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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. 12

The Lightest Draught Plow in the Market. 12

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 Richland and territory of Dakota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court, on the 9th day of March, A D 1889, in an action wherein C Aultman & Co was plaintiff, and Thore O Wold was delendant, in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendant, for the sum of one hundred, nine and 30-100 dollars, which execution was directed and deliyered to me as sheriff in and for said county of Richland, I have this 18th 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 Twine Binder and Harvester.

Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described personal property to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, at the village of Abercrombie in the county of Richland and tertory 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.

and costs thereon.

Dated July 16th, A D 1889.

J. H. MILLER,
Sheriff of Richland County, Dakota Territory. (First publication July 18, 1889.)

Farm For Sale. I will sell my pre-emption quarter section in German settlement. This is good wheat land only half mile from Wild Rice river. It is 10 miles southeast of Mooreton, 4½ arrangement will not interfere with miles northeast of Hankinson, 5 miles southeast of Keystone Elevator, 4½ miles southwest of Great Bend. Price \$7.50 per acre, time to suit purchaser. Will take in first payment cattle, horses, or city property. Inquire or write for further information. W. M. House, 17-8 Wahpeton, Dakota.

Wahpeton, Dakota.

When Marble course with the present sop thrown to Wahpeton in the sop This is good wheat land only half

# The Wahpeton Times.

Vol. 11. Wahpeton, Richland Co. North Dakota, Thursday, August 15, 1889.

day, returning Monday evening.

the defunct Bank of Wahpeton.

political arena.—[Argus.

MELLEN, Local Agent.

Special Edition.

people. It would seem that there

Now is the accepted time.

Preparing for School.

enjoys all the happy associations

partments, and the board has under-

taken to act under his suggestions,

western teachers.

Prof. Fort returned from the Ex-

Mrs. Chas. Ehrmanntraut and In a displayed advertisement in

Stenography.

and Slotten were at home over Sun-Remember the Marble Theatre

company at Seely's opera house 250 New Plows. every night next week. Prices 25 Walking, sulkies, gangs, double and triple gangs, for sale at your own figures, by S. C. Paulson. Shop and 35 cents. B. L. Bogart and wife have gone to Ohio for a month's visit, Mr. Bogart having left Frank Gray in charge of his duties as receiver of near the new mill.

A Happy Meeting. he defunct Bank of Wahpeton.

If Judge Lauder concludes to let Island Park, yesterday, Prof. Fort Saving.

The I If Judge Lauder concludes to let his friends use his name for the supreme court, that brilliant young Richland County barrister, will prove no inconsiderate trifle in the proven no inconsid Fort, was superintendent of schools The Journal says Fergus Falls of that county, ten years ago, Mr. was superintendent of schools assistant, H. E. Rice; Second assissportsmen have raised \$200 to pay men to prosecute any persons win Schools. The meeting was as caught shooting chickens before the an expected as it was astonishing pam; Finance Committee, Wright County for the part of the p 20th day of August, as per law. It and happy. Mr. Fort feels that at is not right to shoot before that this time it is doubly pleasant to For the Industrial Exposition at For the State Fair at Hamline, land.

September 6th to 14th, Milwaukee Republican Caucuses. road will sell tickets at one fare for In the First ward, Chas. A. Mcround trip with 50 cents added for admission coupons. Tickets good to return until September 16th. N. F. morrow.

Messrs. G. W. McCagg and J. E. In the Secend ward, James Purdon Huston, two experienced news paper was made chairman and H. M. Mormen, are in the city preparing to ril secretary, and Messrs. Sheriff issue an especially interesting Miller, R. N. Ink, C. K. Farnsworth edition of THE TIMES, next week or and O. H. Perry, were elected delethe week thereafter. The plan is to gates.

In the Third ward Folsom Dow issue the special edition on its regu- was made chairman and Chas. lar publication day, consisting of an Loomis, secretary, and Messrs. Jnc. city and various interests calculated to attract the attention of outside people. It would saw that the state of the county and people a great people. It would saw that the state of the county and people a great people. It would saw that the county and people a great people a great people. It would saw that the county and people a great people a gre

Democratic Caucuses.

question about this being one of the very best counties in the two embryo states, it is just the time to send out delegates to the county convention. eight or ten thousand copies of THE In the Second ward Geo. P. Garred TIMES, heralding to the whole United was made chairman and Wrght

homes under the sun. Let us all In the Third ward T. H. Ferguson put our shoulders to the enterprise was made chairman and G. T. Propand give Richland county a boost. per secretary, and A. E. Sunderhauf engine, cheap. In good repair, M. T. Stevens, W. E. Purcell, T. H. ready for work. We have noticed among our ex-Ferguson and Puis Mayer were made

changes the past few months splend- delegates. idly gotten up local editions, showing up in a most careful and candid Delegates to State Convention. manner the advantages sustained by the given county, but did not undertion met at the court house yester- the field and in sales. Going out stand the secret of such successful day and making Capt. A. L. Roberts lively; for sale by SCHULER BROS. issues till these gentlemen dropped chairman and Geo. P. Garred sein and made their propositions. It cretary, elected the following delegentlemen doing the work, as much as they deserve fair remuneration, red, Rev. Fr. Albrecht, Henry Peltion are earnestly requested to atbut it is a plan to materially advertise, honesty and honorably, Richland county's advantages; again, let us all do our part in this opportunity.

Light String General Femulieration, Rev. Fr. Altoroth, Remy Formula and Mayer, ham, W. J. Irvine, Charles Mayer, tend.

C. A. Cassler, Charles Bade, A. E. Sunderhauf and S. H. Snyder. And this being accomplished, passed this regulation on the mation of S. H. Light

resolution, on the motion of S. H. Resolved that the delegates to the county convention use all honorable celsior normal school early this time preparing for opening the city Hon. W. E. Purcell for governer of schools, September 2d, next. The the new state of North Dakota. professor says that although the Ex-And it being moved and seconded celsior Normal is in its third year that the delegates attending the con-only, it was attended by nearly 300 vention be empowered to cast the teachers this year, including many full vote of this delegation, in case of the leading professors of the twin any were absent, the convention ad-

cities and the northwest, and is a journed. fairly well managed institution. It Consolation Meeting.

A consolation meeting was held has purchased with that view, and at W. A. Seely's office, Tuesday even-will make prices to suit the hard surrounding Minnetonka Lake, and taken altogether affords a most delightful recreation and season of ing, to console and ratify on the study and improvement for north- subject of the location of public in-The professor has suggested that North Dakota by the constitutional the board convert the front stair-convention. Mr. Lawrence called played "Solomon Isaacs" at the way landing of the school house the meeting to order and briefly into a recitation room which he stated its object by saying that it houses of the season. The audience thinks will make it possible to was to take into consideration the was a representative Omaha audi handle Wahpeton's pupils all in the action of the above convention in ence composed of our first and best one building and not only save rent, the disposition of public institu-fuel, etc., for an outside building tions, and moved that S. H. Snyder ble's have long been favorites. The and all its attending difficulties and be made chairman, which was carplay is a comedy drama and from inconveniences, but allow him to ried, Geo. T. Propper being subse-first to last abounds in situations in-

better superintend the several de- quently made secretary.

Mrs. Joseph Greimcheid of St. Paul the Globe, here, we notice these are here visiting freinds, and it things are for sale: "Walkink, Sulkbeing Mrs. Ehrmanntraut's first ers, Gang, Tripple and fore bottom visit, she likes Wahpeton very much, Gangs"!

The Times would like very much to support S. H. Snyder of this city for district judge. Mr. Snyder has Miss Minnie Austin requests a meeting of all those who think they would like to study stenography at the school house, Monday afternoon, better man in seven states for such

a position. No. 1 northern wheat is worth 63 cents. It is presumed that since all the wheat produced this year is of the very best grade the bosses at Minneapolis and further east will hold the grades down in great shape.
If people could ship their wheat direct to Europe, it would be a great

Perry; Vice president, Thos. McCabe; Foreman, Fred Beck; First

meet old acquaintances in a new Minneapolis, August 21 to September 28th, the Milwaukee road will sell tickets at one fare for round trip, with 25 cents added for admission coupons. On sale Tuesdays, Kean was made chairman and Fred | Thursdays and Saturdays each week Beck, secretary, and Messrs. C. N. good to return following Monday; Wood and H. E. Rice were elected and from September 7th to 14th, delegates to the county convention inclusive, every day, good to return which meets at the court house to-Local Agent.

> Special Notices. Pictures of the late Turners' picnic are on sale at 'W. C. Hoit's gal-

The Swedish Ladies Concert Company of Stockholm, Sweden, under Spring the auspices of the Red Paith Lyceum bureau, will appear in Seely's

th street for McCormick machines, was never a more opportune time in the history of Richland county and Wahpeton to do this very thing. We have this year the finest crops in the two Dakotas, and there being no creation about this heing one of the county convent. The Democratic Caucuses of the city twine, extras and repairs, lumber, twine, extras and repairs, lumber, we held Saturday evening to elect sash, doors, mouldings, door and delegates to the county conventions windew frames, Marblehead white held yesterday.

In the First Mr. Dameral was made etc. Special low prices on carload thairman and Judge Shippam secret lots.

12tf Schuler Bros.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES

FOR SALE CHEAP. 240 acres best farming land near Mooreton Dak FRANK BRAUN & BRO.

BINDERS FOR SALE. States the fact that right here in Richland county, men may be accommodated to the finest lands and homes where the sure of th Good second hand binders for sale

FOR SALE. One twelve horse power threshing D. F. &. L. Co., Dwight, Dak

The McCormick. The McCormick steel harvester The Democratic County Conven- and simple binder takes the lead in

> Notice.
> The next meeting of the Richland MISS M. HARRIS,

Cow Taken Up.
Light red cow with line back and all white under belly, white tail and about an inch broken off the right horn, has been taken up at my place, week, and has been busy since that means for the nomination of the in Centre a mile north of the South-Ranch. The owner will please pay charges and take property away. PETER HARIG.

> 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. LaVelley knows the wants of our people and times.

stitutions for the embryo state of Billy Marble as Solomon Isaacs. tensely interesting and broadly com-Mr.McCumber being called upon ical. Marble and wife are to be sure, made an interesting talk upon the more than capable in all their charand we are of opinion will thus find subject, when he and C. N. Wood acters, but the other members of the ample room for the good accommo- and John Nelson were appointed company are so good as to merit the dation of the public school pupils. to prepare resolutions to forward to In this connection we may say that our representatives which was done, ceive here, did time allow. In "Sol-In this connection we may say that our representatives which was done, if it is found really necessary the board will exclude all outside pupils, which the past season we believe amounted to some 30 in number, nearly a school, their tuition amounting to but little compared with the vote on the third reading, he having a server expanse such additional manner. extra expense such additional mem-bers seem to have occasioned. Of cure wathever there might be in the joyable of the season. When Marble

The Story of Brian O'Lyn.

Brian O'Lyn had no boots to wear, So he came to Wahpeton to buy him a pair. I'll have one pair of thick ones and one pair of thin, It I can find Hunt's shoe store, says Brian O'Lyn.

He hunted the streets all along the main route, Says he the right one I've not yet found out ; I want Hunt, the Shoe Man, I'll buy only from him, For he sells the cheapest and best, says Brian O'Lyn.

He stepped a little west from Fourth street, He met Hunt's sign, sure it was a great treat. He lifted the latch and Joe stood within; I've found you at last, says Brian O'Lyn.

We showed him both calf boots, kip and cow hide, The ones we praised most had no seams on the side; We have felt boots of all kinds from Quebec to Berlin; Sure you have boots for the million, says Brian O'Lyn.

He bought him his boots which of course were no trash, He paid down the money, for we sell only for cash. To the public he says, be not taken in, But buy from Hunt, says Brian O'Lyn.

If there's a leak in your toe or the side of your shoe, Just take it to Hunt's, that's all you need do. He will peg it or patch it just while you are in, And the charges seem like nothing, says Brian O'Lyn.

GO TO

### A. MIKSCHE'S

-FOR YOUR-

Summer Clothing, and

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

New Patterns in white Dress Goods.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Farm Loans. TEN PER CENT. STRAIGHT.

When you pay interest you mortgage if You Wish. Interest payable in the Fall. I do not send your application East and keep you waiting for your money. I Loan on City Property.

A. ASPINWALL,

A HODEL,

is no great money making scheme for gates to the convention which meets is no great money making scheme for THE TIMES—nor in fact for the at Fargo the 29th, to nominate state be held at Walcott, Saturday August be held at Walcott, Saturday August Tinner and Jobber in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

> Roofing and Repairing a Specialty All Work done in the most Workmanlike Manner.

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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. D, E. RICE

Read this Don't Pass us By. Read th

FANCY GROCERY SPECIALTI'S

Such as Shelf Groceries, Canned Fruits, Canned Meats and Fish, Dried

and Evaporated Fruits and Berries. Special drives in TEAS, COFFEES and Spices. Baking Powders, Cigars and Tobacco. Green Fruit of all kinds. A Good Assortment of Queensware, Chinaware, Lamps, etc., which I will

Close Out at Cost to Make Room for Other Goods.

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Old Bank of Wahpeton Building.



No. 20.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL HOUTE between Thi-cago, Council Bluffs, Omaha and the Facilic Coast.

GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE between Chicage, GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE between Chicage, Exansa, City and St. Joseph, Mo.

5700 MILES OF KOAD reaching all forincipal points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Dakota.

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MILWUKER, WISCONSIN.

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N. F. MELLEN, Local Agent.

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DAY COACHES LIGHT, CHRERY AND COMFORTABLE.

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Local Time. Express from the east, 9:30 a. m. and 5 p. m.;
Express to the east, 9:30 a. m. and 9:45 p. m.
Moorhead accommodation, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arrive 11 a. m. and return
2:15 p. m.

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Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory, OREGON,

British Columbia, Puget Sound and ALASKA. Express trains daily to which are attached

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Elegant Dining Cors.

No CHANGE OF CARS

St.Paul & Portland

EMIGRANTSLEEPERS FREE The only All Rail Line to the

YELLOWSTONE PARK. For full information as to time, rates, etc.

CHAS. S. FEE Ceneral Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Local Time. Passenger from east arrives 2:30 a. m. Going east, leaves 7:25 p. m., daily. Freight going west arrives 7:00 a. m., departs 8:35 a. m. Going east arrives 7:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday. This line makes close connections at Wadena, with trains on the main line to and from the twin cities and Duluth. Through Pullman sleepers from Wahpeton to 5t. Paul.

DWIGHT M. BALDWIE,

Agent, Wahpeton.

W. A. Seely, Wahpeton, Dakota.

MONEY. DO YOU WANT A FARM LOAN? If you do.

read this before you make it.
PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN. We can make you s loan, and divide the principal up into \$50, \$100 or \$200 notes any one or more, or all of which you may pay at any date of any interest payment in any year, or you need not pay any of them until the end of the full five years. When you pay any of these notes, the interest on the ones paid is stopped. By this means, if you have a good crop, you can pay part or all of your mortgage. If you have a poor crop, you need not pay any of it.

INSTALLMENT PLAN. We can allow you

to pay your loan in four installments; one fourth of it at the end of the second year, onefourth of it at the end of the third, one-fourth at the end of the fourth, and one-fourth of it at the end of the fifth.

3. ON OR BEFORE PLAN. We can give you a regular "on or before" plan by which you can pay all of your debt any year you want to. . We can make interest payable annually or semi-annually, as you prefer, and at any time of the year that you may prefer; either in spring, fall or winter.

. We use but ONE MORTGAGE, saving you the expense of recording two mortgages and two satisfactions.

Remember that with other companies you ar not only compelled to pay for recording two mortgages and two satisfactions, but forever afterwards, when you have an abstract m you must pay for abstracting both these

6. We always have plenty of money, and when we promise you your loan you can depend on getting it.
7. Our rates of interest are as low as the lowest.
8. We can make your loan any way you want it to suit you. See us and get your loan to suit you before you make arrangements for it elsewhere.

pletely at fault. He reported, therefore, to the Prefec that there was no evidence to show how Le had met his death. This result however, failed to satisfy the Prefect. who was an austere man and abhorred ambiguities. He therefore referred the report back to the magistrate, with direction to make further investigation and to arrive at a more definite finding. This rescript reached the magistrate when he was taking his ease in the bosom of his family, and awoke most unpleasant anticipations in his mind as to the course which it was probable the Prefect would take in case of a further failure. In his difficulty he took his wife into his confidence. Having listened carefully to all he had to say, and having asked many questions as to the Le family and their surroundings, she said:

"Did you examine carefully the crown of his head, under, the thick locks of hair which form the queue?" "No," replied her husband, "it never occurred to me to do so."

"Then if I were you I should," said his wife.

Acting on this hint the magistrate re turned to Le's house, and, having carefully parted the hair on the crown of the head, found the end of a nail which had been driven home into the skull. This discovery created the greatest consterns tion in the household, and Mrs. Le's grief gave way to undisguised terror when the magistrate ordered herarrest. Proud and triumphant. the magistrate reported to the Prefect the result of his second inquest.

"I congratulate you on your skill and acumen," said the superior officer. "I suppose there can be no doubt that the widow is the criminal. But tell me what made you think of searching in dignity would permit. When that spot?"

"I feel convinced, your Excellency, that Mrs. Le is guilty. Her terror when I pointed at the nail showed only too plainly that she was at all events a second question I must confess that acted on the suggestion of my 'dull thorn' (i. e., wife), to whom I had narrated the circumstances of Le's death.'

"Indeed!"said the Prefect. "May I ask who your wife was? So talented a lady doubtless belonged to some scholar's family."

"My dull thorn," answered the magistrate, "was the daughter of the Taotal wife. At a late hour it was found hat into play. Well, the three captains of Hangchow and was the widow of a merchant in that city named Oh'en, who died within a few months of his kindly volunteered, with his wife's conmarriage."

"Suddenly?" inquired the Prefect. "Rather, I believe," said the magis-

"I should like to make the acquaintance of so clever a lady," replied the Prefect. "And would take her evidence at the same time. Would you bring her at once to my yamun?"

Delighted at the distinction thus con ferred upon her, the lady readily repaired to his yamun, where, after the usual compliments, the Prefect entered upon the matter in hand. He praised her ability, and drew from her a full account of the interview at which she had made the notable suggestion.

"May I ask," he went on to say, "what put it into your head to think it possible that a nail should have been driven into that spot of the man's skull P" "I thought it possible," she answer-

ed, with some confusion, "as I remembered once having heard of a similar

"Your first husband, I believe, died rather suddenly, did he not? May I ask what he died of?"

This further question increased the lady's confusion so much that it was some minutes before she could ans-

"He died by the decree of Heaven your Excellency."

"Did the coroner discover the dis ease which proved fatal to him?" "No, your Excellency; but it often

happens that coroners are at fault." Where was your husband buried?" asked the Prefect.

"In the family burying-ground, outedde the city wall at Hangehow." "Very well, go home now, and," said the Prefect, turning to the magistrate, "go on with the examination in-

to the Le case, and report the result to me in due course." So soon as the magistrate had taken his leave, the Perfect dispatched a trusty messenger to the coroner at

Hangchow, with directions to exhume the body of Ch'en, and to examine minutely the skull to see whether it bore any marks which might have caused death. Meanwhile, the magistrate interro-

gated Mrs. Le, on whom the sight of the instruments of torture exercised so powerful an influence, that, after some equivocation, she confessed that she Bilks is dead, and I don't get along without him." that she might be free to marry a man on whom her real affections were

This confession, which was borne out

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF Weman's Tengen a Giever ed the woman's execution, without time ago a murder was com-at Foochow, China, which are relevant to the usual reference to Peking.

The Perfect, however, delayed carry ing out the sentence until the return of his messenger from Hangchow. At the end of a few days this man came, bringing with him a dispatch from the coroner at Hangehow, in which it was stated that, on examining the skull of the deceased Ch'en, he had discovered a nail, which had been driven through into the brain, thus causing death. On the receipt of this dispatch, the Perfect instantly sent to arrest the magistrate's wife, who, finding her case hopeless, acknowledged her guilt, and suffered the penalty of her crime at the same time and place with the woman whose secret she had herself exposed.

The Blockade Was Raised. A certain educational institution not

hundred miles from Albany has a series of very rigid rules relating to the conduct of its students outside of school hours. One of these rules is to the effect that no lady student must go out after dark in the company of a man, be he of high or low degree. This rule is enforced very strictly and the young ladies are much in terror of the penalties alleged to be inflicted upon any unfortunate creature caught violating this rule. Recently, however, a young lady student attended an entertainment upon the invitation of a gentleman of her acquaintance, and was unfortunate enough to be discovered by a grimfaced lady teacher of the institution in question. The teacher was evidently not quite sure of the girl's identity, but decided that on her way home she would wait in front of the girl's boarding house, which was directly on her route, and confront the culprit in the very act of disobeying the cast-iron law of the school. The young people were just behind her, however, and saw her pause before the boarding-house. They retired to the shadow of the trees and waited. The grim teacher never stirred. It was growing late, but she evidently intended to secure her victim. The young people were just beginning to feel uneasy, when a brilliant thought struck the young man. With the fair student upon his arm, he did what is usually deemed impossible—he found the officer on that beat. A short explanation and a glance from the eyes of the perplexed maiden settled the matter and the stalwart "copper" walked back to where the lone watch stood and said roughly: "Come, now, you've been here long enough; move on or I'll pull you in." Thoroughly frightened the poor woman stood for a moment and then walked on as rapidly as offended she was out of sight the smiling youngsters made their appearance and with a demure countenance the young lady bade her friend good night and entered the house. The teaher, somehow, nevparticipator in the crime. As to your er reported the case.—Albany Express.

The Price of His Gallantry. Once in a while a man gets caught

in an exceedingly embarrassing situation and his wits are taxed to the uthis dilemma. Last Saturday night a sent, to take her home. His wife was to await his return, and he made ready to go. But he could not find his overcoat. His host urged him to take his and go saying that in his absence they would look up the missing garment Well he started off gayly and boarded the car. To his horror he realized that all the change he had was in the missing coat and that he had not even a nickel in his "Sunday clothes" he wore. What to do he could not imagine, but he finally excused himself to the lady and went out on the rear platform. To the conductor, a benevolent-looking person, he unfolded his sad tale, and then said: "My friend, if you will trust me for these two fares I'll watch on the corner for you in the morning and pay you." The conductor laughingly said it was all right and the young man was happy again. He took the young lady home and then tramped all the way back after his wife and the missing coat. Both were found, and the next morning he waited on the corner two hours to pay the kind conductor and reward him with a cigar.-Chicago Her-

How He Liked His Potatoes. At least one man would doubtless approve of the German Emperor's action in forbidding the use of French phrases on the royal bills of fare. The person in question having often stumbled over unfamiliar terms, much to the amusement of his friends, has a settled dislike of them. The following is a slight example of his fashion of coming to

One day, ordering a dinner at a hotel table, he selected "Lyonnaise potatoes," and, on trial of the dish, was greatly pleased with it. He also indulged in a bottle of mineral water, which, being a man of simple habits he had never tasted before.

"I declare, Belinda," he said to his wife that night," "I wish our cook could fix up some of the fancy dishes they have at hotels."

"What, for example?" "Well, for one thing, a dish I ordered to-day.—Apollinaris potatoes.

Dark Days Ahead. Stranger (to Arizona citizen)-

What's wrong in this town? It's as quiet as a graveyard. "A big calamity, pilgrim. Colone Bilks is dead, and I don't see how we'll

"Why? Was he necessary to "Necessary? Guess so, stranger. He

was the only man in these parts that collateral evidence, left the magis- could make a hangman's knot."— foot-mat of rubber, on which was the can put my gloves on in the car. Oh,

The Experience of a United States War Ship.

"It was good fun at Samoa while i lasted, and it looked once or twice as if we were going to have great fun," said Michael Sullivan, until lately a seaman on board of the United States ship Adams, recently in Samoan waters, who is now in this city on his way to Europe on leave.

"When the Adams came down there she lay inside the outer reef, opposite Apia, with three anchors out, two ahead and one astern. It't good holding ground, but it's an open roadstead, for there is no harbor, and when it came on to blow we had to up anchor and run onto Pango Pango, where the governmnt has a coaling station. When the German fleet came in-the Bismarck, the Olga the Adler and others -the first thing they did was to collect some money owed them. How much, I don't know. Then some of the ships sailed away, leaving the Olga and the Adler there. There was a fellow called Brandies, who made all the trouble. He stirred Tamasese up to rebel against Malietoa. The Germans furnished Tamasese with arms and ammunition.

"Well, there was a fight down at the Point, and Malietoa's men drove Tam- guide. asese's men into the sea and drove their boats off. Then Tamasese went to the Olga, and afterward to German Point. The captains of the English and American men-of-war declared the whole coast to be neutral ground, and warned the Germans. Why, those Germans were as good as pie so long as the English and American ships were close by. But they captured Malietoa and carried him away, and what they have done with him I don't know. Then Mataala took command of the government party. He had lots f ammunition.

"We were all aboard one morning about 1 o'clock, when the order came to get up anchor. We didn't know what was up, but Capt. Leary ordered a man to the masthead, and says: Keep an eye on that there bloody Dutchman, and let me know what he does.' That is, he didn't say it that way, but he meant that. So then we thought there was going to be a fight, sure, and when the order came to clear ship for action we made up our minds we'd make that Dutchman sick. We had a steam capstan, so we could get up anchor quick, and the German had to heave by hand. Nothing happened until daylight, when the Adler started for Salvapati, and we went after her. The English ship came after "Salvapati is the big natural fort

where they had a fight afterward. When we got there, there was a big American flag at one end, and a big English flag at the other. The Alder lowered a boat and her captain went ashore. Then we lowered one and Capt. Leary went ashore, too, followed by the captain of the English ship. The Adler did not dare do anything, because the Adams could steam all around her, and at short range our guns were just as good as hers. Capt. Leary kept us close to her all the time. most for a graceful way of release from and we were ready to give her a broadside if he said the word. She was alyoung man living far out on the west ways trying to get away from us, so, stranger, if I was to tell her that clock side attended a little party with this that her long distance guns would come escort, and the gallant married man then came back again. What they did there I do not know, but, as the Samoan paper said, the German's went there to take Salvapati, and why didn't they take it? Naturally, because they didn't dare to.

"Then we steamed back again to the old anchorage. The American Consul sent out word that the Germans were destroying the bridge over the river. This bridge was built by the Americans and English. It's about eight fathoms long. Sure enough, the Germans had ripped up about half of it in the night. So. Captain Leary went ashore with some marines, and he says to the German Consul: "Don't you destroy that bridge, or I'll blow your house to pieces.' The German Consul said he didn't destroy any bridge, and he was quite humble like. You see Capt. Leary just bluffed him for all he was worth. Oh, I tell you he's a laddibuck. There's no Dutchman getting away with him. The Germans didn't like his not saluting their flag when the boats passed, so when he went on board of their ships the captains were always ashore. They didn't get ahead of him though. When the Germans came to the Adams Capt. Leary was ashore. See? He was ashore in his cabin, smoking a fine cigar and seeing the Germans pull back as wise as they came. He's a fine fellow, that Capt. Leary, and I wish there was more like

"All this time the fighting was going on between the natives. We kept the Germans from taking a hand openly, and that was about all we could do. We never had a fight, for Capt. Leary wouldn't let us. At last we came away, and left them still fighting. Now I'm going home to Kilrush, Ireland, a town on the Shannon, where I was born, and which I haven't seen for twentyfive years."-New York Herald.

The Honest Old Soul.

We think that we are moving along at a rapid rate in this steam generation of ours. But we do not know just what the gait is until we meet some honest old soul from the settlements. who has not had an opportunity of keeping abreast of the times. It is his innocence that amuses, but we are this forenoon, so I can let you have the too prone to laugh at his ignorance. There is something else in it-a study showing progression. I met one of these old men the other day in a bank. He had some business transaction there. He faltered on the lintel of the door, and asked if "this" was the Illiat the floor and saw in the deorway a and hat, and we'll start right off. I sate's course clear. He reported the Lincoln Journal.

They sin't doll to made branch in y was," said the old man. "When I fust done bisness with 'em they had the sign over the door. Now they've got it on the floor."

The old man was instructed on th

foot-mat progress. "Then this ben't the sign, but a mat to wipe your boots on?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, that beats me. I reckon when I go back and tell Samanthy about this she'll go off into hysterikes and say I've left the prohibition party

He walked in and looked about the room. The wainscoting of the handsome room is polished marble and the floor is of tiling. The old man looked around and asked:

"Anybody dead?" "No."

"Looks like a graveyard. So much marble everywhere. I didn't know but what it was a new-fangled tomb stone, a kind of family buryin' ground right downtown, you know. I've heern a good deal told about Chicago men bein' mighty busy. I thought maybe they died here and the people alive was too busy to take the dead out to the graveyard.

This was explained to him by the visitor who had been acting as "What's them brass things on the

bottom of the counter?" he asked. "Those are foot-rests." "What?"

"Foot-rests. Rails upon which the customer puts one of his feet, as a sort of rest, when he is attending to busi-"Wher's the chairs?"

"They have none. They have these foot-rails so that a man can rest with out sitting.down."

"Rest while he is standing up?" "Yes. sir."

"On one foot?" "Yes; on one foot and then the

"Like an old goose I've got down on the farm." "It is quite an idea."

"I thought you said it was a foot-"Well, same thing-foot-roost." "Well, that beats me. I don't think I'll say anything about that when I get home. They'd never believe it in the

world. They'd swear I had 'em." "You ought to go behind there and see the lock on the safe. It is a nice piece of work. It is as fine as a watch. in fact it runs like one. When the man closes the vault in the afternoon he can't get it open himself until the clock-work runs a certain number of

The old man looked over his glass The veins in his temples stood out from the surface. "Don't ask me to look at anything of that sort," he said. "I don't believe it. I wouldn't believe it if I seed it. You've treated me all right, stranger, and I ain't got nothin agin you, but I don't want you to tell me any more. I seed the sign on the door-mat. I see the foot-roosts on the counter, where a man rests on one foot while he is transactin' his bizness. Mebby I can tell Samanthy about that, and by her smellin' my breath mebby she may believe me. But she wouldn't live with me. yarn. I guess I'll git the money on this check, standin' on one foot while I do, and then I must be creek."-Chicago Mait.

The Colored Brother Lionized in

Germany. Berlin is less cosmopolitan than almost any other of the large cities of the world. It is comparatively seldom that one sees strange costumes and strange people, as is daily the case in New York, Paris and London. It is not a great while since the street ga- goes to his house and declares her pasmins would follow an Englishman or American, whose dress differed somewhat from the ordinary, and cry at the top of their voices, "Englander!" or "Yankee!" Although that has changed somewhat in the course of time, the novelty has not yet worn off. A colored man clad in respectable garments disposed of. who appears in Berlin is almost lionized. There is no race prejudice. On the contrary, he is the equal of all, and people speak of the handsome "brunette" and the frauleins saddle Pegasus in his honor. I have seen hundreds of promenaders stop before the Cafe. zur Opera and gaze for minutes at the colored man who acts as porter to the establishment. His presence draws numerous people to the restaurant who would otherwise pass by it. The big fellow appreciates his position now, has become proud, and shows his white teeth in smiles of recognition to many fashionable people in the street. His wages are high, and, being the only attraction of his kind in Berlin, he is able to dictate his terms. In the classical City of Weimer a negro married the daughter of the court preacher. The wedding was honored by the presence of his Royal Highness Grand Duke Alexander and all the aristocratic people of that modern Athens.— London Letter.

A Speedy Cure. Mrs. Gillypod-"Oh George, Ive such a dreadful, dreadful sick headache! I've been lying here groaning all day, hardly able to speak. Excuse me for not meeting you at the door. dear; I am so sick, so sick! But what brings you home in the middle of the afternoon?"

