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Thursday, September 4th, 1890.

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WIND AND WAVES

The State of Minnesota in Mourning.

COUNTING HER DEAD

Hospitals and Charnel Houses Filled With Victims of the Storm.

SCENES OF SORROW

Over One Hundred Dead Bodies Already Recovered and Identified—Tales of Witnesses—Latest Accounts.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 14.—Surrounded by beautiful bluff and farming lands Lake Pepin's unruffled surface gave today little evidence of the fierce struggle with the elements and of the death dealing fury of the storm that raged off this city last night.

When the search was discontinued at dark to-night 68 bodies had been recovered and identified. How many more were lost is a matter of uncertainty. The excursion steamer Red Wing of Diamond Bluff had carried a party of two hundred or more excursionists from Red Wing to the camp of the First Regiment of Minnesota just below the city.

The wind was blowing a gale. A point of land runs out from the Minnesota shore just above this place, across from which is a place known as Maiden Rock. To pass around this point it was necessary for the steamer to turn slightly toward the Wisconsin shore and immediately the hurricane seized hold of the already struggling and cracking vessel and twisted her out of the control of her engine and crew.

The barge Jim Grant, which was in tow and on which about one-quarter of the excursionists had crowded, was also seized, her awning being crushed in and the passengers thrown into the water. This happened just below the point, and as the helpless hulks drifted before the gale the steamer righted herself for a moment, but in another moment was keeled over. The barge broke loose and drifted down opposite town and those still on board, about twenty in number, were rescued. The steamer drifted back of the point and sank. Many were saved, however, and the heroism of a number of the rescuers cannot be too highly praised.

Corporal B. L. Perry compelled the spectators to assist him and saved the lives of 18 of those who were still clinging to the wreck. Others there were like him and over 60 were rescued from what seemed certain death. Small boats around for several hours and picked up some three score of still living unfortunates.

As soon as word reached the militia camp volunteers were called for and everyone volunteered. Adjutant General Mullen immediately took charge of the regiment and as work was begun and carried on by a body of men, women and children, in some cases whole families, were taken from the water. Some alive, others unconscious, but not dead, and yet others from which the breath of life had forever fled.

Sad expressions were many. Parents who had children missing and other people looking for friends and relatives, ran up and down the beach all night and to-day inquiring if any more bodies had been recovered and for the names of the identified dead. The anguish of the many parents whose children had been ruthlessly torn from them by the awful calamity cannot be portrayed.

At 2 o'clock this morning 50 bodies had been recovered, identified and sent to Red Wing. By 8, many more were taken on the same mournful journey and at 3 o'clock this afternoon seven others were added to the gruesome number.

Few of the bodies had any bruises or other marks of injury upon them. The fact that the militia were within easy call undoubtedly resulted in the saving of many lives and the work of the citizen soldiers, their excellent organization and the good management of General Mullen and Surgeons Fitzgerald, Clark and Cain were notable and commendable.

of life preservers, but probably none had as good service as had Robert Adams, the 17-year-old son of Dr. Adams of Lake City, and another boy. They secured three life preservers and were in the water six hours before being rescued. Young Adams could swim but his companion could not. They had the good sense to float quietly and not attempt to fight against the waves. During the six hours they were buffeted by the billows and blown thither and yon by the gale. They drifted about a mile down past the town and then a change in the wind carried them up the river to Fontenac, seven miles from here, where they were rescued by Dr. Kain and a party and to-day are nearly as well as ever.

IDENTIFIED DEAD.

