The Billings Herald.

BILLINGS, - - MONTANA.

There is some complaint that the lack of fall rains has prevented fall ploughing. Last year the farmer had all the fall rains he needed and more. It is hard to exactly strike the golden mean of moisture, as it is the degree of sun shine and heat required or desired, and perhaps it is worth while to consider whether these things are not ordered just about right, after all.

Astronomers predict that a comet may crash into the sun next year and disturb the general order of things. They say that "when we remember that this comet will rush into the sun with a velocity of 400 miles per second, no one can venture an adequate or accurate estimate of the possible consequences." It is fortunate that the people of this earth are spared the estimate of the results of such concussion. The sun may get "the spots knocked out of him"—but what will become of the comet? Astronomers are doubtless very useful in their way but the habit of getting up periodical scares about anticipated disasters is not to their credit. This world does not scare very easily about possible concussions of other worlds.

In 1873, Congress passed an act authorizing the coinage of a trade dollar and other coins, the weight of the trade dollar to be 420 grains troy, and to be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment. By a joint resolution of Congress passed July, 1876, the trade dollar was declared to be no longer a legal tender. and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to limit the amount of the coinage therof to the export demand of the same. In 1878, the resumption of the coinage of the standard dollar was authorized, and its legal-tender character restored. The trade dollar, as its name would imply, was issued to meet the demand for silver currency in China, Japan and other foreign countries. Intrinsically it is worth more than the standard dollar.

Should the star-route thieves escape conviction and punishment through legal technicalities, there is a bit of consolation for honest men in the fact that a couple of trials, with such an array of lawyers as they were compelled to employ must absorb a very considerable percentage of the returns from the most profitable mail route. The proverb that ill-gotten gains never prosper is illustrated in more ways than one. The mere expense incident upon fraud is a heavy drawback upon its profits. The amount of Boss Tweed's plunder was credibly estimated at seven millions, but a few years of the expense of defending himself in the courts, heavy bail bonds, transfers for security, and such things incident to the determined prosecution to which he was subjected, reduced it so much that he was not a rich man when he died in jail, and his family are hardly in comfortable pecuniary circumstances. On the whole it does not pay to steal even as a matter of business.

Things in General.

The American Missionary Association is to hold its thirty-sixth annual meeting in Cleveland October 24, 25, and 26. This is one of the great benevolent societies of the Congregational Churches, having for its special object the educating and Christianizing of the freedmen of the south.

When a certain well-known and popular Professor of the Medical School enters his class room at Harvard the students signify their pleasure at seeing him by applause with their pedal extremities, bringing them violently in contact with the floor. This jars the building so that the motion is communicated to a skeleton occupying the foreground next the Professor's chair, and the other day the articulated gentleman began to express his interest in the scene by wagging his upper jaw up and down in a most astonishing manner, keeping up the motion such a length of time and creating such an uproar of laughter that the Professor was obliged to hustle him ignominiously into a closet for refusing to "stop his jaw."

The Gagette Maritime et Commerciale, in its news regarding ocean disasters, relates the following curious example of the formidable power of the molecular forces. The Italian ship Francesa, loaded with rice, put into port on May 11, at East London, leaked considerably. A large force of men was at once put on board to pump out the water contained in the ship, and to unload her, but in spite of all the activity exerted, the bags of rice soaked in water gradually swelled up. Two days afterward, on May 16, the ship was violently burst asunder by the swelling of her cargo.

The Eighth Church Congress will be held in Richmond, Va., commencing Tuesday, October 24, 1882, the Bishop of Virginia presiding. The sessions will be preceded by the administration of the Holy Communion, in St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Communion Address will be given by the Bishop of Louisiana, and immediately after the service at St. Paul's Church the Inaugural Address will be delivered in Mozart Hall by the Bishop of the Diocese, and a memorial of deceased members read by the Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D., general secretary of the congress.

The Omaha Republican says that Nebraska has had this year the best distributed rain-fall in its history—that the early spring rains covered every portion of the state, and the showers since then have been of frequent intervals and spread over nearly the entire territory "One thing is certain," the Republican adds, "Nebraska is no longer a rainless any more than it is a timberless state, and we shall continue to improve in both as the years come and go, making the question of crops a matter about which there will be no doubt."

A late steamer from the Orient brought to San Francisco a live salamander, which is now confined in a large wooden trough, and daily supplied with fresh water and live fish at the Palace Hotel. The salamander comes from Japan, and was captured in a fresh-water lake in the mountains. It is three and a half feet in length, has four feet and an extensive tail, the head being broad and flat, and shaped like a heart, and the eyes so small as to be hardly discernable. The mouth is not unlike that of the crocodile, and the creature is known to be at least seven years old. It is dark brown in color, the epidermis being covered with excrescences, which are watery glands, secreting an acrid, viscid fluid.

One of the institutions of Boston for many years has been the great organ of the Music Hall. The corporation which owns the building has recently threatened to take it down and sell it. The reasons assigned are, that it takes up too much space, that it is antiquated and out of order, and that it ought to make way for a brighter and more lively style of music. Whereupon musical and artistic Boston rises up to protest with holy horror against such vandalism. It is not denied that the owners have the right to do what they will with their own, but is asserted that they ought to be artistic enough to sacrifice a paltry gain to the shades of Handel and Haydn, not to speak of the dead and gone "Harvard M. A.s" who first conceived the idea of having the Music Hall.

Cassius M. Clay's two daughters are practical woman suffragists.

THE DAYS DOINGS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

There has been a good deal of comment in army circles over the fact that the president has just appointed William H. Smythe of Albany major and paymaster in the army, thus jumping hundreds of officers long in the service who have been looking forward to a promotion to this favored place. The appointment was made immediately after the Saratoga convention. Maj. Smythe is a son of John F. Symthe, ex-superintendent of insurance, whose career in the insurance department at Albany is so recent that people of New York do not need refreshment of memory concerning its incidents.

A practice has grown up of deception in postmasters reporting on hand a larger quantity of stamps than there really are, and using the money for private purposes until the end of the fiscal year. A case of this kind is now being investigated where a postmaster reported on hand $1,100 worth of stamps; and an inspector found but $200 in stamps, the postmaster had been using $900 of government money for six months and when suddenly called on to settle up he had to hustle around for the money. This practice among postmasters is believed to have grown to a considerale extent of late.

The treasury will probably issue no more silver certificates after Thursday next, except in exchange for silver dollars. There are now in circulation $62,000,000 in silver certificates. There have been printed $71,000,000, but there are $9,000,000 still in the treasury vaults unissued. A large proportion of the $62,000,000 have gone into circulation in exchange for gold, and these certificates have been used as the equivalent of bills of exchange in remote sections of the country and for convenience in the payment of customs dues.

Secretary Lincoln has shipped to Washington from Springfield Ill., sixty-two trunks, aggregating 9,000 pounds of baggage. The contents comprise dress goods, camel hair shawls, crapes and trinkets, purchased in Europe at a cost of $30,000 by the late Mrs. Lincoln.

It is found that the roof of the new state war and navy building in Washington, recently erected at a cost of $13,000,000, is defective, and extensive repairs are already necessary.

Gen. Sherman, acting as secretary of war, as recommended the pardon of Sergt. Mason. It is believed that secretary Lincoln, who has returned, will unite in this.

RAILROAD NEWS.

At a meeting of the Minneapolis & St. Louis stockholders, directors were elected for the ensuing year and officers were elected. There was no radical change. President Cable said that their line would run into St Paul in the next six months, and that certain extensions would be made into new territory early next season. Mr. Joseph Gaskell has been elected secretary of the company in place of Mr. M. P. Hawkins, who tendered his resignation some two weeks ago, after years of faithful, efficient and honorable service.

