

W. E. PURCELL,
ATTY. AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Collections a specialty. Office over North-
western Bank.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

FRANK GRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Riche's Block. Office with G. T. Swasey.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

GEO. D. SWAINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Diseases of Women a specialty.
Office in Pierce's Block.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

S. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Money to Loan on Real Estate Chattel
Security. Office in Rich's Block.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

MCUMBER & BOGART,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
AT LAW.
Special attention given to Collections.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

L. EVERDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Wahpeton, Dakota, and Breckenridge,
Minnesota.
Wahpeton office with Adolph Beese.

E. Z. VALENTINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Real Estate Exchanged and Money to Loan.
Office in Wilkin county Bank Building.
Breckenridge, - Minnesota.

J. V. QUICK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Diseases of Children a Specialty.
Office in Pierce's Block.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

T. O'BRIEN, M. D. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR,
AND OCULIST.
Graduate of McGill University, Montreal
Canada. Office over Bank of Wahpeton.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

J. C. PYATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
Special Attention Given to Collections.
Office upstairs in Pierce's Block.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

JOHN M. RUGGLES,
REGISTER OF DEEDS.
Titles to lands investigated and abstracts
furnished.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

W. A. FRANKLIN, Ph. B. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Successor to Dr. Rockwell.)
Office in Bee Hive Block. Residence,
Eight St. (Dr. Reno's house). Telephone
61. Office hours—9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

LAUDER & VOORHEES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
District Attorney. Notary Public.
Office over People's Savings Bank.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

SPALDING & TEMPLETON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Negotiators of first mortgage loans on Red
River valley lands. Corner Broadway and
Second avenue.
FARGO, - - - Dakota.

H. S. SOWLES,
DENTIST.
Office up stairs in Bee Hive Block.

GEO. M. HANLY,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over Pierce's Hardware Store.
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

C. H. KERMOTT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RHEUMATISM A SPECIALTY.
Office over Miller's Drug store, 46
Wahpeton, - - - Dakota.

R. J. HUGHES & CO.
Keep constantly on hand a full line of
Agricultural Implements,
Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, Road Carts and
all kinds of Spring and Rubber Wagons
in such grades as can be fully
Warranted, all at Reason-
able Prices.

NO SHODDY GOODS KEPT IN STOCK.
We have the latest in Corn Tools, Best Machine
Oils and Window Glass. Agents for the
Walter A. Woods
MOWERS and HAY RAKES,
—and the new—
SINGLE APRON HARVESTER
AND BINDER,
And for Threshing Machines and Engines.
We handle the Well Known
Yankee Gang Plow,
The Lightest Draught Plow in the Market. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution
issued out of and under the seal of the dis-
trict court, in and for the county of Richland
and territory of Dakota, upon a judgment ren-
dered and docketed in the said court, on the 9th
day of March, A. D. 1889, in an action wherein C
A. H. and Co. were plaintiffs, and Thore O. Wold
was defendant, in favor of the said plaintiffs
against the said defendant, for the sum of one
hundred, nine and 30/100 dollars, which execution
was directed and delivered to me as sheriff
in and for said county of Richland, I have this
10th day of July, A. D. 1889, levied upon all the
right, title and interest of the said defendant
Thore O. Wold, in and to the following described
personal property, to-wit: (one) Twelve Binder
and Harvester.

Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned
as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above de-
scribed personal property to the highest bidder
for cash, at public auction, at the village of
Abercrombie in the county of Richland and ter-
ritory of Dakota, on Saturday the 27th day of July,
A. D. 1889, at 1 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy
the said execution, together with the interest
and costs thereon.
Dated July 16th, A. D. 1889.
J. H. MILLER,
Sheriff of Richland County, Dakota Territory.
(First publication July 16th, 1889.)

The Wahpeton Times.

Vol. 11.

Wahpeton, Richland Co. North Dakota, Thursday, July 25, 1889.

No. 17.

LOCAL NEWS.

Crowded Out.
A large amount of local and other
matter is crowded out this week, in-
cluding observations at Bismark.

Wheat is 78 and 71 cents.
There will be services in the
Episcopal church every Sunday here
after at 10:45 in the morning.

Rev. J. H. Keely will hold the
quarterly meeting services in the
M. E. church on Sunday the 28th.

Rev. John Allison, Minnesota
state lecturer will speak at Island
Park, Saturday afternoon, on the
occasion of the farmers picnic.

Miss Mary A. Trost is attending
the summer normal school at Min-
netonka, and having met half a
dozen of her Minneapolis friends
among the teachers there, is having
a good time.

Big stock of clothing just received
at Miksche's. 16
Anything in the line of clothing
may be had at Miksche's. 16

Take the N. P. for Battle Lake
Saturday night, round trip, \$1.50.

There is a large stock of black-
smith's coal on hand at Gull River
Lumber Co's. 71f

White lime for whitewashing,
ready made window frames and
screen doors at Gull River Lumber
Co's. 11

We don't care about continuing
in the paint trade, and will close
out a stock of ready mixed, cheap,
at the Gull River Lumber Co's. 71f

Dry pine slabs, sawed and split
stove wood, lime, cement, plaster-
ing hair, smithing coal, tamarac
posts, barn and roof paints on hand
at Gull River Lumber Co's. 71f

In the event of the lecture by
Rev. DeWitt Talmadge at Fargo,
August 1st, the Manitoba road will
make limit good to August 2nd at
rate of fare and a fifth for the round
trip.

Call at the McCormick stand on
5th street for McCormick machines,
twine, extras and repairs, lumber,
sash, doors, mouldings, door and
window frames, Marblehead white
lime, hair, brick, cement, plaster
etc. Special low prices on carload
lots. 12tf SCHULER BROS.

On July 22, 23, and 24 the N. P.
will sell tickets to St. Paul and
Minneapolis at one fare for the
round trip, and on the 23d, 24th,
25th, 27th, 28th, at one and one-
third fare for the round trip. All
good to return up to and including
August 2d, inclusive, on account of
meeting of Twin City Jockey Club.

Brutal—Provokes Indignation.
Citizens Resenting Insults.
The Globe editor says he has no
quarrel with the gentlemen who
signed the open letter in THE TIMES
of the 4th inst. Is it not picking a
quarrel when the editor at every
imaginary opportunity refers to
honorable citizens in brutal, rowdy
slang in his worthless sheet which
no respectable person can read with-
out the deepest indignation? Has
the Globe editor arrived at such a
stage as to be devoid of all editorial
taste and decency without being
aware of it, and into whose corrupted
mind no wholesome thought can
penetrate? The editor must indeed
have received a slice from "that
other side," judging from the pres-
ent tenor of his sheet.

MARTIN SCHOTT,
MAYER BROS.,
W. H. WILLARDT,
W. F. ECKES,
ANTON GILLES,
H. G. ALBRECHT,
ANTON MIKSCHKE,
MICHAEL SCHMITT,
J. BAUER,
MURPHY BROS.,
FRANK BRAUN,
JACOB SCHOENBORN,
J. SCHWEIZER.

Should Have Paid up First.
Citizens Resenting Insults.
Before the Globe editor expressed
his contempt for the "red nosed law
breaking saloon element" it would
seem to have been no more than
just to have settled his whiskey
bills. It is whispered the editor
hopes to inherit a certain propi-
etary relative's property, and in order
to obtain it he must denounce the
saloon element. Should this be true
the editor is to be pitied. It is also
whispered that occasionally when
his lady went visiting, the editor
got gloriously full and handled him-
self like a drunken elephant. A boot
and shoe man tells us that when he
ordered the Globe he ordered it of
the editor in a saloon while he (the
editor) was drinking beer, and he
paid the editor in advance in order
that he could pay for his treat.

Mr. Editor, it is not from the use
of water as a beverage that you are
obliged to carry such a corporeity.
We have seen you come trudging
along when we cleared the road, and
thinking it was a load or hay. We
know lots of jolly editor stories and
unless you are a good boy, we will
tell them all. One should not
throw stones while living in a glass
house.