Mr. Gillypod-"Why, my dear, it was a little dull this afternoon, and I had an unexpected bit of good fortune twenty dollars you've been wanting for

that new bonnet, and I-" "Why, George Gillypod, you dear old darling, you! And you'll go downtown and help me select it? You old precious! I'll be ready in less than five minutes! You're the dearest and best nois Savings and Trust company. He husband on the face of the earth, anywas informed that it was. He glanced how! Just wait until I put on my wrap I'm so happy.-Puck.

HE HODE OF COURTING

They Vary Considerably in Different Parts of the World. Among the ancient Assyrians all marriageable young girls were assembled at one place, and the public crier put them up for sale one after the other, says a writer in the Epoch. The money which was received for those who were handsome, and consequently sold well, was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain. When the most

ordinary looking ones were offered for

a certain sum, and allotted to those willing to take them. In ancient Greece the lover was seldom favored with an opportunity of telling his passion to his mistress, and he used to publish it by inscribing her name on the walls, on the bark of the trees in the public walks and upon the leaves of books. He would decorate the door of her house with garlands, and make libations of wine before it, in the manner that was practised in the temple of Cupid.

According to Dr. Hayes, courtship among the Esquimaux has not much enderness about it. The match is made by the parents of the couple. The lover must go out and capture a polar bear as an evidence of his courage and strength. That accomplished, he sneaks behind the door of his sweetheart's house, and when she comes out he pounces upon her and tries to carry her to his dog-sledge. She screams, bites, kicks and breaks away from him. He gives chase, whereapon all the old women in the neighborhood rush out and beat her with frozen strips of sealskin. She falls down exhausted, the lover lashes her to his sledge, whips up his dogs, dashes swiftly over the frozen snow and the wedding is consummated.

The Australian lover is still mor lacking in tenderness, if this statement made by Myers Deley is true. The lover makes up his mind as to which woman shall be his bride, and then hides in the bushes in the vicinity of her dwelling. As soon as she comes near the spot where he is concealed he knocks her down with a club, and carries her off before she comes to. If he does not get her to his hut before she recovers, there is likely to be a lively fight in the bush, for the Australian damsel is generally a vigorous one, and may have reasons of her own for objecting to his attentions. The lover may then be obliged to club her again, and that is considered to be somewhat of a reflection on the ardor with which his earlier effort was made, he is apt to put as much soul and muscle into his first love pat as he can

In some parts of Asia the question of man's tittle to a bride must be set tled by a fierce fight between the friends of the contract ing parties. If his forces are victorious his sweetheart becomes his trophy. If her friends are victorious he nust pay such price as the victors demand. All over that country some ceremony of violence or exebition of physical power must precede a wedding. Some native tribes insist upon a foot race between the bride and bridegroom to decide the question of marriage, and others require a long chase on horseback. In some sections of Aria the lover must carry off his bride on his there can be no protest against the marriage; failing in that, he must pay her parents for her in cattle. The willing bride makes no outcry; the unwilling bride arouses the whole village, the residents of which try to rescue her.

In the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, while in the Ukraine the girl generally attends to it. When she falls in love with a man she sion. If he declines to accept her she remains there, and his case becomes rather distressing. To turn her out would provoke her kindred to avenge the insult. The young fellow has no resort left him but to run away from

home until the damsel is otherwise A curious custom prevails in Oud Beierland, Holland. October is the auspicious month, and on the first Sunday (known as review day) the lads and lasses, attired in their best, promenade the village separately, stare each other out of countenance, and then retire to make up their minds on the second Sunday, which is called decision day. The young men go up and pay their compliments to the fair ones of their choice, to learn if they are regarded with favor. On the third Sunday, or day of purchase, the swain is expected to snatch the pocket handkerchief of his adored one, and if she submits to it with good grace he understands that his chances of winning her are flattering. The captured pledge is restored to the fair owner on the fourth Sunday, the "Sunday of taking possession," and it rarely happens that the damsel refuses the lover for whom she has indicated a preference. On the Sunday following the suitor, according to custom, calls at the house of his inamorata, where he is asked to tea. If object, but if he really wants to hit a piece of the crust of a ginger-bread loaf is handed to him, there is nothing left for him but to retire. . If, on the other hand, the parents offer the young man a piece of the crumb, he is allowed to come again and he is admitted into the family.

Malone's Jubilee Parade. At Malone station, in Fond du Lac county, there is only one republican. and when the news reached him that his party had won, he hired a brass band from Fond du Lac to come to Malone. The band arrived expecting there would be a large demonstration. but was much surprised to find a solitary torch-bearer. The band was ordered to parade up the street and was followed by the republican bearing his torch. The man is certainly entitled to credit for his grit.-Chilton Times.

It was a Maine youngster who defined an altar as a place to burn insects on.

and the estimated and the extra series to the series of

THE BOOMERANG. Facts About the Weapon and What

It Can Actually Accomplish. A letter from Hobart Town, Tasma nia, to the Springfield (Mass.) Repubican says: More has been written and ess is understood of the boomerang than of almost any other weapon. It is generally known to be a flat stick of wood bent into a shape which suggests the combination of a V and a U. although with the extremities spread apart until they are at right angles beautiful had been disposed of the more with each other. In point of fact, boomerangs are of almost every shape from semi-circular to nearly straight. and seem to depend for their efficiency not so much upon the evident form as upon the curves which are shown upon their flat sides. If one takes a boomcrang and looks along its sharp outer edge it is seen that this edge presents a wavy appearance—a delicately adjusted sinuosity like the line of a long screw. This curve is not elaborately fashioned or smoothed into evenness: the hard wood of which the boomerang is usually made, being picked out with short blows from a sharpened flint held in the hand, almost always shows, indeed, infinite irregularities. What rule of construction the savage artificer follows even he himself would probably be unable to say. Yet he has some definite plan in mind, no doubt, for while he chips and pecks away at the wood he takes frequent squints along its edge to see how his

curves are progressing. I have never

seen two boomerangs that were just

alike, but all are similar in their rela-

tions of curves along the flat side. The

boomerang-maker knows instinctively

just where his boomerang will go when

ne throws it. although he never seems

to aim any two in the same way.

More lies have been told about the boomerang than can be well enumerated, and nearly every Australian traveler comes back with a fresh assortment. One hears of men who can so throw a boomerang that it kills an enemy behind a tree and then comes cheer fully fluttering back to its owner, who thereupon hurls it on a fresh mission of carnage. A flock of frightened cockotoos, speeding in intricate gyrations through air to escape the attack of natives who want a bird for dinner, are pursued at every turn by these erratic weapons, which strike them down a dozen each, and so return to the hand that cast them. Old wives' fables these, at which Australians laugh, knowing in the nature of things their falsity. In the first place the warboomerang is not made for return, and is only slightly bent, so it can go hopping and bounding along the earth like a hoop, and make capacious holes in the bodies of the adversary. These are of hard, heavy wood, and ugly things to be hit withal; but the return boomerang is simply a plaything, or to be used in light hunting, and although it might give a man a painful rap. could not seriously injure him. As for the cockatoo story, it has this much of truth, that a native boomerang hurler, if he saw a flock flying by him in a straight course, could so cast his weapon as to come upon them unawares at a given point in their flight, and, perpaps, knock one downbut his boomerang would drop too, having no power of flight after it has

struck anything. The boomerang is markable without being regarded in the light of a long bow, and drawn by every tourist in the colonies. It is held perpendicularly and taken firmly in the hand by one of its extremities. with the other pointed forward, and is hurled with a full arm and assisted by a run and swing of the whole body. A slight turn of the wrist at the moment of discharge causes it to assume various erratic courses. Sometimes it will fly straight forward for 100 or even 200 yards, and then rise sharply to a great neight, lose its force, and flutter down to the feet of the thrower. Again, it will rise in the air, swoop down with mmense rapidity, and skim around in a great semi-circle a few inches from the ground, rise once more, and return to the spot whence it started. It will also start off in a great swoop to the right, reverse and turn to the left, skim around the thrower in a series of over-narrowing circles, and, finding their center, fall into it like an exhausted bird. There is something uncanny about the thing; its movements are so unexpected and out of reason that it seems to be alive, and to take a savage delight in strange shoots and dashes, which make the 'new chum' (Australian equivalent for "tenderfoot") dodge every time it turns, lest it should knock him on the

The yarn about the Australian blacks always throwing the boomerang with their backs to the object they desire to Lit is a piece of the same "whole cloth" as the cockatoo fable and the lie about the missile returning to its owner after killing the gentleman behind the tree. An expert thrower can cause his boomerang to shoot behind him after a short peliminary excursion in front, and come very near a given anything, either in hunting or war, he doesn't fool away his time with the return boomerang, but throws the heavy, nearly straight, one, which goes direct to the mark without any flourishes. Such is the boomerang-a two-formed utensil, with one shape used for business, the other for sport.

At the Wrong House.

Tramp-"Please, mum, I'm starving. Won't you let me have a postagestamp to lick?"

Experienced Housekeeper-"-Why. certainly. My husband is just finishing a letter to John L. Sullivan, offering to fight him anywhere, at any time, for \$10,000 a side, Marquis of Queensbury rules. Wait until he is through, and perhaps he'll let you put the stamp on."

Tramp (hastily departing) - "Thankee kindly, mum, but maybe I can git a stamp at the next house without waiting."-New York Weekly.

Maine's ice crop is short a quarter of a

Indiana has increased the cost of liquor

In Denver, Col., during 1888, 4,000 build. Great Britain has 203 tin plate mills, em-

loving 100,000 men Scranton, Pa., is to have a new silk mill. o employ 300 hands. Yale college has about 7,000 volumes added to its library annually.

Negro laborers in Louisiana are being upplanted by white families The proportion of colored people to white s steadily increasing in Mississippi.

England has 7,000 flour mills which can make 51,000,000 barrels of flour a year. The Mexican government proposes to in-

erdict the importation of American lard. The Salt Trust to be established in this cuntry will have a capital of \$25,000 0 There are 623 newspapers and periodicals

published in foreign languages in this re A spring of natural cologne, with the

erfume of patchouli, has been discovered in Algiers. The largest paper makers in England

have formed a Trust, with a capital of The plans for the new war vessels for the government are to be completed as

A bill before the Minnesota Legislature proposes to have fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., sold by the pound. Hungarians in large numbers, who have

soon as possible.

een working in the Lehigh coal regions, are returning to their homes.

A whist 'player, who has counted the number of games he has played during fifty one years, has recorded 78,833. The leading lumber firms of Maryland. Virginia and North Carolina have formed

a combination to control North Carolina The total Indian population of the United States in 1886 was 247,761, and the Indiana

had 212,466 square miles of territory reserved for their use. The saw is largely used now instead of the ax in bringing down the giant redwoods in California. The tree is sawed

partly through, and then is forced over by There is a superstitution among miners that every ten years rich diggings will be discovered somewhere. The record so far is: California, 1849; Pike's Peak, 1859;

Nevada, 1869; Leadville, 1879. Shop girls at Ansonia have effected an rganization and sent written notices to everal street "mashers" to behave or take the consequences. Whitecapism is not a thing to be encouraged but if it is ever excusable it is against these cattle.

The process of manufacturing India ink has been a secret with the Chinese for many centuries, but a firm of English chemists claim to have discovered a process of treating camphor with sulphuric acid that produces a pigment identical with India ink. There seems to be a general disposition on the part of the courts to deny to juries

the innocent diversion of playing poker during their deliberations, yet the judge who sat in the Kerr trial in New York fined three men because they didn't play "whist." The Texas umbrella tree is becoming a favorite for shade and ornament purposes in California. It is a large and beautiful tree, resembling an umbrella in the spread of its foliage, which is so dense that it af-

According to a denominational paper it cost this government \$1,848,000 to support 2,200 Dakota Indians for seven years while they were savages. After they were Christianized it cost \$120,000 to care for the same number for the same time, a saving of \$1, 728,000.

fords perfect protection from either rain or

The wife of Tolstol, the great Russian novelist does not sympathize with her hus ens, if he attempts to carry out his plans of selling all that he has for the benefit of the poor, to ask for an official investigation of

The newest cure for rheumatism is the sting of bees. The insects are applied to the afflicted part and called a name or twowhereupon they go right on and attend to the rest of it. No man who has taken this treatment has been known to complain of

rheumatism thereafter. A youth of 17 at Greenville, Tex., who had frequently been refused a pistol by his father, secured possession of a weapon. The father demanded an explanation, which so angered the boy that he shot his father dead. The name of this precocious murder-

er is McGangle Giddens. A Pennsylvania Botanical society has received a Rose of Jerico from Persia of which species of flower it is said that when dry weather is prevalent it wraps itself into a ball, and is to all appearances dead The wind blows it from the stalk, and it goes bounding slopg until it reaches a moist spot, where it unfolds its leaves, drops its seeds, and a garden of roses soon

A well-known farmer from Fauquier ounty, Virginia, appeared at the surgeongeneral's office in Washington the other day and demanded a pension, as he was an honorably discharged confederate soldier. He said as the republicans were again in power he knew he would get it, as they were more favorable to granting pensions than the democrats. He was passed along to another office.

Says Prof. Hadley: "The speed of railroad trains is restricted within three theoetical limits: First, a physical limit of eighty miles an hour, beyond which it is found mpossible for a train to keep the track; second, an operating limit of sixty miles an our, beyond which practical experience has found trains can not run without much damage to life; third, a commercial limit of thirty miles per hour, at which, all things considered, it is found most economical t run a train.

The famous Barker will case has been settled at Dover, N. H. Mr. Barker, who was worth over \$1,000,000, stipulated in his will that his son Hiram should receive \$5,-000 a year for life, provided that he did not become intoxicated; that in ten years he might draw \$250,000, and the same amount every succeeding ten years; but that in case he became at any time intexicated he should lose all. The son contested the will on the ground that his father was unduly prejudiced against him on the question of frinking, and that he was not of sound mind. The jury returned a verdict sustaining the will.

The Safety Valve gives this record of boiler explosions during 1888: Total number of boilers exploded, 263; estimated loss to property, \$4,100,000; estimated loss by stoppage of business, \$1.050,000; number of employes thrown temporarily out of work, 10,-000; number of lives lost, 326; number of persons injured, 491. Of boilers in sawmills and other wood-working establishments, there were 69 explosions; locomo-tives, 21; steamships, tugs, and other steam vessels, 19; portable boilers, hoisters, and agricultural engines, 27; mines, oil wells olliers, 18; paper-mills, bleacheries, digest, ers, etc., 18; rolling-mills and iron-works 25; distilleries, breweries, die-works, sugarhouses, and rendering works, 21; flouringmills and grain elevators, 43; textile manuN. H., has passed his eightieth birthday in Vigorous health.

N Wisconsin man has startled the world

marrying his mother-in-law. He probably did it to get even with her. Miss. Susan B. Anthony, the veteran suffragist, is attending the woman's convention at Rockford. She has grown feeble in

the service but not mentally The English government is about to de fine its position on the fisheries question. It is plain that some other English diplomate

is in search of an American wife. Sackville West is probably going to Vienna. The court of Viennass not over-friendly to the United States. Sackville may

President-elect Harrison, it is said, is de sirous of acquiring Canada during his administration. All this country has to do is to say so and Canada will be ours.

The rare ruby once presented by King Louis, of Bavaria, to Lola Montez, and valued at \$10,000, is now the property of Mrs. J. B. Haggin, wife of the California turf-

It's a strange world. The newly made widow of a Pittsburg man commits suicide in a fit of despondency, while Chicago women are seeking grass-widowhood by the

Cantain John Spence, of Accomac county Md., is dead at the age of 112. His first vote for president was cast for Jefferson in 1800. and he voted in every presidential election The inaugural hall will be given in the hall

of the pension building, Washington. If you ould fail to receive an invitation just mention it to your congressman. He will be de lighted to put you on the list. Eastern carpet manufacturers are combin-

ing to put the price at least 10 cents per yard for all carpets above the grade of fair. The excuse of the manufacturers is that they have been running for two years withou

Forty-six workmen's societies of Milan have protested against the triple alliance and against war in general. A resolution was adopted declaring that they would not support the Italian government in the event There is a town in Alabama which has no

a negro within it borders. It is the town of Cullman, which is named after a rich German who wished to found a colony of his own race in the Alabama fruit-growing region. It has a population of 2,500. At the papal consistory in December

number of bishops will be created. The nomination of cardinals has been postponed until the March consistory. The postpone ment is due to difficulty experienced in the creation of French cardinals. Peter Graber of New York allowed his

savings bank deposits of some \$7,000 to be in the name of his wife, and now that she is dead he discovers that by will she has left all to her own relatives in Germany. He is seeking to recover his own at law.

The royal commission to inquire into the charges against Greenway and Martin at Winnipeg, Man., has ended in a fizzle. Lufton and Burrows, the editors, who made the charge, failed to appear, and the judge said he should report the charges not proven

After the labors and expenditures of eighteen years the French war minister an. nounces that to put the frontier in a proper quire 1,000,000,000 francs more. All the forts that have been built are useless against the anybody's connections, relationships, new explosives.

There is a little town in France in which there are forty-three young women who want to get married, and only two mar-

Mr. Harrington has treated the Parnell ommission with contempt, and the commis sion doesn't like it. Neither does Windy Webster. But Harrington isn't alone in treating the commission with contempt. It is daily giving evidence enough to convict itself of being a most gigantic farce.

Upward of 300,000 wreaths were placed on the graves of the Vienna Central Cemetery during a recent week. These wreaths are saved and sold at auction, the iron and brass wire in them being smelted and remanufactured into wire. This "wire of the dead," as it is called, represents an average value of

Anna E. Dickinson has sued the national republican committee for \$1,250, alleged to be due her for speeches during the can Miss Dickinson received \$3,750 for thirty lectures in the west during September, but she claims it was also agreed that in the event of Harrison's election she was to receive the \$1.250 additional.

Holland has some peculiar customs. In many towns bulletins are affixed to the doors of houses in which persons are sick in order that their friends may be apprised of the state of their health without knocking or ringing; and in Haarlem the birth of a child is announced by means of a small placard adorned with red silk and lace.

Some one has started the story that "dum my" clocks in front of jewelry stores always mark twenty minutes pas 8, because President Lincoln was shot at that hour. Only two things may be said in reply to this. First, all "dummy clocks do not mark this time: and, secondly, President Lincoln was not shot at twenty minutes past 8.

The cowboys of northwestern Texas are becoming very proficient in lassoing bears. Around Fort Davis the "sport" is extremely popular, and last week B. O. McCutcheon the champion roper," after lassoing a black grizzly led the animal quite a distance, whe t two other cowboys. They also roped the bear, and then McCutcheon dismounted and killed it.

The oddest of election incidents comes from Pennsylvania, where one Charles Smith has brought suit against the author ities who refused his vote. He was found when a baby in a cabbage field, and grew up and the election folk would not have his ballot because they said he did not and could not know his own name.

Although there have been reports that bullfighting in Spain showed a tendency of declining, the facts are that more new ring have been built and more plazas repaired during the last twelve years than in the preceding twenty. Seats bring higher rices than formerly. The pay of the espadas has risen. Frasculelio and Lagartijo get \$1,125 for each performance. Out of this and a puntillero, the man who kills the bult with a dagger in case he refuses to rise and face the espadar

An intelligent American abroad has this to say of British newspapers: "I came with strong prepossessions in their favor, expecting to find them far superior to American newspapers in dignity, candor, good writing and educational qualities of the best kind Words to express my disappointment in them I can hardly command. Their partisan-ship is more subservient and unfair than that of American papers. Their editorial work is either elegant trifling on some minor literary or seathetic topic, or else a weari ing over of old political straw. It is long-winded from sheer laxiness or verbosity, or column-rate considerations, with no variety, no information and no instruct

BEAUX AND THEIR USES. Women Value Them as They Do

Novels or a Comedy. My mother used to talk about my beaux, and perhaps for her sake I am fond of the quaint, old-fashioned word. But let me say in the beginning that it has a distinct meaning of its own, and should not be misapplied. Hood says:

"I remember, I remember. When my little lovers came, With a posy, or a cherry, Or some new invented game." Well, he does not mean lovers, at all,

e means beaux. One may have a beaux, a lover ar admirer, an adorer, or a comrade, but seldom may combine any two of these in one individual, and never all five in any one epoch of her life, for the beau is the special attribute of girlhood. and seldom develops the exacting tenderness of the lover, the blind delusions of the admirer, the infatuation of the adorer, or the honest sympathy and helpfulness of the comrade, who, however, does often develop camaraderie into friendship, perhaps after all the most satisfying relationship be-

tween man and woman. But the beau! The beau! What is he? Who is he? What is his origin. habitat, sphere or action?

Let us describe him first by negatives. He need not be young-in fact. "an old beau" is a well known character in fiction, drama and real life. He need not be handsome, although

he invarably thinks he is. He need not be intellectual or learn ed-in fact, I never knew a beau who was either, although I have known some men of whom other men said, "He isn't half such a fool as he looks."

He need not be brave, for nobody expect courage or leadership from him: nor need he be a business man, for he is usually found spending the money his father or some one else has accumulated for him. In fact, the beau reduced to poverty and real work is the most forlorn of objects, reminding one of a performing canary bird, or an industrious flea, or a poor little trained poodle, or any other helpless and harmless little animal coerced into unnatural labor and foreign pursuits.

Not that I mean to speak severely of the beau, for I don't in fact, I like him and value him, and should be really sorry to miss him out of the world, but he has his limitations, poor dear, like the rest of us, and one hates to see him pushed up to the wall that defines those

Moreover, there is a positive as well

as a negative formula in the recipe for a beau. He must be good-natured and always ready, if not with a smile, at least with a simper; he must be quick at repartee, even though a mild one; he must have a good memory, and a certain adhesiveness of touch which will enable him to pick up the floating gossamer threads of society talk, and carry them to just the right quarter for repetition. He must never forget friendships and enmities, and never by any chance step upon anybody's toes, or anybody's remotest frills. He must discover and keep the narrow path beriageable young men, of whom one is engaged to a non-resident girl. There is no doubt that marriage is a failure in the case doubt that marriage is a failure in the case anything that could be repeated to his own or anybody else's detriment. He must be sentimental to the extent of remembering the favorite flowers, colors, and perfumes of the lady to whom he is for the moment attentive, and making graceful little offerings in harmony with those tastes. He must have sufficient tact to be always where he is wanted, and to skillfully efface himself in the presence of a lover or a favored admirer or adorer; for one of the peculiarities of the beau is, that he has his season, like the mushroom, and is not at all acceptable out of it.

But even as one will sometimes cariciously prefer salted, dried or pickled mushroons to fresh and tender vegetables, there will be intervals in life, perhaps to its very end, when one turns from a grand passion, from the pedestal whereon one's adorer places one, even from the solid satisfaction of a comrade's honest sympathy, and finds a whimsical pleasure in the conversation, the compliments. the chit-chat of a beau, and finds the same rest and refreshment in his society as in that of the last fashionable novel or the lightest of society come-

We have spoken of the beau as an adjunct of early girlhood, because it is only an ingenue who could be content in the society of a beau, or who expects anything serious of him, or dignifies him into an ideal. Young girls never classify the men who surround them on their entrance into society; they are all heroes of romance, they are all possible lovers and husbands, and the beau, being the most obvious and the most demonstrative figure in this new world, is often pitched upon by the debutante as her ideal, and she is sometimes a good deal disappointed in finding how wofully too small he is for the "giant's rope" she fain would fit upon his

Occasionally the girl is herself a quite another thing, but a trifler, a answering predsely to that of the beau. In such a case the two become, sess, but familiar acquaintance, even comrades in a certain sense, and spend a great many idle hours together in just the way one sees a couple of butterflies hovering and dancing over a sunny pool or a bed of mignonette, happy while the fine weather lasts, beaten down and lost in the first wind

of adversity. I do not think the beau often man ries: it seems to me in glancing through my acquaintance on both sides of the water that he is generally bachelor, or if not, poses as one. In effect a beau is generally mildly but intensely selfish under his smiling and the vessel glided into the water

money for his own pleasures, and he ins a fastidious horror of all the annoyances and disillusionments of marriage; add to this that he is neither the creature of impulse nor of passion, nor at all capable of a self-forgetful love, and the question at once arises, why in the world should he marry? And the answer is, he don'tthat is, not often.

But although only the young girl believes in her beau as anything more than a beau, he is both valued and cherished by elder women to whom as I have implied, he serves as a recreation, an anodyne, a refuge from those relations of life whose depth and intensity make them as often the misortune of our lives. I am, in fact, very fond of my beaux, and don't hesitate to acknowledge it; but not for the world would I let them know that I consider them as beaux pur et simple, since probably not one of them but would be offended, for the world has grown so false in our day that no man s contented to "see himself as others

see" him, but poses as something else. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when Beau Nash and Beau Brummell, and host of their imitators, were not only content, but proud, to fill the role of a beau and were only distressed lest they should

be taken for something else. Wouldn't it be possible to revive this guild-spirit, and start a new school of professional beaux-men who, finding themselves adapted by nature and inclination for the profession, should educate themselves for it, study up the old masters of the art, and broider upon their methods all 'the added finesse and enterprises demanded by the advance of the age? It is really a subject worth considering, and recommend it to the notice of my young male friends, several of whom show a very pretty talent in that di-

But, pending this new departure in the history of beaux, let me implore all my female friends to be more precise in their classification of their male acquaintance, for it is really a grief to hear a tender, romantic, Browningesque adorer spoken of as the "beau" of his idol, or to have one's solid, practical, congenial comrade dubbed by so trifling a name, or to insult the sweet illusions and loftler ideals of a pair of lovers by calling "Romeo" the beau of "Juliet." "Mercutio" was a beau, if you please, and died with a jest upon his lips; but one can not imagine him in "Romeo's" place. No, my dear girls, don't be shipshop in your nomenclature; and, although you may be surrounded with beaux, don't fancy them lovers, or even sincere admirers, for your true beau admires nobody very much except himself, although a part of his profession is to assume the part of an admirer, not to you only, but to the other dear five hundred toward whom he will flutter in the course of

Don't tell him that you don't believe word he says, and don't try to get upon solid ground with him and find out how far he is really sincere, for he does not know himself, and it is bad! taste and bad policy to force any man to a confession of ignorance, even to bubbles; so be content to take the beau as a beau, and value him for his real uses and merits, which are not to be despised. - Mrs. Ffank Leslie, in Cin-

Legal Banter.

Dunning was examining a witness, whom he asked if he did not live at the very verge of the court, and received a reply in the affirmative. "And pray why have you selected such a spot for your residence?" asked the counsel. "In the vain hope of escaping the rascally impertinence of 'dunning,' " was the unexpected answer. On another occasion the same counsel met with a stinging retort. Having dealings with a gentleman whose nose was of a somewhat peculiar type, he said to him: "Now, Mr. Coppernose, you have been sworn: what do you say?" "Why, upon my oath," replied the witness, "I would not exchange my copper nose for your brazen face." We are not informed what influence, if any, this evidence had upon the judge. He would probably be satisfied as to the veracity of the woman in the following case, assuming that the cross-examination be correctly reported: "Was he a tall man?" he asked. "Not very tall, your honor; much about the size of your worship's honor," replied the witness. 'Was he good-looking?" "Quite contrary; much like your honor, but with a handsomer nose!" "Did he squint?" "A little, your worship, but not so much as your honor by a good deal," This we presume, is one of those cases in which comparisons would prove odious. -All the Year Round.

The Shah.

The shah of Persia is having a right royal time in his European tour, all the powers being desirous of making a favorable impression upon him. A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from St. Petersburg: "If you only knew how they feted his dusky highness here you would begin emale beau; not a belle, for that is to have your suspicions of the innocence of the Rusians and their debutterfly, an ephemeron-a personality signs eastward. His reception was most sumptuous. They even provided a magnificent ballet for him at the not friends, for to be a friend requires | Hermitage, a theater not played in characteristics neither of them post for years. It was simply a fairy scene. The czar and his family showed great self-abnegation by consenting to be shut up in such close quarters with him, for, to use a German phrase, er stinkt. To see him not at such close quarters, with all his diamonds on, and the greatest emerald in the world glistening in his belt, was a spectacle indeed."

Launched by Electricity. A vacht has recently been launched on the Thames by electrical appliances which enabled all the supports to be removed on the pressing of a button, and courteous surface; he wants his without the slightest hite

#### MAJORICA.

BY ANNETTA J. HALLIDAY. A small, conical shaped island, high and steep, with a broad reef of sand to the northward the natural rock terrace with many ridges, rising one above the other, thickly planted and showing the result of many centuries of labor; the drooping citror flowers, the flery azaleas, the silver-gray olive and the dazzling green of the orange trees, forming a luxuriant and picturesque whole, towering upward in the golden, misty vapor of an early summer day.

What repose is here!
These skies are softest asure, the bending fringe of blossoms, the dreamy blue of the iris lilies and the yellow gladiola and great scarlet popples contrasting so beautifully with the bronze, and sea-green and purple of the ilex leaves and the snowy whitene the arbutus and acacia, while everywhere, stretching, away to indefinite horizons spreads the trembling sea, its long expanse of waves glitering with the tints opal, violet and gold.

Around this summer islet, set like a jewe

in the bosom of the Mediterranean, cluster memories of Liszt's weird music, of the dream nocturnes of Chopin, of the incomparable genius of Madame Sand, and scenes which have faded out of the real world forever, suddenly appear again as in a vision. It is Majorca, fair Majorca!

A boat with a picturesque sail of Venetian red had been drawn upon the sand, and a man of perhaps thirty years or more disem-

He threw a coin to the boatman and then sauntered leisurely up the dusty, rock-cut

His is a face, once seen, never forgotten. the restless almost indescribable eyes, full of flame, with a tawny light in them, not unlike a tiger furtively watching his prey; the gaunt, emaciated, supernatural figure, looking like an indifferently-dressed skeleton the long, lank hair straggling down over his shoulders, an awkward, shambling gait, as if his bones had been loosely strung together upon wires and the wires had be Altogether he was an exceptional being

to behold in the flesh. Suddenly he wheeled around and address

"How far to the hotel!" said he, in pures Castilian. "Does the Senor wish for the city? It is yet two miles ahead. Or has Don Senor the intention of stopping with Carlos to-night? There is no hotel nearer than the

city, but Dios! What more can you want than you shall find with Carlos-meat, drink, and a blessing from Our Lady?" A demoniacal grin appeared for an in stant upon the listener's face, but it vanished almost as quickly, as he spoke.

"Peace, fool! what care I for blessing from any one!" he asked in a harsh voice; is there no inn, nothing on this island nearer than two miles? Carlos, and what does he keep?" And the fisherman, recovering somewhat

from his astonishment, made answer: "Carlos Muyez, respected Senor, is. farmer who lives alone with his daught er Gulnare, but his lands are broad, his barns are full; there is enough to spare for man

"And where do I find this paragen of hospitality?" inquired the stranger.
"Scarcely fifty paces ahead, dear Senor you are sure to be, welcome. Dies guarda e

Veted, caballero!" (God be with you, cava-"Addies!" responded the other, careless

"He is a heretic or worse," thought the simple fisherman as he pulled his boat about and hoisted his sail.

"He is uncanny-looking, like the picture hung near Our Blessed Lady in the chapel of Las Trinitas, and that man in that picture was in league with the devil, too." And

Meanwhile, the tall, ungainly figure sauntered slowly up the path to the farm house. He looked around abstractedly at times, nd then paused talking to himself ou loud, gesticulating wildly, then breaking

Down the white path strewn thick with bright flowers, came a young girl, carrying one of the large baskets of flowers, so fre quently seen in the streets of Palma, the capital of the island. She was a picture after the wonderful

beauty of the Spanish peasant girls; under the torn brim of the unfastened hat, the curls fell dark thick and clustering, and the brown flesh tints were measured with a rare richness of color.

Suddely the large, black eyes became a transfixed, there was in them a mixture of wonder, fear and fascination as they fell upon the uncouth form approaching h The next instant she was aware of the stranger's intense gaze and stood almost Then she trembled involuntarily from

head to foot. A strange smile stole over the pale, hag gard face of the man, a smile which seemed to break the spell of mesmeric power, and the startled girl passed on.