The St. Paul railway company are soon to place upon their main lines a magnificent set of dining cars. They will commence running about Oct. 10. They are bought and paid for by the company, but will doubtless be run by the Pullman company. The company contracted with the Pullman car company to take control of the sleeping car system over its 4,000 miles of road. This forms a continuous system of Pullman sleeping cars from New York to Portland, Oreg.

The general freight agent of the Northwestern Traffic association and the Central Iowa association have completed their schedule of tariffs. The effect of revision will be to materially reduce rates between Chicago and Des Moines, Minneapolis and St. Paul, from 5 to 10 per cent. on the various classes.

Mr. J. H. Bode, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, will become connected with the Manitoba road on the 1st of November, in a responsible capacity. John A. Hawley is to be his successor in the Minneapolis & St. Louis office.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

At Sandy Point, some distance south of Houston, Texas, two men employed as convict guards on the cotton and sugar plantation of Col. Ellis, got into a dispute about a bed. The names of the men were C. C. Tower and Erwin Thomson. After some words Thomson drew his shot gun on Tower and told him he could not fight him with a six-shooter, but if he would get a pistol he would fight. Thomson did so and a duel was at once begun. The firing was deliberate, the distance being a few paces. Twelve shots were fired. Both duelists fell dead at each other's feet. Tower was shot through the body four times and Thomson once.

In the examination of some exhibits in a counterfeiting case in New York the experts were called upon to examine the contents of an innocent looking package which had been tossed carelsssly about the chamber. Consternation seized upon the court and counsel when the expert pronounced it nitroglycerine of sufficient explosive power to blow the roof off of the federal building. An active life insurance agent could have done a bustling business had he happened around opportunely.

At Macombe, Ill., Dr. G. W. Goldsmith, a young and prominent dentist, who moves in the highest circles, and was a Sunday school superintendent, has pleaded guilty to arson, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. He was arrested, with his wife, for burning his residence for the insurance. His wife was nolle proseed. It creates a great sensation in the church and society circles.

J. W. Johnson, editor of the Sheldon (Ill.) Gazette and a prominent politician, has been arrested at Chicago by the sheriff of Iroquois county. A year ago he was to be appointed United States consul, but the matter was suddenly dropped, and Johnson disappeared. It is now known here that he raised $5,000 on forged paper and lost it in grain gambling. Johnson is quite prominent, and there is a commotion among his friends.

The Washington idea of the relative magnitude of crime was exemplified Saturday in the releasing on $10,000 bail of a young man, who, without provocation killed a private watchman a few nights ago by clubbing him to death, and by requiring $20,000 of a bank teller who appropriated $35,000 of the bank's money, which has nearly all been recovered or made good.

In Kossuth county, Iowa, all the saloon keepers have been indicted for selling ale An agreed case was made up, the saloon keeper fined by Judge Duffie and an appeal taken to the supreme court, which will bring the legal status of the prohibitory amendment to a final adjudication.

Mrs. Jonas Ereckson of Colfax was suspected of stealing $600 from two women, and a crowd of men met and as some allege proposed to hang her, though others say they only intended to scare her, into making a confession, but they lost courage and dispersed without action.

Rev. Edwin H. Ellis of Thomastown, Me., ran away with Mrs. Rose, and has been arrested at St. John. N. B., on charges of adultery and fraud. The injured Rose followed the guilty wife and her paramour and secured the arrest.

At Columbus, O., Charles Victor, aged eighteen, while returning from a dance recently, in company with Miss Goldsmith, shot and instantly killed J. I. Butler. The latter was jealous of Victor, and laid in wait and assaulted him.

James M., known as "Muggins," Taylor, was shot at Coulson by a man named Lump. Mr. Taylor, was formerly an army scout, and was a great favorite of Gen. Custer. Lately he has been a deputy marshal and deputy sheriff.

On Sunday Max Lowenstein went to his wife's grave at Greenwood cemetery, Frankfort, near Philadelphia, and shot out his brains with a pistol.

Lizzie Rose, a beautiful young girl of Philadelphia, committed suicide because she loved Tony Mucdenstrian, who didn't reciprocate.

G. W. Wilson of Wilson Sheep ranche Bandra county, Tex., was killed by his brother Adam, Sunday, in a dispute about some land.

Thursday night the clothing store of Mr. Loeb, in Duluth, was robbed of goods to the amount of $250 by unknown burglars.

Henry Hall, recently a teller in the Rhode Island Hospital Tent company, has gone to the state prison for five years for embezzling $31,000.

The grand jury at St. Paul indicted I. F. A. Stoddart, but he fled to Manitoba before the writ for arrest could be served.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

There were twenty deaths from cholera at Madrid on Thursday last.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

A brilliant wedding took place at St. Paul, Wednesday afternoon. Miss Jennie Champlin, step-daughter of Gen. James H. Simpson, and C. J. Badger, master United-States navy and son of Commodore O. C. Badger, commandant of the Boston navy yard, being the twain made one. The bride was attired in white silk moire with corsage cut square and trimmed with Valenciennes. The bridesmaids all wore white silk, with corsage cut square and Paris mull the principal trimming. All wore diamonds, the bride being particularly bright with these additions to her own beauty.

Another mastodon has been discovered, this time near Paris, Ky., with the following measurements: Front leg, from the ankle to the shoulder, 14 feet 7 inches; ankle, 7 inches in diameter; shoulder blade, 3 feet 2 inches wide; head, 5 feet in length; jawbone, 12 inches thick; gum, with teeth nealy all in a good state of preservation and weighing from 1 to 3 pounds each; length from head to tail, 40 feet; hind leg, 23 feet 8 inches.

The Mille Lacs Lumber company, a corporation owning about 300,000 acres of land on the line of the St. Cloud & Hinckley railroad, have located a site for a town, which will soon be surveyed and platted. It is the intention of the company to builds mills capable of cutting from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of pine and the same amount of hard wood per year. The name of the town will be Oak City.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., much to the chagrin of the Omahaians, ordered the Sunday evening dress parade at Omaha barracks and at all other posts in the Platte to be discontinued until further orders, but under "instructions from headquarters of the army" he revoked his order, and dispelled the general gloom.

The board of directors of the German-American bank of St. Paul at their regular monthly meeting resolved to increase their capital from $300,000 to $500,000, and the belief was expressed that adding to this the surplus and the undivided earnings, by the 1st of January the working capital would nearly reach $700,000.

The heirs of Alexander Hamilton, in the third generation, are preparing to donate the estate of $1,500,000 to the lawyers. The will of John C. is to be contested in the courts of New York on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind when the instrument was executed and the property devised.

The September settlements in Chicago caused a rattling of the dry bones among the shorts Saturday, who were forced to settle at 18 cents above the price for October wheat. The deal aggregated about 8,000,000 bushels. and the holders of about 500,000 bushels defaulted.

The presbytery of the Philadelphia Presbyterian church voted—11 to 6—enjoining the use of instruments of music in any service of the church as destructive of worship among churches.

The democrats of Ramsey Co., Minn., nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, Henry O'Corman; auditor, J. T. Ker-Kerker; county surveyor, D. L. Curtis; judge of probate, W. B. McGrorty; county commissioners, J. F. McIntosh, Patrick Norris, Daniel O'Conner; supt. of schools, E. G. Hendrickson; senator. twenty-sixth dist., C. W. Griggs; senator, twenty-seventh dist., William Crooks; representatives, George Allen, J. C. McCarthy, O. O. Cullin, Chris. Stahlman, C. E. Flandrau, James Smith, Jr., D. A. J. Baker.

