THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 31. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

Northern Pacific Bank

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

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

Money to Loan.

County and City Orders Bought!

Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS TO

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

TO

HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Cars
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 3 arrives from the South at 2:10 p. m. Departs going west at 2:35 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 8 arrives from the west at 12:20 p. m. Departs going south at 12:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 13 arrives from Duluth at 11:50 p. m., and departs for the west at 11:59 p. m. daily.
No. 14 arrives from the West at 3:30 a. m. Departs going east at 3:40 a. m. daily.
No. 11, Little Falls and Dakota train, arrives at 7:30 p. m.
No. 12, Little Falls and Dakota train, departs at 6:30 a. m.
No. 53 arrives from the East at 12:55 a. m., and goes West at 1:20 a. m.
No. 54 carries passengers to Aitken, departs at 1:50 p. m.
No. 55 from N. P. Junction arrives at 4:15 p. m. and departs for Staples at 5:00 p. m.
No. 56 arrives from Staples at 8:15 a. m. Departs for N. P. Junction at 9:00 a. m.
Nos. 54, 55 and 56 carry passengers.

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

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

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

Brainerd & Northern MINNESOTA RY.

TIME CARD.

GOING NORTH. P. M.		GOING SOUTH. A. M.
[illegible]	lv-Brainerd-ar	10:30
[illegible]	lv-Hubert-ar	9:50
[illegible]	lv-Pine River-ar	8:53
[illegible]	lv-Backus-ar	8:27
[illegible]	lv-Lothrop-ar	7:30
[illegible]	ar-Walker-lv	7:00

W. H. BRIMSON, Supt.

THE Wisconsin Central Lines, RUN

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

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

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

JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. Ag't, Milwaukee, Wis.

There's Only One Railroad

That operates its trains on the famous block system between the Twin Cities, Milwaukee and Chicago; That lights its trains by electricity throughout; That uses the celebrated electric berth reading lamp; That runs four splendidly equipped passenger trains every day from St. Paul and Minneapolis through to Chicago, via Milwaukee; And that road is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. It also operates steam-heated vestibuled trains, carrying the latest private compartment cars, library buffet smoking cars, and palace drawing-room sleepers. Parlor cars, free reclining chair cars and the very best dining car service.

For lowest rates to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico, apply to ticket agents, or address

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

No. ... Elegantly equipped trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis through to Peoria, St. Louis and Kansas City daily.

Democrats

Buy your tickets over the "Burlington Route" to the National Convention at CHICAGO, JULY 7TH. ... went that way to the convention in 1892, at the same place ... you won. Better stay by what brings you good luck. Our compartment and open sleepers ... latest product and style. ... reclining chair cars are more commodious and comfortable than any other. Our track is the ... and the grades the ... Any Burlington agent or ... home ticket agent will give you all information, and sell ... at as low a figure as via any other line. Go with us and have comfort. For maps, time-cards, or any information, address W. J. C. Kenyon, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

..PURE.. DRINKING WATER!

H. J. SPENCER

Will furnish you with

PURE WATER

For Drinking Purposes at

25 CENTS PER WEEK

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

HAIL THE WAGON AS IT GOES BY.

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block
BRAINERD, MINN.

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

Chas. Maynard. F. Briggs.

PALACE BARBER SHOP.

One Door West of Koop's.

SPECIALTIES.

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

BRAINERD - MINNESOTA.

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

BANE & BANE.

Why Not Save Money By Buying Your

Meats For Cash!

At The

CITY MEAT MARKET.

Nice Beefsteak, Round and Shoulder
10 cents
Boiling Beef and Beef Stew
5 cents
Nice Fresh Pork Sausage
10 cents
Home Made Vienna Sausage
12½ cents
Veal Stew, Three Pounds
25 cents
Mutton Stew
7 cents
Side Pork
8 cents
Nice Beef Roasts
10 cents
Best Pot Roasts
8 cents

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Chickens, Etc.

BANE & BANE,
City Market.

Duluth & Winnipeg R. R.
W. F. FITCH, Receiver.

TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Daily Except Sunday.

WM. ORR, G. P. A.,
Duluth, Minn.

BRYAN THE VICTIM,

Selected by the National Democratic Convention for the Slaughter in November.

At 3:10 this afternoon, on the 5th ballot, Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was selected by the democratic national convention now in session at Chicago as its candidate for president; or rather the selection was made by the free silver Wing, for the old-time democrats, those who believe in financial honesty, refuse to vote after the convention declared for free silver. Congressman Bryan is a democrat with strong populistic tendencies, and will prove an easy victim before McKinley, protection, honest money and prosperity. Ohio cast the vote that made Bryan's nomination possible, hence it is generally believed that John R. McLean, the demagogue editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, will be the choice for vice-president.

Every soldier who draws a pension will have that pension reduced one-half in value by the free coinage of silver. Will the old soldiers vote for such a proposition?

The Populists who were in favor of making dollars out of valueless paper now want to make dollars out of half value silver. That is certainly progress, and some day they may favor dollars that are worth a dollar.

The St. Cloud city council are about to inaugurate a system whereby tramps and hoboes will be put at work on a stone pile when their presence becomes obnoxious in that city. It is a good idea and could well be imitated by many cities in Northern Minnesota, including Brainerd.

Because the amount of silver used in a coined dollar was worth a dollar twenty-five years ago, it is no reason for this nation calling it the same value to day—when in fact it is worth only half that value. It will help none but the silver owners to cut the value of our currency in two.—Transcript.

The editors of the Brainerd Journal and Duluth Herald, as well as Mr. Towne and other hirelings of the silver millionaire mine owners, have a fondness for referring to those who believe in honesty in finance as hirelings of Wall street. Evidently they imagine because they are serving for pay or self interest everybody else is doing the same.

The free coinage of silver under conditions prescribed by democracy would mean a reduction of 50 per cent in the purchasing power of the wages of all railroad employes and other laborers in this city and throughout the country. Are laboring men in favor of that? It will also reduce by one-half the value of their saving in savings banks, building and loan associations, and other investment companies. Do the laboring men favor that? It is an insult to ask.

No Offers Made.

Tuesday was the day set by the government for the sale of the Ft. Ripley military garrison, but as there was no one present to offer bids to the St. Cloud land office officials who were on the ground for the purpose of disposing of the property. The land, of which there is 176 acres, has been assessed at $6 per acre, and the buildings at a price which is considered high, which is undoubtedly the reason that there is no one who cares to invest money in the property. This is the second time the land and buildings have been offered for sale by the government.

Then and Now.

Editor Stivers, of Brainerd, a persistent advocate of free silver, was chairman of the committee on resolutions which reported to the democratic congressional convention for the 6th district, in 1894, the following resolutions. "We favor a sound, elastic and ample currency, sufficient at all times for the business needs of the country, but we insist that it shall at all times be kept at parity of value. We are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, whenever it can be accomplished with safety, and we favor an early international conference to provide for the accomplishment of this end." Now Brother Stivers is opposed to international co-operation. — Little Falls Herald.

GARRISON NEWS ITEMS.

The excitement of the Fourth is over, and everybody is well pleased with the time they had at the several celebrations in town this year.

The crops are needing rain badly now, and if we do not get it soon there will be poor crops this year. The rust has struck the wheat already, but if we get rain and cool weather, things will come out all right yet.

Miss Ada Dye's school closed a week ago in the Dykeman school.

Crowell Bros. are crowding their saw mill now a-days to get their yard cleared before threshing commences.

Mr. Henry Persson has returned from North Dakota, where he went on a short visit. He claims the crops are poor out where he was.

The young folks have chartered a steamboat for a week from Sunday and will give quite an excursion on the big lake. Everybody is invited.

Mr. J. M. Crowell starts for Elbow Lake, Minnesota, next week, to get his threshing machine in order for the fall threshing.

U. N. O.

What Free Silver Would Do.

As a last resort to save the party from overwhelming defeat next November, the democrats in national convention assembled at Chicago this week, have declared for free silver. This position has been taken to force the financial question to the front in order to draw attention from the disastrous record of the party in managing the affairs of government for the past four years. And it is not strange, for they have been the darkest period in the history of the country, and unless democracy can blind the voters with the cheap money cry, it will be swept from governmental control by an avalanche of votes. But the people will not forget that democracy took control of affairs with the country in a prosperous condition, with work plenty, trade expanding, ample revenue to conduct the government, and everybody prosperous and happy. In four short years the public debt has been increased 262 millions of dollars, property has decreased in value many times more than the entire cost of four years of civil war, revenues are inadequate to pay the expenses of government, labor is scare, poorly paid, and unable to enjoy the comforts of life, and foreign commerce even has greatly decreased. Is it any wonder that democrats seek to draw public attention away from such a record? They fooled the voters four years ago with the cry of high taxes, and now in order to again fool the people and secure a new hold on the reins of government, they have adopted the populistic idea of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Now let us see what free coinage would do. The last four years of democratic incompetency have been frightful, but they are a pleasant dream compared with the hideous night-mare that would be produced by the free coinage of silver. The Pioneer Press of Sunday in the following editorial enumerates some of the calamities that free coinage would produce:

We stated yesterday some of the things that free silver would do. It would drag our country down to the single silver standard, which is everywhere associated with a low state of civilization and prevails only in the most unprogressive countries in the world, in which commerce and industry are in a primitive or backward state of development. There is not now a progressive commercial nation in the world which has not adopted the gold standard. Silver is the standard money only of the semi-barbaric countries, of China, of Mexico, of the Central American states, and a few of the old Spanish possessions. In Europe it survives only in Spain, Bulgaria, Servia, and partially in Turkey. In degrading our currency to the level of these half-civilized silver using countries, with which we have little intercourse, it would handicap us in our transactions with all the great commercial countries of the world. Our entire trade with all the silver using countries is about $28,000,000 a year. It is over $800,000,000 a year with the gold standard nations. Free silver would thus place us at a permanent disadvantage in the competitions of international trade with all the other commercial countries.

We said yesterday, too, that by a law as resistless as that of gravitation the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would expel all our $620,000,000 gold from circulation in this country and reduce the value of all our silver and paper currency, amounting to about $1,200,000,000, to but little over $600,000,000 in gold value. All the holders of this money would suffer this loss in the transition from the gold to the silver standard. But this is a trifle in comparison to the havoc it would play with us in other directions.

Free silver would cut down to nearly one half their present value the vast aggregate of debts which the financial institutions of this country owe to the wage earners and to the people of small means in America. The advocates of free silver address their main arguments to the dishonest cupidity of debtors. They unblushingly maintain that it would be to the interest of the debtor class to be able to swindle their creditors out of 50 cents on the dollar by paying them in depreciated silver money. They assume that these creditors are the banks and the great financial institutions of the country. Never was there a greater mistake than this. These banks and financial institutions are merely the custodians of other people's money. The savings banks, the national, state and private banks, trust, insurance, building and loan associations in their various forms owe to the wage earners of this country and to the people of small means, or mainly to them, the colossal aggregate of nearly $16,000,000,000—sixteen billion dollars. By far the larger proportion of this enormous total is owed to mechanics and farmers, to men and women who live on their wages or salaries, or who do some some small business, and whose surplus earnings are invested in these various forms. Free silver would strike down one-half the value of all their deposits, policies, trust funds and other investments.

Going to Secretary Carlisle's speech at Chicago for details, the following starting facts are presented: The national banks, for example, owe $1,701,658,521 to 1,929,340 depositors of whom 1,724,000 have less than $1,000 to their credit, showing that the vast majority are people of small means. The savings banks of this country owe $1,810,597,000 to 4,875,000 depositors, or an average of $371 to each depositor—almost all the savings of laboring men. The state and private banks and trust companies owe $1,340,858,000 to 1,500,000 people. The insurance companies of all kinds, including the mutual benfit, assessment, co-operative and fraternal companies, owe their policy holders and members the vast total of $9,387,528,259. In addition to all this the industrial companies of the United States have a membership of 6,919,598, with insurance amounting to $816,650,078. The building and loan associations owe their 1,800,000 shareholders $500,000,000.

These are the financial institutions which deal directly with the masses of the people and are the custodians and investors of their money. These are the great debtor institutions of the country, and they owe in the aggregate to the people of this country, most of them poor people, or people in very moderate circumstances, nearly sixteen billions of dollars. Free silver would enable them to pay all these millions of depositors and policy holders in depreciated coin, worth half the good money put into their vaults by the working people of this country. It would swindle the working people of America, through their agency, out of $8,000,000,000—a sum exceeding twelve times the capital stock of all the national banks in America.

The debtor class, who would be benefited by the ability to pay their debts at 50 cents on the dollar, consists mainly of the financial institutions we have enumerated and of the people to whom they have loaned the money deposited with them or paid over to them in the shape of premiums on insurance policies. These borrowers are not the mechanics and wage-earners or even the farmers, except in a very limited way. They are mainly the merchants and manufacturers of the country, the men who have to borrow money to carry on their interprises.

The railroad companies owe the people of this country and of Europe about $11,000,000,000 on the stocks and bonds purchased largely by people of small means to furnish the money for their constuction and operation. It is safe to say that fully three-quarters of the vast aggregate of debts in this country is owed by the banks and insurance companies and other financial institutions and corporations to the people of the United States and for the most part to the wage earning classes and the small tradesmen. These debts are probably ten to one of those owed by mechanics and farmers.

Why do not this great body of debtors join in the dishonest clamor for an opportunity to swindle their creditors? If there were no other reason there is a commanding one of self-interest which towers above all other considerations. And this reason is that every debtor would lose infinitely more than he would gain by the swindle. Before he reached the day when it would be lawful for him to pay his debts at 50 cents on the dollar he would have to pass through a hell-fire of universal liquidation and bankruptcy to get there—a fire which would burn up all the assets and resources which might have been otherwise available to pay his debts. Just as soon as it became manifest that there was any reasonable ground to apprehend that a president and congress would be elected likely to favor the free coinage of silver, a panic would set in, the proportions and disastrous consequnces of which cannot be measured before hand. It would be as much worse than that of 1893 as a tornado is more destructive than a gale. All loans of every kind would at once be called in as soon as they matured. All the American securities now held in Europe, including our government loans, would be at once returned and launched on the market for immediate sale. The banker would lend no more money with the prospect of being paid back in money half the value of that loaned. The merchant would not dare to sell goods on credit for the same reason. All commerce and industry would be paralyzed. Every bank in the country would be compelled to close its doors. There would be no employment for the mechanic or the laborer; no sale for the products of industry. And the man who voted for silver candidates with the view that free coinage would enable him to pay his debts at 50 cents on the dollar, would find that it was a hundred times more difficult to raise 50 cents under the conditions which even the menace of free coinage would bring upon the country than to raise a hundred cents before the madmen whom he trusted, brought these calamities upon the country.

