

The Progress.

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NOTES OF THE TIMES.

KLEPTOMBELLONIANS, is the newest word coined at Harvard.

The charity ball was a great charity for dressmakers, is the pertinent comment of a Chicago paper.

Modern spiritualism had its birth in the spirit rappings of the Fox sisters, of Hyderville, N. Y. in 1848.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER has the temerity to pronounce the prevailing fashion of society ladies dress as the low-and-behold style.

LOWELL, Mass., has 28,517 males and 35,590 females, showing the largest per cent. of females over the male population of any city of the country.

A CAMBRIDGE man went over to Pawtucket, R. I., intending to kiss every woman he met. There was no delay in pronouncing him insane.

The first creche, or day nursery for children, was established in Paris in 1844; the first in London in 1863, and in the United States about ten years ago.

The poet Longfellow paid several visits to Europe, his first one extending from 1826 to 1830, the second covering the years 1835-6, and the last 1868-9.

MR. HOPKINS, of Atlanta, has a Jersey which in 1885 produced 900 pounds of butter. In six months she gave 8,724 pounds of milk. The cow is of pure Dauncey blood.

The wife of a Kansas man has worn the same bonnet for twenty-five years, a fact to which her husband points with pride, but in what manner that wife points to the husband is not described.

MRS. DANIEL MOSER, died at Shanesville, Pa., from apoplexy. She was eighty-five years of age, had not a gray hair, had never taken a drop of medicine or been sick for a day of her life.

FOURTEEN hundred and thirty seven women voted in Boston for school officers in 1881 and in 1886 the number was increased to 3225, but even in the birth-place of woman suffrage the majority do not care to vote.

In 1880 the population of Kansas was 996,096, and its three largest cities were Leavenworth, population 16,546, Topeka 15,452, Atchinson 15,105. Now Kansas city has more inhabitants than the three combined, its population exceeding 100,000.

SAM JONES told the Chicago people that the fiddle is the grandest instrument man has ever constructed, but it had been stolen by the devil, and he exclaimed, "Let us get it back," evidently conceiving that a Chicago man was the proper person to send after it.

A French cook in a New York hotel for melancholia reasons appointed his own time to die. He attached a small rubber hose to the gas burner and took the other end in his mouth, turned on the gas, and the funeral came off as intended. It was all easily and quickly done.

The decision of the Indiana Supreme Court, upholding the right of the Legislature to control telephone rates, calls out from Mr. Edison the comment that if such laws become universal there will be no occasion for the Patent Office, as capitalists will not take hold of inventions. Declaring the doctrine fatal to progress, Edison predicts that the United States Supreme Court will pronounce the Indiana law unconstitutional.

The elephant Jumbo has passed from the taxidermist's hands and mounted. He stands upon a pedestal twelve feet long, and his insides are entirely of oak timbers bolted together. Rods of iron take the place of bones, the tusks are screwed on and the eyes of glass are of natural size and color. He was only twenty-four years of age when he was fatally injured, and might have lived to be two hundred but for that accident.

MARION COUNTY, Illinois, presents a striking illustration of the present jury system. About two years ago, a grocery was burglarized at Alma, and a few peanuts and a small piece of cheese stolen. John Halbert has been put on trial before five juries for the deed, and the juries have resolutely and unanimously disagreed. The people who pay the expense of maintaining courts—the tax payers—are getting tired of this form of jury work, and incline to the view that the system is a delusion and a snare, to say the least.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The drivers and conductors of the Dry Dock surface railroad in New York city have struck for a reduction of hours in their work. An attempt was made by the police to run a car about noon on the 4th, but the strikers so blocked the track with wagons, coal carts, other cars, etc., that though there were 600 policemen the attempt failed. In the afternoon the police force was augmented and a desperate fight was waged with the men. At some points 5,000 men gathered and a wild riot ensued, the police having to use their clubs freely. All kinds of barricades were built on the tracks and merchants closed their stores and put up their iron shutters while the contest was in progress. The police finally succeeded in running one car over the track but it took all the afternoon and desperate fighting to do it.

A general strike has been ordered on the Gould system of railroads in the southwest. The trouble grows out of the discharge of C. A. Hall, foreman of the woodworkers of the Texas Pacific car shops at Marshall. He attended an assembly of the Knights of Labor in Feb. and was absent four days. On his return he was met by a mob of 3,000 men and a strike demanding his reinstatement and if the demand is not granted 10,000 men are likely to join the strikers.

