

# Grange Advance.

H. H. YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REDWING. MINNESOTA

## SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

**Meeting of Western Associated Press.**  
The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held at Detroit, Mich., on the 18th inst. The attendance was larger than on any former meeting for ten years. A large number of ladies accompanied the members and joined them in a delightful excursion upon the river. The thanks of the Association were voted to members of the Detroit press for their kind attentions. Reports of officers were made, which showed the affairs of the association to be in an admirable condition. The following board of directors was elected: Jos. Medill, Chicago Tribune; Richard Smith, Cincinnati Gazette; W. N. Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal; A. J. Keller, Memphis Avalanche; D. M. Hauser, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; W. W. Armstrong, Cleveland Plain Dealer; J. F. Mack, Sandusky Register. The board afterwards met and organized by election of the following officers: President, M. Halstead, of Cincinnati Commercial; vice president, E. A. Martindale, of Indianapolis Journal; secretary, E. H. Baker Detroit Tribune; executive committee, Medill, Smith and Haldeman.

**A New Raid on the Treasury.**  
Solicitor of the Treasury Raynor, has given an opinion which, unless disapproved by Secretary Sherman, will have the effect to make lively times for claim agents, and lead to a big raid on the Treasury. Early during the late rebellion, Secretary Stanton fixed the rate of compensation to be paid to railroad companies for the transportation of troops, at two cents a mile for each person carried. Many of the roads accepted these rates under protest. Since the war closed, repeated attempts have been made, but all claims were disallowed. Since Mr. Raynor was made Solicitor of the Treasury one of the claims was again presented, and by some means referred to him for his opinion. He has acted on the case and written an opinion favorable to the railroad company. To allow this claim would be to open the door of the treasury to hundreds of others, and it would take hundreds of thousands of dollars from the treasury. Secretary Sherman has yet to act on Solicitor Raynor's opinion, and it is believed that he will not approve it, as he has uniformly refused to open claims disallowed by his predecessors.

**The Central Council of the Labor League.**  
The Central Council of the Labor League of the United States at a recent meeting in Washington passed a series of resolutions on the depressed state of labor throughout the country and anticipated the evil results to flow therefrom, enjoining coolness and moderation upon the members of the order, especially warning them as well as working men in general to beware of emissaries, who go around exciting strikes and violent measures which injure labor in general, disturb order and end in the conviction and punishment of the participants therein; and resolved that moral agitation is a strength and power by which labor can acquire a tangible reformation, and that mob violence and riot lead only to anarchy and final destruction of human liberty, and it is better to submit to any despotism for the time being than to have no government at all.

**Murder by Indians in the Hills.**  
The Black Hills Times of the 17th publishes the following: "We learn from Mr. John McKelvy, of St. Paul, that this afternoon as the Bismarck stage arrived at a point two miles north of Bear Buttes, and ten miles from Crook City, they came upon the bodies of two men and a woman, lying in the road. The men were shot and scalped, and the woman was shot and scalped and horribly mutilated. The murdered party were traveling by ox team. Contents of their wagon were scattered promiscuously around. The Indians, about twelve in number, after killing these travelers attacked a party of teamsters who were corralled a few miles but ran away at the first fire. Freighters coming in picked up the bodies of the two men and woman and brought them to Crook City."

**Another Twist in the Civil Service Screw.**  
The question whether members of the Republican national committee came within the scope of the recent order of the president forbidding all government officials from having any connection with political organization was discussed in the cabinet, and it was decided the members of the above named committee who are in the employ of the government must resign from one of their positions. The conversation between the President and Gov. McCormick, from which a different opinion resulted, was wholly of a casual nature and not of a decisive character. The decision reached to-day will necessitate the resignation from the Republican national committee of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McCormick, Postmaster Filley, St. Louis, and perhaps some others of its members.

**New Evidence Against Brigham.**  
Hon. Sumner Howard, district attorney of Utah has informed a San Francisco Call reporter that the object of his visit to that city was to hunt up a certain witness for the purpose of producing him before the grand jury of Utah now in session investigating the Mormon affairs of that territory. This witness was a member of the famous Danite band, and it had generally been assumed was murdered many years ago. Howard however succeeded in tracing him up and ascertained that he has been living in this State for some 25 years. His evidence will have an important bearing upon the investigation. For satisfactory reasons the name of the witness and the nature of his testimony is withheld. Howard left with the witness for Utah the same morning.