She reached the shore and stood upon the sandy beach, gazing wistfully up and down the vast waste of waters, in search of some one, now and then casting a timid look backward, as if she feared the weir stranger might again cross her path.

Presently her watching was rewarded shot rapidly into the little bay. As its keel grated upon the sand, a hand

ome young fellow leaped on shore, wear ing a red Levatine cap, with a dash of yel low in it, a short Zouave jacket trimmed with buttons, and a blue sash tied at the side, the ends terminating in knotted fringe. His eyes were dark and piercing, with

mething of the falcon in their depths, his nose aquiline, but his clear olive ski bore the traces of a warmer sun than that of Italy or Spain, and his garb bespoke a sailor of the Orient in holiday attire. He approached the young girl and raised one of her hands to his lips.

"Ah Leonidas!" she exclaimed, in a lan guage which was neither Spanish nor Italian, you are late to-day. I can only be absent until sundown, see '' (displaying her basket of flowers); "father thinks have taken these to sell in the city. We must be quick. It is not often we can steal a holiday together in this way. Come. let us go!"

The young fellow thus addressed, assisted her into the craft he had just quitted and springing in after her he took advan tage of the momentary breeze and they were soon standing out to sea on the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

"How I love you, dearest!" he cried sending toward her tenderly. "Do you knew that five days of absence have only oo well convinced me that I can exist but "Yet, Leonidas," said the girl at length

we cannot go on in this way and I dare not tell my father of our love; shall it never be made hely by marriage? Shall I never hear the blessing of the priest upon you and me, my own?" The man was silent; finally he spoke: "You know why not, Gulnare, as well as I do. You cannot forsake your faith, how

can I abandon mine! Pray to your saints.

for the consummation of our love, my dar-ling, pray to your saints and I will beseech "And yet, Leonidas, I have prayed so to Our Blessed Lady to make you a Christian that I feel sure she will answer my pray-

"Dear little soul! were it my heart's blood that you asked of me, I would only re-

my honor, I would fling it at your feet, but the faith of my parents—O Guinare! how can I tell you how many times my mother comes to me in dreams, her long black hair streaming over her shoulders, and her eyes full of tears-'Leonidas, my son!' she ories to me, 'by all of our holy prophets I beseech hink of it, and when I see you, dearest even my best resolutions, my tenderest memories seem fading away, and I say to

myself, Hindoo, Turk, Jew or Christian— what should I care! I cannot live without He spoke with the intensity of his race and clime, his rude eloquence stirring the heart of the young girl with a force she had

sever experienced before. They glided on in silence a few moment

then Guinare spoke:
"My Leonidas!" said she, "whatever your belief may be, I know not. That it is could not hold you in its grasp; but what care we at present? We are together to day with none to dispute the right. Is it

Her glorious eyes, dark as night and my trous as starshine, met his, his hands trem-bled, that look fired his whole soul, and for a moment he lost his self-command. Her hands lay clasped in her lap.

He reached forward and took them in his own. His burning lips touched them and he looked at her with an adoration so intense, a love so passionate that she could

The glittering spires and cupolas of Palma were in sight now; yonder, in the flerce sunlight, gleamed the royal palace, and near it with a rushing sound and wild, tumultuous music, fell the waters The little boat shot under the arches of

the Ponte Rossa and disappeared from At the corner of the street by the four

tain of St. Jerome, stood two men, evidently Spanish citizens, eagerly conversing over a scrap of paper, which had the appearance of a play bill and which bore these words: Paganini fara sentire il suo violino. "They say he is in league with the devil."

said one of the men, "and thou remember-est, Juan, the night in Madrid, when the city was aleeping, but the heart of the woods was alive and he walked down the ong avenue in the moonlight and the very

"Yes, Jose," answered the other; "they paused because the notes were like theirs, only more exquisite and high, and the next orning the journals were full of the strange whistler ! !!

"So he comes here to-morrow night: well erhaps we may see each other there. They say he is a great man as well as a musician; here comes Manuel in hot haste. What he

A third figure joined them. "Have you heard the news?" cried he who was called Manuel. "News! no. What news!" exclaimed the

other two, in a breath "Carlos de Muyez has discovered the Guinare's lover is a Greek Jew, and has sworn to kill him if he ever comes near her again."

"Dios mice! poor children!" said Jose, and they are both here this afternoon. And so Carlos has just found out the truth?

"Which he might have known long ago, had he sense enough to understand the bit of yellow in the boy's cap," grumled Juan.

"Alas yes! but parents are blind some times," answered Manuel. "A good day t you, gentlemen. If either of you should see Leonidas, tell him 'tis best to love at home, else he wishes a price on his head.

Addois!"

And they seperated.

Twilight on the Mediterranean. Over all the sky was that soft, dim violet blue, that is so lovely and so mystical, and the one sees nowhere, save in southern skies. It was like a dream scene, painted on

occupants seemingly unmindful of The hour was in harmony with them oft, subdued and tremulous, with the low

whisper from murmuring boughs and way ing grasses, and amorous with sight from balmy breezes, full of the sweetness of flowers which have been kissed by lovers. "You will be a Christian one day, Leonidas," said the girl at length. "I am sure "I would value the being so, only for

your sake. Will it make me dearer in your eyes?" She looked at him. How supremel lovely she was. Any man might have found his happiness in such love as her

ace portrayed then. "Gulnare, flower of the Pemegranate and rightly named." he whisnered. "ens wer me-will I be dearer to you, then?

"You cannot," she said softly and shyly. The words seemed to intoxicate him with oy. He gazed in unspoken rapture on

Suddenly from the rose thicket beyond he water came the sound of a violin. They listened for some momeats in silence. It was not any music they had to come from the bidding of a mortal—a wild, weird melody that had all the despair of death, all the cravings of love, all the

bandonment of passion. Gulnare moved restlessly, the color cam and went in her cheeks, a sigh escaped from her lips, her eyes avoided those of her com panion, for it was not in human nature to

hear such music unmoved. Above the line of foliage, rising like spectre from the waters, gleamed the pale silver of the moon; great burning stars throbbed in the pure saphire of the

As they drifted onward, toward the shore, eaf and shade fell over them in friendly gloom; his arms closed around her with a passionate sigh their lips met, and she rested silently against his heart. What need of words, since all of language

could hold nothing sweeter?

All the happiness that life could contain was gathered and garnered into that one most exquisite hour, when, alone together upon the Mediterranean, they drifted under the shadow of the shore, with no thought for the future. The boat's keel grated upon the sand and

as Leonidas Guinare stepped upon the beach, two figures emerged from the thick woods beyond. "Dog of a Jew!" cried one, "dost dare love the daughter of a Christian! Thou dog, whose ancestors drove our blessed Savior on, when he was aweary and refused

more merciful to thee! Hence, I say, hence, or by the blessed saints, thou'lt ne'er again see Greece! At the first sound of her father's voice. Guinare drew tremblingly closer to Leonidas and in mute confidence waited for him

"Now by the faith of my fathers," he ex claimed, the hot blood mounting to his forehead at the words addressed to him, "Jew thou hast called me, but thou shalt acknowledge that a Jew can love and honor a woman, yes, often better than a Christian. It is true, sir, I do dare to love your daughter, she dares to love me, and although we differ in belief and it is in direct opposition to the rules of my religion I shall yet call

"Never!" shouted Carlos de Muyez. "Never, I say! What! the child of Christian unite to a Jewish cur! Have a care, young sir, these threats are not in

tranger whom she had met early in the oon when she had stolen down to the each with a basket of flowers to meet her

Yes, it was the same uncouth figure, but low came he here with her father? Leonidas was speaking.

"Sir," he said, "it is the prejudice of race; I have yet to learn that a Jew cannot make as good a husband as a Catholic Christian. Do we ever force our wives to work! No. Do we ever beat them! No. Do we ever break our old Mosaic law, which says: 'Heed that women work not, for they are the handmaidens of the Lord?'

He turned suddenly to Gulnare. "Speak, tell your father." he said. "that our love is mutual. Tell him, dearest, that you will go away with me to my own land; ell him, dost thou love me, Gulnare?"

"I love you better than my life, yes, bet er than my soul," she answered solemnly. "O Dios mios?" yelled the father, almost beside himself with fury, "is it my flesh and blood speaking to met Wretch of a girl, come hither and dare not to speak to im again."

"Padre mios!" pleaded Gulnare, dropping upon her knees, "listen a little to me. will be so good if only you will let me marry him. You shall have nothing in the world to complain of, my father."

"Get up, thou fool!', cried her father. deaf to her prayers and entreaties, "get up say; nothing short of a miracle would tempt me," then he softened a little. "Get up, my daughter," he said, "and comme with me; we will try and forget it

"Father!" the girl spoke firmly an learly, "father, I can never leave Leonidas; he is nearer to me than all else," and she drooped her beautiful eyes before the passionate gaze of her lover.

Leonidas slid one arm about her waist, kissed her fondly and then stood defiantly waiting for Carlos to speak. In the meantime, the strange violinist

The sky which, up to this time, had been to perfect, now showed signs of a storm.

Heavy clouds riven with spaces of light, were driving before the wind which had iddenly sprung up. The waters of the Mediterranean seemed troubled as if an unquiet spirit had unex-

ectedly made his abode with them. The long white line of foam rolled up upon the shore with a sound almost human Enraged at the daring act of the Jew, the Spaniard rushed forward, stiletto uplifted. Leonidas gently thrust Gulnare behind

"Nothing save a miracle shall spare thee now, I swear it by the Madonna," cried the infuriated Carlos, pausing an instant with hand upraised. All in an instant he recoiled, and feil upon his knees, a look of horror staring in his

"O Holy Mother!" he gasped, "the Jew s safe. I called upon thee and thou hast answered me," and he began saying his "Aves" with a trembling voice. Gulnare and her lover turned and looked

shind them in the direction in which the frightened man had pointed. There, shining forth in the thick darkness from the topmost limb of a tree, gleamed a strucifix, emblem of the Catholic faith.

There were gems of various colors in it, lining like living things. A figure was extended upon this cross and

every nail was a precious stone; the crown thorns was all diamonis. In the side, resembling the mark of soldier's spear, glowed a costly ruby; as emerald represented the nail in the feet; a sapphire the wound in the right hand. Fresh with the teachings of her faith,

Gulnare fell upon her knees also. "Leonidas, beloved," she whispered,
"Our Blessed Mother is speaking to us. O wilt no longer dispute on our love. See our

ear Mother sanctions." Carlos rose to his feet and advanced to ward the young Jew, who stood so proudly with arms folded, waiting for the result. "Son of an alien race!" he exclaimed, "I had intended ere another day's sun that thou should'st sail for Greece or leave thy cones alone here. I said nothing but a miracle should save you. Mary, Our Blessed Mother, has answered me. I dare not in terfere with your love for my Gulnare; I dare not, for all the hosts of heaven uphol

you," and he extended his hand. From the deep shades beyond, came the hambling figure of the stranger.

He seemed to be unconscious of the pres ence of the three people before him, and valked past them, his violin under his arm. Suddenly he stopped upon the beach, where the occasional moonlight through he clouds upon the wave-wet sand, threw his weird shadow into deep relief.

He glanced about, and beising his violin nugged it tightly between his chin and Then he raised his bow and dashed it down like a sledge hammer upon the

strings. He seemed in accord with the elements. the swelling wavelets breaking crisply at his feet, the wind, with fitful and angry howl, driving inland the foam of the breakers, and the shriek of the retiring surge running through several descending semi-tones.

The three people listened with awe. It was a scene never to be forgotten. The distant roar of the approx storm, the weird, wonderful music, giving glimpses into a hell, purgatory and para lise beyond the dreams even of Dante, and above them all sparkled the beautiful

mystic cross. Suddenly the stranger's words, "I prom se you," flashed over Gulnare's mind. "Who is he!" she whispered to her father.

for a bit of food as he journeys to Palma

to-night. He is an unknown. I have not

"He is a saint," thought the simple peas ant girl; "he has brought Leonidas and me together." "Oh, sir!" she cried, as the music cease

"I will pray for you ever. You shall al-

ways have my prayers." The stranger took her hand and raised it p his lips for a brief second. "Gentle maid," he said, "I care not to much for prayers, they are of no service to ne; but deign to give Nicolo a thought now and then, and it is the utmost he would ask," and with a salute to them all, he

The storm which had been so long in rathering, now broke furiously. with both hands extended, cried: What I have seen to-night would have oved any man in the world to forgiveness

weace. By Abraham, I will make the in in thy old age, such a son as thou s the sanction of your faith," pointing t he gleaming cross. Carios took Gulnare and Leonida

right hands and joined them together. "My daughter," he said, "and my son." They looked around: the sublime strains of the "Benedicite" which have affected so many audiences, still ringing in their ears The cross was gone, and the other moved rapidly away in the direction of the Muyez

Two hours later, a traveller journeying to Palma and passing by the spot, might have seen lying among the tumbled stones overgrown with moss and turf, a strange

Muyez, thrust his violin under his arm and drew near to Gulnare.

"Do not be afraid," he whispered to her:

"you and your love shall not be separated, I promise you," and your love shall not be separated, I promise you, remember, I promise you." The girl stole a frightened glance at him.

Was it possible that this was the weird with the separated it from the sea depths with it, or of the hand that resummented it from the sea depths with it, or of the hand that resummented it from the sea depths with it, or of the hand that resummented it from the sea depths with it, or of the hand that resummented it from the sea depths with it, or of the hand that resummented it from the sea depths with it, or of the hand that resummented it. that resurrected it from its grave in the sand and placed it in yonder tree to-night; and yet, Nicolo, thou hast done a good act." And then he would listen to the wind and moan in answer as though in pain.

Is he the magician who has conjured up the tempest, or has it entered into his soul and filled him with his own sad voice? He looks the very impersonation of the lies there, his uncouth torm itself, as he form writhing with each new burst of the hurricane, his pale face distorted and his vet hair streaming wildly about his shoul-

ders.

But the strange man is not suffering, he wants no aid.

He is merely drinking in the elemental forces which in another evening at the Grand Opera, Palma, he will give out with power itself almost as elemental.

On the night of May 27, 1840, at Nice, an immortal musician lay dying.

The windows were open wide, the curtains of the bed drawn, and the moon, shining in the peerless glory of an Italian say, flooded the apartment.

A young Spanish woman, in the full prime of her beauty, entered and stood

sorrowfully for a moment or two gazing at the attenuated skeleton upon the bed. At that instant the night wind gently stirred the leaves outside.

This sound seemed to affect the sick man;

it brought him possible memories of his old home on the Arno; but now the Arno was exchanged for the broad Mediterranean ablaze with beauties of the night.

He moved unessily and opened his eyes. They fell upon the weeping woman in the doorway. "Saint Nicolo," she cried, "It is Guinard

rhom you befriended so long ago." The dying man tried to smile. As Mozart, in his last moments pointed to the score of his Requiem, which lay before him upon the bed, and imitated with his lips the effect of the kettle drums, so it is recorded of Paganini that fair moonlit night, that as the first dimness of death came upon him, he stretched forth his hand

for his old companion, the Guarnerius vio-lin, and attempted to strike the opening chords of his "Benedicite." When he found that it could no longer speak with its old magic he himself sank back and expired, as if crushed at last in was left of the strains he had created and

the world worshiped. broad streak of violet light over the Medi erranean causing its waves to shimmer in

Gulnare clasped her hands and sank upon

ner knees. "Holy Mother, now I am blessed!" she said softly to herself, I have seen the angels welcome Saint Nicolo to heaven."-Yankee Blade.

"The Face at the Window." "This letter is to my husband," she said as she licked on a stamp at the window in the corrider of the post-

"Yes'm." "Will it go out to-day?" "Yes'm." "By first mail?"

"Yes'm."

"He ought to get it day after tomor-"Yes'm." "And I ought to have his letter by

"Yes'm." "It is'nt over weight?" "No'm "And if he gets it, and if I get his

swer by Saturday. I can write "Please don't obstruct the window. ma'am; there's forty people waiting." "Oh! there are! That's always the vay of it. I can't get a word of information out of this postoffice, try as will. Good day, sir! I'll go across to Canada after this!"-Detroit Free

Press. The Loss of Sunday.

Most people can remember what a

clamor was made when the street cars

began to run on Sunday. Now, how-

ever they run undisturbed by any voice of protest from the most conservative nulnit. But the innovation in the old regime of Sunday observance is much deeper and more radical than that implied in the Sunday tramway. Activitives of this nature may be acquiesced in on the ground of necessity, and so made reconcilable with a belief in the essentially religious character of the day. The tendency of the change that has taken place and is still going on is to dissociate the American Sunday from all religious uses and sanctions and convert it into a secular holiday. How is this tendency, which good citizens deprecate, to be arrested and changed? We cannot go back to the old Sabbatarianism, for that is gone; neither is it necessary to question the origion of Sunday, whether it be in the Garden of Eden or at Sinal or in connection with the resurrection of Jesus Christ. However it began, here it is, and it has been for ages an integral part of our Angele Saxon civilization. and the most effectual way to secure its religious observance is pointing out to the people with calm and sober statement what is involved in its secularization and what they would lose thereby. And what would they lose? For the great mass of the people the loss of Sunday would be the loss of the spiritual life and of a living faith in God. A man may say, I can think of God at any time, and pray to Him, or meditate upon Him or come into communion with Him. Theoretically it is possible, but, as a matter of fact, will he do it? Are we not so constituted that we must come into contact with the outward occasion to catch and feel the thought for which the occasion stands? . Who can feel the full measure of Christmas joy before the Christmas season comes, or the uplifting gladness of the Easter festival in advance of the Eastertide? How long would the patriotism of any people endure without the regular recurrence of anniversary days? We need not multiply illustrations to show how dependent we are for the development of our nature upon this law of association. Shall we presume to disregard this law in matters of religion? Sunday stands for God, as no other day in the week does. For the great majority of persons, therefore, the loss or surrender of Sunday as a relig-ious day would be the loss of God— Trinity Record.

Trinity Record

GEO. P. GARRED, Publisher.

WAHPETON, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTOGRAPHS of the flight and explosion of dynamite cartridges are among the achievments of the instantaneous method of photography.

"FLANNEL shirt men" are not as numerous as they were in town or country, and it is easy to see that there is a prejudice against them.

THERE are in the treasury vaults at Washington a pint of diamonds and other precious stones that have been presented to the various presi-

IT HAS been discovered that the dragon flies or devil's darning nee. dles that sport in the summer air live on mosquitoes, and a genius in New York city proposes to breed them in great extent.

According to a Pittsburg physician, the bow legs prevalent in that city are attributable to the descent of the hills by young children, in whom the ankles yield to ease the strain on the limbs.

A RECENT discussion about the height of trees in the forests of Victoria brings from the government botanist the statement that he has seen one 525 feet high. The chief inspector of forests measured a fallen one that was 485 feet high.

Among the witnesses examined in the judicial contest at Williamsport recently was a man from Cogan station aged 28 years, who said that he had never until that day been more

Conklin and crippled Engineer Morgan for life. The train was a freight, drawn by two locomotives. Five men were caught in the debris when the bridge went down, but the other two were taken out unhurt. A heavy rain had washed out the supports of the culthan one mile away from Cogan station. He was quite astonished at his surroundings.

It is said that not English money alone, but capital from all Europe, is seeking investment in this country for fear of a disastrous war on the continent. Capital is sensitive and danger from afar. If this be a fact, it is a tribute to the stability of our republican institutions.

It is reputed among sporting men in New York that there is an agreement between the authorities of Mississippi and John L. Sullivan's friends that the fighter shall be let off with | Col. Duncan imagined that Ed Bennett had a fine. The maximum penalty of his insulted his wife and shot him dead, where offense is \$500 fine and one year's imprisonment.

of mind compute that the population of the United States in 1990 will be 915,000,000, Whether the means of subsistance will be equal to the main-subsistance will be equal to the main-\$1,000 of the company's funds have disaptenance of so dense a population is a question. With the prospect of such a tremendous increase there is charge of criminal assault, George W. Barnapparent no pressing need of Dr. Anybody's elixir of life.

THERE is a lady in Milwaukee who is the mother of nine children. None of them were named until they were simply called by their nicknames and their numbers, "One" "Two," etc. When they were twelve years old each one have been discovered in France. The forging has been going on for six months and the notes have been extensively circulated. A chose his own name and was bap-

Since the Parisian Medical Congress decided that consumption is contagious, the German War Minis-night three young men went to the house ter compels the examination of every outraged the women, and demolished every soldier's chest once a month. If the chest does not reach a certain breadth and does not develope with drill and athletic exercises, the soldier will be disqualified, as predisposed to consumption and likely to infect his granh. sumption and likely to infest his graph. comrades.

A MARRIAGE between parties residing at Weston, W. Va., has resulted in family complications as interesting as they are unique. The bridegroom is a wealthy and mature man of 74, who occupies the relationship of grand uncle as well as husband to his bride, a charming blonde of 25. By her marriage this singularly forunate young lady becomes the aunt of her own father, the great aunt of ber brothers and sisters, and the enter-in-law of her father's grandther. She is, moreover, her own ment by marriage, the aunt of her er and her first cousins' great

### THE WAHPETON TIMES. RESUMBORTHENEWS

A Condensed Summary of the Important Telegraphic News of the World.

#### In Washington.

Eleven naval officers sailed for Zanzibar t A statement prepared at the postoffice de partment shows that the increase in the

mileage of railway mail service for the fiscal year 1889 was 6,946 miles. Minister Reid has sent the state depart ment a copy of the new law on French na tionality recently passed by the chamber.
Native Americans of French parentage are
not Americans in the eye of the new statute
and are liable to military service in France. In response to a letter of inquiry from W

B. Cooley, chief clerk of the postoffice department, James N. Tyner, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, wrote that when the civil service commissio dents by admiring friends.

A New York physician is reported as saying that during an epidemic of diphtheria there were "five times as many cases on the shady as on the sunny side of the street."

Wrote that when the civil service commission certified three names for appointment and one of them was a discharged sailor or soldier, he must be selected for the place. It was suggested in the inquiry that if the appointing power were allowed no choice in such a case, it would be useless for the commission to certified three names allowed no choice in such a case, it would be useless for the one mission to certified three names allowed no choice in such a case, it would be useless for the one mission to certified three names allowed no choice in such a case, it would be useless for the one mission to certified three names for appointment and one of them was a discharged sailor or soldier, he must be selected for the place. It was suggested in the inquiry that if the appointing power were allowed no choice in such a case, it would be useless for the commission to certified three names for appointment and one of them was a discharged sailor or soldier, he must be selected for the place. It was suggested in the inquiry that if the appointing power were allowed no choice in such a case, it would be useless for the commission to certify more than the one name of the ex-soldier or sailor. Mr. Typer said as to this, that if the name of but one eligible were certified, that person might become incapacitated or fail to appear; hence the commission to certify more than the one name of the ex-soldier or sailor. Mr. Typer said as to this, that if the name of the ex-soldier or sailor. Mr. Typer said as to this, that if the name of the ex-soldier or sailor. Mr. Typer said as to this, that if the name of the ex-soldier or sailor. Mr. Typer said as to this, that if the name of the ex-soldier or sailor. Mr. Typer said as to this, that if the name of the ex-soldier or sailor. Mr. Typer said as to this, that if the name of the ex-soldi

#### The Casualty Calendar.

One hundred persons were dfowned and 12, 000 houses washed away by the overflowing of the River Chi Kugo in China.

Ollie Martin of Connersville, Ind., and Miss Maud Saylers of Brownsville, Ind., were drowned while trying to ford the Whitewater

The steamship Montreal, of the Dominion line, which left Montreal July 31 for Liverpool, is totally wrecked on Belle 1sle. The

Three Italian laborers-Antonio Kiterno Gerand Dolagno and Franc Gallo-were killed in a collision on the Western New York

lvania road at Eldred, Pa At Anoka, Minn, while Isaac Twitchell was leading a bull through town, the anima broke away. He was driven into a stall in a shed. When Twitchell went in to put a rope in the ring in his nose the bull turned upon and gored him in a most frightful manner, killing him instantly. Twitchell was a member of the G. A. R., about fifty-five rears old and leaves, a wife and large family

A defective culvert at Weston, Neb., or the Union Pacific, caused the death of Engi neer Mitchell, fatally injured Switchman

#### Criminal Doings.

Dick Tate, Kentucky's defaulting treasure is said to have been Arrested at Scotts

J. S. Howell, the noted murderer of Mrs Hall and her three children, was sentenced to Linneus, Mo., to be hanged Nov. 15. During a riot between strikers and Hun garians at Pittsburg one Hungarian and Sheriff Sweeny were probably fatally

Dr. Linden, secretary of the Casino, a New York, is short in his accounts between \$6,000 and \$8,000. Mrs. Linden has made good the deficiency.

Andy Williams of Ensley City, Ala., went home and found William McCutcheon in his room with his wife. He killed them both with a revolver and left.

At a colored barber's picnic near Chicago,

The prisoners confined in Fort San Juan de Ulloa at Vera Cruz revolted against the STATISTICIANS of a speculative turn officials. The troops on duty at the fort shot twenty of the prisoners and quelled the up-

> Nathan S. Pinckney, cashier of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad in

5 After serving fifteen years in prison on hardt of Branch county, Mich., has been re-leased, it having at last been proven that he was innocent.

Hindern, a very popular clerk, was found dead in bed at the Tremont House at Baldhave been discovered in France. The forgnotes have been extensively circulated. A number of persons have been arrested. A large railway contractor who is implicated in forgeries has escaped.

A shocking story comes from Covington county, Alabama. A widow and two grown daughters and a twelve-year-old son live near a little place called McNeill. The other

The southbound Fort Worth & Denver mail and express train was robbed by six "Uncle Jimmy" ATKINS, colored, Tascosa, Tex., about 375 miles from Fort masked men early between Cheyenne and "Uncle Jimmy" Atkins, colored, died in Sherman, Texas, the other day, at the reputed age of 130 years. A despatch says: Hewas not very aged in appearance; he was tall and spare. His eyesight failed him twenty years ago, but three years ago it began to improve, and continued to so until he died. He leaves a wile, also very old. White men who have known Atkins for fifty years say there is no doubt of his great age.

"Uncle Jimmy" Atkins, colored, died in Sherman, Texas, the other worth. The passenger coaches were detached from the locomotive and the engine ahead a few yards and then walk back and force the express car open with a pick. Express Messenger March, realizing the situation, concealed all the express packages and put out the lights, and the thieves secured but three packages of express matter, which was but a small part of what was in the car. The mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail matter was searched for valuables. The mail agent managed to hide the most valuable registered packages, and the entire amount of money secured in both cars will not care the robbery the bandits ordered the engineer to pull out and fired a supplied from the locomotive and the engineer forced to pull his engine ahead a few yards and then walk back and force the express of express matter, which was but a small part of what was in the car. The mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent mail agent mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mail agent was next compelled to open his car and the mai ordered the engineer to pull out and fired a parting shot at the train. They then made their escape.

#### People of Note.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Brown, Stees Clark of Boston, who failed, is missing, and

#### From Foreign Shores.

A terrific rain storm, totally destroying crops in many places, passed over Ontario Canada. The Merced Morales theater was burned

the City of Mexico. Several persons were injured but no lives were reported lost. Official returns of the French elections for members of the councils general show that 949 Republicans and 489 Conservatives were

Cap. Bujak, formerly a member of Gen.

Boulanger's staff, and afterwards attached to the foreign office, has been arrested on the charge of being a German spy.

The high court of the Order of Foresters assembled at Bournemouth, Eng., has granted the demand of the loyal courts of America to establish a subsidiary court in this country.

tions were adopted.

as early as practicable through the shallows

of the new lock and improvement of the Hay

lake and channel in St. Mary's river depen

a cheaper rate of transportation of the

products of the East and Northwest through

and rivers connecting the great lakes.

Resolved that upon the speedy comple

The latest news from Samoa is causing a stir throughout Germany, and if the advices received through German channels are confirmed there is reason to fear new and serious complications, which may entirely undo the work of the recent Samoan conference in Berlin. According to these accounts King Malietoa, who had been brought back to Apia by German man-of-war with the express una German man-of-war with the express understauding that the status quo should be
maintained until the the treaty drafted by
the conference could be ratified by the United
States senate, has entirely repudiated this
agreement. Immediately upon his landing
he gathered his lorces together, and compelled King Tamasees to hand over to him
the prison and the police at Apia. He dismissed the German police superintendent,
Herr Von Wolffersdorf, and released from
prison several natives who had been arrested
by his order.

#### Rail and Water.

The cruiser Boston sailed from Newport for New York to go on the dry dock. She is not injured badly enough to need assistance as she went out alone.

#### Miscellaneous.

The election in Salt Lake City for city officers insure a Gentile city government next Eebruary.

Miss Charlotte Crocker and Miss Flora Mc Lean, injured in the yacht explosion at Buffa-lo, N. Y. will recover. The National Editorial association will

meet at Detroit Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 27, and continue in session four days. The miners of Gratz, Austria, are on strike The strikers held a turbulent meeting and, declining to disperse, 200 of them were arrested.

The rumor that an English syndicate would buy up all the cotton mills in this country is denied by the mill owners at Fall River, Mass.

In the libel suit of Col. Crosby against Russell Harrison, the court limited the time within which defendant must file an answer to ten days.

The tenth annual convention of the Photographers' Association of America was held at Boston. The next convention will be held at Detroit, Mich.

A convention of representatives of the silver mining industries of the United States and kindred industries will be held in St. Louis early in October.

The New York ; board of trade and transportation, composed of over nine hundred firms, has endorsed the movement for the world's fair in New York.

The coffin was purchased and the grave dug for the young daughter of F. C. Boshilier of Elkhart, Ind, but she came to life just before the funeral services began. The National Bank of Redemption of Bo

ton placed an attachment of \$50,000 on the Riverside mill property. Many other attach-ments, it is said, will be made. A report of the Chicago committee on re-

lief for the destitute miners of Streator, Ill., shows that there are 4,052 families, making 18,450 persons, who are dependent on charity in this district.

Postmaster Lewis and the Republican eader Col. A. E. Buck, were burned in effigy at Atlanta, Ga. because of the appointment of a negro in the postoffice, where a white lady is employed as clerk.

A man named Lewis Blackmer, a resident of Sauk Centre, Minn., became a raving maniac. He is very violent, scratching, kicking and biting every one he can get hold of. He took a long walk in the hot sun and was nearly overcome by the heat, and it is thought that this, together with recent domestic trouble, was what brought on insanity. It is the intention to take him to an asylum for treatment asylum for treatment.

Wheat, No. 2, red, 87@871/c.; No. 8, red 82c., No. 1, red, 99c.; No. 1, white, 94½c. ungraded red, 74½@90½c. Bye, Western 52@55½c. Barley malt quiet. Corn, No. 2 white, 50@51c.; ungraded mixed, 43@45c white, 50@51c.; ungraded mixed, 43@45c.' Oata, No. 2, white, 34\(\frac{4}{3}\)635c.; mixed western 26\(\text{@29c.}\); white do 34\(\text{@40c.}\) No. 2, Chicago 29c. Eggs, Western best, 13\(\text{@41}\)4c.; do fair, 11\(\text{@13}\)4c.; do creamery, 11\(\text{@17c.}\); do factory, 8\(\text{@12}\)4c.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 78@784c; No. 3 spring wheat nominal; No. 2 red, 78@784c; No. 2 corn, 36%c; No. 2 cats, 21%c; No. 2 rye, 43c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 1 flax seed, \$1.33@1.33½; prime timothy seed \$1.43; mess pork, per bbl. \$14-70@10.75; lard per 100 lbs, \$6.17½c. Butter, quiet and unchanged, eggs quiet at 11c. MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.01; No. 1 Northern Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.01; No. 1 Northern, 90@96c.; No. 2 Northern 85@86c.; Bran, \$7.50.25; shorts. \$7.50.26.50; Corn.34@35c. Oata, 28@27c. Hay, new wild, \$5@6.50. Barley, nuchanged, Feed. \$13.50@14. Flax, \$1.2714; Chicago \$1,3313. Flour. Patents in sacks to local dealers, \$5.45@6.63; patents to ahip, sacks. car lots, \$5.25@5.40; in barrels, \$5.45@5.65; delivered at New England points, \$6.25@6.40; New York points, \$6.15@6.30; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$6.10@6.25; bakers' here, \$3.50@4.15; superfine, \$1.90@2.65; red dog.sacks, \$1.30@1.50; red dog, barrels, \$1.50@1.60.