Names of Unfortunates Whose Bodies Have Been Recovered. RED WING, Minn., July 14.—The bodies of those drowned in Lake Pepin last night, to the number of 62, arrived in this city this morning. The whole town is in mourning. The bodies were carried to their respective homes. The following is the list as far as identified: FRED SEAYEAR, HEINE GERKEN, CHARLES CHARLES, BROWN K. PETERSON, BERTHA WINTERS, all of Redwing. ALICE PALMER, MISS BIENNAN, PHOEBE BIERSON, KATIE DAVIS, JOHN ENGBERTSON, MISS IDA GREEN, FRED HEMPLING, FREDERICK HOWELL, LAZZIE HARRISON, MARLE HALTON, ARTHUR HAGLEN, EMMA NELSON, OREN OSKY, SADIE PEARSON, JULIA PERISS, ANNIE PERISS, MRS. LAWSON, SCHEFFLER, wife and two children, JOHN STROPE, ANNIE SNYDER, MISS SIEBERASSE, ANNIE WAY, NETTIE PALMER, of Trenton, Wisconsin, JOHN HEFFLER, wife and two children, PETER GILLEN, wife and five children, MRS. BLAKE and two children, MRS. HEFFERLING and three children, MISS SCHLEIBERG and daughter, MRS. FISHER, MARIE SKOGLUND, KATIE DALY, MRS. SHERRILL and daughter, FRED CHRIST, ANNE STEIGER, FRANCIS STEIGER, GEORGE NELSON, JOHN BARENS and wife, CHARLES DRISLAGE, FRED SEYERS and daughter, TOM LARSEN, ADDIE WING and sister, H. REDLUS and two children, FRED HATTEMYER, MAMMIE ADAMS, HENRY STEFFNEY, KATIE BURKHARDT, A. O. ANDERSON, EDDIE CHRISTOPHERSON, HERMAN KIPPER, WILHELM KIPPER, GEORGE HARRIS, MRS. NELLIE WORM and son, MILLY NILES, BIERSON FIBY, CORDY JOHNSON, FRED HEMPLING, MYRTLE MERO, IRA FULTON, MISS HEMPLING, CHAS. HEMPLING, FRED HEMPLING, MISS WAY, HENRY STEFFINSON, MISS BIERSON.

THE CYCLONE'S TRACK.

Path of Death Traced From Its Beginning by Eye Witnesses. ST. PAUL, July 14.—According to the testimony of those who witnessed the storm, it first gathered in the vicinity of Mall Lake, several miles to the northwest of Lake Gervaise and something like eight miles from St. Paul. It proceeded slowly in its general movement and first began its work of destruction about three miles from the Schurmer and Good Cottages by demolishing a barn and several windmills. After this it seemed to bound into the air striking earth again near the hamlet of Little Canada, where the first serious damage was done; again it skipped a space of about a mile and once again lowered to the earth and resumed its work of destruction, its fury culminating near the shore of Lake Gervaise, where five deaths were caused. Once again the storm seemed to rebound into the air only to regain the earth a half mile further on where the ruins of Gaetzke place and the bruised inmates were left to bear witness to its relentless power. Here its force seemed to be spent and as it proceeded eastward it assumed simply the nature of a high wind, accompanied by a thunder storm. Hail as large as medium-sized olives was one of the features at White Bear.

Business Suspended.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 14.—It is now quite probable that there are yet fifty or sixty people missing in addition to the list of identified dead. It is thought that all of these are in the track which lies off a point near Lake City. The undertaking establishment is crowded with friends of the dead and many cases of prostration have occurred. Business is completely at a standstill.

Word From Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—It now appears certain that 125 lives were lost in the disaster at Lake Pepin. About 70 bodies have already been recovered and it is thought at least 50 more are fast in the wreck at the bottom of the lake. The list of killed and injured at St. Paul does not so far differ materially from that already sent out, viz: Five killed and a dozen injured.

Tonight it is ascertained that the number of seriously injured in the vicinity of Lake Gervaise is 9, of these six will die. The sights about Lake Gervais are awful. The sites of the Good and Schurmer cottages were marked only by their foundations, while the ground around for a radius of an acre or more is strewn with debris of all kinds. Near the cellar of the Schurmer house lies drive well with 20 feet of castiron pipe

which was literally torn from the ground, while on the shores of the lake fully 100 feet away, two pinnacles, which formed a stand in the parlor of the cottage. Huge trees, some of them three feet in diameter, have been broken off short. Chickens without feathers on them litter the ground and articles of wearing apparel are to be seen sticking in trees and bushes half a mile away.

BLAINE'S POLICY.