**Zachariah's New Month Piece.**  
The new Republican organ at Washington is to be launched about August 1st. The building formerly used by the Congressional Globe establishment has been rented for a term of five years. Presses and types have been brought, and the thing is said to be on a sound foundation financially. It is stated that Secretary Chandler has put capital into

the concern, and that his former private secretary, Mr. Partridge, will be employed in a business capacity on the paper.

**Something New Under the Sun.**  
Jabez W. Abbott, employing mason, of Passaic, N. J., has received orders from R. Neill & Sons, builders, of Manchester, England, to send between 200 and 300 skilled carpenters and joiners to Liverpool. Every man must have a complete kit of tools. Steady work is to be guaranteed to good men. Wages are at the rate of 8 1/2 pence an hour. Fifty-one hours a week is the working time. Of 150 masons who went hence last year only six have returned to this country.

**The Ellenton Riot Prosecutions.**  
It is announced authoritatively that Attorney General Devens will soon order the discontinuance of all prosecutions growing out of the Ellenton riots in South Carolina last year. The recent agreement between the white and colored people of that place that the prosecutions should be suspended, was first suggested by President Hayes to the committee which came from South Carolina on the subject. The president said that if the people could be reconciled to each other, and act in a proper way, that the prosecutions should be discontinued; he would order it done. A meeting recently held at Ellenton, which passed resolutions asking that the suits be stopped, was held in pursuance of the suggestions made by the president.

**Kicking Against the President's Order.**  
It is announced that certain members of the national republican committee holding federal appointments, intend to take issue with the president and decline to retire from either of the two positions. It is their purpose to carry the matter to the senate in expectation that that branch of the government will not consent to the suspension of officials merely because they are members of the national committee. There is considerable feeling over the matter, but the general opinion is that the majority of those holding federal appointments will resign their connection with the national committee in order that they may continue to draw their salaries as government officials.

**The Striking Railroad Employees.**  
The strike among the railroad employees of the Baltimore & Ohio road in West Virginia has assumed alarming proportions, and the State being without military companies, the Governor was forced to call upon President Hayes for troops to assist in restoring order. President Hayes has accordingly issued his proclamation, commanding the rioters to disperse, and has ordered six companies of infantry to Martinsburg to preserve the peace. But at latest accounts the mob had not dispersed and were still defiant and increasing in numbers. It was feared that a serious conflict would ensue between the troops and the rioters on the 19th.

**Hayes' Contemplated Tour South.**  
The President will visit Norfolk and Richmond next week. There is a probability that he will endeavor to arrange his programme so as to include City Point and Petersburg. He will place himself in the hands of a committee having the matter in charge, and will endeavor to carry out their wishes in his movements. A number of prominent Virginians have written to the President, expressing a desire that he should go over their State. He shows a warm appreciation of the compliments thus paid him by the Southern people, and an earnest disposition to comply with their wishes.

**The Tactics of the Bonapartists.**  
In consequence of the recent bold declarations of the Bonapartists, to the effect that the government would support their candidates, Minister Fourton addressed a circular to the prefects stating that the government will only patronize those candidates whose electoral addresses do not deviate from the policy of conciliation and union agreed upon by all sections of the conservatives.

**The Financial Panic in Chicago.**  
Unusual activity being noticeable at the counters of several of the Chicago Savings Banks, as also a considerable run upon the State Savings Banks, on the 19th inst., by agreement of the several banks, notices were posted to the effect that the thirty days rule would be strictly enforced. This course, it is thought will remove all possibility of a panic and cause all excitement to subside in a few days at least.

**Troops Remaining in the South.**  
No action has been taken by the war department towards ordering more troops away from the South. The second infantry recently on duty at Atlanta having been ordered west to reinforce Gen. Howard, but few troops are left in the South. The whole body of troops now stationed in southern States, with the exception of Texas, operate against the Mexican marauders, do not exceed 1,200 men.

