Quite a list of French marquises, comtes, vicomtes and barons is published whom the vicissitudes of fortune have brought to the necessity of earning a living in all manner of humble employments, from that of a laborer to that of a gas collector or cab driver.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is now on his way to this country. Although he insists that there is no political reasons for his visit, the quidnunc will have it that he is empowered to do something with our government in the Venezuelan affair. Think of Lord Salisbury sending his colonial secretary on such a mission! He knows Joe too well for that.

The newly opened field for female labor in the practice of stenography is already sadly over-cultivated. One New York paper alone a few days ago had twenty-six advertisements for situations wanted, while only one person advertised for a stenographer. And competition has made the wages offered very low, as this curmudgeon would pay only $5 a week, and required the applicant to furnish her own machine at that.

The London papers are praising the address of Lord Chief Justice Russell, made before the American Bar Association, and the Thunderer is loudest in its approbation. The Times being the government organ, its indorsement of his lordship's plea for arbitration of international disputes is tantamount to a declaration that England will go a long way in acceding to our demands before she will bristle up with a threat of war. Lord Russell, in a sense, is the forerunner of the peaceful settlement of the Venezuela imbroglio.

Queen Wilhelmine of Holland attains her majority next year, and it is proposed to signalize the occasion by the celebration of the ceremony of coronation. With this object in view the government has ordered that all the jewels contained in the treasure recently captured by the Dutch troops at Lombok and other places in Sumatra shall be sent home from Java in order to be used in the construction of a royal crown for the young queen. At the present moment no such insignia of royalty is to be found in the Netherlands, all the Dutch rulers having until now dispensed with crowns and coronations.

Here are some rather clever proverbs of Assam: "The best crops grow on others' fields; but the best sons are at home." "A bird is a little thing; but it builds its nest on a lofty hulung tree." "Buy land which slopes to the middle, and marry a girl who has a good mother." "The biggest jack fruit always hides under the leaves." "If a man slips down, it is always his eldest wife's fault; but if his youngest wife makes a mistake, he says he will see about it. "A hasty cook, a hasty broom, and the husband goes fasting; a slow cook, a slow broom, and the husband eats three meals a day."

Russia is said to be agog over the preparations which Japan is making in order to establish herself as a great military power, and there is not a little talk about an alliance between the great empire and the mikado's domain as a measure of protection to the czar's interests in the Pacific. Orders have been given for the doubling of the present strength of Japan's army and organizing it after the best European models. As for Japan's new navy, contracts have been already made for the construction within a few years of 117 new and formidable warships.

THE NEWS RESUME.

DIGEST OF THE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Reports—The Notable Events at Home and Abroad That Have Attracted Attention.

People in Print.

While weeping over the grave of her husband in St. Boniface cemetery, Chicago, Mrs. Frankie Alkohser, an aged woman, fell dead.

The X rays have shown that the tibia and femur in Justice Stephen J. Field's knee have almost grown together, and that the hinge has partially solidified.

Gov. Levi P. Moton of New York has determined to reside in New York City after the expiration of his tenure of the governorship on the 1st of January. It is said he will reside on the east side of Central park, in what is known as the millionaire colony.

Daniel Spraker, president of the Mohawk River bank, died of pneumonia at Fonda, N. Y., aged ninety-eight. Mr. Spraker was probably the oldest bank president in the United States. He was the last of six brothers of the old historic Spraker family of Sprakers, N. Y.

A great lady of the second empire has just died in Paris, the widow of the Duc de Morny, Napoleon III.'s foreign minister. She was a Russian princess, Trobetzkoi, and after Morny's death married the Spanish Duke de Sesto. She was the mother of the present Duc de Morny, who married Guzman Blanco's daughter.

Casualties.

Ivy Baldwin, the well known balloonist, was seriously if not fatally hurt by falling from his balloon at Denver.

For the fourth time in its history the Wisting opera house, the leading theater of Syracuse, N. Y., was badly damaged by fire.

The steamer Laurada of Cuban filibustering fame struck a reef while entering the harbor at Port Antonio. It will be a total loss it is feared.

While playing Indian at Meriden, Conn., William Benizger, Jr., 16 years old, of 360 Pratt street, was shot in the breast with an arrow, and may die as a result.

Lightning struck the house of Richard Tunney at Cadillac, Mich., instantly killing two children and wrecking the house. The children, a boy and girl, aged 7 and 10, were sleeping near a chimney.

Four people were injured, one perhaps fatally, by an accident on the depot incline of the Ninth street cable line at Kansas City, Mo. The injured are J. G. Lowe, W. H. Sherman, Sr., W. H. Sherman, Jr., L. Windle.

A fatal wreck to passenger train No. 1 on the Atlantic & Pacific occurred at Williams, N. M. Fred Downs, the engineer, was badly scalded and Frank Flickinger, the fireman, was caught under the engine and killed almost instantly.

Joseph Bullard, aged 54, and head sawyer at Moody & Sons' saw mill at Muncie, Ind., had his brains crushed out while at his post of duty. His head was caught between the carriage and a heavy timber.

Joseph Futka was instantly killed and another fatally injured in a runaway at Shenandoah, Pa. Six others were hurt, one seriously. They were all in a double carriage, which was descending a steep mountain road when the runaway occurred. The party was returning from a funeral.

The Jack Crawford who was killed in the Swank mining district in the Cascade mountains is not the "poet scout." The dead miner had been a scout, but was not the famous poet scout, although Swank camp miners generally did not distinguish him from the poet, as he resembled him.

Evil Doings.

Norman Allen, known as the "cattle king" of Florida, was ambushed and killed.

At Detroit, Mich., Frank Beaubien, aged forty, shot and mortally wounded his wife, attempted to kill his two children, and then blew his brains out.

The famous Frazee murder case, which has been in the courts for several years, is on trial at Sedan, Kan., again.

Albert Felix, who is a brother of the senior member of Felix, Marston & Co., Chicago, shot and killed Charles Byers at Blanding, Ill. No particulars of the tragedy have been received.

Edward Lee Simons, a 19-year-old inmate of the house of refuge, near Baltimore, shot and mortally wounded B. F. Thomas, aged 60, one of the keepers of the institution, and made his escape.

Reports from Camp Hill, Ala., indicate that a miniature race war is in progress there. Some officers arrested several negroes and started with them to jail. A large body of negro sympathizers attacked the officers.

Ella Sauers, aged 17, of Riley, Ind., committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. She also poured the acid over her face, destroying both eyes. Unrequited love is supposed to have led to the act.

Prince Augustine Yturbide of Mexico was the defendant in police court at Washington, D. C., on a charge of assault preferred by his valet, Thomas Carney, who claimed that for wages due him he received blows instead of cash.

Eddie Lee, the twelve-year-old son of William Lee of Saginaw, Mich., committed suicide recently by hanging himself. The unfortunate lad was a victim of the cigarette habit, and the act was performed while he was laboring under a fit of despondency.

H. H. Jewell of Mout Hope, Kan., committed suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun. He placed the muzzle of the gun against his abdomen, leaned over it and pulled the trigger with a stick. He leaves a wife and three children.

A state warrant has been issued for the arrest of "Paddy" Purtell, the pugilist who vanquished Jimmy Ryan of Cincinnati. He is charged with abandonment of his wife and baby, who are in destitute circumstances in Kansas City, Mo.

Elmer Buisson of Traverse City, Mich., went home, and, finding dinner not ready, spoke harshly to his sister. A young brother seized a large pair of shears and threw them at Elmer, piercing his abdomen and causing a would from which he died.

Reliable information has just been received at Sargent, Ky., from a remote section in Magoffin county, west of Salliersville, of a terrible hand-to-hand battle between two desperate factions, in which four men were killed outright and two others seriously if not fatally injured.

One hundred and fifty squaw men and 300 full-blooded Indians and half-breeds had a battle in the streets of Wewoka, in the Seminole reservation, in the Indian Territory. In the fight two full-bloods and two half-breeds were killed and several were wounded on both sides.

Foreign Gossip.

The Armenians are determined to continue the agitation.

King Humbert of Italy, it is again reported, will abdicate.

The Spanish warship Isla de Cuba has been ordered to proceed to the Philippine islands immediately.

The Bank of Montreal has ordered $500,000 in gold from Europe, making the total amount ordered, including gold arrived, $14,350,000.

An American is burned to death in Cuba by order of Weyler, because he had a Cuban newspaper in his possession.

According to Japanese advices Formosa continues in a state of rebellion against Japanese rule. Japanese forces are kept constantly busy in an endeavor to subdue the rebels.

The Turkish government is charged with full responsibility for the recent massacre of Armenians in Constantinople, and the time for the obliteration of the Turkish empire is thought to be near.

M. Alexander Felix Joseph Ribot, former premier of France, who for a number of years has been one of the most prominent figures in French politics, has arrived in New York from Paris.

Following the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, the czar has summoned the deputy of the Russian minister for foreign affairs, M. Chickine, to Kief.

Boy housemaids have been lately proposed in England as substitutes for the incompetent British servant girls. It is argued that what Chinamen and Hindoos can do Englishmen can do equally well.

A French anti-tobacco society has petitioned the chamber of deputies to enact a law forbidding school boys and postoffice clerks to smoke cigarettes, and punishing tobacconists who sell smoking materials to children.

The entire Japanese ministry has resigned. Count Kuroda has been appointed acting premier. The crisis arose on account of a difference of opinion regarding the vacant foreign portfolio.

According to United States Consul Johnson at Antwerp, there is no truth in the story, which so excited American meat packers, to the effect that the broken down English omnibus horses are killed and packed at Antwerp as canned beef under American labels.

High government officials in St. Petersburg express the opinion that the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian minister for foreign affairs, will not involve a change in the policy of Russia, which, it is admitted, is distinctly pacific and fully approved by the czar.

Edwin Harlan, a son of the former American consul of that name, who is residing at Dresden, has been serving as first lieutenant in the Seventh Uhlan regiment. After winning a long distance ride he was thrown from his horse near Saarburg and died shortly afterward.

A brilliant military review in honor of the czar and czarina was given at Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph led his own dragoon regiment before the czar and the latter then led the infantry regiment before the emperor. After the review the czar and czarina left for Kief.

A box containing ten pounds' worth of coppers fell off a dray in Northumberland avenue in London the other day when the street was crowded, scattering the coins in every direction. There was a rush made for the coins, but when a policeman asked for the money to be delivered up there was a general compliance, and, on counting it, the whole £10 was found without a copper missing.

London young women posing for the altogether do not meet with the approval of the examiners at South Kensington. In their last report they say: "The examiners regret to say that the standard of former years has not been maintained this year in the drawings from the life, especially when the female figure has been the subject. They continue urgently to recommend that better shaped and proportioned models should be set before the students."

Miscellaneous.

Seattle banks will retaliate on Canadian banks for discounting the money of the United States.

Lazard Freres has deposited $1,000,000 in gold in the subtreasury in New York.

Two more foreign insurance companies have announced their withdrawal from the Pacific coast owing to poor business.

The Turner Worsted company's mills of Cleveland, which have been closed down for some time past and which usually employed between 400 and 500 hands, have resumed operations.

A disease closely resembling and supposed to be Texas fever is rapidly killing the cattle at Wilton Junction, Iowa. It is confined to a region near the stock yards. A rigid quarantine has been established.

The Buell woolen mills, at St. Joseph, Mo., one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in the West, will close down next Saturday for an indefinite time. General dullness of trade is given as the cause.

The 1,000 or more ex-railroad employes of Cincinnati who have been on the black list for participation in the Debs strike and who have been unable since to secure employment have been called to take action to induce the railroad companies to reinstate them.

The annual report of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, has just been issued. The gross earnings were $7,551,186.59, an increase of $634,346.03 over the preceding year.

The state department has received the report of the governor of Louisiana on the recent lynchings in that state. The report will not be given out for publication, but will be transmitted to the Italian authorities.

The system of excavation by means of cable transfer as practiced so successfully in the construction of the Chicago drainage canal has been adopted in part by the French engineers prosecuting the Panama canal work.

The pumps in the Bon Air and Penrose mines, two of the largest properties in the Leadville district, were stopped and the mines are rapidly filling with water. This is the result of the strike.

United States Consul Sprague at Gibraltar reports to the state department that there has been a hitch in the negotiations between the British and Spanish governments looking to the entry by land from Gibraltar of general merchandise.

The chamber of commerce, board of trade and Mayor Sutro of San Francisco have sent an official invitation to Li Hung Chang through the Chinese consul general here to a reception at the hall of the chamber of commerce should he pass through San Francisco.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the Knights of Pythias' supreme lodge refused the request for the restoration of the German ritual by a vote of 106 to 8. The request was only made by a few lodges. At the morning session to-day a new ritual for the uniform rank was finally adopted.

C. A. Kink & Co.'s annual crop report says clover seed in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan will be about two-thirds of a full crop, with quality nearly an average. The majority of farmers are disposed to sell freely early. One-third of the wheat left will be unfit for milling.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, and suite, visited Grant's tomb in Riverside Park. He deposited a wreath of white, purple, and yellow flowers, which signify death and fame, on the stone coffin which holds Gen. Grant's remains. Earl Li was profoundly touched, and stood for twenty minutes reverently by the sarcophagus.

Joseph H. C. Swan, "the sage of the Whitewater," in Kansas, widely known for his correct forecast of the St. Louis cyclone and other meteorological phenomena, makes the following prediction: "The winter of 1896-97 will be very long and cold, with much snow in all localities where snow is a factor."

Gov. Altgeld opened the political campaign at Girard, Ill. Delegations were present from many other cities, and farmers for twenty miles around. A procession of marching clubs, 5,000 strong, escorted him to the public square, where he addressed an audience of between 15,000 and 20,000 people.

Another method of preserving timber has recently been tried. It consists in dissolving in naphtha the heavy oils and waxes left after the distillation of petroleum and forcing the solution into the seasoned timber in the same manner as in creosoting. The timber is then heated, when the naphtha evaporates and is recovered in a cooling chamber, while the waxes, etc., remain behind in the wood, waterproofing it.

The Sting of Riches.

"I hear Jimson has married a rich wife and stepped into snug little nest of his own."

"Yes; a hornet's nest."

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Interesting Happenings in the North Star State.

The state fair proved to be a pronounced success.

Anton Weinholzer was robbed of nearly $300 in his saloon in St. Paul.

The residence of Mr. Mika at Delano was destroyed by fire. Loss $500.

Two Duluth girls are mysteriously missing and supposed to have been foully dealt with.

Over 100,000 people were in attendance at the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul.

The mother of Tams Bixby died at his residence in Merriam Park, St. Paul.

