FORT SNELLING BRIDGE.

Contract for the Piers Awarded—A Milwaukee Man Carries off the Prize.

The bridge commissioners met yesterday afternoon at the city hall for the purpose of opening the bids for the construction of the piers of the Fort Snelling bridge. The specifications called for bids for, (1) earth excavations per cubic yard; (2) rock excavations; (3) dams; (4) timber for piles; (5) driving piles; (6) lumber; (7) concrete; (8) limestone; (9) red sandstone; (10) granite; (11) iron dowels; (12) rip-rap; (13) rip-rap, random. The bids were also to give prices for completing the work on Dec. 1st and June 1st.

Before the bids were opened it was resolved "that it was the sense of the commission that the bridge should be finished by Dec. 1, and that the lowest bidder for December should be awarded the contract." In considering the bids only the lowest six were worked out in detail and compared. They were as follows:

	Limestone.		Sandstone.	
	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.
McIntyre, Steele & Co.	$45,408	$41,280	.....	$41,640
J. & T. R. Bentley	47,543	43,033	53,663	47,713
Franklin Cook	48,965	44,640	.....	44,640
Michael O'Brien	49,560	42,360	54,960	43,260
Breen & Young	51,392	43,905	56,072	47,505
Sherwood & Henry	55,486	48,816	.....	51,300

The other bidders were G. W. Flower, John Nevin & Co., Edgar Filmore, James Starkey and M. Ruhe & J. Aiton.

McIntyre, Steele & Co., of Eau Claire, were the lowest bidders, but as they made no positive offer to complete the work by the 1st of December, and in other respects did not conform with the requirements of the conditions their bid was not entertained. Objection was made to Franklin Cook because bonds were not offered in Ramsey county. McIntyre's bid being thrown out, the next lowest was that of J. & F. R. Bentley, of Milwaukee, and the contract was by resolution awarded to them. Mr. Bentley, being admitted into the room, was asked about his bonds, to which he replied that he could give either Milwaukee or St. Paul names.

Mr. Dawson thought they would prefer Milwaukee, because if he failed to get his work done in December it would be a greater pleasure to the board to confiscate the money of a Milwaukee man rather than that of a citizen of St. Paul. The contractor stated that he was ready to commence work immediately. He should commence each pier at the same time. After arranging for the consideration of contractor's bonds the board adjourned.

THE VETS.

Continuing to Make Arrangements for the Reunion in September.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Veteran Association of the State of Minnesota was held last evening in the office of Griggs & Johnson, over which Ex-Gov. Marshall presided.

An informal conversation took place, in which it was determined that the annual meeting of the association should be held on Thursday, September 5. The day is to be early signalized by the discharge of artillery at the capitol, the fair grounds, and at the corner of Market and Third streets. The headquarters in the city will be at the capitol, which will be open from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., and between those hours all ex soldiers or ex-sailors may enrol themselves free of charge, and will be furnished with badges entitling them to gratis admittance to the quarters at the State fair grounds. The association will meet there in tents specially provided, and a banquet will be served during the day.

In the evening a meeting will be held at the Atheneum, before which Ex-Governor Davis will deliver an address. Gens. Sherman, Sheridan and Hancock have been invited to be present, and it is more than likely that one or more of them will be present.

Col. Pfaender was added to the committee to have charge of the salute and Col. Albert Scheffer was added to the committee on subscriptions.

It is earnestly requested that all intending participants will notify the secretary, Edward Richards, of their coming, so that some estimate may be made of the probable number to be in attendance. In this connection it may be said that the feeling seems to be generally entertained by the veterans throughout the State that the occasion should be more than usually marked by a grand gathering, and it is confidently believed that some 1,500 will be in attendance.

The committee adjourned until Monday evening next, at the chamber of commerce.

Still Equalizing the Assessments.

The board of equalization yesterday morning had under consideration the several petitions which had been presented and laid over at various times since the board first met.

In the following petitions the board declined to accede to the requests preferred:

D. D. Merrill, reduction of block 34, Dayton's addition, from $5,250 to $2,000.

A. Yoerg, reduction on brewery from $5,000 to $4,000.

E. A. Pond, reduction of $100 on lot 7, block 3, Vanderbergh's addition.

Wm. Funk, reduction of $4,000 on improvements and lots 4 and 5, block 10, Warren & Winslow's addition.

John Pigott, reduction on lot 4, block 6, A. G. Fuller's addition, from $550 to $350.

Alex Harding, reduction from $400 to $200 per lot on lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, Dayton's addition.

John Dewey, for reduction of lots 18, 19, 20, 27, 28 and 29, block 16, Dewey, Bars & Kohree's addition, from $2474 to $1,000.