The Connecticut democratic state convention nominated the following ticket: For governor, Thomas M. Waller; lieutenant governor, George G. Sumner; secretary of state, S. Warren Northrop; treasurer, Alfred R. Goodrich; comptroller, Thomas P. Sanford.

Gov. W. D. Washburn, candidate for congress in the 5th district of Minnesota has courteously declined a challenge for discussions with Dr. A. A. Ames, the democratic candidate.

The democrats of Le Sueur county Minn., nominated for senator, M. Doran; representatives Albert Borak of Lanesburg and Maj. Tacklin of Waterville.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has most emphatically declined the democratic nomination for congress in the Third district of Illinois.

The democrats of Washington county, (Minn.,) have nominated by acclamation for state senator, J. N. Castle; county auditor, J. G. Foley.

The democrats of Sibley county, Minn., nominated for state senator, Thomas Welsh; representative, Henry Spellman.

Hon. T. G. Mealey of Monticello, Minn., declines the democratic nomination for senator in the Thirty-third district.

Dr. R. H. McDonald of San Francisco was nominated for governor of California by the prohibition people.

Hon. D. M. Sabin has been nominated the Minnesota house from Stillwater.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

At St Louis, W. H. Clapton, a well known attorney and politician attempted to cowhide ex-United States Senator Jewett and his partner, Edward C. Smith, lawyers, in their office, between 1 and 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Clapton attacked Jewett while the latter was talking with a lady client, struck him in the face and while attempting to repeat the blow Smith was struck. Pistols were then drawn, but before damage was done the parties were separated. The reason for the assault was that this morning Jewett filed a petition in the court of appeals preferring charges against Clapton and asking for his debarment.

Pierre Girard, managing editor of the New York Daily Graphic, is dead. He was formerly well-known as a correspondent of the World, having had charge of that paper's European affairs during several years, including the time of the Franco-Prussian war, writing over the nom de plume "Piccadilly." Five years ago he succeeded D. G. Croly as managing editor of the Graphic. He was a frequent visitor to the Catholic Review and other magazines.

Miss Pinneo, the Colorado long-distance equestrienne, has ridden her last race. She committed suicide on the cars while going from Lawrence, Kans., to Topeka, in the same state. Before leaving Lawrence she purchased the poison which sent her soul to claim judgment before the last grand stand. For some time previous to her death she had been leading rather a fast life and was going to destruction as fast as possible.

The statement is again made on what is considered reliable authority, that as soon as Lorne's time expires Sir John MacDonald will be raised to the peerage and created governor general of the Dominion.

Thurlow Weed, who has been blind for five years, is considering a question of having an operation performed to remove a double cataract which afflicts him.

Daughters of Maggie Mitchell and Lydia Thompson are about to become actresses.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

The Paris Figaro publishes a report that the pope, while walking in the gardens of the Vatican, was fired at by a soldier but not hit. The report has not been confirmed and is discredited at the Italian embassy in London.

Tragical Death in St. Paul.

John M. Lyon, bookkeeper in the Merchants National bank for the past three years and a son of Rev. David C. Lyon, the Presbyterian missionary of St. Paul, has been in the habit of jumping on and off the trains on the Milwaukee short line in going to and from his work. Monday morning he jumped on the Flying Dutchman at Chestnut street, a mile above the Union Depot, and when it passed Jackson street a little after 7 o'clock tried to jump off. The train was going rapidly and Lyon missed his footing and was struck by a lamp post, which threw him against the car wheel which passed over his right leg, and then being struck by the body of the car he was thrown under the wheels of the second truck, which passed over his body, mangling it fearfully and causing instant death. Lyon was twenty-two years old, a graduate of the St. Paul High school and an exceedingly popular young man. He was faithful in business and honorable in all ways.

DAIRY AND STOCK.

Col McGlincey of Illinois, an Expert in These Industries, Promulgates His Views on the Subject—An Able Address.

The leading feature at the Redwood County, Minn., fair, was the address of Col. McGlincy of Elgin, Ill., on dairying. Col McGlincy traced the development of the dairy industry from the east to the west, finally locating the forced center of the business for the future in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The following are extracts from his address:

Twenty-five years ago it was generally conceded that the Western and Northwestern States would be the grain fields of the nation; that diversified farming would not be thought of, and if a man had hinted at the possibility of the farmers becoming dairymen, he was at once suggested as a suitable candidate for an insane asylum. To New York, Vermont and portions of the other New England States, the dairy industry was looked upon as an inheritance of which they could by no means be deprived. But the erroneous assumption of heirship was dispelled as the farmers of Illinois, and especially those who had emigrated from the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, began the system; and although they were obliged to combat the deep-rooted prejudice which then prevailed, they eventually succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations.

It is true that nothing succeeds as well as success, and in the dairy industry this was again verified, for closely following Northern Illinois came Wisconsin. Iowa saw it was good for Wisconsin and made the effort to imitate her sisters, and the result has been gratifying indeed. Minnesota, which contains within her borders people from all the States of the Union, as well as representatives from all foreign lands, followed suit in some of the Southern counties, and it has been clearly demonstrated that the business can be successfully and profitably carried on in this State, and no one need be surprised to learn that Minnesota will, in a short time, double her production of dairy goods. For proof of this assertion let us look at some of the requirements for success, and first we find the climate to be of great importance, not only to the health of the people, but the cattle as well. Draw a line across the State from east to west, beginning at the center of Chisaco county and stopping at the northern extremity of Big Stone lake, and we find that portion of Minnesota is peculiarly blessed as regards climate. * * * * * The soil in this portion of the State is a rich, warm loam from two to three feet high, with a porous clay sub soil, the surface greatly undulating, affording natural drainage and permitting cultivation as soon as the frost leaves the grounds. Minnesota is peculiarly favored in regard to her water supply. Thousands of lakes, containing pure cold water, are to be found all over the State, furnishing an abundant supply for the cattle as well as for use at the creameries. Springs are also abundant, and wells can be sunk anywhere with an absolute certainty of striking excellent water at from twenty to forty feet. All the ice necessary for summer use can be had from the lakes, close at hand. At the creameries much water is needed for cooling the cream, keeping the butter cool, and for thoroughly cleansing all the implements, utensils and building itself, for success in a large measure depends upon absolute cleanliness. * * *

MINNESOTA CAN FURNISH EXCELLENT FEED and enough of it to make dairying profitable. * * * Then with climate, soil, water and systematic, intelligent labor if required, and we are satisfied our people possess this knowledge to a large degree, so that this industry will be aided and encouraged by all that is necessary to make it a remunerative investment for the farmers who engage in it. * * * Truly Minnesota combines more natural elements for making it a dairy State than almost any of the others classed in the Northwestern group. * * * *

During the year 1881 the four Northwestern States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, produced butter and cheese to the value of $86,000,000. I have no reliable data as to what proportion of this truly magnificent sum was contributed by Minnesota, but it was certainly in keeping with her older sisters. To show how this industry is increasing in the State let us again consult the official figures of the United States census. In 1870 Minnesota had 121,487 milk cows, and in 1880 275,545, an increase of 121 per cent. There are today some fifty creameries in operation in the State, beside about ten cheese factories. An average cow will produce 200 pounds of butter per year, and if care is taken in the manufacture it will sell at an average of 25 cents per pound, giving $50 as the product of the cow in butter alone. Her skim milk is worth for feed on the farm at least $10 per year, and many claim it is worth double that sum. Her calf is worth $10. This gives a total of $70, from which must be deducted the cost of feeding, which will probably be about $15, and the cost of making and marketing the butter, which will perhaps not exceed $10 per year, thus leaving a net profit of $45 per cow. I have met a number of dairy men in the State, men who milk from fifteen to twenty-five cows, who tell me that these profits are larger than what I have figured. At Rochester, a number of dairymen report a net profit of $55 per cow per year. Now what has been done by these dairy farmers can be done by the farmers of Redwood county, if they will pay attention to details and exercise even the ordinary care they do in their other farming operations. Three pound of butter can be obtained from 100 pounds of milk, if proper attention is given to cooling the milk as soon as drawn from the cow. To many people the making of butter is

A GREAT MYSTERY.