**Latest Markets.**  
MILWAUKEE.  
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.42 cash; seller August \$1.25 1/2; seller September \$1.15 1/2; No. 3, \$1.37 @ 1.29. Corn, No. 2, 45c. Oats, No. 2, 31 1/2c. Rye, 27 1/2c. Barley, No. 2, 30c.  
CHICAGO.  
FLOUR—Common to fancy, \$6.75 @ 8.50; do. Minnesota \$7.75 @ 9.50; Minnesota patent \$9.00 @ 11.00; fair to choice, \$8.50 @ 9.50; fancy brands, \$10.00 @ 10.50.  
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Chicago spring, \$1.45 cash; \$1.37 @ 1.38 seller July; \$1.16 1/2 @ 1.16 1/2 seller August; \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.12 1/2 seller September. Corn, 49 1/2c cash; 48 1/2c @ 49c seller August; 48 1/2c @ 49c seller September; rejected 47c. Oats cash; 31 1/2c cash; 32 1/2c seller August. Rye 65c. Barley 60 @ 65c.  
PROVISIONS—Pork, \$13.15 cash or seller August; \$12.75 seller September. Lard, \$8.95 cash; \$9.05 seller September; shoulders, 5 1/2c; short rib 2 1/2c; short clear, 2 1/2c; all boxed, cash.

The sun sinks, and the earth closes her great eye like that of a dying god. Then the hills smoke like altars; out of every wood ascends a chorus; the veils of day, the shadows, float around the unkindled transparent tree tops, and fall upon the gay, gem-like flowers. And the burnished gold of the west throws back a dead gold in the east, and tinges with rosy light the hovering breast of the tremulous lark, the veining bell of nature.

## THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD.

An official dispatch announces that Eyoub Pasha has attacked the Russians under the Grand Duke Nicholas north of Timova and defeated them with a loss of twelve thousand, and the Grand Duke is surrounded. Two Turkish monitors destroyed the bridge at Sitova. The monitor was subsequently sunk by torpedoes. The Porte officially declares that the Russians have burned alive the inhabitants of Jonis, near Timova, who had taken refuge in a mosque. The report of the defeat of the Grand Duke Nicholas is not confirmed by dispatches by Redif Pasha. It was probably based on false reports made to local authorities. Raouf Pasha sends a dispatch formally confirming the report that the Russians had been beaten in the Trivardizka Pass.

The number of the Russians south of the Balkans is estimated at 22,000. Various correspondents at Turmu Magurelli fully confirm the capture of the Turkish garrison and artillery of Nikopolis. The surrender seems to have been brought about by encircling Nikopolis with an overwhelming artillery fire, to which the Russian and Roumanian batteries at Turmu Magurelli contributed. There was three hours' fighting on the glacis. The Turks have abandoned the line of defense from Tchernavoda to Kustinj. An official order announces that the Sultan has decided on the immediate formation of ten battalions of auxiliaries composed of Mussulman and non-Mussulman inhabitants of Constantinople for the reinforcement of the army of Roumelia.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: Not eighteen, but forty-five battalions of Russians crossed the Balkans. It remains to be seen whether Suleiman Pasha will arrive in time to bar their further progress. Suleiman's force numbers 18,000 or 20,000. He will endeavor to hold the Russians in check to enable Osman Pasha, from Widdin, and Abdul Kerim from Shumla, to fall upon their rear. Abdul Kerim is holding himself in readiness to assume the offensive at the first convenient opportunity. A private telegram announces that a battle has already begun. Raouf Pasha, who at first believed he had routed the main body of Russians on the other side of the Balkans, merely drove back a small body sent against him as a feint, while the main bulk of the army passed behind.

It is officially announced from Constantinople that Abdul Kerim has been dismissed and Mehmet Ali appointed to succeed him. The dismissal of Redif Pasha is reported probable, but not yet confirmed officially. Mehmet Ali is a Prussian, whose real name is Schultz. He has shown himself capable as a division commander in Montenegro. Suleiman Pasha has been appointed commander of the army in Roumelia. Assim Pasha, now minister of justice, has been appointed governor of Adrianople. Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Kars under date of the 7th that the reorganizing and organization of the Kars garrison is now complete.