The following reductions were made by the board:

P. H. Kelly & Co., (personal) reduced to the amount of last year's assessment.

W. F. Dieter, improvements on lot 4, block 6, Robert & Randall's addition; reduction made of $300.

D. and J. O'Connor, assessment of property in McLean township; reduced from $4,644 to $3,135 (old assessment.)

Geo. W. Moore, for reduction on property on Selby avenue, the whole block reduced 20 per cent., making it equal to the property opposite.

Northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of section 5, township 28, raised $1,456.

The board adjourned to Wednesday at 10 A. M.

The Bankrupt Law.

This law was repealed at the last session of Congress, the repeal to take effect on the 1st day of September next, so far as the commencement of new business is concerned.

Any insolvent debtor who has been honest in his intentions and practices, can avail himself of the benefits of that law to get a discharge from his debts by filing his petition and schedules before the first day of September.

An erroneous impression prevails to a great extent to the effect that a bankrupt's effects must be equal to thirty per cent. of his indebtedness to enable him to get a discharge.

This is true to giving him a discharge without favor from his creditors, but if one-fourth in number representing one-third in value of those who prove their claims against his estate will sign a consent for his discharge, he is entitled to it without reference to the amount of his assets.

More than three-fourths of all the voluntary applications that have been filed in the court during the last two years have been filed with the expectation that they would get sufficient consent from creditors to procure their discharge without regard to their assets, and we are not aware that any of them have thus far been disappointed. Discharges are being granted every week now in that way, and this, the general feeling among business men, that such as have become insolvent through bad luck or the depression of business, should be again made free, that the world may have the benefit of their exertions in moving along.

TRIP TO BISMARCK.

List of the Party Leaving St. Paul This Morning.

The trip to Bismarck planned by H. E. Sargent, Esq., general manager of the Northern Pacific road, will be commenced to-day, the party leaving St. Paul at 7:30 A. M. They go by regular train to Brainerd, and after dinner by special to Fargo, where a halt for the night takes place. Wednesday morning the harvesting on the Dalrymple farm will be inspected and then the trip to Bismarck will be finished. Wednesday night the party will return by the regular train to Fargo, where the special will be resumed as far as Brainerd. The party will arrive in St. Paul on their return by the regular train at 6:40 P. M. Thursday. The folowing are the names of the entire party as finally agreed upon:

CHICAGO.

Joseph Medill, *Tribune;* A. Matteson, *Times;* J. D. Duprey, *Inter-Ocean;* W. K. Sullivan, *Journal;* Murry Nelson and J. W. Preston, directors of the board of trade, and S. P. Hilliard, agent of the Northern Pacific.

MILWAUKEE.

Ex-Governor Harrison Ludington; John P. McGregor; H. A. Chittendon, *News;* S. S. Merrill, general manager M. & St. P. R. R.

ST. PAUL.

Gen. H. H. Sibley, president of the chamber of commerce; Gen. R. W. Johnson; H. E. Sargent, general manager Northern Pacific; J. B. Power, land commissioner Northern Pacific; L. E. Fisher, *Pioneer Press;* H. A. Castle, *Dispatch;* H. P. Hall, GLOBE.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, W. D. Washburn, president of the board of trade; T. A. Harrison, D. Blakely, *Tribune.*

Board of Public Works.

A special meeting of the board of public works was held yesterday afternoon, at which were present Messrs. H. M. Rice and H. H. Timme.

Bids were opened for the grading of Selby avenue, between Summit and Western avenues, which were as follows:

Thomas Fox	$809 00
John Clonan	855 32
Beyer & Lux	856 00
J. M. Dean	999 60
Charles Heubner	1,165 40

The first named, as the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract.

Proposals for the construction of a sewer on Summit avenue, from St. Peter street to Rice street, were also received, as under:

J. E. O'Brien	$ 959 00
J. M. Evenson	996 00
Mullen & Warren	1,200 00

In the matter of widening Jackson street, the city engineer reported a plan of the lands to be condemned: The board recommended to the city council that the improvement was proper and necessary, and that property enough could be assessed to pay therefor. The report to the council also specified the agreement being entered into between the city and the owners of land fronting the improvement. From this it would appear that a portion of Mr. Hale's property is to stand for four years, and the balance for ten years. If, however, any of the buildings should, meanwhile, be destroyed by fire or otherwise, the city is to have immediate possession of sufficient land for the widening of the street.

The straightening of Cedar street, between Ninth and Tenth, was estimated in cost by the city engineer at $5,000, and the improvement was recommended by the board to the city council.

A communication was received from James Starkey, the contractor of the St. Peter and Tenth street sewer, wherein he asked for an extension of time. The letter was endorsed by the city engineer to the effect that no inconvenience or expense arose from the continuance of the time beyond the cost of supervision, and that he had already notified the contractor to increase his laboring force. The communication was ordered to be filed.