Hon. Fred C. Stevens was nominated for congress by the Republican convention of the Fourth district, held at Taylors Falls.

Peter Rafferty, who has been held as a witness, is now charged with the murder of Thomas Curlin, at Lake Elmo, near Stillwater.

Gus Mueller of Rochester, aged 36, committed suicide by shooting himself in the abdomen. Cause, despondency over his health.

The old Marquis Demores refrigerator at Brainerd was struck by lightning and set on fire. It is a total loss; partially insured.

Under orders of the district court of Wabasha county the uncollected assets,—notes and securities of the defunct Merchants bank of Lake City, were sold.

Mrs. Fannie E. Fleck, relict of A. M. Fleck, was found dead in a closet in her residence at Austin. She had been in poor health for some time. Two children survive.

John Lambert's house and contents and six stacks of grain were burned to the ground. The Lamberts were away from home and it is believed that the fire is the work of enemies.

J. M. Higley, one of the old settlers of Chatfield, dropped dead recently from heart disease. He was about 60 years old, and had been enjoying good health up to the last moment.

A school house in a district about four miles north of Montevideo was burned with all contents last night. The loss was about $600, and was fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been set by tramps.

C. E. Green and R. C. Blue, unmarried, employes of the Great Northern work train, were seriously injured at Sauk Center by falling from and being run over by the train. The recovery of either is doubtful.

L. R. Morrison, a shoe dealer of Winona, closed his doors Monday. His failure is the result of the death of A. F. Hodgins, to whom he owed something over $10,000. The assets are but a few thousand less than the liabilities. The stock is estimated at $12,000.

Nora Moore, a domestic employed in the family of William Laird of Chatfield, died suddenly. She was taken ill in the night and expired before noon. The cause of death is reported to be hysteria. It is rumored that an inquest will be held.

State Bank Examiner Kenyon has taken charge of the Manufacturers' bank of West Duluth and C. E. Peaslee has been appointed receiver. The failure is attributed to the bank's inability to quickly realize on its assets. Deposits are about $40,000.

A premature explosion of dynamite at the cement works at Mankato fatally injured Peter Peterson and badly injured Peter Lewis. If Lewis recovers he will probably be blind. They had disobeyed orders in using dynamite in the upper rock ledge instead of powder.

Footpads robbed David Eastman, a Sisseton Indian, of $30 near Brown's Valley. He attempted to resist, when he was pounded over the head with a revolver and rendered insensible. The tramp element located here at present is of the toughest kind and citizens are fearful about venturing out after dark.

John Sebanck of Douglass lost his granary and barn, including a large quantity of grain and 200 tons of hay, besides machinery, by fire, catching from a threshing machine engine. Mrs. Theresa Congemine of Hampton lost a quantity of flax in the shock in a similar manner. Both were insured.

A. W. Johnson, living two and one-half miles southwest of Battle Lake, was struck by lightning while sitting on the steps of his new granary, and instantly killed. A man near Underwood, twelve miles from Battle Lake, was also struck, and, together with three horses with which he was plowing, was killed instantly.

Peter Paulson, living on a rented farm in the town of Lyndon, Stearns county, reported to the authorities that he had investigated the cause of foul water in the well on the place and had found the skull and skeleton of a babe on the bottom of the well. He has lived on the farm some months and thinks the infant has been in the well all this time. Foul play is suspected.

Great excitement prevailed at Annandale for about four hours the other day over the announcement that Scott Goodman's little three-year-old boy had wandered into the woods and was lost. The whole town was turned into a searching party, and just before dark the little fellow was found about three-fourths of a mile from home.

A telegram was received at Annandale recently from Howard Lake announcing that G. W. Vogler, an insurance and loan agent, dropped dead in Howard. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity of Annandale, also an Odd Fellow and Woodman. He was well known throughout this vicinity.

John eGns, living southeast of Renville, while riding horseback driving cattle Monday morning, was thrown from his horse, sustaining injuries from which he died the same evening. He was sixty years of age and one of the earliest and most prosperous German farmers in this section. He leaves a wife and six children, mostly grown up, to mourn his loss.

A. D. Davidson, receiver of the State bank which failed some time ago, when Cashier Stuckey eloped with $15,000 of its money, has sued M. O. Hall, formerly president of the bank, for $3,200, which, it is alleged, he converted to his own use and failed to return. When Cashier Stuckey was tried for embezzlement some time ago he was acquitted, blaming Hall for the crime.

A serious affray occurred at Milaca recently. William Johnson, a saloon keeper of Sandstone, came here several days ago, and claimed a woman here as his wife. The woman, being divorced, ordered him from the premises. He was locked up, and afterward liberated on a promise of good behavior. Saturday afternoon he chased several people from the house, and attempted to murder his wife. He cut the face and arms of J. Peters severely, and chased the woman into the street at the point of a dagger.

Archie Morrell, the little son of George Morrell, a farmer living near St. Charles, was terribly cut by a mowing machine. His father was mowing weeds alongside the road. The boy, unknown to his father, was playing among them and the tall growth prevented his discovery in time to prevent the accident. The sickle cut clear through the bone of one leg and into the bone of the other, besides tearing and lacerating the flesh of both. Although it was an hour before medical aid could be secured, the physician hopes to save one leg, and possibly both.

Fred McNaughton, road master of the Duluth & Winnipeg railway, had an exciting adventure with a monster muscalonge while engaged in fishing at Bass Lake, near Deer River. He, in company with a party of Minneapolis, had succeeded in taking upward of 150 pounds of fine black bass and were en route home when Mr. McNaughton hooked what proved to be a veritable levithian. After a desperate struggle, in which the boat narrowly escaped being capsized a score of times, the fish was finally landed, but not until three rifle bullets had penetrated his brain. The fish weighed 59¾ pounds, and is believed to be the largest one ever taken from the inland waters of the Northwest.

LABOR DAY OFF.

Workmen Throughout the United States Celebrate.

Chicago, Sept. 9—The labor organizations of Chicago celebrated Labor day with a parade in which probably 40,000 men participated, practically every trades union in the city being represented. The weather was ideal, and the streets were thronged at an early hour by the sons of toil and their families. Shops and factories were generally closed in recognition of the workingman's holiday, and all public offices, the board of trade and many down town stores remained closed all day. The chief attraction of the day was the speech of William J. Bryan at Sharpshooters' Park. There was also speaking at Ogden's Grove by prominent labor leaders.

Cleveland Is Loyal.

Cleveland, Sept. 9.—Labor day in this city was celebrated by a monster parade of working men in which it was estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons took part. A feature of the demonstration was a number of marchers representing colored slaves and tramps, illustrating their views of the present condition of the workingman. Among the transparencies carried was one which reads: "When Will Capital and Labor Get Togther?" and another "We Still Live." An immense float carried a big picture of William J. Bryan, which was festooned with American flags.

At Kansas City.

Kansas City, Sept. 9.—The Labor day parade in Kansas City exceeded that of past days in number and merit. The parade, with over 5,000 workingmen in line, marched through the streets in the morning, beautiful weather aiding in making it successful. All business was suspended and the streets were lined with people. At two of the parks games and political speechmaking completed the programme. Among the speakers were Gov. Morrill of Kansas, State Labor Commissioner Bird, R. E. Lewis, Republican candidate for governor of Missouri, and several minor candidates.

Milwaukee in Line.

Milwaukee, Sept. 9. — The workingmen of Milwaukee laid aside their tools of trade and appeared in gala attire. The weather was favorable for marching and the parade in the forenoon was voted a success. Grand Marshal Frank Miller stated that he thought he had about 7,000 or 8,000 men in line. Not a single banner of a political nature was displayed and there were none bearing upon the special rights or demands of workingmen except two or three.

At the Nation's Capital.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Labor day was celebrated here with the usual street parade and picnics and excursions by the several union organizations. The weather was perfect and an unusual number of sporting and other events served to bring out large crowds. Two games of base ball with the St. Louis team, a number of bicycle races at the International Park and two circus performances furnished entertainment for many thousands.

McKinley Decorates.

Canton, Sept. 9.—There was no formal Labor day demonstration in Canton, although there was a general cessation of work. Organized labor of Canton joined in the demonstrations in nearby cities. Many buildings about the city are decorated. About the first and most notable decoration in honor of the day was made at the McKinley home. It was a magnificent American flag set flying to the breeze with the earliest morning sunbeams. A telephone message received at the McKinley home from the Chicago national Republican headquarters announced that when the Labor day parade passed the Auditorium there was great cheering for McKinley. The Ohio Republican editors will visit Canton to-morrow and pay their respects to Maj. McKinley.

Listen to Speeches.

St. Paul, Sept. 9.—St. Paul and Minneapolis union laborers had a picnic at White Bear. The most interesting event was the speech of Labor Commissioner L. G. Powers for the gold standard, and Sidney M. Owen for silver. Both gentlemen delivered magnificent addresses and received the very closest attention from those assembled.

New York, Sept. 9. — Business was generally suspended and workshops and factories were closed, but there was no procession to mark the recurrence of Labor day in this city. Those who were released from their customary toil spent the day for the most part in the parks, in excursions, or as spectators at the ball games, rowing regattas, horse races or athletic contests which took place in or near the city. Practically the same conditions existed in Brooklyn. In Yonkers the day was made notable by the laying of the corner stone of the Holywood Inn building, a structure which is to cost about $120,000, and which is designed to supply the workingmen a place of resort which shall be more attractive than the saloons.

Dog Show in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 9.—The dog show at the industrial exposition this year excels that of former years not only in point of numbers, but in quality of animals. The show of St. Bernards is very good, the Belle Isle kennels of Detroit being well represented. A number of handsome toy spaniels are shown by Mrs. Lee of Alto kennels, Detroit.

Coming to America.

Cork, Sept. 9.—At a meeting of the local amnesty committee here it was arranged to send Albert G. Whitehead to America in charge of his brother on the Majestic which sails Thursday. The committee opened a fund to raise 100 pounds with which to meet Mr. Whitehead's expenses. There were many donations. Whitehead is quiet to-day.

Veteran Is Found.

St. Paul, Sept. 9. — Casper Ulmer, who came up with the Missouri delegation to the encampment and who disappeared from the Metropolitan hotel Sept. 2, was heard from last night. A telegram received by a gentleman living at 284 West Seventh street, stated that he was in Madison, Wis., with friends. Mr. Ulmer is seventy years of age and his disappearance had caused much anxiety to his friends and trouble to the police, who have searched every part of the city to find him.

BRYAN IS PLEASED.

He Says the Sentiment Is Noticeably Changing.

Chicago, Special — "I am perfectly satisfied with my trip East," said Mr. Bryan to-day, "and my observation is not based simply on impressions formed from the rostrum. People whom I have met and who have mingled with audiences at Democratic gatherings have voluntarily come forward to assure me that the sentiment was veering around toward the Democratic platform. I have taken occasion after leaving the speaker's stand to talk with men whom I have observed in the audience as on the doubtful seat, if I might so express myself, regarding the currency question. Such men have come to me afterward and have expressed themselves as more than half-convinced that the tenets of the Chicago platform were, after all, the truest in the popular interest. Others have come to me, men who even disagree with our party principles, and have assured me that the change in sentiment toward free coinage of silver was something they had never seen the like of."

London, Special—The Chronicle this morning contains an interview with Miss Grace N. Kimball, M. D., the American missionary from Bangor, Me., who did such heroic work in the protection and relief of the Armenians during the late massacres. Miss Kimball has just arrived in London from Turkey and was an eye-witness of the recent massacre in Constantinople and Bebek. She expresses the belief that the massacres were organized by the Turks. Miss Kimball says further: "Undoubtedly a strong revolutionary movement exists in Turkey, but the methods adopted to suppress it are both inhuman and intolerable."

The steamer Augusta Victoria, which arrived in New York to-day, brought $3,075,200 in gold.

DOUBLE LYNCHING

SHERIFF ROGERS' MURDERERS ARE HANGED AT GLENCOE, MINN.

A Mob of Masked Men Breaks Into the Jail, Bind the Jailer and Guard and Secure Musgrove and Cingmars—The Prisoners Plead for Their Lives, but Are Hustled to the Edge of Town and Hanged From a Bridge on the Road to the Scene of Their Crime.

Glencoe, Minn., Sept. 8.—The murder of Joseph Rogers has been avenged and the perpetrators of that horrible crime last June have been made to suffer the extreme penalty. Their bodies are now lying at the city hall, cold in death, and their lives were taken by a revengful mob of friends of the murdered man.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 Saturday night Jailer Waddell was aroused from his slumbers by a gentle rap at his door, and, opening it, a crowd of masked men, probably thirty in number, confronted him and forced their way into the residence portion of the jail. They then demanded the keys and were refused, but in order to avoid serious consequences the keys to the corridor were finally turned over to the determined mob. The jailer refused to obey the demand to open the doors and was finally tied down to a chair while the mob proceeded to break the locks to the cages. After accomplishing this they seized the prisoners, ordered them to dress hastily, and in spite of their pitiful requests to be given an opportunity to say a few words, were gagged and taken away. The jailer immediately gave the alarm by notifying Sheriff Sandman, who in turn notified Coroner Miles, and a search was immediately begun. A short time later the bodies were found

Hanging From the Bridge

crossing Buffalo creek, on the road which leads to the scene of the crime. The bodies were not yet entirely stiff, having apparently been hanging less than an hour. The body of Cingmars was hanging on the east side and that of Musgrove on the west, exactly as they stood when the murder was committed. The bodies were raised to the bridge by the sheriff and coroner and taken to the city hall, where they were prepared for burial. The rope used was an inch rope and the drop was something like fifteen feet. Their necks were broken by the fall. When found their feet were hanging in the water about a foot. No marks of violence were found on the bodies.

The two men, Jailor Waddell and Guard Hopps, who were overpowered, are in a terrible state of mind over their experience, and were so excited at the time that they were unable to give any description of the men who comprised the mob. All word black masks and none but the leader spoke. The locks were broken off the cages with a sledge hammer. The best people in the city are loud in their denunciation of the act, and while all agree that the men should have been made to suffer the extreme penalty, they were in favor of letting the law take its course. The action of the mob is being severely criticised by the residents and the feeling against mob law is severe. An inquest will be held over the remains to-morrow. The mother of Cingmars is here and the relatives of both men have been notified, but have not yet been heard from. Musgrove was found guilty of murder in the second degree, while Cingmars had had no trial.

Jailor Waddell's Story.

