

large tree blew down near their tent and barely cleared them.

Professor D. E. Shaw, has established in this city a literary school, the course of study of which includes dancing and drawing room exercises.

Prof. H. K. White, who has been known long and well in Fargo musical circles, has left Fargo. He left Thursday for his destination on the Northwestern road.

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IMPORTANT INVENTION.

The Patent Secured by Herman Greve, Esq., of St. Paul, for Separating Ore by Electricity.

Herman Greve, Esq., of this city, has secured a patent for a very valuable and ingenious invention, which provides for the separation of ore by electricity.

This invention relates to apparatus for separating the magnetic particles of pulverized ores from the non-magnetic particles, and it consists in a revolving magnetized cylinder over which the finely pulverized ore is fed in a thin stream on one side, and the adhering magnetic particles scraped off from the other side and allowed to fall into a suitable receptacle below, constructed as herein specified, in connection with other parts, all as herein after particularly described, and then sought to be specifically defined by the claims.

The cylinder consists of longitudinal segmental sections A, of steel, attached to a suitable circular wood or metal frame, B, mounted upon a shaft C, as shown.

Upon the outer surface of the cylinder, at either end, small flanges a are formed, next to which, around the face of the cylinder, small bands b, of vulcanized rubber or other non-conducting material, are stretched, and over these non-conducting bands steel hoops or rings F, are placed, the non-conducting bands being arranged to completely insulate the steel hoops from the cylinder, whereby the electric current is prevented from short-circuiting through the metal of the cylinder.

Inside the cylinder a coil, G, of silk-covered copper wire, is placed by suspension from the cylinder or otherwise, the outer coils being secured in close contact with the interior of the cylinder.

Attached to the frame D at points opposite the hoops F are brush-shaped circuit-closers, consisting of heads or bodies H, in which a number of copper wires, c, are held and bound tightly around central wires, d, which extend directly to the dynamo-machine, or may first pass through rheostats K, K, by which the strength of the electric current may be regulated.

Being formed of steel, the cylinder retains its magnetic qualities during the lapses between the breaks in the circuit, and by recharging it at every revolution a permanent magnet is secured.

Fig. 7 shows a slight variation in the form of a circuit-closer, consisting of the central wire, d or d', around which the smaller wires c are tightly bound, and the whole secured by a bracket or brace, R, to the frame D; but the action is the same as when the brush is formed as shown in Fig. 6.

The ore, as before stated, is finely pulverized and fed in a thin stream on one side in close proximity to the revolving magnetized cylinder A, which attracts the magnetic particles and causes them to adhere to its surface, and carries them around until brushed off by the scraper M and dropped into the trough P, while the non-magnetic particles fall directly into the trough N.

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CROOK'S CAMPAIGN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE APACHE SURPRISE IN THE SIERRA MADRAS

The Conference With Chiricahua, the Statesman of the Tribe, Relative to Return to the San Carlos Reservation, and Gen. Crook's Reply—The General's Views of the Situation and Important Facts Concerning Indian Character.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—General Crook's report of his campaign against the Apaches in Mexico has been received at the war department.

After reciting the facts which led to the pursuit of the Indians and the support so willingly offered by the Mexican officials, he says: "We moved southeast down San Bernardino, the most northerly branch of the Zaigen, the largest river in western Mexico. For three days we did not see a human being. The whole country had been laid waste by the Apaches and much land of value and formerly cultivated, had grown up into jungle. We followed a trail, which our guide 'Peaches' assured me had been made by the hostile Chiricahuas. On the 6th of May we passed by the hamlet of Bavisepe San Miguel of Bavocavo, whose inhabitants welcomed us with exuberant joy. The authorities of Bavisepe offered to come to our assistance with every man if needed, and also offered the services of guides conversant with the foot hills of the Sierra Madras. These offers I did not accept, for the want of transportation and supplies, and not believing that any guides could be equal to those whom we had followed.