The only secret to this mystery, so called, is regularity and uniformity. Regularity in feeding, watering, caring for and milking the cows, without which there is an absolute certainty of failure. The most successful dairy farmer anywhere is the one who rigidly adheres to regularity, who in fact insists that the family may be neglected, but the cows never. Closely allied to regularity is uniformity on the part of the butter maker. His cream must be kept at a uniform temperature; it must ripen uniformly; must be churned uniformly; the butter, when in the little pellet must be washed carefully; it must be colored uniformly; it must be salted with accuracy; guess work will not do; the salt must be weighed as carefully as though it were gold; the butter must be worked uniformly. A turn too much on the table may break down the grain, destroy the flavor and cause rancidity in comparatively fresh butter. Then a uniform style of package is necessary, as often the package helps very materially to sell the butter.

The price of a good three-year-old cow in this State will average $35, and in two years she will more than have paid for herself, besides giving the farmer a calf and a heifer, and the latter when two and a half years old, and often sooner, will begin to give returns that will overbalance the expense of her keeping. Thus it will be seen that the farmer who will diversify his farming, add a few cows, sell the cream, and raise his calves and pigs, will be far more fortunate than the one who adheres to wheat-raising, simply because he has not the ambition to change, or because he thinks that each year he may be favored by Providence, or be given a crop in spite of the season. The dairy business gives the farmer cash, he becomes independent, and is not obliged to trade with the dealer who accommodates him with credit.

As to the profitableness of the dairy business, let me cite you to a dairy farmer in Big Stone county, who last year milked seventeen cows. He contracted his butter at 30 cents per pound, and fed the skimmed milk to his pigs, which at six months old he turned into pork that weighed when dressed from 210 to 220 pounds, and aside from the skimmed milk their only feed was four bushels of corn per head. That is a sample of what one man did, and what many others can do if they will but try. Peseverance wins in the battle of life. Dairy farming adds to the value of the land, wheat farming does not. Certain elements are carried off in the growth of the straw which cannot be replaced. These elements becoming exhausted wheat growing as a rule becomes a failure. It was so in Illinois, or at least in the northern portion, and it will be so in Minnesota.

Some of you may be inquiring in your minds as to what is the best breed of cows for the dairy. Experience has shown that grade Short-horns and grade Holsteins are the best. They are easy keepers, mature early, give large quantities of milk and produce butter almost equal to the Jerseys. After they have served their time in the dairy, the farmer can readily convert them into beef and obtain a good price for them. Will the business be overdone? I think I hear you ask. Well that question has been asked frequently during the past ten years, and the only answer is the continued high price of butter. I mean higher under the creamery system than it was under the farm system, when much of the butter then made would now be called grease. The creamery system improves the quality and takes from the market a large amount of stuff that was fearfully and wonderfully made.

DEMAND WILL REGULATE THE SUPPLY, and as the taste of the American people is being educated to the use of first-class gilt-edged butter there need be no fear of an over-production. Europe is beginning to increase her orders for American butter, and if the dairymen everywhere will insist upon quality rather than quantity no alarm need be felt about our production. A few years ago it was boldly asserted that fine cattle could not be raised in a latitude so far north as Minnesota, and that for choice cattle the warmer sections must be depended on. Not a few people in New York, Kentucky, Missouri and a portion of Southern Illinois looked upon Minnesota as being so far north that the winters lasted more than half the year, while the springs and falls were so short that there was no summer left to mature crops, consequently the cattle would be stunted in growth, could not possibly mature and that fine milch cows could not be had here. * * * * No more false statement could have been uttered, that in relation to the climate of the State being detrimental to the growth and development of cattle. Those who visited the State fair and saw the magnificent herd of Shorthorns raised by Mr. Charles A. DeGraff of Janesville, Minn., must have been convinced that Minnesota has no superior in growing stock of this kind. Among his herd were two grade Shorthorn steers, two years old, which weighed 2,350 pounds and 2,450 pounds, with no feed but the prairie grass of his farm. The question, Will it pay to raise this kind of stock? is again heard. Well, it costs no more to feed such stock than it does scrubs, and the profits will be found in the milk pail or on the butcher's block.

Beecher Defines Again.

On the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's ministry at Plymouth church on Sunday evening, the great evangelist said: "The multitude of statements made about me by the newspapers are very apt to mislead you, and I think it proper to assure you that I have not changed any in my belief during these latter years. I have not run off into heresy. I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ with all my heart and soul, as I always have. I hold myself subject to the authority of no council or organization of men or ministers. I recognize no right of others to call me before them to try me or pass sentence upon me. To you, my congregation, alone do I hold myself responsible."

Mrs. Scoville's Poisoned Bouquet.

Prof. Tilden has submitted to District Attorney Corkhill at Washington a report of the chemical examination, just concluded, of the poisoned bouquet given Guiteau by his sister, Mrs. Scoville, the day before the execution. The report says a large bud—a half opened flower—contained over five grains of white arsenic, not only sufficient to cause death had it been swallowed, but so largely in excess of a fatal dose that the intent of the person who prepared the flower would have been defeated by emetics. The original amount of arsenic was greater than found, as the petals failed to retain in a dry state some which adhered when moist. Corkhill says he is trying to discover who poisoned the flowers and if found he will be held to answer.

Twenty One Persons Perish by the Burning of a River Steamer.

The magnificent steamer, R. E. Lee, plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg, mysteriously took fire Saturday morning thirty miles below the latter city and was burned to the water's edge, with a large cargo, principally cotton. Twenty-one persons, comprising passengers and a portion of the crew, perished. The loss of life would undoubtedly have been much greater had not the pilot, though surrounded by the angry flames, stood at his post until he beached the vessel, thus enabling the majority of those on board to escape. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin, as no other plausible explanation can be given. The loss on the steamer and cargo is $175,000, $50,000 of which is covered by insurance.

Scrawlings and Smith, pilots were both burned and otherwise hurt. The fire is supposed to have originated in the pantry room. So rapidly did the flames spread that it was impossible for the passengers to save anything except what they had on at the time. Capt. J. W. Cannon states that the steamer was owned by the estate of his father, Capt John Cannon, and her commander, Capt. William Campbell. An account says: The saved ones owe their lives to the admirable courage of Pilot John Stout. He stood at the wheel and gave hope to all by his firmness, and as the steamer rounded the Hucatan landing the flames were fast enveloping the brave man in the pilot house, who, despite the fire around him, with almost the last hope of escape gone, remainded at his post till he gave the word to the engineer that the boat had made the shore. Not till this was done did he take his hand from the wheel. He made his escape by the hurricane roof down a hog chain to the lower deck, and from there ashore. Some think the fire was the work of an incendiary, while others that it was accidental. Engineer Perkins first saw flames issuing from the pastry room, where there were no lamps at the time. Steward Henry Carrnahan states that no coal oil or other combustible was ever kept in the pastry room. He thinks it was of incendiary origin. Engineer Perkins instantly after discovering the fire notified the pilot, and the boat was headed for the Missisippi side and plunged with such force against the bank as to become firmly fastened. Passengers not cut off from the bow escaped to the shore. The casualities occurred among those having berths aft. Some, however, were rescued after jumping overboard. Those who succeeded in getting ashore were many of them half clad, some hatless, and others with scarcely enough clothing to cover their nakedness. Much credit is given William S. Perkins, who was in charge of the engines at the time of the disaster. He stood nobly at his post till the boat landed, and Pilot Stout told him he could go.