William McKinley.

Agents wanted to sell the Life and Speeches of McKinley, with proceedings of St. Louis Convention, platform of party and other valuable information, 320 pages, with 20 full page illustrations. Price, cloth, $1.00. half morocco, $1.50; Sixty per cent discount to agents. Send 30 per cent for prospectus and full particulars, and go to work at once. You can sell 200 copies in your town. Address J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rose street, New York.

Strayed or Stolen.

A bay mare colt, 4 years old, weight about 900, from my premises, two miles west of Brainerd, near Red Sand Lake. Suitable reward will be given for information as to her whereabouts. Leave information at Columbian restaurant, Laurel street.

H. HERMANSON.

[First publication July 10.]

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. }

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

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

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

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

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

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

By the Court,
MILTON McFADDEN,
Judge of Probate.

[SEAL.]

C. E. CHIPPERFIELD,
Attorney for Petitioner.

[First publication June 5th.]

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 Morrison, and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said Court, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1896, in an action wherein E. P. Adams is Plaintiff, and Milo Porter and Orilla Porter is Defendants, in favor of the said Plaintiff and against the said Defendants, for the sum of $98.70. Said judgment was docketed in Crow Wing County on the 28th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 9:30 a. m. of that day which execution was directed and delivered to me as Sheriff in and for the County of Crow Wing, I have this First day of June, A. D. 1896, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants, Milo Porter and Orilla Porter, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: The West Half of the South East Quarter (W. ½ of S. E. ¼), and the West Half of the North East Quarter (W. ½ of N. E. ¼), of Section Six (6), Township Forty-Three (43), Range Thirty-One (31), situate in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, and the same as was under attachment date February the 26th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given, That I, the undersigned, as Sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to satisfy the said Execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated First day of June, A. D. 1896.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

By J. W. SLIPP, Deputy.

[First publication July 3rd.]

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss

To L. W. DAY.

TAKE NOTICE

That the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 12, Township 137, Range 25, was, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1895, sold for the sum of Four Dollars and 25 Cents, pursuant to a real estate tax judgment entered in the District Court in the said County of Crow Wing, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1891, for the said County of Crow Wing. That the amount required to redeem such lands from such sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the said sum of Four and 25-100 dollars with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from said 16th day of October, 1895, to the time of such redemption, and delinquent taxes, penalties and costs accruing subsequent to said sale with interest thereon to the time of such redemption, and the time within which said land can be redeemed from said sale will expire sixty days after service of this notice in manner prescribed by Section 37 of Chapter 8, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1877, and amendments thereto.

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

[SEAL.]

LOUIS TACHE,
Auditor of Crow Wing Co., Minn.

[First publication July 3rd.]

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss

To L. W. DAY.

TAKE NOTICE

That the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 13, Township 137, Range 25, was, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1895, sold for the sum of Four and 29-100 Dollars, pursuant to a real estate tax judgment entered in the District Court in the said County of Crow Wing on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1891, for the said County of Crow Wing. That the amount required to redeem such lands from such sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the said sum of Four and 29-100 Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from said 29th day of August, 1895, to the time of such redemption and delinquent taxes, penalties and costs accruing subsequent to said sale with interest thereon to the time of such redemption, and the time within which said land can be redeemed from said sale will expire sixty days after service of this notice in manner prescribed by Section 37 of Chapter 8, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1877, and amendments thereto.

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

[SEAL.]

LOUIS TACHE,
Auditor of Crow Wing Co., Minn.

Largely a Question of Freight.

The principal reason why the highly civilized and commercial nations have gradually abandoned silver and adopted the gold standard is that value for value silver is 30 times as heavy as gold. So that if the cheaper metal were used to settle balances in trading between two countries or between distant points of the same country it would cost 30 times more to transfer it than if payment was made in gold. The foolish idea that business men have conspired to discredit the white metal in order to increase the value of gold is merely a cheap money delusion. Merchants and bankers are interested in having the best possible material for use in measuring values and making exchanges, and the fact that in millions of transactions the handling of money the greater weight of silver meant a larger cost of transporting it was of itself a sufficient reason why gold should be preferred.

Left to themselves, men always choose the easiest known method of doing anything. Since it is far easier to use a substance having great value in small bulk than one 30 or 60 times heavier, it is only natural that, whenever it is possible to secure sufficient gold, that metal should be used instead of silver. Wood is now generally used instead of steel for bicycle rims because it is lighter. Steelites who should claim that the wood conspirators had demonetized steel rims would be laughed at. Yet their arguments would be just as sound as those of the silverites.

The People Who Buy Things.

There is one class of people in the United States which is specially interested in the agitation for free silver, with its openly avowed purpose of raising prices twice as high as they are now. This is the consuming class, composed of all the people who buy things. To them the most important question in regard to the currency is, "Will our money buy few or many things? We now have an industrial and commercial system in which wages are paid and products bought and sold with a currency which rests on a gold standard and has a high purchasing power. If we were to adopt the silver standard, our money would buy only half the quantity of goods that it does now. How would that help us, the 70,000,000 American consumers?"

Free coinage politicians who are trying to gain votes by setting one class of citizens against another would do well to remember that the largest class in this country is that of the people who buy goods. When they can show those people that it is to their interest to pay higher prices for what they consume, they may have some show of success. Until then their scheme is doomed to failure.

[First publication July 3rd.]

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss

To D. O. GOULEY.

TAKE NOTICE

That the tract of land assessed in your name, situate in the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: The E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 12, Town 137, Range 26, was, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 150 of the General Laws of the year 1881, at the sale of forfeited lands, pursuant to real estate tax judgment amounting to One Hundred Thirty-One Dollars and 8 Cents, entered in the District Court in the said County of Crow Wing, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1883, and proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes upon said real estate delinquent in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879), and for prior years, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889), and for prior years, for said County, which sale was held at Brainerd, in said County, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1893, sold for the sum of Sixty-Five Dollars and 54 Cents, said sum being the highest bid therefor; and the amount required to release the said tract of land from said sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Seventy-One Dollars and 71 Cents, being all of the original taxes, interest, penalties and costs due thereon, and that the time for redemption of said land will expire ninety days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Dated May 22nd, 1896

[SEAL.]

LOUIS TACHE,
Auditor of Crow Wing Co., Minn.

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

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

APPLICATION FOR

LIQUOR LICENSE.

BRAINERD, June 29, 1896.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County.

GENTLEMEN:—

I hereby apply for a License to sell Intoxicating Liquors in a building owned by myself at Pine River Station, for the period of one year.

A. BARCLAY.

Hearing on above will be had Monday, July 13th, 1896.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

CARPETS FOR ALL.

Extraordinary Bargains

Read This Carefully.

We are Displaying the Largest Line of Samples of the following Styles of Carpets ever shown in this city:

Moquets,
Wiltons,
Brussels.

The Prices are Right.

Lower than ever before offered.

Call in and look them over if you wish to see something in this line.

D. M. CLARK & CO.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

MY CELEBRATED

CLYDESDALE STALLION

Will be at the following named places during the season at the times designated below:

MONDAYS—At M. Flint's, Sylvan Lake Station.

TUESDAYS
WEDNESDAYS
FRIDAYS
SATURDAYS
At barn back of my Saloon on Laurel Street, Brainerd.

THURSDAYS—At Frank Thienes' Farm in Daggett Brook Township.

HENRY MOBERG.

BENSON & GRAY,

PROPRIETORS

Scandinavian Meat Market,

Fifth Street, Near Stratton House.

Choice Cuts Kansas City Beef.

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

BENSON & GRAY.

Easy to Figure.

How much money will cutting your fuel bill this year square in two save you? This is easy to figure. The result will show you at a glance the sum the

Majestic Steel Range

will save you the first year in fuel alone. The Range will save you much more in providing wholesome and digestible food for your table. This is a direct business proposition. It is a serious proposition; as serious as life is serious.

Take your pencil and figure; then ask us to prove all that we claim for the MAJESTIC.

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

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

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

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

Business accounts invited

L. W. CHASE.

PROPRIETOR

The Bodega.

Old Stand, Sixth Street South.

Finest in all Points of any Saloon in the Northwest.

IMPORTED—WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

BILLIARD AND POOL PARLOR In Connection

COME IN AND SEE US

WILLIAM H. ERB

—Manufacturer of and Dealer in—

FINE AND HEAVY HARNESS

Horse Furnishing Goods Of Every Description.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Attended to.

West Side 5th St., Near Front,

BRAINERD. MINN

CALL AT

The Dispatch

FOR JOB WORK.

All Work Guaranteed.

RUPTURE

Chas. Cluthe's Genuine Truss (Patented)

CHAS. CLUTHE

Combines a new principle of the retaining pressure of a Truss. ... on the ... of ... entirely new.

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

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

McFADDEN DRUG CO.
BRAINERD, MINN.

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

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

How to Cure Yourself While Using It.

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

Cured by Baco-Curo and Gained Thirty Pounds.

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

Sold by all druggists, at $1.00 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment) $2.50, with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

Sold by McFadden Drug Co.

Brainerd Dispatch.

DUNNELL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

The Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the strength of her connection with the royal family, receives $15,000 per year.

Revised estimates of the gold production of Australia for 1894 place the amount at 2,250,563 ounces, an increase of 100,928 ounces over the total of 1893.

The art of dentistry was introduced into New York by John Greenwood in 1768. He is said to have made the first artificial teeth ever manufactured in this country.

The white rhinoceros has become nearly extinct. There are two stuffed specimens in England and one in the Cape Town Museum. It is the largest species of the genus.

The first commercial paper in this country was the Boston Prices Current and Marine Intelligencer, Commercial and Mercantile, issued in that city September 5, 1795.

Cast iron pipe was first made in this country in 1797, and were greatly objected to from the belief that the cast-iron poisoned the ground and prevented the plants from growing.

The first fire brick made in this country were manufactured in Baltimore in 1827. They were manufactured for the lining of the old-fashioned fireplaces, the limestone proving too friable.

More than 100,000 pairs of shoes will be saved by the changes in the British army regulations, by which the soldiers may wear their shoes until used up, instead of having a new pair issued at stated intervals.

Down in Central and South America there is said to be a fleshy ash pig an ounce, which is caught and used as a bicycle lamp, by simply tying it to the sandals. Wonder if these tiles would flourish in this climate?

The regal years of the British sovereigns prior to Edward I., date from their coronation. Since the time of that king, who was in Palestine at the time of his father's death, it has been a constitutional maxim that the "king never dies."

Leading electricians claim that the new vacuum tube light will be three times as brilliant as the present light, and its cost only one-third as much. The time seems to be coming when a good lamp will be as cheap as a good newspaper.

A L'Anse (Mich.) Indian promised a party of tourists that, for a quart of whisky, he would take them to a place in the woods where a skeleton had been hanging to a tree for years without being molested. He did, and he proved to be an ancient skeleton hoop-skirt.

A Congregational church, as a memorial of John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, is to be erected at Gainsboro, England, where Robinson gathered his first congregation of dissenters. The church will cost $30,000, and Ambassador Bayard will lay the corner stone.

The monument which will soon be erected in Boston to the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet and author, is now completed. It is a beautiful group of three seated figures, brave than life, and as they look against the granite work that the figures may be seen from behind.

There are many authenticated examples of increased power of mind during sleep. One of the best known is that in which the great naturalist, Agassiz, successfully reconstructed from certain remains the skeleton of a fossil fish, at which he had been working unsuccessfully in the waking moments for several weeks.

The dangers of ballooning are to be slightly mitigated by the invention of a Frenchman, which provides for the equipment of a cylinder of membrane to the car, so arranged that by the pressure of a button it may be automatically inflated with air in the unfortunate event of the balloon falling into the sea.

Man is said to be the only creature that shaves. But this is not so. A South American bird called the "motmot" actually begins shaving on arriving at maturity. Naturally adorned with long blue tail feathers, it is not satisfied with them in their natural state, but with its flesh nips off the web on each side for a space of about two inches, leaving a neat little ornamental tuft at the end of each.

The long suffering deceased wife's sister is still at a disadvantage in the eyes of English law. Another attempt was made by the House of Commons to get the ban removed from her marriage with her surviving brother-in-law, but in vain. Such a travesty of morality does more to degrade the human law than any number of violations of a reasonable statute.

The Cuban insurgents have announced their intention to blow up the city of Havana, and have issued a circular warning the inhabitants to flee before the mines are exploded. If this is not a sheer bluff on the part of the rebels, Miss Barton's fears that they are having things pretty much their own way in the island, in spite of Gen. Weyler, are groundless.

Smallpox, yellow fever and malarious diseases of pernicious form are the newest allies of the Cuban insurgents. Hideous as they are they will at least do their deadly work without staining the hand of Cuba with murder. Spain has announced her intention of sending 100,000 more young soldiers almost immediately. It seems probable that there may be no end to the Spanish soldiery sometime, if not to its patience and submission.

There has been a Presidential election in Chile, Frederico Errazuriz succeeding Admiral Moute. The new chief magistrate is said to be liberal minded and progressive, and as he was supported by a large majority of the people, and the country is at present free from internal disturbances, there is a prospect that his administration will be successful. Chile comes nearer to being a constitutional republic than any of the States of South America, and five years of peace and capable government may lay the foundation for a large and rather menacing of national prosperity.

THE NEWS RESUME.

DIGEST OF THE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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

People Talked About.

Dr. Loran Hazen, a veteran of the Sixteenth and a member of the party of the famous Hazen band, died at Fort de Leé, N. J., aged eighty-three.

At Columbia, Mo., Mrs. J. W. Carlisle, wife of the city collector, is dead. She was a sister-in-law to Hon. John Carlisle, secretary of the treasury.

Baron Fritz Harding is dead. He was born in 1825, and was a member of parliament for Cheltenham from 1868 to 1885.

Capt. Charles W. Batchelor, prominent in business and Masonic circles, died at his home in Pittsburg, aged seventy-three.

Albert Richardson, aged sixty-nine, a distinguished lawyer and author of ecclesiastical and canon to the late Carter Harrison of Chicago, died at Cortland, Ky.

Accidental Happenings.

Mrs. W. A. Summers of Kalamazoo, Mich., while working with a gasoline stove, was fatally burned.

Five men were killed and fourteen injured by a terrific explosion in the Krezel pear Fort Moselle, Germany, last night.

Misses Jessie Kelso and Sadie and John Samson were drowned in the Missouri river at Pekemah. The boat they occupied was swamped.

The Ryan Packing company's plant at Dubuque, Ia., was destroyed by fire. Total loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000. Origin of the fire unknown.

Maj. E. W. Halford, who was President Harrison's private secretary, and a staff surgeon of the United States army, stationed at ewer, has been appointed paymaster with the right leg by falling from a bicycle.