On the 15th of May the scouts discovered camps and Indians, which were of Chato and Bonito. In accordance with my careful instructions, they would have been surrounded but for the fact that some scouts intentionally fired upon a buck and squaw. The surprise was complete and in a subsequent fight which lasted several hours the Indians were thoroughly beaten, their camps and their contents captured and five half grown girls and young boys taken prisoners. Nine dead Indians were found afterwards who had been killed in the fight. The extremely rugged nature of the country and the camps being situated half way up the face of a precipitous mountain gashed with rare and rare trees, prevented any exact count being made without extreme danger from the Indians who might be wounded or hidden in the rocks, and who could have killed at their will without exposing themselves. There was considerable property stolen from the Americans and Mexicans found in the camp, and about forty horses and mules.

Early on the 18th, Chiricahua entered my camp. He is not a chief, but one of the most prominent men of his tribe, and noted for intelligence and bravery. He said the country to which he had penetrated was looked upon as impregnable. That the Mexican troops had never succeeded in getting into it, but had always been met and driven back with rocks as well as bullets. As soon as they had passed the tooth hills, they explained, their sense of security was so great that a great number of men were then absent on raids in Sonora and Chiricahua, and he had no doubt that the different chiefs were raiding. It was also stated that with Choto's band was a small white boy, corresponding so closely to Charles McComas that I have no doubt it is him. He said in consequence of the attack, the Chiricahuas had scattered to the mountains like so many quail, and that he would go back and gather them together and return, but said he, "you have Apache soldiers with you, and my people will not respond to my signals, because they'll see your scouts have made them." He went on to say that the captive boy was alive and in good spirits, but had gone off with the squaws who had broken away from camp upon discovering our scouts were closing in upon them.

From that on, the Chiricahuas came in rapidly from all points of the compass, men, women and children and all the chiefs surrendered and gave themselves up. All the chiefs at last fairly begged to be taken back to San Carlos. I replied that they were asking a great deal. That I had no power to put them on the reservation, and that I could not close my eyes to the atrocities of which they had been guilty. Many of the Americans wanted their band rooted out, and if I took them to San Carlos no doubt the cry would be raised for their blood. They had not only to face the Americans but the Mexicans also, whose people they had killed in so cruel a manner. They could not expect to fight their battles or palliate their villainous conduct.

The chiefs then said, "we give ourselves up, do with us as you please." They begged me to remain where I was for a few days longer and explained what scarcely needed explanation, that the country was fearfully rough and they could not gather up all their people at once, as they were so much scattered. To this I could not assent, the supply of rations for the command making such delay impossible. We had by this time 384 Chiricahua Indians and six Mexican captives to feed and it was about as much as we could do to get back to our base without danger of starvation.

Hieronymo then said if we would go along slowly towards the boundary they could send runners out to warn all those who had not yet come in and they would try and overtake us at San Bernardino, or if not successful in that would move along the mountains until they reached San Carlos.

I assented to their sending after the remainder of their people still hiding in the mountains, but refused to give them any written passes, telling them if they could not catch up with the troops they must take their chances of being killed by any Mexicans or Americans they might encounter.

Let the Apache see he has something to gain by proposing to give something to lose by not falling in with the order of things. Vengeance is just as much to be deprecated as a silly sentimentalism. To attempt to punish one or a dozen tribes for deeds of which all were equally guilty would be a gross act of tyranny, while to attempt to punish all, after they had surrendered in good faith, would be not only perfidious, but would involve us in a war with a small but desperate handful of others, who would then fight with the recklessness of buccaners under the black flag.

The chief is no more guilty than every member of his band, since he has often less influence than individual members, being merely their mouth-piece or spokesman. To punish individuals, no particular crime could be proven were it possible to give evidence, but from the nature of things this is impossible. The Chiricahuas will present no difficulty whatever in the work of subjecting them to peaceful restraint and good discipline. They were not deprived of their arms for the best of reasons.

It is not advisable to let an Indian think you are afraid of him, even when fully armed. Show him that at the best he is powerless in your hands, and he will become your best friend and cheerfully obey all he may be instructed to do. It is unfair to deprive him of the means of protecting his home and property against white scoundrels, who, armed to the teeth, infest the border, and would consider nothing so worthy of their prowess as to plunder Indians or other property from unarmed Indians just beginning to plant or raise stock.