Death of Adelaide Phillips.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Adelaide Phillips, the great American singer at Carlsbad, Germany. Miss Phillips has been in ill-health, but advices previous to the announcement of her death represented her as having gained strength. Miss Phillips was born in Bristol, Eng., in 1833. She came to this country in 1840, and has since lived in Boston and vicinity. Her first professional engagement was at the Boston Museum, where she remained eight years. While a member of the dramatic company of this theater her voice, a contralto, began to develop under the instruction of Mme. Arnault, and in 1852 she was enabled to go to Europe by a subscription headed by Jenny Lind. She studied a year in London under Garcia, then went to Italy, and in November, 1853, made her debut at Brescia. She afterwards sung at Milan, Paris, Liege, Antwerp, and other cities. In 1869 she sung at the Boston Jubilee, and afterwards in most of the large cities of the United States.

General Review of the Markets.

ST. PAUL.

FLOUR—Very little doing, and prices shaded from these quotations: Patents, $6.50@7.25; clears, $5.50@5.75; straights, $5.75@6.25; common brands, $4@5.50; in bbls, 25c extra.

WHEAT—Dull; buyers cautious. For No. 1 hard, 96c was the outside bid, although holders asked $1; No. 2 hard was offered at 95c, but 92c was the best offer made on 'change. 1 car of No. 2 hard sold at 95c, and 1 car of No. 2 at 90c.

CORN—Nothing doing whatever. Holders asked 69c for No. 2.

OATS—Were in fair demand. On 'change 33c were asked for No. 2 mixed, while 30c was bid for No. 3 mixed. Holders demanded 34c for No. 2 white, and 33c for No. 3 white. For rejected oats 28c were bid. Sales: 2 cars of No. 2 mixed at 33c.

BARLEY—There was no demand for barley and prices declined to 70c bid for No. 2; 65c asked for No. 3 extra; No. 3 not quoted.

RYE—Nominal at 46c.

MILLSTUFFS—There was some demand for ground feed and prices advanced to $25.50 bid. Two cars sold at $25.50. There were no quotations on bran.

FLAX SEED—Nominal at $1 bid.

BALED HAY—No change in quotations; $9 bid.

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—There was an active state of the trade in the manufacturing department, as shown by the daily shipments, and prices were reported steady yesterday, with fair order demand. Patents quoted at $6.50@7; straights, $5.50@6; clears, $5@5.75; low grades, $2.50@3.50.

MILLSTUFFS—There appeared to be but little local trading yesterday in bran. The demand was good but in prices not up to the views of sellers, and while the shipments were large the bulk was said to be going out on millers' account. Buyers wanted it well down toward $7, while it was held well up toward $8 per ton in bulk, f. o. b. The sales of mixed feed were at $24@24.50 on track, but coarse meal was nominal at near the price of good mixed feed. Shorts were quoted at $9@12, the wide difference being caused by the difference in quality.

WHEAT—Sales on 'change were light yesterday. A few cars of No. 1 brought 95c per bu by sample; No. 1 hard was offered at 99½c in store; 98½c was bid for limited amounts, while 98c was the common bid for No. 1 hard, and by grade the bid for No. 1 was 93c; No. 2, 88@90c. There are but few cars of No. 2 hard, as about all pure hard wheat is of a higher quality; but this grade was selling at about the same as No. 1, 93@95c by grade and sample; No. 3 by sample brought 85c.

CORN—Sales at 62c on track for No. 2. Market quiet.

OATS—Were wanted, but buyers asked for lower prices. Sellers, however, have the advantage in the market, owing to the small arrivals and consequent small offerings, being able to some extent to dictate the prices. Quoted steady at 34@35c for No. 2 by sample; rejected going by sample at 30@33c.

NEW YORK MARKET—Flour, dull; receipts, 26,500 bbls; exports, 19,000 bbls; super State and Western, $2.90@3.95; common to good extra, $3.90@4.60; good to choice, $4.65@7; white wheat extra, $6.25@7.50; extra Ohio, $4@7; St. Louis, $4@7.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@8.50. Wheat, cash, ½@1c higher; options, ¾@1½c; receipts, 288,500 bu; exports, 311,700 bu; No. 2 spring, nominal and unchanged; winter red, 85c@$1.07¾; No. 2 red, $1.03½@1.04; steamer No. 2 red, $1.05@1.05⅛; No. 2 red, $1.06⅛@1.06½; certificates, $1.07¼@1.07¾, delivered; $1.07@1.08 f. o. b.; No. 1 red, $1.10@1.13; ungraded white, 89c@1.10; No. 1 do, sales 119,000 bu at $1.11@1.11¼; certificates, $1.12@1.12¼ delivered, $1.12@1.13 f. o. b.; No. 2 red, October, sales, 440,000 bu at $1.05⅛@1.06¾, closing at $1.06⅝; November sales, 712,000 bu at $1.07@1.08, closing at $1.07⅞; December sales, 362,000 bu at $1.08¼@1.09⅜, closing at $1.09¼; January sales, 272,000 bu at $1.10@1.10⅝, closing at $1.10⅝; February sales, 56,000 bu at $1.11½@1.12, closing at $1.12. Corn ½@1¼c higher; receipts, 151,000 bu; exports, 26,000 bu; ungraded, 63@70c; No. 3, 68c; steamer, 68¼c; No. 2, 69@69½c elevator, 71c delivered; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 2 October, 68@69⅝c, closing at 68⅝c; November, 67@68⅝c, closing at 68⅝c; December, 64¼@64⅞c, closing at 64⅞c; January, 59¼@59¾c, closing at 59¾c. Oats, unsettled, and ¼@¾c higher; receipts, 112,000 bu; exports, 620 bu; mixed Western, 32@40c; white Western, 37@39c. Hay, dull and weak. Coffee, firm for choice grades Sugar dull and nominal: fair to good refining quoted at 7 7-16@7 9-16. Molasses, quiet and unchanged. Rye, steady and moderately active. Petroleum, higher and firm; united, 97¼c; crude, 7⅛@7⅞c; refined, 8⅛@8⅝c. Tallow, steady at 8½@8⅝c. Rosin, firm at $1.80@1.90. Turpentine, firm at 46c. Eggs, Western, demand fair and market firm at 26@26½c. Pork, higher; fair demand; new mess, $23. Beef, quiet and unchanged. Cut meats, scarce and firm: long clear middles, $15. Lard, unsettled; prime steam, $13.05@13.10. Butter, quiet but firm at 15@32c. Cheese, firmer; choice Western 4@13c.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Flour steady. Wheat tame and weak; No. 2, 93⅝c; October, 93⅝c; November, 94c; December, 94¾c; No. 3, 80c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 60c; rejected, 59c. Oats higher and in fair demand; No. 2, 32c; white, 35½c. Rye is a shade lower; No. 1, 58½c; No. 2, 55c. Barley lower; No. 2, cash, 80c; October, 79c; extra No. 3, moderately active at 54c bid. Provisions irregular; mess pork, $22.35 cash and October; $20.85 November. Lard, prime steam, $12.50 cash and October; $12.25 November. Butter, firm for good to fancy grades; creameries, 22@29c. Cheese steady at 9@10c. Eggs unchanged at 22½@23c. Receipts—Flour, 16,600 bbls; wheat, 21,500 bu; barley, 42,360 bu. Shipments—Flour, 21,297 bbls; wheat, 2,670 bu; barley, 14,360 bu.

