Goodfellow's

Some Final Prices on Summer Goods.

Cloak Dept. Our Shirt Waist Department is full of pretty new things in ladies' dainty white and colored Shirt Waists, and Thursday we will give you some great bargains in these high class goods.

We are showing a very large assortment of ladies' white and colored Dressing Sacques. We will sell fine white thin Dressing Sacques, lace trimmed, $1.50 Sacques, Thurs. **75c**

We will sell fine linen Suits, handsomely trimmed, with the new sailor collar:
$15.00 Suits at..... **$8.50** $12.50 Suits at..... **$8.00**

Fine Chambray Suits in all the new shades, something very new, $7.00 Suits at **$4.00**

Fine white India Linen Suits, with the new sailor collar, handsomely trimmed, $10.00 Suits for..... **$6.00**

We will close out the remainder of our Silk Eton Jackets at ..... **One-Half Price**

We will close out our Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, Jackets, Automobile Coats, regardless of cost, and we have a good assortment to select from.

We are showing a beautiful line of Ladies' Silk Waists in the newest styles and shades, and Thursday they will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Wash Goods Choice fine Wash Goods to be sold cheap Thursday, to close them out

Finest Irish Dimities 300 pieces of the choicest styles to select from, in both light and dark colors, always sold for 25c and 35c. Special for Thursday, per yard, only..... **18c**

Batiste and English Dimities What we have left of out stock of these 18c and 20c quality, to close them out quick, for Thursday, per yard, only..... **10c**

Cotton Foulards In pretty new styles, mostly dark colors, regular 18c quality. Special for Thursday, per yard, only..... **12½c**

Laces Extraordinary bargains in fine Valenciennes laces Thursday, Valenciennes lace edges ½ and ¾ inch wide, worth up to 5c per yard, lot of odd dozens to close out Thursday, per dozen yards, only **15c**

Valenciennes lace edges and insertions, ½ to 1 inch wide, worth up to 8c per yard, lot of odd dozens to close out Thursday, per dozen yards, only..... **25c**

Valenciennes lace edges, fine goods, up to 2 inches, sold regularly up to 15c per yard, lot of odd dozens to close out. Thursday, per dozen yards, only..... **75c**

Embroideries Fine Embroidery All-Overs, handsome open work designs, just the things for yokes and waists, goods sold up to $2.00 per yard, some odd pieces to close out Thursday, per yard, only..... **98c**

Umbrellas Ladies' fine union twill silk and taffeta Umbrellas, with beautiful line of new up-to-date handles; goods made to sell at $2.50 each. A lot to close out Thursday, each, only..... **$1.89**

Ladies' and men's black silk serge Umbrellas, made on best paragon frame with steel rod, case and tassel; elegant line of natural and fancy trimmed handles; worth to $1.50 each. Thursday special bargain, each, only..... **98c**

All our fancy Parasols to close out Thursday at just..... **Half Price**

Women's Underwear Women's Fine Union Suits, low neck and sleeveless, also high neck and long sleeves, lace and silk trimmed with silk tape, regular 85c garments. Two lots in one; to close Thursday, per suit, only..... **50c**

Women's Vests, low neck and sleeveless, also low neck and short sleeves, regular and extra large sizes; special bargains to close the lot Thursday, each, only..... **15c** OR TWO FOR **25c**

Men's Underwear Men's fine lihgt weight Lisle Underwear, full line of sizes in Shirts and Drawers, goods sold regularly at $1.00 per garment, to close out this line Thursday, per garment, only..... **75c**

Men's fine Balbriggan Union Suits, full regular made perfect fitting garments, sold at $1.75 per suit, a lot to close Thursday, a bargain, per suit, only..... **$1.25**

Corsets. Special "P. D." Corsets, styles 248 and 97, black or white, regular price $2.75 and $3.50, at..... **$1.50**

"I. C." a la Persephone Corsets, regular price $3.00 and $3.50, at..... **$1.50**

251, 253, 255 Nicollet Avenue

ARBUCKLES OUT

They Have a Break With the Brazilian Steamship Pool.