He Outlines It in a Vigorous Letter on Reciprocity. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The house spent to-day on District of Columbia matters and nothing of importance was accomplished. Senator Frye to-day received a letter from Secretary Blaine in which the latter calls attention to the proscription duties imposed by Spain upon American flour entering Cuba. These make the cost in the Cuban market at last \$11.46 per barrel, counting the shipping price in New York at \$4.80 per barrel. Other articles of American growth are likewise taxed by Spain to a point of prohibition. This one-sided commerce, says Secretary Blaine, will seriously injure the shipping routes which are vital to American hands largely if not exclusively. It would certainly be a very extraordinary policy on the part of our government just at this time to open our market without charge of duty to the enormous crops of sugar raised in the Spanish islands, Cuba and Porto Rico furnish the United States with nearly or quite one-half the sugar we consume, and we are far larger consumers than any other nation in the world. To give a free market to this immense product of Spanish plantations at the moment Spain is excluding the products of American farms from her markets would be a policy as unprecedented as it would be unwise. Our trade with the West India islands has been for many years in a most satisfactory condition. The aggregate balance of trade with the Latin-American states is heavily against us. A single illustration will suffice. Since we repealed the duty on coffee in 1872 we have imported the products of Brazil to the extent of \$83,848,000 and have sold to her only \$156,135,000 of our own products. The difference, \$64,671,000, we have paid in gold or its equivalent and Brazil has expended this vast sum in the markets of Europe. You can readily see how different results would have been if, in return for the free admission of Brazilian coffee in our markets, we had exacted free admission of certain products of the United States in the Brazilian market. To repeat this error with sugar is to amount three times as large as our coffee will close all opportunity to establish a reciprocity treaty with Latin America. The charge against the protective policy which has injured it most is that its benefits go wholly to the manufacturers and the capitalists and not at all to the farmer. You and I well know this is not true, but still it is a most plausible and therefore a most harmful argument made by the free traders. Here is an opportunity where the farmer can be benefited directly, unconditionally and benefited. There is an opportunity for the republican congress to open the markets of forty millions of people to the products of the American farmers. Shall we seize the opportunity or shall we throw it away? I do not doubt that in many respects the tariff bill pending in the senate is a just measure and that most of its provisions are in accordance with a wise policy of protection; but there is not a section or a line in the entire bill that will open the market to the farmer, whether he be wheat or another barrel of pork. If sugar is placed on the free list without exacting important trade concessions in return we should close the door for profitable reciprocity agreements.

I think you will find some valuable hints on this subject in the president's brief message of June 19, with as much practical wisdom as was ever stated in so short a space. Our foreign market for breadstuffs grows narrower. Great Britain is exacting duties on wheat and our bread supplies from India and the rapid expansion of the wheat area in Russia gives a powerful competition in the markets of Europe. It becomes us therefore, to use every opportunity for extensions of our markets on both of the American continents. With nearly one hundred million dollars worth of sugar seeking our market every year we should prove ourselves most unskilled legislators if we do not secure a large field for the sale and consumption of our breadstuffs and provisions. The late conference of American republics proved the existence of a common desire for closer relations. Our congress should take it up where the international conference left it. Our field of commercial development and progress lies south of us.

CHINESE THREATS.

The View Taken of Them by Representatives Hermann and Vandever. NEW YORK, July 14.—A World's Washington special says: Speaking of the Chinese minister's threats of retaliation, Representative Hermann of Oregon said: "The minister must have been taking something. The Chinese generally are shrewd, silent and sagacious in diplomacy. The question of excluding Chinese is a labor question of this country. There is not a laboring organization in the United States that will not make it its own. Speaking for the Pacific slope, I will say that the Chinese government may do what it chooses toward preventing American capital, American commerce and American people from going there, but one thing is certain, and that is that Chinese cheap labor can't come here. No amount of threatened retaliation will ever cause us to take a backward step on that question. Chinese retaliation will be a dead loss to the Chinese. To place any obstacles in the way of the immigration of American citizens, the importation of American cattle and the imposition of American duties to the detriment of our own people, is to take her own nose in order to spite her face."

"The Chinese had better not sound their going so loud," said Representative Vandever. "It won't do them any good. We are going to continue to exclude the Chinese. We had the consent of the Chinese government to all the legislation we have enacted against Chinese immigration, and it is too late to kick now."

Fire at Dallas.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—A Texas special from Dallas says: A fire broke out this morning and is now spreading rapidly. The Merchants' exchange and the world building are almost consumed and the entire block is likely to be destroyed. These are the finest buildings in Dallas. The loss may amount to over a million dollars.

DISCUSSING APPROPRIATIONS.

Bills for Big Amounts Passed by the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the senate to-day the house bill for the disposition of the abandoned military reservation of Fort Ellis, in Montana, was reported and placed on the calendar. The sundry civil bill was taken up and many amendments agreed to. Among them the following: For completing the light house on the northwest of Seal Rock, off Point St. George, California, \$87,000; for a new steam tender for service in the first light house district, \$95,000, tender for the ninth and eleventh light-house districts \$75,000. Tender for the thirteenth light-house district \$95,000; \$2,000 for the completion of the government trout breeding and distributing station in Lake county, Cal.; increasing the item for transportation of silver coin from \$25,000 to \$55,000; inserting an item of \$33,500 for improving, extending, and repairing vaults in the treasury building, and for constructing new vaults or safes there. The amendment to insert an item of \$500,000 for establishing in Washington a Latin American memorial library, the site to be selected by the secretary of state and the building to be erected under his direction and supervision, having been reached, Vest opposed it as part of a sentimental project to secure commerce with the South American states. It was nonsense to expect that any glamour could be thrown over the subject on the way of sentiment that would bring such trade besides there was now being erected a magnificent library building at a cost of \$6,000,000 and certain rooms in that building might be dedicated to the purpose indicated in the amendment.

