The Advance.

A. P. MILLER, Publisher.

WORTHINGTON, - MINNESOTA.

Henry Irving is 50 years of age, having been born February 6, 1838.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills has been engaged to share with the Rev. George F. Pentecost the editorial responsibility of the new religious magazine, Words and Weapons. Both gentle men are widely known Evangelists and the result of their literary work will be to enlarge the scops of the magazine and make it a Christian publication of a pronounced aggressive character.

Probably the most expensive operaj cloak worn by a lady this winter is that which belongs to Miss Leiter, the pretty Chicago girl, who now claims Washington as her home. The cloak is of white moire plush brocaded in silver, outlined with silver cord and trimmed with goat's fur. Its great value depends, however, on the ewelled clasps, which are in antique gold set with large pearls. Miss Leiter, by the way, is the heiress of $10,000,000.

Canadian pine land owners and lumbermen are rejoicing over the free trade bill putting lumber on the free list. They think if the bill passes that it will be a genuine bonanza to them. Canadian prices will go up to more than offset the amount of duty removed. This would be the inevitable result and therefore the consumer would have to pay as much for his lumber under free trade as he does now. But it would be a good thing for Canada's lumbermen, and some American lumbermen owning Canada timbered lands will not remonstrate very vigorously against this proposition.

The potetaent who is most to be pitied is the Sultan of Turkey, who, bullied by Russia and worried by conflicting counsels, is at his wits' end whether to help in expelling Ferinand or to remain doggedly neutral. The first ray of sunshine that has brightened his path for some time came the other day when he received about $1,000,000 in hard cash from a company which had received a concession for working a rich copper mine in Asia. With this he was enabled to pay Herr Krupp something on account for cannons and Mr. Manser for rifles, with the result that his general credit has temporarily improved.

One of the great public improvements contemplated for the near future is control of interstate telegraphs by the postoffice department. The postoffice committee of the senate have decided to report favorably what is known as the Spooner bill to regulate interstate telegraphy. There were some amendments made to the bill as introduced by Senator Spooner, but they were chiefly of an explanatory nature and do not materially change the provisions of the bill. There were only five of the nine members of the committee present. The report on the bill will be made to Senator Reagan.

It is learned, according to a correspondent, that the recent suicide of the young Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, son of the Duke of Ujest, and secretary to the German embassy at the Russian capital, was due to unsuccessful gambling. He was to have left St. Petersburg for Wierballen at 1 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon. For three days previously he had taken up his quarters at the Hotel de France. He had been playing heavily, and on the night before his intended departure tried to repair his losses. The result was that he contracted a very large debt of honor, which he could not possibly meet, and shot himself mortally in order to save his honor, the object which such a course is supposed to attain.

Cornell decides that the co-education of the sexes is all right. President Adams says the girls are discreet and studious. There have been no scandals to disturb confidence in the system. Suppose there had been. It is not any more likely that the two sexes can always meet for educational purposes without a fool or a scamp than that they can meet in society without occasional mischief. But little bankrupt Adelbert College gives it up. The girls must have a separate institution. It is not said whether it may be on the same street or not. The real point to get at is, that boys should be educated to be men, and girls should be educated to be women; and each should be taxed only according to their strength.

Possart, the German actor, who has been playing at the Thalia Theater an engagement which has now lasted upward of sixty nights, is a man of 45, perhaps three inches under, six feet in height, with a sturdy frame, strong face, and intellectual head. He has dark, curly hair, and goes smooth shaven. He is careful and fashionable in his dress, and courtly in his ways. It can be said of him that he is a player of many parts. The characters in which he has appeared at the Thalia have covered a wider range, perhaps, than any American actor of this day would be willing to undertake to fill. When Herr Possart called upon President Cleveland the other day, the President said he would be glad to see him play, and half promised him a full house if he would come to Washington. Manager Amberg promptly took the President at his word, and Herr Possart will play one night in Washington before he goes home. He will sail for Germany about the middle of April. Herr Possart played in Munich for twenty years. He went to Berlin when the mad King Ludwig committed suicide. He makes more money in Berlin in a week, he says, than he made in Munich in a twelve month.