A Very Serious Runaway.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening a very serious runaway occurred on lower Seventh street. A double team belonging to John Jaggar, a brick maker, was hitched in front of 276 East Seventh street, when from some unknown cause it became frightened, and breaking from its fastening ran furiously down the street. A Polander, Joseph Turowstowski, with more valor than discretion endeavored to halt the team and was run over. The horses continued running with the forward wheels until they struck a fire alarm telegraph pole in Brunson's addition, tearing it down and giving two strokes on the city hall bell. The injured man was carried to St. Luke's hospital, where he was attended to by Drs. Davenport and Wheaton, his injuries consisting of a compound fracture of the left thigh bone, and the central cartilage of the nose was severed. His wounds are not necessarily fatal, but the injured man will be confined to bed for a long time. He lives near Lake Como, and has a wife and seven children.

THE COURTS.

United States Commissioner's Court.

[Before Commissioner H. E. Mann.]

Thomas Burns was arraigned before Commissioner Mann yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit fifty cent piece knowing it to be such. In default of $300 bail defendant was committed to the county jail to await trial at the October term of the United States district court.

District Court.

[Decisions filed by Judge Simons.]

In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel McLean, deceased. Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Henry O'Gorman, as judge of probate of Ramsey county, vs. William Lindeke. Demurrer to the complaint overruled.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge O'Gorman.]

Estate of Frederick Horst; last will and testament and petition for probate of same filed. Order made for hearing proofs of will Sept. 3d, 10 A. M.

Municipal Court.

[Before Associate Justice O'Brien.]

CRIMINAL.

George Brown, John McGuire, Peter Hughes, Joseph Neimeyer and Thomas Brown; drunk. Fined each $2 and $2.85 costs. George and Thomas Brown, John McGuire and Peter Hughes were committed for four days in default, and Neimeyer paid his fine and costs and was discharged.

John O'Connor, Fred Stevens and Michael Sweeny; disorderly. Fined $5 and $2 costs each. Fine and costs paid and defendants discharged.

Xavier Bertrand; assault and battery. Fined $10 and $3.30 costs, which were paid.

CIVIL.

Fergus Fahey vs. Charles Harrris; action for attachment. Settled and dismissed.

THE RIVER.

The Mississippi marked a depth of four feet yesterday.

The Red Wing did not arrive until 7 P. M. last evening, having been detained by a fog, and departed at 9 P. M., having excellent trips each way.

The Charlie Cheever is being cleaned and painted, and is now scarcely recognizable.

The Clinton and Diamond Jo are due tomorrow.

CITY GLOBULES.

For amusement or health, go to Lake Elmo.

W. Parkhurst, of the Michigan stone works, was in the city yesterday.

Concert on the grounds of Carpenter house, Summit avenue, this evening.

The Great Western band rehearsed last even- to the delight of a crowd of loungers on Wabashaw street.

The lumber for the Jackson street pavement will be furnished by John S. Prince, and work thereon will be commenced on the 18th inst.

The first load of new wheat came into the city yesterday. It would not grade higher than No. 3. It is to be hoped that this is not a fair sample of even the worst districts of Dakota.

Xavier Bertrand was yesterday fined $10 and costs in the municipal court for his share in the assault upon Terrance, the hack driver, in the Sixth ward.

The cheap excursion to Chicago left at 7:40 o'clock last euening by the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis railroad, the party numbering some seventy-five.

The hacks have been ordered off Jackson street, between Third and Fourth, with the exception of two, which are permitted to stand at the western entrance of the Merchants.

United States Deputy Marshall Allen arrived last evening from Brainard, having in charge a man named Glassey, accused of selling whisky to Indians, and will have an examination before Commissioner Cardozo to-day.

The criminal cases in the municipal court yesterday morning were of a very uninteresting nature, and merely comprised a few trivial drunks and disorderlies, which were appropriately disposed of by Associate Justice O'Brien.

A friend at Fargo writes: "Tell your northern Dakota readers to choose John Stoyell, of Bismarck, for prosecuting attorney. He's cleared all his clients at this term of court and the people had better pay him a salary to work on the other side."

Judging from the concert on Summit avenue last week, the crowd which will assemble tonight and take advantage of the moonlight, will hardly be able to find room in the grounds or street in that locality. There is no praise too great for those concerts.

Two enthusiastic and ferocious pugilists encountered each other and Capt. Clark yesterday on the levee. After pounding each other in the most approved style, the captain considered they had had enough and handed them over to Patrolman Cook, who landed them in the cooler.

Patrolman Gibbons had his hands full yesterday afternoon in the arrest of a negro who had drawn a knife in an attack upon a passenger on one of the incoming trains. When near the corner of Third and Minnesota streets, the prisoner broke loose and knocked down the prosecuting witness, and the officer was compelled to use force to subdue his charge, whom he finally landed in the cooler.

The Southern Minnesota railway, yesterday, filed with the railroad commissioner its returns for the year ending on June 30 last. These show a gross income of $853,148.44, with operating expenses at $359,643.00; or net earnings over taxes of $493,505.44, as against $173,991.50 for the last corresponding year. This is a remarkably good showing, and affords conclusive evidence of the growth of the southern part of the State.