Gen. A. H. Terry has been appointed Major General by the President to fill the place made vacant by the death of Gen. Hancock. Gen. Terry has for over thirty years been in command of the Department of Dakota with headquarters most of the time at St. Paul, but the last few years at Fort Snelling. His promotion does not necessarily give him the command held by the late Gen. Hancock, and it is thought he may be sent to the Pacific coast.

The president on the 4th, nominated James C. Mathews of New York, recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, vice Fred Douglass, resigned by request. Douglass wrote to the president thanking him for allowing him to choose the time and manner of retirement from office.

An elaborate bill has been prepared for presentation in congress by the California state viticultural commissioner and the National Vine Growers' association, which imposes severe penalties for wrongfully marking packages of wines exempt from taxation.

The extensive oat meal mills of Ferdinand Schumacker of Akron, Ohio were burned on the 6th involving a loss of nearly a million dollars. They were the largest oat meal mills in the country. In view of labor troubles he says he will not rebuild.

Wm. Heath, the prominent Wall St. broker in New York who failed last October and was sent to jail by Morison, Jould's partner, is released. He was released after a short imprisonment but he never recovered the shock.

New York city was the scene of another riot on the 6th inst. This time it was the Twenty third Street line of street cars. It took between seven and eight hundred policemen to run one car over the track.

Mrs. Hancock has been confined to her bed with nervous prostration since the funeral of her husband, and it will be some weeks before she will thoroughly gain her strength.

On the 1st inst., the Senate rejected the nominations of Chase, collector of internal revenue at Portland, and Pillsbury, collector of internal revenue at Boston.

The majority of the Senate committee will report back the house Fitz John Logan bill without amendment. Senator Logan will make a minority report.

The new recorder of deeds in the district of Columbia, who succeeds Fred Douglass is a colored man from Albany N. Y. The place is worth \$5,000 per year.

The house committee on commerce by a vote of 9 to 4 has agreed to report the Reagan inter-State commerce bill favorably.

The wife of Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, died of pneumonia in Washington on the 3d, after a week's illness.

A strike for higher wages is in progress at the Studebaker wagon works at South Bend, Ind.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 1.—Mr. Pugh, representing the minority of the committee on the judiciary, submitted the views of the minority on the resolution referred to that committee concerning the office of the district attorney for the southern district of Alabama. The next business was the message of the president denying the right of the Senate to demand the reasons for suspending officials. This is reported elsewhere in the columns and on the general message that the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE, March 1.—This was the usual Monday bill day, and the usual avalanche was introduced among them the following: By Mr. Neal, to repeal the internal revenue laws. By Mr. Butterworth, to create a department of industry and a bureau of labor. By Mr. Hewitt, to admit free of duty iron, salt, coke, coal and iron ore produced or mined in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Brown (Pa.) asked unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a memorial, signed by F. P. Brigham and others, praying for the impeachment of Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, for high crimes and misdemeanors in the execution of the silver law. An objection carried this over. After an intermission of ten minutes the rules and pass the Mexican pension bill the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 2.—Mr. Van Wyck, from the committee on pensions, reported, with an amendment, the house bill to increase the pension of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. The amendment provided for the increase of the pension of minor children from \$2 a month, the amount fixed by the house, to \$4 a month. As usual, the educational bill occupied the remainder of the session. It is useless to look for the transaction of any business by the Senate until that bill is disposed of.

HOUSE, March 2.—Mr. Morrill from the committee on pensions, reported a bill extending until July 1, 1888, the time within which applications for arrears of pensions may be filed, extending the provisions of the arrears act to special pensioners, and providing that in applications, the person on whose account the pension is claimed, shall be presumed prima facie to have been sound and free from disease at the date of entering the service. The House went into committee on the bill on the question of pension appropriation bill and debated it the entire session. Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, sharply criticized Commissioner Black in his speech.

SENATE, March 3.—Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution which was adopted, requiring the senators to report to the Secretary of the Senate the names of their private secretaries. He claimed that Mr. Eads was working lobbyists into the Senate under the disguise of private secretaries. In the interminable debate on the educational bill which followed, Mr. Edmunds secured an amendment requiring, where there were separate schools for white and colored, that the money should be divided pro rata according to the proportion of scholars in each. An amendment to the taking effect of the bill until two thirds of the states approved it was voted down.