An explosion of gas in the Washington building in Fayette City, Pa., killed Mike Barbaras and Louis de Hiati, two Italians. Three others who went into the mine at the same time are missing and are believed to be buried.

John Foucher, aged 10 years, while using a piece of gas pipe as a cannon at Sedalia, Mo., was fatally injured. The top weapon exploded, a portion of the pipe penetrating Foucher's right lung. He only lived twenty minutes.

The British steamer Santarense, bound to Para, Brail, from Lisbon, has been given up for lost. Capt. Jones, the four-masted British ship Dundonald, Capt. Jones, from San Francisco, on March 10 for Hull, Eng. The Dundonald was damaged and is leaking, but no lives were lost.

Herndian Cole, an aeronaut, was killed at Long Park, Grand Rapids, Mich., and a crowd of several thousand witnessed his death. As his balloon ascended the wind dashed it against a building. Cole tried to retain his grasp, but was again thrown heavily against the building. He fell fifty feet, landing on his head, and died an hour later. His home was at Manistee.

Mrs. Henry Kinder, near Kokomo, Ind., was sitting in his doorway during the storm, lighting another by the house, demolishing theroof. The shaft ran down to the lower floor, struck Mr. Kinder at the hips, tore off both his loons off, split both shoes and passed on to the ground. Mr. Kinder was not injured, neither was anyone else in the house, though it contained three families, twenty persons in all.

Crimes and Criminals.

Shots were exchanged between deputy sheriffs and strikers at Westville, Ill.

S. R. Dawson, the man who murdered Violet Scott in Des Moines last December, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

Peleg L. Ford, the negro who brutally murdered Essie Kreglo on May 4 last, was hanged in the jail yard in Washington, D. C.

At Portland, Ore., John McGinnes and John O'Connor, two more of the band of highway robbers, were captured and lodged in jail.

Rufus Buck, Louie Davis, Lucky Davis, Naomi July and Sam Sampson, comprising what is known as the Buck gang, were executed at Little Rock, Ark.

James Ross, a leading attorney of Winnipeg, brother of A. W. Ross, one of the most prominent members of the Canadian Parliament, committed suicide.

Frank Bruce, formerly one of the most expert cracksmen of the country, is dying of consumption in the prison at Jeffersonville, Ind. His home is in Missouri.

William Holt, Albert Noble and Deacio Romero suffered the death penalty in the Colorado penitentiary for the murder of John Solomon in Trinidad, in November last.

The jury in the case of James B. Dentry of Philadelphia, who, on Feb. 7, 1895, murdered Mrs. Agnes Cade York, have declared a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

Tomas Quintas of Mexico, Mo., the section boss who shot and killed Gottlieb Koppenstein, the young man from Chicago, has been adjudged insane for the second time and sent to the asylum at Fulton.

Mrs. Bear, a Christian scientist, and David Goodson and his wife of Toronto have been many months under indictment by the grand jury for the manslaughter of a daughter, who died of diptheria.

The federal grand jury in Dallas, Tex., returned an indictment against City Judge Hershall T. Smith of Fort Worth, charging him with forging the names of pensioners to documents which he collected the money.

William Milligan, a farmer of Lawrence county, Indiana, was called to the door of his home early last night in the morning and assassinated. The murderer shot him through the left breast and died. Milligan died instantly.

Mme. Zuiych, operating under many aliases, is under arrest at Joplin, Mo., charged with using the mails to defraud. She confessed in said to have caught people in all pats of the country. She is shrewd, adding to impose of fictitious lead mines.

Joseph Schading of Hilltop, Charles county, Maryland, who was awaiting trial on the charge of murdering his wife and daughter, Miss Edna, on the night of April 23, was taken from the county jail at Port Tobacco and lynched by a crowd of about twenty-five men.

At Astoria, N. Y., Jerome Rowan, a rich banker, and father of Lansing Rowan, the bicycle racer, who has challenged Corbett to meet her in a scientific sparring contest, bearing of the latter's recent action, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

In a quarrel over the admission of colored children into the white district school on miles east of Guthrie, O. T., A. H. Smith, a negro school teacher, was shot and killed by Hon. H. Arnold, a white school director. Arnold gave himself up. He claimed self-defense and shows several bullets inflicted by Smith.

Marshal Hoss forced an entrance to the house of Joseph Hallenmayer in Cincinnati and was fired upon. He returned him with red-hot iron. It was believed Hallenmayer had a large sum of money hidden in the house. Heated irons were applied to the body until he was unconscious. The house was pillaged, but only $5 was found. The prisoner is believed to have been the work of tramps.

Foreign Gossip.

The agricultural rating Bill passed the British house of commons by a vote of 202 to 140.

Jennie Hill ,the variety actress, died of a fever disease at Brixton, England.

Denmark is willing to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States.

It is an school the boys are trained in favor of a union of all Christian churches.

Arton, convicted of Panama Canal frauds, is sentenced in Paris to six years in prison.

Two Turkish battalions at Yezdah, who have received no pay since 1894, refuse to leave the barracks for 600,000 bales.

A special from Cairo says the Egyptian government has decided, following from Suakim for Suez, has broken her shaft and been wrecked on a reef. The dispatch adds that it is feared many people were drowned.

The chairman of miner and commerce are organizing a mass meeting at Bulwayo to petition the British South Africa company to reinstate Cecil Rhodes, whose resignation was accepted.

It is stated that Lord Marcus Beresford, who has been Commander in action for 1,41 Guineas ($7,402) after the horse won the maiden race, made the purchase for Mercury Lodge, the South African mining and banking magnate.

Senor Andrade, Jr., son of the Venezuelan minister, has returned from a visit to Europe, and says he has seen it of friendship for the United States is very marked. On a number occasions he has grown of late to large proportions and United States capital is being extensively invested.

Otherwise.

The value of mineral products of this country in 1895 was $611,795,290.

A treasury statement for the fiscal year just ended shows a deficit of $42,244.

Judge D. Meekison of Napoleon, O., was nominated by the Democrats for congress. "Free coinage of gold and silver" constitutes.

The Keystone Rolling Mill company of Pittsburg has signed the amalgamated scale, which is the first in the country to sign.

Don M. Dickinson has been asked to act as chief counsel for the United States in the arbitration with Great Britain over the Venezuelan seizures.

All the cotton factories in the United States will shut down for a week or two either consecutively or alternately, during July and August, for the purpose of curtailing production.

A very earnest effort is being made by the suffrage women of Los Angeles for the relief of Miss Phoebe W. Cousins of St. Louis, who is in the city hospital, dying of cancer.

Farmers living near Buchanan, Mich., complain of grasshoppers, which they claim have almost totally destroyed their crops. Too much rain is supposed to have been the cause, the large number of these pests.

The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston left that city for England to visit the parent organization, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of England.

Dr. David Jacobson, a well known New York physician, was divorced at Oshkosh, Wis., from Mrs. Jacobson, on the ground of abandonment. The parties were married in 1875. Among other things, that his wife loved poodle dogs better than herself.

Three Chicago girl graduates of Michigan university, Ida Kahn and Mary Sloan, will expect to practice immediately to their native country, but will do another year of college work, returning to their homes in Chicago.

Father John J. Glennen has been consecrated coadjutor bishop by Mr. Rev. J. J. Hogan of the Kansas City diocese. The consecration took place upon the consecration took place in the Immaculate Conception church, Conception, which was crowded to the doors.

Charles W. Clark, son of W. A. Clark, the millionaire mine owner, has created a sensation in the east by his marriage at Butte, Mont., with Miss Katherine, Q. Rogers of Helena, a daughter of Senator Rogers. The bride's father presented him with a check for $100,000.

Mrs. Martha Gullman competed with fifteen men in a spike-driving contest at Bellaire, O., on May 9, and proved who has sams like a pugilist, beat all the men and won the prize. She was so elated over the victory that she eloped with Capt. Mullen, leaving a husband and four children behind.

The American Society of Civil Engineers is holding its twenty-first annual session in San Francisco. Delegates are present from nearly every state in the Union. The first day's session was devoted to the discussion of various matters of interest to members.

The stoves of glass factories throughout South Jersey will close down today for the summer and 500 workmen will begin a long vacation. The first part of the present season has been a failure, but the last half of the year nearly all the firms have been in full blast.

The schooner Norma, from Kaldak, arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., with thirty-five survivors of the crew on board, who pronounced the Cook's inlet mining boom a fizzle. Over 3,500 miners left San Francisco early in March for the mines, but finding no certain employment, and supplies are going rapidly.

Mrs. Florence Blythe-Hinckley is in need of ready money with which to liquidate many embarrassments incurred by her and her attorneys during the twelve years of her remarkable litigation through which they have passed in order to establish Florence as the sole heir to ex-Governor Thomas Blythe's estate.

In the $5,000 damage suit of R. N. Lander, colored, and wife, against the receivers of the Ohio Valley Railroad company, Judge Lochry of Lake decided the separate-coach law unconstitutional. Lander was put off a train and was forced to move from the car set apart for the white people to the coach known as the "Jim Crow" car.

J. H. Graham, president of the Graham & Morton Transportation company, has offered publicly to any spiritualist, medium or clairvoyant who will find the body of Miss Stella, $10,000 provided she can be found within a half mile of shore and in less than 100 feet of water, and $5,000 is she is found to be found in 100 to 200 feet.

United States troops under Lieutenants Averill and Yates surprised an Apache camp in the Santa Rita mountains miles below the line. The Indians had evidently been informed by a spy of the presence of troops, as all made their escape except a boy, who was captured, together with the camp outfit.

A petition has been filed with the attorney general of New York State asking for permission to begin an action in the supreme court to annul the charters of the various Brooklyn gas companies known as the Consumers' Union. Gas company, on the grounds that they are violating the state laws and the laws of the state, which forbid trusts.

The Underground Railway at Buda-Pesth.

Buda-Pesth, after trying various kinds of passenger traction systems, has, like London, reached the conclusion that the most comfortable and economical way of carrying the public transit is by an underground electric railway. The new road is to be opened this month. The cars are said to be exceedingly handsome and more like the saloon of a yacht than a railway car. Current is taken from an overhead conductor by a trolley on the roof. The tunnels and the stations are all lined with glazed tiles. The air in these is always fresh, and passengers can never perceive the slightest suggestion of danger, as a system of automatic regulators makes collisions impossible.

ONLY ONE BALLOT

GOV. DAVID M. CLOUGH RECEIVES THE NOMINATION.

He Receives 573 Votes to 174 for Van Sant, 70 for Gibbs and 80 for Clough—Other Nominations—Lieutenant Governor—Attorney General—Auditor—Treasurer—Secretary of State—Secretary Berg Renominated.

St. Paul, July 8.— The Republican convention nominated the following ticket:

Governor—David M. Clough of Hennepin.

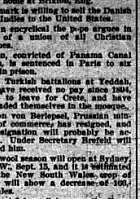
Lieutenant Governor—John L. Gibbs of Freeborn.

Secretary of State—Albert Berg of Chisago.

Treasurer — August T. Koerner of Ramsey.

Attorney General—Henry W. Childs of Ramsey.

The convention was harmonious throughout. Hon. Ellsworth Bucklin of Minneapolis was elected temporary



H. W. CHILDS, Attorney General.

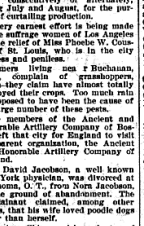
chairman, and later the temporary organization was made permanent. When the nomination speeches were declared in order Hon. William Henry Eustis made a speech withdrawing his name. After the nominating speeches a roll call by counties was called for and the first ballot showed Gov. Clough's overwhelming majority. When Hennepin county was reached and called a ripple of laughter swept over the convention which broke into wild cheers when E. M. Johnson announced 116 votes for Clough.

At 4:55 o'clock Gov. Clough entered the hall. The band played "Hail to the Chief." The governor addressed the throng, and as he stepped forward the Hennepin delegation cheered him.

Gov. Clough's Speech.

Gentlemen of the Convention: With a full heart I come before you to return to you my sincere thanks for the honor that you have conferred upon me. I cannot but say that to say that this nomination has been unsought would be unfortunate. It does come instead as the culminating point of a long and active service in which honorable men, men worthy of any ambition, have been my associates and proceeded. I have been the recipient of honors at the hands of this party which I never expected. I have been honored with offices which I never sought. But in this hour when the great contest before this party is about to be entered upon all the personal feelings that may have existed in the past must be laid aside, and I ask you to remember only the future and the great work that is before us, and of the great state of Minnesota, which has been the pride of the nation in the past.

If I have erected the honor, gentlemen, which you have conferred upon me, I reserve your confidence and to receive this nomination as I do, in fact, I have it sincerely and honesty, say that I have not sought it, that I have not desired it, that I have wished, who would not wish, that it had been conferred upon some one else. We enter a year and a half ago, by the election to the senate of that state, the honorable and patriotic son of the republic. Knute Nelson, and in another year we shall enter their direct choice. I have done my best to discharge the duties imposed upon me by society. I can say in all sincerity that I have done all in my power to serve the best interest of the state. I confess, therefore, to a natural pride that the people have given a verdict upon this my term of office, should be in accordance with my deserts. I have felt that to be upheld by them, to have the seal of their approval upon my work in the executive office, would present to me



ALBERT BERG, Secretary of State.

the highest tribute that I can ever hope to receive, and that I do now receive as a result of my life.

For this reason, gentlemen, because your nomination comes to me with the approval of the Republican voters of the state of Minnesota in judgment upon my record, I am filled with gratitude and inspired by a new and stronger desire to serve the people of this state. All party differences have reposed in me so abundantly, that I desire to serve in the future as in the past.

There is another reason why a man in whom you have dwelt a spark of patriotism should rejoice to be your candidate this year. It is that it is a year of destiny. It is in the air, in the thoughts of the people, in the hearts and voices of men. It is a time of change, as are of periods of trial and of peril. We are about to emerge from the long night of panic and depression that has stilled our every fair hand. And just as it is darkest before dawn, so we see in the face of prosperity, of national honor, of financial stability, of industrial supremacy, and of the maintenance of law and order, meaning of the word for the first time in a long period. The darkest hours of whom we have lived and passed, but the day

A Brother's Devotion

CHAPTER XIII—(Continued.)

"Your two boys, two brothers, sons of your own daughter—now, gran'ma, look well at both of us;" and then, glancing towards Sydney, and seeing that his head was bowed upon his breast, "Hold up your head, Sydney," Tony said. "What have you got to be ashamed of?"

And when his brother had obeyed—"Now, grandma," continued Tony, "look well at us both, straight into our eyes, and tell us if you see anything in them save such looks as always shine out from the eyes of honest men!"