New York, July 31.—The arrival of the four-masted schooner Eagle Wing, loaded with coffee, at the pier of Arbuckle Bros. in Brooklyn let the public know that there had been a break between the Arbuckles and the Brazil Steamship pool. It became known that as soon as the Eagle Wing unloaded her cargo of coffee her place at the Arbuckle Pier would be taken by the steamer Gottardo, which sailed from Santos on Monday, and that the Arbuckles had chartered four steamships to carry their coffee from Brazilian ports. It was learned, too, that Hard & Rand, the coffee importers, had broken away from the pool and had chartered a steamer to carry coffee.

The Arbuckles had a three year contract with the Brazil steamship pool, ending in June, which provided that the rate for coffee carried to New York should be thirty-five cents a bag, but the pool allowed a rebate based upon the amount of coffee shipped. It is expected that A. B. Crossman & Bro., who imported all the coffee used by the Woolson Spice company, received a better rebate than that given to the Arbuckles, and it looked to the Arbuckles as if a branch of the American Sugar Refining company was receiving an advantage in the importation of coffee.

Carey Flexible Cement Roofing, best on earth. W. S. Nott Co. Telephone 376.

If You Are Troubled With Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Gout and Rheumatism

Use the Genuine Imported

Carlsbad Sprudel Water

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

If a decided laxative action is desired, take a teaspoonful of the **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** with the first tumblerful of the water early in the morning before breakfast.

Be sure to obtain the **Genuine** article, which must have the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

HONORED BY A NOBLE SHAFT

Continued From First Page.

each post and camp to choose its representative in the association at its annual meeting for the election of officers, or at such other meeting as any post or camp might prefer, and the representative or member so elected should hold his office for one year, or until his successor was elected. Afterwards the plat of ground which you now see was conveyed to the association.

The Problems of Finances.

In 1893 the legislature of the state, for the purpose of assisting in the building of a monument upon these grounds, appropriated the sum of $5,000, and the patriotic school children of this city have contributed for the same purpose the sum of $500. The association at different times considered various plans for raising money to build the monument, thinking that a suitable one could not be erected for much less than $10,000; but nothing more came of their efforts until last fall, when it determined that the monument should be built, and although we had only $5,500, we nevertheless let a contract to build the monument for $9,500, trusting to the generosity and patriotism of the legislature of the state to help us out. Subsequent events proved that our trust was not in vain, for the legislature at its last session appropriated for this purpose the sum of $4,000, enough to finish paying for the monument. And now this association, through its president and on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, desires to extend its thanks to all the members of the legislature and to the governor of the state who signed the bill, to the Lakewood Cemetery Association, and to the patriotic school children of this city for the assistance which they have rendered in erecting upon this beautiful plat of ground a suitable and lasting monument to the memory of those who to-day quietly sleep beneath its shadows waiting until the great archangel shall summon them with his trumpet to a more glorious and final muster.

This monument, which was built under these circumstances, we now unveil; and as you look upon it, let your thoughts go out in thankfulness to those who gave up their lives that you might enjoy the blessings of the greatest and the grandest republic the world has ever known.

What the Monument Stands For.

This monument represents not alone the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, but in a wider and broader sense it includes every soldier in all the branches of the service, who enlisted under the stars and stripes, from the breaking out of the war in 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, down to its close in 1865, when Lee at Appomattox surrendered his army to the greatest of all great generals, Ulysses S. Grant. It represents more. It represents the highest type of patriotism; it represents courage; it represents patience; it represents suffering; it represents self-sacrifice, and it represents manliness.

The struggle from which we emerged in 1865 was the most impassioned and convulsive strife of modern times. It called out the highest type of patriotism, and life and treasure were freely given, with the holiest devotion, to the cause of self-government. There were killed in battle 67,000; mortally wounded 48,000, and died from diseases and in prison 249,000, making in all more than 350,000.