ST. PAUL 87. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only: Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1@1.01; No. 1 Northern, 93@ 95c; No. 2 Northern, 84@86c. Corn, No. 2. 35c; No. 3, 35½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 27@ 28c; new. 25@26c; year, 24½@25½c. Rye. No. 2, 61c. Barley. No. 2, 50c bid; No. 3, 35@45; No. 4, 35¾40c. Ground Feed, \$14.50@15. Corn Meal, Unbolted, \$15. Bran, \$7.75@8.25. Hay, No. 1 upland prairie, \$5.50@3.60 per case. Flour, Patents, \$5.60; straight, \$4.90; bakers', \$3.50; rye, \$2.75@3.20; buck wheat, \$3. \$2.75@3.20; buck wheat, \$8. DULUTH.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, 92@93. No. 1 Northern, 88c. No. 2 Northern, 80c. August, 84c. September, 84c. December, 81%682c.

A Sed and Singular Coincidence J. Purvis Bruce, the well known bicyclist was drowned while bathing in Chauncy pond, Westboro, Mass., his sad ending bringing to light a remarkable and strong coincident that looks almost as a providential warning. Bruce was known all over the country. He was better known in cycling circles as was better known in cycling circles as "Jack." He was the son of a Louissan planter and lived many years in England. For a time he was on the staff of the Minne apolis Tribune, but since May has been con-nected with the White 'Cycle company, with headquarters at Westboro. The firm reheadquarters at Westboro. The firm re-ceived a dispatch from Minneapolis, signed J. R. Stockdale, inquiring if Bruce was dead, saying there was an unaccount-able rumor in that city which could not be traced to any source that he had been drowned. The dispatch was kept several days until Mr. Bruce had returned, being absent when it arrived, and Saturday he repled to it in a genial manner, saying he was alive and would send his in-quirer a circular of the firm. The following

At the Waterways Convention held at West Superior, Wis., the following resolu-

Resolved that we explicitly declare as a sense of the convention that a ship canal twenty feet in depth should be undertaker tral Sleeper. and completed by the general gavernment

> The Demand Is Backed by a Brace of Ugly Looking Revolvers.

products of the East and Northwest through
the use of larger freight carriers, and the insurance of a continuous and safe passage of
such carriers against the accident which a
single lock insures.

Resolved. That the interests of commerce
imperatively demand that the appropriation
of the sum named by the engineer in charge,
as stated by the secretary of war in his annual report to congress, being the amount
that can be profitably expended for the construction of the new lock and improvement
of Hay lake channel in St. Mary's river,
should not be reduced, as is usually done,
but appropriated in full by congress as recommended in said report.

Resolved. That the committee recommend
that the harbors be deepened as rapidly as
practicable, so as to accommodate vessels
drawing twenty feet of water.

Resolved, That in this, as in every other
convention in the interests of cheap water
transportation and consequent improvement of rivers, lakes and harbors, by liberal
appropriations by the general government,
that great system of interests of consin Central railroad, was robbed between Abbotsford and Cadett early yesterday morning. One cool-headed highwayman took the contract for the job, and while he did not make much out of the deal he succeeded in varying the quiet monotony of a night in a sleeper. The individual who so his costume. The trimmings co two revolvers, a horse-pistol and a knife. Light hair and a light mustache were also noticed by the passengers who were not overcome by his easy and confident manner. navian and lumberman. Railroad men say that he and the man who held up a train single-handed about a week ago are one and the same. At all events he is the possessor of unlimited nerve, and does his work in a cool, business-like way. The train selected leaves Chicaga at 5 p. m., and is due in St. Paul on the following morning at 7:45. The selection was made doubtless on account of the Pullman traffic, as the passengers in hose cars alone were distarbed

transportation and consequent improvement of rivers, lakes and harbors, by liberal appropriations by the general government, that great system of inland water navigation—the Mississippi and its principal tributaries—cannot be overlooked, and this convention strongly indorses the continued improvements by appropriations from congress. Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of five to prepare a memorial, embodying the subject matter of these resolutions for presentation to congress.

Whereas, The great lakes and navigable waters connecting and emptying into the same have not been officially surveyed between 1849 and 1874. Whereas, Since that time numerous reefs, rocks, bars and other obstructions to navigation have been discovered in these waters, and whereas, different improvements and changes as to the channels and navigable waters have been made by excavations and otherwise, particularly in the rivers and connecting waters which do not appear upon the said maps and charts and published surveys; and, whereas, various additional lights and lighthouses, beacons, fog whistles and sirens have been located and established and some changed since the last surveys and whereas, tonnage and commerce by these waters have sipce said surveys were made greatly increased are still increasing and, whereas, tonnage and commerce by these waters have since said surveys were made greatly increased are still increasing and, whereas, certain portions of these waterways are still without sufficient and reassuring lights and buoys in many places where navigation is hazardous to vessels of the larger class, and, whereas, private parties are now maintaining at their own expense certain light ships and other guides to navigation upon these waters, be it resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that the great and governing commerce on these waters demand that it is the duty of the United States government to take such steps as may be necessary at an take such steps as may be necessary at an early day, to make a careful survey of all these waters, rivers and connecting waters, sults, making a total haul of \$3.50. Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States government to bear the expense of providing additional safeguards against incidents by the maintenance of the light ships, buoys and other guards to navigation now maintained at private expense.

The resolutions were adopted unanimous-Resolved. That it is the duty of the

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and met with the hearty concurrence of the delegates, who evinced their appreciation by loud and continued applause.

The South Bakota Convention About Ready.

The South Dakota constitutional convention practically closed its labors on August 30. During its last hours the convention tion practically closed its labors on August 30. During its last hours the convention passed upon some of the most important matters brought before the body. The proposed amendment to the schedule, shortening the terms of state officers to be elected in October, thereby making the elections for state and county officers coincident, which was defeated the day before, was reconsidered and adopted. State and county officers will, therefore, be elected in November 1890 and South Dakota has been delivered from annual elections. The most important feature of the work was the consideration of the report of the comsideration of the report of the com-mittee on state and municipal indebtedness. By the constitution of 1885, the limit of state indebtedness was fixed at \$50,000. The

committee construed the limitation to be entirely independent of South Dakota's share of the territorial indebtedness. By the report of the committee, the legislature is empowered to incur indebtedness to the amount of \$50.000. An amendment was offered fixing the limit at \$100.000 which was adopted. After a lengthy debate the report of the joint committee was formally adopted.

A warm discussion prevailed for a time over the action of a disbursing clerk, who proposed to pay for thirty days instead of thirty-three. This brought a vigorous protest from the members, and finally the clerk gave way. A difficulty also arose over the mileage account. After passing resolutions thanking different officials and praising the generous hospitality of the people of Sioux Falls, the constitution was read by articles. Judge Carson, chairman of the committee on phraseology and arrangement, said he carson, chairman of the committee on phraseology and arrangement, said he would vouch for its correctness. President Edgerton said he was willing to take Judge Carson's word and added his signature, to be followed in order by the other members of the convention. A resolution was passed authorizing the tarritonial

authorizing the territorial treasurer to fund into 4 per cent bonds \$100,000 of the South Dakota inherited debt.

Pumping the Murderer Burke. State's Attorney Longenecker, Chief Hubbard and other police officals, together with balt a dozen friends of Dr. Cronin, held a private conference at Chicago. The subject of the visit could not be learned, but it was rumored that it had something to to with Burke's alleged promise to reveal what he knows about the crime. None of the officials would confirm this however. would confirm this, however. Burke was shown a letter from his mother in Ireland to shown a letter from his mother in Ireland today. As he read it his frame shook violently,
and he cried like a child. When Burke had
finished he threw himself upon the floor of
the cell. It is said that Chief McRae of
Winnipeg will be one of the witnesses at the
brial of Burke and the others; that McRae won
Burke's confidence, and, at Burke's request,
accom panied him to the United States boundary on the journey from Winnipeg to Chicago;
that at his further request, he was left alone
with McRae for fifteen minutes, during which
he madeimportant admissions. The authorities here are confident that he will eventually confess. Said State's Attorney ne maneimportant admissions. The authorities here are confident that he will eventually confess. Said State's Attorney Longnecker to-day: "I do not think he can hold out against the unavoidable prospect of execution for this murder. I think he will confess. I am certain that Burke is one of the men who actually killed Cronin, and nothing in the world can save him from the gallows—except a juror who would not hang anybody. With all the evidence we have against Bruke, and there is far more than has been published, there is no escape for him. And he will drag down the others with him also. When you take the part Burke played in the conspiracy and the part Coughlin took, and what Beggs did and how O'Sullivan helped, there is as clear a case as was ever made out. There is no escape. We have evidence that cannot be controverted. Burke is so guilty, and we have such absolute proof of his being one of the men who butchered Cronin, that we are loth to accept any confession from him. He deserves to hang, and I think he ought to be the men who butchered Cronin, that we are oth to accept any confession from him. He leserves to hang, and I think he ought to be hanged unless his evidence should be absolutely necessary to convict more important

saying he was alive and would send his in quirer a circular of the firm. The following afternoon he decided to take advantage of the warm weather to enjoy a swim in Chauncey pond. He hired a boat, and going out a short distance undressed and, getting into the water, swam about the boat several times. Friends anothed him from the shore when suddenly he threw up his hands, and with a cry, sank out of sight. His body was recovered. His father is in Scotland, and his sister in Germany. The White company will see to the burial. When news of his death reached Boston it was believed to be a boar. It was the end car and I couldn't do it. Then I stepped in while he was going through the conductor. I knew if he caught me he'd wanted a revolver is the car. Just a liture want's revolver is the car. Just a liture want's revol

HAND OUT THE CASH.

Is the Startling Command to Passengers on a Wisconsin Cen-

Westward-bound Train No. 3 of, the Wisstartled passengers, conductor and porter is described as being small and square-shouldered. Overalls, top boots and a croad sombrero were the striking features of

The train does not stop between Abbots ford and Chippewa Falls, a distance of fiftyfour miles, through a lonesome and dreary When it was about midway between the two stations, the bandit, who is supposed to have boarded the train at Abbotsford and hidden in the vestibuled portion until Train Conductor Pies had gone forward, began operations. He cut the bell rope so that no passenger in the sleeper attacked could signal the engineer, and then boldly entered. The first passenger to whom he passed the hat in his urgent appeals for contributions was G. De Celle, a St. Paul attorney. Mr. De Celle was a little surprised upon be awakened not to hear that he was in St. Paul. out instead to see by the dim light the unsocial muzzle of a revolver in proximity too close for ease and hear the gruff whisper, "Give me your money quick." He at once started to obey, but was immediately warned by his visitor not to get his gun or he would shoot. Under directions the clothing was examined, but results not being all that could be desired, the robber himself made a and search with more satisfactory re-De Celle's watch was also demanded but when it was represented that it had no value but that of association, it was returned. On a second thought, however, the robber took it a second time to swell the aggregate of his plunder. As the caller rose to go he impressed on Mr. De Celle the necessity of going to sleep and not troubling himself about the movements of the former. Don't move or I'll shoot," was the parting injunction as the minutes rolled by and the cars clicked steadily over the rails. Mr. De Celle's curiosity was chaing and he decided to investigate. He shoved his head out beween the curtains, but as he met a brace of revolvers leveled in his direction and heard the chilly words, "What did I tell you; move again and Pil shoot," he considerately with-

drew from further inspection.

The next one encountered by the robber was the porter, Charles H. Gough. The porter rubbed his eyes and sleepily remarked that he would get him a berth. A second later he was wide awake, as a couple of revolvers flashed in his face, and he was informed that this passenger didn't want a berth, that he just wanted the porter's money, and wanted that d-d quick. The porter reluctantly gave up his little wad, and the robber pulling out his watch to see that it was, leaving the owner to mourn for

After stationing the porter at the end of the car, the train robber went to the first erth which happened to be occupied by Mr. Crandall of Chi cago. The latter persuaded the robber that, much as he would like to give him his pocketbook, he was unable to do so, because he had entrusted all his valuables to the conductor for safe keeping. The bluff was successful in two ways, it saved Mr. Crandall the \$500 he had in his pocket, and the delay undoubtedly saved other pas sequently kept pretty busy hunting for the conductor, watching the porter and the passenger at the forward end of the car and others, who now began to awake and poke their heads out to see what was going on. A. C. Whitney, the Pullman conductor, otally mistook the character of the man. At first he supposed he was crazy drunk or demeuted, and it cost him \$30 in money and a watch to find that he was mistaken. While a watch to find that he was mistaken. While the fellow was occupied with Whitney the porter had dodged along from berth to berth awaking the passengers and informing them that a man was "going through" the car and inquiring for a gun. At last the robber, who was near the upper end of the car, noticed his movements, and, taking aim over the conductor's shoulder, fired, but the builet found its resting place among some belicothing. This seemed to bring matters to a climax, and stopping only to get a blanket from one of the berths, the highwayman stepped out on the platform, pulled the bell rope, and as the train slackened its speed, stepped off and disappeared in the woods.

As the train stopped the train conductor jumped off, and finding nothing out of the way signaled the engineer to go ahead. It was only after the train was on its way that, in searching for the care.

was only after the train was on its way the a searching for the cause of the stop, he earned of the robbery. When the train reached Chippewa Falls

the sheriff was notified, and he in telegraphed the deputy sheriff at Cadott. A posse was started after the robber, and at last accounts he had not been caught. The railroad company has offered a reward of \$1,000 for his capture. It was stated yesterday that a similar affair occurred to a Wisconsin Central train a week or two ago. Wisconsin Central train a week or two ago, but that the matter was kept quiet by the official. It was further stated that the suspected party was an ex-conductor. These rumors, however, were emphatically denied vesterday by Division Superintendent Horn. He says this is the first affair of its kind the Me says this is the first affair of its kind the Wisconsin Central has ever experienced. The robber succeeded in getting only about \$100, two gold watches and a chain. He is undoubtedly now wandering in the Yellow river country. Yesterday afternoon the Wisconsin Central issued a statement offering a reward of \$1,000 for the capture and detention of the many who experienced. and detention of the man who robbed the train below Chippewa Falls on the previous night. The order is signed by C. & Herri-man, special agent of the road at. Milwau-

There was very little sleep in the car dur the remainder of the night were hustling about in some-neglige costume discussing the de. The hero of the affair is withent doubt the colored porter who says after he had been robbed: "The robber drove me Wife: "John, I wish you'd go into Coffee & Co.'s when you're down town, and see why they haven't sent up the groceries I ordered by postal card two days ago. It's shameful to neglect my order so. Just give them a real hard scolding, will you John?"

he had been robbed: "The robber drove me to the end of the car and told me to stand there. I locked the doer and tried to go and lock the other door and catch the fellow, but it was the end car and I couldn't do it. Then I stepped in while he was going through the conductor. I knew if he caught me he'd shoot, but I wanted to get my watch and I wanted a revolver. I slipped from one bunk to another and woke up the passengers, but there wasn't a revolver is the car. Just as I slipped into number three he saw me and

burg of St. Paul and Murray Otic of Jacon

bing of St. Paul and Hurray Otta of Jamesville, Wis.

THE STORY OF A PARSERURA.

Charles A Parker, treasurer of the Minneapolis Grand opera house, was on the train
that was robbed over in Wisconsin. He cocupied a berth directly opposite that of the
conductor, and had the pleasure of listening
to the conversation that took place between
the robber and the conductor while the cold
shivers chased each other up and down his
back. He supposed it woul be his turn next
and expeditiously secreted his diamonds in
the mattreas. For some reason he wasnot
molested, but he says he was frightened out
of fully seven years' growth. He thinks the
conductor showed remarkable nerve. Parker
was just going to pull the bell rope when
the snot was fired. He then could not resist
the temptation te look out, but fortunately
pulled the curtains back instead of pushing
them out. In the latter case he would been
liable to have been shot. table to have been shut.

LAKE BENTON, Special Telegram, Aug. 8. A heavy thunder storm, accompanied by wind, prevailed in this vicinity. East of Tyatning struck the barn of N. X Ran dall, killing four horses and two cows. The burned. North of here the wind developed a cyclonic shape, and, striking the barn of H. building out clean and strewed it over the farm, leaving the remainder of the barn un-

RED WING, Special, Aug. 8.—The rain storm was the heaviest here this season. Several streets were flooded, crosswalks carried away and much damage done to propered away and much damage done to property by overflow. The railroads suffered also. There was a wash-out on the Milwaukee road near Eggieston which required the services of over sixty men until 4 o'clock this morning to repuir. Another on the Dulath, Red Wing & Southern delayed the moving of trains until this evening. Damage done to the streets probably amounts to \$500.

age done to the streets probably amounts to \$500.

Lake Citt, Special, Aug. 8.—The barn of Nicholas Barthoma, in Chester township, this county, was fired by lightning and destroyed, together with considerable hay and grain. Ar. Barthoma's dwelling was also struck by lightning, but not much damaged. A single stroke of lightning killed two cattle, one on each side of a group, on the farm of Frank Ryan in Florence township. The other cattle were not injured.

ZUMBROTA, Special, Aug. 8.—A heavy rain, accompanied by a high wind, fell here. Washouts occurred on the Northwestern, the Midland and the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern, delaying traffic during the day.

La Crosse, Special Telegram, Aug. 8.—Another hard storm occurred this forenoon, during which 1.79 inches of rain fell, making a total of 4½ inches in twenty-four hours. This record has been exceeded but three times in fifteen years. Chris Miller's barn, five miles from the city, was struck by lightning and burned, with fifty tons of hay, twenty-three sheep and a horse. During yesterday's storm Anna Smith, aged twelve years, living on Middle ridge, was struck and instantly killed. Mrs. Justin, of the town of Shelby, was struck and paralyzed so she has not recovered the use of her limbs wet. Shelby, was struck and paralyzed so ahe has not recovered the use of her limbs yet.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wia, Special Telegrum, Aug. 8.—A large crew of men have been at work all day repairing the damage done by the heavy storm. Water street was badly cut, the gutter breaking in one place, letting the water into the basements. It was by far the heavy of the recework to remain the structure of the season.

letting the water into the barementa. It was by far the heavieft storm of the season. Wells, Special, Aug. 8.—A farmer named Zeliar, living six miles west of here, was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm yesterday and died to-day. The cases of a watch in his pocket were cracked to pieces but the watch was still running. He leaves a wife and two children,

cription of the robber tailies with that of the man who robbed a Milwaukee & Northern train at Ellis Junction som weeks ago. In April and May of this year the stage running between Antigo and Shawano, Wia, was robbed repeatedly, the mail pouches being alit open and valuable packages of registered mail taken. Postoffice Inspector Pulsifer visited Shawano and set government agents on the robber's trail set government agents on the robber's trail—for these bold robberies were committed by but one man. This was early in May, and nothing more was heard of the man till May 29, when a passenger train of the Milwaukee & Northern railroad was entered at Pike by a person who began at the front of the train and rified every passenger aboard, with the aid of a persuasive revolver. The conductor locked himself in the baggage car and the highwayman swung from the rear coach just as the train began slackening speed at Ellis Junction, a small settlement ten miles west

of Marifette. He secured over \$2,000 in cash, valuable watches and jewelry.

The big rewards for his capture offered by the Milwaukee & Northern railroad and by the postoffice department brought numerous detectives to the district. It was quickly detectives to the district. It was quickly learned that the highwayman's name was Reimund Holsheimer, and that he was well known through the pineries of Northern Wisconsin and the border counties of the upper peninsuls of Michigan. His intimate acquaintance with the forest stood him in good stead, and when heard of in one place he would often appear on the following day at a point many miles dirtant.

He was also protected and secreted by the lumbermen in many places. The lumber.

He was also protected and secreted by the lumbermen in many places. The lumbermen do not take kindly to to the representatives of the law, and rather like the opportunity of doing them a bad turn. Holsheimer is described as being five feet ten inches in height, stoutly built, with light hair, yellow mustache and keen gray eyes. In his operation he displayed great coolness and courses helding with the course he was the course of the tion he displayed great coolness and courage, holding up a stage or train single-handed, and by his very audacity succeeding. One of his pranks, played ten weeks ago, consisted in robbing the store of a Hebrew merchant at Shawano in broad daylight. He walked in the store at noon, when the clerks were at dinner and the preprietor alone, and told the proprietor to spen his safe and "ahell out." The command was hacked by a revolver and the trembling backed by a revolver, and the trembling merchant gave up several hundred dollars. Holzheimer disappeared in an alley way, and was seen no more in Shawano for several

Another from Green NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph company, in a reply to Postmaster General Wanamaker's letter of Aug. 2 on the subject of rates for ment that the act of 1866 conferred n special benefits on the Western Union comany. It did not, as held by the postmaster general, confer the right to use all the high ways without compensation On the contrary, the company pays railroads, plank roads and individual owners for rights of roads and individual owners for rights of way, and has to obtain licenses and rights of way in streets from municipalities, or condemn and buy them under state laws, just as if no national law existed. The act granted the use of government stone and timber, but it has never been expedient for the company to use these. It granted forty acres of government land for telegraph to take the second part of the content of the cont been expedient for the company to use these. It granted forty acres of government land for telegraph stations, but no stations have been established. It granted right of way over government lands, but except where lines have been extended to military posts this privilege has not been made use of, and in these cases it was only for the couvenience of the government. President Green agrees with the postmaster general that the agrees with the postmaster general that the rates should be "a just compensation." And he takes "just compensation" to mean a sum that will cover the actual cost of the service, with something added. for the use of facilities necessary to perform the service. President Green shows by an analysis of the

That the government rate is the lowest given any customer; that the press rate is higher, when the dispatches are radiocol to their equivalent lengths in messages; that the rates on signal service business have been greatly ne-

The sum of it all is that the government ha

stal Tologram, Aug. 8.—It

at length to be a go. The Horth Star Co struction company, which was organise build the road, held a meeting in Chi yesterday to make arrangements a at a final decision regarding the oc of the road. R & Munger, the vice presi dent of the construction company, who was present at the meeting, returned home to-day. He reports that the road will now be pushed on fifty miles from the present end of the completed twenty miles to the kindlespi river, and that a netification was sent yesterday to the contractors to have the rails laid to the Missiscippi by Dec. 10. The road will strike the river at Itasca, a new town at the mouth of the Prairie river, a few miles below Grand Rapids. Foley Brothers the first twenty miles of track already built, and next week will see week begun. It will be pushed as fast as possible, and in less than a month there will be no less than 1,500 men at work on the road. All summer the work of surfacing the truck built last year has been carried on, and it is now in firstclass condition for the passage of trains to be used in construction or other work. Camps are built, and not a little preliminary work for the extension is already done. Con-siderable of the right of way has been out, and the contractors have been holding sup-plies and forces in readiness for some time, expecting an order to go shead. expecting an order to go shead

MAREDO, Tox., Aug. 8.—The description of the Tascott suspect under arrest here tallies more closely with that of the much-sought fugitive than has been the case in any pretioned at length, the prisoner's appearance corresponds exactly with the description contained in the reward circular issued by the relatives of Snell the millionaire, for whose murder Tascott is under indictment have counterparts upon the Laredo man, and though there is no gold in the prisoner's filled is there. Different names were given by the prisoner, but he finally settled on that of A. O. Delphine of Concordia, Kan., where he claims to have been at work as a fireman on the night of the murder of Banker Snell in Chicago. He has been loating around in Mexico for about two weeks, most of the time with railroad men, two of whom came to see him this morning and called him "Newt," by which name alone he was known smong them. He stated positively him "Newt," by which name alone ne was known among them. He stated positively that he was never in Chicago, yet the two men who have been with him in New Laredo saw that he has frequently talked with them about Chicago and displayed a thorough knowledge of that place. Sheriff Sanchezhas forwarded a photograph of the prisoner to the Chicago police.

Makes an Innovetion

Washington, Special Telegram, Aug. 8.— There is considerable interest manifested by army folks in what seems a new presidential custom, or rather what points to the establishment of such by the present admistration. This innovation is the designation of an officer of the army, whenever the president goes anywhere, as his special aide. When he went to New York to attend the centennial celebration Lieut. Judson, of the Engineer corps, a personal friend of the Harrisons was designted in this capacity, and in Boston Lieut. Col. Mausfield was made a "special aide" for the occasion. What the duties are is somewhat vaguely understood, but the belief here is that this individual is to be on hand in uniform wherever the president may happen to be to lend a little ident may happen to be to lend a little official glitter to what might otherwise be a rather somber breadcloth lined scene, and to be of general utility wherever possible. Insamuch as the president is likely to go almost anywhere and at any time, and as the "special side" seems to be a local officer in every case, it thus happens that every officer of the army with a certain rank has now the chance to become such, just as every American youngster is told that he may some time become president of the United States, and the usually gray tones of army life are now suffused with a rosy hope that points to a chance to come into the presidential field of vision. This to a service man is an event of importance, for there is many a good billet becoming vacant at all times, and unless one comes up above the surface once in a while there is danger of being lost in the whirl.

old and well known citizen, with a romantic history, died this morning at his home here, aged eighty years. The deceased was a native of County Waterford, Ireland. He received a classical education in the old country, entered the Catholic priesthood on obtaining his majority and soon after joined the Order of Trappista. In 18-15 he came to America in company with the monks, who established the famous monastery at New Mellary, Iowa. Healey was one of the leaders of this sturdy band, and maintained his connection with it until 1859, when he fell wicently in low with a heavily and the connection with the heavily and the connection with the heavily and the connection with the connection with the connection when he fell wicently in low with a heavily and the connection with the conne when he fell violently in love with a beautiful young lady who lived near the monas-tery and whom he was in the habit of meet tery and whom he was in the habit of meeting clandestinely from time to time. The two became so deeply enamored with each other that Heally finaly broke the vews of lifelong cellbacy he had taken by marrying the young lady, for which he was expelled from the order and excommunicated from the Catholic church. Disowned by his brother monks and denied the benefits of his church, he became morose and hypochondrical, which resulted in partial dementia before his death. During the civil war he entered the service on the Union side, and was one of the bravest soldiers in the herolo Thirty-first Lowa infantry. diers in the heroic Thirty-first Lows infantry, receiving several wounds, for which he drew a pension from the government. Afew years ago his wife and two daughters removed to California, where they are now living.

Must Be I aid in Cash, Washington, Special Telegram, Aug. 8.— It is expected that Commissioner Morgan Washington, Special Telegram, Aug. 8.—
It is expected that Commissioner Morgan will in a few days issue an order allowing logging to proceed at the ha Pointe Indian agency the coming winter. The trouble that has occurred over the settlement of the Indian allotments of pine lands has been thoroughly investigated, and the commissioner from the data at hand believes that it is for the best interests of the Indians that logging contracts be allowed. Where allotments have been approved the agency includes the reservations of Bad river, LaCourt, O'Beilles, Lac du Flambeau. Wisconsin, and Fond du Lao, Minnesota. These Indians have sold their pine from the allotments, and afterwards-complained that they were swindled by the contractors, alleging that they were paid in goods at high prices and otherwise ill-treated. When the Indian bureau issued an order that no more contracts would be allowed, the Indians realized that such an action would deprive them of means of subsistence during the winter, for besides what they received for their pine, they, obtained amployment is the logging may: cominue, but will hold that the logging may: cominue, but will hold that the Indians must be paid for the pine in cash.

Alger for Commander in Chief. Washington, Special Telegram, Aug. S.— Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan is said to be the candidate of Washington Grand Amy men to succeed Gen. Warner as commander-in-chief. Shortly after Corporal Tanner's in-chief. Shortly after Corporal Tanner's appointment as peanion commissionar a boom was worked in his behalf for eammender-in-chief of the Grand Army, but the administration would object to his taking the place while at the head of the pennion bureau. This has runned the attention, of the Grand Army to some new candidate, and they have hit upon Gen. Alger has the most available candidate. In this connection it is asserted that Gen. Alger has laid adde his presidential aspirations, and is ready to retire from politics for the purpose of becoming the head of the Grand Army.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The German emperor will probably not be as much pleased as the scandal mongers with the report which is given currency to-day that a copy has been surreptitiously made of the manuscript of the work of Sir Morrell MacKenzie, in which he relates his experiences during and after the last illuess of the Emperor Frederick. This work, it is said, gives numberiese choice bits of court scandal, calculated to throw all Berlin in a flutter, and several delightfully

#### THE BEHRING SEA.

Canada's Attitude Indefensible-Questions Concerning the Settlement of the Difficulties.

England Interested With the United States in Saving the Fisheries From Destruction.

WARRINGTON, Aug. 9.—Whatever may be thought of the negligence of the United States and the indifference of Great Britain in failing to settle the Behring sea dispute before it reached an irritating stage, the atminion press and the dominion government have figured from the beginning as the spoland pirates whose ravages threaten the destruction of an industry the whole commercial world is interested in maincommercial world is interested in main-taining. The seal fisheries of Behring sea are said to represent a capitalized value of sarily vague, but that the value of the fisheries is enormous goes without saying. Their preservation depends upon their protection from unlicensed taking of seal at improper seasons and in excessive quantities. Two or three years' ravaging of the Alaska fisheries by reckiess and greedy scalers would destroy them as completely as similar fisheries, once equally productive, in other en destroyed.

The United States would not be the only nor even the chief sufferer by such a catastrophe. The sealskins which are taken in Alaska are marketed in London, where the postly processes of dressing and dyeing which give them their value are gone gh. There is probably more capital ted in these than in the fisheries. English industry would suffer more than American by the extermination of the Alaska The British imperial government is saving the fisheries from destruction. ninion government assails the national industries and vested interests of both when it defends and excuses the deprenations of the poschers and pirates of its maritime provinces. True the British Columbian scalers are not the only nor even the chief offenders. Behring sea swarms with American poaching sealers. But our revenue marine can take care of them without embarrassing the state department or creating international complications. It is in the performance of the imperative duty mercial world from depredators of all na-tions that the United States has been obliged, to transcend somewhat strict diplomatic limits and place itself in what may appear to the uninstructed a false position.

This duty has failen to the United States because there was no one else to perform it. The United States has dealt with the seal poachers because it was the nearest nation among all those interested. It has done or rather than with their own colonists, though

of their feeling.

The natural disinclination to offend Canada The natural disinclination to offend Canada has held the British government back from a rational settlement of the Behring sen dispute by international agreement. The United States, in Mr. Bayard's time, was timid and sluggish enough in urging negotiations and the states of the most powerful secret body in the world. Bix months was devoted to schemtimid and sluggish enough in urging negotiation to this end; but this country is not more than half responsible for leaving a vexed question open so long. Great Britain was ready at one time to go into a conference for an agreement, but deliberately drew back, at the instance of the dominion government, in order to keep open a controversy it was to the interest of both nations to close to use it as a makeweight in the entirely irrelevant and unrelated Atlantic fisheries dispute. The best possible way to startle the Britain government out of this deliberate policy of inaction against its own larger interests was rigidly to enforce the American law for the protection of the seal fisheries. The discussion of the claim for damages which will undoubted by made for the seisure of British sealers will certainly lead to a consideration of the way to startle the British government out of the seal fisheries. The discussion of the claim for damages which will undoubted by the control, Sullivan and his cabinet to propagate the idea that the only world. Six months was devoted to scheming, and it was decided that the only perfect form of governing the body was to model it after the Catholic church. Before that there courts—one for petty offenses, the next trial by secret ballot, and the highest was a committee appointed by the senior grardian, whose action the members knew nothing about the highest was a committee appointed by the senior grardian, whose action the members knew nothing about the highest was a committee that there were three courts—and for the highest was a committee that the only perfect form of governing the tooy was to model it after the Catholic church. Before that there courts are committeed to achieve that there courts—and its the highest was a committee that there courts—and its was decided that the only perfect form of governing the tooy was to made it after the Catholic church. Before that there courts—and its was decided that the only perfect form of governing the tooy was to made it after the Cathol

Gathering the Grain.