Jailor Edward Waddell told his story to a reporter as follows:

"I heard a knock at the door of my living rooms between 12 and 1 o'clock. I went and opened the door, and in walked a lot of big, strong men with black cloth masks on their faces. They demanded me to open the door leading into the jail corridor, and when I refused the leader of the party, a large, heavy man, proceeded to break down the iron door with a sledge hammer. I told him not to break the door, as I was afraid the night watch on the inside would shoot when the door gave way. He then took me by the shoulder and told me to get the keys at once, and I started after them, the leader pushing me along with one hand and holding the sledge in the other hand. After I got the keys they tied my hands behind me and then proceeded to unlock the cage, but when the cells were reached the keys could not be found that fitted the large locks, and the leader smashed them with his sledge. The night watch, Adolph Hopps, was pushed into one corner of the jail and held there by several of the party. I said to the mob: 'Men, think over what you are going to do. The day will come when you will regret your actions here to-night. Let the law take its course,' but no pleadings of mine could stop the determined mob. After the mob reached the cell the prisoners were told to dress hurriedly, and I hope I may never live to witness such a terrible sight again. The two men prayed and begged piteously, but they were not allowed to open their mouths, and were gagged, and a cloth tied over their heads. In leading the prisoners out, as they passed me, they tried to tell me something, but the only word I could hear was 'Mother,' from Cingmars. After the mob passed out, and as soon as I was untied by the night watch I gave the alarm to the sheriff."

June 25 Dorman Musgrove of Kentucky and C. A. Cingmars of Rhinelander, Wis., killed Sheriff Joseph Rogers while he was attempting to arrest them for assaulting a farmer. An attempt was made to lynch them and a company of militia was sent from St. Paul to protect them. The men were taken to St. Paul for safe keeping until the trial last week. They were granted separate trials and Musgrove was Saturday convicted of murder in the second degree.

Elevator and Cars Burned.

Springfield, Minn., Sept. 8. — The Sleepy Eye Milling company's elevator at Cobden has been burned. Several freight cars belonging to the Chicago & Northwestern road, standing on the siding near the elevator, were also burned. The origin of the fire is thought to have been incendiary. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

HERR MOST'S VIEWS.

The Anarchist Expresses Himself on the Financial Question.

Denver, Special—C. W. Varnum, a prominent Republican of this city, recently wrote Herr Most asking what his position was on the silver question and has received the following reply:

"I have expressed the opinion that at present gold only can be used as a proper standard of values. Its cost of production is stable and alike all over the world, whereas silver is getting cheaper every year. If, therefore, the latter might be used as money notwithstanding the facts stated above, it should be done according to its market price, not 16 to 1, but (at this moment) 30 to 1, though that would render silver money very inconvenient. Silver men had better invent new articles of luxury, make them fashionable and flood all markets. That would be the proper way to get rid of the superfluity of silver and make it useful.

"I am otherwise no politician, but an anarchist, and consequently do not care for any party in the arena of voting fights, which I regard as a monkey theater, good for the amusement of children. I believe in revolution and not in humbug."

Straight From Sewall.

New York, Special—The Commercial Advertiser prints the following dispatch:

"Bath, Me., Sept. 5. — Editor Commercial Advertiser: Any statements or inferences that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic national ticket are without foundation. I never had and have not now the remotest intention of doing so.

—"Arthur Sewall."

Schouvaloff Recovering.

Warsaw, Special—Count von Schouvaloff, governor general of Russian Poland, who has been suffering from a paralytic stroke, is improving.

DOWN A HILLSIDE

Fatal Accident To a Coaching Party in Indiana.

Warsaw, Ind., Sept. 10.—A frightful accident occurred to-day to a coaching party of young people which started out from this city. When about five miles north of this city the horses took fright at some object in the road. They backed the rear wheels of the tallyho over an embankment and the people, horses and vehicle were rolled down a hillside in a mangled and bloody mass, six persons were killed. Their names are as follows:

James Fitzhugh, Frank Metzler, Mary Gumliffe, Francis Conn, Agnes Levest, Edward Smythe.

The Injured—James Holloway, fractured skull; May Morrell, broken ribs; Frank Donohue, driver, internal injuries; Victor Brice, broken leg. The remainder of the party escaped with more or less painful bruises. One of the horses was killed in the fall. The remainder had to be shot.

TURPENTINE GAS EXPLODES.

An Explosion in a Wausau Store With Disastrous Results.

Wausau, Wis., Sept. 10.—This morning a great commotion was caused in the business center of the city by an explosion of turpentine gas in W. W. Alber's drug store. It resulted in almost the total loss of the stock and serious personal injury to two clerks, William Borchardt and William Bartel. The clerks were in the basement drawing turpentine from a barrel into an iron tank to preserve it and the gas fumes filled the cellar. Borchardt struck a match to look for a cork and immediately there was an explosion and a fire that came near shutting off escape. Borchardt was burned so badly that the skin peeled off his face and hands but Bartel was burned only on the hands. A screen door in front of the store, sixty feet away, was blown off. The building was badly damaged in the rear and the stock is a total loss. The stock was estimated to be worth $8,000; insurance on stock, $5,000; on building, $2,000.

DYNAMITE AND CLOCK WORK.

A Terrible Method of Suicide Taken by an Iowa Farmer.

Webster City, Iowa, Sept. 10.—A horrible case of suicide is reported from Ellsworth township, Emmett county. B. S. Palsey was living alone on section 11, a mile or more from neighbors. Last evening, after removing all his outer clothing, he lay down on the bed and placed a stick of dynamite under his pillow, attached to an electric battery. The explosion ended his life. The windows of the house were all broken by the force of the explosion, a hole was torn in the roof and the room spattered with clotted blood, brains and feathers. The man's head was blown to fragments. Palsey came to Emmett county from Storey county in 1891, and contracted for 450 acres of land, which he occupied up to the time of his death. He was a widower and leaves a family of four grown sons, two of whom reside in Emmett county, the others in Nevada, Iowa.

Army Officer Stricken.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 10—Capt. Chas. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., was stricken with apoplexy last night while returning from target practice at the fort. Friends came to his assistance and carried him to his office. Dr. Tracy and the post surgeon were summoned. It was found that he had ruptured a blood vessel on the brain, and as a result one side of his body is paralyzed. His condition was so serious that it was not deemed advisable to remove him to his rooms at Helena. Death it thought to be only a matter of a few hours.

Senator Carter's Advice.

Chicago, Sept. 10. — Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, ex-chairman of the Republican national committee, was among the callers at national Republican headquarters to-day. He has written a letter, which will be read before the Montana Republican convention to-morrow, in which he urges the convention to indorse the St. Louis platform, and stating that only the Republican party will restore prosperity to the country. The letter is to be used as a campaign document.

Maj. McKinley Talks.

Canton, Sept. 10—The Ohio Republican Editorial association to-day listened to the masterly address of Hon. Chas. Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, and then marched in a body to the McKinley home. The editors were joined by a number of Cantonians, and the party which cheered Maj. McKinley when he appeared on the porch numbered 700. The venerable John Hopley, of the Bucyrus Journal, was spokesman for the editors. Maj. McKinley replied at length.

Frightful Accident.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 10.—While assisting his father in the management of a threshing machine on the latter's farm near Moville, this county, Hans Bunning, a fourteen-year-old boy, was drawn into the machinery and completely dismembered. He died a few minutes after the accident.

After Headquarters.

Chicago, Sept. 10—William D. Bynum of Indianapolis, chairman of the gold standard Democratic national committee, is in the city making arrangements for the establishment of national headquarters.

Watson Speaks.

Benham, Tex., Sept. 10. — Thomas Watson, Populist candidate for vice president, addressed nearly 8,000 people, mostly farmers, here to-day.

Street Railway Assignment.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 8. — The Fort Wayne Consolidated Street Railway company was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day.

Missouri Democrats Agree to Fuse.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—The Democratic state central committee, by nearly a unanimous vote, decided to-day to fuse with the Populists. It is probable that thirteen Populist electors will be taken off the ticket and the Democrats will be asked for the resignation of four.

The sultan has appointed a commission to deal with the Armenian refugees. It is proposed to furnish safe conducts to those desiring to leave and to insure the safety of those who remain.

WHAT LI IS DOING.

Paving the Way for a Change in the Policy of China.

Shanghai, China, Special—There are reports in circulation here among people of the highest authority which, if correct, show that the travels of Li Hung Chang in Europe are likely to have in the immediate future a most important effect upon the policy of the Chinese government, and that the interior of the Chinese empire will shortly be thrown open to free trade. It is understood that the Chinese government has practically decided to take steps at an early date to make a considerable extension in the railroads of the empire, and a foreign railway board, organized on the basis of the foreign customs commission, may be entrusted with this task. The emperor of China is known to be favorably disposed toward the extension of the railroad service of China, and with free trade, the abolishment of all transit dues and an improved system of railroads the travels of Li Hung Chang may be the means of awakening China into new life and prosperity, and open to the commerce of the world markets which have hitherto been uselessly closed.

Minto Mill Burned.

Minto, N. D., Special—The 200-barrel flour mill here, the property of George H. McPhenin, has burned to the ground. During the life of the old North Dakota Milling association the mill was leased and operated by it. When a receiver was appointed the mill was leased by Bell & Zulsdorf, who operated it up to Sept. 1. The mill has been idle since, and it is supposed to have been set on fire by small boys who were playing around the structure. The mill and contents are a total loss.

THE MOB UNKNOWN

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY AT GLENCOE, MINN.

It Declares That Musgrove and Cinq Mars Came to Their Death at the Hands of Parties Unknown—Suspicions That the Jailer and the Guard Were in Sympathy With the Movements of the Mob.

Glencoe, Minn., Sept. 10—The inquest over the remains of Henry A. Cinq Mars and Lorman Musgrove, the victims of lynch law, came to an end to-day, fruitless and unproductive of anything save suspicions, which are only breathed in whispers. For the present the investigation has been abandoned, to be renewed, perhaps, by the grand jury, which meets next month, and perhaps by persons who may be induced to probe into the affair by the offer of a reward by the state or county. Attorney General Childs left for St. Paul to-day. While he said that he had not fully determined whether to recommend to the governor that a reward be offered, he has intimated in casual conversation that he thought such an offer might throw some light on the case, and it is thought that he will so recommend.

There were but three witnesses examined to-day—Louis Albright, a hardware merchant; Joe Havlish, a private night watchman employed by the merchants of the village, and Pat Dixon, the regular village night watch. The testimony of the two latter, while throwing no positive light on the affair, served materially to increase the wonder as to how it was possible for the party to have organized, conducted its work and dispersed without giving any sign of its presence or what was going on save at the jail. Both men testified that it was a dark night with nobody stirring, and no unusual lights in any of the houses of the village. Neither one of them had heard any hint of danger of lynching beforehand and so were not especially looking for trouble of any kind, and so it was that a mob of twenty or thirty men gathered, entered the jail and carried off their victims almost from under their very noses, and then dispersed without attracting any attention. Masks were seen lying about the street Sunday morning, and one even as late as Monday morning, so that some of the party must have come back through town, but neither their going nor their coming was noticed by any one. It is not surprising that it was concluded that there was no use in pursuing the inquiry any further at this time.

Mr. Albright, the other witness, was called because he had told Messrs. Childs and Allen that on Saturday he had made a sale of 10 cents' worth of rope like that used by the lynchers. He thought he had sold the rope, enough for a couple of halters, to a farmer named Jensen, but was confident that there was not more than twenty feet of it. The inquest was adjourned in order to give Mr. Allen a chance to interview Jensen and account for that rope. Mr. Jensen, however, denied having bought any rope at all, although he had made other purchases in Mr. Albright's store on Saturday. The verdict was that the men came to their death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury.

Jailer Waddell's break is the talk of the town, for he said he gave up the keys of the jail to the mob because he feared they might damage the locks or deface some of the woodwork. Neither he nor Watchman Hopps tried in any way to repel the mob, and frankly admit it, all of which has led to the open assertion that both were in sympathy with the movements of the mob.

AWAKENED IN TIME.

Startling Discovery Made by Mr. Christie When Roused from Sleep.

St. Paul, Sept. 10. — A bold attempt was made at an early hour this morning to destroy an entire family by setting fire to the building in which they were sleeping, at the corner of Cleveland and Marshall avenues in Merriam Park. Patrick Christie keeps a little cigar and confectionery store at that corner, and a few minutes after 6 o'clock this morning he was awakened by his wife and told that she was sure some one was in the house. Christie carefully got out of bed and started to go out through the bed room door, when he was paralized with amazement to find it locked. Feeling that something was wrong he went out of his window on to the shed roof and then into another room down stairs. When he reached the first floor he found the store room in a blaze. He called the fire department, upon the arrival of which it was discovered that a fire had also been started in another room some distance from the store, a sofa having been carefully saturated with oil. The fire was extinguished with slight loss. It was supposed to be the work of an organized gang of firebugs.

Now in Council.

Minneapolis, Sept. 10. — The forty-ninth Great Sun council kindled its council fire this morning at Red Men's wigwam, 251 Nicollet avenue, with Andrew H. Paton, great incohonee, wielding the tomahawk of authority. The hall was well filled with the great chiefs, great representatives and past great sachems, who were present to attend the sessions. The number of members present was larger than at any other great council yet held, and the opening exercises were conducted with great impressiveness.

German-Americans.

St. Paul, Sept. 10. — "The German-American Sound Money Association of Minnesota" was organized here to-day. Eighteen counties were represented. An active part will be taken in the campaign in the interest of the Republican ticket.

Mills Resume.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 10.—The Upper Pacific mills' yarn mill and print works have resumed operations after a shut-down of two weeks. This affects about 3,000 hands.

FE WARE LEFT.

Nearly All of Ontonagon's Population Have Left the City.

Ontonagon, Mich., Special—It is estimated that not over 500 people are remaining here, though the town had 2,500 people. The dense quiet that seems to spread over the ruins is appalling. The view cannot be described, especially to any one who had seen the town before the fire. The brick buildings seem to have crumbled to nothing, and the whole landscape is black and still smoking. The fire in the docks is still feeding on coal. A large field of tents is scattered on the hill where the old base ball ground was located. The remaining buildings number less than thirty, including every shanty and barn on the outskirts of the village. The people are leaving the town on every train, so that the old village bids fair to rival Goldsmith's "Sweet Auburn." Not a move has yet been made toward rebuilding, and it is doubtful if the village will ever be rebuilt to any extent.

Montana Fusion.

Helena, Mont., Special—The state Populist convention has adjourned without final action on the fusion proposition. The Democratic convention at Missoula agreed to fusion on the terms proposed by the populist conference committee.

Steamer Hope Sighted.

St. John's Special—The Peary steamer Hope was sighted by many Newfoundland fishermen along the coast of Northern Labrador about July 20. Everything appeared to be right with her and no ice floe was in sight.

The Third district Democratic convention had a stormy session at Richmond, Va., last night and did not make a nomination. Three Lamb men went over to Congressman Elliott and charges of bribery were publicly made.