The time had come in 1861, as Mr. Lincoln said, when this country could no longer endure half slave and half free; that a house divided against itself could not stand. The right of a state to withdraw from the union at its pleasure or to obey the constitution and laws of congress if it saw fit, and the right not only to continue slavery and slavocracy in the south, but to establish it in every northern state, had been a subject of long and bitter debate in and out of congress, and these questions could now be settled only through a long and bloody war.

We could never have become the great nation providence evidently intended we should be, without the determination of those questions in the way they were finally settled, and in a way which closed debate forever and settled them beyond any controversy. This was a sad circumstance of fratricidal strife between a people of the same blood, the same ancestry, the same love for its past history, and having the same flag.

Not Sacrificed in Vain.

The victims of this war are everywhere, in our national and private cemeteries, in unknown graves, in the swamps of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, on the hillsides of Vicksburg, and all over the fair and sunny south, and some are at the bottom of the sea; but their lives were not sacrificed in vain. The results of this war proved that secession of any state or states was impossible; that disunion was a thought which would no longer be tolerated; that we must and should be forever one people, under one flag; that the constitution and laws of the United States should be obeyed and enforced everywhere; that no state could longer set up its petty authority and defy the enforcement of the laws of congress, and that slavery was forever abolished.

Our battlefields will be memorable as the theaters of the conflicts of the noblest people the world had to offer the god of carnage, and the monuments of our dead will be pointed to by succeeding generations as the proud records of the heroism of the American people. The people of the north rose in silent grandeur and went as one people to the defense of their common country. The world never saw a more splendid or patriotic uprising than this. They came to the number of 2,063,391, from rock-ribbed New England, from the middle states, and from the great west, shoulder to shoulder, all prompted by a common patriotic thought.

Thirty-six years have past since the close of that memorable struggle; but as time has gone on and the people have been busily engaged in the race of life, building up a great commercial nation, spanning the continent with railroads and by means of steam and electricity almost annihilating time and space, they have not forgotten, and never will, the sacrifice that was made by those who were engaged in that struggle that we might have one country and one flag.

No nation in all the history of the world has ever dealt so magnanimously with its warrior heroes as our own government has with those who were engaged in this conflict. The government has paid out for pensions alone since the war, more than two and one-half billions of dollars, and is now paying out annually for the same purpose about one hundred and thirty-nine millions.

The Mighty Dead.

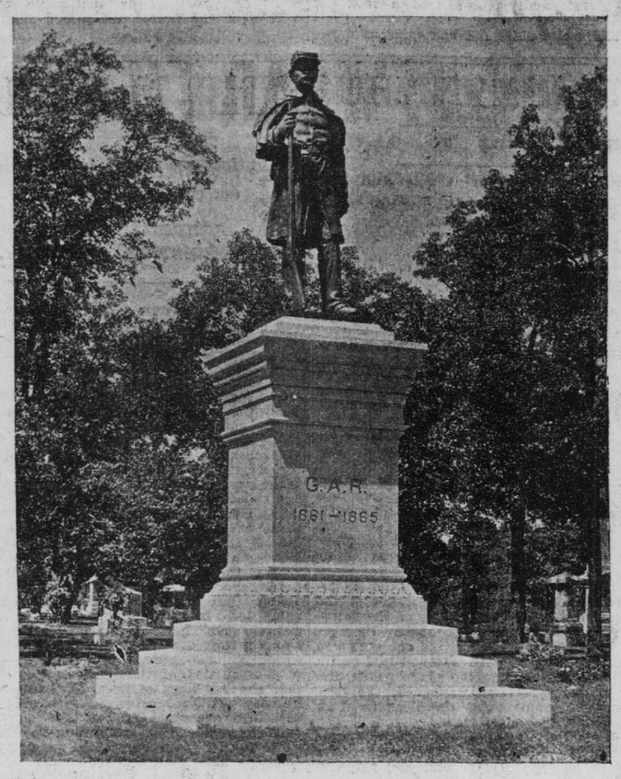
This war produced great men, whose names will never be forgotten as long as time shall last. We may build monuments to their memory, and time and the elements of nature will crumble them into dust; but their names will always be household words with the American people, and will always stand as a lesson to present and coming youths of this country of patriotism, devotion, and self-sacrifice. The names of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hancock and many others, will grow brighter and stand out more boldly upon the page of history as time goes on. Grant at Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, in the Wilderness and at Appomattox, will be remembered as the greatest general of the age, and people will continue to sing "Sherman's March to the Sea" with the same vim and patriotism that they now sing the "Star Spangled Banner."