HOUSE, March 3.—The session to-day was devoted to a political debate on the pension appropriation bill. It was all debate and no action of any description was taken. Following the debate the house adjourned.

SENATE, March 4.—Mr. Sewell, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the house bill for the relief of Gen. John Porter, with a report giving the views of a majority of the committee. Mr. Sewell added that Mr. Logan would later submit the report of the minority. Educational bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE, March 4.—The speaker announced the special committee to investigate the facts concerning the ownership of Pan-Electric stock by certain public officers, as follows: Boyle, Oates, Edson, Hall, Hale, Rankin, Millard, Hanback and Moffatt. The pension appropriation bill was the occasion of another sharp political debate. No one seemed to be opposed to the bill itself as it passed by 241 yeas to one nay cast by Mr. Bennett of North Carolina.

SENATE, March 5.—The educational bill finally passed by 36 yeas to 11 nays. It provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the states, territories, District of Columbia and Alaska: The first year, \$7,000,000; the second, \$10,000,000; the third, \$15,000,000; the fourth, \$19,000,000; the fifth, \$11,000,000; the sixth, \$9,000,000; the seventh, \$7,000,000; and the eighth, \$5,000,000, making \$77,000,000, besides which there is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in sparsely settled districts, making the total, \$79,000,000. The money is given to the several states and territories in the proportion which the whole number of persons in each, who being the age of ten years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States, according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of the latter figures are obtained, and then according to the latter figures. The money is to be used for the benefit of white and colored children between ten and twenty-one years old in such state bear to each other by the census. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE, March 5.—The urgent deficiency bill was passed after a hot debate with only 20 yeas. It appropriates \$634,452. At the evening session fifty pension bills were passed.

SENATE, March 6.—Not in session.

HOUSE, March 6.—The entire day was devoted to discussing the silver question. Ten speeches were made, one being against and five for free coinage of silver.

THE OLD WORLD.

A laboring man in the gallery of the Paris bourse on the 5th threw a bottle containing an explosive liquid down among the brokers on the floor, and with his revolver fired three times in the air, shouting, "Vive l'anarchie!" The bottle did not explode. One of the bullets slightly wounded a man. The disturber was arrested and the prisoner is Petrovich. He said he only intended to blow up the bourse. He failed to mix the explosives properly, so he decided to use a revolver. He is believed to be insane.

Queen Victoria has been persuaded to modify her determination to remain in retirement. She has promised to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the new college of physicians, the first pile of the new Cowes bridge and the opening of the colonial exhibition. Her majesty, however, decidedly declined to hold court at Buckingham palace, even for a short period in the spring.

Servia has formally notified the porte of her intention to disarm. France has postponed giving her adherence to the Turco-Bulgarian agreement, appointing Prince Alexander ruler of Eastern Roumelia, until the question of customs duties in Roumelia shall be settled.

Eight men convicted of taking prominent part in the recent riots in London have been sentenced at the Middlesex sessions. All were condemned to penal servitude for terms ranging from one to five years.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

The February reports of the agricultural department show the condition of all live stock in Dakota to be above the average. Horses are becoming acclimated. The increase in numbers over last year is 33 per cent. The increase in milk cows is large and evenly distributed over the territory. The creamery business has stimulated the dairy interests. The increase in corn is about 60 per cent. The sheep industry is not in a very satisfactory condition. The increase of swine is fair. Cholera has caused a loss in some counties. Values of live stock have depreciated since one year ago.

Judge McConnell cleared his term of court at Wahpeton D. T. on the 6th and sentenced prisoners as follows: Oscar Schoenmann was sentenced to three years. Patrick Murphy pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and received six months. Herman Dill pleaded guilty to being accessories to the murder of August Dill and was sent to Bismarck for three years. Julius Ebel, who at the last term of court was found guilty of murder, was indicted for the same crime as the Dill boys, and got off with four years.

The long pending suit between the Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Manitoba railroads, as to priority of grant for some 500,000 acres of land near Glynford, Minn., where the two roads cross, was decided the 3d in the U. S. circuit court at St. Paul, in favor of the Northern Pacific company. The value of the land involved is \$4,000,000.

At the city election in Chippewa Falls, Wis., H. C. McRee (Rep) was elected mayor over J. A. Taylor (Dem) by 110 majority. The rest of the ticket is Democratic—C. T. Ragan, city clerk; W. L. Steadman, assessor; and J. W. Manning, assessor. The council stands ten Republicans to six Democrats.