Health

Is impossible without pure, healthy blood. Purified and vitalized blood result from taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels. 25c.

A Mocking Bird's Dance.

The power of the mocking bird to amuse folks is not confined to its abilities as a rich-voiced singer. The birds are studied the more students wonder what they can't do. Birds with some marked characteristics are sometimes neglected in other respects than their peculiarity and so it happens that the mocking bird is better known as an imitative singer than as an original one, and that it was a dancer as much almost as a heron or crane few were aware.

The mocking birds dance methodically, like woodmen in a square dance, rather than with the wild gyrations of a darkey hoe-down. They keep their bodies stiff, with heads and tails erect, their wings drooping and feathers flattened out, something like the English sparrow when hopping about before its sweetheart; but the sparrow's feathers are thrown out usually instead of being flattened against the body.

Two of the mocking birds make a set, and they bound along, jumping rather high, but not far, going from one end of the playground to the other, one behind the other about a foot, and each one at the end of the playground turns in a circle slowly and with dignity, and goes back again. Sometimes they stop and look at some distant object, day dreaming, apparently, then away they go again.

Mr. Blake tells about a hen that was disturbed by the actions of a pair of mocking birds in their dance, where upon she left her brood of chickens and charged the couple with clucks and fluttering feathers. Up went the mocking birds with true mocking bird talk, scolding, and sputtering at the hen until they finally drove her away. —Popular Science Monthly.

Agents Wanted.

The Home Life Insurance company of New York issues the most attractive policies of any old line company. The cash value and loaning privileges each year are plainly guaranteed in the policy. An energetic, live man, well acquainted, is desired as a local agent. Special territory and liberal contract will be given. References required. Address or call on Fred F. Loomis, general manager, 306-9 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul.

ONE MAN WHO MADE MONEY.

Orator Received an Answer Sooner Than He Expected.

"Judge Denny of Lexington had a peculiar experience in Menifee county, Ky." said a man from the blue grass state to a Star reporter. "The judge is one of the most eloquent stump speakers in the Republican party, and no one can make a stronger tariff argument. He was charging the Democratic administration with the financial depression in an outdoor meeting near Frenchburg. 'Who,' he asked, 'is making any money? If any one is I would like to see him.'

"After the meeting closed a man came up, and, taking the judge to one side, said: 'I'm the man yo' axed for in meetin'. 'Course I couldn't make no sign in that crowd, but I am ready to do business.'

"'You are what man?' asked the astonished orator.

"'The man that's makin' th' money ut hyar you talked 'bout.'

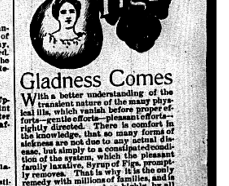
"'Oh,' replied the judge. 'Well, what are you making?'

"'Nothin' but half-dollars, but I hev a brother in Bell county who makes dollars, an' I reckon I could git yo' some. Yo' hev a pow'ful chance ter pass 'em goin' roun', but I never would a thought to spoke if yo' hadn't axed for me.'

"The rather startled statesman could do nothing but make an appointment with the man, and then leave the county as quickly as possible."—Washington Star.

First Sight of a White Man.

At the villages I camp in the stockades and am on view all day. So long as there is any daylight men, women and children are peeping over the slanting roofs and around the tall clay granaries with a hard, fixed stare. At first they remained silent, and then they began to exchange among themselves ideas concerning the white arrival. They are keenly observant of every move I make, but are ready to bolt the moment I make unusual signs of activity. If I strike a match or sneeze, or sharpen a pencil, every head disappears, to reappear when assurance is felt that it was a false alarm. The youngsters, without such keen sense of danger, are generally in the foreground, but when there is a stampede they are caught up and carried off. When it is chilly the people cross their arms over their breasts and hang a hand over each shoulder. They have never seen a white man before in these districts, but the natives do undoubtedly appreciate a visit from a white man's caravan when they fully realize that he is friendly, just and peacefully inclined.—From "A Journey to the Livingstone Tree."



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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To sell for Spring delivery the largest stock of HARDY FRUITS, SHRUBS, NURSERY STOCK ... in the West. We grow our own goods and give three plans of work. PAY WEEKLY. An early start is half the battle. Write for terms at once. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

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LUCRETIA'S GOOD TIME.

Lucretia Farley was always unselfish. She was a baby whose good nature was a marvel to the wise women. In time she grew to be a little girl who never tore her pinafores and who "practiced" faithfully, although other children lurked beneath her window "daring" her to come out and play kongalow. Her brothers and sisters asked her to do their tasks and secretly regarded her as "soft" for her pains.

During her short married life she fetched and carried her husband as would a spaniel and took his rough words with the same doglike submissiveness. When Mark Farley died—frank people said none too soon—her youngest sister, Maud, came to live with her. Maud was big and rawboned, with ashy blond hair and a temper which would have tried the meek St. Francis. At first Lucretia's friends hoped that she would be emancipated by her sister's marriage, but as Maud slipped from twenty to thirty unwed the hope died.

Meanwhile Lucretia continued to do her duty. She visited hypochondriacs and cross old people, who poured into her patient ears all their symptoms and complaints. She really felt guilty when she made a call at a pleasant home where the family asked after her health and how her flowers were blooming.

When her neighbors were ill Lucretia sat up with them every third night, and if they died she put the house in order for the funeral and lent her crape bonnet to the chief mourner. In fact, it grew so shabby she had to have it made over before she let Mrs. Ransom take it to Kansas for her son-in-law's obsequies.

She was president of the Dorcas society and many a time she wore shabby shoes and cotton gloves that she might give a child a cloak. She made a special effort to go to prayer meeting during very wet or very hot times, when less conscientious people thought up an excuse for staying at home.

There came a spring when she felt strangely weak and listless. Her feet lagged as if she were dragging a ball and chain and her hands were so thin that her rings dropped from her fingers. She stopped at Dr. Spurgeon's office one day on her way home from a church meeting.

He pushed his glasses up on his forehead and looked at her attentively; he felt her pulse and asked her many questions which seemed to have no bearing on her case.

"Nothing much the matter, is there?" she asked.

"Oh, no," he said briskly, writing a few hieroglyphics on his paper pad. "I'll give you a tonic and I want you to promise to do what I tell you to."

"All right," said Lucretia, for she was used to obeying his orders.

"Have a good time," he began; "stop visiting Mary Yost and those other sick folks. Buy some good clothes, lie in bed of a morning, let Maud see to the house. Play cards. Say mean things about your neighbors. Be as selfish as you can. Don't put yourself out for anybody."

"Is that quite right, doctor?" Lucretia objected.

"It is a prescription," he returned—"just as I tell one person to take hot baths, I tell you to be selfish and lazy—though you haven't much natural ability."

"Poor little Lucretia," the doctor thought, when she was gone. He had known her since a child and he recognized in her recital of symptoms the beginning of a hopeless disease. "Mark Farley was a brute and Maud is a tyrant and the whole town imposes on her. I'll try to give her a little good time, though it's a late start."

Lucretia endeavored to obey the doctor's orders as to taking life easy just as conscientiously as she took her tonic before meals, but it was hard to reverse the habits of a lifetime. The first morning when she heard the rising bell she thought of the doctor's command and concluded she would have her toast and coffee brought to her. She was half terrified at her audacity. Maud came in, her face redder than usual from a recent scrubbing.

"Aren't you ever going to get up, Lucretia?" she asked, sharply, and poor Lucretia huddled on her clothes and went down to breakfast like a naughty child.

But during the day she made some progress. Mrs. Lynn sent word that "Jimmy is having fits and would Mrs. Farley come over?"

"I am very sorry," she said to the messenger, "but I'm not well, so I can't go." Her conscience hurt her sorely afterward, for she had seen Jimmy throught all his previous fits and it seemed cowardly to desert him now. In the afternoon, however, she went to "Miles' Dry Goods Palace" and bought herself two silk gowns and a pair of high-heeled slippers. In her heart she had always loved French boots, but she had mortified the flesh by wearing broad toes and common-sense heels.

She had also read literature of an uplifting tendency, not so much because she enjoyed it as because she thought she ought. Now she read the silliest novels on which she could lay hands, and even subscribed for a paper given up to jokes and gibes.

She spent long afternoons playing casino with Jimmy of the Fits. Poor Jimmy was not an accomplished player, and he sulked when he was beaten, so here Lucretia had a chance to be unselfish while pursuing pleasure and she always let the boy win.

As time passed even Maud could see that her sister was very ill, but even after she was obliged to lie all day on her sofa Lucretia continued to enjoy herself. Gradually the practice of selfishness grew easier and she found she was as anxious to have her own way as she had formerly been to give it up. One day when Mrs. Wilkins called she felt that she out did herself.

Mrs. Wilkins was not a pleasant person; she had cultivated the virtues to the neglect of the graces. Everybody said they respected her but they were very apt to slip out the back door when they saw her opening the gate.

"I came in to read to you," she announced, loosening her bonnet strings and rolling her gloves into a wad.

"What did you bring?" Lucretia asked without much enthusiasm.

"The Scientific Journal; there is an interesting article on recent discoveries in electricity," she replied.

"Thank you, but I believe I don't care to hear it," Lucretia said.

"Then probably you would like Haines' article on 'Climatic Changes in the United States.'"

"No," said Lucretia, "I don't care to hear that, either."

"I had always thought you were interested in the world's progress," Mrs. Wilkins said reprovingly.

"I've tried to be, but I guess I never was," Lucretia owned—"just as I used to make myself believe I enjoyed Milton when we had the reading class."

Mrs. Wilkins stared at these bold statements, then changed the subject. "When do you begin your housecleaning?"

"I don't intend to clean this fall," the other replied airily. "It is such a bore."

On her way out, with the despised magazine under her arm, Mrs. Wilkins met Maud.

"What has come over your sister?" she asked. "She lolls on that lounge in high-heeled slippers reading trash and she says she doesn't intend to clean house."

"Don't ask me," Maud returned. "She isn't the same woman she was sick—everything has to go her way now."

It was very near the end before Lucretia realized that there was no hope for her. "Did you know it at first?" she asked the doctor when he came in one evening.

"Yes," he answered.

"And you told me to enjoy myself because you knew my time was short?"

"Yes."

"Oughtn't I to have been preparing myself for heaven?" she asked, after a pause.

"You have been doing that all your life," the doctor replied. "I thought you deserved a little time to enjoy yourself in a worldly way."

"Well—I have enjoyed it," she said, with a sigh of content—"even when I was well I never had such a good time. It was real hard at first to assert my rights, but after awhile I just gloried in it! You heard, doctor, how rude I was to Mrs. Wilkins?"

The doctor nodded and grinned. Mrs. Wilkins was no favorite of his.

"But I have done worse things than that," Lucretia went on. "Maud never would put enough salt in my oatmeal and once I picked up my shoe and threw it at her. It wasn't ladylike, but it was such a relief. I have had such a good time being selfish and doing what I pleased. You don't think it was wrong of me, doctor?"

"No, it was all right," he answered stoutly, for he was used to taking the responsibilities of the dying upon his broad shoulders. Then Lucretia was content.

At the very last she turned her poor, dull eyes toward the physician. "I have—had—such a—good—time," she whispered, brokenly, "such—a rest."

PHOTOGRAPHS AS EVIDENCE.

Negatives Can Be Easily Changed if Desired.

Photographic copies of an original, it is claimed, are not acceptable as proof before a court, inasmuch as the photographs may easily be changed to suit the wish. Expert picture makers can take a photograph and by various processes secure a composite containing several features desired that did not exist in the original.

A celebrated photographer of this city declared to-day that it is an easy matter to change photographs. Pictures can be made to show the body of one person with the head of another, or it is possible to insert certain features desired in a photograph. The producers of art photographs often use the form of one suoject and the head of another in order to obtain the most symmetrical results and thus form a sort of composite picture.

"By the use of nitric acid," he says, "any part of the silver-print photograph, the one commonly used, can be erased. If the picture were a platinum print, which is unlikely, the same effect can be secured by the use of aquaregia, or a liquid composed of a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, which acts as a solvent for gold or platinum prints."

It was shown that original signatures could be erased and others pasted or copied thereon, and then a photograph taken which would seem that the result was a perfect photograph of an original paper.—Family Call.

The Prolonged Bath.

"Modern Medicine" says that a patient in the St. Louis hospital was recently kept immersed in a bath-tub for six weeks, for the cure of a large sloughing abcess, a current of water being constantly passed through the tub. The writer has, within the last twenty years, treated many cases of gangrene, crushed limbs, sloughing sores, etc., by this method, and has found better results than by any other. Its success is due to the asepsis secured by the constant immersion. The presence of a large quantity of water is not favorable to the development of pus-forming germs, so that suppuration is lessened, and at the same time the poisons resulting from the action of the disease germs are washed away. These poisons, when left in contact with the tissues, paralyze the living cells and destroy them, thus hindering the reparative efforts; but by the constant cleansing effected by the contact of water kept pure by frequent renewal, the tissues are protected from the toxic influence of these poisons, and healthful repair is thus promoted.

While in Vienna some twelve years ago the writer found patients living in tubs of water, who had been immersed for periods varying from six months to a year or more. The cells of the body are accustomed to contact with moisture; in this respect they may even be compared to aquatic animals. The blod cells are carried by a current of watery fluid, and the tissue cells are all constantly bathed in this fluid, so that the contact of water with the living tissues is a condition closely analogous to that which is naturally maintained within the body.—New York Ledger.

HE BATHED IN CHAMPAGNE.

An Arizona Prospector Whom Fortune Proved Too Much For.

A champagne bath with wine selling at $2.50 a pint is a luxury which but few ordinary people indulge in in these days of depression, but there died in the Stockton insane asylum a few days ago a man who actually bathed in this costly wine, and an ordinary hotel bath tub was the receptacle used by him for the purpose. This man was J. E. Durkee, whose name was one of the best known before or since in Arizona. He went there in the latter seventies, and by a fortunate combination of circumstances wholly of his own making was soon enjoying a princely income, ranging from $1,500 to $1,800 a day. This was maintained for a long period. The receipt of so much wealth proved too much for his weak intellect, and he ended his days in an insane asylum, almost forgotten by the people who only a few years ago were receiving his bounty. What was left of Durkee was shipped to Los Angeles and there buried from an undertaking parlor, very few people knowing anything, and apparently caring less, about the ending of the man who, less than ten years before, luxuriated in champagne baths and was a high roller in that town.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"WHY WOMEN SHOULD WOO."

It Seems to Be About Time They Had Their Turn.