**The Railroad Employees' Strike.**  
The railroad strike which first manifested itself at Martinsburg West Va., has now spread to other states and other railroads. No violence has yet taken place but the strikers are numerous and evidently determined to persist in their movement. At Martinsburg, the blockade has been broken with the aid of the United States troops but in other localities the movement has gained more than it lost in the place of its inception. The strike and consequent cessation of business now extends from Martinsburg to Parkersburg, Benwood, Columbus, Newark and Chicago, and strengthens as it extends westward. A call has been made upon the Governor of Ohio for troops. At Newark and Columbus freight trains only are stopped—passenger trains being allowed to pass unmolested. At noon on the 19th, the freight men on the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad stopped work, and at night a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at which was expressed a determination to continue the strike. The fight was based upon the reduction of wages of June 1st and also upon the doubling of rates.

The railroad employees' strike which was inaugurated a few days ago at Martinsburg, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, has steadily grown until it now extends to the three leading trunk lines to the east, and from present indications, seems likely to include many more of the principal roads of the country. The situation has become serious and alarming and the troops have been called out in four States, but it appears, the force thus far called into requisition, is utterly inadequate to stem the current and arrest the strike. Commencing at Martinsburg the strike extended westward to Wheeling, Newark, Columbus and Chicago, at each of which places an almost entire blockade of business was established. At Martinsburg this was in a measure raised by the appearance upon the scene of United States troops sent there by order of the President, but only to be re-established at Newark and Columbus. In the emergency Gov. Young has been appealed to and has ordered to Newark four military companies to suppress the rioters. At latest accounts, however, nothing has been accomplished in this direction and the strikers were still masters of the situation. The next point on this road to be affected was Cumberland, Md., where all freight trains were stopped and the crews taken from them by the strikers. Thereupon Gov. Carroll ordered the famous Fifth Regiment of Baltimore to proceed forthwith to the scene of the disturbance. As the troops were marching through the streets of Baltimore to the depot, a vast mob gathered and commenced pelting the soldiery with stones, when the latter were fired upon and eleven men killed and several more wounded. On the Pennsylvania road the strike was inaugurated at Pittsburg, and, as in the case of the B. & O. Road, comprised only freight train men. Very soon a complete blockade was established, which remains unbroken to this writing. The military were promptly called out and forwarded to the city, but as they were outnumbered, three to one, nothing could be accomplished. As yet no collision has taken place between the rioters and the military, though the city is absolutely in the hands of the former. On the Erie Road the strike began at Hornellsville and spread promptly to Buffalo and other points. On this road the strikers are much more quiet than on the other two roads, but here, too, the call-

ing out of the military has failed to be productive of any real good, as the strikers have so far maintained the blockade and announced their determination to continue it at all hazards. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad men have announced their intention to strike on Monday the 22d inst., and it is more than probable the strike will become general through the West.

## REDUCTION OF INTEREST RATES.

**The Prevailing High Rates Prostrating Business and Jeopardizing Capital.**

In the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce on the 2nd inst., Hon. Wm. L. Banning offered the following resolution, which he intended calling up at some future time:  
**Resolved,** That in the opinion of this Chamber the interest demanded for the use of money in this section of the West is far in excess of its value for legitimate business purposes; and further, that the interest of both lender and borrower would be best promoted and protected by such reduction of this rate as would more justly correspond with the profits of business and the financial condition of the country.

On the 10th, the resolution was taken up when Mr. Banning said substantially that in urging the passage of this resolution he would attempt no more than to present some of the striking reasons why, in his judgment, it should receive the emphatic assent of the Chamber. The financial depression and business paralysis that now pervaded the entire country challenges the thoughtful consideration of all. Whatever of practical wisdom can be invoked, and whatever wise and just measures can be inaugurated to change and improve this condition surely is a part of individual duty and the emphatic business of bodies such as this.

It is estimated—and I think the estimate is low—that the shrinkage in values throughout the country in the last four years is at least eight thousand millions of dollars. United States bonds, State bonds, loans upon real estate, and certain other classes of property where the amount loaned is but a small percentage of the value of the property, have not partaken of this general depreciation. The money thus employed is not less than three thousand millions of dollars, so that the eight thousand millions of depreciation has fallen on lands, houses, stores, manufactories, manufactured goods, and like products of the industries of the country.

