THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 43. | BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 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!
Lumberman's Time Checks Cashed.

RUNS THROUGH CARS TO

ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
and WINNIPEG

TO

HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE,
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Cars
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 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 12:20 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 11:59 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 6:50 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,
ST. PAUL MINN

Brainerd & Northern MINNESOTA RY.

TIME CARD.

GOING NORTH P. M.		GOING SOUTH A. M.
3:30	lv-Brainerd-ar	10:30
4:12	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

JAS. C. POND,
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
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
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.
For lowest rates to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico, apply to ticket agents, or address

J. T. CONLEY,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.,
St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE.—Elegantly equipped trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis through to Peoria, St. Louis and Kansas City daily.

Information that informs.

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

..PURE.. DRINKING WATER!

H. J. SPENCER

Will furnish you with

PURE • WATER

For Drinking Purposes at

25 CENTS PER WEEK

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,

HAIL THE WAGON AS IT GOES BY.

Professional Cards.

E. W. YOUNG,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Columbian Block.

J. H. WARNER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Block.
Brainerd, - Minn.

R. K. WHITELEY
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office Room 2 Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD .... MINN.

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

Chas. Maynard. F. Briggs.
PALACE BARBER SHOP.
One Door West of Koop's.
SPECIALTIES.
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Baths, Etc. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Razors and Shears Sharpened
BRAINERD - MINNESOTA.

W. F. HOLST,
GENERAL
BLACKSMITHING
And Repairing.
Fourth St., Between Front & Laurel.

G. S. McPHERSON,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Columbian Block.
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.

Republican City Convention.

A Republican city convention for the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing, Minnesota, will be held at the Court House, in said city, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, 1896, at 8 o'clock p. m., to place in nomination the following candidates:

Mayor, Treasurer, Assessor, Municipal Judge, and Special Municipal Judge.

The several precincts will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

First Ward	5	Third Ward	4
Second Ward	8	Fourth Ward	4
Fifth Ward	7		
Total	28		

The primaries for the election of these delegates to be held at the usual polling places at 8 p. m., on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, and be kept open until 9 p. m.

At said primaries candidates will be selected for two Aldermen from each ward, and Members of Board of Education, as follows; said nominations to be ratified by the city convention:

First Ward—One member to succeed Charles Hagberg.

Second Ward—One member to succeed Geo. Keene.

Third Ward—One member to succeed H. A. Fitzs.

Fourth Ward—Two members to succeed P. H. Preston and John Britton.

The officers for said primaries are as follows: First ward—C. Hagberg, chairman; F. Fogle, F. B. Johnson, judges; Wm. Erb, clerk.

Second ward—Wm. Mahood, chairman; H. D. Simons, I. F. Dean, judges; N. H. Ingersoll, clerk.

Third Ward—H. T. Skinner, chairman; John Arnold, A. Rheinthal, judges; W. S. Benjamin, clerk.

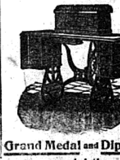
Fourth Ward—T. E. Smith, chairman; Henry Anderson, John Larson, judges; A. Mahlum, clerk.

Fifth Ward—D. Doran, chairman; Wm. Dodd, H. [illegible], judges; M. Mahlum, clerk.

A. F. GROVES, Chairman.

W. A. FLEMING, Secretary.

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.

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue Free.
Exclusive Territory to Active Agents.

DOMESTIC S. M. CO.,
298 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Republican Ticket.

For President,
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.

IT is very aptly stated by an exchange that "Gov. Altgeld is the ablest speaker on the Bryan side." There is no disputing Altgeld's ability. This makes him all the more dangerous. In case of Bryan's election Altgeld would dominate the administration and be the real president.

THE Towne organ at Duluth, the Herald, is getting disheartened, and practically gives up the fight by saying: "If Bryan is beaten he can blame the record of the Cleveland administration for his defeat." They might add that Page Morris will be elected to congress over Towne owing to the free silver record of the latter political acrobat.

AN article which ought to be read by every one who is interested in the progress women are making in the public pursuits of life is "Women at the Bar," published in Demorest's Magazine for November, and illustrated with excellent portraits of some of the women who have made a name for themselves in the practice of law.

WELL, well, Charlie Towne, the adored orator of city of the unsalted seas, met his match at Barnum on Friday, where a joint debate between himself and J. Adam Bede took place. Cholly will lose his reputation as an orator, as well as his position as congressman, if this thing doesn't end pretty soon. Mr. Bede handled the gentleman without gloves and worsted him at every point and arraigned him as a supporter of the Bryan-Altgeld-Tillman crowd.

THE Duluth Herald claims that the only question now is how large a vote Charley Towne will receive. In order to quiet the nerve of the Herald man we will state that in 1894 Towne received 1204 votes in Crow Wing county, out of 1985 votes cast for the three candidates for congress. This year he will get less than 700, and the total vote will not fall much short of 2400. Page Morris will represent this district in congress for two years at least, and the people who elect him will never have occasion to say they were sorry for it, as they have been in the case of Mr. Towne.

CHARLIE TOWNE'S bluff was called by the St. Paul Dispatch, and the outcome leaves that political hypocrite suspended in the air. The Dispatch agreed to pay all court expenses and waive all formalities if Towne would consent to go to trial with his libel suit against that paper October 16th, in order to give Charlie a chance to prove his innocence regarding silver and silver mines. But, of course, the offer has been rejected. The general public is thereby given to understand that the Dispatch knew what it was talking about when it published the charges alluded to, and that the suit for $75,000 damges started by Towne was merely to throw sand in the public eye.

THE Lumber Exchange, in Minneapolis, was canvassed on Saturday, and the vote of the people in the building stood 411 for McKinley and 25 for Bryan, and that's about the proportion all over the country. Charley Towne's frog story, which he related at every stopping point in 1894 before he deserted his friends and landed in the Populist camp, is applicable to the noise that the minority is making in this campaign. Get one free silverite excited, for instance like Bro. Stivers was in front of the Sleeper block on Tuesday afternoon, and an uninformed man would think the air was full of 53-cent dollars. However, it is only a delusion, which lasts while the frogs are keeping the noise up.

THE ticket put up by the Populists on Monday evening certainly cannot appeal very largely to their friends in various parts of the county for support. The slate was dictated by the Democratic managers, and as a return the Democrats will put no county ticket in the field. The rank and file of the Democratic party, however, will not support the nominees, as the agreement never could have been carried out had more than a handful of the faithful known what was going on. The full strength of the Populist vote will not be given it either, for the reason that the only Populist outside of Mr. Errickson who sought an endorsement at their hands, Mr. W. H. Everest, for auditor, was turned completely down, and Mr. John Koop, a life-long Democrat, nominated over him by an overwhelming vote. Taking it altogether the Demopops could not have engineered the matter in any more successful a manner to insure the defeat of the whole ticket.

THE more the people consider the matter the more firmly convinced are they that it is just as necessary to elect Gov. Clough as it is to carry the state for McKinley and the republican candidates for congress, says the St. Cloud Journal Press. Gov. Clough has made a good governor, he is a man of the people, and is not ashamed of the fact that he owes his success in life to hard work. His success would give notice to the world that Minnesota still stands for good government and honest money. The election of John Lind would be accepted as notice that we had joined the populistic procession along with Kansas. We can't afford the experiment.

THE free silverites have two features to their argument—same as they have two candidates for vice-president, says the Little Falls Transcript. One argument is that free silver will make money cheaper—and the next is that the laboring man's dollar will be just as valuable to him as now. Whichever of these arguments a sound money speaker discusses, the silverite at once advances his other position. If the sound money man says that a 53-cent dollar will injury the country, the free silverite declares the silver dollar will be as good as gold. If the sound money man declares that a continuance of all money as good as gold, will not insure a man getting a dollar any easier than heretofore, the free silverite claims that his plans will provide a cheaper dollar.

HOW MANY of our citizens have silver bullion to be coined free at the mints? None. On the other hand how many of our citizens would be benefitted by opening the mills, factories and shops of the United States to the laborers of America? And the answer comes that every man, be he laborer, mechanic, tradesman, or whatever vocation he follows, would at once be placed where the benefits of industry and thrift could be appreciated. And still there are people who cry out, "give us free silver," when the fact is that it would be much harder to get a dollar under such circumstances than it is now, and we think nearly every one appreciates the fact that conditions should be bettered instead of made worse. Just how these people expect to get something for nothing (barring the mine owners) is beyond our comprehension.

IT is a great fad for our neighbor, and in fact all free silverites, to claim that the people who favor the gold standard are in league with the Britishers, in fact it is a stock argument. But how about these free (but limited) silverites who are supporting Bryan for president, a man who worked as hard for free trade, while a member of congress, as any member of that body? England would be benefitted a hundred fold by free trade, and Bryan is an advocate of that theory which would permit the old world to ship and supply the American people with foreign made goods, thus throwing American workmen out of employment. Bryan and Towne, for when Towne supports Bryan he is advocating his principles, are attempting to pull the wool over the eyes of the public in regard to this matter. Republicans who favor protection to home industry and who have been boodwinked to believe in this free silver fallacy will do well to study the question before deciding to vote for Bryan, whose election would mean free trade, as well as free silver. Your vote from president down should be cast for men who will protect this country from the invasion of foreign goods made by the pauper labor of the old world to the detriment of our American institutions.

The Outlook is Fine.

H. C. Head, the Republican candidate from Mille Lacs county for the legislature, was in the city from Saturday till Monday noon. He had been in Crow Wing county and parts of Todd county, and everywhere found the Republican party in excellent condition with good prospects. He regards the outlook as excellent for the legislative ticket in this district, and the conditions certainly justify him in being hopeful. Not for many years have the chances for success been so favorable to the ticket in this district. Mr. Head is not as well known as the others on the ticket, Messrs. Ferris, Jones and Hartshorn, but he is popular where he is known, and deserves the hearty support of all opponents of the Demopop combination.—Little Falls Transcript.

Daniel Webster's Warning.

He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen-sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor, which is honest, unsuspecting and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it.

Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread? Certainly never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain, or the rashness of daring speculation, but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor.—From a speech delivered by Daniel Webster in New York, March 15th, 1837.

Appeals to Prejudice and Passion.

We are accustomed to think that such an occurrence as the French Revolution is impossible in our country, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This may be true, and yet there are certain traits and qualities of human nature which are never entirely subdued by civilization, and which are the same in all countries. We have passed safely through several severe tests of our ability to avert social and political combustion, but we have never before had just such a situation as the present one to face. A great party is seeking control of the government by appeals to prejudice and passion, to mercenary and insurrectionary instincts. It aims to array classes against one another in a violent way, and to substitute emotion and excitement for intelligent and temperate discussion. Possibly our comfortable theory that political explosives are comparatively harmless when permitted to have free action, and that the influences of reason and patriotism are a sufficient protection against anarchy, is correct, but, at the same time, there is some room for doubt, and it is best not to be too certain where there is so much at stake. The part of wisdom is to look at the matter soberly, and with a due sense of the obligation that rests upon all good citizens to see that seditious and destructive forces do not gain ascendency in our affairs.

Free Government vs. Free Silver.

The Colorado Republicans on Wednesday in convention assembled while they believe in the free coinage of silver are loyal to their country's interests and accept the assurances of the republican party that its efforts will be devoted to the securing of an international agreement for the unlimited coinage of silver and the resolutions end as follows:

"We favor free silver, but we value free government more, and, while the success of the party upon the Chicago platform might bring silver monometallism, it would afford no hope of bimetallism in this country."

Silver Fails to Advance.

Within a little less than two weeks wheat has advanced nearly 9 cents, flax has advanced 6 cents, and July cotton $10 a bale, says the Canton Repository. According to "Coin" Harvey whose claim is that the fall in farm products is due to the fall in silver, silver should have advanced proportionately to these farm product figures. But it has not. The white metal in bar still lingers at 65 and 66 cents an ounce.

A Good Comparison.

A Sharon man's story of the Irishman who swallowed a potatoe bug and then a dose of paris green in the hope of killing the bug, is very similar to the political situation. The American workingman swallowed free trade four years ago, and now to cure the misery which he has suffered ever since, the quack doctor is trying to induce him to swallow an unlimited dose of free silver.

How About John Lind?

Won't somebody dig up the old howl of "corporation attorney!" It's evidently been lost in the shuffle.—Glencoe Register.

WHAT HARRISON SAYS.

Impossible to Maintain the Ratio of 16 to 1.

Ex-President Harrison put the impossibility of restoring the old ratio of 16 to 1 between silver and gold by the bare fiat of the United States alone, without support from the other commercial nations, very forcibly in his speech the other night. He said that the government could fix its money unit and declare any coinage ratio it chooses to do, "but it cannot say and enforce its decree, if you should call out the regular army and navy, and muster all our great modern ships, and add the militia, and put William J. Bryan in command of them—it cannot enforce the decree that 16 ounces of silver are the equivalent of 1 ounce of gold."

The ratio of 16 to 1 represented the difference of the commercial value of gold and silver at a period when silver bullion was worth not less than $1.29 per ounce, and when coinage demand existed in every civilized nation. Silver bullion was then worth in the market just what it would bring at all the European mints—naturally so. But to-day this universal mint demand no longer exists. Silver, to that extent, is no longer in use. The result is that silver bullion is freely offered at 53 cents per ounce, and the supply vastly exceeds the demand.

In the face of this condition it is proposed by the Bryan metallists to open our mints to free coinage of silver—and to attempt to impart, by the mere stamp of the mint, the value of $1 to silver bullion which in all the world's markets is to-day commercially worth only 53 cents.

We are asked to do alone what all the other nations of the earth that are in the same class have ceased to do. If our forefathers, and if other nations ever since coinage began, could not disregard the differences in the commercial values of silver and gold, how can we? If 16 to 1 was a just ratio when silver was $1.29 an ounce, and when all countries kept their mints freely open to silver, how can it be now, when silver is only 65 cents an ounce and all mints are closed to it?—New York Recorder.

What Free Silver Would Do.

"Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity, and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries."—McKinley's Letter of Acceptance.

POPE'S MARE'S NEST.

HE CHARGES GOV. CLOUGH WITH MALADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary of the Silver Democratic State Central Committee Issues a Circular Full of Gross Errors and Misstatements, in Which He Charges Gov. Clough With Having Nullified the Will of the State Legislature in the Matter of the Forfeiture of the Hastings & Dakota Railway Land Grant Forfeiture—All the Facts Show That Gov. Clough Has Done His Whole Duty and Acted in the Interest of the State.

Gen. E. M. Pope of Mankato is the secretary of the Minnesota Democratic state central committee. Gen. Pope is known to the people of Minnesota as a gentleman of vivid imagination. As a member of the state legislature, as an apostle of the Farmers' Alliance, he became famous for the immense breadth of his visionary ideas.

Gen. Pope as secretary of the Democratic state central committee has suffered no change, mentally. If anything, he is more visionary than ever. He has dreams. His latest dream seems to be a species of nightmare, which has afflicted him to such an extent that his best friends are alarmed on his account.

He has dreamed that Gov. Clough has committed an act of mal-administration in state affairs, and he thus announces it to the silver newspapers of the state:

A Blundering Circular.

Minnesota Democratic State Central Committee, Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22, 1896.—Dear Sir: Senate File No. 375, which became Chapter 165 of the Laws of 1895, was "A bill for an act to forfeit the rights of the Hastings & Dakota Railway company to select or acquire title to any of the public lands of this state."

This bill passed the senate on the 29th of March, 1895, by a vote of 33 to 6, as recorded on page 465 of the Senate Journal.

It passed the house on the 9th of April by a vote of 90 to 1, as recorded on page 742 of the House Journal. On April 18, 1895, the bill was approved, signed and deposited in the office of the secretary of state by Gov. D. M. Clough.

In the records of the state auditor's office, "Railroad Records," Book F, page 498, is recorded a deed of date April 13, 1895, executed by Gov. D. M. Clough, conveying to Russell Sage, trustee, all the lands involved in and affected by the legislative bill, which lands had been declared forfeited by that act.

So that between the date when that legislative act passed (almost unanimously) both houses of the legislature and the date when it was returned by his excellency, the governor, with his approval, he had destroyed all beneficial effects of the bill, nullified the will of the people of the state, thus expressed in the legislative act, and insulted the legislature by returning to them a bill which he knew and they knew had, by his act, been made empty of all results, and this righteous measure of the legislature was, in this manner, defeated in the interests of the corporation which was contesting with the state for the lands in question. This matter is brought to your attention as a matter of official record. We claim that it is proper that the official actions of this administration should be made public, as condemned, if they are worthy of condemnation. It is brought to your attention individually for your consideration, trusting that your judgment thereon will be expressed by your vote at the polls in November.

Very truly yours,
—L. A. Rosing, Chairman,
—E. M. Pope, Secretary,
Democratic State Central Committee.

To persons not acquainted with the circumstances, the charges against Gov. Clough would seem very serious, if true. Happily they are not true. The circular is simply a tissue of misrepresentation, falsehood, and misapprehension of facts.

Gov. Clough sought the opinion of Attorney General Childs on this case and Mr. Childs gave it as his opinion that there was no reason at law for the governor refusing to execute the deed covered by list No. 9, as it bore the certificate of State Auditor Biermann. Attorney General Child's opinion here given is very complete in its review of the history of the grant:

Attorney General's Office, St. Paul, April 12, 1895. His Excellency, D. M. Clough, governor, Sir:—I have examined the question of the right of Russell Sage, trustee, to a conveyance of the lands described in a proposed deed number nine tendered in his behalf for your signature.

The conveyance in question is sought by virtue of the matters and things set forth and referred to in the body of the proposed instrument. Briefly stated, the facts material to the question are in substance as follows:

In 1866 congress granted to this state to aid in the construction of railroads including one "from Hastings through the counties of Dakota, Scott, Carver and McLeod to such point on the boundary of the state as the legislature of the state may determine, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of said road." Provision was made that deficiencies arising from previous settlement reservation or other cause should be supplied "from the public lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections designated by odd numbers as shall be equal to such lands" thus disposed of. It was further provided that the said lands should "be subject to the disposal of the legislature of Minnesota for the purposes aforesaid and no other," and that when the governor of this state should certify to the secretary of the interior to the completion "in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner as a first-class railroad," of any section of ten consecutive miles thereof, the secretary of the interior shall thereupon issue to the state patents therefor of available lands "lying co-terminous to said completed section of ten miles and not exceeding one hundred sections" for the benefit "of the road having completed the ten miles aforesaid." Successive patents were to issue from time to time on the requisite showings and certificates. (Edgerton Comp. 97.)

The Hastings, Minnesota River and Red River of the North Railroad company was incorporated by the legislature of the Territory of Minnesota, in 1857, and its name was subsequently changed to Hastings & Dakota Railway company. It was authorized by its charter to construct and operate a railroad from Hastings over a route therein prescribed to a point on the Missouri river. The route thus prescribed was somewhat modified by subsequent legislation. (Id., 588, 593.)