Joseph T. McKee a merchant at Woonbridge, D. T., and probate judge of the county has been arrested and taken to Chicago on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Decker & Co., dry goods merchants are the complaining parties.

H. S. Small was elected mayor of Brainerd, Minn., over C. B. Sleeper, on the 2nd ult, by 200 majority. Small was elected on a 2500 liquor license platform. Sleeper favored lower license.

Twenty thousand morbid curiosity seekers viewed the remains of Rich and wife at St. Paul on the 2nd. Rich shot his wife and killed himself on the evening of the 27th of February.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin conference of Charities and Corrections, is in session this week at Madison.

Geo. H. Paul and Thomas B. Coon, postmasters at Milwaukee and Kilmbourn City, Wis., have been confirmed.

Senator McMillan has introduced a bill appropriating \$30,000 for a model Indian farm in Northern Minnesota.

A well known citizen of Lancaster, Pa., Mr. L. E. Keller writes: Having a sprained leg of almost thirty days' standing, and after trying half a dozen advertised preparations in the market without satisfactory results, I was advised to try Serravallo's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I did so and in less than three days my leg was all right again. It did the work.

FIFTH DISTRICT FARMERS.

Three Days' Delegate Convention at Moorhead.

A three days' delegate convention of the farmers of the Fifth Congressional district was held at Moorhead, March 3, 4 and 5, being called by the Clay County Farmers Alliance, for the purpose of discussing railroad and warehouse laws, the agricultural college and the tariff. The first day's proceedings were preliminary to the work of the convention, with M. S. Converse of Becker county in the chair, and Lyman Loring of Clay county secretary. The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Charles Canning, Norman; H. G. Stordock, Wilkin; P. S. Olson, Norman; A. M. Burdick, Clay; E. M. Jelen, Becker; T. H. Barnett, Grant, and E. N. Bradish, Polk.

SECOND DAY.

The second day opened with a large attendance and was devoted to discuss freight rates and grades, the proceedings being animated and interesting throughout. Messrs. Baker, Murdock and Becker of the State railroad commission were present.

Mr. Loring stated that the principal grievance of the farmer was the high freight rate charges by the railroads to transport the great staple product of that region of country to the markets at Duluth and Minneapolis. The farmers were not disposed to regard the railroads as their enemies, but rather, as their partners, and the complaint was that the railroads got too large a share of the profits. The people had the right, under the decisions of the Supreme court and rules of the railroad commissioners to make laws to regulate freight charges.

Gen. Baker, speaking for the State railroad commissioners, said they were in full harmony with the producing classes, and while doing justice to all, should give the most liberal interpretation to laws favoring their interest. The operation of the railroad law was even better than had been anticipated and it was believed to be the best railroad law possessed by any state, and a great point had been gained by securing an open market and free shipment. All the roads had complied with section 15 (requiring R. R.'s to allow warehouses built) except the Milwaukee and they must do so or suit would follow. Section 16, requiring roads to furnish cars, all fully complied with. Under section 20, on the Manitoba road, the Commissioner has found a number of discriminations, from half a cent to two cents against towns on that line. Mr. Hill had promised that all such discriminations should be swept away, and he was now East conferring with the directors on that matter. The Manitoba is not only paying all fixed operating expenses, but also 6 or 7 per cent on bonds and 6 or 7 per cent on stock; it made in 1884 a surplus of \$600,000 and in 1885 a surplus of \$1,050,000. The Commissioners deem the rates of this road unreasonable and think they have the power to say so. The Commissioners believed the time had come when passenger rates should be reduced to three cents a mile. The same as in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and Minnesota has more miles of road than Wisconsin.

Messrs. Loring, Torgerson, Mattson, Canning and Donaldson were appointed a committee to submit questions to the Commissioners to be answered in writing.

THIRD DAY.

The morning session was devoted to the consideration and discussion of the series of resolutions, which after the debate were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the farmers of the fifth congressional district, after due deliberation and investigation, find that the railroad rates are unjust, excessive and extortionate; that all our petitions for relief have been met with fair promises, but not broken, as experience proves; therefore we request a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent, and if not granted in thirty days we demand our honorable board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to fix rates.

Resolved, That we recommend the farmers of the Northwest to build flat warehouses, and ship their wheat only to those houses that comply with the warehouse laws at terminal points.