But mark in addition to, and more than this, the purchasing power of the interest produced by this three thousand millions of dollars has been quite doubled, so that one dollar thus produced is worth two dollars by comparison, for it will buy as much as two dollars worth four years ago. To illustrate. A borrower of B. \$1,000 at ten per cent per annum, on his farm, house or store, fully worth at the time \$2,000, but as time moves on, values are changed, the property is reduced to \$1,000, and the mortgage absorbs the entire property. This case fully illustrates the general relationship between the creditor and the debtor classes of the country, and urges the necessity of such adjustment between capital and property as shall more evenly and fairly divide and protect the rights and interests of each.

Rightly understood, money can only be understood to be property—different in its form, its true—peculiar in its uses, better adapted than most other forms of property for rapid use, exchange and distribution, but still it is only property. A. buys my farm, house, store or goods with his money, or I buy his money with my farm, house, store or goods, and there is no wisdom or fairness in the policy that works out a depreciation in the value of one class of this property and doubles the value of the other class.

I do not wish, however, to be misunderstood in this. I do not believe that this unfair discrepancy can be best corrected by usury laws, penalties or harsh legislation in any form. The true remedy is, I think, in a general agreement and understanding—of what most thoughtful and fair men are now ready to admit—that these high and oppressive rates of interest will in the end be destructive both to the borrower and lender.

Why, is it not plain to all, that should the rate of 10 and 12 per cent. continue to prevail in this section—or any other section of the country—the effect will be that the creditor, class will absorb all the profits of business, the value of all kinds of property, and produce consequences alike fatal to both borrower and lender? The property and business of the country will be absorbed, and fall into hands incapable of handling it, and the business and productive industries of the country will be fatally damaged. The remedy for our troubles in the West, will, I think, be found in such material reduction in the rate of interest by our banking institutions and capitalists generally, as will leave a margin of profit to the farmer, merchant or manufacturer. This will foster, and as I think only this will rightly foster and sustain the class of men and industries that after all are the real security for the capital invested in the enterprises and property of the country.

Of course I recognize that among our bankers, capitalists and money lenders, will be found as high toned, enterprising, and liberal gentlemen as may be found in any other pursuit or business, and I cannot doubt but that the experience of such as these already admonishes them that their ultimate safety, and the safety of the capital they have in charge, will be best promoted and secured by such material reduction of the rate of interest as will build up the solid industries of the State.

Of another class of dealers in money I have this to say, and only this. I refer to the sharpers who follow in the track of the grasshoppers, or others unfortunately like these poor settlers, to whom money is doled at a rate only measured by the

dire necessities of the victims. Of such men I have this to say, that "I would put a whip of scorpions in the hands of every honest man to lash such scoundrels naked through the world."

But again, it seems to me that the high rates for money here are becoming exceptional as to the general rates of the country. Money is freely loaned in the East and portions of the West at from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum. Capitalists there have already conceded that such rate is all that business will bear, and to charge more is to prostrate business and jeopardize capital. There surely can be no good reason why the same wise and safe policy should not be adopted here. Should this be done I am confident it would be a long step in the revival of business, the right adjustment of the question and for the general good of all classes.

## Minnesota News.

DAKOTA.

Michael Comer, of Rosemount, recently lost two horses which were shot and killed by some cowardly person who took this method of injuring an old and respected citizen.

The bridge over the Cannon River is becoming unsafe. A young man named Nelson, a resident of LeMayon, Rice county, had a sunstroke on the 7th inst., while at work in a field and in attempting to reach the house, wandered off the road, and although search was kept up the entire week no trace was found until the 15th, when his body was found in the tall grass of a marsh near by. The indications were that his sufferings were terrible before death came to his relief.

The upper and lower jaws of the murdered man Enos had been taken from the body and found to fit exactly the severe wounds upon the hands of the murderer Marquette now in jail in Caledonia, thus establishing another strong link in the chain of evidence against him. Harvest hands will receive from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day in Houston. Corn is looking well in La Crescent.

The crops look extraordinarily promising. The late rains have helped the drives along in good shape.

JACKSON.

The grasshoppers have left the vicinity of Jackson. Southern Minnesota has thus far escaped whirlwinds, cyclones and water-spouts. A wealthy family of Russians have arrived at Heron Lake, and over twenty other families are expected soon.