"Boys, dear boys," wept poor Mrs. Willoughby; "I believe in your truth and honesty; but that is not sufficient for you—it is necessary that others also should believe so; and you have promised to me, Tony." And her tears flowing faster and faster, the old lady concluded, falteringly, "Oh, dear boys, when I shall be called hence to rejoin your poor mother, what shall I be able to say to her?"

"That they have all lied, grandmother!" earnestly and solemnly said Tony; "and that her sons have guarded pure the honor of their father!"

And once more their grandmother's arms were around them both.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Peddler Turns Up Again.

Three days after the events described in our last chapter, Mrs. Willoughby resolved to make her way to Sir Loghlen O'Mara's London mansion, with no wish again to meet the baronet, but with, on the contrary, a determination to avoid any further encounter with him.

It was to Frances O'Meara that the poor old lady had resolved to appeal, and to prove by a relation of her unjustly accused grandson's many virtues, how impossible it was that he could have descended to the crime, beneath the odium of which he was now so cruelly made to suffer.

Sydney loved Frances O'Meara, and that young lady had returned the passion she had inspired—had returned it; but did she still love Sydney, or had a belief in his guilt caused her to drive from her heart a passion whose avowal would make her sink with shame.

All this was what Mrs. Willoughby most anxiously desired to know; and if her worst fears were realized, it would be her effort to convince Frances of her lover's innocence and so pour balm into the young girl's own heart and carry some consolation to that of the now utterly despairing Sydney.

And Mrs. Willoughby was received by Frances with every mark of respect and compassion; and when the poor woman of venerable and noble aspect extended her supplicating hands, imploring that Frances would not believe in the guilt of him who idolized her, she read in the look that was fixed upon her face that she had no further cause to plead, that the young lady's conviction of Sydney's innocence was equal to her own.

And these two women, the one so near the grave, the other having scarcely crossed the threshold of life, mingled together their tears, in sorrow for one dear to them both, and in pity for sufferings which both knew and felt had not been merited.

And Mrs. Willoughby was authorized by Frances to say to Sydney that she had never doubted his innocence; had always, and still believed him utterly incapable of even the smallest dereliction from duty; so how could she for a moment think it possible that he had been guilty of the disgraceful charge with which he now was stigmatized.

Perhaps Frances, against the proofs which seemed to condemn him, had not been so generous in her thoughts toward Sdyney, but for the love she felt for him; but blindly generous she most certainly was, for she discredited all the evidence that bore so heavily against Sydney, well satisfied by his mere look that he was unjustly accused, and angry that his word alone had not power to sweep into nothingness the combination of unhappy circumstances which, in the eyes of his judges, branded him as guilty.

But when Mrs. Willoughby had accounted for her grandson's possession of the money with which he had paid his losses at the gaming table, not only was Frances, in her love, contented to believe that Sydney was not guilty, but her reason was also most fully satisfied of his innocence.

A robbery had been committed, that was clear; but who—since Sydney was so entirely innocent—who was the criminal, and where the hope to trace him out?

A thought as torturing perhaps to Frances as to Sydney himself, since his happiness was her happiness—his condemnation and despair, her shame and agony.

And Mrs. Willoughby quitted Frances at last to carry, as she hoped, in repeating the words that had been spoken by the woman he loved, a consoling balm to her poor grandson's now utterly desolate soul.

Sir Loghlen was somewhat angry with his niece that she had granted an interview to Mrs. Willoughby, and demanded to know how it was that Frances was now interested in a family of which three months before she had known nothing whatever.

And Frances answered somewhat confusedly that it was impossible that any one possessing heart could be otherwise than interested in the affliction which, in her old age, had overtaken Mrs. Willoughby.

"Without doubt that woman is to be pitied," said Sir Loghlen: "but the blame rests not with her, nor with us, that the fault which we all deplore has been committed."

"The true author of that crime has yet to be known, and heaven, sooner or later, will surely reveal him to us."

"There is no need to search further than the unhappy man already condemned," said the baronet sadly. "The madness of a moment may perhaps excuse, but never can absolve him."

"It seems to me, uncle, that you are very prejudiced against poor Sydney Drummond, and have resolved to believe in nothing save that he is guilty."

Frances had said this reproachfully and angrily; and hardly had she uttered the words when she regretted that she had spoken so disrespectfully and unbecomingly to her uncle, and with downcast head was awaiting his rebuke for her inconsiderate impetuosity.

But Sir Loghlen, without replying, had walked to the window, at which he stood for several minutes, his back toward his niece, that she might not perceive the emotion her words had caused.

The baronet was thinking of the agony he had felt when, in that house to which he had so joyfully proceeded, he had seen in the son his heart had been so yearning to embrace, the guilty and degraded banker's clerk.

And in that unexpected apparition, in the torture he had endured, he had beheld, as he believed, a certain sign that heaven would pardon him his past iniquity. He had, he told himself, received a blow it was impossible he could long survive.

When his features had, as he knew, resumed their usual placidity, Sir Loghlen again approached his niece, and taking her hand, said sadly to her, "I am greatly uneasy concerning your future; I must, Frances, before I die, see you in the arms of a protector—of a husband."

"A husband!" exclaimed Frances, with terrified looks, and shrinking away from the baronet. "It is, then, but too true! You would make of me Stanley Claremont's wife!"

"What can there appear to you that is strange in such a proposal?" demanded the baronet. "Stanley, besides being your cousin, and a most disinterested relative, is also a worthy gentleman."

Frances O'Meara's features were overspread with an expression of the most profound loathing and contempt.

Sir Loghlen had not observed that look, and continued.

"It is not permitted me to doubt it—that mission whose issue has caused me so much grief and torture; that mission which James Frampton, so shockingly dying, left incompleted, my nephew undertook to fulfil."

A light broke in upon Frances O'Meara's mind, and, speaking hurriedly, "It was, then, Stanley, who conducted you to the door of that house, said to you—"

"Enter, uncle, and you will find there him whom you are seeking," said the baronet, interrupting and answering his niece before she had completed her question.

Frances now saw plainly the motive which had urged her cousin so to act, although Sir Loghlen did not.

"Could Stanley suspect," cried the baronet, "that he was about to confront me with Sydney Drummond?"

"Perhaps," replied Frances, and very pointedly.

"For shame, Frances!" angrily and indignantly exclaimed the young girl's uncle, turning from her and once more proceeding toward the window.

While Frances, glancing round, saw Stanley Claremont just entering the room, she could not for the time proceed with her uncle as she had intended.

So, turning from her hateful cousin, she threw herself into a chair at the very farthest extremity of the apartment.

And Stanley Claremont, observing the constrained manner of uncle and of niece, felt perfectly certain that he had been the subject of their recent conversation.

Gliding to Sir Loghlen's side, he said smoothly, "What has happened, uncle? You appear much agitated."

And the baronet, glancing angrily toward his niece, muttered that her injustice was revolting to him.

"I am to understand, then that the question between you was of that union to which my happiness is attached?"

Frances rose from her chair, and, walking toward her cousin, her lip curling scornfully, looked him full and steadily in the face, but did not speak.

And she had no occasion, for Stanley rightly understood the look she fixed upon him, and replied to it.

"Yes, I repeat, my happiness, although you may not be able to believe it, but your felicity is the dearest of my wishes; and it is from time—from yourself, Frances, that I would obtain a consent which the impatience of our uncle would perhaps cause him to wrest from you. I will wait, Frances."

And the Baronet was more than ever delighted with his nephew, and harshly reproached Frances, that she would not render justice to her cousin's sentiments.

And to her uncle's upbraidings, Frances replied that speech might be masked as well as the face; and what could it matter to her uncle, she inquired, what were her thoughts, since he well knew that her gratitude and respect were laws which compelled her to obedience of his will, however harshly it might please him to exert it.

And very wretched was she; and in the solitude of her own chamber told herself that her cousin must be very certain that Sydney was for ever destroyed, since he had said so contentedly to her that he would not hurry her to a consent, but was willing to wait.

Left with the baronet, Stanley Claremont proceeded, without a moment's delay, to make the most of a fortunate opportunity.

"Frances has never evinced much partiality for me," he began, looking very melancholy, and sighing heavily; "but, uncle since you have spoken to her of our marriage, it is no longer mere coldness—it is now determined hatred that she displays towards me!"

"No, Stanley," said the baronet, "she does not hate you, but she loves another."

The baronet had well observed his niece; her eulogiums, her warm defence of Sydney, her drooping spirits, had told him the true state of her heart, and had brought an additional pang to his own—that the union he had planned, and to which he now knew there would have been such joyful acquiescence, the guilt of his new-found son had rendered for ever impossible.

Stanley expressed no surprise that his uncle had learned that which he himself had long known, but simply expressed his wonder that, in his cousin's case, love should have survived esteem.

"She does not believe that she possesses the right to despise him—she defends him," said the baronet.

"And who can say that her conviction may not one day be your own?" cried Stanley.

There was anger in the look which, at that supposition, the baronet threw towards his nephew.

But, undaunted by it, Stanley pursued: "Your most secret desire, uncle, is, I know, that your determination should be in harmony with my cousin's wishes."

Sir Lobhlen was silent.

"Uncle," continued Stanley, "I pursued courageously the task which, begun by James Frampton, was interrupted by his death; upon the very vaguest indications traced out him whom you were seeking, and I knew the claims he had to your affection."

That avowal, as will not be doubted, caused great astonishment to the Baronet.

Appearing not to have observed his uncle's surprise, Stanley went on:—"Are, then, my fears unreasonable? You have a horror of the fault, but pity may plead to you in favor of him who has committed it. Frances defends him, and the culprit is your son."

The fears which Stanley had expressed were, if, indeed, sincere, entirely without foundation; for precisely because he was his son, the whole world would vainly defend Sydney with the Baronet.

The honor of any other would have been as nothing to him, while that of his own son was everything.

And Sir Loghlen had been indeed inflexible in his rigour.

That appointment which Sydney had last solicited—that situation which the unhappy young man had needed perhaps for his very existence—had been refused to him only because Sir Loghlen, who happened to be one of the directors of the company, had said to his colleagues, "Do not appoint Sydney Drummond."

(To be continued.)

To Deodorize a Room.

If your room is stuffy because it has been lived in too much, or because homo domesticus has indulged too freely in the soothing nicotine, you may easily render it sweet and habitable once more by placing one-half ounce of spirits of lavender and a lump of salts of ammonia in a wide-mouthed fancy jar or bottle, and leaving it uncovered. This makes a pleasant deodorizer and disinfectant, filling the room with a delicate perfume which will be soothing to the nerves and senses, especially during the warm weather. Try it.

Cleaning Tortoise Shell.

Tortoise shell combs or ornaments that have lost their polish may be renovated by rubbing them with finely powdered rottenstone mixed with a little olive oil. The rottenstone should be sifted through a piece of muslin before mixing it with the oil. When all marks are removed polish again with a piece of very soft chamois leather and with a jewelers' rouge.—Philadelphia Press.

Agriculture

KILLING CANADA THISTLES.

Common Salt Has Proved the Most Destructive Chemical.

Of the various chemicals used for killing Canada thistles, common salt has proved most satisfactory. If used alone, it must be applied with a liberal hand—sufficient to kill all vegetation. In connection with stock, however, particularly sheep, a less amount—usually a small handful upon each plant—has been found effective. The salt kills the plant at the point of contact, as well as all other plants which attempt to start at that place, while the constant trampling of the ground by the stock so compacts it that other plants are not apt to start from the roots. I have seen complaints that mulching was not an effective remedy, but am inclined to think the operation could not have been thoroughly done.

In May, last year, I had barnyard manure applied to a patch of thistles about a rod square. A few days later an examination showed that a few plants around the edge, where the manure was thin, were coming through. Another load was put on, covering the thistles a foot deep and extending a foot or more beyond the patch on all sides. On the first day of August the manure was taken away. The thistles were dead and decayed, root and top, and none have since made their appearance at that place. Another patch of larger extent was effectually killed in a similar manner. Spudding is a method best adapted to lawns and meadows. In places where there is a heavy sod, so that the tendency to sprout is not very strong, spudding will usually kill the thistles in a single season, and oftener in a shorter time. The patch should be gone over as often as once a week. A large, thickly set patch is best subdued with the plow. The work may be done at any time, but is most effective in the season of most rapid growth. The plowing should be done as often as the thistles begin to make their appearance, usually at intervals of from one to three weeks, according to the vigor of the thistles and the state of the weather. If the work has been well done, as often as necessary, no straggling thistles being left at any time, the thistles will probably all be dead before the end of the summer, and the land left in excelent condition for some fall crop. Success will depend largely on the nature of the soil. I have seen a patch on heavy destroyed completely by one plowing and an occasional cultivation afterward, while another patch on muck required unremitting effort during an entire season. Another method, which is the best of all where only small scattering patches exist, is to plow the land in the ordinary way and plant it to corn. Give extra good cultivation and cut deeply with the hoe, or better, still, pull with the hand every plant which the cultivator has missed. The thistles will come thick and fast for the first few weeks, but the cultivation soon weakens them, and as the corn begins to shade the ground and extract its moisture, the thistles cease coming, and long before the end of the season, if the work is well done, they will all be dead.—A. A. Crozier, Michigan Agricultural Eperiment Station.

Barley and Rye for Late Pasture.

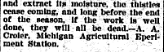
Two alternatives present themselves to the man who keeps dairy stock and depends entirely upon pasture for his cows during the summer months. He must either keep fewer animals than his fields can support during the early months of the summer, or his cows will suffer and the profits of his business be lost. The system of partial soiling is the remedy for the difficulty. For the latter part of summer or the early autumn, Giant sweet corn, or some large growing variety of dent corn, is best adapted to soiling.

As corn is liable to be injured by frost in northern latitudes, it is necessary to provide some other kind of forage. One of the cheapest and most economical ways is to seed the cornfield to barley and winter rye just before the corn is cultivated for the last time. On rich soils sow two bushels and one-half bushel of rye to the acre. Sow the seed by hand. A small hand seeding machine can be used if it is thought best. A large amount of green forage can be raised in this way, as it will keep green and fresh until late in the autumn.

As soon as the corn has ripened cut it, and when perfectly dry remove and put it into a stack or a barn. The corn can then be husked at leisure. As soon as the fodder is removed from the field, turn the cows in. If the growth is rank, allow the animals to remain but a few hours each day until they are accustomed to the feed. The last week of June or the first of July is about the best time to sow this seed. If the season is at all favorable, there will be a good growth by the time the corn is removed.—Lewis Olsen in Orange Judd Farmer.

Protection for Potatoes.

Early potatoes in the garden may be protected against potato bugs and flea-beetles by a board at each side of the row covered with netting, as shown in



this sketch. This will also conserve moisture, and if the soil is rich will make the crop earlier. Of course it is not practicable on a large scale, but applies to small gardens where poisons are not used.