When a war has behind it a principle which men are willing to die for because they conscientiously believe it to be right, then the cannon voices their convictions as one man; then the musket joins with the cannon; then the women urge on to the field of carnage their husbands and lovers, themselves ready to bind up the wounds of the wounded and help bury the dead; then it is that the gods join in the conflict; then it is that great generals are made and poets write of war, and as the mighty agencies of nature sometimes heave up into the light of day broad and new continents, so does such a war often establish great and new principles for the benefit of the human race in its struggle for better things.

The Words of Lincoln.

And now in closing, let us repeat the words of our martyred president, spoken at the dedication of the memorable battlefield of Gettysburg as the resting place of the dead, when, turning from the dead to the living, he gave the text of liberty for all time when he declared:

"It is well for us to be here, dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."



THE SOLDIERS' MOUNMENT

Dedicated With Appropriate Ceremonies at Lakewood Cemetery To-Day.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER

Governor Van Sant Pays Him a Glowing Tribute.

Governor Van Sant in a brief address paid a special tribute to the private soldier. He said in part:

More than two score years ago the shot was fired at Fort Sumter that inaugurated the war of the rebellion. The history of that great struggle is fresh in our minds. We are permitted by a kind providence to assist in dedicating this monument. In performing this act we not only honor our dead comrades, but honor ourselves. We follow a custom as old as the earliest civilization. Behold England! I verily believe that her greatness is in part due to the tribute she pays to her brave defenders.

We have honored our great leaders. Washington's monument in our capital city is the highest of earth, nearly piercing the skies, but it is no more lofty than his services to his country and humanity.

The tomb of Grant on the banks of the Hudson speaks a nation's gratitude for the greatest military captain of this or any other age.

But we have met to-day to honor the private soldier of '61-65, for without his services and sacrifices our old commander would have been helpless and the union lost. All over the southland they sleep unwept, unsung, unknown. It is proper, then, that we erect this monument as a tribute of a loving people to their heroic defenders.

Their memories will survive fresh and fadeless while the Grand Army of the Republic lives, but soon the last survivor will go into camp on the other side. But fear not. They have builded for themselves a monument more enduring than this one that we lovingly and tenderly dedicate this day, or any other composed of stone, or steel or brass—and that is this great American union saved by the shedding of their blood on more than a thousand battlefields.

Soldiers and citizens, let us not only dedicate this shaft, but here and now highly resolve that this union shall be immortal and remain a monument during all future ages to the patriotism of an organization that is unrivaled in all history and that has accomplished more for human rights and human liberty thany any other in all the tides of time. And may our flag, that now encircles one-half the globe, ever wave over a free people, be a terror to tyrants and the star of hope to the oppressed of all lands.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY

Traced in an Address by John Day Smith.

John Day Smith in a strong address forcibly impressed the lessons to be learned from the sacrifices of the heroes of the civil war and from the history of the nation upon the minds of those present. He began with a review of the settlement on this continent of those representing hostile forces or influences—the puritans and the cavaliers—of the union of these forces against the despotism of the old world, and of the creation of a new republic, the fundamental error in the establishment of which was the compromise with slavery which resulted in the civil war. The opposition against slavery grew. "The governor of Virginia might hang John Brown, but there was a part of the old hero which he could neither hang nor bury." Then came the long contest of state's rights ending in the "proceedings of South Carolina called 'seceding from the union'." President Buchanan's weakness in office and the election of Lincoln. Following this review Mr. Smith said in part:

A Humiliating Thought.