The monthly meeting of the board of health was held yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. The usual reports were made, and two or three small bills ordered paid. The report of John Patterson, health inspector, was very full and complete, giving the names and addresses of 194 persons who, by notification, had been made to abate nuisances, and twelve persons who had been fined and compelled to abate nuisances. The fines amounted to $48.35.

Is There a Nigger in the Fence.

The construction of the piers of the Fort Snelling bridge was awarded yesterday to a Milwaukee firm. The work is to be done by Dec. 1st, and for each day longer which is used the contractor is to pay a forfeit of $500. This looks fair on the face and looks as though it would be quite an incentive to complete the work, but it is also provided that the engineer can suspend work any day or days when he thinks the weather unfavorable. If the engineer has a *warm* side for the contractor he can suspend work "on account of the weather." There are a good many curious things in the specifications for this job which may have due ventilation.

PERSONAL.

At the Clarendon: Capt. T. H. Pressnell, Judge E. F. Parker and wife, Duluth; John Rutler, Dexter, Minn.; Geo. W. Benedict, Sauk Rapids; R. Wegener, Alexandria.

At the Metropolitan: D. F. Vail, Chicago; W. G. Rainey, St. Louis; F. W. Cozthausen, Milwaukee; Miss Lizzie W. Leigh, Arthur Wyman, P. B. Winston; W. P. Hilliard, St. Louis; R. C. Judson, Farmington; W. G. Rankin, New York; Mrs. Wright and son, Miss Wright, Montana; Geo. C. Martin, New York; H. Williams, H. Cavilla, Chicago; Chas. D. Bentley; D. W. James, H. C. Adams, New York; A. J. Snell, Jr., Miss Celia Kerr, Miss Alice Snell, Miss A. J. Snell, Chicago; John H. Brown and wife, Willmar; J. Clifton Edgar, Chas. H. Edgar, New York.

At the Merchants: Max Wolff, Chicago; B. Worthington, St. Louis; J. C. McCormick, St. Louis; J. McHugh and wife, Cuser, Ind.; J. D. Works, Vevay, Ind; J. J. P. Teats, Vevay, Ind.; J. T. Rose, Duluth; F. B. Royal, Philadelphia; J. Lowe, England; W. S. Lowe, England; John Lowe, Canada; R. J. Coleman, St. Louis; W. Schuyler, St. Louis; C. T. Orton, New York; J. A. Elliot, DesMoines; Dud H. Hersey, Stillwater; L. K. Graves, Duluth; C. Dudley Horm, Duluth; G. M. Parley, Duluth; C. M. Peasley, Duluth; W. P. Andrews, Minneapolis; E. A. Davis, Crookston; E. Picker and wife, S. A. Holliday and wife, Mrs. C. P. Shepard, Mrs. Hannah Shephard, Miss L. Portness, J. C. Davis, St. Louis; W. M. Calhoun, New York; W. A. Alexander and son, H. C. Laeland, St. Charles; W. C. Betts, Muscatine, Iowa; R. B. Langden, Minneapolis: Isaac Staples, Stillwater; S. S. Merritt, Milwaukee; C. M. McCluer, Stillwater; O. J. Wilson and wife, Worthington; A. J. Press, Chicago; F. O. Hall, Pekin, Ills.; B. Worthington, St. Louis; W. Schweitzer, T. H. Snartnout, Chicago; H. F. Dinsmore, Hudson; C. A. DeGraff, Janesville; C. Stibbins and wife, Detroit; Mrs. E. H. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Ringwood; E. J. Smith and wife, Beloit; C. S. Rice, Le Sueur; F. D. Hughes and family, New York; A. J. Bills, Chicago, J. M. Fordham, New York; Mrs. Byxby, Red Wing; Mrs. N. B. Harrington, Canada; J. L. Werst, Chicago; J. H. Cary, Milwaukee; H. M. Kinne, Buffalo; H. W. Pratt, Faribault; C. S. Kay, Springfield, O.; E. T. Judd, East Saginaw, Mich.; T. Trasy, Miss Trasy, Mrs. L. K. Portness, Mansfield; J. A. Giston and wife, Watertown Junc.; Mrs. F. Hansen, Red Wing; Dr. H. H. Hopkins, Frederick Co., Md.; T. Gardner, Hastings; Mrs. C. M. Vallean, Mrs. Van Deventer, J. E. Van Deventer, Cincinnati; Jas. Holliday, St. Louis; R. P. Keep, Hartford Center; Miss S. Porter, Farmington Center; M. Tarble, Chicago.

To All Whom it May Concern.