Plowing Under Green Crops to Enrich the Soil.

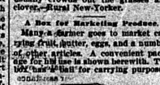
Perhaps the production of heavy fodder crops like clover, buckwheat, rye, corn, etc., for plowing under may be good policy, but I cannot see why it is not better practice to harvest these crops for which the husbandman has been laboring through the season, and utilize them in two ways—for food as well as for fertilizer. I think the day has gone by for waste of fodder. I care not how pronounced the roughage may be, if it be cut and cured in time and in good order, it may be profitably fed by mixing with it any one of the numerous concentrated foods, which can usually be procured at low prices in the market. I heartily advocate the raising of such crops as oats and peas, cowpeas, corn, rye, barley, etc., as fodder crops, and believe everything should be saved for silo or mow, and run through a first-class power cutter. This is not the day in which we can afford to waste any portion of the crops, whether it be corn fodder in sections where the grain only is sought, or swamp grass on the thousands of acres of undrained eastern swamps. In the latter case if the grass be cut very early and cured green, a second crop may be secured from the same plat before cold weather, and the result will be hay of very fair quality. Let us fertilize more, but do it by feeding more. (Many of the best farmers still adhere to the advisibility of plowing under green crops, and we believe in the practice on light and sandy soils especially. Such soil needs vegetable matter (humus) to absorb and retain water, as well as needing the mineral elements of plant food.—A. C. West in Orange Judd Farmer.

When and How to Sow Millet.

Millet may be sown at any time after danger from frost has fully passed. It is frequently sown immediately after corn planting, though the sowing may be deferred until the middle of June, or even a little later; but is best when sown rather early. What is known as Hungarian grass, or small millet, does not grow so large as the German millet, but the fodder produced from it is finer and more palatable, though less in yield than from the larger variety. Early sowed millet is really better than that sowed late, for hay, as it ripens in warm weather, when it can be cured to perfection. Millet loves a rich, moist soil, though it will grow on almost any kind of land. Very gravelly soil is perhaps, the worst for millet, as it is a rapid grower and takes up large quantities of water. As the seeds are small, the land should be well fitted and rolled after the seeds have been put in. It starts slowly at first, but makes a very rapid growth as soon as it is well established and the weather becomes hot. It is not likely that you would succeed in seeding to clover and timothy with this crop, except in rare cases. The grass seeds would start nicely, but the millet tillers so profusely, grows so rapidly, and shades the ground and robs it of moisture to such an etent that it usually crowds out the grasses and clover.—Rural New-Yorker.

A Box for Marketing Produce.

Many a farmer goes to market carrying fruit, butter, eggs, and a number of other articles. A convenient package for his use is shown herewith. The box has a bail for carrying purposes.



One side, instead of the top, is hinged, disclosing shelves when opened. Fruit, butter, eggs and other small articles can be placed on these shelves, and reached instantly without disturbing other articles, which is not at all the case when the package opens at the top.

Potato Cultivation.

According to Rev. C. O. D. Merrill of Beloit, Wis., who has made a careful study of potato-growing on the Island of Jersey, where an average cash return of $200 per acre is secured for all the land in potatoes on the island, the growers there reduce the whole question of cultivation to the simple principle of keeping the soil level, deeply loose and mellow and wholly free of weeds. When the tops are four or five inches high the soil is gone over with the fork and carefully and deeply loosened, and later a little is drawn about the plants with the hoe, not hiding the plants but merely drawing an inch or two of dirt about the haulm. In some of the larger fields a horse is used with a deep-toothed cultivator for loosening the soil, but the favorite tool is the land-fork. Level culture is given, and the field, being without furrows or ridges, there is no wash, and all moisture sinks into the ground where it falls. Cultivation is so thorough and continued that the weeds are few and easily controlled, and after one thorough forking and hoeing the tops cover the ground and no further cultivation is necessary. There are no potato bugs, the worms are said to be killed by guano which is generally used as a fertilizer and scab is prevented by planting whole tubers in very mellow soil that is habitually kept so.

Fresh Manure Best.

There are many arguments in favor of applying barnyard manure in the fresh form, and but few can be brought against it, says Prof. Shaw, in the New York Farmer. It may be that in the fresh form it is not in condition to be taken up readily by some kinds of plants. For instance, it has been noticed that manure in the unreduced form is not readily taken up by a crop of mangels. In such instances, it may be applied the year before, and if applied in the autumn previous and then plowed under, there will be considerable reduction before the mangels are planted.

Again it is urged that when long manure is plowed under in the spring, or even in the autumn, to be followed by a crop of grain, that it keeps the soil so open that it is injurious rather than helpful. That is true, but there is no necessity of applying manure thus.

And yet again it is urged that when manure is reduced before applying it, the breeding of bacteria, which promote the welfare of vegetation, is more rapid and complete. It may be, doubtless it is, more rapid, but is it more complete in the end?

I am most unhesitatingly in favor of applying barnyard manure as soon as it can be got upon the land. Inattention to this costs the United States many millions of dollars every year.

Planting Crops to Cultivate.

The spring has been quite wet, as everybody knows. It may be that the summer will be quite dry. In fact, such extremes of weather often follow each other, though not always. But the possibility that it may be so should put us on our guard. There is yet time to plant corn, sorghum, rape and other crops that we can cultivate. Let us be diligent and get them into the ground in time, for if we once get them started they can stand periods of drought better than other crops. And it may be that the weather has delayed the sowing of some grain crops unduly. Probably it has. It may have been necessary to omit them altogether. Then be diligent and get in some crop instead that can be cultivated. It may be that we will reap a better return from the cultivated crop than could have been obtained from the other. If so, then we have lost nothing from the frustrating of our plans. Put in hoed crops. They are good for the stock, good for the cleaning of the land, good for the pocket, and good for the crop that comes later.—Northwestern Farmer.

Agricultural Notes.

From sixty to eighty-five per cent of growing grass consists of water; hence irrigated grass lands are great yielders.

The Iowa station finds that at that station winter wheat invariably outyields wheat, and also surpasses it in quality.

Planting without riding generally affords the larger yields, but a stiff soil and a desire for an extra early crop sometimes necessitates planting on ridges.

It is poor economy to have the hay stacking done by a poor stacker, simply because he works cheap. It will be cheaper, in the long run, to pay a good stacker double wages.

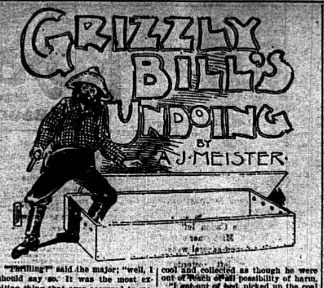
It is all right to protect the crops as far as possible, etc., but is as important these days to protect the family from cyclones, by providing a cyclone cellar in the yard near the house.

Through careless business methods, says W. W. Stevens, too many farmers are unable to tell after a crop has been grown whether it has been a profitable one or not. Such carelessness as the average farmer indulges in would ruin any merchant in the whole country.

Scarecrow for Mosquitoes.

John Habberton states with the solemnity of firm conviction that mosquitoes are extremely frightened by dragon flies and will not come within yards of them. He says that one or two dried dragon flies suspended from fine silk under the roof of an open porch infested by mosquitoes will scare all of the little pests away, and they will not come back while the dragon flies are there. This, he says, he has tried with surprising results. It is a well-known fact that dragon flies are predatory and voracious insects, and that they subsist largely upon gnats, midges and mosquitoes, and it is but natural that the mosquito, who is a wise insect, should regard the "spindle," "darning needle," or dragon fly as the small bird regards the hawk.—Newark Call.

Two months' operation of the muzzling order in the metropolis, which was completed on Saturday, April 18—the order having come into force on February 17 last—resulted in the capture of 12,500 dogs, which have found admission to the dogs' home at Battersea. Of this number five-sixths have been destroyed. In round figures 580 have been sold, 650 claimed and 750 retained in the home.



"Thrilling?" said the major; "well, I should say so. It was the most exciting thing that ever occurred to me. Why, I can't even think of it now without shuddering a little. I was considerably younger in those days than I am now. At the time I was a telegraph operator and dispatcher for the Mountain Valley Railroad company in a Western mining country. It was a wild and lawless country, and I was not much in love with my place, but being poor I was obliged to accept the conditions with the best possible grace.

"Goldton, where I was located, was really nothing more than a railroad station. It was not on the main line of the Mountain Valley railroad, but on a spur which ran to the Ingot mines. Travel was not very extensive; in fact, but one train a day passed my lonely station.

"On the 15th day of every month I received by express for the superintendent of the Ingot Mining company the money with which the miners were paid off. The amount averaged between $15,000 and $18,000. On the 14th of June in that year the superintendent of the mines came to me and said:

"'Perkins, the pay money will be here to-morrow as usual; but I want you to exercise more than ordinary vigilance in guarding it, as I understand Grizzly Bill is operating in the mountains again.'

"Grizzly Bill was a name to inspire terror. The individual who bore that unmusical sobriquet was an outlaw of great daring and resolution; he stopped at nothing. It was, therefore, quite natural for me to feel some little trepidation. I assured the superintendent, however, that I would do all in my power to guard the money; and I think," continued the major with some self-satisfaction, "that I kept my word in this respect.

"During the night which followed, a violent rain storm swept through the mountains. Shortly before 10 o'clock the next morning I received word over the wire that the train from Pikeville could not get to Goldton owing to a washout below Summit Rock. It was thought that the track could be made passable by afternoon, and that the train would reach my station before 6 o'clock. I communicated these facts to the mine superintendent by means of an assistant who was always at the station during the day.

"At 5 o'clock that evening I received a message saying that it would be impossible for the train to get through before 9 or 10 o'clock the next morning. I sent word to this effect to the mine superintendent, who, in turn, communicated it to the men. Feeling rather tired I turned in early that night. Sleep, however, was out of the question.

"The baggage, freight, express and telegraph offices were all under one roof. One corner of the big warehouse (it was hardly anything else) was partitioned off so as to make a private inclosure. This box-like compartment I used for sleeping, eating and the transaction of the company's telegraphic and railroad business. The sender and receiver were affixed to a table conveniently near my bed, and if necessary it was possible to transmit or take a message without even arising. Of course I never found it necessary to do this; I simply mention it to illustrate the arrangement of the office.

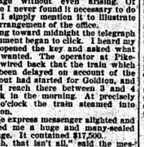
Along toward midnight the telegraph instrument began to click. I heard my call, opened the key and asked what was wanted. The operator at Pikeville wired back that the train which had been delayed on account of the washout had started for Goldton, and would reach there between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. At precisely 2:45 o'clock the train steamed into Goldton.

"The express messenger alighted and handed me a huge and many-sealed package. It contained $17,500.

"'Oh, that isn't all,' said the messenger, with a laugh; 'I have a box in the car that's as heavy as lead. We've been wondering all the way up the mountain what it contained.'

"The box was lifted from the car and placed on end in the freight department of the station. It was fully seven feet long and four wide—horribly suggestive of the rough box in which a coffin is inclosed. I thought of this after the train had resumed its journey. I put the pay money in the safe, turned the combination lock and retired. I fell into a doze, from which I was aroused with a start by what seemed to be the ticking of the sounder. It said as clear as if some one had spoken, 'Beware; danger threatens.' I sat up in bed. The moon was shining brightly through the window. I gazed intently at the sounder. It made not the slightest motion, yet the message came again, this time even more startlingly distinct than before. What could it possibly mean? I thought I was dreaming at first: but, when the mysterious message was repeated for the third time I came to a different conclusion. I don't believe in spiritualism, yet I am at a loss now to ascribe that inexplicable communication to any other source.

"At any rate, upon hearing the third message my mind instantly reverted to the huge box in the freight corner. The partitioning of my little apartment did not extend as high as the roof, but merely to a distance of about



From the Interior of the Box Came a Volley of Oaths.

five feet above the level of my bed, and by standing on the bed I could peer over the top and see all parts of the interior of the station. I rose stealthily to an erect position and looked over the edge of the partition. The first thing I saw was the box, standing on end near a window in the extreme end of the station; and as I looked I saw its top slowly rise and a man's head protrude itself.

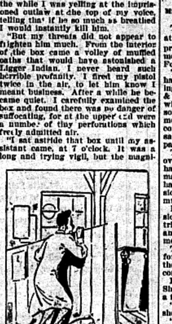
It was a thick, brutalized face, with grizzleled whiskers. Instantly it flashed across my mind that it belonged to Grizzly Bill.

"The sight sent my heart into my throat with a bound, for I realized only too well that the outlaw would stop at nothing to get the money which he knew was in my possession. To him murder was child's play. But, after the first emotion of fear, I felt perfectly calm. In truth, I felt as though fate had thrown this desperado in my way, so that I might conquer him. I don't know why I felt thus; probably I experienced the same emotions that a soldier does who goes into battle with fear and trembling, yet who, when actually in the midst of danger, feels as cool and collected as though he were out of reach of all possibility of harm.

"I got out of bed, picked up the coal shovel and scuttle and made as much noise as possible. As the night had been an unusually cool one, a fire was burning, and as I passed the stove I grabbed my revolver and thrust it into my right coat pocket. Into my left pocket I thrust some nails and a hammer. Then, whistling as loudly as possible to mislead the desperado in the box, I left the little office and walked across the floor of the freight part of the station. When immediately in front of the box I sprang at it with the fury of a man fighting for his life and overturned it. It fell to the floor top up, with a resounding crash. Instantly I was astride the box driving nails into it as hard and fast as a man in terror for his life could do. And all the while I was yelling at the imprisoned outlaw at the top of my voice, telling that if he so much as breathed I would instantly kill him.

"But my threats did not appear to frighten him much. From the interior of the box came a volley of muffled oaths that would have astonished a Digger Indian. I never heard such horrible profanity. I fired my pistol twice in the air, to let him know I meant business. After a while he became quiet. I carefully examined the box and found there was no danger of suffocating, for at the upper end were a number of tiny perforations which freely admitted air.

"I sat astride that box until my assistant came, at 7 o'clock. It was a long and trying vigil, but the magnitude of my victory buoyed me up. My assistant was almost too much amazed to speak when I told him of my capture. He quickly went to the mines and told the superintendent to hasten at once with a sufficient guard of men to the station and take Grizzly Bill into custody. It didn't take long to do this, and when Bill was hauled, by no gentle hands, from the box, he was the angriest outlaw ever captured. He fought like a tiger; but it was of no use. The men who had him captive knew how dangerous he was. He was securely bound and, later in the day, taken to Pikeville, where he was subsequently sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in an Eastern penitentiary.



I Saw a Mans Head Protrude Itself.