MARTIN SCHOTT,
MAYER BROS.,
THEODORE JURGENSEN,
LEO J. MIKSCHKE,
MICHAEL SCHMITT,
HENRY BOBSON,
LAMBERT HUPFELER,
JOHN SCHOENBORN,
MATH SCHOENBORN,
WAGNER & TONK.

Bids will be received for 20 days
by the undersigned, for all of the
furniture and fixtures of the Bank
located in Wahpeton, consisting of 1 brick
vault with vault door, 1 vault safe
with safety deposit boxes, main and
back counters with railing, 3 office
desks, 2 office tables, settee and cus-
tomers' desk, 1 set of bedroom fur-
niture, 2 stoves with pipe, letter
press, chairs, ink stands etc., to-
gether with the assignment of lease
under which the rooms now occu-
pied by the Bank of Wahpeton are
held. Said bids to be for said fur-
niture and fixtures as a whole in
cash.
Dated July 16, 1889.
B. L. BOGART, Receiver.

FOR SALE.
One twelve horse power threshing
engine, cheap. In good repair,
ready for work.
D. F. & L. Co., Dwight, Dak.

The McCormick.
The McCormick steel harvester
and simple binder takes the lead in
the field and in sales. Going out
lively; for sale by SCHULER BROS.

New Tailor Shop.
Hass & Schaeffer will open a
new tailor shop in the Comstock
building, opposite the opera house
about August first, or as soon as
the building can be fitted up.

Taken up.
Three early spring calves. Des-
cription: Two red and white heifers
and one brindled steer, latter having
a clear white T mark on forehead.
The owner will please prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take same away.
17
ANTON HAFNER.

JUST RECEIVED.
A large assortment of fancy and
heavy fly nets; also a nice lot of
lap robes, and I have just com-
pleted the largest assortment of
light single and double harness ever
kept in Wahpeton. 13
H. G. ALBRECHT.

Regular Meetings.
Summer Post, G. A. R. meets at
Post room in Wahpeton, Dakota, on
first and third Wednesday evenings
of every month. W. M. HOUSE,
C. A. McKEAN, Commander.
Adjutant.

Five Harvest Excursions.
The annual harvest excursions of
the Northern Pacific railroad will
occur on Aug. 6th and 20th, Sept.
10th and 24th and Oct. 8th, when
round trip tickets to western points
will be sold very cheap. For full
information address or inquire of
D. M. Baldwin, Agent Wahpeton.

HORSES FOR SALE.
J. L. LaValley has just returned
from below with a car load of fine
Percheron mares, which may be
found for sale on his stock farm
near McCauleyville. Mr. LaValley
knows the wants of our people and
has purchased with that view, and
will make prices to suit the hard
times. 16

Eastern Excursion Rates.
The Northern Pacific now has on
sale round trip tickets to Canada and
points east at very low rates. For
tickets, fares and information call on
or address the undersigned. This is
the only line running Pullman
sleepers between Wahpeton and St.
Paul.
D. M. BALDWIN,
Agent at Wahpeton.

AT COST FOR 30 DAYS.
Geo. A. Lacy, the jeweler, will
for 30 days from Saturday, July 13,
1889, make a reduction of 20 per
cent. on his entire stock of goods,
including silver and silver plated
ware, watches, clocks and jewelry.
Now is the time to buy goods in
this line, of which he has a large
supply, at bed rock prices. 15

Twin City Jockey Club Races.
The Manitoba will sell tickets to
St. Paul or Minneapolis and return
at one lowest first class fare and
one dollar added for coupon ticket
to race track. Tickets on sale July
22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th and 30th at
one and one-third lowest first class
fare and one dollar added for cou-
pon ticket to race track.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned gentlemen have
a Minnesota Chief separator and an
Aultman-Taylor separator and
steam outfit complete, and in good
repair, which they propose to sell at
public auction, Saturday, August
3d, 1889, near J. S. Peterson's livery
stable, Wahpeton. Here is a good
opportunity for any party, one or
more, to buy a threshing outfit,
cheap.
WENZEL MIKISHI,
FRANK LEISER,
THOS. KOZA.

Farm For Sale.
I will sell my pre-emption quar-
ter section in German settlement.
This is good wheat land only half
mile from Wild Rice river. It is
10 miles west of Moorston, 5
miles northeast of Hankinson, 5
miles southeast of Keystone Ele-
vator, 4 1/2 miles southwest of Great
Bend. Price \$7.50 per acre, time to
suit purchaser. Will take in first
payment cattle, horses, or city prop-
erty. Inquire or write for further
information. W. M. HOUSE,
Wahpeton, Dakota.

Bank Furniture and Fixtures
For Sale.
Bids will be received for 20 days
by the undersigned, for all of the
furniture and fixtures of the Bank
located in Wahpeton, consisting of 1 brick
vault with vault door, 1 vault safe
with safety deposit boxes, main and
back counters with railing, 3 office
desks, 2 office tables, settee and cus-
tomers' desk, 1 set of bedroom fur-
niture, 2 stoves with pipe, letter
press, chairs, ink stands etc., to-
gether with the assignment of lease
under which the rooms now occu-
pied by the Bank of Wahpeton are
held. Said bids to be for said fur-
niture and fixtures as a whole in
cash.
Dated July 16, 1889.
B. L. BOGART, Receiver.

Farmers are cutting all kinds of
small grain in the German settle-
ment.

The Hon. John Miller is at Bis-
mark and from reports seems to be
getting out of the way of Gen.
Allen for governor. Will Fancher
fight?

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE—U. S. LAND
Office at Watertown, D. T., June 14, 1889.
Complaint has been entered at this office
by O. M. Champlin against John Clark, for fail-
ure to comply with law as to Timber Culture
entry No. 286, dated June 15th, 1878, upon the
southeast quarter of section 6, township 138,
range 49, in Richland county, D. T., with a view
to the cancellation of said entry; contestant
alleging that the said John Clark has failed to
break, cultivate or plant ten acres of said tract
to trees, tree seeds or cuttings or caused the
same to be broken, cultivated or planted as
aforesaid or any part thereof and that said fail-
ure, neglect or failure to do so, has caused the
same to appear before the clerk of the
district court at Wahpeton, D. T., on the 20th
day of July, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond
and furnish testimony concerning said alleged
failure, and before the said day of July 21, 1889, at
2 p. m. for final hearing.

Any person who desires to protest against the
allowance of such proof, or who knows of any
substantial reason, under the law and the regu-
lations of the Interior Department, why such
proof should not be allowed, will be given an
opportunity at the above mentioned time and
place to cross-examine the witnesses of said
claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of
that submitted by claimant.

W. A. SHRAPPE, Register.
(First publication June 25, 1889.)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—Land Office
at Watertown, D. T., June 2, 1889.—No-
tice is hereby given that the following-named
settler has filed notice of his intention to make
commuted final proof in support of his claim
to said land, to-wit: J. W. Cone, clerk of the
district court at Wahpeton, D. T., on August 20, 1889, viz:
Gilbert G. Paulson, H. E. No. 1662, for the sec-
tion 12, town 129, range 49, in Richland county,
D. T., and cultivation of said land, and the
following witnesses to prove his continuous
residence upon and cultivation of said land
from the 20th day of January, A. D. 1880, to
the 20th day of January, A. D. 1889, to-wit:
David Sutton, Albert Waterhouse, William
Waterhouse, of Fairmount P. O., and Peter
Stevens of Hankinson P. O., all of Richland
county, D. T.

Any person who desires to protest against the
allowance of such proof, or who knows of any
substantial reason, under the law and the regu-
lations of the Interior Department, why such
proof should not be allowed, will be given an
opportunity at the above mentioned time and
place to cross-examine the witnesses of said
claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of
that submitted by claimant.

W. A. SHRAPPE, Register.
(First publication June 27, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made
in the conditions of a certain mortgage,
made, executed and delivered by Hiram Staples
and Olive M. Staples, his wife, mortgagees, to
P. J. Stevens, mortgagee, on the 13th day of
July, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the
register of deeds in and for the county of Rich-
land in the territory of Dakota on the 24th day
of July, 1888, at 1 o'clock p. m. in book No. 1
of mortgages on page 10.