The congressional grant above named was accepted by the state by an act of the legislature approved March 7, 1867 (Id. 592), whereby "all the lands, interests, rights, powers, and privileges" were "granted to and vested in" the said named company, subject to the provisions expressed in the said act of the legislature. The time for the completion of the road was repeatedly extended by acts approved March 4, 1869, March 2, 1871, Feb. 24, 1873, and March 8, 1878.

By reason of sales made by the company in 1872, 1880, and 1882, it conveyed away all of the railway owned, constructed or operated by it, but expressly reserved and excepted from such sale the land grant acquired by it as aforesaid. (State vs. Minn. Cent. Ry. Co., 36 Minn., 252.)

Notwithstanding such sales by the company, it continued thereafter to receive conveyances from the governor of this state of lands embraced in the said grant. What proportion of the company's road was constructed prior to such sale I am not advised, but assume from the recital in the proposed deed that it was not wholly constructed at that date. It is recited in the said deed, however, that the company fully completed, equipped and put in operation its line of road from Glencoe to Ortonville prior to the first day of January, 1880.

The charter of the company was forfeited December, 1886, by the judgment of the supreme court of this state (State vs. Minn. Cent. Ry. Co., Supra). The proceeding wherein such judgment was rendered was only instituted for and resulted in the forfeiture of the corporate existence of the company, and the decision therein reached determines nothing more. Notwithstanding such judgment of forfeiture the company enjoyed, pursuant to the general statutes of this state, a period of three years for the purpose of prosecuting and defending actions by or against it, and of enabling it gradually to settle and close its concerns, to dispose of and convey its property, and to divide its capital stock, but not for the purpose of continuing the business for which it was established. (Chap. 34, Sec. 416.)

Subsequent to the judgment thus rendered, and within three years thereafter, the company conveyed to Russell Sage, as trustee, all its right, title and interest in and to its land grants, "and all lands to accrue to said railway company under and by virtue of the said grants, with right and power to receive all deeds of conveyance therefor, which said deed was recorded in the office of the secretary of state on April 20, A. D. 1892."

In 1888 the supreme court of this state, in the case of Minnesota Central Railway company vs. Donaldson, 38 Minn., 115, speaking of the lands in question, say: "Plaintiff's default has been judicially determined and judgment entered forfeiting its charter, but the status of its land has not been affected; it still belongs to the plaintiff—a corporation forbidden in March, 1882, to continue the business for which it was organized, but in full life for certain powers enumerated in paragraphs 416 of chapter 34, General Statutes 1887."

To the same effect it was held by the United States circuit court, advertising to the declaration of forfeiture by the supreme court of this state in the matter above cited, that "the corporation * * * did not exist after the decree of the supreme court, but continued in organization and retained its officers and directors, and its stockholders continued to be such with all the authority possessed before. True, the corporation only existed for the purpose of settling up its corporate business and settling up its concerns; but to do this it had full control over all its property and could dispose of it for the purposes indicated in the statute, subject, however, to the rights of creditors and stockholders." (Hanan vs. Sage, 58 Fed. Rep., 651.)

The commissioner of the general land office, in passing upon the question of the right of the stockholders of the Hastings & Dakota Railway company to the enjoyment of the said grant, employs in the written decision the following language: "I therefore hold that the obligation of the United States under this grant is not discharged because the grantee corporation under the statute has become dissolved. The grant was to the state; the road has been built; the lands under the grant are certified to the state for the benefit of her grantee, and if, as appears, that grantee company has been dissolved its property rights under this grant clearly belong to its individual stockholders, who both in law and in natural justice are entitled to receive the benefit of these assets, subject to any contract, debts and disbursements against the fund as the trust conveyance to Sage in terms provided."

This decision was affirmed upon appeal by the secretary of the interior in his decision under date of Jan. 19, 1894.

In carrying out the purpose of the congressional grant the state serves merely as the instrumentality through which the same is to become operative. The selections of lands are, with the contemplation of the act of congress, to be made by the secretary of the interior. It appears that that officer has certified the lands in question to the state "for the benefit of Russell Sage, trustee of the assets of the Hastings & Dakota Railway company." Such certification implies a prior certificate by the governor of this state to the secretary of the interior of the completion of the said railroad in the manner contemplated by law. It has, therefore, been determined by the federal authorities that the said trustee is now entitled to a conveyance of the lands evidenced by the said deed.

You are therefore advised that there is no reason in law why you should not execute the said deed. I am, very respectfully,

H. W. CHILDS,
Attorney General.

Some of Gen. Pope's Blunders.

Under these conditions, and within the law having no other course to pursue, Gov. Clough attached his signature to Hastings & Dakota Railway Company Deed No. 9. But Deed No. 10, with the certified list thereof, still reposes peacefully in the vault of the state auditor, and until the state legislature directs otherwise, state auditor Dunn will not certify it and Gov. Clough will not execute the deed thereof.

Now, as to Gen. Pope's circular. It will be seen from the foregoing that it he misquotes the title of the bill, Senate File 375. In it he makes no mention of the List No. 9 having been certified by the Democratic state auditor, A. Biermann, on Nov. 3, 1894, nor of the duty of the governor following such certificate. In it he declares that the governor by executing Deed No. 9 destroyed all the beneficial effects of the foregoing bill, when, if Mr. Pope had made the slightest investigation, he could have learned that Deed No. 9 embraced but 5,360 acres of land, and that under its grant the company yet claims 125,188 acres. And Mr. Pope goes on to say that by executing this deed Gov. Clough "nullified the will of the people of the state, and insulted the legislature by returning to them a bill which he knew had been made empty of all results," when, as a matter of fact, Gov. Clough and State Auditor Dunn gave immediate effect to the express will of the legislature, the one by declining to certify, and the other by refusing to execute Deed No. 10.

There is another chapter in this Hastings & Dakota forfeiture matter which Secretary Pope does not dwell upon and that is the subsequent history of the forfeiture act. Gov. Clough, before attaching his signature to the act, submitted the bill, as is customary with all bills, to the attorney general for his opinion on the measure. On April 17, 1895, Attorney General Childs rendered the following opinion:

Holds the Bill Invalid.

State of Minnesota, Attorney General's Office, St. Paul, April 17, 1895.—His Excellency, D. M. Clough, Governor. Sir: Herewith I return Senate File No. 375. The measure is, in my judgment, invalid as seeking in effect to deprive one of his property without due process of law. It is needless to recite the facts so well understood as those pertaining to the organization and dissolution of the Hastings & Dakota Railway company and its grant of public lands. Conceding that it was organized for the purpose of acquiring the congressional grant, which I am disposed to believe is the fact; that it never operated any of the lines of road constructed by it, and that it sold and disposed of the same as soon as constructed, it does not by any means follow that the state may now lawfully exercise the power assumed by the proposed measure. With those concessions made, it is not deniable that congress made a grant of lands to the state for the construction of railways across the territory of the state; that in the granting act the terms and conditions were prescribed whereby the lands might be acquired; that the state became merely an instrumentality for conveying the lands to the roads earning the same; that the said company constructed a road presumably in compliance with law because so certified to by the respective governors of that state; that the company had under the law of this state three years in which to dispose of its property subsequent to its dissolution, in which time it assumed to convey all of its rights in and to the said grant to Russell Sage, as trustee, for the use and benefit of its stockholders; that this conveyance has been declared by the courts a valid transfer of those rights to the said trustee; and furthermore, it may be noted that it was distinctly held by the supreme court of this state that the lands of the said company were not affected by the judgment of dissolution, but that they were in truth and fact subject to disposal during the statutory period of three years.

Whatever may be said of the improvidence of congress in bestowing the grant, it is not within the power of the legislature to provide corrective measures of the character indicated by the proposed measure. Whatever lands, if any, now exist available for completing the quota enuring to the defunct company, belong in equity to the cestui que trustent of Russell Sage. The bill seeks to divest them of property rights thus acquired, and in my judgment is therefore invalid.

Whether, in view of the importance of the question involved and the large number of the legislature who evidently share the opposite view, you deem it proper to approve the measure and leave conflicting interests to adjudicate their rights in court, will, of course, be determined by yourself. I am, very respectfully,

—H. W. Childs,
Attorney General.

Rejects the Relinquishment.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable opinion of the attorney general as to the validity of the act, Gov. Clough gave effect to the intention of the legislature and attached his signature to the bill, which became a law on April 18, 1895. And, in compliance with the provision of the act directing him to execute a deed of relinquishment to the United States of the Hastings & Dakota lands, on May 8, 1895, he did execute such a deed of relinquishment and forwarded the same to the secretary of the interior, but the secretary of the interior appeared to agree with Attorney General Childs and absolutely declined to accept the relinquishment of these lands from this state, holding the state to be simply a trustee as between the United States and the grantee. In thus rejecting the intended relinquishment, Secretary Hoke Smith, a gentleman of the same political persuasion as Gen. Pope, says after reviewing the question:

"The question now to be considered is whether the State of Minnesota can defeat the grant made by congress to aid in the construction of the Hastings & Dakota railroad, by an act of its legislature, intending to act as a forfeiture, and by the relinquishment of these lands by the governor of the state to the United States. Clearly, on principle and authority, I think not. These lands were certified to the state in trust for the company; the state accepted them as trustee of an express trust; it is not denied that the lands were earned by the company; this department and the courts have decided the company to be entitled to the lands earned before the forfeiture of its charter, and that the trustee of the company is authorized and is the proper person to receive them. The aforesaid relinquishment of the State of Minnesota is rejected. Very respectfully,

—"Hoke Smith, Secretary."

This is as the matter stands to-day, and it will remain for the next legislature, if it sees fit, to take action in the matter. The executive officers of the state have used their utmost endeavors to give effect to the will and intention of the legislature, as expressed in Senate File 375. The attorney general says the bill is ineffectual, and Secretary Hoke Smith declares that the legislature cannot relinquish lands granted to a grantee by congress. There the matter stands.

And at what price will this ultimate result be gained in the case of Mr. Bryan's election? At the price of the most violent and destructive crisis on record, such a crisis as can only be brought on by a sudden subversion of the standard of values and of the whole basis of credit. At the price of indefinite business paralysis and distress. At the price of the ruthless spoliation of the savings accumulated by the toiling masses. At the price of robbing our war veterans of half the value of their pensions. At the price of greatly increasing the number of unemployed by discouraging enterprise, and of curtailing the value of the wages of those remaining at work. At the price of the respect of the world for our intelligence and practical sense. And worse, far worse than all this, at the price of something that has never been forfeited since this republic was born—at the price of the greatest good a nation can possess and for the preservation of which it should shed its last drop of blood—at the price of our national honor. For this nation, so rich and powerful, would stand before the world as a wanton, reckless repudiator, as nothing better than a fraudulent bankrupt. This will be the cost of the experiment. Are you willing to pay this price?—Carl Schurz in Chicago.

Seesaw Money.

The Mexican dollar wabbles with silver. The United States dollar stands solid by gold. Measured in gold and maintained at a parity with gold, its value remains. Within three years the Mexican dollar has been as high as 70 cents, and it has been as low as 48 cents. Its value rises and falls with the demand for silver, and this varies with the trade in silk and the trade in tea, with the exchange on India and the payment of war indemnities by China and Japan, and all the world of trade and speculation. Within the year it has been as high as 60 cents, and has dropped to its present price.

This is the kind of seesaw money the United States is asked to adopt. Up and down. Now high and now low. Never good as a gold dollar, and never maintaining any certain ratio with it. Labor receives in this country in wages in a year $2,000,000,000. If these wages had been paid in silver this year the loss in the price of silver in the past six months would have cut the value of these wages down by [illegible],000,000, a tax on labor one-fifth as large as that of the cost of the federal government for a year.—Philadelphia Press.

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 2 o'clock p. m., to place in nomination the following candidates:

Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Attorney, 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
Daggett Brook	1	Maple Grove	1
Deerwood	2	Oak Lawn	1
Fairbanks	1	Pointon'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 8 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 Behimer, 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. Nelsheim, chairman; Henry Bonck and J. E. Myers, judges; Soren Hanson, clerk.

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

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

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

St. Mathias—J. H. Gibson, chairman; Gideon Malte and F. J. Reid, judges; C. P. 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.

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the Seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1891, in an action, wherein The State of Minnesota is Plaintiff, and Charles Ahrens is defendant, in favor of the said Plaintiff and against the said defendant, for the sum of six 96-100 ($6.96) Dollars, for personal property tax for the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety, which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff in and for the said county of Crow Wing, I have this 8th day of September A. D. 1896, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendant Chas. Ahrens in and to the following described real property, to-wit:

Commencing at the south-west corner of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred and thirty three (133) north of range twenty-eight (28) west and bounded by a line running thence south on the west line of said section four (4) four hundred (400) feet and to the east side of Seventh (7) street in the platted townsite of West Brainerd, in the City of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, and State of Minnesota,—thence southerly on the east side of said Seventh (7) street to the southwest corner of lot one (1) in Block "V" of said platted townsite of West Brainerd,—Thence easterly on the south side of said lot one (1) in said block "V" and continuing easterly in a straight line from the southwest corner of said lot one (1) in said block "V", on the northerly side of Clay street in said platted townsite of West Brainerd, three hundred [800] feet and to a point in a straight line running through the north-east corner and the south-east corner of Block "T" in said platted townsite of West Brainerd,—thence southerly in a straight line and on the easterly side of block "T" in said platted townsite of West Brainerd to the south-east corner of said block "T" three hundred and eighty (380) feet,—thence easterly from the south-east corner of said block "T" on the northerly side of Jackson street in said platted townsite of West Brainerd eight hundred and forty (840) feet and to the south-west corner of Block "S" in said platted townsite of West Brainerd—Thence northerly on the westerly side of said block "S" and to its north-west corner three hundred (300) feet,—thence easterly on the northerly side of said block "S" one hundred and sixty (160) feet and to the east side of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of said section four (4), thence north on the east side of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of the south-west quarter (sw¼) of said section four (4) one hundred and forty feet (140) and to the south east corner of the south-west quarter (sw¼) of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of said section four (4)—Thence west in a straight line eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning. And all of block "V" in the platted townsite of West Brainerd in the City of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county and State of Minnesota, and all land in the northwest quarter [nw¼] of the south-west quarter [sw¼] of section four (4) in township one hundred and thirty-three [133] north of range twenty eight [28] west and lot six [6] in said section four (4), north of the platted townsite of West Brainerd in the City of Brainerd, in Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given, That I, the undersigned as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Brainerd in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and cost thereon.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1896.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County, Minn.

By J. W. SLIPP, Deputy.

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

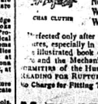
Business accounts invited

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)



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 the 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. 28, 1895.
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.

Wives are now attending the fall millinery openings and a month later husbands will be attending to the opening of the check-book.

This new woman business is going too far when they take to hunting alligators for sport, using a child tied to a stake as a bait. This is what two New York women did in Florida recently.

A man was arrested for assault in Boston the other day. He pleaded guilty and was fined one cent. Where fights are so cheap as that they ought to be plentiful.

All London has the twitters, and no rumor of dynamite plottings is too absurd not to find credence. B. and S. must be in very lively demand there, just now.

It is anounced semi-officially from London that if the other powers will not join her in repressing Turkish savagery, England can do nothing but "stand aside." Has she not stood aside long enough?

There seems to be occasion for a new awakening of the women's rights movement in New York. They put a woman off a street car in that city the other day for smoking a cigarette on the back seat.

If some one will only capture the Cuban insurgents, take away their weapons and tie their hands behind their backs, Gen. Weyler will put down this rebellion with promptness and dispatch.

The good old times in the wild and woolly West have gone. Forty gamblers in a Colorado resort were arrested and taken to jail by two officers, and the gamblers didn't even have a single revolver among them.

The queen of Roumania is said to be the only living author who has written opera librettos in four languages, German, French, Swedish and Roumanian. She has just completed an opera libretto in French, founded on a Turkish subject, for M. Jules Massenet.

It is evident that England will allow the Armenians to be exterminated rather than coerce Turkey without the aid, or at least, the assent, of the powers. England has never declared a war of principle or risked her sordid peace in a generous cause.

Only 900 persons in 1,000,000, according to medical authority, die from old age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,-100 to measles, 2,700 to apoplexy, 7,000 to erysipelas, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus, and 7,000 to rheumatism.

Paul Dresser, who wrote "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me," is responsible for another song: "Don't Tell Her That You Love Her." We won't, Paul, we won't. We'll just whisper if we get a chance that she looks stunning in her new bloomers and she will know the rest.

Chile now wants to trade with us. That's what we want. South America is properly North America's field. Chile will be ready as soon as existing commercial treaties with Europe can be so modified as to permit it. The manufacturers who are now traveling on the southern continent are doing a great, good work.

A lucky inspiration has come to some Eastern silversmith, who has invented a lemonade spoon with a hollow handle, so that it can be used instead of a straw. It is one of those things which set everybody to wondering why it wasn't thought of before. Of course, no one will think of using it for anything but lemonade.

"When the inventors succeed in making a dead bird fly, we can begin to look for a solution of the airship problem. Is it not just as logical to say that when the inventors succeed in making a dead horse draw a wagon, we can expect machinery to do it? There was a good deal of that sort of scientific deduction about three-quarters of a century ago.

Great honors have been bestowed upon Dr. Nansen since his return to civilization. Possibly he thinks that his reception compensates for all the hardships he has endured; but, fortunately, there are not many in this world who would be willing to go through the same experiences for the same rewards.

Queen Victoria's reign has now exceeded in duration that of any other English sovereign. The longest previous reign was that of the queen's grandfather, George III., which lasted fifty-nine years, three months and four days. June 21, 1897 will mark the completion of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign, and the event will be appropriately celebrated by her subjects.

Ben Tillett, the great English unionist and dock leader, who was recently arrested in Belgium for advocating a dock strike, says the talk of an international strike of 'longshoremen is madness. Whether Mr. Tillett has always held this view, or whether it is a result of the failure of dockmen in other countries to act with those in England, is not clear. But as to the madness of such an international strike, none will dispute.

There is a rumor in England that Gladstone may re-enter public life. He is eighty-seven years old, but he is writing review articles and books on literary, theological and political subjects at a gait that most authors in their prime could not equal. His interests are as comprehensive and as universal as ever, and his mental activity would be wonderful in a man of forty. If Gladstone should re-enter public life he could doubtless hold his own with the youngest of them.

In the trouble between Italy and Brazil a mountain seems to have been made out of a mole heap. The Italian minister of foreign affairs says that "Italy's purpose in sending a cruiser to Brazil was entirely friendly," while the Brazilian minister explains the matter as unimportant and largely growing out of the foolish conduct of an Italian consul in Brazil. It is gratifying to learn that both governments regard the matter as of little consequence.

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.

The Nation's Capital.