Wheat harvesting is now general throughout the Northwest. In Southern Minnesota and South Dekota the grain is practically all taken care of, and threshing is under way at many points. In the middle section, and all the way from St. Paul to Breckenridge, the wheat is in the stack; in the Red river valley and the more northern counties the farmers are cutting their grain. The returns that have come in from the sections where threshing is under way are almost uniformly favorable, and indicate a larger crop then has been anticipated, while at the same time the berry as a rule will take the No. 1 grades. This is true even in localities where the straw is very short. There has been rain during the week over large areas of the grain-growing section, but its only effect has been to interrupt the harvest for a cheef. has been to interrupt the harvest for a fallen to do any injury to the wheat that is in the shock. Glowing reports continue to come from all over Southern Min nesota, there being many fields in that sec nesota, there being many fields in that section that are turning out a yield of 25 to 35 Major Frank A. Butta, chief of the army and bushels per acre of the best quality. Such fields are, of course, exceptional, but there are a great many of them scattered through the southern counties, and the general average of yield will be large. In the more therly sections there have been many surprises, some farmers finding that they have twice the amount of grain they had counted on. The best report comes from Hutchinson. George M. Haines hast just harvested a field which turns out 39 bushels to the acre, all No. 1 hard wheat, and writes to friends in this city that all through that section, especially ulong the timber, there are fields that are equally good. It is unnecessary to report larger than last year. Beports from North Dakota counties are changed only in the

visited by hall. The damage er used by the hallstones was in most cases light, and confined to small areas. It cuts no figure in the general crop results. A novel feature of the situation is the fact that some farmers, when the stem is very short, are cutting the grain with mowing machines. All this, of course, applies to the great spring wheat crop. Winter wheat in Minneads and Dakota amounts to hardly a drop in the bucket; but in the southern section this season considerably more winter wheat was sown than usual, and it has turned out poerly on secount of the drouth early in the spring.

The rains of the week were very beneficial to both corn and root vegetables, but still as the rains were not general there are some localities where moisture is needed. Flax and millet are doing well, and the former will be a large crop.

The monthly report of the state weather bursau for July gives as the average precipitation for the month 2.93 mohes, which is about 25 per cent below the July normal, Geographically the rainfall was not evenly distributed. There was more than 40 per cent of an excess in the vicinity of Lake Superior; the counties south of the center of the state and between the Minissippl and Minnesota rivers received about the usual amount for July, and in other portions of the state the precipitation was deficient, notably so it the northwest, near the Red river, where the deposit was deficient about 60 per cent.

The MORTHERN PACIFIC SUMMARY.

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

And the contract of the state o

THE MORTHERN PACIFIC SUMMARY.

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

"There is very little that can be said this week regarding wheat prospects that has not already been mentioned. The harvesting is general along the entire wheat-raising district of the Northern Pacific road, and farmers are so occupied in the fields that it is not need that it is not need to be a set much information, nor district of the Northern Pacific road, and farmers are so occupied in the fields that it is not possible to get much information, nor can much be expected until threshing is sufficiently advanced to measure the actual yield. A few acres at various points have been threshed as a test, and the result has been highly satisfactory, even better than was expected, and indicatious are that this will prove true in the greater number of cases, as the heads are unusually well filled, notwithstanding the short straw. The harvesting along our lines in Minnesota is fairly well anvanced, and with favorable weather will be completed in a few days, while in the Red river valley on our northern lines in Dakota harvesting commenced at the beginning of this week and will be prosecuted energetically if the weather holds dry. Slight frosts were reported during the week in the Red river valley, but not of sinflicent severity to injure the maturing grain. The showers experienced on the 7th inst. in St. Paul and neighborhood appear to have been loonl and are not reported, except at a very few points on this road, and in these cases, with very few exceptions, were not accompanied with hail, and no material damage is anticipated as a result."

The crop reports received at the Omaha offices yesterday contain the following estimates of yield at points in Southern Minnesota and Dakota: Kasota, wheat on prairie land 20 to 25

kasota, wheat on prairie land 20 to 20 bushels per aore; in timber, 30 to 36 bushels. Madella, wheat, 23 to 27 bushels; flax, 18 to 20 bushels. Garden City, wheat, 25 bushels; oata, 35 to 40 bushels; barley, 35 bushels. Lake Crystal, wheat, 20 bushels. Ottawa, wheat, 23 to 27 bushels. Adrian, wheat, 20 bushels. Sloux City, wheat, 15 to 20 bushels; oata, 50 to 60 bushels; flax exceedingly hears.

The Clan-na-Gael. CHICAGO, Special Telegram, Aug. 9-When Martin Burke was prought from Win-Chief Hubbard himself pernipeg, formed that duty because it its own responsibility what it should have done by international warrant, in conjunction, perhaps, with other maritine nations—policed Behring sea. It has played the part in international affairs, of the public-spirited citizen who takes the law into his own hands and seizes a midnight burgiar in the absence of a policeman with a warrant. This is well understood in London, and is ample guaranty that no serious complication with Great Britain will grow out of the seizure of Canadian scalers. It will be noticed that the power behind the suspects now awaiting trial will eventually land him outside the prison if he keeps his mot "aquealed," because he has been not "aquealed," because he has been assured that the power behind the suspects now awaiting trial will eventually land him outside the prison if he keeps his mot "adventurely dominated by one man, Alexander Sullivan, and, though not now a membezyler Cullen from the penitentiary, though he was sentenced to Joliet for a term of ten years, and to prevent the hanging of Alexander Sullivan for killing Hanford, when public sentiment favored such action. To accomplish this the organisation was thought to make Frank Agnew sheriff here, to keep Embezyler Cullen from the penitentiary, though he was sentenced to Joliet for a term of ten years, and to prevent the hanging of Alexander Sullivan for killing Hanford, when public sentiment favored such action. To accomplish this the organisation was thought as the interests of the English are with the United States of the English are with the United State

of the claim for damages which will undoubtedly be made for the seizure of British sealers will certainly lead to a consideration of the merits of the main question. The solicitude of Great Britain for the material welfare of her own people will certainly force her in the end to deal with that question from the point of view of imperial rather than Canadian interests. If the Behring sea and Atlantic fisheries disputes can be settled at the same time, so much the better; but the former will have to be settled after the vigorous policy pursued this summer. It can puly be settled by an international agreement in the interest of the whole commercial world, regardless of those of a few Canadian poachers, backed by the noisy clamor of a petty group of colonies. F. A. Carl E.

Wheat harvesting is now general through-

time, not enough water having to do any injury to the wheat

Mojor Frank A. Butta, chief of the army and navy survivors division, and Edwin H. Harding, principal examiner of the law division of the pension bureau, were to-day reduced to positions at a salary of \$1,200 per year. They have been drawing \$2,000 each. Butta was appointed in 1882 and reappointed in 1885 by Black. Harding was appointed in 1862 and was reappointed in 1888 by Black. Butta was one of the men who had his pension rerated and Harding, as principal exam sion rerated and Harding, as principal examiner of the law division, passed the rerating. It is further alleged that they became mugwumps under the Cleveland administration. Commissioner Taoner did not recom-mend the reduction. It was done by either Sourctary Noble or Assistant Bussy. It was claimed at the interior department that there were good reasons for the action, but they

Elixir of Life. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9 .- Doctors L. A. Bei Dakota counties are changed only in the fact that they have grown more favorable. There will be thousands of farmers who will harvest little or no wheat, but as things look now the general average for the state will be something above the previous estimate of a two-thirds crop. South Dakota will have a strong half-crop. It will be necessary to wait until harvesting is further advanced, however, before estimates of a more definite character can be obtained. Light frosts were reported at various points during the week, but they caused no damage. A few localities, also, have been the state will try it on two others of the immates and make comparisons.

#### SPOKANE IS IN RUINS.

Forty Blocks of The Business Portion of That Prosperous City Burned.

Several Lives Believed to Have Been Lost-Loss Estimated at \$14,000,000.

SPORANE FALLS, Special Telegram, Aug. 5. BPOKANE FALLS, Special Telegram, Aug. 5.

The entire business portion of this city was destroyed by fire last night. Twenty-five blocks were reduced to ashes. The estimates loss is \$14,000,000. The fire started at 7 o'clock is a lodging house on Railroad avenue. The fire department was on the scene quickly, but ewing to a lack of water the fire rapidly spread to the adjoining frame building and was soon beyond control. The fiames jumped across the street to the Russ flames jumped across the street to the Russ house and Pacific hotel. By this time a strong wind had sprung up, and it was evispread with fearful rapidity, and the firemen were powerless. Attempts were made to check the fire by blowing up buildings in its path, but they were useless. From the Pacific hotel the fire jumped across First street to the frame buildings in the next block. Soon it touched the heart of the city. A block of two-story brick buildings on Riverside avenue next went. From here the fire communicated with the magnificent Hyde block, a four-story building, taking in the whole block between Mill and Howard streets on Riverside. The fire leaned across Howard street, and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens was reduced to ashes. The next to succumb was solid block of four-story bricks, including the postoffice, between Stevens and Washof material. From the point of beginning the fire took another direction, leaping across Sprague street to the opera house block. From it the flames leaped across Riverside avenue to Brown's bank. Then The block between Post and Mill was quickly licked up, including the Grand hotel. From here the fire communicated to the adjoint block on the right. Here was the Frankfort block, the largest building in the city, cost-ing \$250,000. It withstood the fire for some time, but finally succumbed. The Arlington hotel was next to go. The building was soon enveloped in flames, when

A MAN WAS SEEN TO JUMP from the second story window. He arose and started to run down Howard street, when he was overcome by heat and fell. Several people, including your correspond-ent, rushed to his assistance and carried him to a place of safety. He was a pitiable sight, being literally roasted, and his akin peeing off all over his body. His name is Charles Davis of Billings, Mont. He died at noon. From the Arlington the fire traveled north and consumed the block between Howard Main, Front and Stevens, burning east as far as the latter street, where vacant lots checked further progress in that direction. Everything in a northerly direction, including the Northern Pacific express, Union block and Windsor hotel, was soon a mass of flames. The river prevented the fire doing further damage, and was the means of saving the big flouring and lumber mills. By this time, in the short space of three hours, the ducing to ashes the entire business portion of the once beautiful city. The only business block left standing is the Crescent building, which was saved by means of tearing down intervening buildings. Owing to the rapidity was saved. The city council met this morning and appointed a committee on relief. Provisions will be sent for and the needy suppiled free. The big pumps were not con-nected, and at the time of the fire there was scarcely any pressure. Had there been the fire would have been easily gotten under control. The militia are out in force, and all persons without a pass are forbidden in the burnt district. Five out of the seven banks are doing business to-day in the Crescent block. Everybody wears a cheorful air, and all bear their losses bravely. Many business men have already signified their inten-

in the city, including eight banks, all the hotels but one—all magnificent structures hotels but one—all magnificent structures-except the Crescent block and every newspa per save the Review, were burned out. The burned district includes all that part of the city from the Northern Pacific railway to the river and from Lincoln to Washington streets. Several persons are known to have perished and several more were injured by leaping from windows. A woman whose name is unknown leaped from the second story of the Pacific hotel and was killed. The fire spread with such astonishing rapidity that it is believed that many were shut of from escape] before they were even aware of their danger. The Northern Pacific railroad is probably the heaviest loser, the magnificent new freight warehouse being destroyed. Their loss, including freight burned, will reach about \$1,000,000. Appeals for relief have been sent out, and Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and several neigh-boring towns have already responded. The fire department was stationed on the other side of the stream, and prevented flying there. Only a few dwellings were destroye as the residence portion of the city was not

most prominent of the many new cities in

the infant State of Washington. Situated on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad,

close to the Cœur d'Alene mining region, the city has been the site for many large indus-

trial establishments, such as smelters and kindred enterprises. Expensive public edi-

EVERY BUSINESS HOUSE

fices had also been recently erected, and the population was easily supporting two prosperous daily papers. THE BUSINESS DISTRICT of Spokane was in a strip between the North ern Pacific railroad tracks and the Spokane river. This strip was five squres across and extended about seven squares in length. It was solidly built up with brick and stone structures, the cost of which varied from \$25,000 to \$125,000. Ten banking houses, mated at \$500,000 each were situated within the district described. The ropulation of Spokane is about twenty thousand. The city possessed excellent water works, modeled on the Holly system, with a capacity of 9,000,000 gallons daily. There were no fire engines, but by the system in use five or six good-sized streams of water could be concentrated upon any block in case of fire. The fire department was a volunteer one. The fire department was a volunteer one As to insurance, the best information here is

that no large amounts were carried. Build-ings that cost \$30,000 to \$40,000 are known to have had but \$9,000 to \$10,000 msuras nearly as can be inferred, are as follows: Holley, Mason, Marks & Co., wholesale hardware. \$125,000
The Great Eastern Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods house. 100,000
The White House, wholesale and retail dry goods. dry goods.
Lowenburg Bros.
Benham & Griffiths, wholesale grocers.
Mason, Smith & Co., grocers. fason, Smith & Co., a.c. Vashington block Cannon block..... the extraordinary series which has been formed by configrations in Washington. First came the fearful disaster to Scattle, the

chief city of the new state. From Seattle, in the west, it seems as if fire had traveled directly cast—for Ellensburg, a flourishing inland city, was nearly destroyed within the past fortnight. Now in the extreme east spokane, which next to Seattle was the principal city of the state, suffers by far a worse caismity. This disaster is undoubtedly twice as great as that which overtook Seattle, both on account of its great extent and the more substantial character of the burned buildings. The Western Union office was burned out, and all instruments destroyed except one, which an operator is now working on a dry goods box just outside the city.

HELEMA CITIEENA
HELEMA COTTIEENA
HELEMA, Mont., Aug. 5:—A mass meeting
of citizens was held to-night in the rooms
of the board of trade. A thousand dollars
was subscribed for the benefit of the Spokane Falls sufferers. A car leaves here tomorrow containing fifteen tons of blankets,
slothing and provisions.

The Northern Pacific officials in St. Paul The Northern Facific officials in St. Paul are not yet in possession of any detailed information concerning the big fire at Spokane Falls. General Passenger Agent Fee said last night: "We have advices that twenty-one blocks have been burned, and that the Northern Pacific passenger and freight depots were destroyed. Most of the contents of the depots were saved. All our tickets, ticket cases and other paraphernalia of the passenger department are in the salvage. The tracks of the road were distorted a little by the heat, but not enough to seriously delay traffic."

Some Hard Knocks. Washington, Special Telegram, Aug. 5.— The following are the principal points in a letter from Postmaster General Wanamaker to President Green, of the Western Unio Telegraph company, in regard to telegraph rates paid by the government:

to President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph company, in regard to telegraph rates paid by the government:

Your unqualified statement that "the privileges and benefits derived by your company through the acts of congress are purely imaginary," and the companion assertion that your company has never taken a stone or stick of timber, or appropriated a foot of land belonging to the government under such acts, are not sustained by the facts. It is an undenible fact that the telegraph companies in accepting the act of 1886, and afterwards the supplementary acts, considered they were gaining appeal and actual benefits which fully compensated them for the low rates intended to be granted to the government, and the representatives of the government likewise supposed that they were securing some benefits for the valuable concessions being made to the telegraph companies. The telegraph companies not only accepted the acts, expecting substantial benefits would ensue, but, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company notably, great and conspicuous benefits have already accrued. Under these grants the company has claimed the right to use, without compensation of any kind as to right of way, all the highways of the country, on the ground of their being post roads, and therefore, open and free to its occupancy and use. The courts have sustained it in this claim. You are necessarily familiar with the Pensacola case, in which the supreme court of the United States decided that the Western Union Telegraph company had rights which even the sovereign State of Florida could not annul. This, under the benefits of this act, instead of not occupying a foot of public land, as you assert, you are, in fact, occupying many thousands of miles of post roads, and are privileged to occupy all the highways in the United States decided that the Western Union Telegraph company hot are privileged to coupy and the coupy and are privileged to coupy and the highways in the views of the local authorities, and almost.

Even the elevated r

company have reduced the public rate from 62½ cents to 30 cents per message. Within the past five years the public rate has fallen 18 per cent, but there has been no reduction whatever in government rates. Taking these facts in account he believes that the government has been paying for its telegraphic service more than any other customer giving a like or approximate amount of business, and waiving entirely the question of benefits accorning to the telegraph companies under the act of 1868 the government, he thinks, ought to be upon as favorable a basis with respect to rates as their most favored customers. Mr. Wanamaker closes his letter by saying that as he consented to a request for a conference on the most favored customers, ar. Wanshaze, closes his letter by saying that as he consented to a request for a conference on the subject before any official order fixing the rates should be issued he is yet willing to entertain any reasonable proposition based upon the known facts.

#### Successful Thus For.

Washington, Special Telegram, Aug. 5.— Commissioners Rice and Whiting, appointed to negotiate with the Red Lake Indians have sent a report to Commissioner Morgan of the Indian bureau, which says that negotiations were concluded on the 8th, two thirds of the Indians giving their consent to the cession. The reservation for the future home is as follows: Commencing at a point en Thief river, which crosses the line be-tween Marshall and Polk counties, thence northeast to the most northwesterly point of the upper Red lake, thence east along the northerly shore of the lake to a point due north of a point one mile east from the easterly end of lower Red lake, thence due south to the last named, thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on Hay creek, one mile from where said creek enters the lower Red lake; thence south to a point from which a line extending west passes midway be-tween what is called the "big marsh" and tween what is called the "big marsh" and the sugar buan north of and nearest to said marsh, said sugar buan being on the Red lake and White Earth road; thence west along the line between the marsh and sugar bush to Clearwater river, the line supposed to be about six miles south of the lower Red lake; thence northwesterly along the Clearwater river to the point where the river crosses the boundary of Red Lake reservation as the same has heretofore existed; thence along said reservation line to the place of beginning. All the waterways within the reservation above described are to be free for commercial purposes to all citizens of the United States. The commissioners further report that the Indians at White Earth agency have coded all their lands in Minnesota except thirty-two of the thirty-six townships known as the White Earth reservation, nearly all signing the treaty. Bishop Marty being sick has been unable to act with the commissioners. If the commissioners are the prospect is good for the speedy opening of these lands. The president will have to approve the report of the commission before the cession becomes operative. the sugar bush north of and nearest to said

#### For Bohring Sea.

Winniped, Aug. 5.—It was learned las night from a British Columbia official, who was passing through the city, that the entire Pacific fleet of the British navy, with the exception of two torpedo boats, steamed out of Esquimalt harbor three days ago, bound for the scene of the recent seizure on Behring sea. This was the result of much telegraphic communication between the admiral in com mand of the fleet and the Canadian and imperial governments. The fleet that went north consists of seven war ships and two torpedo boats. Five additional war ships are shortly expected at Esquimalt to reinforce the fleet. Orders have been left that one of these is to straightway proceed north, while the others will remain at that point. The admiral's orders not known.

NO INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Acting Secretary
Whatington, Aug. 5.—Acting Secretary
Whating was asked to-day if the state department had anything to say respecting the
escape of the British sealer Black Diamond
recently captured by the revenue cutter
Each and which sailed into Victoria,

E. C., a British pert, instead of into State, as ordered by the captain of the Rush. Mr. Whartow said: This meeter of the seizure of these vessels, so far as it has gone, is under control and direction of the twassury department. If there is any blame stacking to these seizures it must be laid at the doors of congress. It passed a law directing the president to issue his proclamation extending to the American waters in Behring see the same protection over the seal and other the same protection over the seal and other the same protection over the seal and other these of the president of the same protection over the seal and other these of the same protection over the seal and other these of the same protection over the seal and other these of the seal and other these of the general act on fine seal and the waters thereof by the general act on fine seal and the waters. fur bearing animals as is accorded the fur bearing animals of Alaska and the waters thereof by the general act on fisheries, and that law is simply being enforced. That is what we are here for to carry out the laws that congress enacts. So far this question has not become an international one. The state department has not been informed officially of any part of the proceedings and therefore has nothing to act upon.

CHAROTERIEED AS AN OUTLAGE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 5.—Speaking on the question of the seizure of the scaler Black Diamond in Behring sea, D. W. Higgins, M. P., says: "In the face of the president's prociamation, false and misleading as it is, the United States must either recode from their abourd, unrighteous claim, or go ahead.

THE OFFICALS TOO HASTE. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5—The American schooner Vidette, seized Saturday for customs violation, was released to day. Hercaptain says the officials were too hasty.

#### Success in Sight.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. D., Special Telegram, Aug. 5.—The commission resumed its labors to-day by displaying the rolls for as soon as they were ready, and continued until nearly two hundred names had been added to the list, among them that of Chief Gall, who would not sign on Saturday, but became convinced of the errors of his ways resterday, and was an early signer to-day. Rain-in-the-face, who made quite a reputa-tion during the trouble of 1876, signed on Saturday, in spite of his supposed chief, Sitting Bull's, influence. Many of the young men of Bull's band have been among the signers to-day. John Grass has been exerting his influence to bring the others of the Uncapapa band into line, and with good sucfor the many ways in which he led the signing on Saturday, at a time when it required nerve and courage to do so in the face of all the odds against him. His speech, in which he withdrew his opposition was a masterpiece of Indian oratory, and was very impressive. Maj. Randall, of the army, who was left behind at Choyenne agency, arrived here overland on yesterday, and will assist the commission in their concluding labors here. He reports everything at Cheyenne favora-ble, only about 100 of the Indians there not having signed. With him came White Swan, Swift Bird and Straight Head, captain of the Swift Bird and Straight Head, captain of the police at Cheyenne, to assist in the work here. After the rolls had been closed for the day Gray Eagle, the lieutenant of Sitting Bull, brought in his band and signed the bill. This very serious defection from the ranks of Sitting Bull's band, and the strong pressure brought to bear upon him from various sources, makes assurance doubly sure that he will be prevailed upon to sign the present treaty. The total number of names needed here is 730, of which over 600 have been obtained. This great success will enable the commission to close their labors here Tuesday and take their duparture for Chicago, via St. Paul.

Miss Wilcox's Engagement. New York, Special Telegram, Aug. 5.

corporations is hardly justified by the facts and is not material to the question. As to your statement that no message can be carried and delivered by a telegraph company for less than twenty conts without the service being done at a loss: Is it not true that within a few years and for several years in succession large volumes of business have been handled by your company and other companies at a minimum rate of tencents a message, and did not this rate continue until the Western Union absorbed the competing lines?

Mr. Wanamaker says that on signal service business no reduction whatever has been made in the government rates since 1877, but within that period the Western Union company have reduced the public rate from the backing business in Adrian, Mich., and the lanking lived in the Northwest. His brothers are in the banking business in Adrian, Mich., and he has many friends in the West and in this city. His father who, although an Englishman, makes his home in Italy, is a man of large wealth, and the sun is rich in his own right. He is about thirty-three years old, fine-looking and of the best social standing. Miss Wilcox is just seventeen, a beautiful and attractive girl, and has had many suitors besides Mr. Milius, to whom she became engaged a month ago. There was no opposition to the engagement, as has been reported by Miss Wilcox's family. Miss Wilcox brings her full wedding trosseau with her. After the wedding the young couple will make their home at Menaggio on Lake Como, in a villa which Mi. Millius' father has given him, and will visit this country every year. The Wilcox family are well known and highly esteemed in Minneapolis, known and highly esteemed in Minneapolis, and these erroneous stories published about the alleged elopement are from that fact peculiarly hard upon them.

A Peculiar Law. WASHINGTON Aug. 5 -- A communication has been received at the department of state from Minister Reid enclosing a copy of the new law en French nationality recently passed by the chamber. Under provisions of this act the son of a naturalized French-American who happens to be born in France is French. The son of a Frenchman born in the United States is French; and, as the law is silent as to any limitation in this respect, there may be, according to this doctrine, many generations of Frenchmen born in the United States—a dectrine, which, if it were enforced by the other European nations, would make every native-born American the subject of another country. The naturalizafrom Minister Reid enclosing a copy of the would make every native-born American the subject of another country. The naturalization abroad of a Frenchman, who has not compiled with the military laws is void, unless he has beforehand secured the authorization of his government. Native Americans of French parentage are not, therefore, Americans in the eye of the new statute, and are liable to military service in France. With reference to the right of being domiciled in France the new law states that all the permissions given heretofore to that domiciled in France the new law states that all the permissions given heretofore to that effect will expire in five years from the date of the present law, and will not be renewed in favor of those who, within that period, have not applied for naturalization. This stipulation affects seriously all Americans doing business of any kind in France

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Martin Burke, the Cronin suspect, was landed safely in Chicago to-night. Centrary to expectation, he was not brought to the union depot, but was taken from the train at Canal and Fulton streets by chief Hubbard and conveyed, probably, to the county jail. Aswarm of reporters and many curious people had gathered at the depot to see the prisoner, but they were disappointed, as was also a body of detectives who had been sent there under command of a lieutenant to guard against surprises. Jadge Horton to-day bettled the matter of the change of venu asked for by P. O'Sullivan's case, together with those of all the other prisoners, from Branch No. 1, of the criminal court, over which he presides to Branch No. CHICAGO, Aug. 5. - Martin Burke, the Croprisoners, from Branch No. 1, of the criminal court, over which he presides to Branch No. 2, presided over by Judge McConnell. Judge Horton then overruled the motion to quash the indictments in the cases of Beggs, Coughlin, Woodruff and Kunte. The prisoners were arraigned and each man pleaded "not guilty." On motion of the state's attorney the case against all the prisoners was set for trial before Judge McConnell Monday.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

The Constitution Architects Still at Work Upon the New State's Political Edifice.

A Beview of What Has Been Said and Done at Another Weeks Session at Bismarck.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the committee on elective franchise was considered again on Wednesday in the considered again on Wednesday in the constitutional convention, and the woman suffrage question furnished a most interesting discussion. The woman suffragists have asked that the legislature be given power to extend suffrage to women, and it was upon this point that the crators crossed. It was finally agreed to leave the matter to the legislature. Another peopre that gave rise to much discussion was that of the committee only discussion of contention. Purcell moved to amend by providing that one term shall be held at the capital, one at Fargo and one at Grand Forks, but the amendment was defeated.

When it was moved to attend the report of the judiciary committee, so that a man can be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court after living in the state three years instead of five, as reported, there was a lively row, members claiming that the change was made at the request of a man who recently arrived in the city, who is a candidate for the supreme bench, and who has not resided in the state five years. The numendment was made, however, and then Rolfe, who was defeated in an attempt to have the convention make some provision against foreign voters, moved to strike out all limitations. This was defeated.

\*\*The supperse court.\*\*

At Thursday's session of the convention,

all limitations. This was defeated.

THE SUPREME COURT.

At Thursday's session of the convention, the convention, through the efforts of Williams of Burleigh, amended the report of the judiciary committee by providing that the supreme court shall give its opinion on any bill or question pending before the legislature or the governor. This was adopted in committee of the whole, and there was another lively tilt, when Judge Carland led the opposition. It is looked upon as a handicap on the supreme court and an injury to the judiciary of the state. Williams defended the proposition on the ground that it placed the farmers of the legislature on an equality with the lawyers in passing upon the constitutionality of an act. The amendment was defeated.

The article for the establishment of county courts with probate and other jurisdiction was also the subject of a spirited discussion. The convention, being pretty, evenly divided this question is will to be decided.

ty courts with probate and other jurisdiction was also the subject of a spirited discussion. The convention being pretty. evenly divided, this question is still to be decided. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three, of which the president shall be chairman, to prepare an address to the people of North Dakota giving reasons for the adoption of the constitution. Almen created a little stir, by offering a resolution discharging all clerks of committees. It was amended so that the clerks must be discharged as soon as the committees have completed their labors. The committee on printing has recommended that the constitution when adopted be printed in every newspaper in North Dakota, and that each paper be given \$25. This proposition was defeated. The action of the committee of the whole in deciding in favor of the holding of three terms of the supreme court at the capital was changed by voting that one term should be beld each year at the capital, at Fargo, and at Grand Forks. Johnson of Nelson renewed his motion to make the office of clerk of the supreme court elective, but it was defeated by a verte of 46 to 25. On the approached New York, Special Telegram, Aug. 5.—
The Wilcox family are still in New York, but
Mr. Wilcox to-day refused to say anything
for publication further than to declare the
stories printed about his daughter were false,
and that she was engaged to Henry J. Milius
of Milan, Italy, to whom she would
be married in Minneapolis in
October. He feels very keenly the
unpleasant publicity to which his family
have been subjected. An intimate friend of
the family said to-day: "I know the facts
hout this unfortunate affect, but it was defeated
by a vote of the committee of
adoption of the report of the committee of
the whole, giving the legislature the power
to extend the right of suffrage to women, and
there or attribute by a vote of the people.
After several hours of debate and fillioustering the amendment prevailed, and the suflargists are despondent.

THE WORK ON FRIDAY.

The county court question came up again. A compromise has been offered and the entire subject was postponed. Judge Carland, who has led the opposition to the establishment of the county courts, offered a substitute providing that whenever the voters of a county having a population of 2,000 or over shall decide by a majority vote that they desire the jurisdiction of a county court increased above that limited by the constitution, then such courts shall have constitution, then such courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all civil actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal actions below the grade of in all criminal actions below the grade of felony, and in case of each decision by the county, the justices of the peace shall have no exclusive jurisdiction. The principal fight of the day was over the proposition to give every organised county a representative in the legislature. This was opposed by the Red river valley counties and all of the eastern portion of the territory, as giving the sparsely settled western portion of the territory, as giving the sparsely settled western portion of the territory more power in the legislature than it is entitled to. In reply to this argument the members from the west claimed that inasmuch as the Red river valley will have absolute control of the senate, the western counties should be given representation. The western men were defeated, and the convention decided upon having the members of the house of representatives elected at large from the senatorial districts. Williams of Burleigh introduced a resolution have preceded the proposed that the homestead exemption have preceded the proposed the proposed the proposed that the proposed the proposed that the proposed the proposed the proposed that the proposed that the proposed the proposed that the proposed the proposed that the proposed that the proposed that the proposed that the proposed the proposed that the propose resolution that the homestead exemption laws of the territory shall never be repealed the state, but it was jumped on by nearly every delegate, and was defeated by an almost unanimous vote. Allen of Walsh moved that the salary of the governor be \$2,500, instead of \$8,000, as provided in the report of the committee, and that the lieutenant governor's salary be reduced from\$1,000 to an amount equal to twice the amount of a state senator, which would be \$600. This amendment was also defeated, and the salary of the governor and lieutenant governor reof the governor and lieutenant governor remains at \$3,000 and \$1,000 respectively.

mains at \$3,000 and \$1,000 respectively.

SATURDAY'S DISCUSSION.

At Saturday's session of the constitutional convention the salaries for members of the legislature was the question under discussion. The economists favored paying \$3 per day, but they were defented, and it was decided that the pay should be \$5 per day. It was also agreed that the length of the legislative sessions shall be 60 days, and the first session 120 days.

sessions shall be 60 days, and the first session 120 days.

The proposition allowing members \$50-each in lieu of stamps and newspapers was under discussion. The preamble and bill of rights reported by the committee was discussed and adopted, with the exception of the preamble which was the subject of much interesting debate. Raylett or Griggs the preamble which was the subject of much interesting debate. Bartlett or Griggs, moved to strike out as unnecessary that part referring to God. He said it was not in the constitution of the United States, and when constitution."