Which said mortgage was duly assigned by
an instrument thereof duly executed and de-
livered by said P. J. Stevens to Selma N. Rice,
dated the 25th day of June, 1889, and recorded in
the office of the register of deeds on the 25th day
of June, 1889, at 1 o'clock p. m. in book No. 1
of mortgages on page 10.

Upon such default and by and under the
authority in said mortgage contained, the said
Selma N. Rice elects to and does declare and
claim that the whole sum secured by said mor-
tgage and now unpaid, is due and payable at the
date hereof, to-wit: nine hundred thirty-six
(\$936.00) dollars.

No action of proceeding at law or in equity
to be taken to recover the said debt or
any part thereof, by reason of such
default and the non institution of action, the
power to sell the premises in said mort-
gage has become and is operative.

Therefore, notice is hereby given, that by vir-
tue of the power of sale contained in said mor-
tgage and in accordance with the statute in such
made and provided, the said mortgage will
be foreclosed by a sale of the premises there-
in described, to-wit: The northeast
quarter of section 33 (33) in township
one hundred and thirty (130) in range
49, in the county of Richland and terri-
tory of Dakota, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1890,
at 10 o'clock a. m. in front of the
court house in Wahpeton, Richland county,
Dakota territory, at public auction to the high-
est bidder for cash in hand by the
sheriff of said county or by his deputy to satisfy
the sum which shall on that day be due as prin-
cipal and interest on the said mortgage, the
costs and expenses of said sale, the sums paid
by said Selma N. Rice in taxes and the further
sum of twenty-five dollars attorneys fees, as
stipulated in said mortgage in case of fore-
closure.
Dated June 25th, 1889.
SELMA N. RICE,
Assignee of Mortgage.
W. E. and R. R. PURCELL,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
(First pub. June 27, 1889.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE
Notice is hereby given that default has been made
in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed
and delivered by Charles L. Upton to Hiram D. Upton,
dated the 10th day of January, A. D. 1886, and recorded
in the office of the register of deeds in and for the
county of Richland in the territory of Dakota on the
24th day of July, 1888, at 1 o'clock p. m. in book No. 1
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livered by said Hiram D. Upton to Selma N. Rice,
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the office of the register of deeds on the 25th day
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authority in said mortgage contained, the said
Selma N. Rice elects to and does declare and
claim that the whole sum secured by said mor-
tgage and now unpaid, is due and payable at the
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est bidder for cash in hand by the
sheriff of said county or by his deputy to satisfy
the sum which shall on that day be due as prin-
cipal and interest on the said mortgage, the
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closure.
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W. E. and R. R. PURCELL,
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cipal and interest on the said mortgage, the
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W. E. and R. R. PURCELL,
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FRANK LEISER,
THOS. KOZA.

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pied by the Bank of Wahpeton are
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niture and fixtures as a whole in
cash.
Dated July 16, 1889.
B. L. BOGART, Receiver.

GO TO
HENRY MILLER'S
—FOR—
DRUGGIST'S GOODS.

GO TO
HENRY MILLER'S
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DRUGGIST'S GOODS.

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GO TO
A. MIKSCHKE'S
—FOR YOUR—
Spring and Summer Clothing,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
New Patterns in white Dress Goods.
His Stock of
Groceries is Fresh and Large.
ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Farm Loans.
TEN PER CENT. STRAIGHT.
When you pay interest you
can make a payment on your
mortgage if you wish.
Interest payable in the Fall.
I do not send your applica-
tion East and keep you wait-
ing for your money.
I loan on City Property.
J. J. SPILWILL,
Loan Broker.

Frank J. Hohman,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER
—Has just opened a—
Complete Blacksmithing Shop
in connection with his wagon shop, having secured a good man and
is prepared to do—HORSE SHOING—and all repairing
with Neatness and Dispatch. New platform
wagons put up in fine order.
Repairing a Specialty. 2 Give Frank a Call.

A. HOEDEL,
Timber and Jobber in Tin, Copper
and Sheet Iron Work.
Roofing and Repairing a Specialty.
All Work done in the most Workmanlike Manner.
OPP. MIKSCHKE'S STORE. WAHPETON, DAKOTA.

D. E. RICE,
Undertaker and Embalmer.
—Dealer in—
COFFINS, CASKETS, SHROUDS, ROBES, SUITS, SLIPPERS, BLACK
and WHITE CRAFT, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, DISINFECTANT
for Contagious Diseases and Dealer in
Sewing Machines and Organs,
Organ Stools, Organ Instruction Books, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings
Window Shades and Fixtures. PICTURE FRAMES MADE
TO ORDER. Call and leave your order for a trial of the
Davis Sewing Machine.
Mail and Telegraph Orders Filled Immediately. 2-3
D. E. RICE

Ten Per Cent. Off
FOR THIRTY DAYS
We take pleasure in announcing to the Public
that in a few weeks we will go to market to buy
our Fall and Winter Goods, and in order to make
room for them, we will offer for THE NEXT
THIRTY DAYS, TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT
on all Summer Goods. You Cannot Afford

Suppose 75 of these are females, July 1 they would give 11,250 flies. Suppose 55 of these are females, we might have 15,125 flies by June 1. Suppose 35 of these are females, we might have 22,750 flies by June 1. Suppose 15 of these are females, we might have 33,750 flies by June 1. Suppose 5 of these are females, we might have 50,625 flies by June 1. Suppose 1 of these are females, we might have 75,375 flies by June 1. Suppose none fly commenced to multiply and replenish the earth by June 1. June 15, if all lived, would give 150. Suppose 75 of these are females, July 1 they would give 11,250 flies. Suppose 55 of these are females, we might have 15,125 flies by June 1. Suppose 35 of these are females, we might have 22,750 flies by June 1. Suppose 15 of these are females, we might have 33,750 flies by June 1. Suppose 5 of these are females, we might have 50,625 flies by June 1. Suppose 1 of these are females, we might have 75,375 flies by June 1.

GEO. P. GARRED, Publisher.
WAPPETON, NORTH DAKOTA.

Russia has completed a petroleum pipeline across the Caucasus mountains.

NEARLY 22,000,000 acres of land in the United States are owned by alien landlords—twice as much as Englishmen own in Ireland.

SOMEBODY has been looking up the matter and finds that altogether there are sixty women dentists in the country.

Word comes of the death of John Kidd, the last survivor of the passengers of the Forfarshire, who were rescued by Grace Darling in 1838.

THE Duke of Portland has been influenced by his wife to devote all his past and future earnings on the turf to the erection and endowment of almshouses.

A CHICAGO man thinks he has a barrel of money in sight through an invention of a combinations eyeglass sand clothes pin, which can be adjusted for the sights and smells of the Garden City.

THE new city directory of New York contains 351,122 names, on which basis is estimated a resident population of 1,755,610, while the total population of the town is reckoned at 400,000.

STARTLING as it may seem, it is said there is a claim in the patent office for a patent on the Lord's Prayer, the specification being that the repetition of the same "rapidly in a loud voice" will cure stammering.

Mrs. JAMES GALLAGHER a resident of Brooklyn, Canada, sneezing the other evening, and she had got the tally up to 2,040 times when the doctors finally found a remedy. She says she won't try again until some female beats the record.

A SURVEYOR who was employed in one of the oldest counties of Connecticut put in three weeks on different farms before he found one single line fence on the right line. Every farmer was a gainer or loser by the survey.

A MAN named Cole fell asleep while sitting in a cart in Alcona county, Michigan, the other day, and when he awoke both his jaws were broken. His head, while he slept, rested upon the side of the cart, and the horse walked under a chute, which caught the man on the jaws.

LORD BALFOUR, of Burleigh, is a direct descendant of Robert Bruce, and has in his family archives a deed signed by that monarch conferring upon one of his ancestors the title to a small estate at Clackmannan, which has ever since remained in the possession of the family.

DR. JOHN W. WATERS, of New York, took enough cocaine to kill three ordinary men and lived forty-eight hours. During this time he wrote a detailed account of his horrible sufferings. Finding the poison would not kill him, he ended his life by shooting himself.