The report of the fourth assistant postmaster general shows that there was an increase of 300 offices during the past year.

The commissioner of pensions reports the death of nearly 30,000 pensioners during the year ending June 30.

People in Print.

Peter Gallagher, Indian agent at Warm Springs, Ore., is dead.

A member of the crew of the United States cruiser Boston died of cholera at Shanghai.

Col. William B. Hughes, U. S. A., department quartermaster at Baltimore, died suddenly at his residence in that city.

Dr. Lewis W. Swift, of the Mount Lowe, Cal., observatory, has discovered two new comets close together, both being about one degree from the sun.

Francis Jordan, for twenty-four years president of the Union Banking company, and prominent in financial circles at St. Joseph, Mo., is dead, aged eighty-three years.

Archibald Beal, senior member of the Laporte Printing company and business manager of the Laporte Herald, died at his home in Laporte, Ind., of a complication of diseases, aged sixty-six years. He was one of the oldest newspaper men in Indiana.

Arthur Dodge Seavey, aged sixty-five, who held several civil-service offices and was a California Argonaut, is dead. While on the Pacific slope, in his earlier days, Seavey and John W. Mackay prospected a number of mines together.

Casualties.

Mrs. W. J. Myers was burned to death at Rochester, Ind.

George Mall, aged thirty, took a fatal dose of Paris green at Negaunee, Mich.

The Minerva Park pavilion of the Columbus (Ohio) Central street railway burned.

Fire destroyed the Moncton, N. B., sugar refinery. The loss will exceed the amount of insurance $30,000.

The Cascade Lumber company's mill and a large portion of their lumber yard burned at Burlington, Vt. The loss is $30,000 on the mills and probably $70,000 on lumber.

A Big Four freight engine blew up at Pekin, Ill., and threw the engine into a field eighty feet from the track. Fireman Long of Urbana was on the engine, and was seriously injured.

The Clyde line passenger steamer Frederick P. Barry, New York to Jacksonville, was wrecked at Kitty Hawk, N. C. The crew of seventeen men were taken off by the life-savers.

While Martin Delashmid of Noblesvile was sitting at the table of the Cotery in one leg burst, and the blood flowed so freely that before a surgeon flowed so rapidly that ebfore a surgeon could arrive he almost bled to death.

Mrs. William Harrington of Columbia City, Ind., made pumpkin pie, and, in mistake, used hellebore instead of the usual spices. Her daughter, Ella, and Misses Mary Goodfellow and Mary Gallagher ate of the pastry and were seriously poisoned.

Fire at Savannah, Ga., gutted the five-story building on Bay street occupied by A. B. Hull & Co., wholesale grocers, and damaged the adjacent building, which was unoccupied. The loss on stock is about $35,000, with $31,000 insurance. The damage to the buildings is estimated at $15,000. F. McStay, a fireman, fell through a grating, receiving injuries from which he soon died. James McNally, a young white man formerly employed by the firm, has been arrested for incendiarism.

Evil Doings.

J. A. Carlson, a contractor, was assaulted by unknown men at Des Moines, Iowa, and shot. He may be permanently lamed.

Whitecaps at Holland Station, Ohio, buried a farmer named Huntsman alive and then dug him up and whipped him unmercifully.

John Daniels, the wealthiest man in Guthrie, Okla., committed suicide last night, shooting himself through the heart in the presence of his wife.

Myron Race, a prominent citizen of Mongo, Ind., has disappeared. The woods for miles around have been searched, but he cannot be found. Foul play is supposed, and a suspicious tramp has been arrested.

The body of Abraham Parafitt was found in the river at Cairo, Ill., with his throat cut and his feet tied together. Papers on the body showed that the man was 33 years of age. He had been murdered and robbed.

At Algona, Iowa, Lewis Stephenson committed suicide by shooting himself. He had just returned from the asylum at Independence, where he had been undergoing treatment for two or three months and was thought to have been cured.

Antonio Cuaz, a young Swiss, living on a ranch twelve miles from Aspen, Colo., shot and killed his wife and her mother, Mrs. Quinn. Cuaz was arrested. He says that the insults and taunts of the women made him mad.

James McMillan decoyed his estranged wife from her father's house at Cleveland, Ohio, drove her to a dense wood and hacked her throat with a knife. The woman is alive, but in a precarious condition. McMillan escaped.

Oliver Winthrop was sentenced to life imprisonment at San Francisco, Cal., for robbery in connection with his abduction of James Campbell, the Hawaiian millionaire, whom he kept a prisoner three days for a $20,000 ransom.

Rev. James B. Morrison of Laconia, N. H., committed suicide by inhaling gas in the Revere house, Boston, Mass. Mr. Morrison left Laconia recently on account of charges about to be presented against him for immoral conduct. He had been pastor of the Unitarian church in Laconia for the past six years.

Over one-half of the twenty-four tollgates in Anderson county, Ky., were destroyed by regularly organized bands of lawless advocates of free turnpikes. The keepers were warned that an attempt to collect any more toll would be a warrant for a hanging.

Charles Pscherhofer, a real estate dealer of San Francisco, has been discharged by the police court, where he was examined on a charge of embezzlement. He is agent for lots in Sutroville, a suburb of Stockton, and the complaining witness alleged she had been swindled by him.

Foreign Gossip.

New Zealand's legislative council has just voted to exclude the Chinese and all other Asiatics from the colony.

A dispatch from Manilla, Philippine islands, says that Gov. Blanco has decreed the confiscation of the property of the insurgents in these islands.

The Dublin Express says that the police have discovered a large quantity of dynamite and detonators at Mahlin Park, two miles from Galway.

The Carlist agitation in Spain continues making headway slowly, and the organization in that interest is being perfected at every point.

A baby, a few months old, was sold for one shilling in the presence of witnesses to a Lincolnshire pig dealer recently. The parents were wandering minstrels and glad to get rid of it.

Maceo's negro rebel bands are completely overrunning the western Cuban districts, burning the settlements, assassinating all pacificos and ill-treating helpless women.

The Rt. Hon. George Denman, formerly judge of the London high court of justice, but who retired from the bench in October, 1892, is dead, at the age of seventy-eight years.

On the Dutch steamer Doelwyk, recently captured in the Red sea, the Italian found 30,000 Russian and 15,310 French rifles, 6,200 Cossack swords, and five and a half million cartridges, intended for Menelek.

Ostend is to have a new system of docks, extending a couple of miles inland and including dry docks, on which $15,000,000 will be spent. The money is contributed partly by the town and partly by the Belgian government.

In commemoration of the 1300th anniversary of the establishment of the See of Canterbury, it is proposed to erect a statue of Theodore of Tarsus, the only Greek archbishop of Canterbury.

In the Canadian house of commons Sir Charles Tupper made an attack on the governor-general for not accepting his advice regarding appointments and other public business and in this way compelling him and his colleagues to resign.

A cable dispatch from Constantinople anounces the death there recently of Callias Bey, who recently married the widow of P. T. Barnum. Mme. Callias is now on the ocean, having been notified last week of the serious illness of her husband.

A new illuminating gas made from petroleum has been produced in Germany, which, it is asserted, can be supplied of a quality equal to the best existing photometric standard at a cost of 25 cents a thousand feet. The generative plant is simple; one able to keep up a hundred lights can be built for $150.

A centenarian in the Newry workhouse, being troubled with asthma, tried to relieve himself by opening his chest with a cobbler's knife, as he said, "to let out the wind." It was thought to be an attempt at suicide, but the man had done the same thing before and had obtained relief in breathing, he said.

According to United States Consul Plumacher at Maracaibo, the Venezuelan government has issued a decree offering to allow to any firm or individual who may undertake to bring immigrants into the country the costs of passage. For adults the allowance is 120 bolivars from Europe and 30 bolivars from the United States.

Another Indaba has been held with Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, commander-in-chief of the imperial forces in South Africa, and Cecil Rhodes, by the Matoppo chiefs. The chiefs have agreed to quit the Matoppo hills and settle in the open country. Mr. Rhodes promised to assist them with seed corn.

The Dominion government has appointed M. Peters, Q. C., premier of Prince Edward Island and Belque, Q. C., of Montreal, to be counsel on their behalf before the commission which will meet on the Pacific coast, probably at Victoria, B. C., to take up the sealers' claims. The date for the sitting of the commission has not been fixed.

Lord Rosmead, high commissioner for South Africa, has ordered the arrest of Col. Baden-Powell, pending an inquiry for having confirmed the execution of the Matabele chief, Makoni. Makoni was captured by Maj. Watts, tried by a drumhead court-martial and shot within twenty-four hours, without waiting for the confirmation of the sentence by the high commissioner.

A cross between a Burchells zebra and an Isle of Rulu mare has been obtained by an Edinburgh professor, who is trying to procure a beast of burden for South Africa that will not be attacked by the tsetse fly. The fly does not touch the zebra. The next step is to find out whether the hybrid animal is sterile like the mule or not, and then whether the tsetse will leave him alone.

Potato buying seems to be an exciting pursuit in Brittany. The farmers of Pont l'Abbe made a combine, agreeing that they would not sell their potatoes for less than 3½ francs per sack of 50 kilograms. Some English traders appeared, who took 2½ francs a sack, whereupon the Bretons beat them severely and held one of them over a cliff until he permised to pay their price.

Miscellaneous.

The present officers and directors of the Milwaukee have been re-elected.

Killing frosts have occurred at points in the Northwest.

The Atlanta (Ga.) cotton mills have been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The hay crop of Kentucky is a failure.

Hog cholera is raging near Iowa Falls, Ia.

Lochridge Bros., bankers, Pawnee, Ill., have failed. Liabilities, $51,014.31; assets, $67,031.

A case against the Chicago Great Western has been dismissed by the interstate commerce commission.

The North Carolina Democrats, Populists and Silverites have agreed to fuse on a Bryan electoral ticket.

At Portland, Me., John R. Gentry paced the fastest mile on record, in 2:00 1-2.

Trust company representatives are endeavoring to form an auxiliary section of the American Bankers' association.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway has transferred the office of its superintendent of transportation from Parsons to St. Louis.

The New Mexico Populist convention nominated ex-Gov. Bradford Prince for delegate to congress. No conditions were named.

The Republican convention of the Tenth Massachusetts congressional district nominated for congress Rev. Samuel F. Barrows of Dorchester.

The Hodgman Rubber company, New York city, has passed into the hands of a receiver. Assets, about $365,000; liabilities, not known.

The big Edgar Thomson steel works at Bradock, Pa., hadve resumed work after a short stoppage. They employ 3,000 men.

A. A. Ball & Co., bankers, at West Liberty, Iowa, made an assignment. Inability to realize on assets was the cause of failure.

Nov. 7 was fixed as the date for the sale of the Ohio Southern railroad by a decree of the court entered at Lima, Ohio, last week.

United States capitalists are negotiating with the Russian government for the establishment of a rapid steamship service between San Francisco and Vladivostock.

Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for vice president, has withdrawn from membership and the president of the American Merchant Marine association.

B. W. Rose & Co., wholesale clothiers at Dallas, Tex., have failed for $60,000. The creditors, exclusive of Dallas concerns, are mostly at New York.

Charles C. Black has been appointed ancillary receiver for the Richards company of New York dealers in cloaks, suits and novelties, in proceedings for the dissolution of the company.

Arthur Everson, better known as "Ras" Everson, was found dead in his room at Indianapolis, Ind., having died alone and in abject poverty. At one time he was one of the best known young business men in Indianapolis.

Judge Acheson in the United States circuit court at Philadelphia denied the motion asked by W. W. Kurtz to prevent the foreclosure sale of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and the sale will take place.

The American Wire Nail company, the Wright Shovel, the American Strawboard and Anderson Knife and Works of Anderson, Ind., a portion of the Union Steel Works at Alexandria, and the American tin plate, the radiator and the MaceBth lamp chimney factories at Elwood of the same vicinity, have resumed operations.

The Seaboard Air line has filed a notice of the restoration of all passenger rates on its lines to take effect October 1. The competing lines did not meet these reductions in passenger rates. All rates are now restored except those on the Chesapeake Bay. If the Seaboard restores rates on the Bay line the Pennsylvania will restore rates on the Norfolk and York connections.

STILL USING GUNS

SOME MORE SHOOTING OCCURS NEAR LEADVILLE, COLO.

Striking Miners Make Attacks Upon the Reserve of the Water Company and Also Upon Two Mines, and the Rioters and Militia Exchange Shots—The Funeral of Men Killed in the First Fight Occurs.

Leadville, Colo., Sept. 29. — Gen. Brooks has just telephoned the Herald-Democrat that an attack is in progress on the Carbonate Hill reserve of the Leadville Water company and that shots are being exchanged between the militia and rioters. Later a lively fusilade began at the Bohn mine and was continued for ten minutes. The sounds resembled a number of shotguns, seemingly in one place, answered by rifle shots from different points near by.

Lieut. Verdeckberg telephones from the Bon Air mine that four shots were fired at a picket, who returned the fire and called for the corporal of the guard. When the corporal ran out two shots were fired at him and they were returned, after which a squad started in pursuit of the assailants.

The funeral of Jerry O'Keefe, the fireman murdered last Monday morning while turning a hose on the fire at the Coronado mine, occurred yesterday. It was the longest funeral procession ever seen here. The funeral of William Higgins, who was literally filled with buckshot while engaged in the attack on the Coronado, was from the same church and immediately following that of O'Keefe. Almost the entire miners' union, including fully 1,500 people, followed the remains to the cemetery.

COLONISTS RETURN.

Horrible Tales of Suffering of Colored People in Liberia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29. — The steamship Waesland, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, brought back as passengers six of the colored colonists who went out to Liberia early in the spring on board the famous steamship Laurada. They tell horrible tales of sufferings from disease and destitution by the unfortunate people who gave up their homes in this country to journey to that distant republic.

Forty members of the Laurada's expedition, consisting of 315 people, are already dead, while the entire number taken out previously on the Danish steamship Horsa, have been carried off by what is known as John Bull fever.

Among the party returning is Taylor Smith of Forest City, Ark. He says the country is unfit for civilization and that those who went on the Laurada are now penniless and almost naked. They have not sufficient money to get back to the states and certain death awaits them. The fever is carrying them off rapidly. Several times they joined together and called on the president of the state for help, but he gave them none. Strips of land were given them but no houses, and they had no shelter for months after they arrived. Provisions command high prices and they cannot be secured by these poor creatures, and there is absolutely no way to earn a living.

DEADLY EPIDEMIC.

Hundreds of People Ill of Typhoid Fever at Lead, S. D.

Omaha, Sept. 29.—Late advices from Lead City, S. D., are that the epidemic of typhoid continues unabated. Nearly 400 cases are reported, and ten deaths occurred last week. Physicians and nurses are going in from neighboring towns and every possible effort is being made to check the progress of the plague. There is little hope of bettering these conditions, as the population is so dense that everybody is more or less infected. The cases at Deadwood are largely those removed from Lead City, and it is not expected the epidemic will spread in Deadwood, which has a good sewerage system. The doctors of Lead say the epidemic started from polluted well water, there being no sewerage system. Lead has a population of 6,000, all huddled together on one-half square mile, and the well water has become contaminated with seepage from refuse matter. Engineer Andrew Rosewater of Omaha completed plans for a system of sewers for Lead two weeks ago, but owing to the political situation the bonds voted for the purpose could not be sold and the work will have to go over till next year.

Orders Disobeyed.

Milton, Pa., Sept. 29. — A disastrous freight wreck occurred last night on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, eight miles southeast of here. An empty engine and tender collided with a heavily laden coal train, throwing eleven coal cars off the track and burying Engineer Mitchell of the former beneath the ruins. Fireman Kelly, who was on the same engine, jumped, but was so badly injured that died. A man by the name of Burlew, who was riding on the train, was terribly bruised. The wreck, it is said, was due to disobedience of orders.

College Burned.

South Hadley, Mass., Sept. 29. — Mount Holyoke college, the pioneer institution for the higher education of women, received a severe blow to-day in the burning of the main building with a probable loss of over $150,000. The buildings have cost over $300,000 and could not be replaced to-day for less than that amount. Fortunately none of the 400 students or faculty were injured, there being ample time for their escape with part of their personal effects.

Egyptian Independence.

London, Sept. 29.—The Times' correspondent believes that there is some truth in a native report that the khedive is now making a tour of Europe incognito and that he has taken with him a scheme for Egyptian independence drafted by a prominent native official. "This anti-British intrigue," the correspondent continues, "seems the more likely since the khedive, while professing that the journey is non-political, has had an interview with M. Honataux, the French minister of foreign affairs."

In Arresting Him Two Others Were Shot, and Later He Was Lynched.

New Orleans, Special.—The slapping of a child's face caused the death of three persons in Gretna this morning. James Hawkins, a negro, slapped a five-year-old white child on the street last night. Officer Miller swore out a warrant for his arrest, and in attempting to capture him about midnight the officer fired at random in a crowd of negroes, killing Alexander and Arthur Green, the former being an old inoffensive darkey. Hawkins was later lodged in the Gretna jail, and this morning at 2 o'clock a mob broke down the door, took the man down to the river bank and hanged him to a tree, throwing the body into the river. Hawkins pleaded for mercy and asked that he be given two minutes to pray. Gretna is just across the river from this city.

England After Tynan.

Paris, Special.—United States Ambassador Eustis had a conference today with M. Hanotaux, the minister for foreign affairs, regarding the case of P. J. P. Tynan the alleged dynamite conspirator, in custory at Boulogne-Sur-Mer. The demand of the British government for the extradition has been presented to the French government.

Negroes Lynched.

Birlingham, Ala., Special.—John Fitch, colored was lynched last night near Apple Hill, Choctow county. He had broken into the room of Miss Harrington, daughter of Judge Harrington, a few evenings ago, but was driven away. Yesterday he was arrested and was taken by a masked mob and lynched while on the way to jail.

Two Years for a Letter.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Special.—Tony la Page of Crookston, who while clerk in the postoffice, opened a letter, got two years in the St. Cloud reformatory to-day.

GOING UP THE NILE.

The Anglo-Egyptian Expedition Doe Not Stop at Dongola.

Dongola, Sept. 29.—The Second brigade of the Egyptian expedition is now proceeding south and up the Nile to Garrison Merowi, El Debbah and El Khandak. Merowi is between 175 and 200 miles up the river from Dongola and is nearly one-half the distance to Berber by the river. El Debbeh and El Kandak are situated at almost equal intervals on the river between Merowi and Dongola.

Constantinople, Sept. 29.—The sultan has acceded to the request contained in an Armenian address praying for authority to convoke the national assembly to elect a new patriarch in place of Matteo Ismirlian, resigned. It is learned that during the massacre at Eguin 600 houses were pillaged and burned. A gun was fired as a signal for the outrages to commence. The sultan has sent an autograph letter to Emperor William.