The Chaperone Magazine tells "Why Women Should Woo." I haven't read the article, but I have no doubt at all that hosts of good reasons could be found why women should woo. In fact, I can think of a good many myself. They have more time, to begin with, and they seem to know how to go about it better. No woman is half so awkward during the courting period as the most graceful man. Sweet speeches come instinctively to her lips, and the art of tucking a flower neatly into the button hole of a coat is hers, though she had never a brother or a male cousin, while all the sisters at home ever possessed by any youth never taught him to place a rose above his lady's brow without tickling her ear and allowing the thorn to prick her neck. By all means let women woo. Let them pay the installments on the diamond ring, too, and hire the boats at the picnic and pay the car fares as well; let them buy the bouquets whenever there is a ball on the tapis, and when all is done let them hustle out after a long happy evening of lovemaking and try what fun it is to go on a stormy night all the way from Chestnut Hill to Grove Hall in the last car.—Boston Home Journal.

Cleaning Fruit.

Day by day it is proved that bacteria make the larger proportion of the air we breathe, the water we drink. Caution, however, is another matter, and belongs to all who own common sense, and it is specially required in dealing with modern dirt, which is in many cases synonymous with bacteria at their worst. The human animal is unluckily an extremely dirty one, and the fruit which has passed through the hands of the great unwashed may better never be eaten without cleansing. Street dust itself holds foul forms of dirt, and when to this is added the handling of scores of people it is plain that these surfaces unwashed are not for any rational human stomach. Even strawberries cannot be exempt, but they must never soak; only let water run on them, a wire basket being the best method of securing its immediate passing off. Grapes require the same treatment, but in either case only enough should be done at once for a meal.—Popular Science News.

Her Ultimate Destiny.

"I do not remember," remarked the Cannibal King, as he drew away from the table, after moistening the tips of his fingers in the finger bowl, "I do not remember that I ever ate a more delicious meal."

"I am so glad you liked it, sire," replied the grateful chef. "That was a sweet girl grad you ate."—Pittsbury Chronicle-Telegraph.

AGRICULTURE

ABOUT UNDERDRAINING.

Some Excellent Advice on the Subject—Proper Size of Tiles.

The depth and distance apart that drains should be dug depends upon the character and structure of the soil. Because a certain depth and distance apart has given satisfactory results in one locality and with one kind of soil, it does not follow, as is sometimes supposed, that the same treatment will give equally good results in soils of a different character. The readiness and rapidity with which soils drain depend upon the fineness and compactness of the soil particles composing them. If the material to be drained were coarse sand, a single drain might have an effect for several hundred feet on each side of it, whereas if it were close clay of certain kinds the effect of the drain would reach perhaps only fifteen feet on each side. Hence it follows that only close observation will furnish the means of determining the lateral distance apart at which it is proper to place drains. Dig a hole in the ground when the soil is saturated and observe how rapidly the water fills it. Note the effect which any newly dug open ditch or natural drain has upon the adjacent soil. If these fill very slowly, the drains must be placed somewhat near, perhaps not more than thirty or forty feet apart. On the other hand, drains may be placed fifty, eighty, one hundred, or even two hundred feet apart in some soils, and the effect be all that is desired.

The thoroughness and rapidity of the drainage desired are also points to be taken into account in determining what distance the drains should be apart. Ordinary field crops will bear slower soil drainage than would be desirable for high class gardening.

The depth at which it is profitable to place the drains is also contingent upon the character of soil treated, though it may be stated, as a general rule, that lateral drains should be three feet deep. There are, however, many soils which may be drained four feet deep. Orchards and fruit gardens should be drained to this depth, while there are soils underlaid with hardpan, containing in themselves no fertility, in which care should be taken to locate the drains as near as possible on the line separating the soil proper and the clay. If the soil is open, so that water percolates freely through it, the depth may be increased and the distance apart increased proportionally.

The tiles used should be circular in form, straight, and, above all, well burned. They need not be vitrified to be lasting, but whatever kind of clay is used in making them every particle should be completely burned; the tile is then indestructible in earth and water. But where exposed to long continued freezing and thawing, as at the outfalls, the best vitrified pipe should be used. After one has become familiar with the ware of a particular factory, the poorly burned tiles may be readily distinguished by their color and by their ring when struck with a piece of steel.

The proper size of tiles to be used in the construction of drains is a matter upon which there is great difference of opinion and accordingly of practice. It is doubtful if there is any part of the work requiring more careful consideration than this. An artificial system of drainage sometimes fails in removing the water, not because they are not located properly or not properly laid, or because the texture of the soil is such as to prevent the ready access of the water to the tiles.

There are several matters to be considered in determining the size of tiles that should be used, especially for mains to a drainage system: 1. What depth of water per acre will it be necessary to remove from the land in a given time, say twenty-four hours, in order to secure the required drainage? 2. How rapidly will the water be brought to the main drains? 3. What surface drainage does the tract have that will be available for carrying more than ordinary rainstorms? Taking into account these contingencies, what should be the size of the main drains, considering the grade upon which it is proposed to lay them?

As to the first question, it may be answered that there are times during the growing season when the entire ordinary rainfall will be taken up by the soil. At other times when the rainfall is frequent and heavy and the soil becomes filled with water, it may be necessary to remove a large part of what falls in twenty-four hours. There are times when the rainfall is so heavy that the water cannot pass through the soil fast enough, even if the drains are sufficiently large to admit of it, but a part must run off the surface by its various depressions and channels, and these it is always well to provide.

If the main drains have the capacity to remove one-half inch in depth of water from the entire tract in twenty-four hours, they afford what may be regarded as good farm drainage; for even one-fourth or one-third of an inch in that time is the limit of the capacity of many of the drains on our well improved alluvial soils. The soil is a great reservoir, and will hold from 25 to 40 per cent of its volume of water. In localities where no advantage can be taken of surface flow for relief in times of very heavy rainfall the mains should be so constructed as to carry off one inch in twenty-four hours.

For lateral drains no smaller than three-inch tiles should be used, and for open soils, where the lines may be placed 100 feet or more apart, no smaller than four-inch tiles to be used.—E. G. Elliott in Farmers' Bulletin.

Use of Salt as Manure.

Results of a great many experiments, both such as have been conducted under control methodically and those made by practical farmers, do not show that salt is essential to life or development of agricultural plants. Salt may have some indirect effect, because of induced chemical changes in the upper stratum of the arable soil, and in some cases by physical changes when applied to stiff clays.

For many crops, as potatoes, tobacco, beets, melons, etc., salt is injurious; in some cases a light application of salt may be beneficial, as for onions, cabbage, celery and possibly tomatoes. Upon stiff clay lands salt at the rate of 200 to 600 pounds broadcast, some weeks before the sowing of small grain or the planting of corn, has apparently improved the mechanical condition of the soil, and has probably added to the yield of grain. Upon land which wheat had usually made an overgrowth of straw, with a tendency to strawfall before ripening grain, the writer has obtained a shorter but much stiffer growth of straw, standing up well until the fully matured crop was harvested, by applying 300 pounds per acre of porkhouse refuse salt broadcast upon the land in January.

Little or much, it is not advisable to apply salt to annuals at the time of seeding, and it should be used cautiously, if at all, during growth and cultivation. A moderate dressing, 200 pounds per acre on meadow or pasture, very early in spring, or better during the last winter month, has upon several occasions given apparently good results; but these were not sufficiently marked to induce further experiments.—C. V. Vanderford of Tennessee Experiment Station.

The Cabbage Worm.

The most common cabbage caterpillar, according to a Mississippi experiment station bulletin, is the larval form of the white butterfly so often seen about the plants depositing its eggs. Aside from this larval there are also several others which attack the cabbage, being the larvae of several other species of butterflies and moths. But while there are several species of caterpillars on the plant, yet the habits of all are very similar, so that the same remedies are applicable to all. Just as soon as the worms are noticed on the plants Paris green, either dry or mixed with water, should be applied. In this case it is, perhaps, best to make the application in a dry form by means of any of the many ways for making application. A common flour sack will do for this purpose if nothing better is at hand. When applied to the cabbage the green parts should be diluted with about twenty parts of flour, the effectiveness of the application depending not so much on the amount used as the evenness of the distribution. The green, however, should not be applied to the plants after they have formed heads, but pyrethrum or insect powder should be used instead. But the question is often asked, "Will not the green poison the plants and render them unfit for use?" But the cabbage grows from within out, and there is no danger in the use of Paris green, provided it is not applied after the heads have formed. By the time the outer leaves are taken off and the cabbage is ready for the table, there is left no trace of arsenic.

A Freak Cabbage.

S. R. Buffum, a market gardener living near Lake Park, Iowa, has a most remarkable vegetable. In his cabbage patch last year occurred a sport, by which a plant, instead of making a head in true cabbage style, assumed the form of a vine. At the axis of the leaves cabbage heads of about two pounds weight were formed. There were thirteen of these heads. The plant went to seed last year, something unusual for cabbage, as they require to be set out the second year for seed. The seeds were formed in the usual manner, all the earliest cabbages on the vines throwing out a seed stalk. Mr. Buffum saved the seed, and on planting it this year many of the plants have assumed the vine-like habit of the parent, although the majority have returned to the natural form of cabbage. It is believed, however, that should seed be saved from the vine cabbage every year it will only be a year or two until the vine variety of brassic will be established. Mr. Buffum has been experimenting with the plants this year, and he finds that if the heads are picked off as soon as they attain a weight of one pound, the vine, like cucumbers, will continue to form a large number of new heads.

Suburban Gardening.

A great deal of improvement is quite possible in the vicinity of our cities and towns. Rapid transit by the bicycle and the electric motor leaves many morning and evening hours for healthy recreation to suburban residents and much leisure to the unemployed members of families that can be utilized on the home lot to rescue it from the waste of weeds and transform it into the healthful garden of flowers, vegetables and fruits. The line of work chosen should of course be determined by locality, personal taste, etc. Remarkable progress has been made by skilled seedsmen and florists in the production of high-grade plants and seeds, and only a small outlay is required, if intelligent culture and a division of plants between neighbors is pursued, to render possible the beautifying of the home lot to a very high degree. In many eastern villages and suburban districts this work is now taken hold of by village improvement societies, the whole community uniting in helpful ways for the improvement and beautifying of the village and the home. It is certainly praiseworthy work, and opens a wide field for improvement.

The Best Care of Seed Corn.

Farmers as a rule are not particular enough in their selection and care of corn for seed; many practice storing seed corn in an open corn crib before it is thoroughly dried. The germ of corn being porous absorbs moisture, and being subject to severe freezing during winter as a result, the germ is partially or wholly destroyed and the chance of its growing under the most favorable circumstances is very limited. When husking, the best ears should be saved and placed in a dry room and properly cured by fire drying. Corn treated in this way is sure to germinate and make a vigorous growth.—L. Staples, Kent Co., Mich.

Strong Soils.

It has been generally observed that some varieties of apples do best on bottom lands and strong soils. This season is a good test of these varieties since the abundant moisture, causing abnormally strong growth, places the sorts at their best, so that they hold their fruit most persistently. Those needing soils of an opposite character drop their fruit badly. It is a good time for planters to notice this habit and tendency in varieties and keep a classification of them in mind, so that in future plantings varieties may be given such soils as the trees need. If you have but the one kind for planting take a note now of what you ought to plant.

Farm Notes.

Irrigation makes surer and larger crops.

The clover seed crop will be good; securing it will probably pay better than the ordinary farm crops.

Broom corn should be well seeded, but the fine fibre should not be scraped from the ends of the tips.

Put the saved garden seeds in paper bags, after thoroughly dry, and bugs will not break in to steal.

With harvest over, the farmer and his teams can afford to lay off during this extremely hot weather.

Wheat ground should be broken several weeks before seeding, so it will have time to settle.

Winter rye can be profitably sown any time this month; but the earlier sown the more fall pasture will result.

The corn field that is now green with rape makes the stock smile as it realizes the feast to come after a while.

How much did the garden contribute to the support of the family this summer?

Don't try to plow under green manures of any kind for wheat this late in the season. The results will not be satisfactory or profitable.

In getting your wheat ground ready for sowing don't stop the work of preparation too soon. Much depends upon thorough cultivation.

Don't allow the farm machinery to lie out in the sun and rain. It will pay in dollars and cents to protect them from the elements.

Gather up all the machinery that is yet out, and store it. There can be no greater waste on the farm than to allow the farm implements to remain out in the sun and rain.

Most weeds are as exhaustive of available fertility in the soil as are grain crops, and it is a mistake to allow them to mature. Run the mower over the stubble fields and cut down the rank growth of all weeds before they mature their seed.

The southern cow pea is winning favor in the northern states, and Prof. Connell, of Texas station, thinks the Canada field pea will as surely win favor in the South. Plant in fall or spring, with oats. Hairy vetch and oats also make a good mixture.

The Michigan station has succeeded with alfalfa. It mowed it twice the first year simply to clip the weeds before they seeded, leaving on the ground as a mulch. In subsequent years, if cut and raked several times each year, the total yield being considerably more than could be gotten from the same area of red clover.

The soja bean has given great satisfaction at the Ohio station. It is a hardy, rapid grower, and gives a good yield of very rich forage. The black is the only variety that matures seed from far North, but the green makes better hay, as it holds its leaves better. For hay, plant them with a grain drill; for seed, plant and cultivate them as corn.

It would appear that Madagascar, unlike the new influences, is rapidly falling back into its old ways. It is reported that six members of a trading caravan (among them were three Englishmen) were massacred on their way from the capital to Ahbohipiana.

A Dutch court martial has decided that it is not insubordinate for a soldier to refuse to wash his face when ordered to do so by his commanding officer, and the high military court of the kingdom has confirmed the decision.

A SHOWMAN'S STRATEGEM.

He Stopped a Little Game that Was a Bore to the Audience.

"Your story about calling for a doctor in the circus," said a retired showman, "reminds me of the way we broke up a nuisance in a good sized Pennsylvania town. I was on the road with a farce comedy company, and we put in two weeks at the town in question, there being a big military encampment there and a county fair to boot. We drew good houses all through the engagement, and were booked for an early return. I don't think we had been there one night before the doctor nuisance began. There would come a hurried messenger from the box office to the stage manager with a request that he ask if Dr. Bolus, or whatever his name happened to be, was in the house, and if he was to send him to the box office at once. Of course, the stage manager couldn't very well refuse, and general attention was directed to the medical man, much to his satisfaction. We soon found out that the doctors who were so much in demand were very small medical fry, and there wasn't a doubt that they had themselves called for in order to secure the consequent notoriety. Well, we stood it for a few nights, and then an idea occurred to me. I took a walk up the main street until I came to a certain sign hanging over a stairway. I went up to the office indicated, and had a brief conversation with its inmate, ending it by handing him reserved seat tickets.