A SUMMERVILLE, Fla., paper says: "We have a man in our country who is about 35 years old, who was never more than 40 miles away from home never rode on a train or steamboat, never wrote or received a letter, never subscribed for a newspaper, and never voted the Democratic ticket."

CUTL has contracted for 10,000,000 ties from Puget Sound to be used in building a transcontinental railroad from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The South American states are booming, the country is receiving a large immigration, and in enterprise and prosperity the example of the country is being imitated.

The assessed valuation on real estate in New York city in 1889 is \$1,331,578,291, against \$1,303,818,979 in 1888, showing an increase in real estate assessed valuation alone of \$29,514,453. The assessed valuation of personal estate in 1888 was \$250,623,552. In 1888 it amounts to \$272,260,822, an increase of \$21,637,270. The total net increase of assessed valuation for 1889 is \$50,396,682.

SECRETARY Jeremiah Rusk is greatly surprised at the notice he has attracted. He recently said to a friend: "I had supposed that in being relegated to the agricultural department I would be forever buried from public gaze. On the contrary, I find the newspapers full of paragraphs regarding my movements. I am so snowed under by invitations to speak at agricultural fairs that my secretary is almost beside himself with the task of declining them. Really, if you want to become famous, just take charge of the new department of agriculture."

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CONDENSED NEWS.

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

From Washington.

Secretary Windom has warned custodians of public buildings not to administer oaths of office in anticipation of appointment.

The secretary of the treasury has decided to ask the attorney general for an opinion on the right of Chinese to pass in transit through United States territory.

An application has been made at the war department for a detachment of troops in the location of a detachment of troops in that territory, and the request is now being considered.

The new order of purchases which went into effect July 1st, with such modifications, has been found to be very favorable to the disbursing officers of the navy, but not being required for the purchase of even the most insignificant article.

In the diplomatic circles the impression is growing that the United States and France are making preparations for a controversy over a small island under the jurisdiction of the Haytian government. Ever since the proposition was made to construct a canal at Panama the United States has been endeavoring to get possession of the island which is situated in the immediate vicinity of St. Nicholas harbor and is down on the naval charts as Fort Inagua. A naval station on the latter island has been the ambition of the United States for many years. It would not only give the United States a position of advantage at the northern entrance to the windward pass, flowing between Cuba and Hayti, but it would enable our government to pass to Panama and beyond. This most desirable location for a naval station has not been overlooked by France, who also claims the island. The French government has been endeavoring to get possession of the island for many years.

Record of Casualties.

Henry Shelton, a colored man from an Ohio river steamboat, attempted to save the life of a child which had fallen overboard, and both were drowned.

Ed Roe, a young Englishman, while swimming in the Cumberland sound, Fla., with fifteen other boys from Fernandina, was caught by a shark which bit off the calf of one of his legs. Roe was taken into a boat at once, but died three weeks ago.

The Colorado river at Columbus, Texas, is 21 feet high and rising. The lowlands are all inundated and crops are entirely destroyed. The damage to the cotton crop alone in one county is estimated at half a million dollars. People are moving to the highlands, expecting to be washed out every year. Several lives have been lost. It has been raining there for three weeks, and one foot of water will cut off all railroad communication.

A train on the Pennsylvania road conveying miners to their homes was wrecked near Shamokin, Pa. John Roush, married, and Aaron Shippe, single, were killed. Twenty were more or less seriously injured. The passenger train was running at its regular speed when the miners who were standing on the rear platform of the

WILLIE, WE MISS YOU.

Tascott Turns Up Among the Chinamen in Canton, Where He Feels Perfectly Safe.

William B. Tascott has been captured and again in every hamlet in the United States that contained a deputy sheriff or a constable. His captor retired at night to dream of a glorious dawn and what he would do with his \$50,000 only to be awakened by an expensive telegram and the prospect of a damage suit for false arrest. Tascott has committed suicide in all the principal rivers in the great north-west; been seen on the streets of New Orleans one day and the next morning his chilled remains have been found imbedded deep in the snows on the wind-swept hills of British America. He was like lightning in his movements and habits and never struck twice in the same place.

Now Mrs. Myron Gantz, who is in San Francisco, says that Tascott is in Canton, China, where he went shortly after the murder and has since remained. He wrote her about it himself. If he receives the Chicago papers he doubtless realizes by this time that he made the mistake of his life in leaving home. Had he remained in Chicago he might be an honored member of the detective force. But he probably knows his business. He doesn't say whether he likes his present job. Much solicitude is always felt for prominent citizens aboard and Mr. Tascott is not doing the "square thing" by a hungry public. Perhaps he is at work on a plantation diving for rice or maybe he is chief torch-bearer in an opium joint. It is barely possible that he is carrying the hod in the repair gang on the great wall, or pulling stroke on in the emperor's galley. But these occupations are almost too plebeian for a man of Tascott's talents. He might be writing poetry for loveless Chinese maidens, or he may have yielded to the importunities of the faculty and accepted a professorship in the Canton institute at a moderate salary and house rent free.

But whatever he is doing he will now be compelled to resign his position and entertain detectives. The first boat over will carry a cargo of sleuths, and if he is smart he will meet the vessel in mid Pacific on the return steamer. They will not know him if he has discarded the gold-headed cane engraved with his monogram. This cane was his great distinguishing feature and its mention still appears in type in his printed description. Nearly eighteen months have passed since Tascott landed in China, and he therefore had ample time to become Chinatized. If he has adopted the dress and habits of the country he is safe, for with his eyes reset, his head shaved, and a pigtail streaming in his mind the young man's best friend wouldn't know him.

The announcement that Tascott is in China may be an idle story after all, as the woman who told it was heavy with liquor, and the efficacy of California products has never been questioned. But the story is generally credited in police circles, though no one seems to want to undertake the task of looking for the young man on a contingent fee. Supt. Robertson of Pinkerton's agency said he had always believed Tascott was not in this country, and he placed some reliance on the story of Mrs. Gantz.

"I think," he said, "that any man would be very foolish to undertake the task of bringing the fugitive back here at his own expense for the possibility of a reward. I don't think Tascott could be found unless his pursuer had more to depend on than this wamam's story."

Mrs. Snell, the widow of Tascott's victim, is inclined to believe the story told by Mrs. Gantz, and said yesterday that she would extend the offer of \$50,000 as a reward for Tascott's apprehension to ten months if necessary, instead of sixty days, as originally announced. She thought if \$50,000 wouldn't bring him back no sum she could offer would do so.

"When that man is brought to justice," she said, "I will pay the money myself to the man who brings him. He won't have to wait a day for it."

There is no extradition treaty between the United States and China, and it is very questionable if Tascott could be brought back to this country in any event. There is a possibility that it could be done, but only by courtesy on the part of the Chinese government. To secure the extension of this courtesy it would be necessary to interest the governor and secretary of the state of Illinois, and through them President Harrison and Secretary Blaine. Should they see fit to request the return of the fugitive from the Chinese government it would be almost necessary to secure the endorsement of the Chinese minister at Washington. Then the work would be only begun and if, after presenting these documents, the moon-eyed mogul of the Celestial empire should refuse the request there would be no recourse.

Supt. Robertson said he did not believe there was an instance of a criminal having been brought back from China to America for a crime committed on American soil. There was a case about three years ago where extradition was asked for and refused, but the case was that of a Chinese murderer who escaped from San Francisco detectives and succeeded in reaching his native soil.—Chicago Times.

A Peculiar Earthquake.

An earthquake of the most unusual character was recorded at 2:41 p. m. on April 18 in the Seismological Observatory of the Imperial University, Tokio. The peculiarity lies not in its violence, but in the extreme slowness of the oscillations. The beginning of the shock had all the characteristics of the ordinary earthquake, but gradually the motion augmented until at a certain stage of the quake it reached 17 mm., but the ground swayed so gently that the house did

not vibrate visibly nor were our senses alive to it. It took from four seconds to seven seconds to complete one forth and back motion—a most unusual phenomenon, and one certainly never before noted in the observatory. The motion was almost entirely confined to the horizontal plane and mostly south and north, but there were a few vertical motions of equally slow periods. This state of things lasted for 10 minutes 36 seconds.