So long as white horse and cattle thieves rove the country so long should the Indians at San Carlos be allowed to carry arms for their own protection. Furthermore, it is not practicable to disarm the Indians. Their arms can never be taken from them, unless they are taken prisoners with their arms in their hands while engaged in fighting, by a sudden surprise or disabling wounds. When the Indians first surrender or come upon the reservation, they anticipate being disarmed and make their arrangements in advance, so that the most of their best weapons and deliveries are up only the surplus and unserviceable. The disarming of Indians has in almost every instance, on record, been a practical failure. I may add that the fact that the Indians left behind have not come in, is a matter of no significance. The Indians have no idea of the value of time. The members of Loco's band who came into San Carlos in May last, were sixty-six days in making the journey though they had forty or fifty miles less distance to travel than those whom I left in the Sierra Madras.

CRIME RECORD.

PARDON OF A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL RECENTLY CONVERTED.

A Man Who Shoots His Daughter is Hanged by a Mob—Fatal Affray Between Brothel-keepers—Suicides, Etc.

MALPRACTICE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—A sensational case of malpractice by a female physician came to light here to-day. A Mrs. Thomas, who advertises as a practitioner and natural healer, has had on her hands for a few days a woman named Mrs. Ward. This woman had suffered so from the treatment that for several days the people living near the female physician's residence have been started by her heartrending cries, and they finally called in the authorities. Investigation proved that the unfortunate patient was being delivered of a child, and that the physician's only treatment was the laying on of hands. The woman, the doctors say, cannot live owing to the malpractice, and the female natural healer will be arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—Governor Blackburn to-day pardoned from the penitentiary Clarence Rutherford, sent for life from Logan county, for a murder committed in 1881. Rutherford, when first sent to prison, was insubordinate and frequently violent in his treatment of the warden. When the evangelist Geo. O. Barnes conducted a series of meetings in prison in 1882, Rutherford was one of the prisoners whom the wife of Gov. Blackburn had brought to the meeting with iron on as he walked into the prison chapel. After listening to several sermons, and to the powerful exhortations of Barnes, Rutherford, with tears pouring down his cheeks, dragged his manacled body to the altar, and grasping the minister's hand said, "God helping me I will endeavor to become a better man and a dutiful prisoner." Since then, by the kindly aid of Mrs. Blackburn, and other ladies of the prison Sunday school, he has been one of the best prisoners within its walls. While Rutherford was in jail at Russellville Jesse James and his gang were in the neighborhood and through certain inducements were led to plan his rescue, but nothing came of it, owing to the failure of certain members of the gang to show up, and the weakening of Rutherford's brother, who dreaded the cost in bloodshed to follow. Rutherford was never thought of in connection with the James gang, those desperadoes being simply utilized on account of their convenient presence.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF TELEGRAPHERS met at Druids' hall, a large number present. Committees reports were very encouraging. The treasury has over \$90 in its coffers, contributed by several business men in the city. Financial aid is being raised in the various Knights of Labor assemblies in the city, and also mixed assemblies. A special meeting of the brotherhood will be held at 10 a. m. on Monday. Every member is requested to be present. Addresses by the M. W. K. of L., of St. Paul. No signs of weakening. All are firm, and feel more hopeful than ever. From a cipher dispatch received here from New York we may expect to see the war carried into Africa shortly. All railroad operators, members of the brotherhood, are strictly forbidden to handle Western Union business, irrespective of consequences, until we are reorganized.

THE SITUATION REFORMED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The following bulletin respecting the strike situation is received here to-night:

NEW YORK.—To R. C. Clowry, General Superintendent: This week closes with our force large increased and our service greatly improved over the previous week, the past 10 days having reached about perfection. The strikers are discomfited by the daily recurring denials of the absurd stories put forth by their leaders to give them heart and keep them together. They find that the feast to which they were invited is supplied only with husks. The railroad operators did not go out, thirty-five operators did not desert from the New York office. General Eckert did not resign, the Western Union directors did not disagree, and last of all, they would not consider any compromise. Comment upon the inevitable results is unnecessary.