"That little adventure," concluded the Major, "proved to be the turning point in my career, and I was promoted to an important position in the city, where I prospered, as you see. I am to-day quite content with myself and the world in general. Thus you see, Grizzly Bill's undoing was my making."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHEELED BY A GHOST.

Barrow Tracks Which Badly Frightened the Boers.

About three years ago a wandering cyclist threw a whole district of the Transvaal into a paroxysm of superstitious terror. Traveling by night, his advent would have been unnoticed if two young Boers, early abroad in search of strayed bullocks, had not seen the "spoor" or track of the wheelman. With the curiosity of their race, they followed it for miles, being anxious to see "the man who could trundle a wheelbarrow so far without a rest."

After an hour's tracking one remarked:

"This fellow must be a thief; let us go and tell the landrost magistrate."

Accordingly, the worthy Dutch "beak" was brought to the scene, and he was accompanied by a score of armed Boers.

The whole party followed the path taken by our cyclist. Halting at noon, while the horses grazed, the mysterious trail was the object of much scrutiny.

Suddenly one farmer exclaimed: "Look here, landrost, if it was a barrow, where is the spoor of the man who wheeled it?"

"My goodness!" exclaimed that official; "I never thought of that. Let's see—yes, here is the wheel, right enough; but where is the footprint? It is, it must be—yes, yes; ride, boys; it's a spook ghost!"

To this day that portion of the road is not traversed by any of the Dutch farmers.

Progress of Industrial Training.

The industrial training schools of this city are now in the full tide of their successful exhibitions of the work of their pupils. Parents and employers will find it well worth their while to visit the display of pupils' work at the School of Industrial Art, the Drexel Institute, the Spring Garden Institute, the School of Design for Women and the James Fortin School. In them will be seen the results of the methods adopted by the useful institutions that have risen rapidly in this city in response to a general demand for industrial training as supplementary to the education given in our public schools. The manual training schools form part of our general system work done at the James Fortin School to the special training in the mechanical and electrical and art departments of the Drexel Institute, there is a gradual advance, proportioned to the needs of our young men and women. The Colored High School on Lombard street, has a capital system of industrial training which can not fail to be of great use in fitting its pupils to earn their livelihood in better occupations than those hitherto open to them. The Builders' Exchange too, has special schools for training mechanics, and they have undoubtedly done much to replace the old methods of instructing apprentices. The Pennsylvania Museum of Industrial Art has a very successful textile school, in addition to its numerous classes for education in other branches and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is steadily increasing its schools. Thus, on all sides, Philadelphia is doing its best to enable its young men and women to fit themselves by special industrial training to earn their way in the world.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The famous suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, built in 1855, is to be superseded by a new steel structure, with an arch 550 feet long and 260 feet above the water level.

NEW YORK MORPHINE FIENDS.

Many Victims of the Deadly Drug Among the Four Hundred.

The latest aristocratic vice in New York is morphine eating. The practice has been more or less common for years, but it has not until quite recently received the sanction of society. A number of well known druggists and physicians throughout the city stated to a Journal reporter that their experience led them to believe that the consumption of the drug had increased at least 30 per cent within the past two months.

Until recently the practice was rarely taken up voluntarily. It generally resulted from the use of morphine first to allay pain or secure freedom from the horrors of insomnia. According to the form in which the drug was first prescribed it was continued by the patient, though the days of its usefulness were over. It was then, and is yet, generally obtained by prescriptions made out for real illness and carefully copied by the recipient later on. Lately a large number of morphine consumers have been discovered who cannot even advance the excuse of former illness. They took it up out of pure curiosity, and continued it as an indulgence.

No one can fail to recognize the devotee of the drug. A sallow, almost yellow, complexion, glassy eyes, with the pupils contracted to an almost infinitesimal point, stooped shoulders and a general air of lassitude betray the absorption of either pills or powder. The first effects of the drug are stimulating, rendering the victim garrulous, jubilant, optimistic and at times even brilliant to a degree. This may account for its popularity among the debutantes and belles of more mature years. With the reaction, however, comes that "tired feeling," which sooner or later ends disastrously.—New Journal.

ONLY ONE KIND OF MUSIC.

Mistake of the Young Man Promoted From the Ribbon Counter.

The young man who had been officiating at the ribbon counter had been promoted to the sheet-music department of the big department store on Fourteenth street.

The buyer of the music department had contracted with a music-publishing firm, which may be called Staifield & Co., to supply the department store with "all the latest and most popular songs of the day," and other gems of melody, not late, but still popular. The contract comprehended the exclusive sale of the Staifield music by the department store in question.

The young woman who had come over from Hackensack to buy a sailor hat, a yard and a half of China silk to match a sample, a lawn mower and a hammock, took advantage of her mission to replenish her stock of piano music for the summer campaign.

Hence, she stopped at the sheet music department on her way from the trimmed-hat floor to the lawn-mower and hardware department in the basement.

The ex-ribbon-counter man stepped forward to serve her. He still wore the ribbon-counter smirk of polite and condescending inquiry.

But the Hackensack girl didn't mind. She was having too good a thing from a feminine point of view.

"Have you got Mozart's Masses?" she inquired.

"No; awfully sorry, but——"

"Have you got any of Mozart's music?"

"I greatly regret it, but——"

"Have you Chopin's Nocturnes?"

Sorry, awfully sorry; but we haven't anything of Mozart's or Chopin's. The only music we handle is Staifield's, you know."—New York Journal.

JONES' LITTLE TRICK.

How He Managed to Get Buttons Sewed on His Trousers.

Jones well aware that his wife was in the habit of rifling his pockets when he was asleep, but, like a wise man, he kept silence on the subject.

One night, however, he awoke and caught her in the act.

"Ha," he exclaimed, "what are you doing, my dear?"

The lady started, her cheeks flushed, the trousers dropped from her grasp, and she was about to make a full confession, when a bright idea entered her head.

Recovering her composure, she said: "I was looking to see whether your trousers needed buttons."

"They do, they do, my dear," he exclaimed, springing from his bed. "Needed 'em for weeks—months—and I wondered why you didn't sew 'em on, but I waited, for I was sure you would get to it some time, and how kind of you to get out of bed at this time of night to attend to 'em. Say what you will, there's nothing in the world like a good wife. Let me turn up the gas a little, so that you'll have all the light you want in sewing 'em on. Got your needle and thread and the buttons? No. Well, tell me where they are and I'll get 'em for you."

Mrs. Jones proceeded to sew on the buttons, while her husband sat on the side of the bed and encouraged her with words of praise for her wifely care and thought for his comfort, occasionally remarking that, go where he would, he would always say there was nothing in the world like a good wife.—Spare Moments.

ADVENT OF THE OFFICE GIRL.

Latest Development of the New Woman Craze Noted in Pittsburg.

The office girl, the creature who, as the "new woman" idea grows and develops, is destined, perhaps, to replace the office boy in big business offices, the "devil" in the composing room and the apprentice at divers trades and occupations, has appeared in Pittsburg. She has not appeared in the way of having a situation at present, but has positively appeared in the preceding state, that of being in hunt of a job.

The other day C. F. Lownes, an agent for a Chicago firm, who has an office in the Carnegie building, was writing, when a little girl, who appeared to be about fourteen, but who said she was seventeen years old, entered his office, in a self-reliant way, and inquired:

"Do you want a girl? I heard 'Bill' say that you wanted an office boy, and I thought that maybe I'd do?"

A little inquiry developed the fact that "Bill" was her brother, a boy who had heard that Mr. Lownes wanted an office boy, whom he, however, secured a few days before he was the recipient of the call from the little feminine visitor.

The office girl has not yet generally appeared in the city, but she is coming. Inquiry developed that applications have been received on various occasions from girls for work in offices by many down-town business men.—Pittsburg Leader.

RUDE ACT OF A KING.

Shah Refused to Dance With the Princess of Wales.

A number of amusing stories are told of the performances of the late Shah of Persia during his tour of Europe. On his first visit to London the Shah was expected to open the Mansion House quadrille with the Princess of Wales. In defiance of all etiquette, however, he declined to do this on the ground that she was too thin, and in her place he led out the Duchess of Teck—there was so much more of her.

A similar incident took place in Paris when he was received by President MacMahon in 1873. As he entered the great gallery of the Palace of Versailles, young girls in white presented him with bouquets, which he stowed away in a basket carried by one of his officers. He stopped for a moment before a group of the wives of some high state officials, among whom was the stout and comely spouse of a member of the government. Struck with admiration, the Shah gave a new and polite proof of the affection of orientals for opulent natures by taking all the bouquets from the basket, and placing them in the arms of this lady. His compliment was greeted with a general burst of laughter, in which both the Shah and the lady joined.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MAKING A TRAIN SCHEDULE.

No Easy Task to Arrange for a New Train.

"The making of a new train schedule is a much bigger job than most people think," explained Assistant General Passenger Agent W. A. Kellond, as he closed a conversation with a man who had called to inquire about the new schedule over the Louisville division of the Illinois Central. "Now take for example, this case. In order to make a time card from New Orleans to Louisville or Cincinnati, you must know the exact time certain trains are out of New York. You must study the time card of nearly every large road in the country, for its trains or their connections at some crossing will be of material use to you and the travel over the line. All the junction points must be looked after and you must decide what trains you can hit and what one can be missed without serious results to your traffic. In other words, your new schedule is molded and finally shaped by a hundred foreign conditions which the man out of the business never thinks of. It is one of those things which looks simple on its face, but proves to be a very intricate problem when you get on the inside."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of diverse dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the glands that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use, if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

A Cultivated Taste.

Mr. Moth—What a horrible flavor of moth balls this sacque has!

Mrs. Moth—Dear me, Algernon, you are positively disgusting. Don't you know that a liking for carbolic acid and tar is the best evidence that one has moved in good society and acquired a cultivated taste?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Daniel Lamber, the British "Mountain of Flesh," weighed 712 pounds. He died suddenly in London on July 21, 1809.

By the Boarders.

"Oh, dear," groaned the hired girl, as she washed off the boarding house stairs, "I'm awfully tired."

"Yes," sympathized the stairs, in a creaky voice, "it's a hard spring; I'm a good deal run down myself."—World.

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

It Doesn't Always Work.

"Wot nonsense growed-up people talk," ruminated little Willie. "Pa told me t'other day that knowledge is power. It may be so w'en you're growed up, but it don't work with us fellers. W'y, only the other day Ragsy, the bootblack, came to our school for the first time in his life, an' he hadn't been there two hours 'fore he'd licked every boy in school."—West Medford Windmill.

It is estimated that there are in Wales about nine hundred and ten thousand Welsh speakers and about two hundred and forty thousand outside the Principality.

The greatest length of England and Scotland, north to South, is about 608 miles.

A Day in Bed.

If a vacation is impossible, try rest, advises a writer on women's work. There is no especial satisfaction in the tired, overworked housewife at this season to be told that she must try change of scene and moderate exercise. There is no better preventive of nervous exhaustion, we are told, than regular, unhurried muscular exercise. If we could moderate our hurry, lessen our worry and increase our open-air exercise, a large portion of nervous diseases would be abolished. But the tired housekeeper realizes only too well that it is not exercise she needs half so much as rest. For those who cannot get a holiday, the best substitute is an occasional day in bed. Many whose nerves are constantly strained in their daily vocation have discovered this for themselves. A Spanish merchant in Barcelona told his medical man that he always went to bed when he could be spared from business, and laughed at those who spent their holidays on toilsome mountains. One of the most successful working women in England, who had for many years conducted a large wholesale business, retains excellent nerves at an advanced age, owing, it is said, to the habit of spending one entire day of each week in bed. If we cannot avoid frequent agitation, we ought, if possible, to give the nervous system time to recover between shocks. If the idea of a whole day in bed seems absurd to the tired mother and housewife, at least determine to take half an hour's seclusion and rest after lunch, and it will prove a saving and not a loss of time.—Philadelphia Record.

The question often asked—"Why are pupils of the New England Conservatory so uniformly successful as teachers or performers?"—is readily answered by those who have been fortunate enough to become acquainted with the institution. With an equipment superior to that of any other school, with both American and foreign teachers of the highest rank, with Boston, the art centre of America, to furnish the best operas and concerts, it is easy to see why one year of study there is better than two elsewhere. Its prospectus is sent free.

Not Guilty.

Superior Officer—You are accused of sleeping on your watch.

Sentinel—Impossible, sir.

"Impossible? What do you mean?"

"My watch has been at the pawnbroker's for six months."—Washington Times.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

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

John Scott, Earl of Eldon (1751-1838) was popularly called the "Stormy Petrel of Politics," because he was in the habit of hastening to London when any rumor of a dissolution of the cabinet came to him, with the expectation of being summoned by the king to form a ministry.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Another County Heard From.

Catchings—I suppose, doctor, the bicycle is also hurting your business.

Doctor—Yes: the surgeons are securing most of the patients now.—Philadelphia North American.

Chicago pickpockets, after relieving an Iowa farmer of a wallet containing $125 and a number of valuable papers, returned the latter to him by express some days later.

The Bane of Beauty

Beauty's bane is the fading or falling of the hair. Luxuriant tresses are far more to the matron than to the maid whose casket of charms is yet unrifled by time. Beautiful women will be glad to be reminded that falling or fading hair is unknown to those who use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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

FREE HOMES From Uncle Sam.
Nearly 2,000,000 Acres of Government Lands Now Open to Settlement
IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS.

E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

STOP! You have run up against a Good Thing.

Battle Ax PLUG

The best reason in the world why some things sell so well is because they are good. That is the reason for the great sales of "BATTLE AX." But good quality is only half the story. The other half is the size of a 5 cent piece. It is as big almost as a 10 cent piece of other and poorer kinds. Facts are facts. You can buy and see for yourself. Five cents isn't much to invest.

P. M. LAGERQUIST,

Dealer in

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FLOUR AND FEED.

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

P. M. LAGERQUIST,

Lagerquist Block, 6th Street South.

T. McMASTER,

Odd Fellows' Block, Sixth Street South.

GROCERIES.

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

SELL THEM RIGHT!

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

Telephone 5-4

T. McMASTER.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR

FOR FARM USE.

Award of World's Fair Judges:

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

D. R. ELDER, Agent,

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

Do You Want BARGAINS?

We Are Ready With The Largest Stock Of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,

Ever Displayed in this City

We Are Making Special Prices

On Roger's Flat Ware.
On Sterling Silver Staples and Novelties.
On Solid Gold Lace Pins.
On Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
And we will not be undersold anywhere.

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG, Corner Sixth and Front Streets

C. B. WHITE

Dealer in HARDWARE

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

Contracting and Building.

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

Guns, Ammunition, and Sporting Goods.

Refrigerators in Stock.

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

FOR

Fine Job Printing!

Of Every Description, Call at the

Dispatch Office!