Havely concurred with everything Vest said. It would be better to take a section or branch of the congressional library and entitle it the Latin American Memorial library. He offered an amendment to that effect and appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose. The amendment went over without action. Spooner moved to increase the limit of cost of a public building in Milwaukee by \$400,000. Agreed to. The senate bill to further suspend for 10 years the statute in relation to the Guana islands, was taken from the calendar and passed; also the disposal of the Pagosa Springs military reservation in Colorado to the actual settlers under the homestead laws, and the senate adjourned.

EYRAUD'S PARAMOUR.

The Paris Murderer Creates a Scene in Court. PARIS, July 14.—The scene is described as most dramatic when Michael Eyraud and his paramour were brought face to face in the apartments where poor Gouffe was murdered.

Eyraud calmly eyed his former mistress and carefully described the strangling of the notary, relating to the minutest detail the part he played in the tragedy. He was remarkably cool and composed. Gabriel, who pretended at first to look with curiosity upon her companion in crime, gave way to the fascination he still exercised upon her. Struggling against the feeling she finally aroused herself to a pitch, became greatly excited, and declared that his story of the murder was full of falsehoods. As to the main features of the crime, however, both agreed and confessed their mutual guilt. They differed at those points where they sought to throw the burden of the blame upon each other. Eyraud, while pretending to excuse the woman, accused her most foully, while she retorted with bitter assertions of his criminality in initiating the crime and tempting and finally forcing her to assist him.

A PENNILESS PRIEST.

Driven Out of Ireland, He Takes Ill in a Police Station. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.—June 2 Father James Crogan, then in charge of St. Mary's Catholic church at Limerick, Ireland, and three other priests, participated in a great land league meeting at which Balfour and the tory government were strongly denounced.

As a result the priests were given notice that they would have to either leave the country at once or stand trial for breaking the Irish crimes act. Two of the priests went to Dubuque, a third stopped in New York and Father Crogan came to this city, arriving a few days ago. He had expected a remittance from friends in Ireland, but it did not come and he was penniless. Saturday night, he was forced to sleep in the central police station, and Sunday he started out to seek assistance, but not being acclimated he was overcome with the heat and was taken seriously ill. He managed to return to the station and he lies there in a critical condition.

THE SILVER BILL.

The Passage Materially Effects the Stock Market. NEW YORK, July 14.—The effect of the passage of the silver bill upon the stock market this morning did little more than to stimulate trading in silver certificates, and although the market presented a strong front, outside of the sugar refineries there was but slight changes in quotations after the opening advances. Sugar was up 2 per cent, from Saturday's final figure, but reached fractionally in the latter portion of the hour. Silver certificates also opened up 1/4 per cent, and on comparatively large business rose to 1.05%, or a gain of 3/4 per cent, over the opening.

General Fremont's Funeral.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Arrangements for the funeral of General Fremont were made to-day. It will take place at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning from the Episcopal church of St. Ignatius. It will be quiet and unostentatious as possible and there will be no military display. Mrs. Fremont and the general's daughter Elizabeth are in Los Angeles, Cal., and will, of course, be unable to get here in time. The interment will be in Trinity cemetery of this city.

A Chemist's Distress.

PARIS, July 14.—When President Carnot was about to enter the Elysee palace this evening a man standing near by fired a revolver into the air. Upon being taken to the police station, he said he was a chemist and author of many inventions. He had been out of employment some time, and wished to attract the attention of the president and the public to his case. The police say the revolver was loaded with blank cartridges.

THE FIRST DAY'S RACES

But a Small Crowd on the Missoula Track.

There was but little enthusiasm. Nevertheless the Trials of Speed Were Greatly Enjoyed—Names of Winners.

MISSOULA, July 14.—The opening day of the Montana circuit was hot and the track in good condition. The crowd was small. About \$4,000 went through pool box.

First race—Running: One-half mile dash: Purse \$250. John Dowd's Sunday first, S. Mulkey's Tim Murphy second, M. Tuley's The Jew third, Brown & Blevins's Olympia fourth. Time, 3:45.

Second race—Running, Missoula stakes for 2-year-olds, six furlongs, \$250 added: Sy Mulkey's Simfax first, Denver racing stable's Naomi second, W. D. Thornton's Xanophon third, W. D. Thornton's Butte fourth. Time, 1:17.