The undersigned, secretary of the German Printing company, herewith gives due notice to all who may still be indebted to that concern, not to make any payment to the present owners of the *Volkszeitung.*

The present owners of the material and fixtures of the *Volkszeitung* establishment have not bought the books and accounts from the German Printing company, and any or all receipts given by them for moneys due to the German Printing company previous to the day of sale, June 14, 1878, will not be recognized. The law will show that I am right.

GUSTAV LEUE,
Sec. of the Germ. Pr. Co.

The handsomest suite of bachelor's quarters in the city for rent, with furniture for sale at a great bargain. House contains all the modern conveniencies. Location most desirable. Inquire at this office.

Soldiers' Additional Homesteads for sale by MORTON, MOORE & Co., Pioneer Press building.

Evidence of Washburn's Corruption.

[Wadena Tribune—Rep.]

The St. Paul GLOBE of the 16th publishes what is called a collation of charges, intending to show how corruption was used in the nomination of Gen. Washburn.

THE RISKS OF THE STOCKING TRADE

The Caprices of American Women in Hosiery—A Dry Goods Man's Experience.

[Olive Logan in Cincinnati Commercial.]

"The riskiest business in America to-day," answered Mr. Berwick, "is the dry goods business, and the most unstable part of the dry goods business is in the line of stockings. I never saw anything like it. The caprice of American women concerning stockings is something almost surpassing belief. Two men have within the last month been sent back to the United States from Chemnitz raving lunatics, driven insane by the fluctuations in taste in the stocking demand at home."

I thought the statement was a joke, and smiled.

"It's strict truth I am telling you, and no nonsense. I don't know how much longer I'll hold out. My whole existence is one elongated hose. I eat, sleep, drink and think stockings."

"We've got stockings on the brain," said Mr. White.

"On the brain! I should think so," replied Mr. Berwick. "Between the top of my nose and the roof of my head I've got 25,000 dozen of stockings packed away. I used to be able to put the whole subject out of my mind on the Sabbath; now the church I attend is filled with stockings. I am wondering during the sermon what the particular taste is of every one in the congregation concerning stockings, not excepting the minister and his wife and family. The very pulpit is hung with stockings."

"A perpetual Christmas."

"Santa Claus is better off than I am, for at least he doesn't have to furnish people with stockings."

"What is it that causes you this great anxiety?" I inquired.

"The constant fear of having twenty or thirty thousand dozen expensive stockings thrown on our hands, dead stock, to be sold at fifty cents on the dollar of what it costs us, through the crack-brained notion of some few so-called leaders of fashion. Why, one noted lady in town—one alone—has it in her power to change the styles in stockings in the space of twenty-four hours. Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Smith can walk into a store, ask to look at stockings, be shown the greatest novelties, and if the bull of the stock happens to be red she has but to say, "Oh, red's no good now; green's all the rage.' That's enough, from that moment we have to seize people by the throat and maul them to get them to take a red stocking. Why, even the children know it, and cry if their mothers, tempted by the lowered price, want to buy the unfashionable color for them. Oh, it is dreadful!" exclaimed the excited hosiery merchant. "Dreadful! Dreadful! It beats Banniker!"

"I infer from your remarks that American women, as purchasers, are somewhat capricious."

"They are the most capricious, the most extravagent women that God let's live," continued he. "I can't begin to tell you all this nonsense about hosiery. Why, an eighth of an inch in width of a stripe is sufficient to ruin a whole invoice of fine hosiery as selling goods. Stewart was bit this way recently. They had 20,000 dozen hose with a stripe that was pronounced a little too narrow or a little too wide, I forget which, and they had to sell the whole lot at less than half cost price in Europe. And they were difficult to get rid of even at that."

JENNY LIND'S LOVER.

The Strange Story of Tobias Van Steenberg

[New York Sun.]

"Boots" Van Steenberg is well known in the region near the Catskill mountains. His Christian name is Tobias, but because he wears an enormous pair of boots, in all kinds of weather, he has for years been known simply as "Boots." Twenty-eight years ago he lost his heart to the cantatrice, Jenny Lind, in her first series of concerts in this country, and his reason followed his heart soon afterward. His romantic history, his strange costume, and his idosnycracies have made him an object alike of pity and of curiosity throughout all the country side. Dressed in butternut trousers, woolen shirt, and heavy top boots, and decorated with colored ribbons from head to foot, he marches briskly from town to town, making patriotic and sentimental speeches, and singing songs. Like the Wandering Jew, bidden to traverse the earth without stopping or resting, "Boots" seems to be walking out a life sentence of perpetual motion. On arriving at a town or village he mounts up to some conspicuous position and gives a series of "view-haloos" that attract the townspeople. They break into peals of laughter at his queer sayings and ludicrous songs. Then he passes his hat for coins. His chief theme is love, and on this subject alone he seems to have full control of his faculties. His great blue eyes dilate, the bearded face, usually expressionless, is lighted up with animation and intelligence, and in clear, ringing tones and smoothly rounded sentences he gives full swing to the passion of his early days. He has a little hut near Plattekill Clove, between Overlook and Roundtop mountains, in which he occasionally lodges at night. Here are collected all sorts of curiosities that he has picked up in his travels. The spot would seem to have been selected with care. It is one of the most romantic and picturesque regions of that charming country. Near it is the Plattekill falls, a cataract of one hundred and twelve feet, which, while not so extensive as Niagara in the wild beauty of its vast towering banks, worn by the ceaseless flow of waters into sounding buttresses and mighty bastions. It is not easy to visit this wonder of the Catskill mountains owing to the tall, sharp rocks that surround it; but it will not be long before it will be thoroughly explored by the lovers of wild scenery.