Prof. C. D. D. West, of the Engineering College, observed the water in a small pond in the compound to oscillate gently from north to south. At one time the water level fell about two inches on one side of the pond and exposed the bank, while in another few seconds the water immersed it nearly to the same depth, exposing the opposite bank, and this process continued for a quarter of an hour. Slow oscillations of this nature have been called earth pulsations, and these usually take place when there is a destructive earthquake or a submarine disturbance going on at a great distance. Earth pulsations are known to have caused slow oscillations of the water in lakes. From this fact it may not be unreasonable to conjecture that a terrestrial or submarine agitation of unusual magnitude has taken place somewhere.—Japan Mail.

Snobbery in Helena.

Society in the West is at best an amusing study. Sometimes a disgusting one. There is growing an affectation of exclusiveness which, in consideration of the humble origin of two-thirds of the members of the select circle called society, is ridiculous in the extreme. They stand off with a "touch-me-not" air, charitably watching for the slightest mistake which will justify them in sending a stranger to "coventry." Many times the remark has been heard that proclaims this much-coveted exclusiveness to be prevalent in Helena.

"Yes, I was introduced to the lady, but she looked at our mutual friend as much as to say: 'I do not want to be introduced to any one. I know all the people of any consequence, and I am not too pleased at your presumption.' And this, when the society favorite cannot write a letter without help of a dictionary! Born in a garret, bred in a kitchen, transplanted by the 'open sesame' of the magic wand, gold, the hybrid qualities are not imparted with the elevating atmosphere and surroundings of society.

This is forcibly illustrated by the letter of a would-be woman of the world: 'I really can't get along without a maid. It is too much for my health to dress so often every day. I am getting thin with so much care on my mind.' Such do not need so much a 'maid' as an amanuensis.—Butte City Miner.

New Rules.

Hotel Clerk (suspiciously).—"Your bundle has come apart. May I ask what that queer thing is?"

Guest.—"This is a new patent fire escape. I always carry it, so in case of fire I can let myself down from the hotel window. See?"

Clerk (thoughtfully).—"I see. Our terms for guests with fire escapes, sir, are invariably cash in advance."—New York Weekly.

A New Profession.

First Trump (in the suburbs).—"Say, Bill, I've got a regular job, and it ain't work, nuther. It's just like a regular profess, and I'm gettin' big fees. See that tenor?"

Second Trump.—"Jimminy Crickets! Wat does yer do?"

"I sneaks around at night and throws people's lawn mowers out of gear."

"But who pays yer for that?"

"Next door neighbors wot wants ter sleep."—New York Weekly.

Queer Signs in the Quaker City.

There are some odd sounding signs in this city. On Twentieth street, between Chestnut and Market, is a cigar store which announces, quite unintentionally, that a certain brand of 5-cent cigars are "bought, sold and exchanged." An oyster house within a square of Broad street station advertises that "oysters are served on the half shell or on a plate." A Little, engraver on wood, is on a shingle further down town, while some relatives of the engraver advertise themselves as "Little Brothers, cigar manufacturers."—Philadelphia Press.

He Was Taking No Risks.

"All persons in the congregation," said an evangelist at a "big meeting" out in Western Kansas, "who want to go to heaven will please rise to their feet." Every person in the house got up but one Godless granger on the back seat. "Now," continued the evangelist, "if there is any person in the congregation who desires to go to hell, let him stand up, looking hard at the granger, who again kept his seat. The evangelist descended from the pulpit, and, approaching the case-hardened creature who refused to testify either for or against the Lord, said: "My perishing friend, you seem to have no desire to reach heaven nor to plunge into perdition; where do you want to go?" "I don't want to go anywhere," promptly replied the man. "I want to stay right here in Kansas." And he was probably the only person in the house who told the truth.—Kansas City Star.

He Wanted a Show.

"You must stop this smoking during business hours," said the head clerk.

"What's the matter?" inquired one of the boys.

"The boss says he can't appreciate his five-cent cigar when you clerks are puffing your Henry Clays."—Epoch.

A Good Many Men Keep Wondering All the Time Why They Do Not Have Better Luck.

That is why.—Somerville Journal.

Child Marriages in India.

Lord Cross, secretary of state for India, has just formulated a reply to Raghunath Rao respecting child marriages in India; which in effect states that, notwithstanding there is a distant growth of public feeling in India against the system of child marriage, it is not yet strong enough to enable the British government to take any legislative action. The peculiarity of the problem lies in the fact that the custom is a custom only, and has no justification in the sacred books of Hindoostan. There is a reason to suppose that in Vedic India girls were married, as they now are, almost in the cradle. How the change has come about is a matter of archaeological interest, and probably such nominal unions served a useful purpose.

Raghunath Rao, who is a distinguished Hindu, recently called upon the British government to put down the system, as it has put down slavery and other evils. He says: "British blood and money may have flown like water in efforts to stamp out slavery in other countries, yet in India the British government sits by with folded hands while a father is permitted with impunity to sell in marriage an infant daughter of 8 years to a man of 47, already rendered notorious by his marital tyranny. The child-wife is then separated from the companionship of her own sex, and is so persecuted and terrorized that she is driven to attempt suicide rather than continue to submit herself any longer to the capricious tyranny and odious intimacy of her so-called husband. And yet the British magistrate is compelled to state in open court that he has no power to restrain revolting oppression of this character, as it is justified by law."

This protest is made apropos of the recent charge against Holkar's son-in-law. The case of Rukhnabai, who is now in England, shows another phase of the same evil. It has been pointed out to Rao that there is no reason to despair of a change in the Indian customs, for in Great Britain two centuries ago the age at which children were married would now be regarded as scandalous. Mary, countess of Buchach, married at the age of 11. The affair caused a commotion, and the young lady was placed under the charge of Gen. Monk and his wife until the Commisary court passed judgment, which they did by nullifying the marriage on the ground that the Scotch law fixed the marriageable age at 12 for girls and 15 for boys.

Several even stranger instances of child marriage in Lancashire are cited. The daughter of the grave and revered prelate, Bishop Chatterton, was so young when married that at the ceremony she had to be held up at the altar. The remembrance that such an incident was possible in "Good Queen Bess's Golden days" may make Rao hope that forces now at work will before long put an end to child-marriage in India, and to all the cruelty which the system involves.

Monster Spiders.

Far up in the mountains of Ceylon and India there is a spider that spins a web like bright yellowish silk, the central net of which is five feet in diameter, while the supporting lines, or guys as they are called, measure something like 10 or 12 feet long; and riding quickly in the early morning you may dash right into it, the stout threads twining round your face like a lace veil, while as the creature who has woven it takes his position in the middle, he generally catches you right on the nose, and though he seldom bites or stings, the contact of his large body and long legs is anything but pleasant. If you forget yourself and try to catch him bite he will, and, though not venomous, his jaws are as powerful as a bird's beak, and you are not likely to forget the encounter.

The bodies of these spiders are very handsomely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate scale-colored fur. So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerfully scaly lizard falls a victim. A writer in *Lure Bits* says that he has often sat and watched the yellow and scarlet monster, measuring, when waiting for his prey with his legs stretched out fully six inches, striding across the middle of the net, and noting the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads around the unfortunate victim.

He usually throws the coils about the head till the wretched victim is first blinded and then choked. In many unfrequented dark nooks of the jungle you can come across most perfect skeletons of small birds caught in these terrible snares, the strong folds of which prevent the delicate bones from falling to the ground after the wind and weather have dispersed the flesh and feathers.

No Reason Why He Should Come.

Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman: The following story was told in this city to-day: An up-town lawyer went to Poughkeepsie to make a motion in a case before Judge Barnard.

The lawyer who was to appear in opposition to the motion accompanied him. On reaching Poughkeepsie the lawyer opposed to the motion stopped in a restaurant and the other went on to ask the judge not to adjourn court until after hearing their arguments. As the lawyer who was to make the motion entered the court-room the judge said: "Good-morning; what can I do for you?" "I have a motion to make," replied the lawyer, "but my friend who will oppose it stopped to get lunch."