The report of the judiciary committee was given another whirl in committee of the whole, and the jurisdictions of the justices of peace was increased from \$100 to \$200. The proposed article of Parsons, or Morton, prohibiting railroad companies or other corporations from keeping blacklists on employes for the purpose of preventing them from securing employment was adopted.

LISTENING TO IRRIGATION.

The only business transacted on Monday

the indictments in the cases of Beggs,
Coughlin, Woodruff and Kunta. The prisoners were arraigned and each man pleaded
"not guilty." On motion of the state's attorney the case against all the prisoners was
set for trial before Judge McConnell Monday,
Aug. 26.

Rieting Chinese.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—The Japan Gazette, received by the steamer City of Pekin,
contains an account of a terrible riot between two factions of the Chinese coolles at
Sang Kong. Siam. About 5,000 men engaged
in the conflict. Spears and firearms were
used and many men were killed. The coolles
were more or less under the influence of
liquor and fought like demons. Spears were
thrust into the bodies of wounded men and
their bodies held aloft, the coolles in the
meantime yelling hideously. The Siamese
troops charged the riotern, and, after bayometring a number of them, quelled the disturbance and captured 800 of the riotern.

that if he was history and the state of the war debt was being made. At the war debt was being made. At the war debt was being made to insult season not Johnson intended to insult season Reagan. Immediately following the query which motion prevailed by a untained you, and the convention adjourned which work, and the convention adjourned which you, and the convention adjourned which points the senators proceed westward by the Northern Pacific as far as Wallula less which point they will run down through the senators proceed westward by the Northern Pacific as far as Wallula less which point they will run down through the senators proceed westward by the Oregon short line to Ogden, stopping at various points to observe anything of interest in the line of their investigation.

LECATION THE INSTITUTIONS:

The event of Tuesday was the report of the committee on public institutions. Section I of the report locates the capital at Blomarck, the state university and school of mines at Grand Forks, the agricultural college at Fargo, a nurmal school at Valleg City, appropriating 50,000 acres of land therefor, the deaf and dumb asylum at Bevil's Lake, the reform school at Mandan, a normal school at Man

sale, with an institution for the recomminged in connection therewith, appropriating. 20,000 acres of land therefor. The section also permanently locates the following institutions: First—A soldiers' home at Lisbon, with a grant of 40,000 acres of land; where the soldiers is the country of Pembina as the electors may determine at an election, with a grant of 80,000 acres an inclusion, with a grant of 80,000 acres an inclusion, with a grant of 80,000 acres an inclusion. bind asylum at such place in the county of Pembina as the electors may determine at an election; with a grant of 80,000 acres; an industrial school for manual training at Ellem dale with a grant of 40,000 acres; a schood of forestry at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Laclede as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose; a scientific school at Wahpeton with a grant of 40,000 acres; providing that no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this constitution. This report was endorsed by the majority of the committee on public institutions, and in all probability will be adopted. During the afternoon much time was occupied in the discussion of the article providing for township organization, many of the delegates opposing it on the ground that counties should be permitted to adopt or reject the system by a vote. Johnson of Dakotaintroduced a resolution providing that if a railroad company shall issue a pass to one member of the legislature it shall issue passes to all members, the object being to prevent discrimination in favor of friends of the road. The resolution was amended at that it included all friends and relatives of legislators, and was then referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

#### The Gungle Tiger at Home.

One very curious point is the method in which the tigress teaches her cub to kill. This she does by disabling the animal attacked; so that it cannot make its escape from the cubs, who then complete the work. Mr. Inverarity witnessed a scene of this kind, or at least came on the spot just after it had been enacted. and when the marks were so fresh as to admit of the whole story being read at a glance.

An old bull nilgai had been the victim, and the tigress had disabled him by breaking one of his fore-legs just below the knee. She never touched his throat; the usual place of seizing, but allowed the cubs to mangle the disabled brute. Mr. Invararity frightened the three tigers from the carcass and secured a photograph of it in its then condition, showing how the throat had not been lacerated.

the first meal. His experience goes to show that, the animal first devours the hind quarters, while if a tiger and tigress are together, the one eats at the hind quarters and the other at the fore quarters. Again, when the tiger has not devoured the whole carcass, and returns to his kill the next night, he never eats at the sales place, but drags off the remains of the carcass 40 or 50 yards before beginning operations. Therefore, sports nen sitting over a kill tie it by the foreleg to a tree. Otherwise the tiger would creep up and be off with it without stopping a second.

Mr. Invararity has timed tigers when at their meals and has found that a full-grown tiger takes two hours' steady eating to finish the forequarters of a bullock. He dissipates the myth about the "sledge-hammer stroke of the forepaw of the tiger," showing that the tiger simply clutches with his claws exactly like a man might clutch another's arm with his fingers. He also gives a rariety of information about the immence d'stance tigers wander during the night; how they keep the jungle roads and footpaths, avoiding the more difficult, tangled undergrowth; how they are partial to a dust bath on the roads, rolling about in it in evident satisfaction: how they do not like moving about in the heat of the day, as the hot ground burns the pads of their feet and makes them quite raw, and how they are sometimes discovered sitting in pools of water in the heat of the day.

#### Panthers in California.

From Forest and Stream.

Panthers are very abundant on the McCloud river, and very destructive to stock, especially to pigs; and from the experience we have had with them here, I would say that in this region at least they very seldom climb trees. They are perfectly well able to, but they can jump into a tree so much quicker and easier than they can climb into it, that they very seldom if ever resort to climbing. I think they would consider it slow work. The hunters here assert very positively, and stick to it, that panthers can jump to the limb of a tree 20 or 80 feet from the ground, and as all the trees about here have limbs nearer the ground than that, it is obvious. that our panthers would have very little occasion to resort to the slow process of climbing. But in other parts of the country where the trees grow to a greater height without branches there is hardly a doubt, I think, that panthers climb up the trunks of the trees when necessity for it occurs. But even then I fancy that they jump the first 20 feet or more up the tree. They must certainly be able to climb trees whenever they want to, for their claws and limbs are much stronger compared with the weight of their bodies than is the case with our common house cat, which climbs trees easily enough.

The charge for a bed in the sleening-cars from Basie to Calais, says the London Standard, is about 19 francs. and from Basie to Paris, for some occult reason, 7 francs more. -- By one of those extraordinary arrangements that can exist only in countries where nobody trusts anybody, and everybody is suspected by everybody else, even the unfortunate traveler who has hired a bed at 9:15 is not allowed to turn into if till 11:30, the reason assigned being that at the French frontier the 'small baggage" must be examined and if people were allowed to "turn in" before the examination took place there is no saving what amount of tobacco and laces and the rest of it might not be secreted in or under the bed by the tourist or by the servants of the sleepcar company. When, however, the conventional ceremonial of affirming that you have "nothing to declare" has been gone through and your dressing bag has been defaced by hieroglyphics in white chalk, then the operation of bed-making in the wagon-lits comences. Any one who has watched it will be disposed to exclaim, with Macbeth: "Sleep no more." In a small and sometimes filthy den narrow cushions and hard pillows of hoar antiquity are perfunctorily covered with a shabby the and sheet, and under a covering of a similar character the traveler who has paid more than £1 for this extraordinary indulgence is invited to betake himself to slumber. If he happens to have a traveling filed into the sitting-room where Jencompanion they can procure the lux- nie Smith sat reading alone. Anyone ury, such as it is, of privacy, though one of them, on the Bogberry principle, must needs sleep on the upper shelf, which is an experience several degrees more painful than lying on the lower one. If the number of passengers be not equal to the number of beds they

being suspended from the ceiling. As a rule these vacant compartments are to be had by tipping the dirty official in charge of them and thus, perhaps, for 25 shillings apiece two people can secure the mitigation of misery we have described. One of the main inducements to many people to have recourse to a wagon-lit is the belief that at any rate in the morning they will be able to have "a good wash" and will thus emerge from the train the simulation of a civilised being instead of an unwashed, unkempt, unshaved savage. Morning throws a fuller light on this pleasing anticipation. As some of our correspondents point out the "lavatory" arrangements in the sleeping cars between Basle and Calais and between Basle and Paris are abominable beyond description, and can not be turned to the slightest account, by any one of the most ordinary fastidiousness.

will be able, by bribing the person in

charge, to get a four-bed compartment.

and thus both will avoid the torture of

The Under Dog in the Fight. Upon one of:Boston's most fashionable boulevards serenely sits a statue in bronze of William Lloyd Garrison. He is the same man whom a well-dressed mob at one time pursued through the streets of the city which his statue now honors, and the authorities were obliged to confine him in jail to protect him from the fury of the mobbers.

Giodarno Bruno, an Italian philosopher and heretic, was burned at the stake in 1600. After almost three hundred years his statue has just been unveiled in Rome to the great acclamation of the people. For successive generations his name has been held in infamy and has become a favorite appellation to give to dogs. Bruno, like many canine namesakes of his, was the under dog in the fight. So was Garrison, and so have been all the martyrs. We may trust the sympathy of the people to inevitably go to the bottom dog in the tussle, but sometimes it takes three hundred years to do so. Though the mills of Gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.—Yankee Blade.

A Chiropodist Has His Say.

Year before last I had two women patrons to one man,"said a chiropodist. But last year and so far this year, the falling off in the former patronage has been more than one half. But there has been no decrease in the number of my male customers. How do I account for all this? Easily. Fashion in shoes is responsible for it. A year and a half ago the high narrow French heels were the fashion in women's shoes, and they are the best friends a chiropodist can have af They are regular and rapid breeders of corns. No platos into splinters. Mr. Buell has women can have a pair of such shoes long without looking up a corn dector; the lent of cantal punishment.

But the low flat heel, is now in fashion. If the rest of the shoe fits the foot, these heels are the natural enemy corns, and the chiropodist has to suffer. It is generally believed that women are more vain of their feet than men are of is found to exist to be stamped, so las: theirs, but my experience has shown to indicate the presence of such a me that quite the contrary is the fact disease there. The library will there-Men will insist on making their foot look after decline to allow other books to be small, and any shoe that will do that is the fashion for them. The narrow toed or "toothpick" style of men's taging out on this card until the con-taging has been stamped out from the house. When the books are returned from such a locality they will be disinshoes, worn now as much as ever, will always insure the corn doctor a living. especially if the shoes are patent leather. A patent leather shoe for some reason, will call a corn into being much quicker than an ordinary leather

The fellows who don't have corns are those whe wear roomy-toed shoes. But they musn't be too large., A shoe too large is as bad as one too small. An over sized shoe makes corns on the bottom of the feet, and they are the worst kind. The late war was the greatest corn-curer ever known. I in that war who suffered from corns, should be passed that no shoe should be worn in this country but the paters army shoe of the rebellion, the tor's occupation would

A Romance of Courage. VERY HARD CASH. A few miles distant from the old

THE PROPERTY CONSTRACTOR SEE

college town of Hanover, N. H., there

is a farm-house that was once the

scene of a midnight fracas, in which a

pretty girl was the heroine, and a set

of Dartmouth college boys a most

amazed crowd. As it happens, the

girl is now married to the ringleader

in that escapade and they live very

happily in a great city near the Atlan-

tic coast, so the young woman must be

It was in the autumn of 188-that

the Dartmouth college sophomores,

having got over being freshmen, de-

cided that the new freshmen were ris-

ing above their places in a way that

was intolerable, and that a concreted

system of hazing must be inaugurated

to even up things. One of their chief

objects of sophomoric wrath was Gil-

bert Smith, a big, good-natured fellow.

who calmly refused to recognize in a

Lyme road toward the Smith farm-

gleamed, as if to welcome friends in-

stead of enemies. With no particular

compunctions, however, the sopho-

mores, after drawing over their head

masks made of shirt-sleeves, stamped

up the porch, and without knocking.

will understand that the fiendish sight

made the girl's pretty eyes fill with

terror. But while asking what they

wanted in as steady a tone as she could

command, she knew what the answer

"Where's your brother Gil?" was the

"To teach him better manners."

"He is very sick in the next room

Had the expletive "Rats!" then been

The young girl, with blazing cheeks

and flashing eyes, went over to the

"Stop!" she commanded, with both

A Lightning-Proof Pig. 613

Lightning nearly broke up house-

teeping for Josiah Buell in the sky-

ward-tilted old town of Hebron, Conn.,

until Josiah visited the kitchen. A

lew minutes later he went to the pig-

pen. His 800-pound Chesten county

pig lay on its back, its legs uplifted and

York cardriver, was not to be knocked

out by 1,000 volts of crude lightning,

and soon it got up and gazed at Jostah

reproachfully. The bolt that the rig had successfully withstood knocked the

Infection in Books.

Crazed by Spelling

Probably the queerest character that

has been received in the asylum at

Milledgeville, Ga., recently is a young

fellow brought from Walker county.

The subject of his derangement is

spelling, and it is said he went crazy

during the spelling bee craze several

years ago. He uses the same letters

for spelling any word, given him, and

invariably pronounces the result of his babbling "asafetids." When given a

word to spell he throws open his mouth

and yells at the top of his voice:

The bayyaya, gags, fe fa, d-i di,

"asffetida." He can be seen most any

time about the yard spelling for the

amusement of the crowd, who general-

ly award him a chew of tobacco for

his effort

nce in electricity as

arms uplifted as if to ward off the

door and stood there to bar the way.

"What do you want him for?"

came the sepulchral reply.

gruff chorus.

opening it.

Press.

instruct Smith a little.

that that was not her name.

Matter-of-Fact Romance

BY CHARLES READE.

CHAPTER VI CONTINUED.

"Oh, Mr. Halfred, you was always very good to me on the ground; you couldn' have me hired by the club, could ye? for I am

called Jennie Smith merely to indicate sick of this trade; I wants to bowl." "You little duffer?" said Alfred, "cricket is recreation, not a business. Besides, it on-

a recreation, not a business. Besides, it only lasts five months. Unless you adjourn to the antipodes. Stick to the shop like a man, and make your fortune."

"Oh, Mr. Halfred," said Dick, sorrowfully, "how can I find fortune here? Jenner don't pay. And the crowner declares he will not have it; and the Barton Chronicle says us young gents ought all to be given a holiday to go and see one of us harged by lot; but to go and see one of us hanged by lot; but this is what have broke this camel's back at last; here's a dalled thing to come smiling and smirking in with, and put it across a counter in a poor boy's hand. Oh! oh! oh!"
"Dick," "if you blubber, I'll give you a hiding. You have stumbled on a passage you can't construe. Well, who has not? but we don't shed the briny about it. Here, let me have a go at it?"

sophomore anything superhuman. This Smith lived in the large farmhouse on the road to Lyme. A few have a go at it?"
"Ah, I've heard you are a scholard," said of the more daring sophs got together "Ah, I've heard you are a scholled, "but you won't make out this; there's some new preparation of Mercury, and there's musk, and there's hoarhound, and there's a neutral salt; and dal his old head and voted to raid the farm-house and

It was a black, chilly night when that wrote it."
"Hold your jaw, and listen, while I conthe band of regulators crept up the strue it to you. "Die Mercurii, on Wednes-day—decima hora vespertina, at ten o'clock at night—eat in Muson; what does that house. It was dark in the house, exat night—eat in Muson; what does that mean? 'Ad Prætorium, to the Præthrium. Eat in Muson?' I see; this is modern Latin with a vengence. 'Let him go in a fly to the Prætorium. Saltet, let him jump—cum tredecim caniculis, with thirteen little dogs—prosertin meo, especially with my little dog.' Dicky, this prescription emanates from Bedlam direct. 'Domum reditta,—hallo! it is a woman, then! 'Let her go in a fly to the—Town-hall,' eh! 'Let her jump,' no, 'dance, with thirteen whelps, especially mine.' Ha! ha! And who is the woman that is to do all this, I wonder?" cept one window, from which a light

who has ever seen a shirt-sleeve mask door: "no more than I am; he for a young lady. O, jiminy!"
This polite ejaculation was drawn out by the speaker's sudden recognition of Alfred, who had raised his head at her remohstrance, and now started in his turn; for it was the black-eyed servant of Albion Villa. They looked at one another interpressive silence. ooked at one another in expressive silence.
"Yes, sir, it is for my young lady. Is it

"Yes, sir, it is for my young lady. Is it ready, young man?"
"No, it ain't; and never will," squealed Dick, angrit; "it's a vile oax; and you ought to be ashamed of yourself branging it into a respectable shop."

Alfred silenced him, and told Barah he thought Miss Dodd ought to know the nature of this prescription before it went round the chemists.

He borrowed paper of Dick, and wrote:
"Mr. Alfred Hardie presents his compliquents to Miss Dodd, and begs leave to inform her that he has, by the merest accident.

said the girl, pleadingly. "You would not touch a sick man, would invented the students would have used it unanimously. As it was, they in tract attention to Miss Dodd and her move-ments, he has ventured, with some misgiv-ings, to send it back with a literal translation, on reading which it will be for Miss Dodd to decide whether it is to circuvarious other ways expressed their conviction that the sickness was an invention to shield the big freshman,

and they proceeded toward the cham-ber door with evident intention of in a fly to the town-hall, and dance with (little dogs.) thirteen puppies, whelps,

especially with mine; return home at six A. M., and sleep till dinner, and repeat the folly as occasion serves."
"Suppose I could get it into Miss's hands

"Stop!" she commanded, with both arms uplifted as if to ward off the whole world from the sick man within.

The students, still disbelieving the story of illness, though thoroughly admired her bravery, pressed a little nearer, and one made as if to open the door. Quick as a flash the girl caught a big cavarry saber from the wall where it hung and lunged savagely at the masked figures. This time they fell back, but not before the cloth over the face of the force of the force of the feel furnished like a peaceck, he would have tried to the tried to. The question of the when the man is a gentleman, and a pretty, dark-eyed girl pities him and stands his friend."

Sarah smiled, and whispered, "Give it to metador." Alfred inclosed the prescription and his note in one cover, handed them to her, and with con with con male avery whispered, "Be prudent." "No decreasely the free of the cook, he would have been furnished like a peaceck, he would have

they fell back, but not before the cloth they fell back, but not before the cloth over the face of the foremost was dyed with blood from a cut in the cheek. This ended the hazing, for the boys valiantly begged her pardon and marched back to Hanover tost in admiration.

The husband of Jennie Smith, who was not Jennie Smith, wears a saber mark on his cheek to-day New York

gone to be made up. "However he insists on your going to this ball."

Julia begged hard to be excused: said she was in no humor for balls; and, Mrs. Dodd bjecting that the tickets had actually bee the Dartons; "they will be a treat to Rose and Alice; they seldom go out, mamma, I do

a few days ago. A frisky bolt climbed "It would be but kind," said airs.
"Though really why my child should always be sacrificed to other people's children—"
"Oh, a mighty sacrifice!" said Julia. She said down and inclosed the tickets to Rose said a little sugared note. Sarah 'It would be but kind," said Mrs. Dodd. into his home through his chamber window, skipped down the back stairs with an ease born apparently; of familiarity with the premises, tere off Darton, with a little sugared note. Sarah being out, Elizabeth took it. Sarah met her at the gate, but did not announce her four slabs of plaster from the kitchen wall, lifted a door off its hinges and laid it carefully on the floor, removed pened to go to her own room, then followed her, and handed Alfred's missive, and watched six covers from the range, opened the her slyly, and, being herself expeditious as the wind in matters of the heart, took it for granted the inclosure was something very warm indeed; so she said with feigned sim-plicity, "I suppose it is all right now, miss?" and retreated, swelling with a secret, and tormented her fellow servants all day with innuendous dark as Erebus. pantry-door and set the picplates whirling, and then whisked out to the pigpen. There were four persons in the house, and not one suspected that electricity had dropped in for a social call

Julia read the note again and again; her heart beat at those few ceremonious lines "He does not like me to be talked of?" she said to herself. "How good he is! What trouble he takes about me! Ah! he will be

there."

She divined rightly; on Wednesday, at ten, Alfred Hardie was in the ball-room. It was a magnificent room, well-lighted, and at present not half-filled, though dancing had commenced. The figure Alfred sought was not there; and he wondered he had been so childish as to hape she would come to a city ball. He played the line gentleman; would not dance. He got near the door with another Oxonian, and tried to avenge himself for her absence on the quivering; but the pig, like the New

tine gentleman; would not dance. He got near the door with another Oxonian, and tried to avenge himself for her absence on the townspeople, who were there, by quizzing them.

But in the middle of this amiable occupation, and, indeed, in the middle of a sentence he stopped short, and his heart thrubbed, and he thrilled from head to foot; for two ladjes glided in at the door; and phased up the room with the unpretending composure of well-bred people. They were squally semarkable; that alfred saw only the radiant young creature in the flowing muslin, with the narrowest such in the room, and no orramment but a necklase of large pearls and her own vivid beauty. She had slatered her mind about coming, with apologied for her vacillating disposition so penitent and disproportionists that serindulgent and uncuspecting mother was really quite amused. Alfred was not so happy as to know that she had changed her mind with his note. Perhaps even this Rnowledge could hive added little to that exquisite moment when, unhoped for, she passed close to him, and the fragrant air from her brushed his cheek, and seemed to whisper, "follow me and be my slave!"

He did follow her, and, convinced that she would be engaged ten deep in five minutes, hustled up to the master of the cermonies and begged an introduction. The great banker's son was attended to at once. Hereafter the Boston board of health will cause the public library card, in

and begged an introduction. The great

pomp. He saked her to dance.

"I am engaged for this dance."

"The next?" said Hardie, timidly.

"With pleasure."

But when they had got so far, they were both seized with bashful silence; and, just as Alfred was going to try and break it, Cornet Bosanquet, aged 18, height 5 feet 4 inches, strutted up to them with clasking heel, and glancing hautily up at him, carried Julia off, like a steam-tug towing away some fair schooper. fair schooner.

To these little thorns society treats all anxious lovers, but the incident was new to Alfred, and discomposing him; and, besides,

"Ah! I am happy!" gushed from Julia. She blushed at herself, and said, severely, "You dance very well, sir." this was said to justify her her unguarded ejaculation, and did after a fashion. "I think it is time to go to mam-

he had nosed a rival in Sempson's prescription. So now he thought to himself, "that little ensign is 'his puppy."

To get rid of Mrs. Dodd he offered to conduct her to a seat. She thanked him; she would rather stand where she could see her daughter dance: on this he took her to the embrasure of a window opposite where Julia and her partner stood, and they entered a circle of spectators.

"On, very well. I'm all attention."

The sudden facility offered set Alfred stammering a little. "I wanted to apologize to you for something—you are so good you seem to have forgotten it—but I dare not hope that—I mean at Henley—when the beauty of your character, and your goodness so overpowered me, that a fatal impulse—" egan. ... Who is that lovely creature in white?" "Who is that lovely creature in white?" asked a middle aged solicitor. "I do not see any beauty in white." replied his daughter. "Why, there, before your eyes," said the gentleman, loudly.

"What, that girl dancing with the little captain? I don't see much beauty in her. And what a rubbishing dress,"

"It never cost a pound, making and all," suggested another Barkington nymph.

"But what splendid pearls," said a third: "And what an idea!" ejaculated a fourth: "Who puts on pearls as big as peas with muslin at twenty pence the yard?"

"Weasles!" muttered Alfred, and quivered all over; and he felt to Mrs. Dodd so like a savage going to spring, that she laid her

"Weasles!" muttered Alfred, and quivered all over; and he felt to Mrs. Dodd so like a savage going to spring, that she laid her hand upon his wrist and said, gently, but with authority. "Be calm, sir! and oblige me by not noticing these people."

Then they threw dirt on her bouquet, and then on her shoes, while she was winding in and out before their eyes a Grace, and her soft muslin drifting and flowing like an appropriate cloud round a young goddess.

"A little starch would make it set out better. It's as limp as a towel on the line."

"I'll be sworn it was washed at home."

"Ye little starch would make it set out better. It's as limp as a towel on the line."

"I'll be sworn it was washed Alfred.
"I call it a rag, not a gown."

"Do let us move," whispered Alfred.
"I am very comfortable here," whispered Mrs. Dodd. "How can these things annoy my ears while I have eyes? Look at her! She is by far the best-dressed lady in the room; her muslin is Indian, and of a quality unknown to these provincial shop-keepers; a rajah gave it us: her pearls have been in every court in Europe: and she herself is beautiful would be heartful described." dowdies who are criteising here and I think, sir, she dances as well as any lady can; encumbered with an Atom that does not know the figure."

At this, as if to extinguish all doubt, Julia

"The extravagance of these children!" said Mrs. Dodd to Julia with a smile; as soon as he was out of hearing. Julia made no reply. Next day she was at evening church; the At this, as it to extinguish all quibt, Julia fung them a heavehly smile; she had been furtively watching them all the time, and she saw they were talking about her.

The other Oxonian squeezed up to Hardie.
"Do you know the beauty? She smiled glance revealed Alfred Hardie standing in the very next pew. He wore a calm front of conscious rectitude; under which peeped sheep-faced misgivings as to the result of this advance; for, like all true lovers, he was half impudence, half timidity; and both on the grand scale.

Now Julia in a ball-room was one crea-

your way."
"Ah!" said Hardle, deliberately, "you An said Hardle, deliberately, "you mean that young lady with the court pearls in that exquisite Indian muslin, which flouts so gracefully, while the other muslin girls are all crimp and stiff like little pigs clad in crackling."

Now suits in a bai-room was one creature; another in church. After the first surprise, which sent the blood for a moment to her cheek, she found he had come without a prayer-book. She looked sadly and half reproachfully at him; then put her white hand "Ha! ha! ha! Yes. Introduce me!"

"Ha! ha! ha! Yes. Introduce me!"

"I could not take such a liberty with the queen of the ball."

Mrs. Dodd smiled, but felt nervous and ill at ease. She thought to hersell, "Now here is a generous, impetuous peet." As for the hostile party, staggered at first by the masculinf insolence of young Hardie, it soon recovered, and, true to his sex, attacked him obliquely, through his white ladye.

"Who is the beauty of the ball?" asked one, haughtily. calmly over the wooden partition, and made him read with her out of her book. She shared her hymn-book with him, too, and sang her Maker's praise modestly and sober-ly but earnestly, and quite undisturbed by

haughtily.
"I don't know; but not that mawkish thing in limp muslin."
"I should say Miss Hetherington is the

belle," suggested a third.
"Oh, beyond question."
"Which is Miss Hetherington?" asked the "Which is Miss Hetherington?" asked the Oxonian coolly of Alfred.

"Oh, she won't do for us. It is that little chalk-faced girl, dressed in pink with red roses; the plak of vulgarity and bad taste."

At this both Oxonians laughed arrogantly, and Mrs. Dodd withdrew her hand from the speaker's arm and glided away behind the throng. Julia looked at him with marked anxiety. He returned her look, and was sore puzzled what it meant, till he found Mrs. Dodd had withdrawn softly from him: the

sore puzzled what it meant, till he found Mrs. Dodd had withdrawn softly from him; then he stood confused regretting, too late, he had not obeyed her positive request, and tried to imitate her dignified forbearance.

The quadrille ended. He instantly stepped forward and, bowing politely to the cornet, said authoritatively, "Mrs. Dodd sends me to conduct you to her. With your permission, sir." His arm was offered and taken bufore the little warrior, knew where he was. sion, sir. His arm was offered and taken before the little warrior knew where he was. He had her on his arm, soft, light, and fragrant as a zepher, and her cool breath wooing his neck; oh, the thrill of that moment! but her first word was to ask him, with considerable anxiety. "Why did mamma leave you?"

with considerable anxiety. "Why did mamma leave you?"

"Miss Dood, I am the most unhappy of men."

"No doubt! no doubt!", said she a little crossly. She added with one of her gushes of naivete. "and I shell had be spiritual weal. So they paired off. displease mamma."

What could I do? A gang of snobbease

"What could I do? A gang of snobbeses were detracting from—somebody. To speak plainly they were raining down the loveliest of her sex. Your mamma told me to keep quiet. And so I did till I got a fair chance, and then I gave it them in their teeth." He ground his own, and added, "I think I was very good not to kick them."

Julia colored with pleasure, and proceeded to turn it off; "Oh! most forbearing and considerate," said she: "ab, by the way, I think I did hear some ladies express a misgiving as to the pecuniary value of my costume; hal ha! Oh—you—foolish—thing!—Fancy minding that. Why it is in little sneers that the approval of the ladies shows itself at a ball, to the pecuniary value of my costume; hall ha! Oh—you—foolish—thing!—Fancy minding that. Why it is in little sneers that the approval of the ladies shows itself at a ball, and it is a much sincerer compliment than the gentleman's bombastical praises; the fairest of her sex, and so on; that none but 'the silliest of her sex' believes''

1 "I did not say the fairest of her sex; I said the loveliest of her sex."

"Oh, that alters the case entirely," said Julia, whose spirits were mounting with the

Julin, whose spirits were mounting with the lights and music, and Alfred's company, "so now come and be reconciled to the best and wisest of her sex; ay, and the beautifulest, if you but knew her sweet, dear, darling face as I do; there she is; let us fly. Mamma, here

a penitent for you, real or feigned."
"Real, Mrs. Dodd," said Alfred. "I had no tell you Hood's a fighter." "Real, Mrs. Dodd," said Alfred. "I had no right to disobey you and risk a scene. You served me right by abandoning me; I feel the rebuke and its justice. Let me hope your vengence will go no further."

Mrs. Dodd smiled at the grandiloquence of youth, and told him he had mistaken her somewhat alarmed myself, and asked McKay what he knew about Hood's fighting qualities.
"McKay said: 'well, sir, general, I was in San Antonia, Tex., once, be

youth, and told him he had mistaken her character. "I saw I had acquired a generous, hot-headed ally, who was bent on doing buttle with insects: so I withdrew; but so I should at Waterloo, or anywhere clee, where people put themselves in a passion." fore the war, and I saw that man of poker, and he didn't even have a sponse but I decided in my mind that a man who could bet \$2,000 on a

"Ah!" said Julia, "and I promised you this dance; but it is a walts; and my guardian angel objects to the valse a deux temps."
"Decidedly. Should all mothers in England permit their daughters to romp, and wrestle, in public, and call it waltzing, I must stand

in public, and call it waitzing, I must stand firm till they return to their senses."

Julia looked at Alfred despondingly, he took his cue and said with a smile, "Well, perhaps it is a little brutal; a donkey's galop and then twirl her like a mop."

"Since you admit that, perhaps you can waits comme il faut?" said Mrs. Dodd:

Alfred said he ought; he had given his whole soul to it in Germany last Long.

"Then I can have the pleasure of dropping the tyrant. Away with you both while there is room to circulate." sequel proved that McKay was not wrong in his estimate. men together and told them I expect ed we would have to fight to-morrow

Alfred took his partner delicately; they made just two cat-like stope forward, and melted into the waltz we had plenty of earthworks for any emergency. I ordered dinner to be served to the men by 11 o'clock.

It was an exquisite moment. To mos of walting. But this pair brought the awakened tenderness, and trembling sensibilities, of two burning hearts, to this their first intoxicating whirl. To them, therefore, everything was an event, everything was an abrill—the first meeting and timid pressure of their hands, the first delicate enfolding of her supple waist by his strong arm but of their hands, the first delicate enfolding of her supple waist by his strong arm but trembling hand, the delightful unison of their unerring feet, the movement, the music, the soft delicious whirl, her cool breath saluting his neck, his ardent but now liquid eyes seeking hers tenderly, and drinking them deep, hers that now and then sipped his so sweetly—these were new and separate joys, that linked themselves in one soft delirium of bliss. It was not a walts; it was an Ecstasy.

Starting almost alone, this peerless pair danced a gantlet. On each side admiration and detraction buzzed all the time.

"Beautiful! They are turning in the air."