The interior of "Boots" Van Steenberg's hut is dressed with evergreen and laurel. Above the chimney piece is an elaborate frame that was once gilded. Within it is the picture, now very much faded, of Jenny Lind. This is the key to "Boots" history. When only 23 years of age Steenberg visited this city. He had a considerable sum of money with him, and he became fascinated with city life. One evening in September, 1850, in Tripler hall, he heard Jenny Lind sing. He became infatuated with her, in the one hundred and fifty concerts, the extent of her engagement with Barnum, he listened to her nightly. He expended nearly $1,000 in bouquets of choice flowers for her. These he threw to her himself from his seat in the pit.

After this she sang in Castle Garden. While standing at the stage door of this theatre one night after the play, as was his custom, in hopes to catch a glimpse of Jenny Lind, "Boots" felt a light hand touch his arm. It was the songstress herself. She had recognized the young man as he who had nightly thrown her flowers from the pit. She handed him her card. "Boots" says:

"She was living near the Bowling Green. I went to see her. She treated me very politely. I asked her to marry me. She said she'd think about it. I went to the house every day. I hung about the place every night. Sometimes she would see me, and sometimes send word that she was not well. I thought of her while awake, and dreamt of her while asleep. My existence was wrapt up in her. At length, when I was sure of winning her, a man named Otto Goldschmidt arrived from Europe. This man seemed to have a supernatural power over her. She discarded me. The smile from her sweet lips that usually greeted me as I sat directly under the footlights was turned into a cold stare."

As he said this, "Boots" seemed overcome with emotion. Tears trickled down his weather-beaten face. The train of his thoughts seemed lost in chaos, and he appeared to be no more a reasoning being. He had sent to her native city, Stockholm, for a large picture of her, and had his picture engraved and copies sent to her. In all, he had expended over $1,000 on Jenny Lind, and soon found his money well nigh expended. Soon he heard of her marriage to Goldschmidt in Boston. The anxiety, the heart-burnings that had rent his pastoral breast for months, then culminated in a severe mental shock, and his reason was dethroned. He returned to his home on the Hudson, and endeavored to raise money wherewith to follow Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt to Charleston, whither they were about to journey. He was unsuccessful at first, but at length becoming possessed with the notion that he had money in the Kingston Savings bank, he went there, drew a check for $500, and presented it. It was signed with his full name. Strange to say, a distant relative bearing the same name happened to have an account at the bank, and "Boots" signature was very similar. A former teller of the bank, in conversation with a reporter for the *Sun* at Saugerties, last week, said:

"He had no difficulty in identifying himself as Tobias Steenberg, and through extreme carelessness the check was paid. It was sometime before the mistake was discovered. Then 'Boots' was found, but he had spent the money, and it being ascertained that he was *non compos mentis*, and innocent of an intentional crime, nothing was done about it, and the bank was held responsible for its error." The story of the check is still current in Kingston and its environs.

With the money thus obtained "Boots" returned to New York, purchased a hand organ, and took the same steamship as did the songstress and her husband. He set the organ up in the cabin in front of her stateroom, and ground it by the hour. He considered this a serenade. It became a nuisance. "Boot's" mental condition become known to the officers, and his organ was locked up until Charleston was reached. "Boots" followed the newly married pair from Charleston to Columbia, and thence to New Orleans. He ascertained the situation of the room of the songstress, and then played in the street as near it as possible. In Charleston he played in the hall-way of the hotel; but this was soon forbidden by the proprietor.

After several months, "Boots" became thoroughly exhausted mentally and physically, and found his way back to his home at Kingston. This was in 1851. Since then he has wandered from town to town with children at his heels. He always treats them kindly, and is a favorite. He attends nearly all the shows in the villages, and is invariably admitted free. In the Collingwood Opera House in Poughkeepsie especially he is a favorite. He visited the centennial exhibition, traveling the entire distance on foot. He attempted to make a patriotic speech from the platform erected for the opening exercises. He was thought by the police of Philadelphia to be intoxicated, and was roughly handled. "Boots" was frightened. He hurried home as fast as his legs could take him, and he does not speak of the centennial without trembling.

THE LUCK OF GILMORE'S BAND.

A Total Failure in Paris and the Men Writing Home for Money.