A FATAL HOLD-UP

Daring Robbery on an Engine in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 29.—A daring hold-up occurred on the Short Line railway between Sewall and Cliff Top, eight miles from this city, to-day. Joe Thompson, who came from the West about a year ago, learned that W. L. Wilson, bookkeeper and paymaster of the Logdale Iron company at Cliff Top, was going up the road to pay off the men. Wilson had $2,800 with him and rode on the engine. When the train reached a lonely spot in the mountains Thompson, who had boarded the train, held up all those in the engine at the point of two revolvers. He suddenly grabbed the money from Wilson and jumped from the engine. Wilson shot at Thompson twice and missed him. Thompson returned the fire, shooting Wilson fatally. Thompson made good his escape and Wilson is dying. A posse is in pursuit and a lynching is expected.

ASSAULTED AN OLD WOMAN.

A Man Who Will Be Summarily Dealt With When Caught.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 29.—The woods in and around Marysville are filled with armed men who are looking for Tom Murphy, a married man, who criminally assaulted an old Irish woman named Hannah Flynn. The woman is over seventy and has hardly an ounce of flesh on her bones. Murphy is an ex-convict and all-round bad man. He went to her house while drunk and forcibly assaulted her four or five times. He still continued to drink whisky and fell asleep on the woman's bed. She escaped in her night dress to a neighbor's house a mile away and gave the alarm. In the meantime Murphy awoke and escaped. Scores of armed men are scouring the woods for the man. Once he was seen and shots were fired at him. He is armed and proposes to sell his life as dearly as possible. Besides assaulting the wiman he robbed her of $20.

Took Stryshnine.

Westminster, Md., Sept. 28. — Miss Carrie Horner, daughter of Charles Horner of this place, committed suicide by means of strychnine to-day under peculiar circumstances. She was to have been married at 1 o'clock to William Brock a grocer. Brock suggested that they take a walk in the cemetery, and there informed her, according to her father's statement, that he was not in a position to marry her. Upon this she complained of nervousness and said she wished to be alone. She walked to the other end of the cemetery, where she remained for five minutes, at the end of which time Brock heard a scream and rushed over to find her in convulsions. Charles Horner, the father of the dead girl, was so incensed that he started in quest of Brock, swearing to kill him, but the latter had left town.

After a Big Estate.

Cincinnati, Sept. 29—John Lee Spohn a photographer here, claims to be the fifth earl of Ludlow, Viscount Preston and Baron Ludlow of Ardsalla, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Ludlow in that of the United Kingdom. To-day his brother left here for Shopshire, Wales, to claim the rights and titles for the elder brother. John Lee Spohn is poor, but his brother, W. H. Spohn, who lives in Hamilton, Can., is quite wealthy, and has corresponded with English attorneys until he is satisfied he can establish his elder brother's title by lineal descent. The estate embraces Shopshire, county Wales, and is valued at $20,000,000.

Trouble at a Cake Walk.

Frederick, Md., Sept. 29—Ben Butler, a negro aged twenty-three, shot and killed Thomas Catlier and seriously wounded Edward Mason, both colored, at a cake walk near Buckeye Stone, Frederick county, Sunday morning. About three dozen men and women had congregated at the place and during the evening partook freely of whisky, each man having a bottle with him. Butler, a newcomer, was making a big hit with the female contingent, and aroused the ire of the less favored male associates, who contrived to force a quarrel upon him, knocking him down and beating him with clubs. Upon this he drew a revolver and began firing, with the above result.

Talk With the Sultan.

London, Sept. 29. — The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle learns that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Constantinople, had a long interview with the sultan yesterday, in the course of which he declared that the Western powers had resolved to insist that the reforms which had already been granted in the Armenian provinces should be extended to the whole of the Turkish empire. The Chronicle's correspondent adds: "This is the first diplomatic move of France and is regarded as a warning."

Dubuque Man in Trouble.

Chicago, Sept. 29. — A. R. Knight, member of a prominent jewelry and diamond firm of Dubuque, Iowa, was arrested last night on charges of impersonating an officer and carrying concealed weapons. Yesterday afternoon Knight walked into the Imperial theater and sat down to hear a rehearsal. When the house officer requested him to leave the building he raised a disturbance, during which it is claimed he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the officer. He also showed a detective's badge.

IT WAS MURDER.

Mrs. Mohr of Somers, Wis., Was Shocked to Death.

Kenosha, Wis., Special.—The theory that Mrs. Katharine Mohr committed suicide at her home in Somers, Kenosha county, is entirely to light under investigation of the authorities. There is no longer any doubt that Mrs. Mohr was murdered. The funeral of the dead woman took place yesterday, but before the remains were interred Dr. G. W. Indesheim of Kenosha made a very careful examination of them. The woman had heart disease, and the theory is that when she was clutched by some one she became so suddenly shocked that her eart action ceased. A few minor circumstances show that some person other than Mrs. Mohr had been in the room where she died. The dishes on to table gave evidence of someone's having partaken of a meal, which was unusual, in the son's absence.

Two Go Free.

London, Specia.—The government has decided not to ask for the extradition of Haines and Kearney from Rotterdam as the offenses with which they are charged are not included in the treaty between Great Britain and Holland.

Train Robber's Son Suicides.

Dickinson, N. D., Special.—William Dalton suicided last night. He is a son of the late Mr. Dalton of Coffeyville, Kas., of bank robbery fame, and was afflicted with an incurable disease. Some suspect that Dalton had been planning for a train robbery near here. He came here from the South.

Steamer Blown Ashore.

Amsterdam, Special.—A North German Lloyd steamer has been blown on shore on the island of Terschelling in the north sea between Vlieland and Ameland. No details of the accident have been received as yet.

FRENCH SENTENCED

END OF A FAMOUS MURDER TRIAL IN WISCONSIN.

French, Who Murdered Steele in Ashland in March, 1891, Is Convicted on His Eighth Trial and Is Sentenced to Sixteen Years in the Penitentiary—Big Expense to the County.

Ashland, Wis., Sept. 30.—The long-drawn-out French murder case was brought to a close this morning. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree after having been out since Saturday night. French made a speech of over an hour this morning claiming that he had not had a fair chance, and he had some letters he wanted to introduce in evidence, but this was refused. The trials have cost the county upward of $50,000. It is thought this will be the last of the fight. Judge Parish sentenced him to sixteen years in prison, one year less than his former sentence. The trial has been one of the most noted murder cases in the state, having been before the supreme court twice. French has had eight trials altogether. The murder of Galvin M. Steele by French occurred in March, 1891.

PRISON CONGRESS.

Business of the Week Is Begun—Annual Reports and Addresses.

Milwaukee, Sept. 30.—The real business of the National Prison association began this morning with a meeting of the wardens' association. Capt. Joseph Nicholson of Detroit, president of the wardens' association, was to have presided, but he was sick and unable to attend. In his absence Capt. E. D. Wright of Allegheny, Pa., presided. The attendance was large, the hall was well filled, many prominent clergymen and others being present. Chaplain Bradshaw, of the Allegheny, Pa., workhouse, opened the meeting with prayer. On motion of Secretary Milligan, of the prison association, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to determine upon the time and place of holding the next prison congress. The chair said that President Nicholson had prepared and submitted his annual address, which was read by the secretary, Maj. McLaughry of Pontiac, Ill.

ONE IS DEAD.

While a Dozen or More Are Badly Hurt by a Burke Fire.

Wallace, Idaho, Sept. 30.—Fire broke out about 5 this morning from burning grease in the kitchen of the Tiger boarding house. William Omara was burned to death. His remains have been found in the ruins. Joseph Coburn was burned all over and may not recover. Abe Donaldson and Miss Amy Johnson were injured by jumping and their recovery is doubtful. Robert Searles and Pat Machall were seriously burned and Machinist Martin McHale was seriously hurt by jumping. Ten or a dozen others were more or less hurt or injured.

Fairing, Speaking and Gambling.

Yankton, S. D., Sept. 30.—The South Dakota fair opened to-day with good weather and attendance. Eighty horses have been entered for the races. The fair will be made the occasion of a great political rally, during which speeches will be made by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Congressman Brosias of Pennsylvania, Congressman Gamble of South Dakota, John Lind, Populist candidate for governor of Minnesota, and other noted speakers. Ten thousand visitors are expected on this occasion. The exhibits of live stock and dairy produce are far more creditable than anticipated. A large number of gamblers and thieves from the large cities are here, and gambling is carried on without restriction.

Opera House Demolished.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 30. — MaGuire's opera house, erected at a cost of $50,-000 and opened to the public only seven years ago, is to-day a mass of ruins as the result of a disagreement among the stockholders, and the city, with a population of 45,000, has no place of amusement. James A. Murray has been decreed by the supreme court to be the owner of the building on numerous judgments for mechanics' liens and the Grand Opera House company was given the ground under a mortgage. The company refused to buy the house at any price and also refused to sell the ground, and this morning Murray put a big force of men to work to tear down the handsome building.

Quiet in Leadville.

Leadville, Colo., Sept. 30. — Everything is quiet to-day. The shooting at the Bon Air property proved to be no more serious than a dozen other bloodless battles that have occurred. Four shots were first fired at a picket, who returned the fire. Some of his comrades came to his aid and a dozen or so shots were exchanged without effect. The shooting at the Bohn mine was done by a sentry because a man refused to obey the order to halt. Other shots heard during the night are thought to have had a similar origin.

Bad Men at Large.

Sacramento, Cals., Sept. 30.—Three of the most desperate criminals confined in the county jail escaped to-day by means of a tunnel dug under one of the walls connecting the jail yard with the side yard of the court house. The escaped criminals were Frank McCarthy, William Harrison and E. Creelman, three of the most notorious thieves and crooks on the Pacific coast. McCarthy was recaptured but the other two escaped.

Joint Convention.

Washington, Sept. 30.—A. P. Taylor, secretary of the Association of National Silver clubs, announces to-day that the convention of silver clubs which is to meet in St. Louis on Oct. 3 will meet in joint convention with the National Association of Democratic clubs. W. S. McKean will act as the representative of the Silver party in St. Louis. It was thought best to bring the two conventions together in this manner, they making a better demonstration united than if they met separately.

Miners in Jail

Leadville, Colo., Special.—Except that the civil officers are for the time being allowed to exercise their constitutional prerogatives, provided they do not interfere with Gen. Brooks' movements, military rule is supreme today in Leadville. The soldiers will make arrests, disarm all but officers of the law, hold prisoners subject to the commanding officer and search houses without other warrant than the order of Gen. Brooks.

The military court of inquiry to inquire into the circumstances of the destruction of the Coronado mine and the loss of life incident thereto, convened this forenoon and will endeavor to establish the identity of the men engaged in the riot, for the benefit of the civil authorities. Its sessions will be secret. The following officers and men of the miners' union are in jail under strong guard, being held for the murder of Fireman O'Keefe: Peter Turnbull, vice president; E. J. Dewar, secretary; George Handy, William O'Brien, Patrick Kennedy, J. V. Doyle, Joseph Otis, John Ahren, George Richards, Ernest Nicholas, Eugene Cannon, Cornelius Shea, Michael Welble, Gus Johnson and Nels Clausen. Five members of the executive committee, including President Amburn, are still at large, and search is being made for them.

Placed Behind Bars.

St. Paul, Special.—Jades Craig, the cashier of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing company, is behind the bars at the central police station charged with embezzlement. The warrant issued at the instance of the Biscuit company only charges that he has embezzled $52.37, but it is claimed that the amount is really much larger than this.

World's Harness Record Lowered.

Portland, Me., Special.—John R. Gentry to-day at Rigby Park paced the fastest mile ever made in harness and placed the world's record at 2:00 1-2.

FIRES ARE BURNING.

Superior and Surrounding Towns are Again Threatened.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 30. — A forest fire broke out between here and South Superior this morning. Fanned by a brisk south breeze it soon traveled to the residence district of West Superior. The fire department is out fighting the fires, and will succeed in keeping them from burning buildings unless the wind should blow stronger. The fires completely surround the driving park at Twenty-first street and the fences are burning, but the buildings inside will be saved. No reports have been received from the outside districts to-day, but it is feared that the rising wind may drive the fires into valuable pineries. More bucket brigades went out to the suburbs from here this morning to save farm buildings. The railroad town of Itasca, within the city limits, is in danger, and South Superior people are commencing to fear for their own safety. It is reported that a bridge has been burned on the South Shore railroad near Nebagamain, but no definite information can be obtained.

At South Superior the flames have crept dangerously close to the Duplex Wind Mill company, and dwelling houses are in considerable danger. An appeal came for assistance from Supt. Quinn, of the county poor farm, five miles east, it being stated that the buildings are in danger and flames within one block of the house. Chief Kellogg went out and the city fire engines and 2,000 feet of hose are on flat cars ready to proceed to the most dangerous point. Reports wired from Dedham and Foxboro, on the eastern state line, that the flames are creeping up, and the train crew say the towns are in danger. The sky is overcast and the sun obscured by heavy clouds of smoke.

Spooner, Wis., Sept. 30.—Fierce fires are raging on both the Duluth and Bayfield lines of the Omaha road. The atmosphere is filled with smoke. Fire consumed about 300 tons of hay between South range and East Superior, and is threatening bridges along the line. The wind has changed and the fire is now thought to be under control. Supt. Trenholm has ordered out a crew to save the long wooden trestle one mile south of Bayfield. Many other fires are reported between Ashland Junction and Washburn, which are being watched day and night by the company.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Prospects of a Lively Fight in a Louisiana Town.

Amite City, La., Sept. 30.—There is great excitement in this place owing to a report to the effect that a mob of 500 armed men would come here tomorrow and demand of Judge Reed the return to this place of John Johnson, colored, the murderer of the Cotton family, now confined in prison in New Orleans for safe keeping. Alarming reports were also in circulation at to the treatment that would be dealt out to parish officials in the event of a refusal to have the murderer returned here immediately. A meeting of citizens was held here to-day at which Judge Reed presided. After the meeting adjourned Sheriff McMichael telegraphed Gov. Foster asking for troops to suppress a threatening mob. In response the governor ordered a company of troops to this place. All roads leading into this place have been picketed and the citizens promise to give the mob a warm welcome.

AT CANTON.

Maj. McKinley Talks to Two Delegations.

Canton, Sept. 30.—The first organized delegation to call on Maj. McKinley this week came from Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, and arrived in a special train of ten coaches. It was made up of employes of the Lisbon plate mills, farmers, business men and mechanics from the vicinity and was accompanied by the Lisbon band. Hon. R. W. Tayler, McKinley's successor in congress, made the introductory address. The Valley train brought several car loads of ministers and delegates to the African M. E. conference in session in Cleveland to call on Maj. McKinley. They marched informally to the McKinley residence, where addresses were made by State Senator Green of Cleveland, Bishop Lee and Bishop Arnett. Gov. McKinley's address dwelt upon the development and achievement of the race.

He Is a Spendthrift.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Judge Kohlsaat, of the probate court, has been asked by the wife of John B. Ketcham, a wealthy man of this city, to appoint a conservator for her husband's estate. She alleges that he drinks too much and is a spendthrift. Ketcham says the bulk of his estate is real estate in Toledo, of which he cannot dispose without his wife's consent. The Ketchams came here from Toledo about four years ago.

Three Were Hurt.

Spring Valley, Minn., Sept. 30.—S. C. Lobdill and wife, Elmer Lloyd and wife, Roy Vial and wife and Mrs. L. I. Lobdill were out driving when their team became unmanageable, throwing them all from the vehicle. Lobdill was seriously injured internally, his wife was bruised on the right side and face and Mrs. Vial was injured about the head and received a sprained ankle.

Fatal Political Fight.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 30. — In a fight over politics at Otterville, Cooper county, to-day Thomas Saunders, a gold advocate, shot and instantly killed John Dobson, a silver Democrat. After the men had engaged in a fist fight and been separated Saunders procured a revolver and put three bullets into his adversary's body.

Jefferson's Granddaughter Weds.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 30. — There took place at the residence of Charles B. Jefferson, near Crow's Nest, the marriage of Miss Margaret Jefferson, eldest daughter of Charles B. Jefferson, and granddaughter of Joseph Jefferson, and Glen McDonough of New York. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Herman Paige of Fall River, and the form of the Episcopal church was employed. Prominent among the guests were President and Mrs. Cleveland, who were driven over from Gray Gables.

Threatened With Expulsion.

London, Special.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that a well known Armenian, Prof. Thoumaian was advertised to address a meeting there to protest against the Armenian outrages but the police warned him to desist from the agitation on pain of expulsion from Germany. The Berlin correspondent of the Chronicle reports that the Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that ten days after the massacre at Constantinople, the German ambassador presented to the sultan in the name of Emperor William a large photograph of the German imperial family. The gift was received as a special mark of friendship. The incident, added the Zeitung, was much commented upon.

New oYrk Gold Democrats.

New York, Special.—The National Democratic party held a state convention in the Brooklyn academy of music to-day. Daniel Griffin of Watertown was nominated for governor; Frederick W. Heinrichs of Brooklyn for lieutenant governor and Spencer Clifton of Buffalo, for associate justice of the court of appeals. A full set of electors were named. Palmer and Buckner, together with the Indianapolis platform were indorsed.

Accuses Himself of Murder.

La Crosse, Wis., Special.—Salvatore Battaglia, an Italian thirty years old, not long in this country, accuses himself of the murder of a countryman at Buffalo, Aug. 1. He gave himself up to the chief of police this afternoon. He says he and his brother killed a man named Clemente in a shed in Buffalo after a quarrel. He is penniless and probably gave himself up because he was starving.

The pope has granted an audience to Mgr. Chicontini on electoral and educational questions in Canada.

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age; pleasant and refreshing to the taste; acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Fall Plowing for Sugar Beets.

The Nebraska Experiment Station, which has done much to promote this industry, has published a special bulletin, explaining how and why preparation of the land for sugar beets should begin in the fall. The sooner the stubble and weeds are plowed under, if only to a depth of three inches, the better, followed by a spike harrow to make a loose layer of soil on top to prevent evaporation. It has been shown that land so prepared lost only one-third as much water by evaporation as land having a firmly packed surface. Unless the land is very rich, spread well-rotted manure after the shallow plowing, which will add to the yield and probably something to the sugar content. Subsoil and surface plow in the fall, or if that cannot be done, plow as deeply as possible. The extreme dryness of the air and soil in most sections where sugar beets are grown, makes it important that manure should be well rotted. If the beets are to follow corn, clear off the stalks and harrow thoroughly. In the fall, the plow can be run twelve or fifteen inches deep, while if not done until spring, it is hardly safe to turn up the soil much below the average depth of previous plowing—four to six inches.

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.

Learning From the Chinese.

The instinct of the plain people has been right in not calling our Oriental visitor "Lee," for, acting out his name as popularly pronounced, this wily diplomat has, in England as well as here, required English to be translated to him, whereas it now appears that for years past he has spoken it fluently. This Chinese device of a needless interpreter is a "first-chop" one to gain time for giving answers without causing the delay to be noticed; the mandarin has the time taken in translation for reflection, and, if further reflection is desired, ambiguity in interpretation may be pretended and a new form of the question required. And yet men tell us that nothing can be learned from the Chinese.—Time and the Hour.