RESUME OF THE NEWS.

Washington News Items.

The senate committee on finance ordered a favorable report on the house bill to provide for the purchase of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury. The bill secured a stronger vote than was expected. There was some republican opposition, but not enough to defeat the measure. The fact that it has secured a favorable report is a pretty certain indication that it will pass the senate.

The new Chinese treaty will be signed within a few days by Secretary Bayard and the Chinese minister. It contains very rigid provisions against the importation of Chinese laborers. The treaty will be sent to the senate, and it will probably meet with strong opposition from the Pacific coast senators on the ground of the privilege it accords to the Chinese who have accumulated $1,000 worth of property. The Pacific coast people says that any of the Chinese would swear to the ownership of $1,000, or any other sum, as a means of importing more of their race.

Personal News.

Herr Ludwig Barnay, the famous German actor, arrived in New York recently on the steamer Trave.

Criminal Calendar.

C. P. Birchall, cashier of the Lehigh Coal and Iron company at St. Paul, has been missing for some days, and rumor is rife as to the cause.

Michael Fox, alias James E. Foss, a fugitive forger and bigamist from Illinois, was arrested recently at San Francisco, and will be taken back to Rockford, Ill.

Pax G. Campbell, aged twenty-two, was arrested in Milwaukee recently on the charge of burglary. Campbell's father is a preacher at St. Cloud, Minn. Young Campbell is accused of having entered the room of William Curtis in a Milwaukee boarding house, and taken a case of drawing instruments. He admitted his guilt. He pawned the instruments for $2.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

Mr. Gilhooly, M. P., has been convicted at Schull, County Cork, for offenses under the crimes act, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labor.

Wilfrid Blunt has been released from Tullamore jail. T. D. Sullivan, ex-lord mayor of Dublin, Lady Blunt and 300 persons welcomed him and presented him an address. Mr. Blunt made no speech.

Lumbermen are quite exercised over the effort in congress to remove the tariff on lumber. This, they claim, would bring them into competition with the cheap labor of Canada and aid Canada, inasmuch as Canadians would ask a higher price for stumpage.

James Thomas, a half breed from St. Peters, was shot at Selkirk, Man., recently. George Marray, an Italian, who is supposed to have fired the shot, was arrested, also several half breeds who were in Marray's place at the time. Thomas is not expected to recover. The shooting was the result of a drunken quarrel.

It is stated positively that the Canadian government will go on with the Sault Ste. Marie canal. It was reported some time ago that the commissioners to Washington would ask for a guarantee from the American government for the perpetuity of the Michigan canal, but the members of the government deny this and state that the work will actually be commenced this year.

The Record of Casualties.

At Deer Lodge, Mont., a freight train backed on to and killed a man named John Ganley. He was a bachelor, aged fifty years, and was and old timer in this territory. He had $219.85 in gold and silver on his person.

Rush university for colored students of both sexes was burned at Holly Springs, Miss. The building cost $25,000. It was insured. The fine library and other school property, also the effects of the students, were destroyed and were not insured.

A man named Batchelor was blown up by giant powder at Maiden, Mont., recently. Only a small part of his scalp and face were found against the inside wall of the cabin. The supposition is that he committed suicide on account of loss at cards.

Thomas Gay, an old employe of the Comet, Mont., mine property, was recently killed. He was standing in a 100 feet level, taking down the shaft, when the cage came down, cutting his head off from the mouth. The beheading was as clean as though done by a guillotine.

General News Items.

Minnesota and Dakota have again been visited by a heavy snow storm.

Chicago & Northwestern has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% on the preferred stock, payable March 26.

It is said that the Northern Pacific is soon to reduce freight rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Helena, Mont., about 25 per cent on all classes.

Lyman D. Rhoades and Florence P. Rhoades have filed separate bills of complaint in the United States circuit court at St. Paul against the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway company to recover damages for injuries received in an accident which occurred on Sept. 2, 1886, near Norwood.