Miss Fanny Hayes begins a term at boarding school in Cleveland in October, and her brother Rutherford, is to enter at the Polytechnic school in Boston to study civil engineering.

Oliver Ames will run for Lieutenant Governor in Massachusetts to vindicate his father, Oakes Ames.

A TIRED BRIGAND YIELDS.

Frank James, Accompanied by a Newspaper Friend, Surrenders to the Governor of Missouri.

He Asks for Amnesty and Declares that He Is Truly Penitent and Wishes To Reform.

Aggravated Case of Murder in Illinois—Progress of the Trial of the Moose Lake Murderers.

Frank James Surrenders.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Frank James, the notorious train and bank robber, accompanied by Maj. John Edwards, editor of the Sedalia, (Mo.) Dispatch, called on Gov. Crittenden at Jefferson City to-day and formally surrendered himself.

The Anzeiger has a special from Jefferson City which says that when James surrendered, he handed the governor his pistols and stated that he (the governor) was the only man except himself who had touched them for twenty years. Frank was at the McCarthy house this evening and many prominent citizens were there seeking the honor of shaking hands with him.

FRANK'S PENITANCE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5.—The Times' Jefferson City special has a letter from Frank James addressed to Gov. Crittenden, dated St Louis, Oct. 1, and the latter's reply. The letter from James is a proposal to surrender It is a lengthy ducument. He says that he is prompted to this act through consideration for his wife and children and a desire to retrieve his name from the shadow which has been cast upon it and through it upon the good name Western Missouri. He makes plea that he is not so bad as he has been painted; that the outlaw has the thoughts and impulses of a man, and states his desire to return to the house of his parents and there with his family to pass his days in peace and thus gain the respect of his fellow-men. He thinks it unnecessary at present to recount the history of his life. Those who are his friends are already acquainted with it. The public at present is not disposed to judge him charitably, and he thinks that his sufferings have already

DONE PENANCE FOR HIS ACTS.

He denies the authorship of any of the letters threatening assassination of any relation for the murder of Jesse which have been attributed to him. He submits the question whether "Frank James, humbled, repentent and reformed, will not before the world be an example more fraught with good to the rising generations than Frank James the outlaw and wanderer." He says this letter is the result of a determination formed during the past four years of industrious farm life which he has spent. He asks for amnesty, if possible, and states that an answer will reach him through his wife, who is at Independence, Mo. On receipt of this letter, Gov. Crittenden replied that he could make no definite promises, but would recommend that James present himself before the courts and answer the charges now resting against him, and answer them as best becomes a man. He stated that this was no time to consider the matter of amnesty. If after the verdict of the court the consideration of the question of pardon seemed justifiable, he would consider it. In accordance therewith James appeared before the governor to-day, accompanied by Maj. J. W. Edwards of Sedalia as counsel, and formally surrendered himself. He will arrive at Kansas City to-morrow, and have a hearing at Independence, the county seat.

Trial of the Moose Lake Murderers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC JUNCTION, Oct. 5.—The trial of the Coffey case is still in progress. Two new witnesses were introduced on the part of the State, who swore that previous to the murder Ball Coffey had threatened the life of Wattell. A short hitch in the proceedings occurred by the counsel for the defense missing the train from Duluth this morning. The court took a recess until he got here, and then proceeded with the trial.

Systematically Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The members of the firm of Howell & Bros., wall paper manufacturers and wholesale dealers, were astonished when they were told to-day that officers had discovered that they were being robbed by one of their employes; that the depredations reached back a dozen years and invested not only present employes, but their predecessors, the aggregate amount of the stealings amounted to $20,000, at least. The engineer has been in the habit of opening the store an hour earlier than necessary, and permitting his customers to enter and make their selections and take them away, making a settlement afterward. They generally chose the highest priced paper.

A Wicked County.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 5.—Late last night news was received here of a cold-blooded and unprovoked murder that occurred about one mile north of Palmer, in this county. John Leigh and James Rigby are two farmers owning land adjoining each other near Palmer. Rigby owns forty acres that Leigh was desirous of buying, but he refused to sell and the Leighs, who own the land on all sides of Rigby's farm, out of spite closed up all of the roads leading to Rigby's premises. Rigby went to the road commissioners for redress and by process of law a road was ordered opened through Leigh's land. Late yesterday afternoon while Rigby was at work in the field he saw John Leigh, Jr., approaching. He called to him to go away, as he did not want to have any trouble. Leigh replied that he did not come for trouble, but with the intention of having a peaceful settlement as to where the road should be. Rigby, thrown completely off his guard, walked toward Leigh, who, when he was quite near, commenced firing on Rigby, two balls taking effect, one passing through his body causing a fatal wound, and his death is looked for at any moment, since the physicians say there is no hope of recovery. After the shooting of Rigby, Leigh fled and has not been seen since, but it is thought that he took the first train north. Sheriff Haines and posse are in pursuit and his capture is expected soon. Excitement runs high and threatenings of lynching are heard on every side.

An Assassin's Error.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6.—Appeal's Brownsville (Tenn.) Special: Last night a dastardly attempt at assassination was made upon William Capel, who lives about thirteen miles west of this place. Mr. Capel, his wife, and two colored boys were seated together in a room with an open window, hulling hazel nuts. An assassin fired through the window, ostensibly at Capel, one shot hitting him in the neck and producing a slight flesh wound. The balance of the load tore away part of the skull of one of the boys named Denny Berkley, killing him instantly. The assassin was evidently accompanied by accomplices, as the tracks of the horse and man walking were traced back to town as far as the corporation line. Mr. Capel thinks he knows the parties.

From Nine to Ninety.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Poughkeepsie National bank brought suit against Tristiam Coffin, as executor, to recover upon three notes purporting to have been given by George W. Farrington. One of the notes was for "ninety" hundred dollars. Halloway, defaulting teller of the bank, now serving a sentence, testified that the note was originally made for $900, but he added the letters "ty" to the nine and put another cypher to the "900" in the corner and forged the sureties' name to it. The jury gave a verdict against the bank on the note referred to.

Phipps as a Ballot Doctor.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The confession of Thomas J. Owen, clerk to the officers of election held in the Alms House division of the Twenty-seventh ward last February, is just made public. It shows that the absconding ex-Superintendent Phipps broke open the ballot box and altered election returns. The result of this was to defeat two independent Republicans and elect two Democrats. A charge of conspiracy, it is said, will be framed against several city officials on the strength of the confession.

A Quiet and Determined Party.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 5.—Special to the Daily Times from Aumston, Ala.: Two days ago a burly negro, John Brooks, brutally assaulted a little girl on the outskirts of the town. He was captured on the 4th and lodged in jail at Jacksonville. This afternoon on a preliminary trial he confessed his guilt. The judge ordered him to jail. A large crowd took the prisoner out of the sheriff's hands, carried him to the outskirts of the town and hanged him. The crowd were quiet and determined.

Criminal Notes.

FARMINGTON, Oct. 5.—The wife pommeler, J. R. Clements, the dentist whose trial we reported last night, was found guilty and fined $75 and costs. After payment he was again arrested and required to give bonds in the sum of $500 to keep the peace. At the eleventh hour, after commitment had been issued, there was found a man who, after being secured, would become surety for the wretch.