It is a most humiliating thought to recall the fact that the great body of freemen who had elected Lincoln, were represented in congress by men, who, in the early days of 1861, offered to the contemptuous and sneering south, by a two-thirds vote of both houses of congress, an amendment to the constitution forever fastening slavery upon the country. The graves of the men who opposed this shameful amendment deserve to be kept forever fragrant with flowers.

President Lincoln began his administration with moderation. He was, however, firm in his determination to enforce the laws and restore the union. He never faltered in this purpose. In his message to congress, called in special session in July, 1861, he said: "It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the south be called 'secession' or 'rebellion.' The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in and reverence for the history and government of their common country as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly, they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the union. The sophism itself is that any state of the union may consistently with the national constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the union without the consent of the union or of any other state. The little disguise that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice. With rebellion thus sugar coated, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretense of taking their state out of the union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before. Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance, against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. The president desires to preserve the government, that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their government, and the government has no right to withhold or neglect it."

The first shot fired at Sumpter electrified the south and struck the scales from the eyes of union men. The greatest governmental problem the world had ever seen was presented for solution. I shall not rehearse the heroic deeds of the war of the rebellion.

From ancient times monuments have been erected to commemorate great events and great men. We only strive to perpetuate the memory of events or men whose influence have contributed to the betterment of mankind.

The men whose dust lies in this consecrated spot came from nearly every loyal state of the union. The were in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and fought in the trenches around Vicksburg. They participated in the disastrous battles of Bull Run and were with McClellan at Antietam, Burnside at Fredericksburg and Hooker at Chancellorsville. They witnessed our defeat at Chickamauga under Rosecrans, and were in the victorious campaign of Grant around Chattanooga. They stood in front of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and shared the glory of Thomas' army at Nashville. They fought at Winchester with Sheridan, marched with Sherman to the sea and passed through the bloody Wilderness campaign with the army of the Potomac. They were with Farragut at New Orleans and in Mobile bay and on every sea where the gallant sailor added renown to the dear flag for which he fought. What a rich heritage of glory!

Fearful Cost of the War.

Nearly 400,000 union soldiers and sailors died during the war. The Confederate losses were very great, but not so large as ours. It is difficult for the mind to comprehend fully the awful reality of these figures. They stand for tears and suffering and death. They represent shortened lives, blighted hearts and shattered homes. These men waged war neither for spoils nor glory. They fought not to make slaves, but to free them. These soldiers and sailors on land and sea, never disheartened, never faltering, fought on and on until every human being beneath the folds of the flag they carried was free and the union restored. Liberty was made national.

For Those Who Rest.

If one were asked to enumerate the heroes of the civil war, he would naturally think of some prominent general. While Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, Thomas, Sedgewick and Hancock rendered transcendent services at a great crisis in our history, yet their sacrifices were less and their services no more valuable than those of the private soldier. How appropriate, then, that we should select to typify our ideal, this private soldier in bronze, standing grim and determined, awaiting duty's call!

The private soldiers knew the issues involved in this war. They were intelligent men. They were citizens before they were soldiers. They had homes and left them to follow the old flag in order to preserve the nation. President Lincoln paid a tribute to the intelligence of the soldiers in one of his earliest messages to congress, in which he said: "There are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences and professions, and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a president, a cabinet, a congress, and perhaps a court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself."

The men who lie buried here had all the experiences of war except death. They saw the lighter and darker sides of a soldier's experiences—camp life and prison life. They saw the end of the war—the restored union and the exalted flag. A grateful country appreciates the work of the union soldiers in the civil war. Many generations have come and gone since the revolutionary period of our history, and yet no generation has had a more appreciative conception of the great work of the revolutionary heroes than the present. So it will be with that grand army that saved the union. Neither years nor distance will dim the luster of their deeds.