Will Attend to It.

"This liver is awful, Maud," said Mr. Newwed.

"I'm very sorry," returned the bride. "I'll tell the cook to speak to the livery man about it."—Tit-Bits.

Woman's Influence.

"Mrs. Beverly has returned home."

"Have you seen her?"

"No; but I see Mr. Beverly doesn't bring the parlor chairs out on the porch any more."—Buffalo News.

A Microbe Story.

"Well, Dicky, did you learn anything new at school to-day?"

"Yes'm; teacher says we mus' bile every drop o' worter we drink, coz there's cyclones in it, an' if we swoller 'em, they'll kill us."—Detroit Free Press.

IT'S CURES THAT COUNT.

Many so-called remedies are pressed on the public attention on account of their claimed large sales. But sales cannot determine values. Sales simply argue good salesmen, shrewd puffery, or enormous advertising. It's cures that count. It is cures that are counted on by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its sales might be boasted. It has the world for its market. But sales prove nothing. We point only to the record of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as proof of its merit:

50 YEARS OF CURES.

Breaking Colts.

A well-known Kentucky horseman says:

"One thing to teach colts is how to break and catch, and that is something every trainer does differently. With me it is this way: I let them go a little way, then by a sudden shift settle them. You see they will soon learn in this way that it's all right till I signal them by the shift of the bit to go to their gait again, and I gradually shorten their breaks till they are what we all term handy. How often as I have passed a group sitting on the rails watching us work, I've heard some one remark as to how handy my colt is. A thing one has to do is to keep colts interested in their work. As a rule they are apt to cut up some capers on first going out, and I confess I rather like to see them roll, showing that they are right on edge, eating well and ready to work. After their first lessons I seldom put a kick-strap on them. A sharp command or reprimand and they will straighten out and behave. Rarely ever do I use a whip, and then just as with children, to show them they will be punished if they refuse to obey, for I don't believe in fooling them any more than letting them fool me. Many are careless with colts, I think, and think they can stand almost anything while they are young. I have always believed in the old adage as to 'What's worth doing at all is worth doing well.'"

A Wedding Hint.

We have all admired the craft of the pilgrim who took the precaution to boil his peas before starting on his peregrinations, says the Season. Why, then, in the name of common sense, cannot we save ourselves pain and affliction and considerable risk by deciding to boil the rice before allowing it to be showered after us on our nuptial day? It goes down the back of the collar and rasps there the whole afternoon, sticks in the brims of hats and makes us a laughing-stock from morn till night. It sometimes gets into the horses' eyes, maddens then and not seldom causes accidents. Now, boiled rice would be quite harmless, superstition would be appeased and at worst we might start on our travels with only a few pappy dumplings in our laps and a flake or two at our necks. The hint is worth accepting, if honeymooning felicity is to be preserved.

Not of a Singing Variety.

"Papa, do you ever fly or sit up in a tree and sing?"

"Certainly not. You must have been dreaming, my boy."

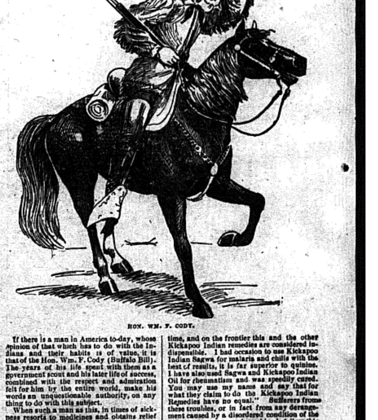
"No, I haven't, but I heard Mr. Shipley tell Mrs. Shipley that you were a bird when you got out."—Detroit Free Press.

Biddeford, Me., expends $20 annually for snuff for its paupers.

BUFFALO BILL.

A NOTED MAN'S OPINION ON A SUBJECT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

He speaks from experience. His life, his knowledge of the Indians and his unimpeachable integrity lend weight to his statements.



HON. WM. F. CODY.

If there is a man in America to-day, whose opinion of that which has to do with the Indians and their habits is of value, it is that of the Hon. Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). The years of his life spent with them as a government scout and his later life of success, combined with the respect and admiration felt for him by the entire world, make his words an unquestionable authority, on any thing to do with this subject.

When such a man as this, in times of sickness resorts to medicines and obtains relief by their use, that are of nature's own brewing, made by nature's own children—the Indian—from her all powerful roots, barks and herbs, as they themselves gather them, it would seem that the example he thus gives to the world should be followed and profited by.

Note what he says in his own words concerning the wonderful results to be obtained by the famous Kickapoo Indian Sagwa:—"I have known of its virtue for a long time, and on the frontier this and the other Kickapoo Indian remedies are considered indispensible. I had occasion to use Kickapoo Indian Sagwa for malaria and chills with the best of results, it is far superior to quinine. I have also used Sagwa and Kickapoo Indian Oil for rheumatism and was speedily cured. You may use my name and say that for what they claim to do the Kickapoo Indian Remedies have no equal." Sufferers from these troubles, or in fact from any derangement caused by a disordered condition of the kidneys, liver, stomach or blood, follow this illustrious man's example, get well by a sure method. Where a cure is possible, a cure is certain and that too without danger, as these medicines contain no mineral or other poisonous ingredients. All druggists sell them. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Kickapoo Indian Oil, 25c., Salve, 25c., Worm Killer, 25c., Cough Cure, 50c., Pills, 25c.

Prof. Babcock, the well-known Chemist, says:—

"I find that Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure. It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa; the flavor is natural, and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance, which are to be detected in cocoas prepared by the so-called 'Dutch process.'"

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH

CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH.

He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here. We sell improved farms for $5 to $50 an acre. Plenty of railroads—four of 'em. No droughts. Neither too hot nor too cold—climate just right. Northern farmers are coming every week. If you are interested write for FREE pamphlets and ask all the questions you want to. It is a pleasure to us to answer them.

SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Tenn.

A MATTER OF SKILL.

By BEATRICE WHITBY.

CHAPTER I.—(Continued.)

"Ask the gentleman to step here a moment," said the policeman, addressing Bill.

"I must get out," Helen said, desperately. "I have to change trains here; I cannot wait."

"We must settle this matter before you go, miss."

"Then we must settle it outside on the platform. I cannot stay here."

As she spoke, Bill, accompanied by the gentleman, reached the door, which stood open. This Mr. Albert Jones was of prepossessing appearance. He was a handsome, prosperous, genial young man. His easy temper was seldom ruffled; indeed, a less contented man than he could have found little to grumble at in his smooth and golden path. But just now he looked hot and irritated, and he spoke angrily.

"What on earth is all this about, Smithers? Why on earth will you travel third when I pay for your second-class ticket? You are so infernally economical that you deserve to be locked up!" Then catching sight of Helen's figure from behind the policeman, whither she had withdrawn on his approach, he went on with charitable interest and some condescension: "If that is the person who fancies that Smithers has got her purse, I can assure her that she's mistaken. Smithers doesn't rob me, so I am sure he would not rob her. But if she can't get home without a ticket, I hope she will allow me to provide her with any money she may want."

This open-handed generosity, this convenient suggestion should surely have been received with gratitude and thanks; but exasperated, robbed, proud Helen chose to be offended. With the mien of an affronted princess she pushed her way past the policeman and answered this overbearing gentleman with extraordinary dignity and coldness.

"I did not think that your man had stolen my things. I knew he had not. And I do not want anything but to be allowed to leave the carriage. Would you kindly let me pass?"

CHAPTER II.

Miss Mitford's voice, face and manner were so unexpected as to be a little startling. But the young man instantly stood aside and raised his hat with an ingratiating smile. He smiled, not because he found her manner amusing, but because it was his habit to smile where women were concerned. They were always so very gracious to him that he had never yet found occasion to frown in their company. He half-offered his hand to help her to alight from the carriage, but he was just a moment too late, as she was already on the platform.

She found that the train to Noelcombe was behind its time; it would not be in for half an hour. During the earlier part of that interval, Smithers, who was now exonerated from suspicion, and Helen formed the nucleus of a group consisting of several officials, the policeman and Smithers' master, who, to that young person's annoyance, had entered with officious interest into the discussion concerning her loss. He was a young man of some energy, and energy to those who live idle lives, is a superfluous possession of which they are glad to find opportunity to rid themselves. Besides which, Miss Mitford was an unusually pretty girl and in distress. So he took the investigation of the affair into his own hands, directed every measure which was adopted for the recovery of the property, asked a hundred questions, and showed some talent for the detective trade.

The cross-examination to which she was compelled to submit was not the least unpleasant part of the unfortunate day. At length the subject, exhaustive as it proved, was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the arrival of the Plymouth Zulu. Helen withdrew to the ladies' waiting room, where she sat sulking in the stifling heat of the crowded room. She was cross, hot, tired, but she was glad to escape from her undesirable notoriety, and still more glad to be quit of the persistent gaze and searching interrogations from that complacent son of the low-born, purse-proud Sir Adolphus Jones, whose condescending attentions were intolerable.

Beggars cannot be choosers, and it is generally understood that they should be very grateful for any favor, however small, which is thrust upon them. Indeed, Helen was glad—truly thankful—to be spared the discomfort necessarily attending a journey which was to be performed without tickets, money or companion.

Beneath an armor of pride which counterfeited self-reliance, Helen concealed a courage no stouter and nerves no tougher than those owned by her gentle sisters; her braveness and her composure were but skin-deep. When a porter came into the waiting room and told her that the train in which she was to travel was due, and when she found her self-elected conductor awaiting her at the door, she was glad of his protection.

"The train won't be in for ten minutes," he said, at once. "I hope you don't mind me having sent for you, but I thought you would like a cup of tea or something before you go."

Could anything be kinder or more considerate? The very words, "a cup of tea," are refreshing to the female sex. Helen's head ached, and she realized that she was extremely thirsty; she imagined the comfort of a cup of tea, and yet she preferred her thirst and her weariness to accepting another favor at the hands of this stranger.

He was looking at her intently, rather more intently than he would have looked, perhaps, had he found her in less humbler circumstances. He had decided that she was governess—a young, much-to-be-pitied dependent, on her way to her work, where she would waste her beauty in a dull school-room among lesson books and naughty children. He was intensely compassionate over her fate. Unfortunately, she was slightly uncouth and abrupt, but no doubt she was shy and a little overwhelmed by the interest he had shown in her misfortunes.

Mr. Jones, young, good-looking, popular among his fellow men, and heir to a prodigious income, was not likely to be humble nor blind to his own advantages. The kind maidens, and their still kinder mothers, with whom he came in contact at every stage of his life, had flattered and cajoled him into the belief that his personal attractions were irresistible.

He would like to see her smile; her smile ought to be very sweet; there was a suspicion of a dimple indenting her pale cheek. How white, how travel-soiled, how grave she looked! He was so sorry for her. But her conduct was disappointing; for she, with frigid politeness, refused his offer of tea, and turned to re-enter the ladies' waiting room.

"Why not wait here?" he inquired earnestly.

"I should like to rest until the train is in," with what he called her unfortunate governess manner.

"You can rest out here," pointing to an adjacent bench; "there is more air out here. It is much better for you than being stifled among all those women. Do come, you are looking so awfully done up, and I will bring you a cup of tea down here."

But the waiting room door had closed behind her before his sentence was ended. It was evident that she was very gauche, but it was also evident to her observant and good-natured companion that she was tired out; he was convinced that she had refused his offer from some other motive than disinclination for the proffered refreshment.

"It is an awful thing for a shy girl to accept anything from a strange fellow," he reflected. "I was clumsy; I must manage it better. She shall have her tea, I swear, for I know she is dying for it," and he walked off to the refreshment room.

A few minutes later a maid, accompanied by Smithers, and carrying tea, cake, biscuits and a plate filled with white-heart cherries, entered the ladies' waiting room. There, at Smither's direction, the tray was placed on the table by Helen's side, with the words:

"The gentleman desired me to bring these, ma'am."

The retreating figure showed no consciousness of Helen's quick disclaimer.

"It is a mistake. I ordered nothing—I want nothing."

That tea and those seductive cherries stood untasted at this foolish girl's elbow. She looked at them wistfully, but she touched them not. When her train came into the station she felt that she was turning her back on a terrible temptation, as she bustled out upon the crowded platform, where she was immediately joined by Mr. Jones.

"This way, if you please. I've got you a carriage. My man will see to your luggage; it is with mine."

And he hustled her on till they had reached an empty compartment, the door of which was held open by Smithers.

"I am traveling third," she said, glancing within the carriage. "This is first."

"The man—the who-do-you-call-it at the ticket office" stamering over the prevarication, "gave me a first-class ticket for you."

As indeed he had done, and had paid for it, too.

"Thank you, but I like third best; it—it is coolest."

"As you please." The girl was less shy than disagreeable, after all. "I am going in there," indicating the smoking carriage next door, "so you would get this place yourself. The rest of the train is very much crowded."

Helen hesitated. She believed that the white ticket which she held had been provided by the generosity of the railway company; she also believed that by a fortunate coincidence—not by bribery and corruption—the selected compartment happened to be empty—the only empty compartment in the full train.

Smithers, with respectful mien, patiently held the door open. "Take your seats!" shouted a porter at her elbow. An eager crowd of excited excursionists surged past; a drunken man staggered close to her. Mr. Jones said nothing, but preserved an indifferent air. The drunken man settled the question. Helen shrunk away in disgust from him, and saying, "I really think I will go in here," entered the carriage precipitately, and with some loss of dignity.

"There was an excursion to Exeter from Barnstaple to-day," Mr. Jones explained. "They go back by this train. We shall get rid of the crowd there."

He was standing on the platform, still with his hand on the sill of the open window. He was thinking that it would have been pleasanter to travel with this handsome girl than to smoke next door. He was in search of an excuse to change his mind and join her. Miss Mitford, with a calm and unapproachable mien, returned his steady gaze. An excuse was not easy to find, but just before the train started he gave her an inkling of his intentions by his last words:

"You will find some papers in there if you care to look at them. I shall see you again at Barnstaple; I shall have done my smoke by that time. Au revoir!"

"He means to travel with me from Barnstaple to Noelcombe," Helen concluded, closing her lips tight and not looking amiable.

That is precisely what he had meant and what he also proceeded to do.

At Barnstaple he entered the carriage as though it was a matter of course that he should do so, and, taking the seat opposite to its occupant, he said:

"I hope you don't mind my coming in here? There was such a lot of men in the other carriage that they smoked me out."

She made some inarticulate sound which suggested her indifference to his movements.

A pile of illustrated papers lay where he had placed them, beside her on the seat. He pointed at them and asked whether she had been reading.

"It is too hot to read," she said.

"Perhaps you are one of those people who can never read in a train."

"I read sometimes."

"It makes your head ache, perhaps."

"Yes, it does."

"Does it make your head ache to look at pictures."

"No." After a moment's pause she added: "But talking makes my head ache."

"I'm sorry; that is particularly unfortunate, for I have a question or two which I really must ask you. You see, I ought to have a full description of your watch and purse, a minute account of your fellow travelers—every particular, in fact, of the circumstances to send up to headquarters as soon as possible. I am sorry to trouble you; but I want it down in black and white; it would not do to trust my memory in any important business."

He drew out a book—it might have been a note book—and pencil from his breast pocket, and began in a business-like way to question Helen and write down her answers. She was impressed by his manner and set at ease by this explanation of his intrusion.

"Your name?"

"Helen Mitford."

"You came from Meriton, you said—started about 2:30? How far do you live from the station?"

"Two miles."

He entered this important item carefully.

"Meriton is a pretty village," he remarked. "I have often passed through it on my way to Dromore."

Helen started and looked at him.

"You know Dromore?" he pursued.

"Yes."

"The Chilterns are awfully nice people."

Lady Chiltern was Helen's cousin and most intimate friend; but she had grown frigid again, for what had the Chilterns to do with the note book or the theft?

"Would you kindly describe your fellow travelers?" he proceeded, with solemnity, his pencil poised in the air and his dark eyes watching her expressive face.

"A thin, middle-aged man—I thought he was a dissenting minister—sat next to me. There was a woman—a smart woman with feathers and dirty hands—opposite to me. The other people were men; I hardly looked at them. I could not recognize either of them."

"Poor men!" murmured the gentleman, writing in his book.

This superfluity of the dialogue was a mistake on his part. A delicate color rose to Helen's cheek; she averted her eyes, and her attentions from her vis-a-vis and fixed them on the landscape. The scenery through which they were passing was magnificent. Great hills, topped with rugged boulders of gray granite, clothed with short turf on which droves of horned sheep were browsing, streaked and belted with woods of oak and ash, rose almost perpendicularly from out the smiling valleys.

Mr. Jones was not wanting in penetration. He replaced his notebook with a smile at his own expense, for he soon saw that his companion's attention was absorbed by the scenery at which she was gazing with rapture in her eyes, a pleasant smile rippling her mouth, and that she had forgotten him.

He was an admirer of fine scenery himself—woods, as coverts, and mountain streams as harbors for trout, were always particularly interesting to him; but while Miss Mitford looked out of the window, he looked at her, not the landscape. They were approaching Noelcombe, where they must separate, and he had made no way with her. If he allowed her to leave him thus, it was probable that he should see her no more; therefore it was that he must draw her attention to himself once more. Hitherto he had found, with her amiable sex, such a task wonderfully easy.

He began again, with pencil and notebook, his examination and cross-examinations on the yell-worn topic. This was, of course, a little tiresome, but Helen answered with great precision and accuracy, and with her eyes on the window.

"Oh, look!" she suddenly cried, with a deep-drawn breath of happiness, pointing through the open window; "there is the sea!"

(To Be Continued.)

EFFECT OF MUZZLES.

Their Enforced Use Has Changed the Breed of London Dogs.

The muzzling order has now been so long in operation that one is able to see its practical results, at all events, as far as London is concerned. They are really very remarkable, especially from a point of view not likely to be immediately taken.

The supremacy of the fox terrier is gone. One misses the little vivid white spots that moved about so quickly and made streets and thoroughfares gay, and, it must be admitted, noisy. Most of these dogs were mongrels, and, being of no appreciable value, and probably of no clearly-defined ownership, they passed quickly, in a wholesale way, into the lethal chambers. London is rid of them, but at all our towns, the white terrier, with the odd markings, is still in the ascendant.

On the other hand, here in town, we have the Irish and the Scotch. These are, as yet, pretty pure; they keep to themselves, after the manner of the provincials, but in a couple of years mongrelism will assert itself, and London will be overrun. As it is, the hardy little Aberdeen, with his long body, short legs and nondescript markings of black, and gray, and mustard, holds the street, and the Irish terrier loafs about, social and easy-going.