"That evening, immediately after the first act and before any messenger from the box office had a chance to arrive, I stepped out in front of the curtain and held up my hand. Then in my gravest tones I asked:

"'Is Dr. Chizzlold in the house?'

"Immediately a very tall colored man, with a bushy white head and huge silver mounted spectacles, arose in the audience and said:

"'Heah I is, sah.'

"The audience tittered, but I kept my gravity.

"'You are wanted at the box office at once, doctor, in a case which requires your immediate professional attention.'

"As the aged darky ducked to me and hobbled from the room the audience broke into a wild roar.

"Perhaps you will understand the the cause of their merriment when I add that the old man was a corn doctor and probably the best known eccentric character in town.

"Well, there were no more doctors called for from that stage during our engagement."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HABITS OF WHALES.

How These Monster Sea Mammals Feed and Sleep.

The food of whales has long been known to consist of minute sea crustacea. Mr. Gray was familiar not only with the whale's food, but observed its manner of feeding and the way in which it took its naps "after meal."

"No doubt," he wrote, "whales are very particular in the quality of their food, for they are never to be found feeding where the water is dirty, but almost invariably in clean, clear, dark-blue or light olive-green water. The usual way in which a whale feeds is to choose a spot where the food is plentiful, and swim backward and forward for 200 or 300 yards with the nose just under water. They invariably swim from one side of the beat back again to where they started from with their mouths open. They then close their jaws and swallow the food caught.

"They will go on in this way feeding for an hour or more; after this they will disappear under the nearest ice and sleep there until they come out for exercise or for another meal. Unlike other warm-blooded animals, they do not require to breathe through their nostrils while asleep, and they do not do so. Whales can sleep as well under water as they do upon the surface, as I have often seen them disappear under solid ice and remain there for many hours at a time. Sometimes they fall asleep with their heads down and only their tails standing out of the water."—Spectator.

Musical Snapshots.

I am tickled to know that Wagner was an exact and expensive dresser, and that Beethoven was a sloven with an old coat and slippers trodden down at the heels. It interests me to hear that Paganini always carried a shirt in his fiddle case, because he sweated so profusely over his solos that he had to change between the parts if he had to play twice. I even care to learn that Mendelssohn was a perfect child about pastry, which he could never resist, and which he always ate (especially cherry pie), and which always disagreed with him; that Schumann injured his third finger by tying it back to his wrist with a string because he hoped to make it more supple—it ended, however, in his almost losing the use of it; that Bulow got up in the night to play over passages which he thought he was likely to play inaccurately at his prodigious recitals; that when Thalberg was at the height of his fame he wouldn't even carry an umbrella for fear of it cramping the muscles of his hand; that Malibran loved nothing so much as romping with Moscheles' children on the floor; that Paganini was so stingy that he would stand up under shelter in the rain and keep a whole opera house full waiting sooner than call a cab. Prof. Ella told me he found him one day crouching under the arcade in Regent street, and that he gave this artless explanation: "Hackney coaches," he said, "in London were so expensive!" and this when he had doubled the prices at the opera house where he played, and was rolling in money.—H. R. Hawies.

A Laughing Disease.

From Austria comes a curious account of a man suffering from a nervous disease that manifests itself in paroxysms of laughter. The patient, whose case was described before the Psychiatric and Neurological society of Vienna, was 30 years of age, and had been subject for three years to fits of laughter, which occurred at first every two or three months, gradually increasing in frequency to a dozen or more a day. The attacks occurred especially between 9 in the evening and 6:30 in the morning, and in greatest frequency between 5 and 6:30. Some occurred also during the day, however the patient happened to be occupied. In the intervals between the attacks, and immediately before and afterward, the man was perfectly well. The attacks set in with a tickling sensation arising from the toes of the left foot, and the patient would fall to the ground unless he could reach some place to lie down. When this feeling reached the level of the left nipple the patient lost consciousness for a few seconds. Often the patient lay upon his face. The mouth and eyes were closed spasmodically, the eyeballs turned upward; the pupils were dilated and unresponsive to light. At the height of the attack the patient at first smiled, and then laughed aloud without other sign of merriment. The entire attack occupied about two minutes. On two occasions there was protracted loss of consciousness.—Popular Science News.

As It Is in Boston.

They were discussing the Boston debutante.

"She is having the finishing touches put on her toilet to-day," explained her mother.

"Ah! Closeted with her dressmaker, I suppose."

"Oh, dear, no. With her optician. She's having her new spectacles fitted."—Chicago Post.

Sweetmeats.

"What's become of the Holman girl who used to stand so high in the classics?"

"Oh, she became famous."

"What did she do? Translate the Iliad?"

"No, she wrote an essay on how to live on two cents a day by using a chafing dish."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Resemblance.

Bagaway—Those shoes Miss Sprocket wears when she is on her wheel remind me of the ocean this morning at ten o'clock.

Ridley—Was the ocean at that time like her shoes?

Bagaway—Yes. It was high tide then.—Washington Times.

PHOTOGRAPH AS PASSPORT.

A New Plan to Facilitate the Identification of Travelers.

Perhaps the bulky old passport has had its best day. In its stead the identification book is now growing in public favor.

While passports were intended for identification they did not always identify. The mere verbal description filled in by the owner primarily, and then the globe trotter.—New York Herald. partment, was sufficiently exact for ordinary occasions, but not for extraordinary ones. And the wise tourist prepares for both.

Travelers who are not equipped with any language but their own under the passport system can be exposed to more than petty annoyances, particularly in the more unfrequented paths of Spain and Russia. They may have trouble in securing mail addressed to them or in cashing money and express orders. And instances are by no means infrequent where travelers have been absolutely stranded for lack of funds which were even then waiting for them at some provincial post office, and they were sacrificed to the elaborate scruples of some honest but obstinate village postmaster.

But, armed with an identification book, one can refuse to be bulldozed by an official for lack of evidence of one's identity.

The matter of its official adoption by the United States will come up for consideration this winter in Washington. Most of the European countries have successfully tried the system. France and Italy were the pioneers in the movement, and have shown no desire to return to earlier methods.

The book of identification is a small paper-bound volume of a size convenient for the pocket. It may be purchased at any postoffice at an outlay equivalent to ten cents. On the inner side of the cover is placed a photograph of the holder, tied firmly in place and fastened by a sealed ribbon. To this is attached the signature of the holder. On the page opposite the cover is a declaration signed by the postoffice official who originally sold the book, the making of which, of course, he must witness, and the correctness of the likeness as set forth by the photograph.

The pages following contain the usual verbal description familiar to the holder of passports, consisting of details as to eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, chin, hair, coloring, height, weight and particular marks or scars.

It contains a declaration to the effect that "on presentation of this book and the signing of a receipt, any postoffice is required to deliver to the holder all mail matter addressed to him." It is imperative that the signature on the receipt should correspond with that of the book, and the better the photograph the easier the hard path of copied by some clerk in the State De-

AIR-MOTOR CAR NOW READY.

Trial Trip at Worcester Reported to Be Successful.

The compressed air motors designed for running street cars by the Metropolitan Traction company of New York City, and upon which experts have been at work at the plant of the American Wheelock Engine company at South Worcester for several months, have passed the experimental stages and are now working most satisfactorily. None of the ten cars shipped from New York have yet been returned with the new motors attached, but two of the cars have been equipped with the motors. Trials have been made with them, and one is ready to be loaded upon the cars whenever the officials are ready to send it on. The car already equipped with the motor is complete, and could begin running in New York this morning should the projectors so desire.

Within the high board fence inclosing the works a short track of regulation gauge was constructed upon which to test the power of the motors to propel the cars. Upon this track the first car equipped with the Hoadley motor had its trial trip. Officials from New York and other cities were present, but the motor did not work exactly as anticipated, and several changes were thought expedient by the engineers in charge. These have now been made in the improved motor.

The track is now built in the form of a circle, the circumference of which is about an eighth of a mile. It has a rather steep incline upon one portion, which, with the curve, that is much sharper than usually met in railway transportation, affords a crucial test for the hauling power of the motor. The car went about five miles with a single charge of the compressed air.

The car runs with scarcely any noise, and resembles the ordinary electric car, the only apparent difference to the casual observer being that there is no trolley or other apparatus upon the roof. The motors are barely noticeable as the car speeds by. The ordinary hand-brake, working directly upon the wheels by means of an iron chain, is used. The motors are charged with the compressed air at a pressure of about 2,000 pounds.

The workmen in the shop are engaged in constructing other motors after the improved drawings, and it is the intention of the engineers to equip all ten of the cars now at the works with the motors. At present but a single car has the new motor arrangement, the old motor that was attached to the first car not having been replaced as yet.—Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

A SURE POST-MORTEM TEST.

At last what seems an infallible indication of death has been discovered. Scores of people have a horror of being buried alive, and there have been many attempts made to discover some test aside from time that will assure the friends that death has really occurred, and that the burial may safely proceed. Heretofore none of these tests have been absolute, and each has failed signally.

Dr. C. L. Barnes, a Chicago physician, has recently been experimenting with X rays, and he now announces that they will determine positively whether real death has occurred or whether the patient is in a trance. Dr. Barnes made a shadowgraph of his own hand, and on the same plate laid the dissected hand of a cadaver. When the plate was developed, after being exposed to the mysterious rays for some time, the difference in the two radiographs was noticeable. The dead flesh offered more resistance to the penetration of the rays than the living, and a glance would determine which was the hand of the corpse. Other experiments which he made confirmed his opinion. The fluoroscope is even better than the shadowgraph as a means of determining whether life is present or not.

It seems strange that there should be no accurate way of determining when a man is dead, but such is really the case. The absence of the circulation of the blood is a fairly good test, but there are instances of persons having recovered after the heart has ceased to beat—or, at least, beat so weakly that it was not perceptible either in the breast or at the pulse. Muscular contraction cannot be relied on, as dead people will twitch when an electric battery is applied to them. Rigor mortis cannot be relied on, for that is often present in the case of catalepties. The gradual cooling of the body has long been regarded by physicians as an accurate test, but it is now known that such a condition may follow the collapse which accompanies partial drowning. The contraction of the muscles is an accompaniment of certain diseases, and so is the discolbration of the skin which is noticeable after death.

Dr. Barnes is a well-known physician, and his discovery is regarded as one of vast importance. He has written several books on dissection, embalming and kindred subjects, and has been experimenting with the X rays ever since Roentgen made his discovery known.—New York Journal.

Cost of Justice.

"Haven't you got any schoolhouse in this locality?" inquired the tourist.

"No," answered the lank, bilious looking native sitting on top of the rail fence. "We was goin' to hev one last spring, but we had to hang a man fur hoss-stealin', an' that tuck all the public money."

Contented.

"Say, Boberty, in all your travels did you ever happen to see the ghost dance?"

"No. I'm always perfectly satisfied if I can see the ghost walk regularly once a week."—Detroit Free Press.

A Boy's Obedience.

Much is said in these days about the want of obedience to parental authority displayed by the rising generation, but an incident in which the contrary spirit was manifested is narrated by a prominent Western lawyer.

His twelve-year-old son, a boy of great spirit, but with no overabundance of strength, went to pass a vacation with a cousin who lived on the banks of a broad river. His father, in his parting instructions, placed one restriction upon the boy's amusement during his visit.

"I don't want you to go out in your cousin's canoe," he said firmly. "They are used to the water, but you are not, and you haven't learned to sit still anywhere as yet. You'll be there only a week, and with all the other amusements the boys have and the horses and dogs, you can afford to let the canoe alone for this time and keep your mother from worrying all the while you're away."

The boy readily gave the desired promise. On his return he was enthusiastic over the pleasures he had enjoyed.

"And I didn't mind canoeing a bit, pa," he said, addressing his careful parent with a beaming smile. "The boys taught me how to swim, and the only time they used the canoe was the last day, to go over to the other shore. But I remembered my promise, and I wasn't going to break it the last day. So I swam across."—Chicago News.

Street Awnings in Seville.

The busiest streets and squares kept cool and dim under the awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight; but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate, as general, and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high-saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splotches of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it, and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its court as well protected.—Century.

Practical.

A man one morning at family prayers prayed for a good neighbor in great destitution. After the prayer his boy said to him: "Papa, give me your pocketbook and I will go over to Mr. Thompson's and answer your prayer myself."—Philadelphia North American.

Too Late to Mend.

There is a point beyond which medication cannot go. Before it is too late to mend, persons of a rheumatic tendency, inherited or acquired, should use that benignant defense against the further progress of the super-tenacious malady—rheumatism. The name of this proven rescuer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, it should also be recollected, cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, debility and nervousness.

What For?

"I'm going to join a club," said young Mr. Frankstown to young Mr. Homewood.

"What for?"

"To kill time."

"I don't approve of killing time by clubbing it to death."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

No Place for Him.

"Mrs. Dash, is there any etiquette to be observed in divorces?"

"Yes; you ought never to invite your first husband to your second marriage."—Chicago News.

In the Final Stage.

"No," he said decidedly, "I have no use for bicycle girls. They have too many clicks." He dismounted to re-oil his bearings.

It was evident that his was a hopeless case.—New York Press.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., March 26, 1895.

Corrected.

The Master—Say, are you deaf? I rang for you twenty-five times.

The Valet—Twenty-five times! I'm sure I only heard you ring four times!—Amusing Journal.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Accounted For.

Whimbles—I see that you have got to pay the expenses in the suit your wife brought against you for divorce. Isn't that a little rough?

Marbury—Yes; but then it is according to precedent. The judge probably thought, as I had paid for so many of her suits, it was no more than right that I should pay for this one.—Boston Transcript.

Next Year.

Customer—What is this document for?

Vendor (of picnic ice cream)—That's your life insurance policy. The law compels us to furnish one now with every dish.—Chicago Tribune.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

True Enough.

Mrs. Henry Peck—John, I remember perfectly well that it was on New Year's eve that we were married.

Henry Peck—Oh, yes; I always said it would be a cold day when I'd get left.—Exchange.

Wanted—Men to learn barber trade. Only 8 weeks required. Wages Saturdays while learning. Tools donated. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, 223 Washington av S., Minneapolis, Minn.

A Trimetallic Household.

Watts—How is politics up your way?

Potts—At the house we are on a trimetallic basis. My wife leans toward silver, I favor gold and the hired girl is dead in love with the copper.—Indianapolis Journal.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

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

Torridity's Chestnut.

"No," remarked Satan, "although the humidity is a trifle less to-day—"

He grinned sardonically—

"There is no relief in sight."—New York Press.

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.

Not Up to Date.

Orator—In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail.

Isaacs—Den vat use is der lexigon?—New York Herald.