In the thirty-six years since the close of the war, our passions have had time to cool and our prejudices to soften. Our country is reunited and prosperous. We are largely the creatures of circumstances. Heredity and environment contribute to make us what we are. Had we been born in the south we might have been Confederate soldiers. We can afford to forget some things, but we can never afford to forget the great moral principles involved in the war of the rebellion. By disparaging these, we dishonor the memory of our dead and cheapen patriotism.

For Those Who Rest.

So, my friends, we dedicate this beautiful monument to the memory of the brave union soldiers and sailors who lie beneath its shadow and those who in the years to come shall be brought to this quiet resting-place. There are no roll calls here. They rest from their labors. There is no language to express adequately the debt we owe to the men who died for their country and for us.

Comrades, we have seen the sun rise, we have seen it in the meridian and in the western horizon. We have climbed the hill to the summit and are slowly going down the farther side. As the fires burn low, and the heartbeat grows weaker, I pray that the memory of the work you did in the years long gone for the land we all love may fill the evening of your lives with joy and peace.

HINSEY INDICTED

Former Pythian Official Is Accused of Perjury.

Chicago, July 31.—Indictments charging perjury were returned to-day against John A. Hinsey, former president of the Endowment rank, Knights of Pythias, and against Henry B. Stolte, former secretary of the Endowment rank. The perjury charged is alleged to lie in statements made in annual reports of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, for 1898 and 1899, which the defendants, officers of the lodge, made to the insurance department of Illinois.

MARCHIONESS FALLS IN A FIT.

London, July 31.—The Marchioness of Londonderry was seized with a fit while riding in Rotten Row, Hyde Park, to-day, and fell from her horse. She was driven to her residence, and, later was reported to be improving. The incident created considerable excitement among the onlookers

Mid-summer Shoe Sale

A Clearance Sale of Tan and Black Summer Footwear.

Knoblauch's Arcade 239 Nicollet Avenue and 23 and 25 So. Washington Av.

Ladies' $2.00 black kid Oxford ties, hand turn soles. Half price..... **98c**

Ladies' Tan Oxford ties, with fancy vesting tops, were $2. Sale price **$1.00**

Ladies' Tan Oxford ties, with kid tops, were $2.00. Sale price..... **$1.19**

Ladies' $5.00 tan Vici Kid and tan Russia Calf lace boots, Laird, Shober & Co. and Harry Gray's Best; half price, pair..... **$2.50**

Ladies' $4.00 Tan Vici, lace and button; half price, pair..... **$2.00**

Misses' $1.50 Tan, lace and button; half price, pair..... **75c**

Children's $1.25 tan lace and button—sale price, pair..... **69c**

Children's tan button, with brown patent tips, were $2. Half price..... **98c**

Infants' tan shoes, sizes 3 to 5; worth 50c. Sale price, pair..... **30c**

Gents' Tan Lace, Goodyear welt, were $3.00. Half price.....r **$1.50**

Gents' Tan, Lace, Russia calf and vici kid, were $3.50. Half price.. **$1.75**

Gents' Tan Russia and vici lace; were $4.00. Half price..... **$2.00**

Gents' $3.50 low cut Oxford Ties, black calf, vici kid and patent leather. Sale price **$2.85**

Gents' $3.00 patent leather Oxford ties. Sale price **$2.40**

Gents' $1.50 low Oxford ties, cut to.. **$1.29**

Gents' Tennis Oxfords. Sale price **49c**

Boys' satin calf School Shoes, worth $1.50. Sale price..... **98c**

Boys' $1.75 tan, lace. Sale price **$1**

Youths' tan and black Bicycle Shoes, were $1.50. Sale price **79c**

RUN OUT OF TOWN

Charge Against Two Leaders of Northport, Wash., Strike.