They are both excellent in their own way; but, for all that, one misses the sharp, quick vitality of the fox terrier. Even as a mongrel, he seemed to concentrate in his active little body all doggy qualities, especially fidelity and hatred of cats.—London News.

WHERE TELEGRAPHY FAILED.

A Former Member of Parliament Who Was Skeptical to the Last.

There was a man who lived in London many years ago who had once been elected member of parliament, and never neglected an opportunity to emphasize the fact. He was quite an infidel as to new discoveries and new sciences, being perfectly satisfied that if the world should turn over all the water would spill out of his well, and only giving in to steam locomotives by slow degrees.

But all the vials of his contempt were poured out upon the idea of a telegraph; and he was wont to say that nobody need try to come "the green" over him in that way, for he had been an M. P. Finally a high road was built, and one day workmen began to put up telegraph poles right in front of his house, and to stretch the wire. His exultant neighbors promptly asked the question:

"Well, old fellow, what do you think of telegraphs now?"

He was cornered, but died game. Drawing himself up an inch taller, he said:

"Gentlemen, when I was in parliament I gave this subject my very attentive consideration, and I said then, as I say now, that it may do for letters and small bundles, but it never will take a cotton bale—never!"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Don't Wet a Lead Pencil.

The practice of wetting a lead pencil on the tongue before using it is an unclean habit, to say the least, and perhaps also a dangerous one.

A woman of fine bearing and elegantly dressed stepped into the counting room of one of the local papers a few days ago to insert an advertisement. Having no pencil of her own, she picked up a pencil which was tied with a string to a pad used for writing. At once she moistened the lead with her tongue and began to write.

An elderly woman who was standing by reminded her that the pencil had just been used by an old man, ragged and dirty, greasy and filthy, who also had contracted the same habit of wetting the pencil on his tongue every time he wrote a word. The disgusted woman flung the pencil away and scolded the young man behind the counter until he sharpened a brand new pencil for her use and benefit.

The habit is a foolish one. Instead of making the pencil write more freely and easily it hardens it and makes it write blurred and irregular.

Newspaper men and those who use lead pencils a great deal never dampen the lead in the mouth or with a sponge. Besides being injurious to the lead, it is a dangerous habit, inasmuch as disease has been known to be conveyed in that way into the system.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Bicycle Saddle.

When pneumatic saddles were introduced, a year or two ago, their sanguine supporters believed they would become universal; but to-day we do not see very many of them in use. There are several objections to the pneumatic principle when used as a saddle or seat for bicyclists, the chief one being that the air becomes heated, expands and makes the saddle uncomfortable. There is still a great deal to be done in improving this portion of the bicycle, and although a number of so-called "hygienic" saddles have been introduced, we are yet far from having found an ideal seat.

Even the "Christy," with the broad seat, acknowledged to be the most hygienic form of the article, is not comfortable for all women. It is so rigid and inflexible that the inevitable jar causes much suffering after the ride is over. It may be the "best we know," and doubtless is, but a fortune awaits the inventor who shall combine the Christy advantages with a substitute for its disadvantages.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why He Talked to Himself.

There is an Irish porter employed in a large commission house in New York, one of the kind that will make a witty reply to any sort of question. He is very fond of expressing his views in general, and has great admiration of his arguments. If he fails to get a listener he will talk to himself in lieu of something better. A member of the firm, being annoyed one day at his constant muttering, which he was unfortunate enough to hear, sent for him.

"See here, John, did it ever occur to you that your constant talk and muttering is a great annoyance to people that happen to be around? Why on earth do you chatter away to yourself, anyhow?"

"Shure, I have two reasons fer doin' that."

"Two reasons! Well, what are they?"

"One of them is that I loike ter talk to a sinsible man, and the other is that I loike ter hear a sinsible man talk."—Harper's Round Table.

Club Houses in a Hotel.

The new Astor hotel adjoining the Waldorf is to have its entire fifteenth story set aside for clubs and club members. Alterations in the original plans of the building have just been decided upon, which will make this an ideal home for many of the small social organizations that now have some difficulty, owing to their limited membership, in bearing the expense of an entire club house. The clubs to which rooms are rented will be exclusively of the best class socially, so that the feature of using a common dining room will not be open to objection on the part of any of the organizations.—New York Letter.

The Logic Was Good.

"Can any of you tell me why Lazarus was a beggar?" asked the female teacher in a west side Sunday school. "Why was Lazarus a beggar?" she repeated sternly.

"Please, ma'am," replied a small boy, whose father was a merchant, "because he didn't advertise."—Buffalo Times.

AGRICULTURE

WHEAT ON STUBBLE.

Farmers Disapprove of the Plan of Replowing After Corn.

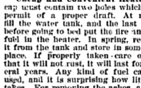
The Practical Farmer in a recent issue had a symposium of the views of farmers over a large section of the state on this question: "In preparing corn land for wheat, whether it is best to replow or not, and will the same treatment be applicable to oats stubble?" Over twenty farmers gave their views on this question, and the great majority of them disapproved of the plan of replowing after corn, although a few preferred it. In our boyhood days it was always the custom to plow the ground in the fall, after the corn had been cut preparatory to sowing wheat, but we never expected to secure as good a crop in this way as on land that had been thoroughly prepared previously. We did not suspect the reason then, but it seems quite clear to us now. After working all summer long, in the cultivation of the corn, to prepare an ideal seed bed for winter wheat, solid at the bottom, loose, but not too fine at the top, it was simply foolish to undo all our work by plowing that ground. We are convinced now, that had the corn been cut off low, and the drill used, we would have secured a great deal better crop of wheat.

With regard to oats stubble the case is not so clear. The stubble is in the way, and besides, there is plenty of time, when a farmer wills it, to plow his oats stubble, and harrow and roll it until he can secure an ideal seed bed. We once more call the attention of our readers to the fact that there is no time to be lost now in starting in to prepare the ground for winter wheat. We would burn off the stubble, where it will burn, so as to get rid of insects, kill the weeds that may be starting, etc. Plow the ground a reasonable depth, and then harrow at once, and each week until about the middle of September, which is early enough in this latitude to sow winter wheat. We would then use a press drill, where one can be had, and where this cannot be had, would use the best drill that we could obtain.

It was for a long time believed that winter wheat could not prove successful in Iowa. This is now shown to be a mistake, as winter wheat for a number of years has proved a better crop than spring wheat, and we see no reason why it cannot be grown in any part of the state on lands that have been subject to a clover rotation. We would not care to try it except in an experimental way on other lands. To be successful, however, the seed bed must be thoroughly prepared, and it cannot be prepared on land that has been plowed, unless the plowing is done early, and the harrowing has been frequent, so as to secure the kind of seed bed that winter wheat invariably demands. It may be said that wheat is too low in price to justify its cultivation. Wheat is now as high as almost any other grain, and in fact proportionately higher.—Wallace's Farmer.

A Homemade Heater.

The heater is made of galvanized sheet iron, is 5 feet long and 10 inches in diameter. The pipe at the left for carrying off the smoke is 5 inches in diameter—ordinary stove pipe; its height will be governed by the depth of the tank. The pipe at the right is slanting, 7 inches in diameter, and is provided with a cap for covering the opening. Through this the fuel is put. The



Cheap and Convenient Heater.

cap must contain two holes which will permit of a proper draft. At night, fill the water tank, and the last thing before going to bed put the fire and the fuel in the heater. In spring, remove it from the tank and store in some dry place. If properly taken care of, so that it will not rust, it will last for several years. Any kind of fuel can be used, and it is surprising how little it takes. For removing the ashes, an old dipper is just the thing. The original, from which a drawing was made and is reproduced above, cost $3.75.

A Stable Convenience.

The space under the stairway in a stable is usually worse than wasted, because it is apt to be made the dump-

A Stable Convenience.

ing ground for a thousand and one odds and ends, resulting in a heap inextricably confused. The accompanying illustration shows a way of utilizing this space that will add to stable conveniences. The space is boarded up and that portion having the greatest height is made into a harness closet, while the rest is made a grain bin, with one or more compartments. To reach the bottom of the bin when the grain is low, a part of the front is hinged so as to turn down.

Early Blight in Potatoes.

A press bulletin by Prof. L. H. Pammel, bearing the above title, has just been issued by the Iowa Experiment Station, the publication being induced by reports from the Iowa Weather and Crop Service to the effect that "Early Blight" is reported to be quite prevalent in Iowa this season, and has been on the increase for a number of years. Prof. Pammel says that while it has been to some extent confused with "Potato Rot" or "Late Blight" it is entirely distinct from it, the "Late Blight" not having been known, so far as he is aware, in Iowa, and of the many specimens received by him both early and late in the season, all prove to be "Early Blight." The description of the disease is as follows:

The disease makes its appearance in early July and continues until the potato plant dies. The affected leaves show circular spots, several of them frequently coalesce. The spots are usually found near one margin of the leaf. When great areas are involved, the leaf begins to dry and the edges to roll up as though scorched. Soon the whole leaf has a shriveled appearance. A closer examination of these spots will reveal small brown masses which consist of numerous spores or reproductive bodies. The tubers are always small. In some cases numerous small holes are found—the work of the green leaf flea-beetle. It may be responsible for some of the trouble and may help the fungus to get an entrance, but in most cases the fungus works independently of this insect.

As a means of prevention Prof. Pammel suggests treatment of the potatoes in the field and thorough cultivation. At or just before the blooming period an application of Bordeaux mixture is advised, followed by at least two subsequent applications ten days apart. The formula for Bordeaux mixture is as follows: Six pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of lime, twenty-two gallons of water. Dissolve the copper in one gallon of hot water, slack the lime and then mix the two.

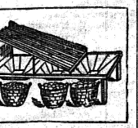
Preparing Broom Corn.

The following from a commission firm of Chicago gives growers of broom corn some useful hints in regard to putting up their corn for the market:

The corn should be well seeded and at the same time the growers should avoid scraping the fine fibres from the tips. Let the corn thoroughly cure before baling and butt it down well before laying it in the press. This will make nice smooth ends and give the bales a good appearance. Corn is frequently received with the bales broken in two when the corn is short. In order to avoid this, when laying the short corn in the press there should be layers put in the center of the bales for binders to hold the corn together and this will make good solid bales. Care should be taken not to put rubbish or scrapings from the cylinder in the center of the bales as this is worthless and a total loss to broom makers. There are always a few who resort to this practice and it is injuring the reputation of all the western growers. We do not see why the western farmers should not realize as good prices for their corn as the Illinois farmers, providing the brush is well handled and of as good quality. The last few years the quality of their corn has not been up to the standard, but we trust that this year they will have a fine quality of brush, which will bring the West to the front again.

Potato Assorting Device.

The device shown below for assorting potatoes is made by constructing a box 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, with three partitions. The back piece is about 4 feet high, the next 3, and the third 1½ feet. Nail pickets on for screens, put them rather closely together on the first incline, and further apart on the second. This separates into three grades.



Potato Assorter.

Shovel them on the slide above the first incline and push down slowly and the assorting is accomplished.

Maintaining Fertility.

The following is an extract from a recent bulletin issued by the Ohio experiment station: As between manure and comercial fertilizers, the latter gave the largest yield the first year, but the manure showed its effects for several years after all benefit from the chemicals had disappeared. At Rothamsted, England, commercial fertilizer, heavily applied, gave an increased crop for the next nineteen years, the total increase being sixty-six bushels over an adjoining plat of the same size which received no fertilizer at the beginning. At the same place, a plat heavily dressed with barn manure has shown an increased yield for twenty-three years, though no fertilizer has been applied since, the total increase being 341 bushels, and the last crop being double that of the plat which received no fertilizer at the beginning.

Grain grown continuously on the same land will recover only about one-third of the fertilizer applied; but if crops are grown in rotation, including grain, roots, and clover, all of the fertilizer will be recovered.

Dissolved bone-black was no more effective than phosphoric acid; but nitrate of soda was more soluble and more readily taken up by growing crops than linseed meal, cottonseed meal, or dried blood.

Suburban Gardening.

A great deal of improvement is quite possible, says Wisconsin Farmer, 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.

Theory as a Foundation.

It is true that there is a great deal of levity indulged in when speaking about book and paper farmers, but what is the lawyer, until he builds a practical knowledge on the foundation which he receives in the law schools? The physician is only theoretical when he begins practice, but he has a scientific foundation upon which to build his future life and prospects. Should not the farmer have the same foundation?

Where can it be better acquired than there? Here is a man who never attended an agricultural college, yet he is a practical farmer; but it has required 40 or 50 years of his life to attain the knowledge he possesses, and every other farmer is pursuing the same course, each independent of the other. It was a waste of energy, a waste of time, and if those men, knowing what they do to-day, could have started out in early life with all that knowledge, and had that foundation to start with, they would have succeeded better.—L. J. Worst.

Farm Notes.

Sufficient mulch to keep the surface shaded increases the fertility of land.

Keep the cattle off the clover while the frost is on it.

Carefully save and keep dry the ashes from burnt corn; they will fertilize the garden finely.

Save the seed corn now, and hang it where it will get thoroughly dry before hard freezing weather.

Some farmers practice fall seeding of timothy, but the better practice with sowing timothy and clover is that of sowing in early spring without the aid of any nurse crop.

Winter wheat growers should recollect that the Hessian fly does its first work on the early sown wheat in the fall. The eggs that hatch out and appear next spring are laid in the early sown fall wheat. The fly will do little damage to the wheat sown the latter part of September or fore part of October. If there is no apparent danger of the fly, the middle of September, all other things being equal, says an exchange, is the proper time to do the sowing.

Sheep and Ensilage.

It has been found that ensilage is good for sheep when not too sour or moldy. A writer says it will be desirable, however, to feed some dry food, and that half of the corn should be siloed and half of it well cured dry. Make the silo perfectly air-tight, by double boarding and tarred paper between each wall. The air space need not be more than six inches. The bottom of the silo must be cemented perfectly tight, covering the sills inside and the whole floor. Of course this does not admit of any way of drainage, which will be unnecessary, unless the silo is filled with actually wet fodder. There will be no drainage from corn cut when the ears are glazed as the rule is in ordinary harvesting of this crop. The inside of the silo should be well painted with hot tar.

A Crusher.

Miss Watson—Didn't Mr. Sark say to you as I entered the drawing room last night, Clara, "Is that the beautiful Miss Watson?"

Clara—Yes, dear, with the accent on "that."—Tit-Bits.

FIGHT WITH A CATAMOUNT.

A Californian's Desperate Encounter.

In the old Spanish town of San Juan Capistano, near San Diego, Cal., lives Gus Wangenheim, a man who loves gunning for all sorts of game. The other day he went out to hunt doves and rabbits on the hills back of the old mission of San Juan. Dove hunting is pretty mild pastime compared with what was in store for Mr. Wangenheim. He was tramping along a cattle path and had just fired and missed a jack, which bounded through an opening ahead, when he heard a noise back of him. Turning, he found himself face to face with a huge wildcat. The brute had been following him, attracted, no doubt, by the scent of blood from the game in his pouch.

One barrel of his gun was empty, the charge having been wasted on the rabbit, but Wangenheim coolly proceeded to empty the remaining load in his gun into the hide of the wildcat. The cat had turned partly, and the charge of light shot struck it squarely in the side and the brute tumbled over in its tracks. Mr. Wangenheim was surprised at the effect of his shot, for he had hardly expected to kill the cat with one charge.

Dropping his gun in the path the hunter ran to where his unexpected prize lay and grabbed it by the hind leg. Just at this moment he realized that he had made a serious mistake. The cat was not dead. However, the hunter had no time to correct the mistake; not even time enough to drop the hold he had on the leg, before the brute, recovering from its stunned condition, and, enraged to fury by the wounds in its side, attacked him viciously.

He realized that it meant a fight to a finish, and with the first shock of surprise over, his courage came to him. He is a powerful man, and he had use for all his strength now. Over and over the two rolled in the path and out into the chaparal and underbrush. Hugging the long, lithe body close to him, the hunter struggled and squirm-

He Bore the Body to the Ground and Then Threw His Whole Weight Upon It.

ed like a catch-as-catch-can wrestler would to get the better hold, all the time feeling the sharp claws digging into his flesh, while his clothes were torn to shreds and blood covered his body.

There was but once chance for him, and that was to choke the brute to death. At last he braced himself for a supreme effort, and closing his fingers with all his strength around the throat of his adversary he bore the body to the ground and threw his whole weight upon it.

The dying struggles of the brute were terrific, and again and again the man thought he must lost his clutch upon the sinewy neck, but a desperate courage came to him and he held on. The struggle lasted perhaps half an hour. Then the man felt a convulsive shudder pass through the massive frame of the cat, and after that it was still.

STORIES OF NANSEN'S CREW.

Polar Bears Too Familiar When the Fram Was Frozen In.

As is only natural, all the people of Tromso take the liveliest interest in the Nansen expedition, more especially as three men of the ship's complement, viz., Pilot Jakobsen and two sailors, belong to this port. So any of the Fram's men who happens to be about is always surrounded by a knot of eager listeners, to whom he has to recount his adventures, often illustrating his meaning by a rough sketch with a piece of chalk or a pencil. The men are all good-natured fellows, and seem willing enough to talk, and many is the excited discussion as to whether the Fram should have entered the ice north or south of the New Siberian islands, and so forth. Here are some of the yarns which have delighted the Tromso people:

In the perpetual darkness of winter, in the desolate polar regions, we could hardly see our hands before our faces. One night, when the whole ship's company were snug below, we suddenly heard the dogs barking most furiously. It was Ship Carpenter Mogstad's watch, so he went up on deck to see if anything unusual was going on, but as he could see nothing, he went down below again, concluding that the dogs were just barking for the sake of barking, as is their wont. However, the noise was repeated at intervals, so he went up on deck again, and, taking a lantern, saw that several of the animals had disappeared, and that some others were overboard on the ice. Mogstad called out for Henriksen, and they both let themselves down on to the ice from the deck of the ship, which at the time was high above the ice surface. They walked off a little distance from the ship, to see if they could find any tracks.

As they were searching about, with no more formidable weapon than a small lantern between them, all at once a polar bear sprang up before them. Then there was a race between the three—the men and the bear—to the ship. Mogstad, a bit more light-footed than his mate, reached the Fram first, but fell down twice on to the ice as he was climbing up her side. At the second fall he could not help muttering to himself, "Now the bear's got you, my friend." But despair steadied his nerves, and he managed to hoist himself safely up behind the ship's bulwarks. He had hardly got on board, however, when he heard his comrade call out, and saw that the bear had got hold of him and had bitten him. But Henriksen, who is a big, powerful, resolute fellow, dealt his assailant such a blow on the head with the lighted lantern he was carrying, that the brute, half stunned and half scared, let go its prey, and Henriksen seized the opportunity to skip up the Fram's side. The bear revenged itself by seizing one of the dogs. On a closer investigation being made, it was found that the bear had paid two visits to the ship during the night, creeping in through an open port holt, and had carried off a dog each time.