"Oh never mind that," said the judge, "go on and make your motion; I will hear him afterward." After some demur the motion was made. When the lawyer finished the judge said: "You may go and inform your friend he need not come. The motion is denied."

A Hair-Breadth Escape.

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

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

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

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

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

"Take off your cap," he said. Gaston obeyed with an inward shiver of apprehension.

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

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

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

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

"Why, what on earth can you do?" "I don't exactly know; but I intend to put off the evil day as long as I possibly can."

Next morning, with the aid of a couple of brushes, well soaked in water, he succeeded in levelling the rebellious locks so as to deceive even a practised eye, and appeared on parade with his wonted jaunty air, although not a little nervous as to the result of the coming ordeal.

Presently the lieutenant arrived with an ominously slow step, and pausing as before exactly in front of Gaston repeated the order of the previous day.

"Take off your cap."

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

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

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

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

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

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

BONCHERD.

A Hair-Breadth Escape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nevertheless, he instinctively felt that a continued refusal to conform to the general custom must inevitably endanger his popularity, and

so excellent a customer for pomades and other capillary unguents, and yet compelled to obey the imperative mandate, was in despair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nevertheless, he instinctively felt that a continued refusal to conform to the general custom must inevitably endanger his popularity, and

that the only way to atone for this obnoxious singularity was to distinguish himself by some exploit which might obtain for him an honorable mention in the order of the day.

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

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

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

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

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

were marched to the front.

In the change from home to the stirring scenes of army life, I tried to forget; but by the camp, fire on lonely picket duty, or the clash and roar of battle, thoughts of Mildred would not leave me. Men called me brave; I was simply reckless. I had no dread of death; why should I have? Life had lost all charm for me.

Months rolled on, one two, nearly three years had passed. I never heard from Mildred except an occasional word in my mother's letter. She was still unmarried. I did not wonder at this. For I was sure she was still in the army, and frequently near me. But I never sought him, even when our regiments were side by side. I no longer felt hatred toward him—I could not do so. Mildred loved him; but I had not reached the point where I could meet him calmly, as I presume to do now. I saw him at all; and strange as it seemed to me at times, he never sought me.

Step by step, I advanced until, when the battle of Drury's Bluff was fought, I held a captain's commission.

And now we had lain on our arms, and with the first gray dawn the enemy were upon us. Our regiment was in the thickest of the fight.

Again and again the Confederates hurled their forces against us, and were met by the fiercest resistance of our men. Charge followed charge, volley returned volley, repulse followed repulse; backward and forward surged the ranks. Men were killed, broken, rallying, retreating, advancing, cheering for victory one moment, and beaten back by the foe the next.

Every cartridge box had been emptied and more than one half of our regiment melted away in dead, wounded and missing. I knew I was being driven foot by foot, by our brave and courageous foe, and if a break should come, they would pour through the breach.

Just at that moment help came to us, a battery withdrawn from another part of the field came galloping to our relief. Over bushes and ditches, through clumps of bushes and fields, they came, urging his team. The gunslaves from the ground as the wheels struck stones and logs, but not a horse slackened his pace, or a driver lost his seat.

In another moment the battery was in position, the horses hurried away and the ammunition chests opened; and the next, a murderous fire was opened upon the enemy.

For the first time that morning our weary and broken brigade had a moment's rest. We received a fresh supply of ammunition, and, forming in line of battle, lay down behind the guns.

The ground shook and trembled around us by the mighty concussion. The enemy pressed forward to capture the battery, we could hear their shouts as they formed for a bayonet charge, and saw the grime and blood on their great swaths in their ranks. The ranks were literally torn in pieces, and helpless bodies lay broken on the ground, lying through the air in that awful charge. But through it all they still pressed on, closing up the ranks as the dead fell. There were shrieks, and screams and shouts mingling in one steady and awful cry with the roar of great guns, belching death in the air.

At last one half of the gunners were down, and the enemy rushed in among the guns. Our men sprang to the rescue, and with a well directed bayonet charge forced back the broken ranks of the foe.

The field was ours, but at what a fearful cost! Dead men lay thick, the dying lay in heaps. The wheels of the guns could not be moved until the windrows of the dead were removed. Rapidly and carefully as possible we made room for the battery to pass. There were few wounded, nearly all were killed outright. Carefully we moved those few and bore them to the hospital tent in a few minutes. I saw the men in the front, when suddenly from among the piles of dead, a face was upturned, a face I knew only too well. Carl Maxam and I had met him at last.

He was horribly mangled, and I saw could only have a few moments. Until the flow of blood checked. For an instant I thought I was looking at the face of the dead. "Mildred would be free!" But I crushed back the traitorous thought, and hastily improving tourniquets I stopped the bleeding arteries as best I could, and with the help of one of the men, bore him to the house.

He opened his eyes as we laid him down. One glance and I knew I was recognized. He raised his hand feebly, and tried to reach his pocket.

"A package—my pocket—" he gasped.

I slipped my hand into an inside breast pocket, and drew forth a small package, carefully encased.

"Mildred," he said, with great effort, looking at me wistfully, and vainly trying to say more. His lips moved for a moment but no sound came from them; then the jaws relaxed, an ashen pallor spread over his face, and with a few short gasps he was dead.

I placed the package in my breast pocket, and just at that moment the call sounded to re-form in line of battle, and we were hurried away to another part of the field. Half an hour we were again in the thickest of the fight.

At the first charge a ball passed through my leg, and the battle of Drury's Bluff was over for me, and the war, also, it proved, for after several weeks in the hospital, I was discharged from the service, and returned home.

All this time I had carefully kept the package Carl had given me. I had a morbid desire to give it to Mildred in person, and waited my return home, which I knew from the first must soon come.

The day of my return I lay on the large, old-fashioned lounge in the living room of my father's house when Mildred came to me. Wan and wasted with suffering with one leg gone, I was scarcely more than the wreck of my former self.

She had changed almost as much as I; all the girlish freshness and bloom had faded, and a quiet manner seemed more befitting a woman of fifty than a girl of twenty-three; yet to me she seemed dearer and sweeter than ever.

"I am glad to see you home once more!" she said as she grasped my outstretched hand.

There were tears in her eyes, and her voice trembled.

How good it seemed to look into her face, to hear the sound of her voice, and feel the pressure of her hand once more!

Could she—could she care for me, now that I was in that manner seemed more befitting a woman of fifty than a girl of twenty-three; yet to me she seemed dearer and sweeter than ever.

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Could she—could she care for me,

A Visit to a Typical Family on Bullskin Creek.

It was early in the morning of a perfect April day that we went down the road that leads to the banks of the Bullskin—a creek that traverses a part of Eastern Kentucky, writes a correspondent of the Washington Star. It was a charming ride through the mists and shadows of the early morning. Our destination was the house of an old man named Barger. It was a quaint old place, much cleaner than the houses in that country usually are, with the remarkable luxury of an "up-stairs." Old Mrs. Barger was preparing dinner when we arrived, and we sat down to dine at 10 o'clock in the morning. We told the family that we dined at home about eight hours later than that, but they would not believe it.

Most of the party belonging to the geological survey set off immediately for the mountains, but I spent the long afternoon reading, napping and chatting with old Mrs. Barger. She busied herself about the stove, which, with the dining table, was under a shed in the yard, and sang old-time hymns in the highest voice I ever heard. She suddenly stopped singing and asked me if I had ever heard that "hime" before, and while I was trying to guess at her meaning she explained by saying that she got it from an old "hime-book" that was nearly a hundred years old.

She was an active old woman, the mother of many stalwart sons and daughters. One of the latter, a strapping bare-legged lass of 18, had just gone to the creek with the family laundry. This is quite a serious matter, particularly for the clothes. They scrub them in the water, then pound them with heavy paddles till their ideas of cleanliness are satisfied. It takes good homespun to bear such heroic treatment. In the evening I joined the group sitting about the fire waiting for supper. They were "the boys" come in from the farm work with several neighbors who had been helping. Darkness had fallen, and the men about the fire were as silent and sedate as only a group of mountaineers can be. The silence was suddenly broken by the entrance of a hale, hearty, old man, whom all the party addressed as grandpap and treated with great respect. The old man placed himself with utmost care on a stool near the fire, and waited until Mrs. Barger had resumed her work at the fire, and the men had gone back to chewing their "long cut" and to silence; then he looked about him with an air of enjoyment, and slowly remarked:

"I lay I'm going to leave this creek."