SUICIDE OF A POLICE OFFICER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Officer John Wall, who seriously wounded a young man named Edward Faulkner last week, while defending himself from a crowd of roughs, committed suicide to-day, the fact of shooting Faulkner, an innocent party, and the likelihood of his death, preyed upon the mind of the officer and impelled him to the act.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Mary E. Hughes, of St. Louis, aged thirty-one, committed suicide this morning. Separation from her husband and domestic trouble, it is said, led to it.

JUSTLY SERVED.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 4.—A man named Parker, living on Hurricane creek, in the center of the state, killed his daughter upon the announcement of her intention to marry a certain young man against his wishes. The neighbors hung Parker in his front door yard.

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

TRON, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Theophilus Abare, living near Peru, Clinton county, was found dying in bed Thursday morning, with three knife wounds in the neck. His wife has fled. It is believed she is insane from jealousy. The coroner's jury found that the wife probably committed the deed.

DECEASED BY THE GUARDIAN.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 4.—Owing to recent threats made by the inviolables, a guard is to be mounted at Rideau hall after the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and to be supplied with ball cartridges. Lord and the Princess Louise will remain here until the arrival of Lord Lansdowne.

SPORTING NOTES.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 4.—Monmouth Park races. First race, three quarter mile—Ananza 1st, Strathapey 2d, Duplex 3d. Time 1:16 1/2.

Second race, two-year-olds, three quarter mile—Thackeray 1st, Cyclone Colt 2d, Perilous 3d. Time 1:17.

Third race, one mile—Breeze 1st, Rico 2d, King Like 3d. Time 1:43.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter—Parele 1st, Nella 2d, Patsy Mark 3d. Time 2:11 1/2.

Fifth race, mile and one-eighth—Pearl Thorne 1st, Battledore 2d, Antrim 3d. Time 2:00 1/2.

Sixth race, mile and one-sixteenth, for gentlemen riders—Flower of Meath, 1st, Clonnet 2d, Volusia 3d. Time 1:56.

PERSONS SUFFERING

FROM DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION OR RICKETTS, SCURVY, SKIN ERUPTIONS AND POISONOUS DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, WILL FIND DR. HALLIDAY'S BLOOD PURIFIER AND TONIC A MOST EFFECTIVE AND IMMEDIATE CURE.

Sold by all druggists, or call on or address the proprietor, S. Blackford, 274 East Seventh street, St. Paul, Minn. Get a bottle, and if not found as represented your money will be refunded. Noyes Bros. & Carter and Merrill, Salsburg & Thwing, wholesale agents, St. Paul, Minn.

THE DESERTED CITY.

Andrew Johnson's Bust to Adorn the New Four Cent Stamp—Secretary Folger's Impromptu Fulmen in Relation to the Absence of Treasury Employees, Etc.

PRONOUNCED NOT TO BE ASIATIC CHOLERA. W. E. Stevens, United States consul at Smyrna, has written the national board of health, under date of July 13th last, as follows: The news from Egypt is less alarming than at the time of my last report. Facts have come to light tending to show the disease, which is decimating the population of Damietta, is not Asiatic cholera, but a malignant local distemper caused by the filthy condition of the town and unclean habits of the lower classes, whose principal article of food is fish caught from water polluted and poisoned by being used as a receptacle for offal, the carcasses of diseased animals, etc. During the British occupation many animals perished and their bodies were dumped into the water, regardless of consequences. This theory is strengthened by the following facts:

The disease first made its appearance in Damietta on June 15, but was not made public until the 20th, at which time the death rate became too large for concealment.

Second—The mortality was confined almost wholly to the natives, who disregard in their mode of living all the sanitary requirements.

Third—The disease is limited to a small territory.

Fourth—Its previous course, on the supposition it is the Asiatic cholera, cannot be traced.

Fifth—The disease does not spread with the rapidity of Asiatic cholera. In 1865 the cholera was only two days in traveling from Damietta to Alexandria. I may add the best physicians of Smyrna do not regard the present scourge in Egypt as cholera. With stringent measures taken to confine it within its present limits, it is fair to assume that the ravages will not be much further extended, although the death rate shows little diminution as yet.