"Quite gone by. That's how the old fogies

now charging in our direction and, sure enough, he was soon down upon us. But with my preparations, al-Chorus of shallow males. "How well she ready described, we were ready to meet him, and you bet we gave him a Chorus of shalow females. "How well he waltzes."
But they noted neither praise nor detract warm reception, and we defeated him after hard fighting, and soon there-

tion; they saw nothing, heard nothing felt nothing, but themselves and the other music till two valsers a deux temps took "a trem-endous header" into them. Thus smartly reminded they had not earth all to them

to part.
At two o'clock, Mrs. Dodd resumed com

a fly. He was dripping, Mrs. Dodd express

congregation was very spare. The glance revealed Alfred Hardie standi

brought a large one on the chance; he wor

which awaits a noble love. Such love, we what rare in Nature, have lately become so very rare in Fiction, that I have ventured, to detail the neculiarities of

very rare in Fiction, that I have ventured, many misgivings, to detail the peculiarities of its rise and progress. But now for a time it advanced on beaten tracks; Alfred had the right to call at Albion Villa, and he came twice; once when Mrs. Dodd was out. This was the time he stayed the two hours.

A Mrs. James Invited Jane and him to tea and exposition. There he met Julia and Edward, who had just returned. Edward was taken with Jane Hardie's face and dovelike ever; eves that dwelt with a not and

The Secret of Hood's Defeat

"I had command of a corps before

Atlanta on the 19th of July, 1864:

We were at that time about five miles

from the city on Peach Tree Creek.

Davis' division had passed over the creek. About 5 o'clock in the after-

noon our boys brought in a citizen

they had captured on that side of the

creek. He was brought before me and I questioned him closely. He did not appear to know much, but said

that he had read in an Atlanta paper

and had been succeeded by Gen. J. B.

Hood. Col. McKay of our side soon

happened along and asked me if there

was anything new. I told him of the

change of commanders on the part

of the enemy; that Johnson had been

succeeded by Hood. He appeared

God, general, that means trouble-

Hood bet \$2,000 on a hand in a game

hand in a friendly game of poker

back him would be a had man to meet on a field of battle when he was

backed by several thousand able-

"It was then about dark. I got my

I threw my line across the creek and

commenced that night to build fortifi-

cations, and the next morning our

About that time Gen. Thomas came along saluted me, and asked 'What's

the matter?' saying at the same time

we must be ready to move forward

as soon as Hooker's men have had

their dinner,' and expressing the opin-

ion that he would now march into

Atlanta without opposition.
"I said, "General, I think you are

mistaken; I think we are going to have

a fight.' I had scarcely ceased speak-

ing when we heard a terrible firing to

our left. I immediately dispatched a

messenger in that direction, who soon

Hood had made a terrible charge on our

left, and had already broken through two lines of Davis' division and was

forces were all across the creek

bodied confederate soldiers, and the

when he didn't even have a pair

"Well, I didn't say much

greatly alarmed, and exclaimed

that Gen. Johnson had been reliev of the command of the opposing army

This is a paroxysmal obstruction of the smaller bronchial tubes. caused by a spasm of the muscular coat. The attack may be sudden, or it may be two or three hours in coming on, the patient being aware of its approach by peculiar sensa.

Asthma.

tions. The paroxysms differ in severity Even when they are mild, they cause much suffering; when severe they are agonizing both to the patient and to his friends. They may continue a few hours only, or for several days. Coughing and copious expectoration come on toward the end of the paroxysm, and its termination is followed by a peculiarly sweet and

and your goodness so overpowered me, that a fatal impulse—"

"What do you mean, sir?" said Julia, looking him full in the face, like an offended lion, while with true feminine and Julian inconsistency, her bosom fluttered like a dove. "I never exchanged one word with you in my li'e before to-day; and I never shall again, if you pretend the contrary."

Alfred stood stuperfied, and looked at her in piteous amazement.

"I value your acquaintance highly, Mr. Hardie, now I have madeit, as acquaintances are made: but please to observe, I never saw you before scarcely; not even in church."

"As you please," said he, recovering his wits in part. "What you say I'll swear to."

"Then I say, never remind a lady of what you should wish her to forget."

"I was a fool. And you are an angel of tact and goodness." refreshing sleep.

The intervals between the attacks differ in duration in different persons: but with each person there is in general much regularity. Irregularity "I was a fool. And you are an angel of tact and goodness."

"Oh. now I am sure it is time to join mamma." said she, in the dryest, drollest way. "Valsons."

They waltzed down to Mrs. Dodd, exchanging hearts at every turn, and they took a good many in the space of a round table, for in truth both were equally loath to part. results mainly from special causes. As a rule, those who are subject to the disease have inherited a predisposing susceptibility to it; but the attacks, whatever the form they take, have each a specific cause. Such

causes are many.

Among them are a morbid condi mouplace views of her daughter's health, and rose to go.

Her fly had played her false, and, being our island home, it rained buckets. Alfred ran, before they could stop him, and caught tion of the nasal membranes; bronchitis; a common cold; atmospheric changes; dust of various kinds; emanations from feathers or from the bodies of animals; the pollen of plants regrets; he told her it did not matter; for him the ball was now over, the flowers faded, and the lights darkiess visible. hay-asthma); indigestion; constipation; mental emotion.

The severest paroxysm is nevel fatal, if the patient is not affected by other disease or weakness. Yet it tends to lower the vitality, and may

thus give rise to fatal disease.

According to Dr Williams of England, children under fifteen, with wellformed chests, whose attacks tend to diminish in frequency and intensity, and whose lungs are free in the intervals, may be expected, with care,

to recover.
When the disposing cause is in a defective development of the frame and lungs, the system should be in vigorated by appropriate exercise

cold bathing and pure air.

In every case, the exciting cause should be ascertained and removed. ly but earnestly, and quite undisturbed by her lover's presence.

It seemed as if this pure creature was drawing him to heaven holding by that good book, and by her touching voice. He set good all over. To be like her he tried to bend his whole mind on the prayers of the church, and, for the first time, realized how beautiful they are.

After service he followed her to the door. Island home again, by the pail'ul; and she had a thick shawl but no umbrella. He had brought a large one on the chance; he would The supper should always be light. The stomach should never be overloaded. The bowels must be kept in in order. Bronchitis should be cured. The nasal passages should belooked after. A simple change of climate is often quite effective. In some forms of asthma the closest and smokiest cities, and the very worst parts of these, furnish the most relief.

see her home.

"Quite unnecessary, it is so near."

He insisted; she persisted; and, persisting, yielded. They said but little; yet they seemed to interchange volumes, and, at each gaslight they passed, they stole a look, and treasured it to feed on.

That night was one broad step more toward the great happiness, or great misery, which awaits a noble love. Such loves, somewhat rare in Nature, have lately become so Remedies for the relief of attacks must vary largely with the individual. Trial alone will determine the kind needed; but as to their use, a physician should always be consulted .- Youth's Companion.

#### Peasant Proprietors in Russia. The peasant proprietors can neith-

er pay the money owing to the gov-

ernment for their land nor even the state and communal taxes, and are flogged by hundreds for non-payment. In one district of Novgorod 1.500 peasants were thus condemned in 1887; 550 had already been flogged, when the inspector interceded ine is found over a great part of the country; usurer, the bane of peasant proprietors in all countries, are in ossession of the situation; the Koulaks and Jew "Mir-eaters" supply money on mortgage, then fore-close, and when the land is in their possession get the work done for nothing as interest. These bondage laborers, as they are called, are in fact slaves, and are nearly starved, while the small pieces of land are often reunited into considerable estates, and their new owners consider they have only rights and no duties. Meantime, as forced labor is at an end, and free labor is of the worst possible kind, the old land owners can get nothing done; they have tried to employ mechines, bought by borrowing from the banks, and are now unable to repay the money. The upper class has been ruined, with no anvantage to the peasant.-Nineteenth Century.

The Fly Barber's Customer.

From the Utica Observer. "A funny thing occurred here the

other day," said a barber as he was putting the finishing touches on a Saturday-evening hair-cut. "A fellow came in to be shaved who was somewhat under the influence of intoxicants. He took his place in the chair, and all proceeded well till I had shaved one side of his face, when he stopped me. 'Hold on," he said. 'I want this thing 'splained.' I asked him what was the matter, and he replied: 'There's a fly on my cheek, and you have shaved the lather and whiskers off, but the fly didn't move. Now, what's the matter with him? I told him there was no flies on him, but he pointed to the mirror and You think I can't see him. I ain't so drunk that I can't see a fly. I turned to the glass, and therestood the fly on the mirror, and in such a position that from my customer's range of vision it seemed to be on his cheek. He afterward said that ek. He afterward said that he had felt that fly tickling him all the time, and wondered how I could shave under it and not cut its leg

#### Autographs Worth 840.

An American gentlemen, who does a trade in the autographs of famous men, has issued a price-list, which is interesting as showing the comparative value set by our transatlantic cousins on the handwriting of eminent personages. Mr. Chamberlain's autograph can be had for 5 shillings, while-Lord Randolph Churchill's is priced at 7 shillings. Lord Tennyson's com-mands £2 10 shillings, but one can purchase an autograph of Mr. Swineburne for a soverign, and the great Mr. Howells's only fetches 3 shillings 6 pence. For Cromwell's and Shelafter marched victoriously into Atlanta. Had it not been for McKay's story of the \$2,000 bet he would have made it very uncomfortable for us. As it was, we were ready for him."—Gen. John M. Palmer.

interesting Discovery of Angient Coins

The discovery of a large number of York coins at Neville's Cross, in the north of England, is exciting a good deal of interest. They are believed to be associated with the battle between the English and Scotch armies in 1346. The coins, all of silver, number about 300, and were discovered in an urn: A young man named Markey was birdnesting near Neville's Cross, and near the foot of a tree saw what appeared to be a pot sticking out of the ground. On picking it up it smashed and a number of coins fell to the ground. Taking them first to be checks, he afterward found out what they really were, and sold about forty at Durham, where they were melted down. Others he took to a town councillor of Durham, Mr. Fowler, who, perceiving that they were English and Scotch coins in good state of preservation, bought hem at a fair price. The rest, with a portion of the urn, were secured by Mr. George Neasham, of the Durham University. The urn is about nine inches high, and of mediæval workmanship. The coins are groats, half groats and pennies of the two Scottish Kings, Robert Bruce and David II. and the first three Edwards of England. The collection of these interesting coins, all now in the possession of Mr. Fowler, includes a large number of pennies from the Royal and Episcopal Mints of Durham and York. The inscriptions show that the groats of Edward III. were struck in London and at York. They form an interesting study for numismatists, and it is probable that the collection will be transferred to a museum.-Pall Mall Ga-

The Pay of Royalty.

The people of the United States have, generally speaking, but a vague idea of what it annually costs the peole of Europe to maintain their respectve sovereigns.

The German Emperor heads the list with a yearly stipend of \$8,400,000. which means, in other words, that very man, woman and child of the 47,000,000 of Germans who inhabit the Fatherland must pay an annual tribute of about 18 cents to sustain the dignity of the imperial crown. The Czar of Russia comes next with a civil list of \$7,320,000, or a head taxation of nearly ents for each one of his 87,000,000 subjects.

The Emperor of Austria, who rules over 41,900,000 of people, occupies the third place, with an annual income of \$4,600,000 raised by means of an individual personal taxation of 57 cents, for which every inhabitant of the Austro-Hungarian empire is bound to pay to assure the personal comfort of the Emperor and the well-being of the imperial family.

Queen Victoria receives from the 87,000,000 of children which comprise the population of the United Kingdom a royal tribute of \$3,600,000; that is to say, that every member of the English, Scotch and Irish families contribute to the support of her majesty and to that of her off-spring to the

amount of ten cents per head. With a population of 29,000 000 Italy which was raised last year to \$3,000,-000, or a little more than 10 cents for each individual. Spain, whose population is about 16,000,000, pays her baby King \$1,800,000 a year, or an average of 11 cents per head.

Sunday Rest Physiologically. The question of Sunday work has, of course, a moral side, and it is that side which most strongly influences many who are striving to lessen the evil. Physiologists are universally agreed that men need, for purely phisiological reasons, one day's rest out of the seven. There is plenty of evidence upon this question, all pointing in the same direction, and the conclusion is inevitable that the almost universal desire of workmen for rest on Sunday, and their strong objection to working continuously every day, is the result of a natural physiological law, which, like all other laws of the kind, cannot be violated without some one having to suffer the penalty. There is good resson for believing that many railroad accidents are directly traceable to physical and mental exhaustion of trainmen, caused by the strain of severe and exacting duties, performed without relaxation for a period of time beyond that which is allowed by nature. And in the case of street railway employes, who are required to work from twelve to sixteen hours every day, Sundays included, it is probable that society suffers, and will suffer, a large share of the penalty. For the presence in the community of a considerable body of men to whom civilization means almost, if not quite, nothing, upon whom society has imposed burdens atmost intolerable and infinitely heavier than are imposed by nature as a condition of living-we say that the presence of a body of men living under such conditions is a menace and a danger to republican institutions. - Amer

What is Written, Stays. It is said that all the newspapers in

ican Machinist

Russia are really edited by the Czar. H'm; this probably accounts for the fact that in Russia nobody ever comes charging up-stairs out of breath, bouncing into the office with a big club and demanding the name of the man who wrote a certain article reflecting on the Musical Union or the chairman of the Relief Committee. He's afraid he might have to go all the way to Siberia to find him.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Let's See your Tongue.

In this United States there is one physician to every 500 people. If this seems to be a little crowded to the new doctors who came out this Spring, we would suggest a good opening for a young physician in Gilead, where there is no physician, nor yet any halm. We don't know where Gilead is, although we know some doctors who we think ought to go there.-Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

A STATE OF THE STA

It seems but a dream-the 'long, long ago," but the memory of some low, sweet song, with its minor cadences; but the transient flush of an autumn sunset, when the crimson glories of the hour melt away before the sombre shadows of night. And yet, how vividly does each scene rise before me on this chill winter's evening, as I sit alone by my fireside, waiting hoping praying, for a call to the "Home" where my loved ones are.

A stately, red brick building looms up before me, with its well-trimmed grass plats, each side the paved walk that leads to the imposing portico shading the main entrance. Here, massive doors, like those of some feudal castle of olden times, swing upon their hinges at the resonant call of the solemn gong which sends its dismal echoes through the long corridors, like the groan of some giant monster in the death throes.

A stiffness of death reigns in the large, square drawing rooms, with their ingrain carpetings and stiff horsehair furniture. On each of the white walls, religious engravings, in narrow walnut frames, look down coldly upon each unbidden guest that ventures within these hallowed precincts, sacred to the reception of "His Grace." and his tonsured aids: to the monthly meeting of the "board of trustees;" to the bejeweled dames whom spasmodic philanthropy induces, from time to time, to visit the good sisters, and to the rant of charity.

One flight further up I see hundreds of orphans bending over their tasks in patient resignation to the decrees of fate that exacts from them labor proportionate to their years. Poor little waifs! From babyhood theirs is a life of unquestioning obedience to the black-robed nuns whose mission it is to inculcate lessons of virtue. that the fruit from sin blighted boughs may ripen in eternal life. They are taught, too, to be grateful to the pub-lic who sheltered, fed and clothed them, when their own parents had turned them adrift, motherless, fatheriess, aye, often nameless, upon the charity of the world. How well I remember wondering, in

my childlike way, if ever I should meet this generous public and be able to thank her for my pretty cotton frocks and heavy shoes that were my pride as I toddled along with the smaller members of the asylum, each Sunday, to the big church where the organ pealed forth its glorious tones. and the marble alters blazed with lights that made my little eyes blink. The priests in their golden vestments, the long, double row of altar boys in their crimson cassocks and linen surplices, seeming people from another and a happier world of which we poor orphans formed no part. Then there was the sermon, when some one of the holy fathers ascended the pulpit and discoursed learnedly about salvation and eternal bliss, two words which so impressed themselves upon my mind that I determined to get them the very moment I was big, since they were of so much importance that the priests, and the nuns, too, were always talking about them. But ah! the fear that possessed me when there thundered forth denunciations against wicked sinners, and the priestly eye seemed riveted on me, as if I were specially marked for rep robation, I trembléd lest he knew how tired I was; how stiff and sore from weariness, and how this, together with the fumes of the incense-laden air, had made me drowsy. Blessed relief: when those stern eyes wandered elsewhere, and I could hear his voice growing less and less distinct, until at ength it ceased; a delicious calm stole over me-and I slept, my cheek resting against the hard back of the pew. But ah! the punishment upon my return from mass! The prophecies predicted for my terrible impiety! How sadly did I creep away to my bed at night and wonder it really the good God would wreak such vengeance upon a tiny girl like me. And yet each Sabbath it was the same offense,

One of such days stands out in bold relief before me. We had returned from vespers, and were assembled in the school room. I, with the guilt of impious somnolence upon my youthfull soul, waited, like a trembling culrest of the evening. Visitors came around on a tour of inspection. Wel-come respite! A lady and gentleman stood in the doorway; the former resplendent in a robe of silken sheen, with sparkling jewels flashing from her ears and breast, as if some tiny stars had dropped from the sky above and nestled there. Her companion, a dis-tingue-looking man, stroked his im-perial listlessly while the lady (evidently his wife) conversed in low tones with Sister Ligouri. His restless, coal black eye, in its wanderings around the room, rested at length on me. Perhaps the steadness of my gaze caused this, for I felt fascinated by that handsome man. His whole face lit up with an expression the like of which I had never seen beam on me before. He touched the lawy's arm lightly, and whispered a few words. "Where?"

~

X

"To my left." And he motioned, I thought, towards me.
"How lovely! How perfectly lovely!" was the answer in bated breath.

My heart sank then, for I knew it could not be of me they spoke. No one had ever called me anything but "naughty Edna St. Clair."

"Come here child," said the lady, after conversing eagerly with her husband, in burried tones. I thoughtshe spoke to me, and yet I doubted the fact of my being singled out from the hundreds there. Not until Sister Li-gouri had echoed the words and called me by name did I venture forward. Two soft lips touched mine, in

I could not speak; emotion choked me. Had indeed the good God sent a mother to me at last? A mother? Blessed name that nature's self implants in the hearts of lisping babes; name that grows dearer with each added year. The first to leave the lips; the last to be found written upon the heart when death calls hence. "You know where I live?" continued

not like any one here in the asylum. And—and you asked me to be your little girl—I thought perhaps you were my dear mother. That—that—God felt sorry for me and had sent you

and the west of the section of the section of the second section is

"No. dear, I have no claim like this; but I will be your second mother and love you as my own child. Will you come, little Edua?" "Yes! yes! Take me with you," I

cried, convulsively, "take me far away from here, where there are no long sermons, no scoldings, no cross, hate-

I stopped abruptly, for the nun's eyes were opened wide in amazement at my audacity; and there was a warning light in them that filled my soul with terror. I grew afraid lest she would keep me in the asylum for punishment. But later on in life, I found have woundless were my form. ound how groundless were my fears; that orphans were but a drug in the market and bidders rare. It was settled then, that on the following morning the good lady was to come for me. She would bring, she said, fit apparel, for mine would no do at all. What a peroine of romance I seemed to my companions for the rest of that evening as they crowded around me. I did not need to be told to thank God for having brought me such kind triends as Mr. and Mrs. Leroy, for I did

thank Him again and again.

Need I contrast my new life with
the old one? Am I equal to the task? Go ask the pardoned convict to speak the ecstasy he feels when the prison gates fly open and once more he breathes the blessed air of freedom. o ask the mendicant whom some freak of fortune transports from penury to wealth, ask him, I say, it mere words can adequately express his rapture. Let these give voice to their joy; then, and not till then, can

True, I was only a child at the time: but what a life mine had been, shut up in those gloomy walls, with every natural impulse of childhood stiffed by set rules against which there was no appeal. Housed, it is true, fed, clothed. But housed by strangers; fed by charity; clothed in uniform like the wicked convicts, and our orphan badges proclaiming us to all; outcasts whom the world were better without.

The years rolled on. I learned to love my foster-parents with a love akin to that the Brahmin lavishes on his gods. And I was all in all to them. My luxurious surroundings were in accord with the wealth of my patrons, who were acknowledged leaders in the select coterie to which they introduced me as their daughter, Edna Leroy. I-was courted and caressed by all, for the opulence of my putative father shed a halo of worth upon me. Suitors there were in numbers, who poured forth impassioned vows of fidelity, and wept that they sued in vain. At first such scenes were painful to me; but they soon grew monotonous. And when I learned what an elastic affair a man's heart is, at best, I wasted no more time in regret. It was as well, for each disconsolate swain consoled imself elsewhere.

After long years of waiting, there came at length, to bless my kind friend's home, a winsome baby boy; and as I saw the tiny little one nestling on his mother's breast, and read the fond look of pride in her lustrous eyes, I knew her brightest hopes were fulfilled. In vain I looked for some token of welcome in the father's face; here was, but as there always had been, a shadow as of some nameles grief. When first he saw his boy, he groaned aloud, and his face became ashen pale.

proachful tones, "Is it thus you greet our babe? You do not love me, I know it now. You have been for years sad and absent. I thought it because of our childless lot. Yet now that our son has come, you turn away from him. Oh, Ernest, Ernest, how can I live, bereft of your love!"

"Hush, my darling Inez, do not wrong me thus. Would to God Iloved you less, then my heart would not be wrung, as it is now, by that tiny face so like your own."

I waited to hear no more; but crept away noiselessly. I had that morn-ing received a note from Rev. Mother Jerome, asking me to come to the asylum without delay, and thither I made my way. It was my first visit the same reprimand, followed by a to this haven of my intancy, and I keen, but transient, remorse of con-trembled as I thought what my life might have been but for the goodness of God. I looked upon the stately red brick building, much as a traveler gazes back from pleasant places upon the rugged portion of the road he has left. I was shown into the drawingroom, the portress little thinking that prit, the sentence that would consign the elegantly apparelled Miss Leroy me to solitary confinement for the was the quondam asylum dependent -Edna St. Clair.

A moment later, and the reverend mother came. She spoke to me quite as if I were yet but a child; questioned me as to my welfare during the eight years I had been with my foster parents. And then she spoke to me of my mother dying in the hospital wards eighteen years before, and entrusting me to her care.

Seek the desert for peace and contentment. On the contray, where truth and sincerity are the governing principle society, is lovely and attract-

"She placed a small package in my hands, dear, addressed to you, and bade me keep it for you until the date written on the outside. 'It will unravel the secret of her birth,' your mother and A moment more and size was said. A moment more and she was dead. I have kept the trust."

From under her cape the nun drew forth a square, bulky packet and gave it to me. As I gazed upon the unfamiliar writing of my mother, my eyes were blinded with tears; for let the disclosure be what it would, she was my mother still. I felt I could not read the dear words there. Here read the dear words thera. Home!

Home!
"Wait, dear," and the superioress drew from out the ample folds of her black gown an official looking envelope sealed with red wax, "I was to give you this also."

I thanked the good nun and with-

to them, "I have but just received this—the history of whom and what the first embrace I had ever known.

"How would you like to live with me, and be my little girl."

this—the history of whom and what I am. Let me prove my love, my gratitude, by placing it in your hands unopened. Read it. It is but just interest in the history of whom and what is me, and be my little girl." that you who have done so much for me, have made me all I am, have given me all I possess, should be the first to know whom you have befriended."

"Oh, dear no; what made you think that?" she answered, laughingly. (I noticed that her husband, and ester, smiled too.) "You are so beautiful—the like any one here in the assulant pot like any one here in the second potential pote girl with dark eyes and hair; and opposite to this was-himself as once he looked in the bright flush of early manhood.

A sigh broke from his lips, as with reverential air he raised each trinket from the casket. One plain golden hoop he turned over his finger, again and again. "E. L. to E. St. C," he murmured, repeating the words as it some charm were in the sound. A marriage certificate; but he passed it by and eagerly clutched a tiny note that lay now alone in the empty bijouterie. It was addressed "To daughter Edna." Mr. Leroy started as he read the words; and his glance fell wistfully upon me. Seeing the anxiety for him to proceed (that my face must plainly have expressed) he turned to the paper in his hand, and read aloud, but in broken

Bellevne Hosnital, April 8d, 1826. My CHILD:—I am dying, slowly but surely dying. And of a broken heart, for him I love has proved faithless to the vows he spoke. He grew weary of me and learned to love another. I heard him call her name in his dreams; and I taxed him with the fact. He tried to soothe my jealous fears; but in vain. I persisted in my charges. He answered, first kindly, then charges. He answered, first kindly, then curtiy. In anger, I spoke the cruel words that drove him from me. Next day his lawyer called and told me my husband had settled the whole of his fortune upon me, saying that I was but a woman and could not struggle on with trouble; that he wished me to feel I was perfectly independent and could enjoy the bleesings of wealth. I would receive nothing; and wrote him that when they laid me in and wrote him that when they laid me in my grave, I would be no more dead to him then than I was at that very moment. Six months later you came—my baby girl; and I would have lived for your sake; but and I would have lived for your sake; but the wound in my heart is a mortal one. To-day I read of your father's approach-ing marriage to my rival, and I his lawful wife still alive. I pray to God to save him from his sin; to take me to Him, and leave my darling free. For I love him, the father of my child. Do not seek to find him, dearest. Leave him to his new found hap-pinese. He did not leve the mother, he cannot love her child. God will watch over and protect my lamb.

over and protect my lamb. E. St. C. LEROY. "And I, great God! what am I?" gasped my foster-mother. 'That let-ter was written but a month before our marriage. And this hapless babe, oh, would he had never seen the light of day!"

What could I say in the presence of that mother's agony. How could I hush her grief? I glanced at the large, white envelope that still remained un-opened. Perhaps there was comfort there. I tore it open and found enclosed a certified copy of the "official record of the death of Edua St. Clair Lerov.

"You were married when?" I asked, "On the 4th of May, 1826," answer

ed my foster-mother, faintly.
"Then God be praised!" I cried, "that the poor orphan you took to your heart can clear the clouds away from your home. My mother died on the 30th of April, 1826," and I hand-ed her the paper I held. I turned to-ward my father, and yearningly, the dear arms opened to receive me—his dear arms opened to receive me-his own, his very own child. Together we approached the mother and the babe, but with stern, set features, she wav-

"Wife-" "No, no; you deceived me. Married me, believing that you were still bound to another."

"I deny this. I swear, by all I hold several lives lost at the time, and her marriage, a cousin merely. I was he has rested he is invited helpless then; we were man and wife. of tempting food or drink. I hid my secret to save you pain, but when I saw that babe-our son-and thought what he must be, I felt the crime concealment had been. I was you not forgive me?"

lleft them alone. Later on they sought me, and the happy light in their dear eyes told the darkness of distrust had passed away, and the calm of perfect love and trust pos-sessed their souls.

Ah me! this was years and years ago. They are all gone now—father, mother, brother. But far away on the eternal shore they are waiting to welcome me home to their arms again .-Yankee Blade.

Truth and Sincerity.

These are simple words but full of meaning. They are the stamp of character and can make golden each little word and action. What a weary world this would be if these two elements were banished from it. The pleasures of society would be utterly destroyed and mankind would seek the desert for peace and contentciple society, is lovely and attractive. A society thus governed, may be compared to a fountain of living waters sending torth healthful streams, where the weary traveler may rest and refresh himself. The fire of a glowing imagination may make folly look pleasing, and lend a beauty to objects which have none exonerate their happy possessors from the whole of that toilsome load which the enslaved and feeble minds of artificial character constantly sustain. Honor and honesty, truth and sincerity, are the foundation stones of a real character. Sincere words drew. As I re-entered my fostermother's room, I found her with tearstained face, hushing her infant to repose. My foster-father sat white and
silent by her side.

"Father!" I cried, rushing
to them: "I have but just received."

The spirit of kindness, a sincere

wish to make others happy, refines and makes lovely the whole being. Then how essential it is that one should ever strive to be true and genuine to have every expression made use of, standing for something. One may be ever so gifted and ac-complished, they may be admired Mechanically raising me, Mr. Leroy tore the package open and drew forth trom a golden casket a bundle of letters faded yellow with age. An agonizing cry broke from his lips, as he turned them over one by one, and read place their God assigned for them.

Women and Crime. Owing to the fact that a much

L-Wilder

smaller number of women than men are arrested, tried, convicted and punished for crimes committed the opinion is general that the criminal instinct or disposition is not highly developed or is kept in subjection by the members of the sex. It should be remembered, however, that women are exposed to fewer temptations to commit crimes than men are. woman spends most of her time at home with her children and companions of her own selection, and is engaged in domestic duties pleasures. She is not liable to become involved in disputes about business, for she is not the bread winner for the family. If she engages in sports and games, they are not those that are likely to give rise to contentions and lead to quarrels. She does not attend prize fights, boxing matches or chicken contests, and rarely takes part in base ball games. The games she joins in are those played in her own house or yard or in that of some friend.

Women rarely engage in any of the fierce contests that constitute the struggle for existence, for place and power. They belong to no labor organizations, and as a consequence do not engage in strikes. Having no personal interest in affairs of government, they do not attend political meetings. They travel less than men do, and accordingly meet fewer strangers. Fewer things occur in their lives to excite them to anger. It is not customary for them to carry weapons, and so they are not tempted to make use of them if they think they are injured or insulted.

It is noticeable, however, that when a woman does commit a crime it is what is called "a good one." History contains no record of a series of crimes so fiendish as those for which a woman paid the penalty of death on the scalfold at Philadelphia last Tuesday. She killed her husband and two children, not suddenly and in anger, but in the most deliberate manner. The killing was not to gratify revenge or to avenge an injury. The only apparent motive for committing the butcheries was a comparatively small sum of money in the form of insurance on their lives. Poison was the means resorted to for killing them. A month intervened between the commissing of each of the murders. She watched the agonies of her husband after he had partaken of the food in which she had placed rat poison. She had tried an experiment which, if successful, she designed to repeat. Finding that she escaped detection, she prepared another dose of arsenic and gave it to her little daughter. Even while she was groaning with pain, and while her lifeless body lay in the house, she planned to murder her son in the same horrible manner.

Murder by the administration of poison is the darkest of all crimes. It shows not only deliberation but treachery. Some courage is displayed in drawing a dagger or revolver, or striking one down with a bludgeon, but the sacred, that I believed her dead. poisoner plays the part of a coward. News reached me of her death, by an The victim selected, if not a member of accident on the lake. There were the family, is generally invited to the house and treated as an honored guest. name headed the list. Later I mar-ried you. Years afterwards I learned In some cases he is invited many times, that the Mrs. Leroy that perished till he comes to think he is a favorite. he has rested he is invited to partake

The persons who commit murder in this manner are almost invariably women, and women who do not occupy tempted to throw myself at your feet a low social or intellectual place in and confess all; but I was a coward, society. Not a few of them have I feared to lose you. Inez, wife, can studied toxicology and have learned from scientific treatises what kinds of poisons are the most effective and the most difficult to detect; how much should be administered to produce death and what effect it will produce previous to death. In France and Italy several women have been suspected of being poisoners from the circumstance that they had bought works on toxicology.

A London paper recently published some statistics in relation to who commit crimes in Engladd. From the prison registers of Great Britain it appears that many more men than women commit penal offenses, but it is also shown that women are much more liable to be recommitted for the same or other crimes. A prison chaplain states that a large proportion of male convicts reform, but that he can scarcely recall a case of reformation on the part of a female felon. Another strange showing is made by these prison reports. It is that nearly all the crimes of men are committed before they are thirty-five years old. while most of the crimes of women are committed after they have reached that age. If a man reaches forty, and has led an upright life, his moral character is regarded as established. But this is just the age, it appears, when women are most likely to enter a criminal career. The chaplain referred to also states that misfortunes ordinarily softens the hearts of men, while it hardens the hearts of women and renders them desperate.

The police reports of all cities show that nearly all "shoplifters" are women, as are most of the persons who entice young girls. In truth, few readers ever saw the musculine of "procuress" in print. Possibly the dress of women gives them a great advantage over men in taking goods from stores. An explanation of why women commit villanious crimes, when they commit any, may be found in the fact that they are thoroughgoing in every-thing, good or bad, which they undertake to perform. They do nothing by halves.—Chicago Herald.