CROW WING.

Dr. J. C. Rosser, the well known resident physician at Brainerd has been employed by the Indian Department to vaccinate all Indians who may apply to him at that place. Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, has donated the Congregational Society of Brainerd \$200 for putting pews in the church edifice and \$100 a year for the next five years to the support of a minister. His wife and wife's sister have also agreed to donate \$50 apiece per year for five years for the same purpose.

The body of an unknown man which was found a short time ago lodged in a snag in the Minnesota River near Ottawa, proved to be that of an insane asylum patient named A. Olsson who had been missing since June 30th. One very singular item in the report of the Assessor of Waterville township is the number of melocedons and organs in the township, 71, the aggregate value of which is placed at \$44, or about \$6.20 each.

Henry Lewis, while plowing corn the other day, laid his vest containing about a hundred dollars on the ground. He crossed the field and returned, and found that a colt had taken a fancy to his vest, scattered the money on the ground and commenced eating it. The young colt had eaten exactly \$41 when it was discovered, making horseflesh at three months old very valuable.

The hoppers have done but little damage in Buffalo, and that only in spots. The joists are laid upon the second floor of the new Court House at Buffalo. Archie Guthrie, formerly conductor, is now purchasing agent for the St. P. & P. R. Co. J. F. Miller, of Montrose, is making brick at that place. He has a kiln of 60,000 now ready to burn. The St. P. & P. R. Co. is about to build a new bridge or trestle over the crossing of the Delano and Watertown road just west of the Crow river bridge. H. Eerguson, of Silver Creek, while standing by the gate waiting for a horse to pass through, was knocked down by a sudden spring of the horse, and the buggy passed over him, dislocating his shoulder and otherwise bruising him. Crops are looking finely in Monticello. Napoleon Steinmartz, aged 65 years, one of the old pioneers of Watertown, died on the 14th inst., of hemorrhage of the kidneys. L. G. Fendergast, who is under arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses, sold railroad lands to different parties, and gave deeds therefor, with intent to defraud the purchasers.

The Sauk Rapids cheese factory is making about four hundred pounds of cheese daily. Two lawyers are about to locate at Sauk Rapids. A Sauk Rapids merchant recently shipped to Bismarck 5,000 pounds of cheese.

The hoppers have left the county and no regrets are felt therefor. C. Baberich has sold his flouring mill in St. Peter to Frederick Harcke for the sum of \$3,000. The County Commissioners have granted a petition for a new township and set off for the same the north half of the congressional township No. 119, range 27. Mr. James Hughes and his sons have destroyed more than six hundred bushels of hoppers by surrounding a thirty acre lot with a ditch from twelve to fourteen inches deep with holes from eight to sixteen feet bored in the bottom in which the pests were driven and then killed.

Samuel Honeywell has some of the finest grain in Polk county. It stands three feet high and promises a very heavy yield. The snare root business employs some thirty hands, at good wages. It is estimated that \$10,000 will be paid out this summer for roots.

The efficient County Auditor A. Yernault received the thanks of the State Commissioner of Statistics for the careful and correct reports from Polk county. William Cunningham, from Canada, after a long exploring trip through the wilds and wastes of Manitoba, located and purchased a section of land north of Crookston. Encouraging crop reports from different parts of the county have had a good tendency on the people who are confident of a heavy yield notwithstanding the abundance of rain, and rumors of failures. The wheat is heading out, and barley almost ready for the reaper. The projectors of the new hotel at Crookston have completed the contract for its erection with Robert Houston. The Red Lake river at Crookston was two inches higher during the flood than it has been known for five years previous. The boiler in the saw-mill of Mr. Hoover was completely submerged for several days, which drove the men out and stopped work on the great mill foundation.

## THE DISCOVERER.

I have a little kinsman!  
Whose early summers are but three,  
And yet a voyager is he,  
Greater than Drake or Frobiher—  
Than all their peers together!  
'Tis a brave discoverer,  
And far beyond the tother  
Of them who seek the frozen pole,  
Has sailed where the noiseless surges roll.  
Ay, he has traveled whither  
A winged pilot steered his bark  
Through the portals of the dark,  
Past hoary Mimic's well and tree,  
Across the unknown sea.