[New York World.]

The return from Paris of the fragments of Gilmore's Band is looked for daily by the musicians here, the band's foreign tour having turned out a complete failure. From letters received by friends and relatives of the sixty odd members of the band, it seems that the concerts in England were fairly encouraging and left a margin above expenses. This was especially the case in London, where the band gave exhibitions at Alexandra Palace to paying audiences. In the English Provincial towns the audiences were very slim, and the success of the London season was almost swept away. At Dublin the band succeeded very well, drawing large crowds to the Exhibition Palace. Mr. Grove, the advance agent, left with 3,000 francs to prepare for an opening in Paris, but failed to do his work properly and subsequently disappeared. The reception in Paris was very tame; but little notice was taken of the American band by the French journals, and the members of the band, in their peculiar uniforms, were stared at by the Parisians as they passed through the streets, but to the concerts, with the high price of admission, the Frenchmen carefully refrained from going. A picnic gotten up by the consul-general to introduce the band to the public, and held in the Bois de Boulogne, failed to create any enthusiasm, and the appearance of a lady vocalist at one of the concerts was further commented on unfavorably. When Gilmore was striving for popular recognition, the celebrated maestro Franco Faccio was playing with the band of 120 pieces from La Sacla at Milan. Carl Pedicotte had a similar orchestra from Turin and the military bands were giving free concerts in the parks. The fact that most of the members of the American band were Germans, and the few exceptions Englishmen, it is thought, may have something to do with the unfavorable reception.

No attempt was made to push the series of concerts to Germany, and from Paris the band scattered. Many were compelled to depend upon the aid of the American consul to secure a return passage. Most of them were paid no salary after leaving New York. There are charges of bad management and unfair treatment by the men who have written home for passage money. A part of the band are now in England, while another section remains in Paris. Some will not return to the United States for some time, but others with families here are making every endeavor to get home quickly.

At the rooms of the Aschenbrodel Verein the fate of the Gilmore men is warmly debated. Not one of the voyagers has yet returned, so far as is known there, and according to the few letters received there was reason to doubt the real condition of affairs abroad. An officer of the society said: "It is not so bad, I guess, as it is said in the papers. The men are without money, no doubt. Surely their families are here. One family I know of—five children—have not got a loaf of bread in the house. It was all nonsense for them to go, anyhow to Germany, where every little town has a better band than that. One thing is sure, that Gilmore had better not come back to New York; he can do nothing here any more."

Impediment to Christianity.

[St. James Journal.]

Beecher lectured in St. Paul last week, and the GLOBE states that the lecture was a failure. His audience was small, and ministers and leading church members were conspicuously absent, which, the GLOBE truly says, is to their credit. Beecher's reception in St. Paul is but the shadow of coming events, when he shall step down and out, and find his level. Beecher was a bright star in the Christian firmament, but he sinned, and to hold him up and make a martyred saint of him is an impediment to Christianity, and tends to degrade the teachings of the Bible.

Poor Rule That Don't Work Both Ways.

[Wilkin County News.]

The papers claim that Mrs. Tilton is coming out as a lecturess, and demand for the sake of decency that she desist. Why not demand the same thing of Henry Ward Beecher? Seems as though he is a bad as the other.

Will be at the State Fair.

[From the Minneapolis Tribune.]

Bogardus, the American rifleman, who had the bad taste to get himself defeated in England the other day, has redeemed his reputation by defeating the British champion, and making the highest score on record—84 birds out of a possible 100, at 30 yards rise

HYDROPHOBIA.

Death of a Little Boy in Yorkville, N. Y.—Horrible Agony of the Little Sufferer.