They've Got the Wrong Woman. Belva Lockwood has been elected a member of the Peace Congress in Paris. Peace! Why, good land, it hasn't been how long since she was running for President. Well, it's all right, maybe. Nothing makes a fellow so peaceable as a "tarnal good and they will fall short of filling the lickin'." Except the Prohibitionists; it makes them worse. -Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Ornet Army Reader.

The twenty-third National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Milwaykee, Wisconsin, the last week of August 1889, now bids fair to be the largest and most successful yet held; Comrades have generally concluded to accept the advice of the Commander-in-Chief and go en masse, and this shows their appreciation of the magnificient hospitality tendered by the city of Milwaukee. Comrades of the Northwest will find this to be the best and cheapest opportunity to attend an encampment that will be presented for years, as future encampments will doubtless be much farther

away.
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-The Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is the short line and direct route from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee. It has five daily trains to and from that city, and gives passengers a choice of three separate and distinct routes, going and returning. It has one train that runs "through by day light," relieving comrades who take it, o the expense of sleeping car fare. The rate from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Milwaukee and return, is \$9.70, or one fare for the round trip. This rate is open to everybody, whether members of the Grand Army or not. The sale of tickets will begin on August 21st, and close on August 28th and return tickets will be good until September 5th, inclusive. Those who wish to make "side trips" from Milwaukee, may deposit their return tickets with the Joint Agent there; call for them any time before September 30th, and they will be made good to destination.

For further information. sleeping car accommodations, etc., call on, or address, W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 184 East Third Street, St Paul, Minn.

To be Proud of.

It always gives us pleasure to record the successful result of well directed effort in any department of business, especially when that success is backed by merit, and tends to promote the general welfare. Competition in all branches of business at this time is great, and he who by energy, integrity and perseverance takes the lead is worthy of commendation. In this connection we allude to Dr. and he who by energy, integrity and perseverance takes the lead is worthy of commendation. In this connection we allude to Dr. Tutt, of New York, who has achieved a great victory over long established competitors in the introduction of his world renowned Liver Pills. In a comparatively short time they surpassed pills that had been before the public over a quarter of a century. Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Indorsed by the Medical faculty in Europe and America, they have become a household word on both continents.

Dr. Tutt deserves, and doubtless has, the gratitude of thousands of invalids who have been healed by his medicine. In this age of quackery it is refreshing to know that there is at least, one who furnishes a remedy prepared on scientific principles, and offers it to the siek conscientiously. We record his success with a feeling of pride which every American should have at the triumph of one of his countrymen.

Builders are now making doors of two thick paper boards molded into panels, glazed together with glue and potash, and put through a heavy rolling process. Covered with a water-proof coating, they are hung like wooden doors, and are both beautiful and serviceable. They possess the additional recommends tion of being comparatively noise-

Let Us Be Joyful

Everything in nature indulges in amusements. The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap, and the fields smile. Even the trees shoot and the rivers and streams run.-Scranton Truth.

Don't you want to save money, clothes, time, labor, fuel, and health? All these can be saved if you will try Dobbin's Electric Soap. We say "try," knowing if you try it once, you will always use it. Have your grocer order.

Eleven business houses at Fennville Michigan were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$35,000 partially insured.

The boy who munches green apples all day will have a sharp attack of colic about midnight. If mother has the precaution to have a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer on hand, the trouble will soon be over.

The United States committee on irrigation of arid Northwestern lands met at St Pau and heard a delegation from Dakota.

Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters cure Dyspepsia. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn. The steamship City of Rome, having on board the delegation of representative work-men, arrived at Liverpool.

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Summer Weakness

Is quickly overcome by the toning, reviving, and Is quickly overcome by the toning, reviving, and blood purifying qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This popular medicine drives off that tired feel-ing and cures sick headache, dyspepsia, scrofula, and all humors. Thousands testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

"My health was poor, as I had frequent sick

much appetite, and had no ambition to work. I have taken less than a bottle of Hood's Sarsa-parilia and feel like a new person." Mrs. W. A. TURNER, West Hanover, Mass.
"I have been troubled for a number of years

with a sick headsche accompanied by vomiting spells. My system was all out of order, and in addition to this I contracted a severe cold, which caused a terrible cough. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has accomplished so much, that I am certain of a speedy restoration to perfect health. The headache has left me entirely, and my system has come to a regular working order.'
MRS. A. J. EIMMERMANN, 609 13th st., Mil

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As a "confessor" Woodruff, the prize liar of the Cronin case, has no rival in Chicago or anywhere else. He makes confessions to order, and is prepared to tackle any job from the largest to the smallest. Chicago is not given to boasting of her detectives, but she has reason to be proud of her liars. - Philadelphia Press.

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 Whon she had Children, she gave them Castoria

A trust has been formed at Mobile, Ala. for the purpose of controlling the manufacture and sale of artificial ice in the South.



DEATH IN THE WATER

bsolute Poison in Nearly Every American City and Town-What Will be the Result Before the End of Summer.

End of Summer.

\*\*\*WHAT did you find?"

"Almost everything; it was just reeking with poison."

The above remark was made by a prominent scientist to the board of health officer just after examining a drop of Croton, New York, water through the microscope. The water of nearly every city in America is filled with poison. It is caused by decaying matter and animal life. What is the result? A fearful increase of sickness and death, both among children and grown reople. The papers are filled with accounts of it. Millions upon millions of germs of fever, cholera morbus and contagion are in every swallow of water.

But people say:
"What can we do, stop drinking?"

"No."
"Resort to stimulante?"

"No. "Resort to stimulants?"

"No. Kill the germs in the water and before they can come into the body. Three drops of Ferry Davis' Pain-Killer poured into a glass of water before drinking will kill the germs and make the most poisonous water pure ain healthy. The best medical talent in the land have asserted this for years, and the experience of every man and woman who has tried it prove it."

Traveliers through the jungles of India drink the swamp water, even though it is filled with slime and covered with scum, but they invariably purify it by adding Pain-Killer. Stanley, the African explorer, never undertakes a journey without a plentiful supply of "Bangilla," as the natives call Pain-Killer. If this grand medicine is so effective in regions where death lurks on every side, where it recks in every pool, does it not stand to reason that we can safely meet the dangers of our own drinking water by its careful use? It is an absolute cure for cholera morbus in its worst forms, but how much better it is to of our own draking water by its careful use? It is an absolute cure for cholera morbus in its worst forms, but how much better it is to prevent disease than to wait for its approach. By keeping this remedy constantly on hand the dangers of the summer can be avoided and health positively preserved.



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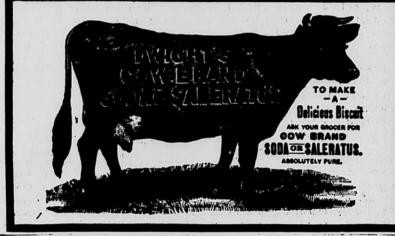
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1889.

JOSEPHH. HUNTER PERSION WITHOUT DELLAY

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

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The Columns of THE TIMEs are open to all who desire a candid discussion of questions of interest to the people of Richland county, but of course we do not hold ourselves responsible for

Let the journalist defend the doctrine of the party which he approves, let him criticise and condem the party which he does not approve, reserving always his right to applaud his opponents or censure his friends, as the truth may require, and he will be independent enough for a free country.—[Garfield.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

#### DEMOCRATIC STATEHOOD CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democrat Central committee of North Dakots, held at Bismarck on the 30th day of July, A. D., '89, it was ordered that a call be issued for a statehood convention of the democratic party of North Dakots, to be held at Fargo, North Dakots on Thursday the 29th day of August. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various state offices to be filled under the new state constitution and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. The basis of representation in said convention is as follows: One delegate at large or each organized county, and one delegate for every 250 votes or fraction thereof, cast for delegates to congress at the last general election. On this basis the apportionment for each county as fellows:

Grand Forks,...18|LaMoure......5|Trail......11

Grand F	orks, 18 Lah	foure 5	Trail 1
Billings,.	4 Gris	ZZS 5	Steele
Sottineat	1 4 Kid	der 9	Sargent
Benson	4 Log	8n 2	Towner
Burleign.	6 Mor	ton 6	Walsh1
Buiord	2 Mcl	Henry 3	Wells
Barnes	9 McI	ean 3	Ward
Cass	21 McI	ntosh 3	Richland 1
Cavalier.	7 Mer	cer 2	Ransom
Dickey .	8 Nel	son 6	Ramsev
Eddy	4 Oliv	er 2	Rolette
Emmons		CA 9	Stork
Foster	3 Pen	bina 18	Stuteman.
It was	resolved buth		

It was resolved by the committee that no proxies be allowed in the said convention unless held by bonnide residents and voters of the county which said proxies represent.

The chairman of the several county committees are hereby requested to see that county conventions are duly called and held for the purpose of electing delegates to this convention, pursuant to the above.

MARKEN PRANCE

MARTIN RYAN, Chairman.

Republican County Convention. A Republican county convention for Richland county will meet at the court house in the city of Wahpeton on Friday, August 16th, 1889, at 1 O'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to represent Richland county in the state convention called to meet at Fargo on the 21st day of August, 1889, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. The apportionmen is as follows:

Wahpeton, 1st ward 2	Dwight
" and ward	(Center
Walcott	Belford
to Williams	Benoru
Colfor Villago,	Brandenburg
DEFINE	V Kairmonne
Helendale	1 " Village
Sheyenne	DeVilloVillage
West End	11 Rright wood
Grafton	Elma
A herenom ble	Dant.
Working 10"	B Park
The committee won	ld recommend that th

The committee would recommend that the township committees in the several townships call the caucuses for selecting delegates to the county convention for Wednesday evening August 14, 1889.

N. Davis, Secretary.

Chairman.

#### Boodle and Corruption.

Richland's delegates were at home over Sunday and said that the constitution was about done, it having passed into the hands of committee on revision and adjustment, and would be ready for its final adoption about the middle of this week. The delegation felt disappointed in not getting the much talked of normal school for Wahpeton. It seems that the committee on public institutions of which F. H. Miller of Fargo was chairman, in keeping with a large and influential element in and out "The defeat of prohibition every-where is a good victory for temperance. Prohibition is Phariseeism, taking the ground that it would be legitimate, and early in the progress of affairs promised our boys the normal school for Wahpeton. This school and a judicial district, wherein Richland might hope to retain can be done is to regulate and mitithe seniority, is all our boys wanted gate the evil in a legitimate way.

In Maine whiskey is sold in every aside from whatever services they could be to the convention in its general deliberations. But in crysgeneral deliberations. But in crystalization it occurs that Wahpeton was euchred out of the school, the capital going to Bismarck, insane the law is a dead letter. It takes capital going to Bismarck, insane asylum to Jamestown, first normal school to Valley City, second nor-swear against the dispenser of mal school to Mayville, agricultural drinks. You never hear of a man college to Fargo, state university to who gets a drink being arrested. Grand Forks, state reform school to who in the neighborhood is going to Mandan, and deaf and dumb school swear he bought a drink of him. to Devil's Lake. It is of course Those summoned to testify can only conceded that these are legitimate remember that the accused sold conceded that these are legitimate institutions, lest there be a question as to the division of the normal school. To these and any subsequent institutions which might in time follow, the enabling act sets apart 500,000 acres of public domaine—80,000 of which were to go they are drunkards no more. It was time for the Pennsylvanians to to a normal school—and being other- was time for the Pennsylvanians to wise divided up, left 170,000 acres rise and assert themselves. The to be disposed of by subsequent legislatures as they might be needed.

But instead of being content to discontinuous against probabilities against probabilities. The lon cooler for drinking water, also a large tank holding seventy gallons of water for general use. ing 330,000 acres, as per public requirements, it goes on and locates the following institutions to get support to carry out the cause of temperance, and that people are sensible enough to see it."

Inese cars are finished in natural woods,—ash, maple and butternut,—beautifully polished, and at night are lighted up with eight Acme lamps exactly similar to those in use on Brillian and proposed in the cause of temperance, and that people are sensible enough to see get support to carry out the above plan, the pith of which is the capital hardship on the people and state to sible in the present style of cars location : Soldiers home at Lisbon ; Blind Asylum, Pembina; Industrial tics. Renegade politicians take the School and School of Manual Train-delusion up and work it for what to be extended flat or with head

170,000 acres. Thus it occurs that the convention not only weakened the Normal School by dividing it reported that President Fancher has for votes, but named a lot of sops and used up a lot of public lands and from some quarters come intimagainst the expressed provisions of ations that this is one of the considthe enabling act from congress, all erations tendered Fancher by the to carry out the desperate capital high joints for his influence in the location scheme. Had the capital deal. location been left to a vote of the people in some such form as the vote on prohibition or even located at train on the N.P., yesterday, was Bismarck for a few years—it would in the vicinity of Pittsburg—a have been satisfactory, and the other small station north of Draytoninstitutions would have been properly and undoubtedly satisfactorily individual and a young girl strug-located in subsequent legislation, or gling in an adjacent wheat field. even in the constitution. Not only Their suspicious of his intent and were these sops thrown out demoralizing public interests, but it is said

most corrupt and boodle transactions ever seen in the territory. Walsh and several other counties n the north telegraphed the convention that unless the people were given a chance to vote on the capital location, the constitution was doomed in such counties, while Grand Forks in her astonishment telegraphed that unless the people be given an opportunity to vote on the question, that city had \$25,000 and fifty speakers to put into the field in an effort to defeat the scheme. In case the corrupt and unjust and unconstitutional scheme holds good through the third reading, which will undoubtedly be the case, we shall see whether the people of the Red River Valley, about all there is plished his purpose. Conductor of North Dakota, have spirit enough to resist this sort of imposition and outrage on our common rights.

The Northern Pacific railroad, Ex-Gov. Pierce and other high joints in the Republican party of the territory are the gentlemen who put the job through. And to digress a lit- age. tle, the same outfit will gather at Fargo, Wednesday of next week the 21st inst., and we will be greatly mistaken if they do not control the initiatory Republican state conven-

Will the tax payers of the Red River Valley support such a dictatorial and grasping syndicate of political trimmers, who live only to produce politics and reap the emoluments of office.

Cut this out and paste it in your hat: For railroad commissioner, Andrew Slotten, of Richland county .- | Fargo Republican.

Were it possible to put two or three commission, the farmers and shippers would have no occasion to comever, could not do much. This proper authority here, Mr. Crofts, promise might help to pacify the Alliance in Allen's nomination for

A True Temperance Worker. Frances Murphy, who has reformed more drunkards and done more good for temperance, morality crop. Richland county has this and religion, than all the sniveling year the finest grain it ever produced. hosts of political preachers, says:

of the convention, determined upon fraud and hypocrisy. It is an atreporting in favor of locating such institutions; in the constitution, gether again. The people will not permit it. When preachers band themselves together to get the legislature to enact laws to regulate the morals of people they are going contrary to the will of God. \* \* Statutory laws do not stop the sale of liquor, and the best thing that town. Of course prohibition works splendidly in Maine, because the two men to commit a crime. The man who drinks is not going to

It is indeed a great fraud and boards, effecting a privacy not posdrag so-called prohibition into poli- where the sections are separated by

Since the scheme of locating the public institution has carried, it is made great progress for congress,

#### Fiendish Assault.

While the south bound passenger and under headway of steam, the passengers noticed a tough looking the circumstances were communicated to Conductor Collins-who had charge of the train. The conthat money and political favors were ductor at once pulled the bell cord, famed out, aggregating one of the ordered the engines reversed and the train was run back to the scene of the villian's outrage. As soon as the miscreant saw the approaching train he realized that flight was the better part of valor and made off through the fields—a couple of armed passengers after him. He had too far a start to be captured then, but an N. P. officer who happened to be on the train-a road master-vowed he would capture him dead or alive and started in condition and crying piteously. She said she had been sent to a neighboring house on an errand when she was overtaken by the man, who threatened to kill her on the spot if she made any outcry or resented his attack, The plucky little miss had evidently fought with all the physique she possessed—her clothes being torn to shreds in some places, but the brute had evidently accomhis effort to capture the rapist—and succeeded ere this in doing so .-Grand Forks Herald.

Lynching would be too good for

Our Wheat and the Star. The people of Richland county

owe the Minneapolis Evening Star a special favor. The other day we took trouble to forward a sample of Richland county's wheat crop to each of the twin city papers and the only one taking the slightest notice of the same was The Star, and this enterprising paper had a beautiful cut made representing the wheat in stalk and published the fact that

Richland county's crop was all right. Our people have occasion, this year, to resent the treatment given us by the Dakota Immigration commissioner, who placed men like Andrew Slotten on this our wheat prospects in June at about half what it should have been, application to, Ass't Gen'l Passr, & Tkt. Agent, wisconsin Central. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, plain, and the railroad companies as having a 37 per cent. crop, when could depend on fair and courteous it should have been 100 per cent. treatment. Andrew, alone, how- although he was instructed by the per cent. for the July report. In this connection we may say that the Moorhead News, which has pretended to make a specialty of reporting the crops has also misrepresented Richland as having a 40 per cent. and while the credit of other sections may unfortunately be impaired this year, our credit should be better than ever. The Evening Star is a splendid newspaper and being only a penny paper, the subscrip-

tion price by the week or month is low. Willie Farnsworth will take your name and deliver the paper, daily. It is the cheapest good newspaper west of Chicago and since it has done Wahpeton and Richland county a friendly turn, did us sim-

ple justice, return the compliment by adding your name to its already large list here. It is a splendid paper. A man should always stay

The Northern Pacific has just received twenty new colonist sleepers from Barney, Smith & Co. that are models of beauty, convenience and comfort, and contain many improvements over the ordinary colonist sleeper, or so called tourist car, generally in use.

A New Style Of Cars.

by such a friend.

Each car has fourteen sections with gentlemen's toilet room in one end, and the ladies room, supplied with marble-topped washstand and force pump, in the other. In one end of the car is a Baker fireproof heater, which heats the car by means of hot water conducted through pipes. In the opposite end of the car is a cooking range surrounded by good kitchen facilities. Opposite this range is a twenty gal-

These cars are finished in natural in use on Pullmam sleepers. The sections are divided by sliding head-Blind Asylum, Pembina; Industrial School and School of Manual Training, Ellendale; School of Forestry in either McHenry, Ward, Baltineau or Rolette counties to be demonstrated by vote, and scientific bition in politics is more than a school at Wahpeton, and between these were divided that remaining least borders on accessory to crime!

Where the sections are separated by a wire netting. An ingenious arrangment of the seats enables them to be extended flat or with head rests when prepared for bedding, and under each seat is a box in which can be stored bedding or small baggage. In each section there is also provided a movable table similar to those in use in Pullman cars, which is extremely

convenient for many purposes. All cars are provided with curtain rods. Notwithstanding the fact that the Northern Pacific employs a porter to look after these sleepers, all holders of second class Montana and Pacific Coast tickets are allowed to use them free of charge. The Northern Pacific has a greater number of these sleepers in service than any other transcontinental line, their total equipment now information address or inquire of amounting to 63 cars. It is clear D. M. Baldwin, Agent Wahpeton. that in providing for the comfort of the traveling public, the Northern Pacific, with its new vestibuled dining and sleeping cars and super-ior accommodations for second class passengers, leads all its competitors.

-[The Independent.

Take Notice. Geo. Wortser desires to call the attention of the school officers of Richland and, Wilkin counties to the fact that he is selling the best line of school furniture and supplies. Address him at Wahpeton when you wish anything in his line. He also has a fine line of office desks and bank fixtures.

#### Cold Storage Statesmen.

The Nelson County News which was here in the palmy days of county organization according to

the Ordway plan, says:
"In 1883 Gov. Ordway gave this county quite a striking illustration pursuit. The girl was in a pitiable of his high character by issuing commissions for the three commissioners of Nelson county, IN BLANK, (the names of the three commissioners being filled in by Mr. F. I. Kane) in return for which little kindness a share of the townsite of Lakota was given to Mr. Harvey of Walsh county, (Ordway's present partner in the stock raising busi-ness) which he, (Harvey) made no bones of saying belonged to Ord-way. This action on the part of this gentlemen of high character we trust the road master, assisted done against the unanimous protest by others in that vicinity, may have and extended experience' which was resulted in saddling a debt of 630,000 on our shoulders, which we Lynching would be too good for have not got rid of yet. Oh yes! that brute. The girl is 14 years of this gentleman has a high character,' in fact its more than 'high,' its

"Matilda and I are Goin'." "I've jus' got a letter Matilda From our old Friend Tom, You Know, He wants us to come to Milwaukee To attend the Encampment show. You know Matilda, ol' Tom and me Feught side by side in the battle, And he was always a smilin' When the ballets began to rattle. We both fit side by side
Thro' the long and bloody war,
And now we're goin' to meet again
With the loyal G. A. R. Thar's one thing certain, Matilda, You know I've always said If old Tom and me ever met We'd paint Milwaukee red. We'll give her a coat of vermillion,
'Tis a color I've long admired,
And we'll whoop her up for the America:
Flag Flag, Till we both get awfully tired.

Milwaukee's a beautiful city, We'll have a glorious time, An' the ride will be par excellence On the Wisconsin Central Line." A pamphlet containing valuable information for those who intend visiting Milwaukee during the G. A. R. meeting, can be obtained free upon

unat 6 per of cent.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—Land Office at Watertown, Dak., Aug. 12, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at this office, on Nov. 22, 1889, viz: John White, under his pre-emption D. S. No. for the swx section 1, in township 129 N., range 50 W. He names; the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John McGuir, Cornelius Shea, Jerry Shea and John Early, all of Wahpeton, Richland county, Dakota.

C. G. MILLER, Register.

SKUSE & MORRILL, Attorneys, Fargo, Dak.

First pub. Aug. 15, 1889.

First pub. Aug. 15, 1889.

NOTICE EOR PUBLICATION.—Land Office at Watertown, Dak., Aug. 12, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at this office, on Nov. 23, 1889, viz: Michael Saul, under his pre-emption D S. Ne. for the nex section 1, in township 129 N., range 50 W. He names the following winesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz; John McGuire, Cornellus Shea, Jerry Shea and John Early all of Wahpeton, Richland Co., Dak.

SKUSE & MORRILL, Attys., Fargo, Dak.

[First pub. Aug. 15, 1889.]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—LAND OFFICE at Watertown, Dak., Aug. 12, 1880.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at this office, on Oct. 7, 1889, viz: David Johnson, under his pre-emption D. S. No. 9879. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. R. Grimesey, Isaac I. Lewis, Silas Burgor and Henry Burgor, all of Devillo, Richland Co., Dakota.

[First pub. Aug. 15, 1889.]

Richland Co., Dakota.
C. G. MILLER, Register
SEURE & MOBRILL, Attys. Fargo, Dakota. [First pub. Ang. 15th, 1889.]

Brendel, William Bohn, all of Wahpeton P O, Richland county, D. T. MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register. 8. H. SHYDER. Attorney. [First pub. Aug 15, 1969.]

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

FIRST, HIGHEST

### ONLY AWARD

#### Sewing Machines.

# Best Family Sewing Machine

No other awards were made on Family Sewing Machines, and the claims of medals of gold are unjust and untrue. Be-ware of deceptive adver-tisements and dis-honest claims READ WHAT THE JURORS SAY.

For simplicity of construction, durability of parts, adaptability of adjustment, light and quiet running, we award the White Sewing machine company, the medal for the BEST MACHINE for family use.

---\$1,000.00---We offer to donate one thousand dollars to any charitable institute in Dakota it these state-ments are not houest, straight forwards and un-deniable facts.

gent for Richland Co., Dakota and Wilkin Co.

HENRY MILLER,

M. T. Stevens.

GENERAL HARDWARE

STOVES, TINWARE, IRON AND STEEL, STEAM FITTINGS, PUMPS, PIPES, ETC.

Wahpeton, - Dakota.

dans & Westlake Monarch Stoves.

**ALLEN & PAXTON** Plumbers and Steam Fitters,

Fargo, Dakota.



GURNEY

Hot Water Heater Correspondence Solicited.

H. G. ALBRECHT,

## HARNESS

Light and Heavy

Collars, Blankets, Whips, Fly Nets, Lap Robes, Turf

Goods.

n fact a full supply of everything in that line

Wahpeton, North Dakota

#### Wm F Eckes,

(Successor to Anton Gilles & Co.)

#### Boots and Shoes,

Including the Latest Styles of Foot Wear FOR LADIES AND GENTS,

and paying Cash for Goods is Able to Afford his Customers a decided Benefit.

Goods Cheaper than at House West of the Twin Cities.

# W. H. HARKER,

# Lidgerwood & Wyndmere For the Adjustable —

Light Steel-Frame Esterly Binders

### Mowers and Hay-Rakes.

A large supply of the best binding twine constantly on hand. Call

YARDS IN DAKOTA,

MINNESOTA.

KANSAS.

# Edwards & McCalloch Lumber Company,

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Paper, Paints.

NEBRASKA Oils and Varnishes, Coal, Brick, Etc, Etc Wahpeton, Dakota.

A. McCULLOCH, Res't Partner.

# The Model Market

Wahpeton, North Dakota,

# FRESH AND CURED MEATS.

Poultry, Game, Fresh and Salt Fish At Greatly Reduced Prices for I Sell for Cash

Wm. NORTHEY, Proprietor.

### C. S. COMSTOCK, Painter & Decorator, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Artist's Supplies, Etc.

# GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

NEXT TO HANLY'S DRIJG STORE, WAHPETON, DAKOTA.

#### THE LIGHTNING JETTING ARTESIAN WELL MACHINE Is the best thing in the business, and the only ones in the county

are owned by HOLZHAUER He having just added another nuchine to his already complete facilities and will in the future keep two outfits in the field which will enable him to do much more business than formerly and do it much more readily. This machine is acknowledged to be the best machine made for soil such as is found in the Red River Valley. It will sink a two inch pipe 312 feet in ten hou rs. Mr. Holzhau;er is also agent for

### THE PHELP'S WIND MILL.

Address him at Hankinson, Dakota.

AT COST FOR 80 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, 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.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE—U. S. LAND
Office at Watertown, D. T., June 14, 1889.
Complaint having been entered at this office
by O. M. Champlin against John Clark for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture
entry No. 3806, dated June 18th, 1879, upon the
southeast quarter of section 6, township 129,
range 49, in Richland coduty, 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 failure still exists. The said parties are hereby
summonee to appear before the clerk of the
district court at Wahpeton, D. T., on the 36th
day of July, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond
and furnish testimon concerning said alleged
failure, and before this office on July 31, 1889, at
2 p. m. for final hearing.

M. W. SHEAFE, Register.

(First publication June 20, 1889.)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—Land Office In at Watertown, D. T., June 21, 1899.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make commuted final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J W Cope, clerk of the district court of Richiand county, at Wahpeton, D. T., on August 29, 1889, viz. Gilbert G Paulson, H. E. No. 16563, for the swift sec 12, town 129 north, range 49 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: David Sutton, Albert Waterhouse, William Waterhouse, of Fairmount P. O., and Peter Stevens of Hankinson P. O., all of Richiand 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 regulations 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.

M. W. SHEAFE, Register.

First Publication June 27, 1889.

First Publication June 27, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a judgment and decree in foreclosure rendered and given by the district court of the third judicial district, in and for the county of Richland and Territory of Dakota, and entered and docketed in the office of the clerk of court in and for the county of Cass and territory of Dakota, on the 27th day of July, 1689 an action wherein the Travelers' Insurance Co, of Hartford, Connecticut, (a corporation), was plaintiff and Nick Cence, Warren Hunt, Charles K Lincoln and Otis Lincoln, copartners as Charles K Lincoln & Son, were defendant, in avor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendant, Nick Cence for the sum of eight hundred sevenity-four dollars and thirty-five cents, which judgment and decree among other things directed the sale by me of the real estate hereinafter described. to satisfy the amount of said judgment, with interest thereon and the cost and expenses of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy. And by virtue of a writ to me issued out of the office of the clerk of said court in and for said county of Cass and under the scal of said court, directing me to sell said real property pursuant to said judgment and decree, i, J.H.Miller, sheriff of Richland county and person appelnted by said court to make said sale will sell the hereinafter described real estate to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the city of Wahpeton, in the county of Richland and territory of Dakota, on the 14th day of Soptember, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock a.m. of that day, to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs thereon, and the costs and expenses of such sale opposite the reto will satisfy. The premises to be sold as aforesald pursuant to said judgment and decree, and to said writ, and to this notice, are described in said judgment, decree and writ as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (swk) of section thirty-four [34] township one hundred and thirty-two [132] north

[First pub. Aug 1, 1888.] MORTGAGE SALE—Default has been made in the conditions of a certain morgage, made, executed and delivered by Hiram Staples and Olive M Staples, his wife, mortgagors, to F. J. Stevens, mortgagee, on the 15th day of July, 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 23d day of July, 1886, at 10 clock p m, in book 8 of mortgages on page 75.

register of deeds in and for the county of Richland in the territory of Dakota on the 23d day of July, 1886, at 1 o'clock p m, in book S of mortgages on page 75.

Which said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument thereof duly executed and delivered by said F J Stevens to Selina N Rice, dated the 24th day of June, 1889, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds on the 27th day of June, 1889, at ten o'clock a m, in book No 1, of mortgages on page 100.

Upon such default and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Selina N Rice elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable at the date hereof, to-wit: nine hundred thirty-six (\$996.00) dollars.

No action or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the said debt so uupaid, or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative.

Therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale centained in said mortgage and in accordance with the statue in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, to wit: The northeast quarter of section nineteen (19) in township one hundred and thirty (130) range fifty (50) on the 10th day of August, A D 1889, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in Wahpeton, Richland county, Dakota territory, at public auction to the highest and best bilder 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 principal and interest on the said mortgage, the costs and expenses of said sale, the sums paid by said Selina N Rice for taxes and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorneys iees, as stipulsted in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

Dated June 27th, 1889.

Dated June 27th, 1889. SELINA N. RICE SELINA N. RICE W. E. and R. R. PURCELL, Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee.

(First pub. June 27, 1889.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOURE

Sale. Whereas, default has occurred in
two payments each in the sum of Forty-two
dollars. (\$42.00) interest which became due and
payable on the first day of November A D, 1887
and 1888, respectively, upon a certain mortgage
duly executed and delivered by Charles L.
White and Mary D White, his wife, to Hiram D
Upton, bearing date the 19th day of January
A D, 1886, and which mortgage together with
the power of sale therein contained, was duly
recorded in the office of the register of deeds in
and for the county of Richland and territory of
Dakota on the 20th day of January, A D 1886, at
3 o'clock p m in book R of mortgages on pages
204 and 205, and
Whereas, it is in said mortgage provided that
if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of
the sum of money secured thereby at the time
and in the manner specified in said mortgage,
then and as often as such default shall occur,
the whole sum of money secured thereby, may,
at the option of the legal holder of the notes
thereby secured, and without notice, be declared
due and payable, and whereas the said Hiram D
Upton has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage
due and payable, and therefore there is claimed
to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this
notice, the sum of eight hundred, twenty-five
and 93-100 dollars (\$825.93) and no action or
proceeding having been instituted, at law or
otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said
mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such
case made and provided, the said mortgage will
be forecloseed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The
northeast quarter of section numbered seventeen (17) in township numbered one hundred
and thirty-one (131) north, of range numbered
fity-two (32) west of the fifth principal meridian in the county of Richland and territory of
Dakota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be
made by the sheriff of said c

made by the sheriff of said county of Richland at the front door of the court house, in the city of Wahpeton in said county of Richland and territory of Dakota, on the 9th day of September, A D 1889, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said dept and interest, and taxes, if any on said premises and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of toreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Fargo, Dakota, this 16th day of July, A D 1889.

HIRAM D. UPTON.

W. A. SCOTT,

A D 1889.
W. A. Scott,
Attorney for Mortgagee. (First publication July 25th, 1889.)