Suddenly in his fair young hour,  
Came one who wore a flower,  
And laid it on his dimpled hand  
With this command:  
"Henceforth with all a rover!  
Thou must make a voyage far,  
Sail beneath the evening star,  
And a wondrous land discover."  
With his sweet smile innocent,  
Our little kinsman went.

Since that time no word  
From the absent has been heard.  
Who can tell  
How he fares, or answers well  
What the little one has found  
Since he left us, outward bound?  
Would that he might return!  
Then should we learn  
From the pricking of his clank  
How the skyway roadways part.  
Hush! do not the baby in this way bring—  
To lay beside the severed curl—  
Some starchy offering  
Of chrysolite or pearl?

Ah, no! not so!  
We may follow on his track,  
But he can't not back.  
And yet I dare avy  
He is a brave discoverer  
Of climes his elders do not know:  
He has more learning than appears  
On the scroll of twice three thousand years;  
More than in the groves is taught,  
Or from further Indies brought  
He knows perchance, how spirits fare—  
What shapes the angels wear,  
And is their guise and speech  
In those lands beyond our reach—  
In those lands his eyes behold  
And his eyes behold  
Things that shall never be to mortals hear-  
ers told.  
—Edmund C. Steadman, in Radical Review.

## Tall Talking.

National Teacher's Monthly.

Americans have been accused of "tall talking" and extravagant writing. The accusation is partly deserved, but is the growth of our soil. We are a great country, and no ordinary kind of speech suits our condition. We are bounded on the east by the Orient, on the west by the Occident, and on the north by the Aurora Borealis, and how can we help it? This may excuse some expressions we recently heard in a school-room. "John, if you whisper again I will sew up your mouth." On another occasion the same teacher said, "You must get this lesson if you have to sit up all night and get up before breakfast to-morrow morning to learn it." A pupil who had been asked to find out all he could about the Western States told his teacher the next day "that the grass in Colorado was so short the farmers had to lather it before they could mow." The Greeks were great inventors of these sayings. When Keonidas was told that the number of Xerxes' army was so great that when they shot their arrows he sun would be darkened, he answered: "If the Medes darken the sun we shall have our fight in the shade." A little exaggeration is the spice of conversation. It was a common remark of the students about the late lamented Prof. Snell of Amherst, that "he would never die, he would dry up and blow away." An artist recently painted a snow-storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold sitting near it with his coat off. A man in Iowa is so tall he always rings the door-bell with his knees, and enters the house through the second-story window. The spice in a pun often depends on its plain exaggeration. Capt. N—, when asked if he had been seriously hurt by the recent explosion on his steamboat, said he was so used to being blown up by his wife that a mere steamboat explosion had no effect on him.

**Rumps Over the late call for Troops.**  
There is considerable criticism in Washington of the President for responding so promptly to the call of West Virginia for troops. The fact is he declined to send troops when first asked to do so, and did not do so at all till Gov. Matthews had made out such a case that the President could no longer delay. The facts being plainly such as placed a call within the requirements of the constitution and laws the President was bound to act. The war department responded at once moving a heavy battalion nearly 100 miles by rail as fast as the speed of a lightning express train.

**The Oregon Indian Unpleasantness.**  
A Portland Press dispatch of the 20th, gives an account of a battle with the Indians at Camas Prairie, on the 17th, on which day the regular cavalry and the Lewistown volunteers overtook the Indians at Camas, amid much undergrowth—Indians being corralled in the timber. The attack was made by McConville, with 18 men, when it is said the regulars fled and the whole pursuing force returned to Kamiah, leaving Joseph's band masters of the field. Joseph's movements are uncertain and no one can tell whether the war is ended or not.

**Lo's Exploits in the Black Hills.**  
The Indians attacked a government surveying party and Lieut. Lenley's company near the mouth of the Redwater in the Black Hills on the 12th, capturing the wagons, surveyors' guns, ammunition and instruments and killing two teamsters and the blacksmith and five mules. The fight lasted two hours and at last accounts the party was still surrounded and needed aid. A detachment of Cavalry had been ordered to their relief and a company was also being organized at Deadwood for the same purpose.

"Look a here," he remarked to the waiter, "your coffee is O. K., your hash is about correct, but ain't your eggs a little too ripe?"