TROY, N. Y., Oct 5.—The bank examiner has concluded the examination of the Manufacturers' National bank. The defalcation of Cashier Wellington is reported at $31,515. The examiner says the bank's surplus is $100,000, and its situation perfectly sound. The cashier's bondsmen are entirely responsible.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—Three members of the lumber firm of G. T. Hayes & Co. have been arrested for wholesale forgeries of notes discounted at the bank, thought to amount to $30,000. Twenty-two forgeries, amounting to $8,000, have already been discovered.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 5.—Bandits entered the house of Tax Collector Frederick Hubbi, at Tacsubya, Mexico, at midnight, murdered Hubbi, mortally wounded his wife, and robbed the safe of $4,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—An officer arrived today with a requisition from the governor of Ohio for W. Thornton, confined in jail here on a charge of embezzlement. Gov. Cornell granted the mandate.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 5.—Twenty buildings have been fired by incendiaries within six months. The detectives to-day finally arrested David Baker, D. H. Evans. Benjamin Grawland and William Brannnon, members of the fire department They have been suspected for some time, and finally Baker and wife quarreled and the latter divulged. Evans and Brannon are out on $1,000 bail. The others are in jail.

KEWANEE, Ill., Oct. 5.—The detective arrived with the bank robber, Dunkle, yesterday, and this morning, after a walk of a couple of miles east of here, returned with a sack of gold containing $5,000. This accounts for all the money, and all the robbers are in custody.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—James E. Morse, alias J. O. Clark, has been arrested here on complaint of the bank of St. John, Mich. He is agent for the Porter Manufacturing company, Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturers of agricultural implements, which sells machinery to farmers on time, taking notes. It is alleged that Morse forged and passed off duplicates of notes taken to the amount of $6,000 to $7,000. It seems the bank bought some of the alleged forged notes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—David Barber, for years past general manager and financial superintendent of the flouring mills of Marshall, Kennedy & Co., has been arrested on a charge of larceny, preferred by the senior member of the firm. It is alleged that he has been carrying on a system of robbery for the past twenty years. In that time he has taken $25,000.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Republican's Carlinville (Ill.) Special: James Field, a boarding boss at the contractors' camp on the Burlington & Ohio railroad; two miles from here, attacked Willis McVickers to-day. He fired two or three shots at him, wounding him in an arm. McVickers then returned the fire, striking him in the breast and killing him immediately. McVickers surrendered and is now in the Carlinville jail. The affair grew out of a quarrel between the men last night about watering some horses.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Charles Watkins and Charles Cherier, clerks, have been arrested here for disposing of jewelry smuggled from Canada.

ANOKA, Oct. 5.—Matzek had his examination before Justice Crawford yesterday, and was found guilty of assault upon his wife and fined $10 and costs. Sentence is suspended in case he would leave. Nothing has been done with the constable, who claims self-defense. Matzek's injuries will not prove fatal, but are serious.

WHO THE GUILTY?

The Question in Connection with the Late Tunnel Disaster in New York Solved by the Coroner's Jury—Railway Companies and Employes Guilty of Criminal Negligence—Serious Railway and Other Accidents.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The coroner's jury investigating the causes of and responsibility for the late collision in the Harlem River tunnel, by which three persons lost their lives, find W. D. C. Rawson, telegraph operator at the Ninety-sixth street station, guilty of culpable negligence in failing to signal the approaching New York & Harlem train. They also found George E. Rood, conductor of the New Haven & Hartford train, guilty of gross and criminal negligence in running his train with insufficient brakemen without necessary equipment for the signal service; in accepting an unqualified person of immature and inadequate experience as a substitute for a regular brakeman and in other respects. They consider Robert Robbin guilty of culpable negligence in assuming the duties of brakeman and not following the rules governing the running of trains. They find the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company guilty of gross and criminal negligence in failing to provide in the tunnel sufficient appliances for signaling trains and failure to provide a sufficient number of employes to carry such precaution as the rules require to be taken in such emergencies, and is therefore responsible for the deaths. The jury find the railroad company guilty of negligence in the failing to have a sufficient number of brakemen. They urge on the legislature the enactment of laws providing for greater safety in railroad travel, and recommend that the common council assist as far as they can in speedily procuring such legislation. The jury condemn in the managements of these roads a mistaken economy which ignores and dispenses with the simplest agency required for the safety of their passengers. They censure Abraham Close, engineer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, for leaving his train in on emergency at at a crisis. The jury find the omission of the block system, "from rapid transit tracks" a defect, and recommend a more perfect system of lighting tunnels; that the arrangement of ditches and the surface of road beds in tunnels be placed in a condition to make them safe for passage and on account of the deficiency in ventilation, recommend more frequent openings to the main track and that those now made be enlarged. The prisoners Rawson, Rood and Robbins were notified to appear to-morrow and renew their bonds.

Miscellaneous Mishaps.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 5.—This morning, at an early hour, while the first section of a freight train was standing at Leeden station, a few miles from this city, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, it was run into by the second section of the train, injuring Conductor Ruffner and Brakeman Sanders, who were in the caboose of the first section, and slightly hurting Brakeman Cline on the second section. The caboose and two freight cars of the first section were badly broken, and the engine of the second section slighly damaged. The accident was caused by the failure of Flagman Nevine to go back the proper distance on account of a dense fog. Sanders has since died, and Conductor Ruffner will lose a leg. Cline will recover.

Special Telegram to the Pioneer Press.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 5.—Three flat and three box cars were ditched and demolished on the Chippewa Valley & Superior road near Caryville station to-day, caused by a washout. The cars were empty, and constituted a special train going to Wabasha after railroad iron. One of the brakemen named Pat Bowner had an arm broken. Three other employes in the caboose, which was also badly wrecked, escaped uninjured. The loss to the company will be heavy.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 5.—Hubbard Downey, son of Roadmaster George W. Downey, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, was run over by freight cars and killed here to-day. Flagman Devine, who failed to go back to flag the second section and thus caused the accident, has disappeared. When the trains collided he said to the engineer of the second section: "There goes our hind end, and I guess I might as well quit." Since that time he has not been seen. Conductor Rufner, who had his leg mashed, it is thought will die. The other brakeman will recover.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5.—A train on the Midland & Northern railroad was derailed to-day while approaching Golsboro. Several cars rolled down an embankment. One man is reported killed and several passengers injured.

Foreign Missions.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct, 5.—The meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions continues. President Bartlett of Dartmouth college presented a report of the committee of the Dakota mission. The report contains an exhaustive paper on that mission, recommends that the mission be transferred to the American Missionary association, leaving details of arrangement to the presidential committee. Gen. E. Whittlesey, secretary of the Indian commission, also from the same committee, spoke in behalf of the Indians. The recommendation of the committee was adopted. Rev. E. H. Boynton made a report on European Turkey mission. Dr. Storreys offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the prudential committee should be encouraged to employ the most strenuous measures approved by Christian wisdom to secure, through our national government or otherwise, to our missionaries in Austria the complete enjoyment of civil and religious liberty in the administration of missionary work.

At the devotional half hour, which was led by L. S. Rowell of Massachusetts, there came one of those spontaneous and unexpected demonstrations which two or three times before have happened in the history of the board. Secretary Alden, in a few words tremulous with feeling, said a great burden was upon the prudential committee. The missions demanded for the coming year $100,000 more than the committee see any prospects of receiving, and they as yet see no light. Immediately, without preconcert, persons whose regular contributions were $1,000 or more, arose one after another, sometimes two at a time, and pledged themselves to double their annual subscriptions. In ten minutes nearly $20,000 were thus pledged, and then, under the lead of Dr. Webb, those in the audience who felt disposed to double their gifts, were invited to rise. At least 1,000 persons rose to their feet. Probably one-half of the required advance was pledged. Three churches were opened for communion service. All were filled. The next annual meeting of the board was appointed at Detroit, Mich. Rev. William W. Barbour, D. D., of Connecticut was designated as preacher and president, with A. L. Chapin, D. D., Wisconsin, alternate. The old board of officers was elected with the exception of Rev. J. R. Worcester, whose declining health does not permit him to serve on the prudential committee. Rev. A. H. Plumb has taken his place. In the evening every inch of space in the hall was taken and two overflow meetings were held in neighboring churches.