"Why, what's the matter, grandpap?" came in a chorus from all sides, for grandpap had been a landmark on the creek before any of them were born.

"Cause," he replied, cause it ain't safe for nobody as lives on this creek; it ain't safe."

The men sat upright for a moment and forgot to chew, the bacon burnt unnoticed on the stove, and after enjoying the suspense for a moment, the old man continued in his soft drawl:

"Bud Simpson has done beat Joe Baker's wife all to pieces with a fence rail, and run off an lef her fur dead." Various exclamations came from all sides, while I sat by and listened to the details of what seemed to me to be a shocking assault. Grandpap explained, with slow care how the quarrel originated with the "dawgs and the haws," and finally concluded by repeating, "I tell ye I goin' to leave the creek; it ain't safe." Mrs. Barger returned to her bacon with the astute observation, "Wall, that beats my time," and took no further part in the conversation, but the men were thoroughly aroused and discussed the outrage with solemn eagerness. One tall fellow, who seemed to be a man of some importance, reached quite a fever of excitement, and all the little circle stopped to listen when he delivered his opinion. "A man ain't no right to beat a woman with a fence rail. A man shouldn't beat none of my women folks with a fence rail. If Bud Simpson wanted to beat Tiddy Baker, why didn't he take his fist an' beat her. A man ain't no right to bent a woman with a fence rail. He order to have took his fist."

The party all agreed that punishment with the fist was the proper mode for women, and silence soon reigned again.

Jaybird and Chicken.

Several days ago a lady in Perry, Ga., saw a jaybird eating a chicken on top of a fence-post. Only a short while before the chicken had been seen in the yard alive. Of course it was a small chicken—only several days old—yet it was almost as large as its captor.—Ex.

Reducing a Big Head.

Stage director (to manager, excitedly).—"It's time for the curtain to rise, and here the Little Lord Fauntleroy declares he won't go on unless his salary is doubled. Shall I dismiss the audience?"

Manager (grimly).—"Not much. [He grips his cane firmly and proceeds to the greenroom, from whence sharp whacks and shrill cries are soon heard to issue. He returns.] Let the play begin, Mr. Director; the star has decided to assume his part as usual."—Puck.

A Hard Heart Softened.

Young Lady—"Father, this is scandalous! The idea of a man of your standing coming home in this condition!"

Old Gentleman—"Could'n't (hie) help it m' dear. Met zee young feller I wouldn't let you marry, an' (hie) had some drinks wiz him, and he's such a good feller I said he (hie) could marry you right off, m' dear."

"Mersey! Where is he?"

"Dunno, m' dear. P'p'osses took 'im off (hie) in a wheelbarrow."—New York Weekly.

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

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

The belief that the Eiffel tower
causes thunderstorms has become an
article of faith in Paris. Never have
thunderstorms been so frequent there
as in the last fortnight.

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

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

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

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Suffered long time with neuralgia in the head;
was prostrated at times; gave St. Jacobs Oil a trial;
had a long cure—no return.
JENNINGS BROS., 112 W. Lombard st., Balto., Md.

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

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

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clear. 25 cents.

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specific for the certain cure
of this disease.
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New York City, N. Y.

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many years, and it has
given the best of satis-
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This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side is a dark, textured binding edge, and the right side is a lighter, textured surface. There are some small, dark marks and a faint horizontal line visible on the lighter surface.

The Wahpeton Times

Formerly Red River Free Press, Established 1870

By GEO. P. GARRED.

THE TIMES is published every Thursday at its own building, Fourth street, Wahpeton, Dakota, and the subscription price is \$2.00 per year.

Rate of Advertising.