THE STORY TOLD BY JACKSON

Non-Unionists Assert They Were Beaten and Robbed and Warned to Stay Away.

Special to The Journal.

Northport, Wash., July 31.—Two of the leaders in the smeltermen's union are under arrest. It is asserted that they ran three workmen four miles down the track under threats of dire vengeance if they returned. It is alleged also that the leaders beat their victims severely with beer bottles and ended a nasty night's work with robbing one man of $35. Charges against them are assault with deadly weapon and highway robbery.

MortRead, vice president of the union, and Louis Cook, a prominent member, are the men under arrest. In the absence of Prosecuting Attorney Bailley of Colville, the state was represented by D. H. Carr, attorney for the Northport Smelting and Refining company. The prisoners had been served with warrants and were at liberty on their own recognizance. The local officials did not think it necessary to demand bail.

The principal witness was Thomas Jackson, one of three non-union men, who said they were run out of town. Jackson is a laboring man of about 40 years and he showed little outward signs of intelligence. Yet he told his story in court without a break, and under severe cross-examination he showed a keenness and subtle spirit that kept the lawyers all guessing.

Jackson testified that with three companions, he made a trip through the bad lands along the river. They spent some time drinking beer in a resort, and Jackson cashed a check for $43.15 in the place. On leaving it with companions he found himself beset by a band of about twenty men. One of them, Cook, and another, whom he says he afterwards recognized as Read, attacked him viciously with beer bottles and dazed him completely for a moment form the effects of blows. Then they went through his clothes, according to Jackson's story, and took $35 in paper money, which he had in his pockets.

Read, he declared, took $15 from his right trouser pocket and Cook robbed him of $20 from the left pocket. Then they ran him and two of his companions four miles down the track after a consultation as to whether they should drown the trio or merely drive them from town.

On reaching a point down the river, the attacking party, Jackson went on to say, forced the captives to their knees and required them to swear that they would never come back to Northport. Then, with many oaths and threats, according to Jackson, the captives were turned loose. Jackson, however, worked his way back to Northport through the mountains and is again at work in the smelter. He is complaining witness in the action now under way. A severe cross-examination did not feaze him.

A. Botterhoff, who was with Jackson on the eventful night, told substantially the same story.

All is quiet in Northport to-day. The strikers are keeping up a strong picket and they approach every man who comes to town in search of work. A large proportion of the arrivals are prevailed upon not to accept employment at the smelter.

The strikers are running a kitchen where their men are boarded.

The smelter is running one furnace with 150 men. In addition fifty men are working under contract at various points around the works.

RECORD BREAKING MONTH

Lumber Shipments From Lake Ports Reach High Point.

Special to The Journal.

Duluth, Minn., July 31.—This month is the record breaker so far as lumber shipments by water are concerned, already there having been more than 51,000,000 feet recorded as shipped from Duluth alone, while Superior has sent out about 9,000,000 and Two Harbors 5,000,000 feet additional. The largest prior month was July last year, with 46,000,000 feet from Duluth docks.

These large shipments will probably continue for some time, as docks are full and the mills are steadily adding to the qauntity, while all their lumber for months ahead is sold. Freight rates are steady at $2.50 and with little indication of an early change. Chartering is very free.

There is almost nothing but lumber and ore now in the minds of vessel men, the grain trade having slacked off to a mere memory.

Astronomers say there are only eighteen stars of the first magnitude. The light from these takes about theres years to reach the earth.

WAS OUT FOR BIG PROFIT

S. D. MAN WOULD DEAL IN CORN

Inquiries as to Checks Spoiled His Game—How Chicago Looked at It.

Chicago, July 31.—William Austin of Hill City, S. D., tried to show his game to twenty-nine of the biggest commission firms on the Board of Trade, and if they hadn't guessed too quickly he would have been at least $35,000 to the good and ready to come from Hill City to Chicago, where his talents would have a wider field. As it is, Mr. Austin—or, if not he, then the men who used his stationery and his check book and who signed his name—is a candidate for the earnest consideration of the government postoffice inspectors, whose business is to discourage the use of the mails for little schemes like his.