Rooms, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block.

Brainerd Dispatch:

Official Paper Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

F. M. Lagerquist, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland. }

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

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our paper, during the remainder of the year 1896 no legal notices or official printing to be done in connection with the village, that is for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices handed in in parts.

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

H. C. Stevens, Journal.
Ingersoll & Wheaton, Dispatch.
W. J. Haleen, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Feb. 1, 1896.

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

Local News Notes.

Smith & Winslow, insurance.

Smith & Winslow loan money.

Smith & Winslow, real estate.

Smith & Winslow rent houses.

Store your stoves for the summer at D. M. Clark & Co's. 11-tf.

Pure Paris Green for sale by Atwood & Johnson. Try it.

Tacoma vs. Brainerd at Athletic Park on Sunday afternoon.

E. Waite has gone to Ottawa, Canada, for a three week's visit.

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

T. Rutherford and Verne Anderson were Duluth visitors yesterday.

Buy one of those $1 Cameras that Atwood & Johnson have for sale.

Buy ice cream and cake at the Y. M. C. A. lawn Saturday evening.

Max Shapiro, of Tower, has been in the city several days this week.

There will be services at the M. E. church as usual Sunday July 12th.

R. D. King, of Duluth, is visiting with the family of A. L. Hoffman.

Ed. Britton succeeds L. W. Chase as proprietor of the Bodega saloon.

Go to Bane & Bane's for homemade lard, three pounds for 25 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lightfoot, of Staples, were in Brainerd over the Fourth.

Buy ice cream and cake at the Y. M. C. A. lawn social on Saturday evening.

Frank Hubbard was shaking hands with old Brainerd acquaintances on Tuesday.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mauer, of Staples, spent Saturday and Sunday in Brainerd.

Bicycles for cash or installment. Hoffman & Hartley, No. 66, west Front street.

Mrs. E. Walters is spending the week at Staples with her daughter, Mrs. Arundel.

Judge Warner united John H. Neville and Miss Alice M. Blood in marriage on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Parker spent several days in St. Paul and Minneapolis this week.

Mrs. W. H. Mantor is in Iowa, having been called there by the serious illness of her mother.

Parties desiring storage room for stoves during the summer should call on D. M. Clark & Co. 11-tf.

Dr. C. S. Reimestad has located in Brainerd and has taken office rooms in the Columbian block.

Remember you can get the finest home-made lard at Bane & Bane's, three pounds for 25 cents.

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

E. R. Tache, of Lavallier, Manitoba, has been spending the week with his brother, County Auditor Tache.

Miss Lulu Kerr, of Duluth, is spending her vacation in Brainerd with her aunt, Mrs. D. D. McKay.

Voller & Hallquist have dissolved partnership in the restaurant business, the latter gentleman retiring.

Fred Brinkman went to Michigan City, Ind., Monday night, called there by the serious illness of his father.

Albert Johnson left on Wednesday for a two week's vacation, which he will enjoy at Lake Park and Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pennell left yesterday noon for a month's visit at Ontario, Canada, and other eastern points.

M. Culleo, accompanied by his three children, left Tuesday for Richland, where he will enjoy a two week's vacation.

Mrs. Walter Courtney and daughter left last night for Tacoma, Washington, where they will visit during the coming month.

Miss Belle Cohen, of Minneapolis, has been visiting with her brothers, Engr. L. Cohen and David Cohen, during the week.

Geo. Keough has vacated the Central House, at the corner of Sixth and Laurel streets, and moved out on his farm in Oaklawn.

Miss Marilla Fuller and her mother left on Monday for Sauk Rapids, where they will visit with Mrs. Geo. H. Homan for some days.

Grand Chancelor Milham, of St. Paul, paid an official visit to White Crow Lodge No. 30, Knights of Pythias on Wednesday evening.

On Sunday a game of base ball will occur at Athletic Park between the Tacoma club, who are on their way to Michigan, and the Brainerd team.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Elder left on Monday for Kentucky, having received the sad news by wire of the sudden death of Mrs. Elder's brother.

H. C. Miller, of Staples, was in the city to-day.

Judge S. F. Alderman went to St. Paul this noon on business.

Spring stock of misfit corsets just in at D. M. Clark & Co's.

D. M. Clark & Co. have just received a car load of stoneware.

Mrs. Hornbeck, of Breckenridge, visited with Brainerd friends this week.

Mrs. W. H. Meekins is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. J. Murphy, of Aitkin, this week.

Mrs. Katherine Canan left Thursday for Detroit, Mich., her old home where she will visit several weeks.

Chas. Wilson left yesterday for Ishpeming, Michigan, where he will visit friends during the coming two weeks.

R. P. Blake, of Brainerd, spent the Fourth and Sunday in this city, visiting his uncle, E. T. Barnard.—Fergus Falls Journal.

The first big log jam above Little Falls was broken on Tuesday, and is said to have contained over 100,000,000 feet of timber.

The ladies of the Congregational church invite all their friends to the lawn ice cream social Saturday evening at the Y. M. C. A.

Tom Wilson has temporarily moved his saloon into the Central House bar room while the building he occupies is being repaired.

Geo. Woodling, of Detroit, spent Saturday and Sunday Brainerd. The gentleman reports a very prosperous business in that city.

The ladies of the First Congregational church invite all their friends to the lawn ice cream social Saturday evening at the Y. M. C. A.

Judge Holland and Stenographer Moody went to Park Rapids on Tuesday, returning on Wednesday. There were no cases before the court.

John A. Berkey, of Little Falls, was in the city Wednesday on his way to Leech Lake, where he will go into camp with his family for some time.

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

Bert Simmons and Mrs. Simmons, his mother, left on Tuesday for Chicago. Mr. Simmons will be employed in the post-office department of that city.

Mrs. L. M. Roberts and children, who have been visiting Mrs. Robert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cooley, returned to their home at Little Falls on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frear, of St. Paul, who have been spending some time visiting with the family of Louis Nelson, returned to their home on Wednesday.

The ladies of the First Congregational church cordially invite all their friends to the lawn ice cream social on to-morrow (Saturday) evening at the Y. M. C. A.

The Bimidji Eagle says a transaction has been established between Walker and that place, with Capt. A. Leesard as president and general manager.

Dr. S. G. Mowers, second assistant at the N. P. Sanitarium, received the sad news by wire of his mother's death at Lafayette, Ind., and left for that place on Tuesday.

Henry Dunn leaves today for a two week's vacation from his duties at the McFadden Drug Co.'s store, and will visit friends at Kenyon and other points in Southern Minnesota.

The East Brainerd wolverine is still at large and getting in his deadly work. All the pigs and chickens in that neighborhood will be killed off unless a bullet ends his career.

Services as usual at the Congregational church next Sunday. These services will be the last before the pastor takes his vacation, when the church will be closed at least two Sundays.

On Monday the east bound passenger train on the N. P., No. 3, came with an accident between St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, which delayed them two hours. One of the side rods on the engine broke.

Postmaster Johnson returned on Monday from Mankato, where he enjoyed a very pleasant visit with old-time friends and relatives. His father, P. K. Johnson, returned on Tuesday from the same place.

Miss Emily Murphy left on Monday's train for her home at Richland, where she will spend her summer vacation. She will also visit her sister, Mrs. T. Dunn, of Le Roy, before returning to Brainerd.

We are closing out the balance of our grocery stock way below cost. It will pay you to investigate.

A. L. Hoffman & Co.,
21-4t Sign of the Second Hand Store.

The body of Van Rasmussen, who was drowned at Ft. Ripley two weeks ago, was found at that point on a log jam at Belle Prairie, Tuesday in a badly decomposed state. The body of Mrs. Davis, drowned at the same time, was found over a month ago.

E. D. Wilkins received quite a serious injury to his right hand and arm on the morning of the Fourth. He was one of the men engaged in firing the cannon, and a premature explosion drove the ramrod through his closed hand lacerating it badly, and he was receiving a bad burn on his forearm. It will be some time before he is able to go to work, but considers himself lucky that the accident was no worse.

Trade your old cook stove for a new one. We have just purchased a new line of cook stoves to trade for old ones.

A. L. Hoffman & Co.,
21-4t Sign of the Second Hand Store.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Gun Club Tournament.

The Brainerd Gun Club is holding its fifth annual tournament today, and will continue until tomorrow evening. The programme is as follows:

Event	First Day.	Entries
No. 1.	10 singles, known angles	10.00
No. 2.	10 singles, known angles	10.00
No. 3.	10 singles, known angles	10.00
No. 4.	10 singles, known angles	10.00
No. 5.	10 singles, known angles	10.00
No. 6.	10 singles, unknown angles	10.00
No. 7.	10 singles, unknown angles	10.00
	Second Day.	
No. 7.	10 singles, unknown angles	1.00
No. 8.	10 singles, known angles	1.00
No. 9.	10 singles, known angles	1.00
No. 10.	10 singles, unknown angles	1.00
No. 11.	10 singles, unknown angles	1.00
No. 12.	10 singles, known angles	1.00

In addition to the above listed events several shoots will take place in each day.

The following are the average prizes offered by the club and the business men of Brainerd:

1. Cash in Gold by the Club..... 20.00
2. Cash in Gold by the Club..... 15.00
3. Gun Case, by W. W. Smith..... 10.00
4. Cash in Gold by the Club..... 10.00
5. Watch Chain and Charm, by A. E. Hoffman..... 10.00
6. Double Action Revolver, by C. B. White..... 9.00
7. Cash in Gold by the Club..... 8.00
8. Gold Pen, Pencil Holder, Pinch Case, by M. Hatberg..... 7.00
9. Box Cigars, by Atwood & Johnson. 5.00
10. Box Cigars, by Mrs. P. G. Sundberg..... 5.00
11. Box Cigars, by W. W. Smith..... 5.00
12. Box Cigars, by C. H. Hinkley..... 5.00
13. Box Cigars, by D. M. Clark & Co. 5.00
14. Easy Chair, by Lendahl & Nelson's Store..... 4.50
15. Box Cigars, by Geo. Bane & Co. 4.00
16. Box Cigars, by Ingersoll & Wheaton, by J. R. Dyrdahl..... 4.00
17. Box Cigars, by Geo. B. Gardner..... 3.00
18. Fly Rod, by Max Cigars, by Harry Hall..... 3.00
19. Hat or Underwear, by J. F. Mellhorn & Co..... 3.00
20. Toy Quartz McBrayer, by Jas. McCabe..... 2.00
21. Suit of Clothes to Order, by Whiting Shirt Co..... 2.00
22. Umbrella, by Fred Johnson..... 2.00
23. Umbrella, by Fred Johnson..... 2.00
24. Horn Smoking Set, by W. S. Scarle 2.00
25. Horn Smoking Set, by Geo. Bane & Co..... 2.00
26. Bronze Ornament, by Henry I. Cohen 2.00
27. Pair Suspenders, by Lendahl & Nelson's Store..... 1.50
28. Pair Fancy Fold and Strauss, One Year 1.00

Among the noted shooters taking part in the event are: W. W. Smith, O. M. Gaptill, C. E. Robbins, Judge A. Roberts, of Fargo; John P. Burkhard, J. C. Highhous, Dr. Lyons, H. C. Hirschey, P. H. Baldwin, of St. Paul; W. M. Taber, of Park Rapids; G. E. Trent, of Wadena; C. E. Latshaw, of Chicago; L. Thielman, H. W. Spratley, T. P. Flynn, C. M. Smith, E. S. Hill, of St. Cloud; E. R. Ebner, O. Osterberg, of Aitkin; H. W. Jones, of Atwater; J. W. Nelson, Lewis A. Larson, of Duluth.

The entire score of the tournament will be published in the next issue of this paper.

Gun Club Score.

The following are the scores of the gun club for the shoots of July 1st and 2th at 15 singles:

Smith	13	Mantor	13
Smith	12	Mellhorn	12
Mantor	11	Westfall	9
Voss	9	Mellhorn	9
Westfall	8	Mellhorn	8
McClenahan	8	Voss	8
Voss	7	Voss	5
Tache	6	Brown	7
Brown	6	McCabe	5
Wilson	6	Koops	5

Council Cullings.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening with all members present, appointing Aldermen Adair and Bartlett.

The reports of the city officers for the month of June were read, accepted and filed.

The resignation of Lyman Arms, as city surveyor, was accepted.

The following bills were allowed:

City pay roll	$724 13
Street pay roll	231 74
Electric light pay roll	226 75
Board of Equalization pay roll	87 00
Tribune, publishing	42 25
A. G. Trommald, city assessor	500 00
H. M. Phillips, freight	3 72
Wm. Mooney, killing dogs	9 00
Wm. Mooney, pound master	24 75
Wm. Gillespi, feed for stock	11 88
Wm. Barnes, special police	4 20
Jas. Quinn, special police	4 83
R. Cunghis, special police	4 83
Jas. Bacon, dragging lumber	4 83
Smith & Winslow, insurance	18 50
Wm. Gergen, road work	7 20
S. T. Green, work	3 50
Telephone Exchange	3 00
Central Elec. Co., supplies	100 00
Elec. & Eng. Co., supplies	76 01

Clerk was instructed to notify Supt. F. W. Wilsey to have mill track on Fifth street raised to the established grade of the street.

The matter of repairing bridges on Laurel and Thirteenth streets and culvert on Norwood street, was left in hands of street committee.

The electric light committee was instructed to put ventilator in roof of the power house, and were also instructed to wait on Mr. C. N. Parker and ascertain what he intends to do in regard to taking the electric light plant.

Application and bonds of Nelson & Peterson, J. C. Jamieson, Jno. S. Pfeyr, Parson & Swanson, Jerome Kelliher, Geo. E. Gardner and M. M. Grey, were read, approved and licenses granted, and action on applications of P. D. O'Brien and A. Johnson was referred until next meeting.

The population fee of $10 was ordered returned to L. W. Chase, less $3.30 for publishing notice.

Rainbow Ice Cream and Cake Social.

The ladies of the First Congregational church will give a rainbow ice cream and cake social on the Y. M. C. A. lawn to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at which time delicious cream and cake will be served to all who come. This will be followed by a cake sale, and the ladies can buy a nice cake for Sunday, and thus avoid standing over a scorching, red hot stove preparing one themselves. Everybody invited.

A Serious Charge.

Deputy Sheriff Slipp went to Duluth Monday at which place he took Arthur Johnson in custody and brought him to this city where he is wanted for house breaking and robbery. The Last Turn saloon was entered a few nights ago, and the cash registered taken into the alley and broken open, $1.80 being taken from it. Johnson was arrested, but as no nothing could be proven against him he was allowed to go, but his pal gave him away after he had made himself scarce, and he was apprehended at the above place. His hearing is set for Monday next.