Space.	1wk	2wk	3wk	1m	3m	6m	1yr
1 inch.	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$30.00
1 inch.	1.00	1.50	2.00	6.00	16.00	30.00	60.00
1 inch.	1.50	2.00	2.50	8.00	20.00	35.00	70.00
1 inch.	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	80.00
1 inch.	2.50	3.00	3.50	12.00	30.00	50.00	100.00
1 inch.	3.00	3.50	4.00	14.00	35.00	60.00	120.00
1 inch.	3.50	4.00	4.50	16.00	40.00	70.00	140.00
1 inch.	4.00	4.50	5.00	18.00	45.00	80.00	160.00
1 inch.	4.50	5.00	5.50	20.00	50.00	90.00	180.00
1 inch.	5.00	5.50	6.00	22.00	55.00	100.00	200.00
1 inch.	5.50	6.00	6.50	24.00	60.00	110.00	220.00
1 inch.	6.00	6.50	7.00	26.00	65.00	120.00	240.00
1 inch.	6.50	7.00	7.50	28.00	70.00	130.00	260.00
1 inch.	7.00	7.50	8.00	30.00	75.00	140.00	280.00
1 inch.	7.50	8.00	8.50	32.00	80.00	150.00	300.00
1 inch.	8.00	8.50	9.00	34.00	85.00	160.00	320.00
1 inch.	8.50	9.00	9.50	36.00	90.00	170.00	340.00
1 inch.	9.00	9.50	10.00	38.00	95.00	180.00	360.00
1 inch.	9.50	10.00	10.50	40.00	100.00	190.00	380.00
1 inch.	10.00	10.50	11.00	42.00	105.00	200.00	400.00
1 inch.	10.50	11.00	11.50	44.00	110.00	210.00	420.00
1 inch.	11.00	11.50	12.00	46.00	115.00	220.00	440.00
1 inch.	11.50	12.00	12.50	48.00	120.00	230.00	460.00
1 inch.	12.00	12.50	13.00	50.00	125.00	240.00	480.00
1 inch.	12.50	13.00	13.50	52.00	130.00	250.00	500.00
1 inch.	13.00	13.50	14.00	54.00	135.00	260.00	520.00
1 inch.	13.50	14.00	14.50	56.00	140.00	270.00	540.00
1 inch.	14.00	14.50	15.00	58.00	145.00	280.00	560.00
1 inch.	14.50	15.00	15.50	60.00	150.00	290.00	580.00
1 inch.	15.00	15.50	16.00	62.00	155.00	300.00	600.00
1 inch.	15.50	16.00	16.50	64.00	160.00	310.00	620.00
1 inch.	16.00	16.50	17.00	66.00	165.00	320.00	640.00
1 inch.	16.50	17.00	17.50	68.00	170.00	330.00	660.00
1 inch.	17.00	17.50	18.00	70.00	175.00	340.00	680.00
1 inch.	17.50	18.00	18.50	72.00	180.00	350.00	700.00
1 inch.	18.00	18.50	19.00	74.00	185.00	360.00	720.00
1 inch.	18.50	19.00	19.50	76.00	190.00	370.00	740.00
1 inch.	19.00	19.50	20.00	78.00	195.00	380.00	760.00
1 inch.	19.50	20.00	20.50	80.00	200.00	390.00	780.00
1 inch.	20.00	20.50	21.00	82.00	205.00	400.00	800.00
1 inch.	20.50	21.00	21.50	84.00	210.00	410.00	820.00
1 inch.	21.00	21.50	22.00	86.00	215.00	420.00	840.00
1 inch.	21.50	22.00	22.50	88.00	220.00	430.00	860.00
1 inch.	22.00	22.50	23.00	90.00	225.00	440.00	880.00
1 inch.	22.50	23.00	23.50	92.00	230.00	450.00	900.00
1 inch.	23.00	23.50	24.00	94.00	235.00	460.00	920.00
1 inch.	23.50	24.00	24.50	96.00	240.00	470.00	940.00
1 inch.	24.00	24.50	25.00	98.00	245.00	480.00	960.00
1 inch.	24.50	25.00	25.50	100.00	250.00	490.00	980.00
1 inch.	25.00	25.50	26.00	102.00	255.00	500.00	1000.00
1 inch.	25.50	26.00	26.50	104.00	260.00	510.00	1020.00
1 inch.	26.00	26.50	27.00	106.00	265.00	520.00	1040.00
1 inch.	26.50	27.00	27.50	108.00	270.00	530.00	1060.00
1 inch.	27.00	27.50	28.00	110.00	275.00	540.00	1080.00
1 inch.	27.50	28.00	28.50	112.00	280.00	550.00	1100.00
1 inch.	28.00	28.50	29.00	114.00	285.00	560.00	1120.00
1 inch.	28.50	29.00	29.50	116.00	290.00	570.00	1140.00
1 inch.	29.00	29.50	30.00	118.00	295.00	580.00	1160.00
1 inch.	29.50	30.00	30.50	120.00	300.00	590.00	1180.00
1 inch.	30.00	30.50	31.00	122.00	305.00	600.00	1200.00
1 inch.	30.50	31.00	31.50	124.00	310.00	610.00	1220.00
1 inch.	31.00	31.50	32.00	126.00	315.00	620.00	1240.00
1 inch.	31.50	32.00	32.50	128.00	320.00	630.00	1260.00
1 inch.	32.00	32.50	33.00	130.00	325.00	640.00	1280.00
1 inch.	32.50	33.00	33.50	132.00	330.00	650.00	1300.00
1 inch.	33.00	33.50	34.00	134.00	335.00	660.00	1320.00
1 inch.	33.50	34.00	34.50	136.00	340.00	670.00	1340.00
1 inch.	34.00	34.50	35.00	138.00	345.00	680.00	1360.00
1 inch.	34.50	35.00	35.50	140.00	350.00	690.00	1380.00
1 inch.	35.00	35.50	36.00	142.00	355.00	700.00	1400.00
1 inch.	35.50	36.00	36.50	144.00	360.00	710.00	1420.00
1 inch.	36.00	36.50	37.00	146.00	365.00	720.00	1440.00
1 inch.	36.50	37.00	37.50	148.00	370.00	730.00	1460.00
1 inch.	37.00	37.50	38.00	150.00	375.00	740.00	1480.00
1 inch.	37.50	38.00	38.50	152.00	380.00	750.00	1500.00
1 inch.	38.00	38.50	39.00	154.00	385.00	760.00	1520.00
1 inch.	38.50	39.00	39.50	156.00	390.00	770.00	1540.00
1 inch.	39.00	39.50	40.00	158.00	395.00	780.00	1560.00
1 inch.	39.50	40.00	40.50	160.00	400.00	790.00	1580.00
1 inch.	40.00	40.50	41.00	162.00	405.00	800.00	1600.00
1 inch.	40.50	41.00	41.50	164.00	410.00	810.00	1620.00
1 inch.	41.00	41.50	42.00	166.00	415.00	820.00	1640.00
1 inch.	41.50	42.00	42.50	168.00	420.00	830.00	1660.00
1 inch.	42.00	42.50	43.00	170.00	425.00	840.00	1680.00
1 inch.	42.50	43.00	43.50	172.00	430.00	850.00	1700.00
1 inch.	43.00	43.50	44.00	174.00	435.00	860.00	1720.00
1 inch.	43.50	44.00	44.50	176.00	440.00	870.00	1740.00
1 inch.	44.00	44.50	45.00	178.00	445.00	880.00	1760.00
1 inch.	44.50	45.00	45.50	180.00	450.00	890.00	1780.00
1 inch.	45.00	45.50	46.00	182.00	455.00	900.00	1800.00
1 inch.	45.50	46.00	46.50	184.00	460.00	910.00	1820.00
1 inch.	46.00	46.50	47.00	186.00	465.00	920.00	1840.00
1 inch.	46.50	47.00	47.50	188.00	470.00	930.00	1860.00
1 inch.	47.00	47.50	48.00	190.00	475.00	940.00	1880.00
1 inch.	47.50	48.00	48.50	192.00	480.00	950.00	1900.00
1 inch.	48.00	48.50	49.00	194.00	485.00	960.00	1920.00
1 inch.	48.50	49.00	49.50	196.00	490.00	970.00	1940.00
1 inch.	49.00	49.50	50.00	198.00	495.00	980.00	1960.00
1 inch.	49.50	50.00	50.50	200.00	500.00	990.00	1980.00
1 inch.	50.00	50.50	51.00	202.00	505.00	1000.00	2000.00
1 inch.	50.50	51.00	51.50	204.00	510.00	1010.00	2020.00
1 inch.	51.00	51.50	52.00	206.00	515.00	1020.00	2040.00
1 inch.	51.50	52.00	52.50	208.00	520.00	1030.00	2060.00
1 inch.	52.00	52.50	53.00	210.00	525.00	1040.00	2080.00
1 inch.	52.50	53.00	53.50	212.00	530.00	1050.00	2100.00
1 inch.	53.00	53.50	54.00	214.00	535.00	1060.00	2120.00
1 inch.	53.50	54.00	54.50	216.00	540.00	1070.00	2140.00
1 inch.	54.00	54.50	55.00	218.00	545.00	1080.00	2160.00
1 inch.	54.50	55.00	55.50	220.00	550.00	1090.00	2180.00
1 inch.	55.00	55.50	56.00	222.00	555.00	1100.00	2200.00
1 inch.	55.50	56.00	56.50	224.00	560.00	1110.00	2220.00
1 inch.	56.00	56.50	57.00	226.00	565.00	1120.00	2240.00
1 inch.	56.50	57.00	57.50	228.00	570.00	1130.00	2260.00
1 inch.	57.00	57.50	58.00	230.00	575.00	1140.00	2280.00
1 inch.	57.50	58.00	58.50	232.00	580.00	1150.00	2300.00
1 inch.	58.00	58.50	59.00	234.00	585.00	1160.00	2320.00
1 inch.	58.50	59.00	59.50	236.00	590.00	1170.00	2340.00
1 inch.	59.00	59.50	60.00	238.00	595.00	1180.00	2360.00
1 inch.	59.50	60.00	60.50	240.00	600.00	1190.00	2380.00
1 inch.	60.00	60.50	61.00	242.00	605.00	1200.00	2400.00
1 inch.	60.50	61.00	61.50	244.00	610.00	1210.00	2420.00
1 inch.	61.00	61.50	62.00	246.00	615.00	1220.00	2440.00
1 inch.	61.50	62.00	62.50	248.00	620.00	1230.00	2460.00
1 inch.	62.00	62.50	63.00	250.00	625.00	1240.00	2480.00
1 inch.	62.50	63.00	63.50	252.00	630.00	1250.00	2500.00
1 inch.	63.00	63.50	64.00	254.00	635.00	1260.00	2520.00
1 inch.	63.50	64.00	64.50	256.00	640.00	1270.00	2540.00
1 inch.	64.00	64.50	65.00	258.00	645.00	1280.00	2560.00
1 inch.	64.50	65.00	65.50	260.00	650.00	1290.00	2580.00
1 inch.	65.00	65.50	66.00	262.00	655.00	1300.00	2600.00
1 inch.	65.50	66.00	66.50	264.00	660.00	1310.00	2620.00
1 inch.	66.00	66.50	67.00	266.00	665.00	1320.00	2640.00
1 inch.	66.50	67.00	67.50	268.00	670.00	1330.00	2660.00
1 inch.	67.00	67.50	68.00	270.00	675.00	1340.00	2680.00
1 inch.	67.50	68.00	68.50	272.00	680.00	1350.00	2700.00
1 inch.	68.00	68.50	69.00	274.00	685.00	1360.00	2720.00
1 inch.	68.50	69.00	69.50	276.00	690.00	1370.00	2740.00
1 inch.	69.00	69.50	70.00	278.00	695.00	1380.00	2760.00
1 inch.	69.50	70.00	70.50	280.00	700.00	1390.00	2780.00
1 inch.	70.00	70.50	71.00	282.00	705.00	1400.00	2800.00
1 inch.	70.50	71.00	71.50	284.00	710.00	1410.00	2820.00
1 inch.	71.00	71.50	72.00	286.00	715.00	1420.00	2840.00
1 inch.	71						