Hill City is a long way from the Board of Trade, but that did not prevent Mr. Austin from making up his mind last Saturday that the price of corn was going to drop on Monday morning. He had a little money in the bank at Omaha, but he needed that in his business, and still he wanted big profits when the drop came, with none of the dangers of losses if he made a mistake.

So he wrote letters to each of the twenty-nine Chicago commission houses he picked out, and perhaps to others who have not yet told, ordering them to sell for his account 50,000 bushels of December corn at the opening of the market.

In each note he put his check for $1,000 on the Nebraska National bank at Omaha. But he didn't say a word in the letter about the check, and, strange as it might seem for so businesslike a man, he had neglected to get the checks certified.

If all the commission men had executed the orders, Mr. Austin would have been short about 1,500,000 bushels, with a profit to his credit of possibly $35,000. But they didn't. Instead, they began to wire the Omaha bank as to whether the checks were good. One of the early inquiries got the following answer:

William Austin has a small account at our bank, not sufficient to cover $1,000 check; have had nine similar inquiries already this morning."

Then the commission men began to compare notes. Before the opening of the exchange the sorry story of the attempted raid was all over the floor, with the nature of the Omaha bank's reply, and there was, of course, not a single one of Mr. Austin's orders executed. Austin is rated by Bradstreet's as worth from $3,000 to $5,000, with an excellent record. "Perhaps somebody else used his name," suggested an official of Bradstreet's. Such things have happened before."

"It's a pity he didn't make something," said one Board of Trade man. "A fellow with his enterprise deserves more than $5,000 capital and a Black Hills feed store."

"That is the best example of 'heads I win and tails you lose' that I have heard of," said another.

The scheme is not entirely new, but was never tried on so big a scale before. It is not certain that it will make serious trouble for Mr. Austin, because in order to find out whether the checks were good or not they would have to be deposited and allowed to go to protest, if they weren't, and it is not thought any of the brokers will take this trouble. An official postoffice inquiry is, however, almost certain.

CLEARS FOR NOME

Transport Egbert Carries Recruits and Supplies for Northern Posts.

Seattle, Wash., July 31.—The transport Egbert will sail to-day for St. Michael and Nome, carrying 130 recruits for Fort St. Michael and a cargo of goods for the military posts in Alaska. The Egbert finished loading last night. Among the Egbert's passengers are: Stanley W. Finch, examiner for the department of justice for Nome, and Isaac Hamburger, secretary to ex-Senator Thomas Carter of Montana.

The recruits are under command of Lieutenant Patrick Mullay, formerly of the Eighteenth infantry.

Births.

Mrs. Einar Shall, 2545 Buchanan st NE....girl
Mrs. Frank Johnson, 704 Jefferson st NE..girl
Mrs. Fred Schierenbeck, 2038 James av N.girl
Mrs. August Anderson, 3534 Marshall st NE .....boy
Mrs. Fred H. Uhlenhath, Penn av and 44th av N.....girl
Mrs. P. G. Sjoblom, 1809 14th av S.....girl
Mrs. Guy V. Williams, 742 18th st S.....boy
Mrs. Henry E. Klate, 1211 Washington st NE .....girl
Mrs. Frank Dresser, 1212 8th av N.....girl

Deaths.

Mrs. Bridget McCormack, 324 Buchanan st NE, 82 years.
Darina H. Weinyss, 1123 Monroe st, 1 year.
Adonoran Keene, 307 5th av NE, 82 years.
Minnie S. Lindberg, 4120 Colfax av N, 10 months.
William Mangan, 416 7th av NE, 3 months.
Levy Surzyn, city hospital, 32 years.
Clara DeMarcia Foote, 3115 3d av S, 25 years.

Marriage Licenses.

George D. Vye and Martha Parks.
Byron Spencer and Melissa R. Sturtevant