Third race—Trotting, Missoula county horses, mile heats, best 3 in 5, purse \$300 R. Coomb's Skalkop first, W. H. Bennett's Lans W. second, P. Hamel's Blackhawk third, H. H. Hanson's Toronto Patchen fourth. Time, first heat, 2:56 1/2; second, 2:47 1/2; third heat, 2:49 1/2. Only three heats trotted.

Fourth race—Trotting, 2:30 class, mile heats, best 3 in 5, purse \$500. George W. Cook's Minnie Almont first, J. P. Stone-road's Belle second, Denver Trotting Stable's Ben Davis third, W. D. Thornton's heat, 2:33; second heat, 2:39 1/2; third heat, 2:32 1/2; fourth heat, 2:39; fifth heat, 2:36 1/2.

TROUBLE FEARED.

Stories About Indian Difficulties at Flathead.

Special to the Standard. MISSOULA, July 14.—A man who is here from Flathead lake, who prefers not to have his name mentioned, reports that trouble is feared between the white people and Indians in that country. A few days ago Antoine, the Indian who is in irons at the house of Deputy Sheriff Lang for killing Will Findlay July 14, announced that he was going to divulge all the crimes the Indians of that district had been guilty of recently. He was taken, in charge of men, to a point between Dayton creek and the head of the lake, where he showed them the bones of a white man who was murdered by an Indian last spring. The supposed murderer is one Kakanho, a renegade, who has caused trouble before, and whom the chief of the Flatheads has threatened to hang if he does not cease his depredations. The white settlers are very much incensed at the discovery made and will probably arrest Kakanho. If they are careful it will be all right, but if they go loose, a serious case is feared.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon a special train passed through here for the west having on board Pres. Chas. L. Colby of the Wisconsin Central railroad and Mrs. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Ropes, Miss Bessie Simpson, Miss Anna Knowlton, Miss Bessie Dashiell, Mr. Howard Colby, Mr. Everett Colby and Mr. E. Hicks Herrick of New York. Miss Bessie Dashiell and Mr. Sidney Shepherd of Milwaukee and Mr. Davis. The party are on a six weeks' pleasure trip. They have been to the Yellowstone National Park and are now on route for Alaska. Their train consists of two private coaches and a baggage car. There is also a private coach containing General Manager Melien, Superintendent Kimberly and other Northern Pacific officials, but these gentlemen are not members of the excursion party.

George L. Blodgett and Sarah E. Gregg of Corvallis were married this evening at the Rodgers house by Judge Evans. Messrs. Doremus and Halterman of Helena, managers of the Germania Life Insurance company for Montana, Idaho, Utah and Washington came over to-day to look after the interests of their company in this city.

P. A. Tooley of Noxon was arraigned before Judge Logan this morning and plead not guilty to the charge of assault with intent to kill. His trial was set for Wednesday.

J. H. Butler and wife, J. H. O'Neil, Ed. Carr, Max Hulbrunner and F. A. Wormell of Butte are registered at the Florence. Some people in this country may be very green, but it seems scarcely probable that any of them are so verdant as to be buying flags last Friday with which to celebrate the Fourth. However, a prominent and reliable man here says one of them was doing so.

Mrs. J. G. Ames goes to Helena to-morrow to visit her sister, Mrs. Dwan.

E. A. Gustafson, a native of Sweden, to-day declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Deputy Sheriff Abernethy went down to Fish Creek this morning in answer to a telegram received last night and arrested Paul Harry, a half-breed, returning with him this afternoon. The man was arrested some time ago for stealing horses, it being understood that a reward was offered for him in the Coiville country, Washington. As the authorities there did not want him he was released. Since that time he is alleged to have been stealing horses in several places, until yesterday he was caught in the act in the St. Regis country, placed under arrest and taken to Fish Creek, where he was turned over to the officer.

The man who was shot in the hand at Noxon Friday night is getting along nicely at the Northern Pacific hospital.

A SENSATIONAL SUIT.

John Harper's Pretty Typewriter Wants Her Money. CLEVELAND, July 14.—Hortense Mapes, a beautiful young stenographer in a railroad office here, has begun a novel suit in the court of common pleas against John H. Harper, a wealthy banker of Chagrin Falls. Miss Mapes was engaged to be married to Harper two years ago. He changed his mind, however, and offered Miss Mapes \$2,000 to relieve him of his promise. She consented, and a contract was drawn in which it was agreed to pay the amount in semi-annual installments of \$500 each. He paid three of them, and now she brings suit for the fourth. Miss Mapes is 22.

A Tempting Morsel.

From the Courier-Journal. The New Mexican gentleman whose beard is seven feet long must be highly tempting to cyclones.