TO SELECT A SITE.

The acting secretary of the treasury has appointed Representative Van Horne, James Stettin and J. L. Morrison a commission to select a site for the new public building at Jefferson City Mo.

INCREASE IN CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The total receipts for customs in July last were \$20,909,290. against \$19,950,637 of the same month in 1882. This is a show of increase of \$958,653 for the first month of the new tariff law.

THE ANDREW JOHNSON POSTAGE STAMP.

Acting Postmaster General Hutton to-day approved the design for the new four cent postage stamp. The stamp will contain a bust engraving of Andrew Johnson.

THE LEAVE OF ABSENCE MATTER.

Under the construction of a law made some time ago by Secretary Folger the leave of absence of employes of the treasury department is limited to thirty days unless extended by the board, except in the case of sickness, but to be retroactive before the custom to allow the employes a fifteen days additional leave that they might go home to vote. Now all absence will be deducted from the thirty days leave allowed by law. In case an employe has taken his fall leave before the time for voting has arrived, he can only go home to vote by losing his pay for the time he may be absent. Action has been taken in the matter by the heads of other departments, but it is thought they will conform in the construction.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Another Boston Leather Firm Tumbles. Boston, Aug. 4.—The announcement will be made in the morning that the large shoe and leather firm of Herzry, Whittier & Wyman, doing business on Federal street, has failed with liabilities of \$500,000. The reason, it is stated, was not brought about by the recent heavy failures in that line of goods, but due entirely to other causes.

The firm were sole leather tanners and dealers in upper leather at 278 Purchase street, and made an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors to Wm. F. Mullen of the firm of Mullen & Brown. The failure became known to but a very few persons on Saturday and the announcement was a surprise, except to the general public but to the greater part of the shoe and leather trade. The firm have as branches Hersey & Co., tanners of Moose River, N. Y., and Geo. M. Botchford, tanner of Glensdale, N. Y., and all three concerns go down together. The Moose River branch consists of Mr. Hersey and Mr. Wyman, and the Glensdale branch of Botchford & Hersey. The firm have done a large business both in the sale of leather and in wax and kip, and the combined liabilities of the main and branch houses aggregate \$500,000. The indebtedness is almost entirely to the banks, very few notes having been given for merchandise. The assets are large, and the failure, the firm states, is due to the refusal of the banks, on account of the feeling of distrust which at present prevails in reference to the shoe and leather trade, to take the firm's paper as liberally as they have been accustomed. The firm are not involved at all in the affairs of Shaw & Bros., or any concern which has failed within a few days. Lewis W. Nute, of Natick, boot and shoe manufacturer, is a special partner for \$100,000 until February 28, 1885. The firm have been considered worth \$200,000 or \$300,000, and its failure will tend to check the restoration of confidence which had begun to take the place of distrust, induced by the Shaw failure, and those growing out of it.

The Liabilities and Assets of Shaw & Bros. Boston, Aug. 4.—At a meeting of the creditors of F. Shaw & Bros. firm it was stated that the liabilities including accommodation paper and everything that could come under the head of indebtedness, were \$3,200,000 with assets of \$1,000,000, nearly all of which is immediately convertible. The failure is laid to the fact that the house found its paper hard to negotiate, and chose this means of righting its affairs.

Infringement of a Patent. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Thomas Tobin and William Wright, of Sioux Falls, Minn., have filed a bill of complaint in the United States circuit court against Gottfried Schloemer, a cooper of this city, charging him with infringing on patent rights owned by the plaintiffs. The improvements appertain to chamerling machines. The invention relates to implements for chamerling kegs or barrels, the knife being fixed upon a curved arm. The complainants desire an injunction, and to have defendants answer their bill of complaint before this court on a writ of subpoena. A similar action has been brought by the same parties against Frank Leffer.

THE GREAT RUSH

STILL CONTINUES

AT THE

Old Reliable

CARPET

HOUSE

John Mathesis.

—OF—

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