The N. Y. *Times* of the 3rd says the inhabitants of Yorkville were thrown into a high state of excitement to-day by the death of John Clark, a boy 6 years of age, who had been suffering since Tuesday last from an attack of hydrophobia. On July 5 last Johnny was playing with a fine large shepherd dog, a favorite with all the children. In shutting a window in play, one of the dog's feet was hurt, and the animal, whirled around and seized the boy's cheek with his teeth. The cheek was fearfully mangled. There were eight lancerated wounds, two of which extended through the cheek and were large enough to permit a man's little finger to be passed through with ease. The wounds bled profusely. In treatment the lancerated flesh was burned and blackened by a thorough application of the solid stick of nitrate of silver. After the wounds had been dressed the boy was taken home. He appeared to be greatly agitated all the time, and talked incessantly of dogs and biting people. As time passed on, and no serious inflammatory action supervened, the boy's mind began to recover its equilibrium. Nevertheless, he is said not to have slept soundly after the day on which he was bitten. His sleep was broken by terrible dreams, and he often awoke during the night with a cry of anguish and fright. The dog was killed, though he showed no signs of rabies. The boy's wounds seemed to be healing rapidly, and it was believed nothing would come of the bite. But Tuesday night Johndy awoke with a loud cry that awoke his mother. He said he felt very thirsty, but when a glass of ice-water was offered him he refused to drink. He remained nervous and uneasy all the rest of that night. Sometimes he would beg for a drink of water. When it was brought he would say he could not drink it. Next morning Johnny did not seem any better. He was unable to swallow tea or coffee. Attempts were made to feed him with a spoon, but he spit out the fluid and declared he could not take it. Then the family began to believe he had hydrophobia. To test this they tried various devices to induce him to swallow something. Johnny persistently refused to swallow anything, and their efforts rapidly induced spasms. Wednesday and Thursday powerful anti-spasmodics were given under the skin. The saliva collected in the boy's mouth in large quantities, and as he was unable to swallow he spit it out continually. Friday, Dr. Thomas saw the boy in consultation with Dr. Sprague. He found him in a condition somewhat similar to that of a person suffering from delirium tremens. He was continually picking at his clothing with his fingers. His limbs were tossed hither and thither. He was given a handful of rags, which he delighted to bite, setting his teeth into them with a vicious snap. Once when he saw that this frightened one of the women in attendance he exclaimed, "Don't be afraid, I won't bite you." To-day Dr. Sprague, finding other remedies had little or no effect, determined to administer chloroform, with the view of subduing the evident suffering the dying boy was enduring. The chloroform had its anæsthetic effect, and the parents were spared the sight of his death amid the awful agony usual in cases of hydrophobia. Johnny died about 3 o'clock. The opinion of the attending physicians was that this was an undoubted case of true hydrophobia. During the muttering delirium, when engaged in picking at the clothes, if addressed sharply, the boy would rouse up and reply. Nevertheless, he would lapse at once into his previous condition, and the same effort had to be repeated to rouse him. The shock was believed to have been an important factor of the disease.

A NEW DEATH-DEALING MACHINE.

The "Rifle Battery" Which Reduces Destruction to a Fine Art.

A gun, which promises to be the most terrible agent of destruction of modern times, is on exhibition at the office of the patentees and inventors, Francis E. Meyer and Frederick Schultz, in New York. The "rifle battery," as it is called, is so constructed as to deliver its fire either in a right line or in horizontal, radiating lines. The barrels, ranging in number from six to twenty, are sufficiently far apart to prevent heating from continuous firing, and are fired successively, instead of simultaneously, at the rate of 20,000 shots an hour. A steel cover in front of the gunners protects them from the enemy's fire. These guns may be fired continuously in one fixed direction or from side to side, or the battery may be made to vibrate laterally of itself, at the discharge of each gun, thus sweeping the field in front. The barrels are about an inch apart, and at intervals, where the guns are held by clasps, they are inclosed within asbestos or some non-conductor of heat.

The battery may be divided into the barrels and the breech-lock or machinery by which the barrels are loaded and discharged, the whole resting on a turn-table or pivot. The balls are placed in a cartridge-receiver at right angles to and resting on the blocks. At the right of this is a crank, at the left a lever. By pressing the lever in a given direction the block is forced up to the muzzle of the gun, when an automatic lever called the "fingers" takes hold of the cartridges and withdraws them from the receiver. Another turn of the lever and the balls are forced into the muzzles, and the battery is loaded. Then the crank at the right is turned, and at every revolution a needle is thrust forward, and strikes a cartridge with sufficient force to explode it. Again the lever on the left is turned, and the "fingers" advance and withdraw the spent cartridges, and the battery is again ready to be loaded. By means of a screw placed in the center of the block the battery may be elevated or depressed at pleasure. The inventors are trying to have their guns adopted by the English government. They claim that they will be especially effective in naval engagements. With a toy model of the battery a ball was fired through an oak plank an inch thickness at fifteen yards.

Capture of a Marine Monster.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald* from Horseshoe, N. J., says: Yesterday afternoon, when about ten miles southwest of Squan Beach, the crew of the fishing smack George W. Rodgers noticed what they supposed to be a small whale from the regularity of its "blow." A yawl was manned and chase given. When the yawl approached near enough to permit the use of the harpoon it was discovered that the origin of the "blow" was not that of a whale, but something in the shape of a turtle. Its color was jet black. It struggled so freely that no account was taken of its other peculiarities, the men being intent on its capture. Not until it had been harpooned in several places was the supposed turtle secured. It was towed to the smack and hoisted to deck, when all hands were astonished to find it quite unlike anything ever before taken in the waters. It weighs about 1,000 pounds, and is in many respects shaped like a turtle, but no part of its outer casing is of a consistency to be dignified by the term shell. The head is shaped like a turtle's; the flukes are under, but the back and belly are radically different. The back of the monster is convoluted, and concave seams run fore and aft. The harpoons found ready lodgment in the back; which is no tougher than an alligator's. The skull is hard, but the lip or bill is rather soft and slightly flexible. The mouth and gullet are lined with soft white teeth