Resolved, That we instruct our representatives in congress and senators to support a bill reported by the senate committee on inter-state commerce for the regulation and control of railroads by the federal government.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota an active, energetic and powerful organization for the overthrow of monopoly, and we thank them for the full, clear and fearless declaration of principles adopted at the annual convention, and we hereby recommend the alliance to the farmers of the state for their earnest financial and personal support.

The concluding session of the convention in the afternoon was occupied with addresses by O. C. Gregg of Lyman county upon Institute Work, C. L. Smith of Hennepin county upon Better Farming, and by Mr. Hodges the state lecturer of the Farmers Alliance.

Storm Scared Miners.

The Aspen Times relates that during the great storm of last week two miners started to ascend one of the neighboring mountains. They made the trip on Norwegian snowshoes, on which they worked their way up a narrow gulch leading to their property. As they journeyed on one of them got to be some 200 yards in advance of the other, and it was while this distance separated them that the leader, by an unhappy step, overturned a top-heavy mass of snow and started a dreadful slide. He seized hold of a convenient tree and called to his companion to "look out." The tree was small and bent over under the weight of moving snow. He let go and started with the slide. The long shoes by this time were firmly anchored in the moving mass, and he was hurried along with no power to stop himself by seizing the trees which he passed. Fortunately he was on the tail end of the avalanche, and thus rode it in safety, with nothing

coming behind to cover him up. When he found that he had thus to be an unwilling passenger upon the terrible train he looked ahead to see what had become of his partner. The latter, upon seeing that there was no escape on either side, turned heels to the roaring mass, and started on a life-and-death run right down the gulch. Then followed a wild and thrilling chase. The man who was anchored on top of the snow yelled at the man in front to run, while he who was pursued strained every muscle to keep out of the jaws of the death that was close at his heels. The race was kept up for more than a mile, and during the entire distance the fellow who was on top kept yelling, "Run, you—run," and the hair of the fellow who was running held his hat poised four inches from his head while he headed for the valley. Often the rolling snow struck the heels of his shoes, but it did not quite get him. More quickly than it takes to tell it the hunted man dashed into the valley, and what he thought was safety. The valley, however, was more dangerous than the mountain, as an unseen gulch crossed it, into which the hunted man fell. Providence, though was kind to him, for the slide had spent its force, and the snow piled up on the bank over which he had fallen.

When the two were able to look around, one was lying at the bottom of the gulch, while the other was seated upon the crest of the snow bank that looked over its edge.

A Community of Lunatics.

The celebrated Belgian colony of the insane at Gheel has nothing in its external appearance suggestive of the ordinary lunatic asylum; its inhabitants give no superficial indications that a large proportion of them are madmen. If one would conceive what Gheel is, he must imagine a town of five or six thousand souls, in no way different from other towns of like importance, surrounded by a number of hamlets containing altogether, perhaps, These people have been, from a very remote period, in the habit of taking insane persons to board in their houses. The lunatics live in constant contact with the family of their host. They share in their labors and their pleasures if so inclined and their means permit it. They come and go, in the enjoyment of an almost absolute liberty. It has, however, been found necessary for the good of the patients and of the settled population to organize administrative and medical services, in order to prevent dangerous and improper persons from being sent to the colony, and for the care of the mental and physical affections of the patients, and for securing to them proper accommodation and treatment; and an infirmary has been established for those who need medical care. But the administration makes very little show. The whole of Gheel district is an asylum; and the streets and the surrounding country are the promenade of the lunatic.—Popular Science Monthly for November.

The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Antiquity of Whiskey.

There is pretty good evidence for supposing that no less a person than Osiris, the great god of Egypt, was the first distiller of whiskey on record; for the Egyptians had, from time almost immemorial, a distillation or brewage from barley, called by the Greeks barley-wine, not inferior, they say, in flavor, and superior in strength to wine.

Allusion is made to this liquor in several passages of ancient writers. The poor people of Egypt drank it instead of wine, and were wont to intoxicate themselves with it, just as our poorer people do with whiskey. It seems also to have been no stronger to the Hebrews, for reference is certainly made to it in the Old Testament, under the name of "strong drink," stronger than wine, and resorted to by determined drinkers for the sake of inebriation.

Among the Celts in Spain and France is seems to have been common as a substitute for wine. Polybius speaks of a certain Celtic king of part of Iberia or Spain who affected great Court pomp, and had in the middle of his hall golden and silver bowls full of this barley wine, of which his guests and courtiers sipped or quaffed at their pleasure, a custom which, it is said, for many a century prevailed among his Celtic descendants, the reguli chiefs of our Scottish Highlands.