'TWAS A GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Brainerd's Celebration Eclipsed all Former Efforts in that Line.

The prediction made by the Dispatch that the celebration in this city on July 4th would be a grand success was certainly substantiated, even the elements lending their assistance, and there was no lack of enthusiasm from early morn till late at night. The day was ushered in at sunrise by the customary "100 guns," and one could easily have imagined there were 200 and all being discharged at the same time. At 10 o'clock the calithumpian band formed on Sixth and Front streets—and such a parade! The grotesque figures and ridiculous rigs would move a wooden Indian to laughter, one of the striking incidents being the turnout of the "Crackerjack Fire Co. No. 2," which was as near an imitation of the "Darktown Fire Brigade" as could be imagined.

The excursion at the park began at 1 p. m., with the sword contest. Mr. Hurley, who was down on the bills, did not take part in the contest, and his place was filled by Albe Hall, who went through the manœuvres with A. Reinthal.

The address by Hon. D. R. Johnson, of Minneapolis, was well received by the large number of people who had congregated at the park. While the address varied somewhat from the customary Independence Day oration it was full of enthusiasm and patriotism.

Immediately following the speech came the sports, which took place on Holly street, just north of the park, and the following are the

PRIZE WINNERS.

Tug of war, $10, won by A. C. Duffy, F. F. Walker, E. Atkinson, E. Brame, L. W. Burrell. A. Otto, E. Johnson, J. Otto, T. Reilly, W. Hanley and J. Wilmer.

Half mile foot race for men, once around the park—First, A. Gardner, $3; second, H. Pimmmer, $2; third, A. Hall, $1.

Potato race—First, W. Pickle, $3; second, R. Percy, $1.

Vaulting pole—First, J. Syr, $3; second, J. Wallace, $1.

Obstruction race, through headless barrels—First, Tony Reilly, $3; second, A. Hall, $1.

Slow race, no owner allowed to ride his own animal—Won by Mr. Apple, by, $5.

Sack race—First, C. Sheip, $3; second, C. Senti, $1.

Egg and spoon race—Won by J. Berk, $2.

Three-legged race—Won by Hirdman and Connors, $3.

One hundred yard girls and ladies' race—First, Miss Meekman, $3; second, Miss May Johnson, $2; third, Miss E. Belmont, $1.

Boy's race, 200 yards—First, H. Pool, $1.50; second, D. McCarthy, $1; third, P. Peppin, 50 cents.

The greased pig was caught by a farmer's boy who made off with his prize before his name could be ascertained.

Chas. Iaichner was awarded the prize of $5 for being the most uniquely costumed pedestrian.

John Soderholm took the $5 prize for being the most uniquely costumed pedestrian.

Harry Belmuth and Louie Weeks captured the $5 prize for the most unique rig in the parade.

For the most originally costumed mounted bicycle rider the judges awarded the $15 solid gold bicycle medal, presented by John W. Brown, to Mrs. J. E. Ireland.

After the sports at the park were over a large number of people attended the ball game at Athletic Park, in which the Brainerd nine won the game from the Sauk Center boys, the score being 14 to 4.

The grand display of fireworks in the evening attracted a vast crowd around and adjacent to the railroad park, and the audience was treated to as fine a pyrotechnic display as has ever been seen in this city.

Now that Brainerd has demonstrated the fact that a real live celebration can be had here at home it is altogether likely that the succeeding Independence days will not be allowed to pass by in a quiet manner, for, as a rule, people would rather celebrate the day at home than to go away, if there is anything like an observance of the day attempted.

The race between the fire team and nine picked men with the hose cart on the evening of July 4th resulted in a victory for the latter, although there was scarcely a second difference between the two streams of water. The race was down 5th and Laurel to 6th street for the men, and the team to Seventh, and was exciting to say the least. The firemen who pulled the hose cart were Frank Towers, C. Mike Hanson, Gus. Raymond, Ed. McGillis, Aug. Hallquist, Fred Ellisson, Louis Stallman, Albe Hall and Roy Hall. On the wagon were Jas. Buley, Jacob Paine, A. Belsmuth, R. L. Weeks, E. Woodbury and L. D. Matteson. It is altogether likely that there will be another trial of speed before long, as there appears to have been some misunderstanding in regard to how the start was to have been made.

The Excursion to Leech Lake.

The excursion to Walker and Leech Lake on the Fourth, under the auspices of the Episcopal church, was a splendid success financially, as well as one of great pleasure. About 200 people, filling six coaches and a baggage car, left the N. P. depot shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning. A stop was made in East Brainerd on Kindred street to take on more people, and the crowd was again increased when the B. & N. M. depot was reached. The run to Walker was made in about 1½ and one-half hours, stopping en route at all stations to take on new pleasure seekers. Walker was reached shortly after 10 o'clock, when almost the entire crowd repaired to the picnic grounds, a short distance above the town. Preparations were at once made by the Episcopal ladies to serve dinner, but while these paraparations were going on appropriate Fourth of July services were held, a platform in a stand erected for that purpose by the people of Walker. Mayor P. H. McGarry called the assemblage to order and made a few patriotic remarks suitable to the occasion, after which Rev. C. B. Fellows, of Minneapolis, who is organizing a Congregational church at Walker, invoked the blessing of the Almighty on the assemblage. American music next sung by the choir throng in a manner that indicated each soul present realized the significance of the day. Rev. Fellows, in the absence of Lord Grindley, of Minneapolis, who had been advertised as the orator of the day, made a patriotic speech which was very much enjoyed. This ended the exercises in Walker, although the elaborate programme of races and sports had been planned by the people of that burg, but the crowd came to enjoy a day's outing and did not care for the races, hence that portion of the programme was abandoned. As soon as dinner had been served all went on board the steam boats in waiting and were taken over to the Indian reservation. It is about six miles from Walker to the reservation across the lake, and as the day was an ideal one in every respect for a day's outing, the ride thither was one of the most enjoyable features of the excursion. The reservation party was met at the lake shore by the entire population of the reservation who had turned out en masse. A party of about twenty-five Indians were mounted on ponies and stirred up all the gaudy finery which the Indian nature loves so well. They had their faces painted in the hideous manner of old time war parties and rode about and flourished weapons in a manner too realistic to be comfortable. They would retire to the woods at intervals and then with a whoop and a hurrah ride into the reservation town in imitation of the manner in which the Indians in times gone by on frontier settlements. They also treated the excursionists to an exhibition of war dancing, and councils of war were held and Indian history indulged in. The crowd scattered through the streets, tents and buildings of the reservation, observing the Indian character and mode of living until the hours besides of old were noticed them that it was time to return. The Indians had also arranged a programme of sports here to amuse their visitors, but the time was so short that only a portion of the game of Lacrosse, played by six Indians on a side, was enjoyed. The ride back on the lake was equally delightful, but consumed so much time that the party barely had time to disembark and get on the train before it was time to start for home. The return trip was made in about the same time, and Brainerd was reached in time for the excursionists to enjoy the fireworks in the evening.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the excellent manner in which the affair was arranged by the people of the Episcopal church, and we are pleased to state that, notwithstanding the celebration in the city, the church will clear more than $250 by the venture.

DEATHS.

K. O. Mastad, a resident of Oak Lawn township, met with a peculiar death on Wednesday. Mr. Mastad was engaged in digging a well and was overcome by the gases arising and died before he could be gotten out. The funeral will occur this afternoon, Rev. Grove officiating.

John Powers, aged 80 years, died on Saturday last of erysipelas, the funeral occurring on Sunday.

N. Granquist, aged 28 years, died of abscess of the liver on Thursday of last week. The funeral took place on Friday.

Selina Rosberg, aged 20 years, residing nine miles southwest of Brainerd, died on Thursday last of acute tysus, the funeral occurring on Sunday.

Death of Mrs. Larkin.

The Quincy, Ill., Times, contains the following account of the death of Mrs. Mary Larkin, mother of Engineer P. H. Carney, of this city, which occurred on Monday of last week:

Mrs. Mary Larkin, one of the oldest and best beloved of Quincy's matrons, passed away yesterday afternoon. She had been in failing health for some time, but death nevertheless came with crushing force to the family and those who knew her best. She passed away at her home, 710 Jersey, where she had lived so long. Her maiden name was Mary Summers, and she was born in Cappoquin, County Galway, Ireland, 69 years ago. She came to Quincy in 1851 and this has been her home ever since. Her husband, Michael Larkin, was a prominent and well known citizen, who died a good many years ago. Mrs. Larkin was a lady of lovely character, of kind heart and generous, and her life was crowned with pleasant and fraternal deeds. She was a faithful member of St. Peter's church and was always interested in the good work of the church. She leaves six children, P. H. Carney, of Brainerd, Minn., and Mrs. J. J. Flynn, Mrs. R. P. Riley, Mrs. P. P. Hoye, Miss Nellie Larkin and Michael E. Larkin of this city.

The board of education held its regular meeting on Monday evening. No business of public importance was transacted. Miss McGregor was allowed the use of a room in the Whittier school building for a private school. The finance committee was empowered to borrow funds for current expenses.

Send in your bicycle repairing. We guarantee you good work and prompt attention. Complete line of bicycles and supplies in stock.

St. Cloud Cycle Co.,
St. Cloud, Minn
18-tf.

CASS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of Cass County Board of Commissioners, Meeting Held July 6th, 1896.

[Official.]

Proceedings of Cass county commissioner's meeting held on July 6th, 1896.

All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

The following road petitions were granted, viz:

Petition of citizens of Towns 134 and 135, Range 32, and Towns 136 and 137, Range 30.

Petition of citizens of Towns 135 and 136, Range 30, was favorably received.

Petition of citizens of Town 135, Range 32, was rejected, on account not being legal, as decided by county attorney.

The following bills were allowed:

W. M. Coe,	road work	$3 00
Ed. Raymond,	"	6 00
Wm. Bacon,	"	3 00
Albert Johnson,	"	3 00
Fred Olsoson,	"	4 50
Frank Allen,	"	9 00
C. B. Griffith,	"	9 00
Bernard Kaiser,	"	9 75
O. P. Nelson,	"	10 50
Frank Swanson,	bridge timber	6 00
I. A. Marrison,	plank, etc., for bridge	9 84
P. L. McClellan,	road overseer	35 25
G. A. King,	road overseer	21 00
A. French,	road overseer	41 25
Dr. Van Sandeo,	drugs for poor	28 33
A. Cole,	medicine for poor	67 72
Julian Galpo,	grading road	13 50
Chas. W. Rash,	grading for bridge	57 00
D. A. Finley,	bridge plank	39 60
W. J. Bain,	care and treating	4 00
W. J. Nelson		10 25
A. L. Young,	road work	16 50
C. H. Wright,	"	3 00
Aug. Miller,	"	3 00
Arvin French,	"	6 75
A. Swift,	"	6 00
Joe Collett,	"	7 50
Geo. B. Gregory,	"	19 50
Frank Mannier,	"	15 00
A. Swift,	work on bridge	3 75
A. L. Ritter,	drugs for poor	6 85
Ed. Hay wood,	trip to Bryant's, an account poor	7 00
W. W. Bryant,	viewing roads and attending meetings	30 20
J. J. Ellis,	viewing roads and attending meetings	26 00
Geo. L. Hardy,	viewing roads and attending meetings	26 00

Board adjourned until Monday, July 13th, 1896.

LOUIS THOHE,
County Auditor.

Farm For Sale.

120 acres of land with comfortable buildings. Also one mower and rake, one wide tire wagon, one pair bob sleighs, and small farming implements. Terms made easy, and no incumbrance on the property.

E. C. Smith.

Address Brainerd, Minn., or call on premises near Perch Lake. 4w

"THE CRIME OF '73."

IT EXISTS ONLY IN THE MINDS OF THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW THE FACTS.

Congressman McCleary Explains the Absurd Palpitations About the Act of 1873. Still Was Discussed For Three Years—No One Thought of Demonetizing Silver, Which was Then Considered Worth 3 Cents More Than the Act Was Changed—Congress "Like the Silent Trend of a Cat."

For the benefit of the thousands of intelligent people who honestly believe that a crime was committed surreptitiously against silver in 1873, Congressman J. S. McCleary, of Minnesota, devoted considerable time, in his great speech of Feb. 19, to a presentation of the important facts connected with the passage of the coinage act of 1873. The facts stand out so clearly and tell such a straightforward story that it would seem impossible that any fair minded man should, after reading them, continue to believe that there was any "conspiracy" by anybody that caused the passage of this act. We can give but a few of the more salient points in Mr. McCleary's speech on this potent question, but have not been revised for more than a generation, and much information existed. This bill was largely a codification of existing law, with such improvements as experience suggested.

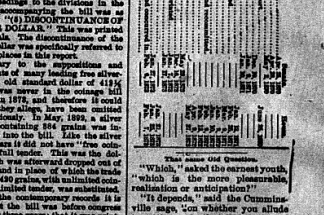
The first draft of the bill was submitted to leading experts on coinage and currency in this country, and to those in Europe. In this way the views of more than 80 men were obtained. Their answers were transmitted to the house in full text, as a part of Secretary Sherman's report on the bill. The consensus of opinion of these experts, and of those who discussed the bill in congress, was that it was simply to recognize legally what had practically existed since the act of 1853 made gold the single standard of value and made silver subsidiary to gold, and that it was not an act creating it.

The remarks of Mr. Kelley in the house in 1872, and those of Senator Stewart in 1874 show that at that time, before the tremendous output of silver turned men's heads, there was practically undivided opinion on the subject. The bill had been before congress three years, it had been repeatedly discussed, and was practically existing law in the act of 1853 made gold the single standard of value and made silver subsidiary to gold, when the act was finally enacting it.

But the facts are seen to be that the bill was passed openly and honestly. It was discussed openly for three years, and, as it undoubtedly saved us from going to a silver basis on the resumption basis, we believe that then, as now, any man who framed it and those who passed it deserve and will receive the grateful thanks of all lovers of honest money.

After becoming acquainted with the facts how ridiculous appears the following statement from Coin's Financial School:

"In the language of Senator Daniel of Maryland it (the act of 1873) was done 'like the silent tread of a cat.'" Yet this is but a repetition of the statement repeatedly made by most of the leading silverites. The following summary of procedure indicates how "like the silent tread of a cat" the act of 1873 stole through congress:



That means Old Question.

"Which," asked the earnest youth, "which is the more politically remarkable, realization or anticipation?"

"It depends," said the Cumminsville sage, "on whether you allude to getting a tooth pulled or getting married."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Greatest Swindle of the Century.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the greatest political swindle of the century, for it gives to the wealthy the power to double their wealth and leaves to the poor—nothing but silver dollars really worth only 50 cents each.—Decatur Journal.

Watermarks were originally used on bank notes as a means of preventing counterfeits.