The compressed air motor works to great satisfaction on the street cars upon which it was originally tried in New York, and it is thought that it will, in time, be used upon the cars in that city.

During the last fifty years Great Britain has been at war more frequently than any other nation. The total number is forty wars for fifty years.

As high as 4,000 pearl shells have been taken without finding a single pearl, though the fishing is carried on chiefly for the shells.

Patents Issued.

List of patents issued last week to Northwestern inventors:

Henry L. Day, Minneapolis, Minn., separator; Milton Forder, Litchfield, Minn., hand baling press; William T. Foster, Boseman, Mont., gate; Karl A. Klose, Richfield, Minn., bottle; William McIntosh, Winona, Minn., lubricator; John Morrish, Mayville, N. D., saw; Benjamin Porter, Ellendale, N. D., bicycle handle bar; John H. Smith and E. P. Wagner, Sheldon, N. D., furrow opener for seed drills; Owatonna Manufacturing company, Owatonna, Minn., (trade-mark) combined churns and butter workers; Charles F. Potter, Minneapolis, Minn. (trade-mark) antiseptics and disinfectants.

T. D. Merwin, Patent Lawyer, 910, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.

Curious Case of Manslaughter.

The bad habit that is of almost universal prevalence of not opening the doors until a few minutes before the performance, thus indirectly inducing a dangerous headlong rush of the crowd that has been collecting outside for an hour or more, has had a fatal result in Sydney. The most popular music hall in that city is the Tivoli. On the Saturday evening prior to the departure of the last Austrian mail, the rush into the top gallery was so great that a man named Gill was precipitated over the railings. He fell into the stalls right on the head of a Mr. Alfred Neander, who was promptly removed to the Sydney hospital, where it was found that he had received a fracture of the spine. Gill escaped with a few slight bruises, but the coroner's jury found him guilty of manslaughter and he has been committed for trial. The verdict was opposed to the charge of the coroner, who said that Gill could not possibly have foreseen that he would have fallen over the railings of the gallery into the stalls.—Westminster Gazette.

Dancing at a Tomb.

The curious quinquennial celebration under the will of John Knill, who was a bencher of Gray's-Inn and private secretary to the Earl of Buckingham when lord lieutenant of Ireland, took place at St. Ives on Saturday before hundreds of spectators. A procession was formed, consisting of the mayor, the vicar, the collector of customs, with ten virgins under ten years of age, and attended by a fiddler and the sergeants-at-mace, and they marched from the town hall to a mausoleum outside the town which was erected by will. Here the girls danced for a quarter of an hour, and concluded by singing the 100th Psalm. Then they marched back to the town hall, where the girls were presented with ten shillings each and awards made for the best knitter of fishing nets, the best female packer of fish, and for the couple having reared the largest family without parochial assistance. In the evening the mayor, vicar and collector and two friends each dined, which was allotted by the bequest. This was the twentieth quinquennial celebration.—Westminster Gazette.

Pumping Air from Upper Currents.

An ingenious apparatus to procure air from very high altitudes has been devised by MM. Geoges Besancon and Gustave Hermitte, the meteorologists. A vacuum is made in a receptacle holding about six litres, and the tap is attached to clockwork that will open at the end of an hour, leave it open for a minute and then close it. This is sent up in a balloon, together with other self-registering instruments, to heights at which human beings can not live.—New York Sun.

His One Drawback.

"Really, Mr. Graduate," said the broker to his new clerk, a this-year graduate of Yale, "I am very sorry, but after Saturday I shall have to dispense with your services. I, of course, admire your enthusiasm, but I really can't stand having you give your college yell every time the market rises a few points."—Harper's Bazar.

The Chinese language has 40,000 simple words and only 40 roots.

DOWN WITH THE VEST.

Rallying Cry Which Would Be More Popular than Most Shibboleths.

It takes July weather to prejudice a man still more emphatically against that article of male clothing called a vest. Years ago Editor Dana characterized the white vest as one of the original abominations before the Lord, but he might as well have included the entire vest family. Where did the vest originate? Probably in the buff jerkin of the ancient man at arms. Perhaps with the early day clergy. It seems to be the result of a ridiculous shortening up of some long, sleeveless garment. Whatever its origin, we have certainly outlived it. You notice the bicycle suit doesn't include it. Why should it? It is neither beautiful nor even useful. Let us emancipate ourselves—a flannel band is much to be preferred to the cumbrous vest—and adopting as our shibboleth:

DOWN WITH THE VEST!

set a vestless example ourselves, sternly adhering to it—at least as long as the weather permits.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Experience With Antitoxine.

After an experience of two years in the use of antitoxine, Dr. John H. McCollum, city physician of Boston and resident physician at the Boston city hospital, gives many statistics to show the value of the agent in the treatment of diphtheria. "As a rule," says Dr. McCollom, "patients are not sent to a hospital unless they are seriously ill, and for this reason statistics based on hospital cases give a much better idea of the benefit of any prescribed method of treatment than can be obtained from cases in private practice." In Boston, from 1878 to 1894, the average death rate in diphtheria cases was 30.7. As this comprises 24,813 cases, the average fatality of the disease can readily be seen. In the Boston city hospital, from Sept. 1, 1895, to May 1, 1896, when every case was treated with antitoxine, there were 1,359 cases of diphtheria treated, with 170 deaths, giving a percentage of 12.50. The importance of the early administration of antitoxine is shown by the statistics of the hospital. Of the 1,359 cases admitted, 53 died within twenty-four hours of admission, and of these quite a large number died within two or three hours. Dr. McCollom says that in no instance has any serious effect followed the use of antitoxine in the hospital. In a few instances abcesses have appeared at the point of injection, but it is believed that the injection of antitoxine was only an exciting cause of a predisposing condition of the system. Severe joint pains have been noticed in five instances, lasting from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, but in no instance have they been an element of danger.—New York Post.

In 1895 France produced over 5,500,000 pounds of linseed oil. A great deal of this product is used in parts of the country as a table oil.

Poor Pilgarlic, there is no need for you to contemplate a wig when you can enjoy the pleasure of sitting again under your own "thatch." You can begin to get your hair back as soon as you begin to use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer
Is what you should give the children . . Half their sickness is CAUSED BY WORMS.

"Check it!"
Battle Ax PLUG
If he had bought a 5 cent piece he would have been able to take it with him. There is no use buying more than a 5 cent piece of "Battle Ax." A 10 cent piece is most too big to carry, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade tobaccos.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
WOODWARD & Co
Minneapolis. GRAIN COMMISSION. Duluth.
BRANCH—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.
Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

P. M. LAGERQUIST,

Dealer in

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FLOUR AND FEED.

Having opened our place of business, we desire to inform our friends that we shall be pleased to see them at any and all times, and solicit a share of their patronage.

P. M. LAGERQUIST,

Lagerquist Block, 6th Street South.

T. McMASTER,

Odd Fellows' Block,
Sixth Street South.

GROCERIES.

We are now nicely settled in our new quarters, M. Hagberg's old stand, and invite an inspection. We have the Largest Stock of Groceries ever under one roof in this city, and our Customers will be convinced that we always

SELL THEM RIGHT!

Everything in the Grocery Line can be found at our Store.

Telephone 5-4

T. McMASTER.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR

FOR FARM USE.

Award of World's Fair Judges:

Excellent Design.
Ease of Operation.
Highest Standard of Material and Workmanship.
Capacity, Cream and Skimming Qualities Perfect.

D. R. ELDER, Agent,

First Nat. Bank Blk.,
BRAINERD, - MINN.

AUCTION!

An Extraordinary Opportunity.

The Opening will Take Place on

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11th,

And Continue Daily at 2 and 7 P. M.

Those desiring Special Bargains in GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, SOLID GOLD and PLATED JEWELRY and SILVERWARE of All Kinds, will find no better opportunity. Do not miss this sale. We offer the above named goods without reserve. The object of this sale is to raise money to liquidate maturing obligations that must be paid.

Ladies are Particularly Invited!

To attend the Afternoon Sales at 2 o'clock, with the assurance that the utmost decorum will be enforced. Quality of each article guaranteed as represented.

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG,
Brainerd, Minn.

J. P. TURNER, of Chicago, Conducting the Sale.

C. B. WHITE

Dealer in HARDWARE

A Complete Line of Builders' Hardware, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Nails, Paper, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Wall Finish and Brushes.

Contracting and Building.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished. All kinds of Shop and Wagon Work Promptly Attended to.

Guns, Ammunition, and Sporting Goods.

Refrigerators in Stock.

I. U. WHITE, Manager. - Walker Block, Laurel Street.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

M. M. 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 year 1896 no notices required by law to be published in connection with the laws of Minnesota for less than the fee 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.

R. C. STONE, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch.
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1896.

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

Local News Notes.

Smith & Winslow, insurance.

Smith & Winslow loan money.

Smith & Winslow, real estate.

Smith & Winslow rent houses.

Miss Hattie Gibson is teaching in the Grand Rapids school.

Arthur Wilson arrived in the city from Chicago on Sunday.

Rustic pearl holders, with No. 2 gold pens, $1.75, at Sundberg's.

Rev. F. M. Eckman has been spending the week at Centre City.

Mrs. J. H. Koop and daughter returned this afternoon from Chicago.

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

G. W. Vanderslice, of Winnipeg, is in the city to-day renewing old acquaintances.

Geo. E. Smith left on Tuesday for Minneapolis, where he will enter the State University.

On the second page of this issue will be found a full account of the Glencoe lynching.

W. H. Simmons left on Wednesday for Chicago, where he will visit for a week or ten days.

Labor Day was not formally observed in this city although the shops and mills shut down.

H. Rosenblatt is in the city and will remove his family here from Libby in a short time.

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

J. W. Hay who now lives at Denver, Col., has been visiting old time Brainerd friends during the week.

Mrs. M. K. Swarts left on Wednesday for Sycamore, Ill., where she will visit during the coming month.

Dr. A. F. Groves left yesterday for Moorhead where he will join a hunting party for a few days recreation.

Mrs. Richard Lasham, of London, England, arrived in the city today on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. W. Slipp.

Pure steam rendered leaf lard, three pounds for 25 cents. Special prices for larger quantities at Benson & Gray's.

Andrew Erickson received a severe scalp wound at the car shops on Tuesday, a heavy plank falling on his head and shoulders.

James McCallum, the Stapler tailor, has gone to Scotland on a visit to his old home. The gentleman is well known in the city.

Mrs. N. McFadden and daughter, Miss Minnie, went to St. Paul on Monday, where the latter will attend school during the coming year.

Hoffman's second hand store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments.—tf.

Chas. Millspaugh received an injury to one of his hands in the railroad yards here while coupling cars on Tuesday by which he will lose a finger.

Atwood & Johnson, the popular Front street druggists, have just received an elegant line of perfume direct from the manufacturers. Call in in and see them.

Ira White, an employe of the boiler shops, accidentally received a blow from a sledge hammer on the back of his left hand Tuesday, breaking some of the small bones.

The son of Thos. Finley, reported lost in our last and has been in search. He laid out two nights in the woods, but finally came to a farm house and found his way home.

Capt. Henry Emerson visited with the family of F. S. Parker several days. The gentleman hails from the State of Maine and has been in attendance at the G. A. R. encampment in St. Paul.

R. F. Walters' shoe store is now located on Sixth street next door to Wm. M. Dresskell's jewelry establishment. The new quarters have been nicely arranged, and is as neat a business place as can be found in the city.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational Church will be entertained on Wednesday afternoon next by Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll assisted by Mrs. J. N. Nevers, Mrs. A. L. Hoffman and Mrs. A. F. Ferris. Gentlemen are especially invited to supper.

School supplies of all descriptions at Atwood & Johnson's. We propose to make this headquarters for anything in the school supply line. Look at our goods and get prices. Tablets for school children from 1 cent up. The finest line of letter paper constantly on hand.

Supt. Dresskell is very busily engaged making needed repairs on the electric light line, and it is being given a general overhauling, new cross bars and insulators being put on. The line on Kingwood street is being removed to Main in order to avoid the trees.

Geo. LaBar went to St. Paul on Wednesday.

Prof. W. H. Dunney will open a business college at Little Falls.

Attorney F. A. Lindbergh, of Little Falls, was in the city Monday on business.

A house belonging to G. Fenwig, of this city, burned at Little Falls on Friday last. It was insured for $675.

Solomon Markee was brought before the court Thursday charged with having stolen a dog from John Burns. The case was continued one week.

Henry Brodfelds, of Milwaukee, spent several days with his son Wm. Brodfelds, in this city the first of the week. The gentleman thinks of locating in Northern Minnesota.

Mrs. Geo. Tubbs, of Kirkland, Penn. and Mrs. Wm. Hoyt, of Nelson, Penn., have been spending the week with Mrs. D. H. Hughey, their sister, and also visiting other friends in this city.

Abbot K. Baily and family arrived from Deerwood yesterday, and their friends in Detroit will be glad to learn that they will make their home here in the future.—Detroit Record.

Atwood & Johnson, the popular druggists, have a complete line of books suitable for presents or for your own library. If you are thinking of buying anything in this line, it will pay you to look over their stock before making your selection.

George Thompson, of Billings, Montana, has been spending the week with his father, G. G. Thompson, who lives six miles west of this city. Mr. Thompson left Brainerd seven years ago, and has been employed on the cattle ranges in the west nearly all of that time.

At the First Congregational Church next Sunday evening the combination quartettes will sing "How Blest Are They" from the cantata "Ruth." Also the beautiful quartette "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," arranged from "Ambrose" for ladies' voices. Will be sung by the Star Quartette.

O. P. Erickson last week moved his saw mill from Dean lake in Cass county to Aitkin. He has been busily engaged all this week in setting up the machinery and completing his mill building, so that he hopes in a few days to be able to begin sawing. He has a large amount of Oak logs to saw, holding a contract with the Northern Pacific company for car timbers, bridge and switch ties.—Age.

H. M. DeMars and his ten year old son Fred were before the municipal court yesterday morning charged with receiving and stealing a quantity of brass castings from the Northern Pacific railway and the examination was continued until Monday at 10 o'clock. The lad is one of the three boys who were held in jail some time ago for putting obstructions on the track near Motley. Bail was fixed in both cases at $400.

McKinley and Morris Club.

The McKinley and Morris Club held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at which time a report was submitted from the committee on transportation, recommending that J. C. Congdon be employed to furnish a number with appropriate lettering.

R. H. Paine was elected marshal of the club, with power to appoint his aids.

The president of the club was instructed to notify all members of the club through the newspapers to report promptly at 7 p. m. at the club room on Wednesday, Sept. 16th, to participate in the first grand rally and torchlight procession, the occasion being the speech to be delivered by Hon. Benj. Butterworth, of Ohio, at the Sleeper opera house.