THE MARKETS.

ST. PAUL.
WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 86 1/2c bid; No. 2 hard, 85c bid; No. 3 Northern, 84c bid; No. 4 Northern, 83c bid; Flour—Patent, \$5.00@5.25; straight \$4.50@4.75; bakers', \$4.25@4.50 asked; rye \$3.50@3.75; Corn No. 2, 33c asked; May, 35c bid; Oats No. 2 mixed, 29c bid; 30c asked; No. 3 white, 30c bid; Barley No. 2, 55c bid; Eye No. 2, 45c bid; Flax Seed—\$35; Baled hay, \$6.50 asked; timothy \$6.50. Dressed beef, choice steers 7 1/2c @ 7 3/4c. Veal, 7 @ 8c. Butter, extra 25c bid. Cheese, 9 @ 11c. Eggs, extra 16 @ 18c asked. Potatoes, 60c per bushel bid. Live Stock—Sales of steers ranged \$2.50 @ \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Sheep sold at \$3.00 per 100. Hogs \$3.00.

MINNEAPOLIS.
WHEAT—No. 1 hard cash, 87c bid for February; May, 91c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 85 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 80c bid; Flour—Patents in sacks held at \$4.70 @ 4.90. In barrels, \$4.85 @ 5.10; \$5.50 @ \$5.70 delivered at New England points; \$5.40 @ \$5.70 delivered New York and Pennsylvania points; bakers' \$4.00 @ 4.30 CINCINNATI.
Wheat, March 80 1/2c; May 85 1/2c. Corn, March 37 1/2c; May 40 1/2c. Oats, cash 20 1/2c; May 23 1/2c. Flax seed No. 1, \$11.00 1/2c. Pork, cash, \$10.35 @ 10.37 1/2c; May \$10.45 @ 10.47 1/2c. \$11.00 @ 11.05. Live Stock, Cattle \$3.80 @ 4.25; Hogs \$4.30 @ 4.45; Sheep, \$2.50 @ 3.50. DULUTH.
WHEAT—Cash, 86 1/2c; May 92 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 84c. MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—Cash 81 1/2c; May, 85 1/2c.

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Steers on the Rampage.

An accident containing some funny features occurred in the big tunnel at Summit, on the Northwestern road. Sunday night. As a train loaded with Montana cattle entered the tunnel from the north, a door to one of the cars accidentally slid back. Several fiery steers immediately jumped out, and with elevated tails dashed ahead of the slowly moving locomotive and soon were hidden in the dense darkness of the tunnel. One steer ran back and took to the woods. The train was quickly stopped and the train men deserted their post in a frantic endeavor to corral the fractious fugitive. Thinking the animals in the tunnel were sufficiently well caged, they all started for the steers in the bushes. After a lively chase they finally lassooed this creature and tethered him to a tree. They then returned to the tunnel, and procuring a hand car, sallied in after the other steers. When they had proceeded in some distance they were charged upon by the bellowing creatures, who mistook a colored lantern on the car for the hated red rag. The men clambered into the niches of the walls, and for a time played the statue act, while the semi-wild animals gored the innocent lantern. The steers held the fort for an hour or so, but the men, urged to desperation through fear that another train might come bowling into the tunnel from the opposite direction at any moment, finally descended from their perches, and, after a long struggle in the darkness, succeeded in capturing the citadel. The whole train force worked valiantly for about three hours, and at the end of that time were able to move the train southward and clear the road. All the steers were recovered, the men being so thoughtful even as to go back into the woods and bring out the beast which had been tethered there.

A large number of dudes collected at an exposed corner last Sabbath, where the wind was high, and caught colds. Each little darling was speedily cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The common people are becoming more and more refined year after year.—Recent Periodical.

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VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER
Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, etc. New method of cure. It is speedily controlled and stopped.
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Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease. Cold in the Head, etc. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. It is especially valuable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, etc.
Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.
Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accident. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing, and prevent scars.
Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without stopping.
Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.
Piles. The greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient and soreness without stopping.
For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Never have once used the Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.
CAUTION. In the use of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.
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Lip Salve, .25 | 25 Inhaler (glass) 50c.
Sole Soap (Santal) 50 | Santal Syringe, .25
Santal, .25 | 50 Medicinal paper 25
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