One day, when Nansen and Johansen had to pass along a somewhat narrow path they were suddenly attacked by a bear. Johansen, who is a man of no ordinary strength, caught hold of his enemy's throat with a grip of iron, and held him at arm's length till Nansen was able to get his rifle and lay the bear low. North of 84 degrees no animal life was found to exist, and this would seem to cast some discredit on the hitherto prevalent theory that if a sufficiently high altitude could be attained, one would come to dry land and open water, because birds are to be seen flying toward the extreme north. This northerly flight of the birds is now believed to be attributed to their having lost their way or being blown out of their course. One day at 82 degrees latitude a seal was perceived from on board the Fram with a flounder in its mouth. On the approach of the vessel the seal went up away over the ice. A flounder was also observed at about eleven miles from Bear Island. The depth of the water in the extreme north also seems to indicate that there can be no land near. Soundings taken at 84 degrees latitude gave a depth of from 1,310 to 1,530 fathoms (2,400 to 2,800 meters), and farther north the lead reached even greater depths—as much as 2,180 fathoms (4,000 meters), it is said.—London Standard.

Audience or Company?

"At the end of the first act you are killed," said the stage manager to the new utility man.

"By whom?" asked the histrion anxiously.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Early

In the fall there is danger to the health from the sudden changes in temperature, and from disease germs arising from decaying vegetation. The blood must be kept pure and the system must be invigorated if these dangers are to be avoided. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best fall medicine, because it is the best blood purifier and tonic. It wards off colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and fevers.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Shall Be Having Appendicitis Next.

"Those new neighbors on the corner seem to be throwing on a good deal of style."

"I should say they were. Their hired girl's got hay fever!"—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Trying to Please Him.

Arizona Pete—Shorty Grizzle shot Dempster full of holes.

Alkali Jack—That's all right. Dempster was always a crank about ventilation.—Judge.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

A Distinction.

"What will it cost," asked young Cholly's father, "to give my boy an education?"

"The Lord only knows," replied the professor, eyeing the youth thoughtfully; "but you can put him through college for about $2,000."—Chicago Tribune.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

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

Instantaneous Water Heater.

A greater boon to the housekeeper can hardly be imagined than a quick means of heating water. A water heater which has just made its appearance appears to have many good points. It is automatic in action, and takes care of itself night or day. This heater combines quickness of action and very high thermal efficiency, with a complete circulating system controlled by a thermostatic regulator. The water, as it is heated, goes to a storage tank or boiler (so-called), and as soon as the temperature in this boiler reaches the degree for which the regulator is set, the gas is automatically reduced, so that only so much is burned as will keep the water hot. The house pipes are connected with this boiler, as usual, so that warm water can be drawn in the bath room, or at the various basins about the house. When warm water is drawn, cold water flows in to take its place, and the regulator at once turns on the gas to heat the cold water, and then stops, as before. This heating system insures a full supply of warm water at any moment, night or day, and at any part of the premises. It also reduces the consumption of gas to a minimum, and it removes one of the most serious objections to gas stoves for general use. It is claimed that this device will heat twenty-four gallons of water with forty-seven feet of gas, and much better results can be obtained by precautions to save the loss in radiation. It is also stated that the heater will utilize from 95 to 98 per cent of the total heat of the gas.

When billious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

The highest altitude in Connecticut is Norfolk, 1,220 feet above the sea.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Clifton, N. J., is to have a big woolen mill erected within its confines.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

A Bad Attack.

"How did old Hopley receive your proposition for his daughter's hand?"

"Well, I'm no doctor, but he had something, and had it bad. Whatever kept him from flying into a shower of infinitesimal pieces, or how I ever got over that back fence alive, will always be among the deepest mysteries of my experience."—Detroit Free Press.

Chicago has 700 miles of electric railroad tracks within its limits.

That Joyful Feeling.

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

Wanted to Be Helpful.

Banker (to new cashier)—Look here, if you are ever seized with the desire to run off with the cash, let me know; I'll go with you.—Answers.

Addison fell in love with the countess dowager of Warwick, but she did all the courting and gave him no trouble in that regard.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

To date the government has paid nearly $3,000,000 in premiums for speed made by war vessels in excess of the contract requirements.

Rice should in reality only be thrown by married ladies at a wedding, as it signifies a welcome for the new recruit to their ranks.

Patents Issued.

List of patents issued last week to Northwestern inventors:

Kibble R. Ackermann, Rochester, Minn., culinary utensil; Harry C. Ashenfelter, deceased, Spokane, Wash., hanging and sliding door; Frederick W. Bates, Minneapolis, Minn., bottle; Robert W. Chapman, P. Borger, Newark, N. J., and J. H. Linton, Fort Snelling, Minn., bottle; John J. Moore, Lima, Mont., carpet fastener; Ole O. Ovre, Godahl, Minn., planter; Daniel Williams, Wilbur, Wash., poison dropper.

T. D. Merwin, patent lawyer, 910, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn.

For Milk Lovers.

To make milk digestible all that is necessary is to shake it well, and to sip it slowly. Shake the milk violently for a few minutes in a covered goblet, and then drink immediately, but not hastily, before it has time to separate again. After standing for some hours, as, for instance, all city milk has done on its way to town, the perfectly homogeneous article that came from the cow is separated, first by the rising of the cream from the gaseous or cheesy milk, and later by the tendency to divide into whey or curd. Although this latter process is perceptible only in souring milk, the fluid undergoes such constant changes that it should always be shaken before drinking it, unless it is taken quite warm from the cow.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

New Style of Canvassers.

The up-to-date canvasser now travels in a bunch. Under the direction of managers and chaperones, companies of lady agents will soon be touring the country, judging from the advent of such an organization here. They hold rehearsals, just like their theatrical sisters, and each girl is thoroughly coached as to what to say and how to say it. Early in the morning they receive their assignments and scatter over the city or town, watched by spotters, who report to the manager any breach of contract on the part of the canvassers. The rules are of the early-to-bed-and-early-to-rise sort, the hotel bills and traveling expenses are paid by the manager, and the entire outfit is an object lesson of the benefits to be derived from discipline, drill and organization. The female book agent need not be lonely and helpless any longer, unless she proposes to flock by herself.—New York Letter.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

French Rules for Milking.

Work rapidly; slowness causes loss of cream. Milk thoroughly, to the last drop, because the last milk is the best. Milk at the same time every day. Milk cross-wise—that is to say, one fore teat on the right and a hind teat on the left, and vice versa; the milk thus flows more copiously than by parallel milking. Milk with five fingers, and not with index and thumb, a fault too common with milkers. Do not employ any kind of milking machines. To milk young, restless cows, raise one of the fore feet. Never strike them. Always keep the hands clean, and also the cow's udder and dairy utensils. During milking avoid distracting or disturbing the cow. Those who neglect any of these prescriptions infallibly lose milk.

Grass for Lowlands.

Sow the grasses on the rye and cover them with a harrow. Do this as soon as possible after the ground is dry in the spring. Sow timothy, red top and alsike clover. Use four pounds of timothy, three pounds of red top, and three pounds alsike clover per acre. These three varieties go nicely together. They all flourish best on low land. The overflow should help rather than harm them, and they mature about the same time. It is somewhat surprising that alsike clover is not more grown when we call to mind its affinity for such situations and the excellence of the hay which it produces.—Prairie Farmer.

Artificial ivory is now made from condensed skim milk.

The United States debt increased by $12,342,000 during August.

Rubber Horseshoes.

If the latest phase of modern ingenuity proves a success, there will be no more heavy trampling and the rythmic clicking of the hoofs of four-footed steeds. There has been invented a new horseshoe—a steel frame about which is built a cushion of vulcanized rubber. The advantage claimed for it is that as the rubber instead of metal strikes the ground, there is no concussion or jar, and the horse's hoof, leg and shoulder are saved.

Thirty-three per cent of the diseases of horses, it has been said, are maladies of the foot, and there is little question but that even the best shoeing, as it is done by burning the hoof, is in a measure injurious. The new horseshoe is to be put on cold, and the hoof simply pared or cut to fit it. It is nailed on in the ordinary way. An additional advantage of the rubber sole is that it will give the horse a firmer hold upon wet or treacherous pavements, and, by securing him a good purchase, enable him to go up or come down steep hills with a heavy load far more easily than at present.—New York Tribune.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is now legal in the Jersey islands.

Warner's Safe Cure

IN LARGE OR SMALL BOTTLES.

Owing to the many requests from its patrons, Warner's Safe Cure Co. have put on the market a smaller size bottle of Safe Cure which can now be obtained at all druggists at half the price of the large bottle.

Warner's Safe Cure is not only a scientific vegetable preparation and does all that is claimed for it, but it is the only Kidney and Liver medicine used by the best people of four continents. A medicine that bears the stamp of the world's approval, and maintains its position for a fifth of a century, must necessarily possess peculiar merit.

DON'T KICK! TAKE Cascarets. ALL DRUGGISTS. This button with a ten cent box of CASCARETS, CANDY CATHARTIC, the ideal laxative and guaranteed constipation cure, sent FREE on receipt of five 2-cent stamps. Address STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago; Montreal, Can.; New York.

SALESMEN WANTED To sell for Spring delivery the largest stock of HARDY FRUITS, SHADE TREES, FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, SEED CORN AND POTATOES 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.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

PATENTS. 20 years' experience. Send sketch for advice. (L. Deane, late prin. examiner U.S. Pat.Office) Deane & Weaver. McGill Bldg., Wash. D.C.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

N. W. N. U. No. 40—1896.

HOLD YOUR WHEAT

President J. J. Hill says that "if farmers would be in less haste to sell their wheat they would made more money;" but adds that "the majority of them are compelled to sell in order to get money on which to live." Any farmer that wants to hold his wheat can send it to us to store, and we will loan him 90 per cent of its value at 6 per cent interest, and the loan can run as long as the wheat is in store. Our Storage rates are as follows: The first Twenty Days Free; after that ¼ (one-quarter) of a cent a bushel for each ten (10) days.

OSBORN, CROSBY & CO., FLOUR EXCHANGE MINNEAPOLIS.

"How happy could I be with either Were the other dear charmer away."

Battle Ax PLUG

The ripest and sweetest leaf and the purest ingredients are used in the manufacture of "Battle Ax," and no matter how much you pay for a much smaller piece of any other high-grade brand, you cannot buy a better chew than "Battle Ax."

For 5 cents you get a piece of "Battle Ax" almost as large as the other fellow's 10-cent piece.

Ship your grain to us in CAR LOADS. We will treat you right. Send us the freight receipt as soon as it starts. As soon as it reaches us we will have it weighed by the State weighmaster, and inspected and graded by the State inspector, and will send you their certificates, as well as a bill of sale, with the money at once. Send us the names and P. O. address of 17 Farmers, and we will send you free, every two weeks, our latest Grocery List, giving lowest prices on groceries and other goods. Our Prices are Right. Send 15 cents and we will send our 640-page Catalogue, express paid. T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, 508, 510, 717, 719, 721 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

WOODWARD & Co

Minneapolis. **GRAIN COMMISSION.** Duluth.

BRANCH—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

WHITE LEAD ST. LOUIS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, $2.97 per 100 lbs.; Strictly Pure Linseed Oil, raw, 33½ cents per gallon; boiled, 35½c per gallon. New Road Carts for $7.10 each. Repairing Outfit No. 2, $90; No. 1 Boot's Outfit, $1.40. New Harness, $3.47. Buggy and Harness catalogue, Bicycle cat., Agricultural implements cat., Drug cat., free; say which you want. American Round Washers, $1.80 each. Glidden Barb Wire, $1.60 per hundred pounds for painted, and galvanized, $1.90 per hundred pounds. Send us the names and addresses of seventeen farmers and we will send you our Grocery List every two weeks, and this will keep you posted on the lowest prices of groceries in the market. 23 pounds of Granulated Sugar for $1.00. T. M. ROBERTS'S SUPPLY HOUSE, 508, 510, 717, 719, 721, Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

OPERA HOUSE!

Saturday Eve., Oct. 3.

MR. CHAS. MACKLIN

—AND—

MISS THERESE MILFORD

Supported by a Company of Superior Excellence, in

AIDEN BENEDICT'S

FABIO ROMANI

A ROMANTIC MELODRAMA OF

Surpassing Excellence

In the 8th Year of its Continuing Successful Performance.

GREATEST OF STAGE AND SCENIC EFFECTS

MISS GRACE HUNTER

—IN HER GREAT—

Fire, Stereopticon and Spanish Dances.

PRICES. Reserved Seats, 50 and 75 cents. General Admission, 35 cents, and Gallery, 25 cents.

Reserved Seat Sale Now Open at ATWOOD & JOHNSON'S.

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

Award of World's Fair Judges:

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

FOR FARM USE.

D. R. ELDER, Agent,

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

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.

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

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 legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law. Such selection will be given to the Brainerd Dispatch.

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.

H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
IRONDELLE 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.

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

Cabbage for sale by Jacob Betzold, Sixth street south.

Dr. L. M. Roberts, of Little Falls, spent Sunday in this city.

Miss Sadie Reilly visited at Staples Tuesday and Wednesday.

P. S. Neilson, of Minneapolis, was in the city on Wednesday.

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

Con. Poppenberg, who spent the summer in California, returned to Brainerd on Wednesday.

E. L. Bennett and family left on Thursday for Meridale, where they will reside in the future.

LOST—A Knight of Pythias pin, with bar across top. Finder will please leave at this office.

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

Mrs. P. M. Reilly, of Missoula, Mont., arrived in this Wednesday for a visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith leave next week for Chicago, where they will make their home in the future.

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

Ask to see those waste paper baskets at Atwood & Johnson's drug store. A complete line just received of all sizes.

The People's party have called a city convention to be held Thursday evening, October 22nd, at the court house.

James B. Platt, of Baltimore, Md., spent several days in the city this week, visiting his cousin, W. S. McClenahan.

On October 21st the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will give a "Harvest Supper" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

The bicycle given away at the opera house on Saturday evening last was awarded to Miss Sophia Moe, she holding the lucky number.

Congressman Hartman, of Montana, will deliver an address at the opera house on Tuesday evening next in the interest of the free silver cause.

Have you seen those school tablets at Atwood & Johnson's drug store. In the 3, 5 and 10-cent tablets are bargains not before offered in this city.

Miss Alice Erb returned to her home at Iowa, Ill., on Tuesday, after spending some time in this city visiting her brother, Wm. Erb, and family.

Mrs. J. C. Atherton will remove to Staples next week, where Mr. Atherton is employed by the N. P. Shops will retain her music class in this city.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. C. Dressen on Wednesday afternoon, October 7th, from 2:30 until 4:30 o'clock.

LOST.—A five month's old pup, part St. Bernard and part New Foundland, black with white spot on breast and white feet. Leave information at this office.

W. E. Seeley returned Wednesday evening from Alaska, where he has been for some months. His son, Raymond, is working in a silver mine in Washington.

Mrs. James Wickham, Mrs. J. E. Ireland, Mrs. Jesse Smith and Mrs. E. E. Barnes left on Tuesday to attend the state W. C. T. U. convention at Minneapolis.

While you are talking about confectionery, have you looked over the fresh arrival in that line at Atwood & Johnson's Front street drug store. It is delicious.

Senator W. E. Culkin has been assigned by the congressional committee for a speech at Deerwood on Tuesday evening, October 13th, and Brainerd on October 14th.

Fred Fogle, for many years a resident of this city, has removed with his family to East Grand Forks, Minn., where he has a lucrative position with the J. J. Howe Lumber Co.

For every purchase of 25 cents worth of goods or over at Atwood & Johnson's drug store a ticket will be given that will entitle the holder to a chance on a $25.00 music box to be raffled at Christmas time.

The Paulist Fathers, who are giving a mission this week at the Catholic church, and who will close the mission Sunday evening, are attracting large crowds, and are eloquent orators. Last evening they conducted a temperance meeting, and the spacious church was packed with people. An intense interest was manifested.

The loss on the First Congregational church fire was adjusted yesterday through the Keene-McFadden agency at $261.65.

Have you seen that new line of box stationery at Atwood & Johnson's drug store. Ladies who are looking for something exceptionally nice and neat should ask to see it.

Whitford's dancing academy will open at Walker's new hall on Monday evening, Oct. 5th, with a social class when all who will be organized for instruction in all the latest dances. The very best of music in attendance.

Make your old carpets look like new. By calling on Thurston, of the New Steam Laundry, he will take them up for you and wash and clean them, and relay them at a small expense. All orders will receive prompt attention. Telephone call, 30-5.

The Improved Domestic is the most perfect sewing machine ever produced. It embodies more points of excellence than any other and will outwear and outlast any sewing machine in the market. Domestic Bicycles possess the same good qualities.

Rev. T. M. Edmands will occupy the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday morning, Mr. Opie being absent from the city, and there will be no services at the Congregational church. Sunday school, however, will be held at the church at the usual hour.

Buy your writing paper at Atwood & Johnson's, the popular Front street druggists, where you can have the selection from a new line of the finest goods just in. Especial attention has been given to selecting just what will suit the ladies of Brainerd in this class of goods.

Henry Schwartz and John Door, who were brought back to this city from Crookston on a suspicion that they were connected with the robbery of the Donant residence some days ago, were examined before the municipal court and discharged, it being clearly proven that they were innocent.

Rt. Rev. Bishop McGolrick will arrive here from Duluth on Saturday day evening, and will administer confirmation in the Catholic church on Sunday. This will be an occasion of great interest. The Bishop will be met at the train on Saturday by Rev. Father Lynch, prominent citizens and the band

In the line of perfumery Atwood & Johnson have the finest and largest assortment in the city to select from and of the very best manufactured. You can also find just what you want in cut class bottles of dainty design. Look the stock over and you are sure to be convinced that it is the place to buy your perfumery.

A man who claimed to be A. J. Konka, and who stated he represented the Brainerd Lumber Co., worked several people to the queen's taste at Little Falls on Wednesday. He hired a number of men and as a pledge required them to give him various sums of money, one man depositing $75 with him. He then disappeared and his victims are kicking themselves.

Hon. J. D. Jones, of Long Prairie, was in the city Monday. Mr. Jones is one of the Republican nominees for the legislature from Todd county, and brings encouraging reports from his section of the district, and other parts where he has been campaigning. Mr. Jones is convinced that success awaits the ticket in November, and he is doing excellent work for the whole ticket.

Mrs. F. W. Wieland will entertain the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Congregational church on Wednesday afternoon next, October 7th, assisted by Mrs. S. F. Alderman, Mrs. Fannie E. Smith and Mrs. Frank Jarbos. The ladies are earnestly requested to come early in the afternoon. Gentlemen are especially invited to supper.