MARRIED.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Towers, on the evening of September 3rd, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. M. Kirby, Mr. Frank Whittaker and Mr. Frank Whittaker, both of this city. There were present a circle of friends and immediately following the ceremony the party left for the newly furnished home of the bride and groom on 2nd Ave., where an elegant supper was in waiting.

The wedding of Elmer Dinwiddie to Miss Emma M. Warren occurred at the M. E. parsonage in this city on Monday, Sept. 7, Rev. Ogle officiating. The newly married couple are residents of Garrison, this county.

License to wed was issued on Saturday last to C. E. Carlson and Miss Henrika Carlson.

Of Course They Fused.

The legislative conventions of the populists and democrats for this district was held at Little Falls yesterday and nominated the following ticket:

J. H. Koop, Crow Wing county; J. H. Anderson, C. P. Bond, of Todd, and Frank Newton, of Mille Lacs.

The populists of the district are represented by Mr. Boholl, and the other three nominees are democrats.

Died.

Clarence, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Reinhart, died on Tuesday of spasms, aged one month and five days, the remains being taken to Crow Wing for burial, which occurred on Wednesday.

Ed. E. Hatch, aged 29 years, died on Saturday, at the N. P. Sanitarium of typhoid fever, the funeral occurring Monday.

Attention, Republicans.

The members of the McKinley and Morris Club of Brainerd are requested to meet at the club headquarters on Wednesday evening, Sept. 16th, at 7 o'clock sharp, for the first grand rally and torchlight procession of the campaign. Every man should be in line

By order of the club,
A. J. HALSTED, Pres.
C. A. ALLENSWORTH, Sec'y.

Teacher's Examination.

Teacher's public examination will be held at the court house on September 25 and 26.

J. A. WILSON,
County Superintendent of Schools.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Peculiar Disappearance.

Alexander Cameron, a respected citizen of Dahlstrom township and well known to nearly all of our citizens, has been missing from his home since Sunday evening and no trace of him can be found. Mr. Cameron, who is a man about 55 years of age, was about his home as usual on Sunday and nothing peculiar or wrong was noticed. In the afternoon he took his gun and went into the woods for a couple of hours, returning in time for supper and attended to his evening work. His wife who was not feeling well retired early, and at 8:30 Mr. Cameron removed his shoes and went up-stairs to his bed room, but soon came down, put his hat and shoes on. One of the members of the family asked him what he was going to do, and he replied that he was going out.

The family were not much alarmed at his disappearance for some time, but as he did not return that night a search was made for him the next day, and on Tuesday a large party of men from Brainerd went to that vicinity and made a thorough search of the woods but without success. The only persons who are known to have seen him after he left his house on Sunday evening were two boys from East Brainerd, who claim to have met him about 9 o'clock, a short distance this side of his home coming toward Brainerd, and the boys state that he spoke to them and they recognized him. Whether Mr. Cameron has committed suicide or wandered away in a fit of temporary insanity is of course only a matter for conjecture.

He had on when he left a duck coat, blue overalls, straw hat and congress shoes, and wore a full beard slightly streaked with grey, his weight being about 180 pounds.

Any information that will lead to the discovery of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his family and friends. Neighboring papers are requested to note the above.

Special Music

At the First Congregational Church next Sunday evening. The reorganized Star and Banner Quartette will sing. Service begins at 7:30. Please note the change of time and come early. All are cordially invited.

Business of the Council.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening, Alderman Gardner, Peterson, Reinthal, Larson, Adair and Gardner being present. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read, reports of city officers received, and the following bills were allowed:

Pay roll, city employes	$724 13
Pay roll, street "	266 00
Pay roll electric light	229 73

The council then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday evening at roll call all members were present excepting Ald. McMaster.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid.

Tribune, publishing	$8 25
H. M. Phillips, freight, etc	10 19
A. Purdy, livery	2 00
T. R. Hall, labor	2 25
McFadden Drug Co., supplies	1 00
S. J. Greer, blacksmithing	11 00
Dispatch, printing	10 25
Telephone rental	3 00
Brainerd Plumbing Co	2 60
Brainerd Lumber Co., lumber	74 00
Electric Eng. Co., supplies	61 00

Pay roll of fire department, $26, work at N. P. Refrigerator fire and Howe's mill, also bills of Wm. Bell and Frank Fiek were read and referred to fire committee.

Bills of Leon E. Lum and W. A. Fleming, $114 each, attorney's fees in arranging settlement in electric light deal, were referred to the finance committee with power to act.

Bill of S. & J. W. Koop for $75 rent of store room, was referred to the electric light committee.

The board of health was instructed to investigate the condition of the river above the dam with regard to dead animals being in the same, and to abate the nuisance.

Ordinance No. 131, relating to impure and unwholesome water, had its second and third reading and was placed upon its final passage.

The city clerk was instructed to notify Supt. Wiley that the mill branch crossing can be raised at any time if the track is placed up to the grade of the street.

The matter of vacating a portion of Second street in West Brainerd was referred to the street committee to investigate and report.

The matter of recording quit claim deed of Wm. Paine, Sr., was referred to the city attorney.

The superintendent of electric lights in conjunction with the electric light committee was instructed to make a list of all lights used by consumers and report at next regular meeting.

On motion the chair appointed Ald. Jas. Gardner and Reinthal as a committee to act in conjunction with the superintendent in gathering together all supplies belonging to the electric light department.

R. K. Whiteley was on motion appointed city engineer to fill vacancy.

J. A. Young was allowed $5 for damages to wagon caused by defective sidewalk.

The street committee was instructed to put up notices on east end of Oak street, prohibiting the hauling of sand from the street.

Ordinance No. 132, amending Ordinance 95, regulating licenses in the city of Brainerd, received its first, second and third readings and was adopted.

The dray license of Wm. Skinner was transferred to Vernon Gibson, and the council adjourned.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S MEETING.

Proceedings of Board of Cass County Commissioners' Meeting Held September 7th, 1896.

[OFFICIAL.]

All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

Alans T. Olson was appointed road overseer of s½ of Town 136 and s½ of Town 137, Range 30.

The following bills were allowed:

Albert Turner, nursing P. Aspinwall	$13 00
Ed Mahan, repairing Crow Wing bridge	101 50
Geo. H. Dewald, road work	10 50
Orval Johnson, road work	9 00
H. Dewald, road work	10 50
Geo. F. Matthews, road overseer	10 50
J. J. Johnson, road work	6 75
Wm. Bayer, road work	8 25
E. Seeley, road work	3 00
B. Ellis, road work	3 00
Caspar Zugschwert, lumber for bridges	32 00
A. B. Cole, goods for poor	6 32
Ed Haywood, road work	1 50
A. B. Cole, goods for poor	6 65
John Weed, road work	13 50
F. Weed, road work	12 00
F. L. Ellis, road work	3 00
J. R. Manning, road work	12 00
Geo. Cole, road work	9 00
A. B. Cole, plank for bridge	27 66
do goods for poor	25 15
R. K. Whiteley, surveying, etc	34 00
do do	30 00
Evan Anderson, help in survey	26 00
J. M. McGuire, road work	9 75
Ole Berg, help survey	10 00
Caspar Zugschwert, help survey	12 00
Frank Hagne, help survey	2 00
W. O. Nelson, help survey	24 00
L. O. Alfsberg, help survey	10 00
Ole Huff	10 00
Olans T. Olson	10 00
L. O. Alpsberg, road work	5 33
Wm A. Williamson, road work	8 75
Dr. A. F. Groves, medical services Wm. Donaldson	200 00
W. W. Bryant, help survey	24 60
Geo. L. Hardy, one meeting and road work	10 40
J. J. Ellis, one meeting and road work	22 90
W. W. Bryant, one meeting and road work	10 40

Petition of citizens of towns 141-25 142-25 and 143 25, to lay out a road was favorably received and Commissioner Bryant appointed to view the same and report at next meeting.

Board adjourned until the first Monday in October.

LOUIS TAUBE,
Co. Auditor.

Hired a Superintendent.

The board of education met on Monday evening for the purpose of engaging a superintendent and the transaction of other business. The applicants for the position of superintendent were Prof. Carleton, Prof. Chandler, Prof. Thomas and Prof. Rowe, Prof. Carleton being elected, receiving on the formal ballot six votes, Prof. Chandler receiving the other three. The salary was fixed at $1,200.

In the selection of a text book clerk Miss Alice Hurley was elected over Earl Mallory, the vote standing six to three, and the salary was fixed at $25 per month.

The water was ordered turned on at the Washington school for 3 months.

The finance committee was authorized to negotiate a loan to cover monthly bills.

Mrs. Hundley was granted the use of the old East Brainerd school house.

A large number of bills were allowed and ordered paid.

The bills of the Brainerd Plumbing Co. and the Water Co. were disallowed.

He Will Magnetize Them.

A telegram from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says that three months ago C. B. Petrie, arrived here from Brainerd, Minn. Six weeks ago, by chance, he became aware of the fact that he had magnetism to burn. He became interested and secured books on hypnotism and kindred subjects. While he does not by any means consider himself a master, Mr. Petrie has made remarkable progress and accomplished results that are beyond ordinary comprehension. He has effected several remarkable cures already.

Pure Leaf Lard.

Pure steam rendered leaf lard, three pounds for 25 cents. Special prices for larger quantities.

BENSON & GRAY.

Change of Northern Pacific Depot in Minneapolis.

On and after September 1st all Northern Pacific Passenger trains will arrive at and depart from the C. M. & St. P. Railway passenger station, corner Washington and Fourth avenue south, Minneapolis. Passengers alight from trains on a level with the street and will not have to climb a flight of stairs in order to get out of depot. This change will land passengers nearer the business part of the city. Street car lines are immediately in front of the depot entrance, thus giving quick and easy access to any part of the city. When you want to take the Northern Pacific to or from Minneapolis, remember the change of depots.

HONEST AND RELIABLE.

Remedies That Are Always Efficient. Their Proprietors Know It and Will Prove It to the Public in a Prac. tical Manner.

The Kickapoo Indian Remedy Company have the courage of their convictions. They know their remedies will do all that they claim they will. They want everyone else to know it too, and in order to accomplish this end they have adopted a plan which will not only prove of advantage to them in the end, but will alleviate no little amount of suffering at this time of year when humanity in general is undergoing more or less pain resulting from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, earaches, toothaches and kindred afflictions.

The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company want to show the public the wonderful efficacy of their remedies, and are advertising to give away free a bottle of their already famous Kickapoo Indian Oil. This will accomplish the most wonderful results in the way of dispelling pain of every description when applied externally. Although this is but one of the several patent medicines manufactured by this company, yet it is undoubtedly used more for minor troubles than any of the others. This is an opportunity that no one should neglect. The Brainerd Tribune has offered the use of its office for dispensing this medicine, and it is the intention of the agents of these remedies to give away one bottle to every one who will call between the hours of 9 a. m and 7 p. m., on Saturday, September 12th. In addition to the Indian Oil every one calling will get a package of the famous Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer, which for its purpose, is absolutely unequaled. All who will avail themselves of this opportunity to give a fair and unprejudiced test to these wonderful Indian remedies that have done so much in the past to make the red man famous for their perfect health and longevity will never regret it.

Representatives of the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company will also be on hand and will gladly advise any one concerning their other well known remedies.

BOOTHBY'S HARD RACE.

He Kept Ahead of the Train That Was Pushed by an Earthquake.

Boothby tells us another story about phenomenal natural disturbance. He said he felt tender about it because he had figured prominently in it himself. The story concerned a habit engineers on the Vandalia and the Ohio and Mississippi roads had of racing. Just east of East St. Louis is the crossing of a belt railroad, and from there on to the bluffs, seven miles away, is a straight streak of parallel track. As the outgoing passenger trains all leave East St. Louis at about the same time, it was the regular thing for Ohio and Mississippi and Van engineers to hammer for their lives over these seven miles, while the passengers yelled defiance at one another and whooped and got excited. The Ohio and Mississippi had one engine, the 60, which was able to walk away from everything ever put up against her. She had humiliated all the Van engineers excepting Boothby, and he fairly ached to get at her. One day, just as he had whistled for the crossing, he heard another whistle, and, looking over, saw the Ohio and Mississippi abreast. The engine's number was 60.

Boothby straightened up for the race of his life. Tenderly, notch by notch, he opened the throttle, while the fireman kept the old kettle just off the popping point. Over the belt tracks they went, the 60 alongside. To his joy, Boothby saw he was inching away from his opponent. Like a statue he sat, coddling the machine, and at the first mile he was two coach lengths to the good. His passengers were shrieking their joy while those on the Ohio and Mississippi were dumb. The Ohio and Mississippi crew, too, seemed astonished, and gathered on the platforms to look over at the Van's new racer. It was Boothby's race in a walk.

Suddenly the Van engineer saw something was happening. Looking over his shoulder, he found the Ohio and Mississippi train only half a car length back and surging along like lightning. It scared him, and he pulled still wider open. Then did that noble 182 engine respond. She leaped through the air, hardly seeming to touch the rails. Right at her shoulder was the 60. Boothby gave her more. They were both going within a mile a minute. Boothby said he never saw a locomotive go like that 60, but he knew his machine was as good as the best. They plunged forward more furiously than the wind. Three miles, four, five, and then—oh, joy!—the 60 began to fall back. At the sixth mile she was two coach lengths behind, and as the trains swept away from each other at the base of the bluffs the Ohio and Mississippi was three train lengths off to the rear.

At Collinsville Hank Hibbard, white faced, came roaring up to the 182 as she lay under the water tank getting water.

"Great heavens, Boothby," cried the engineer, "do you know what you've been running against?"

"The Ohio and Mississippi's hottest stuff, and I cooled it for 'em."

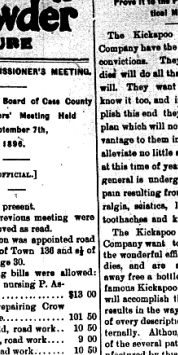
"Yes, you have. You've been running against an earthquake. The Ohio and Mississippi train was picked up by it just out of town. A hill 20 feet high followed her last Pullman, and she was running down hill the entire way, being pushed forward all the distance."

"Say, Hank," said Boothby, "did that earthquake help us any?"

"No. We were 100 yards ahead all the time."

Boothby climbed back on his box and Hibbard returned to the train. But although Boothby's achievement brought glory to his roundhouse he would never race again. He said he didn't mind whipping an ordinary engine run by ordinary steam, but he didn't want to combat a thing that "laid up" with devils and was in league with cyclone, storm and earthquake.—Chicago News.

RIGHT UP TO DATE.



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