The Patriarchal Circle.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—Col. S. S. Eddy, supreme commander of the Patriarchal Circle, lately appointed by the supreme temple, this morning appointed the following adjutants: Commander A. G. Lull, Chicago; Lieut. Commander, A. B. Myers, Milwaukee; lieutenant commander, J. K. Powers, Des Moines, Iowa; supreme marshall, M. J. Koneger, Michigan City, Ind.; major commander, L. F. Delsedenier, Houston, Tex.; major commander, Robert Stratton, Fort Wayne, Ind.; major commander, James McMahon, Cleveland; captain, C. H. Smith, Minneapolis; captain, George Hastings, New York; captain, F. A. Bronson, Grand Rapids, Mich.; captain, Charles H. French, Portland, Me.; captain, Samuel Glenn, Newark, N. J.; conductor and aide, Frank W. Sage, Rochester, N. Y. This is for the military division. Col. Eddy's tactics are used.

A singular phenomenon was witnessed at Dubuque about 10:30 last evening, consisting of a luminous band spanning the whole heavens from northwest to southeast, the brightest at the western extremity. It lasted half an hour and gradually faded away.

CREAKY SHOES.

With creaky shoes a stranger treads
The long and broad church-aisle;
And all the people turn their heads
To see him whom the parson dreads,
E'en though he's without guile.

For Stratagem he is not fit,
Nor yet for treason's role;
For he who like a ghost doth flit,
And in the pew doth silent sit,
Hath music in his sole.

HOXY'S EAR AUXILIARY.

Mr. Hoxy believed he had struck it at last. He had studied the thing for years, had spent no end of money in experimenting, and had heretofore only succeeded in turning his "study" into a junk shop, himself into the outward similitude of a remarkably seedy tramp, and Mrs. Hoxy's amiable dispositon into a temper quite as uncertain as, and far more dangerous than, the Vesuvian crater.

But that was all past now. Hoxy had struck it at last, or at least that is what he said and believed, and indeed he seemed to have good and sufficient grounds for the faith that was in him.

The thing that Hoxy had "struck" was nothing less than "Hoxy's Ear Auxiliary," which was intended to fill a long-felt want and the exterior human ear at the some time, and by means of which the wearer should be able to distinguish the slightest whisper in the largest apartment and hear with accurate distinctness all sounds made within a half a mile of him, either under cover or in the open air.

Hoxy had worked out the problem to his own satisfaction and had conceived and constructed his working model. All that remained was to secure his patents and count the ducats which of necessity must flow in upon him from the hands and pockets of an appreciative and grateful world.

But before filing his application, Hoxy thought it would be as well to give the Auxiliary a trial; a sort of dress rehearsal, as it were. So without saying a word to Mrs. H. Hoxy tucked the Auxiliary into his port ear and went down to breakfast. Aside from the fact Mrs. H.'s shrill voice was magnified into the horrible potency of a steam whistle and the clashing of the knives and forks was painfully suggestive of a machine shop in the midst of the busy season, nothing remarkable occurred until Mrs. Hoxy stepped out into the kitchen to the cook to gather up the fragments of Hoxy's meerschaum while he was at breakfast and bury them deep in the ash barrel.

Hoxy was sure, from what he knew of her, that Mrs. H uttered this precaution in her softest whisper; but, thanks to the Auxiliary, it struck Hoxy's tympanum with the force of an enjine blowing off steam. He heard every syllable, distinct and clear. Under ordinary circumstances Hoxy would have been "up a tree" in a moment, but so pleased was he at this proof of the Auxiliary's power that he hardly gave his meerschaum a second thought. Indeed if he thought of it at all, it was but to congratulate himself that to a man who had made such an astounding discovery as he had, a meerschaum or a hundred meerschaums more or less were as nothing. He could buy a new one every day of his life and not feel it.

But Hoxy could eat no more breakfast. The meerschaum ebpsode had so wrought upon him that his appetite was forgotten, and he hurried out for further experiment, He had uot long to wait, for just as he emerged from his front gate these words came sounding through the Auxiliary: "I say, Bill, there's old Hoxy!" Hoxy looked around quickly to see whence came this slightly disrespectful language, but nobody was in sight excepting two boys some twenty rods down the street. "Another success for the Auxilary," murmured Hoxy, swallowing his vexation.

Walking down town the successes were so frequently repeated that they began to grow monotonous. "Hoxy's failing fast." "I wonder how much longer he's going to wear that greasy old coat." "Hoxy's still under petticoat government, I suppose." "Hasn't a cent to his name. Owes everybody in town who's fool enough to trust him." These were a few of the Auxiliary's revelations. It is safe to say that the success of the thing surpassed his wildest imaginings. Yet he did not appear to be happy, not consumedly happy. On the contrary he looked sad and dejected. More than once he raised his hand to his ear to pull out that long-felt want; but he restrained himself and walked on.

As he entered the postoffice—he always went to the post office because that is the thing for a business man to do—more evidence of the beautiful perfection of the auxiliary revealed itself. "Hullo!" whispered one, "here's Hoxy. He looks more like a baboon than ever." "Wonder what's his hurry," said the other; "fraid the ragman'll get him, I guess." And a third remarked upon the benefit that would accrue to the earth were Hoxy out of it or under it.

Hoxy didn't tarry long at the post offices. There was a something in the air of the place that made him feel sick. So he sought the street again. But it was no better upon the street. From every side came fresh evidence of the peculiar esteem in which he was held by his friends and acquaintances. The young ladies, whom he thought eaten up with envy of Mrs. Hoxy because of the jewel of a husband she had secured, now alluded to him as "that old fool;" the married ladies wondered how "Mrs. Hoxy could live with that slovenly thing," and the street boys gave thrilling proof that they shared the universal contempt in which a party by the name of Hoxy was held in the community.

Hoxy was now decidedly miserable. He began to doubt whether the Auxiliary was a long-felt want, after all. He had about come to the conclusion that a man's happiness is not necessarily increased in direct ratio to the acuteness of his hearing.

As these thoughts were running through his head there came a fresh exhibition of the success of his Auxiliary. It was a female voice, and this was the awful revelation. "He can't live long anyway, and I guess Mrs. Hoxy won't shed many tears. Charley Snowdon, who used to wait upon her, you know, stands ready to take her just as soon as Hoxy's gone."

This was the straw that broke the camel's back, the blast that sounded the death knell of "Hoxy's Ear Auxiliary." With one convulsive grasp he tore the hated thing from his ear, threw it to the pavement and ground it to dust under his heel. Then he turned about, rushed home, doffed his old clothes, washed, combed and dressed himself into an appearance of respectability, and quietly but firmly announced to his affectionate wife that he never felt better in his life and thoroughly believed that he should live to a green old age, as his father and grandfather had before him.

At last advices Hoxy had not applied for a patent for his Ear Auxiliary, but in his confidential moods he sometimes says that the happiest man on earth is the deafest man.

A Successful American Vocalist.

Among other returned tourists is the name of Miss Emily Thursby, who has been absent two years. When she had left this country she had won distinction as its finest female vocalist, but during this interval she has sung in all the European capitals with great eclat, and hence she returns with increased fame. She is now the Jenny Lind of America, and yet a few years ago she was glad to sing in a Brooklyn choir for $10 per week. Her reputation, however, continued to increase until she had an engagement at the Broadway Tabernacle at $3,000 a year, this being the largest salary ever paid a church singer in America. How strange it seems that she could afford to abandon so rich an engagement; but such is the case, and having won fame, she has at the same time mastered the road to wealth.