On Tuesday a crew of workmen, under change of Engineer W. C. Wicks, began work at Gull River on the reservoir, it being understood that the nature of the work being performed is that of correcting the lines of the previous survey. John Brockway, of this city, is in charge of the culinary department. The Minneapolis Journal says: The work of repairing the break at Pine River dam, which occurred during the high water early in the summer, is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily under the direction of Engineer Johnston. In the Gull Lake region, Engineer Powell is in charge of a surveying party examining the land which is needed for the Crow Wing reservoir, an extension of the Gull Lake project. Another party is to make an examination of the Mille Lacs country with a view to constructing a reservoir there if the conditions are favorable.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening Otis G. Graham and Miss Minnie A. Woolfert were united in marriage by Rev. W. H. Travis at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. E. Woolfert on Front street north. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of invited guests, and a fine wedding banquet followed. The couple left on the Thursday morning train for a trip to Milwaukee and other points, followed by the congratulations of a host of friends.

Wm. E. Brockway, of Brainerd, and Miss Eliza Harvey, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bacon, of Thomastown, were married at the home of the bride last Saturday afternoon by Rev. D. W. Crane, in the presence of a few intimate friends of the family. After the ceremony the guests sat down to a most bountiful supper prepared by Mrs. Bacon, to which they did full justice. They have gone to Brainerd to reside, where the groom is employed as clerk in a store.—Staples World

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CALLED IT A POPULIST CONVENTION.

One Straight Out People's Party Man Named on Their County Ticket.

The Balance are Democrats and Free Silver Converts.

There was a county convention at the court house in this city on Monday evening, and it was held in compliance with the call issued by the People's party. But as the People's party in this county, as elsewhere, has been absorbed by the Democrats, and its movements are dictated by the so-called Democratic general, the nomination of only one straight out Populist was all they could expect—and it was all they got.

The convention was called to order by Chairman J. E. Johnson, and he was retained as chairman of the meeting, John W. Martin being elected secretary. The appointment of a committee on credentials followed, and these gentlemen were named—W. W. Winters, Andrew Hall, O. P. Erickson, John Engman and S. W. Quinn. The committee retired, and after interviewing nearly all the gentlemen who had assembled for the purpose of acting as delegates, the following were announced as entitled to seats:

First ward—Jens Molstad, Frank Britton, Jerome Kelleher and Ed. Chamberlain.

Second ward—A. Olson, John McCarthy, J. M. Hayes and Peter Walters.

Third ward—Andrew Hall, Otto Turbop, W. W. Winters and J. E. Holmes.

Fourth ward—O. P. Errickson, A. A. Bander, James Collier and Solomon Johnson.

Fifth ward—S. W. Quinn, J. E. Johnson, Florain Senti and J. K. Pearce.

Daggett Brook—Philip Harmon.

St. Matthias—Robert A. Magee and R. H. Capistrant.

Crow Wing—O. S. Channing.

Ft. Ripley—Ole Larson.

Deerwood—John Engman, John Bark and W. S. Archibald.

Bay Lake—David Archibald and C. B. Skellings.

Davenport's—Daniel Holmes.

Ponton's—Wm. K. Roseukrans and Geo. J. Bock.

After the above report was made Mr. Hayes moved that the convention go into one of the jury rooms and converse together with the view of coming to an understanding. The convention retired and after ten minutes returned. The chair then appointed Jerome Kelleher, O. P. Errickson and R. A. Magee as tellers, and the convention proceeded to nominations as follows:

County Treasurer—J. M. Hayes, by acclamation.

For Auditor—W. H. Everest and John Koop. The vote resulting in 5 votes for Everest and 25 votes for Koop, and the latter gentleman's nomination was made unanimous.

Register of Deeds—Geo. H. Stratton and A. G. Gallup. The vote standing 3 for Stratton and 26 for Gallup, and the latter gentleman's nomination was made unanimous.

Sheriff—O. P. Errickson, by acclamation.

County Attorney—Passed, the committee to have power to fill the vacancy.

Probate Judge—John F. Hurley, by acclamation.

County Surveyor—Passed, the committee to have power to fill the vacancy.

Coroner—Ed. Chamberlain, by acclamation.

Superintendent of Schools—A. R. Cass, by acclamation.

County Commissioners—First district, R. A. Magee; Third district, J. K. Pearce; Fifth district, David Archibald.

After this business had been transacted J. E. Johnson was elected chairman of the county committee, and J. W. Martin secretary, with the power invested in the chair to appoint the balance of the committee.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of David Archibald, Jerome Kelleher and Ed. Chamberlain were appointed, and they reported resolutions pledging loyalty and support for the free silver ticket from president down to coroner, and the convention ratified the same.

J. M. Hayes then addressed the convention from a free silver standpoint, and H. C. Stivers also made a few remarks, stating that the ticket just named pleased him very much, and he considered it one of the best tickets ever placed before the people of the county.

The convention the adjourned.

A Grand Opening.

On Saturday evening, of this week, will occur a grand opening at Bredfeldt's sample rooms at No. 13, East Front street. The gentleman has his new place of business fitted up in a very attractive manner, and prides himself on having one of the coziest places in the city. An elegant free lunch will be served during the entire evening, and a very pleasant time is guaranteed.

Reward Offered.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons destroying fences, breaking into buildings or stealing any kind of property from lot 2, section 19, town 45, range 30, better known as the Schwartz Brick Yard property.

Will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who set fire to the building located on the same property that was burned on the night of September 18th.

C. N. PARKER.

The City Council.

The city council met in adjourned session on Friday evening last, President Purdy and Ald. Gage, Gardner, Reinthal and McMaster being absent at the opening but came in later. Ald. Adair was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and also the clerk's financial report for August, which was accepted.

Claims against the city were audited as follows:

Tribune, printing	$22 75
W. D. McKay, freight	3 90
H. M. Phillips, freight	1 54
Wm. Bell, labor	5 00
Frank Fisk, labor	2 00
Sipp Bros., supplies	40 72
Pay for firemen	26 00

Bills of D. M. Clark & Co., for $20.16, and N. E. Paine, $28.70, were referred to the street committee.

A motion was made and carried that hereafter the police be requested to attend to drying the hose in East Brainerd.

The committee were granted further time in matter of vacating portion of 3rd Avenue in West Brainerd.

The city attorney was instructed to notify Supt. Wilsey in regard to the obstruction of street crossings by railroad trains.

A resolution was introduced and adopted granting the N. P. Ry. Co. the right to relay such portion of the "Boom Lake Branch" that crosses South Fifth and Sixth stipets at any time, it relaid to correspond with the grade of the streets.

The following communication from C. N. Parker, regarding the electric light plant, was then read and filed:

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BRAINERD—GENTLEMEN:

From a recent conversation between Mr. D. D. Smith, of your electric light committee, and myself, I understand that some repairs on the electric light plant in the city are necessary at this time, and in view of the pending proceedings relative to the purchase of the plant by the Brainerd Traction, Light & Power Co., I deem it proper for me to submit a brief statement, showing why the purchase has not been completed, and indicating my position concerning the repairs required on the plant. I desire to be perfectly frank in the matter, as well as to relieve the city council and the electric light committee from all embarrassment in the premises as much as possible.

Under the financial conditions of the country as they now exist, and as they have been for some months past, it has been absolutely impossible to procure the necessary investment of sufficient capital in any scheme of a speculative character, and it is possible that the Brainerd Traction, Light & Power Co. may be unable to complete the purchase of the electric light plant and take hold of the proposed improvements before next spring. In the meantime, if it becomes necessary for the city to make some repairs on the plant, I do not doubt that the necessary expenditures made by the city must be taken into consideration, and that when the transfer is finally made, such affairs can be fairly and properly adjusted; and should the purchase be finally consummated, as we hope it may be, the preservation of the plant by the city during the interval, will be a matter that the Brainerd Traction, Light & Power Co. will not attempt to overlook, and the council may be assured that the matter will have a proper disposition.

C. N. PARKER,
President.

Brainerd, Sept. 25th, 1896.

A motion was made and carried that Mr. L. P. White, be requested to have the vacant building in Block 159, either taken down or repaired.

Council adjourned.

Attention, Republicans.

The McKinley and Morris club will parade on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7th, upon which occasion Hon. Knute Nelson will speak in the opera house. The members of the club are requested to meet at the club headquarters on Front street at 7 o'clock, if possible, and not later than 7:30, as it is desired to have the column move promptly at the latter hour.

Every member of the club is urged to be on hand on Wednesday evening and march in the procession.

A. J. HALSTED, Pres.
C. A. ALLBRIGHT, Sec'y.

Republican Speeches.

Chairman Frater has received word that Hon. John Heino has been assigned to Brainerd for a speech in the Finnish language on Saturday evening, Oct. 3. The address will take place at the hall in Southeast Brainerd.

F. R. Larson has been assigned to Brainerd for a speech Oct. 12.

Hon. Knute Nelson will address the voters of Brainerd and vicinity at the opera house on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7.

Didn't Jolly Them Up.

The opera house was fairly well filled with people last night to hear C. A. Towne speak. Very little enthusiasm was manifested. — Little Falls Transcript.

For County Auditor.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Auditor.

JAMES MCMURTY.

For County Auditor.

To the Voters of Crow Wing Co.:

I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of County Auditor, and would ask the support at the coming election of those who have the best interest of our county at heart.

Respectfully,
W. H. EVEREST.

Sept. 18th, 1896.

Mr. Hagberg Remains.

At the solicitating of many voters in the Fifth Ward, and my health now improving, I have withdrawn my resignation as a member of the Board of Education, and shall continue to act in the position to which I was elected at the last election.

M. HAGBERG.

CRAZY ARGUMENTS.

FREE COINAGE FOOLISHNESS IS CLEARLY EXPOSED.

Stock Arguments of the Cheap-Money or Free Coinage Party Answered—Hard Times Caused by Continued Agitation for Cheap Money—Sympathy Admits That the Demonetization Party Desired for Silver Monometallism.

First—That the free coinage of silver will restore cheap prosperity.

It will not. It will drive more than $600,000,000 of gold out of the country, and it will require years of work by the mints to replace this amount in silver.

Second—That silver was demonetized in 1873.

It was not. To "demonetize" means to abandon the use of money. Up to 1873 we had two money metals, gold and silver dollars. Since that time we have coined $378,000,000 full legal tender silver dollars, and they are all in use and all full legal tender.

Third—That the present hard times result from the gold standard.

One cause of hard times is the continued agitation for cheap money. Under the old standard we had unexampled prosperity until the agitation for more silver and low tariff unsettled business.

Fourth—That the old standard has ruined the country.

The wealth of the country more than doubled from 1870 to 1890.

Fifth—That the gold standard has cut wages in half.

From 1870 to 1890 wages increased 28 per cent, and their purchasing power 51 per cent.

Sixth—That Silver is not legal tender.

Silver dollars are legal tender to any amount for debt, public or private, and unlimited in amount as legal tender to the amount of $10.

Seventh—That free-coinage will make $71 1-4 grains of pure silver equal to $1.

Three-fourths of the earth's population have free coinage of silver, but $71 1-4 grains of silver sell for 53 cents.

Eighth—That the dollar of our debts must be restored.

It was restored in 1878, and over $23,000,000 of them have since been coined.

Ninth—That silver has fallen in value because it is denied free coinage.

Silver began to fall 179 years before we stopped free coinage.

Tenth—That this country is big enough to adopt free coinage and restore's silver's value independently of the rest of the world.

If three-fourths of the people in the world have failed, how can 70,000,000 people succeed?

Eleventh—That the "money power" has cornered gold and made money scarce.

There is $9,780,437,000 of gold in the world, and no combination could possibly corner it.

Twelfth—That we are being driven into bankruptcy by scarce money and high interest.

In 1873 we had $18.58 per capita; in 1894 we had $35.44 per capita. Since 1873 rates of interest have fallen 50 per cent.

Thirteenth—That the larger the volume of currency the higher the prices.

France has $35.77 per capita; Switzerland has $9.97. Prices are the same in both countries.

Fourteenth—That primary money only is a measure of values.

Gold is the primary money of both France and Greece. France has $22.19 gold per capita; Greece has only 23 cents. Prices are the same in both countries.

Fifteenth—That free silver will make the farmer's wheat sell for $1.

But that silver dollar will only purchase what 53 cents will buy at present.

Sixteenth—That the silver men demand bimetallism.

In his Centralia speech, W. J. Bryan said: "The Democratic party has declared for a single standard of silver." That means silver monometallism.

Seventeenth—That free silver will raise wages.

From 1860 to 1865 a 49 1-2-cent paper dollar raised prices 116 per cent, and only raised wages 43 per cent, compared with gold wages of 1890.

Eighteenth—That free silver will raise the price of silver to $1.29 per ounce.

With an annual purchase for coinage of 2,250 tons per annum, the price fell from $1.17 to 78 cents between 1887 and 1893, and the production increased 96 per cent.

Nineteenth—That nature has fixed a ratio of 16 to 1 by yielding annually at the mines in weight about sixteen times as much gold as silver.

This is not true. The ratio in which the two metals have been produced has varied continually and very greatly. According to the most trustworthy statistics we have, the ratio of gold to silver produced was about 1 to 8 from 1493 to 1520; about 1 to 42 from 1521 to 1600, and less than 4 1-2 from 1851 to 1860. Between these extremes the ratio has varied very widely.

Quantity, Not Quality.

Candidate Bryan has a great deal to say nowadays about the "quantity" of money in circulation. Never in the history of the world has the quantity of money in the United States has nearly doubled, and during this era the country reached the climax of prosperity.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Step Toward Fiat Money.

It will ask you to remember the fundamental facts in this controversy. It is really a fight for honest money and honest currency against the debasement of the currency and the impairment of credit. Free silver is but a step toward fiat money. At bottom the Bryanites are hostile to the money metal esteemed by those who put their money in the savings banks, who are investors in any form of productive capital, whether bonds or real estate or cross-roads stores. Every demagogue in the land, every man who hates with a venomous hatred the world-to-do because they are well-to-do, the thrifty because they are thrifty and have worked and saved, are arrayed against us.

But free silver is not the worst thing in the Chicago platform. The platform contains an attack on the supreme court, and therefore upon the main dependence of our liberties. It contains a demand that the laws shall not be enforced in certain contingencies. This means lawlessness, and it is fitting that with the demand for free silver should go the demand for free riots. The men who are ready to strike down the currency of the country are ready to strike down at the same time that safeguard of our liberties which we have received from our forefathers in the constitution—the supreme court.—Theodore Roosevelt to the Commercial Travelers of New York.

American Farmer Is All Right.

There is no need to worry about the American farmer's vote. It will be cast on the right side of the great questions that are to be settled in this campaign, and the howling of the free coinage demagogues, who are trying to legislate millions of dollars of extra profit into the pockets of the silver mine owners, will have no effect upon the result.—Chrystal Herald.

Fabio Romani.

Aiden Benedict's Fabio Romani is a fine creation. It surpasses Monte Cristo in its intensity of action, in its subtlety of plot, in its cause and effect. There are no chasms of sequence that must be bridged by the imagination. It steps immediately upon a high, artistic level of intense active interest, and keeps that level up to the terrific, emotional climax, which is the submerging of the expiring bodies of the principal characters in the rolling waters of the bay of Naples, amid the crashing thunder of an earthquake, in the weird light of an awful eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. Fabio Romani is a tale of the dead, founded first and last upon the Judas like duplicity of woman. Mr. Charles Macklin, as Fabio Romani, the wronged husband and implacable avenger, gave a powerful representation of the part. Mr. Macklin has a magnificent physique. His acting is a combination of the robust and intense.

The above attraction will appear at Sleeper Opera House to-morrow evening, Saturday Oct. 3, and the announcement is sufficient to insure a packed house. The entire cast is strong and even and the costumes are rich. The spectacular effects are magnificent.

Prices, reserved seats 50 and 75 cents, general admission 35 cents and gallery 25 cents. Reserved seat sale now open at Atwood & Johnson's drug store.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the approval of the republican county convention.

Yours Respectfully,
H. POPPENBERG.

Best Work.

Immaculate linen is the mark of a gentleman. We keep your linen as it should be, do the work quickly and as well as modern machinery, pure soap and water and good workmanship can make it. A postal brings our wagon, send today.

NEW STEAM LAUNDRY,
Corner Front and Fourth streets, telephone call 30-5.

Pure Leaf Lard.

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

BENSON & GRAY.

Deaths.

Isaac Cummings, aged 80 years, died at the Sanitarium on Monday of intestinal obstruction. The remains were shipped to Maidan N. D. for burial.

Christina Calvin, wife of John Calvin, died at the Lumberman's hospital on Sunday of dropsy, aged 35 years. The funeral occurred on Monday.

An infant son aged 2 years, of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hill died on Thursday afternoon. The funeral will be held from the house Saturday afternoon, Rev. D. W. Travis officiating.

Mrs. Geo. Fox died at her home in East Brainerd on Thursday morning of consumption at the age of 31 years. The funeral will be held at Wadena this afternoon.

Get school tablets for your children at Atwood & Johnson's, the popular Front street druggists, and save money. Either the 3, 5 or 10-cent tablets they are offering are bargains.

Tourist Car to California.

An upholstered Pullman tourist car is run every Wednesday by the Northern Pacific. This car leaves St. Paul 2:45 p. m., Minneapolis 3:20 p. m., reaching San Francisco the following Monday morning. Double berth only $6.00. For tickets and reservations write to W. D. McKay, ticket agent, N. P. Ry. Co., Brainerd, Minn. tf

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.

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 avenues south, Minneapolis. Passengers slight 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.

FOR

Fine Job Printing!

Of Every Description, Call at the

Dispatch Office!

Rooms, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block.

BENSON & GRAY,

—PROPRIETORS—

Scandinavian Meat Market,

Fifth Street, Near Stratton House.

Choice Cuts Kansas City Beef.

Everything Usually Kept in a First-Class Market. Free delivery.

BENSON & GRAY.

C. J. THURSTON,

—PROPRIETOR—

NEW STEAM LAUNDRY,

NO. 82, COR. FRONT AND 4TH STS.

All Work Guaranteed First-Class. Telephone or Short Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Branch Offices where Work will be Called for and Delivered:

A. MARTINSON'S, Next to Post Office.
BREDENBERG & HOGBERG'S Store, Southeast Brainerd.
ED. GERMAIN'S Barber Shop, East Brainerd.
NO. 60, EIGHTH STREET SOUTH.

Buttons Sewed on and Necessary Repairs Done Free of Charge.

Telephone Call 30-5. - BRAINERD, MINN.

The Oven

Is the most important part of a cooking apparatus. The fire-box is the digestive organ; the draught is the circulation. These vital organs are those which, in the

Majestic Steel Range

Are different, and work upon different principles from those in any other stove or range.

The MAJESTIC oven is the most sensative oven ever made; the fire-box is the most economical in operation, and the draught is the simplest and most perfect.

These are 3 of the points that make the Majestic the perfect Cooking Range.

D. M. CLARK & CO. Agents, Brainerd.