N. C. Foster, the Fairchild lumberman, who owns a little railroad twenty-nine miles long, from the Eau Claire river to Osseo via Fairchild, has on foot a scheme to extend the line to Rhinelander and to Winona, and make a connection with other roads at those points. It is said the projected road may be included in the southwestern connection proposed for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.

The State Insurance commissioner has decided that the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New York is entitled to do more than one kind of business in that state in spite of the protest of the Lloyd Plate Glass Company of New York. The argument was made that a certificate could not issue to the Fidelity company under the reciprocal law of that state, but Commissioner Shandrew holds that he is empowered to give a wide interpretation of the law, especially when the interests of the state are concerned, and in justice to the company, which has built up a large business after many years of honorable service, he has refused to acknowledge the protest submitted by the Lloyd's attorneys, and issued the necessary certificate to the Fidelity company.

The Fisheries.

Communications have been passing between Ottawa and Washington relative to the publication of Canada's proposal for a settlement of the fisheries dispute on a trade basis and the American answer thereto. The Canadian proposal is as follows:

That with a view of removing all the causes of difference in connection with the fisheries, it is proposed by her majesty's plenipotentiaries that the fishermen of both countries shall have all privileges enjoyed during the existence of the fishery articles of treaty of Washington, in consideration of a mutual arrangement providing for greater freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

The American reply is as follows:

While continuing their proposal heretofore submitted on the 30th ult., and fully sharing the desire of her Brittanic majesty's plenipotentiaries to remove all causes of difference in connection with the fishery, American plenipotentiaries are constrained, after careful consideration, to decline to ask from the president, the authority requisite to consider the proposal conveyed to them on the 3d instant as a means to the desired end, because the greater freedom of commercial intercourse, so proposed, would necessitate an adjustment of the present tariff of the United States by congressional action, which adjustment the American plenipotentiaries consider to be manifestly impracticable of accomplishment through the medium of a treaty under the circumstances now existing, nor could the American plenipotentiaries admit that such a mutual arrangement as that proposed by her Brittanic majesty's plenipotentiaries could be accepted as constituting a suitable basis for negotiations concerning what appears to the American plenipotentiaries the rights and privileges claimed for American fishing vessels.

Infatuation and Suicide.

A special telegram from Cincinnati, Ohio, of the 6th inst., says: To-night in this city in the receiving room of the morgue lies the dead body of a handsome young man, Hermann Abbes, son of a wealthy banker. Six months ago Hermann Abbes came from St. Paul, and his uncle, William Juengst, of the Volksfruet, obtained him a position with A. Seinecke, Jr., the dealer in foreign exchange and ticket agent for the German steamship lines. Sometimes for days he would be gloomy and depressed. To some of his friends he confided a strange story of his love for a married woman. A little over four years ago his father died and left his fortune to his children. The two elder brothers continued the banking house at Bremen. Hermann wandered over Europe, then came to America, and finally about a year ago, drifted to St. Paul, and there entered on a career of wild extravagance. He went in the best circles of German society, his excellent education, pleasing address and his wealth making him liked everywhere.

During his stay in St. Paul he had spent about $15,000. Such is the story he told to intimates here. During the last two or three weeks he talked incoherently. All day he kept away from every one. He told one of his friends that he had bad news from St. Paul. It is supposed that the pending divorce suit was dismissed. When he was found this morning in his room, on the bed lay a new revolver from which one cartridge had been discharged. It was 8 o'clock when the family found him, with a bullet hole from the roof of his mouth through his head.

The G. A. R. Pension Bill Passed by the Senate.

On the 8th inst., the pension bill, commonly called the G. A. R. bill, passed the senate by a vote of 44 to 16.

The bill grants a pension of $12 per month to all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now, or who may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability, not the result of their own vicious habits, which totally incapacitates them for the performance of manual labor, the pension to date from the filing of the application in the pension office. If any pensioner has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, minor child or children under eighteen years of age, or in case there be no widow or minor child or children, a dependent mother or father, such widow, minor child or children, or mother or father, shall be placed upon the pension roll at the rates established by law for such, without regard to the cause of death of such pensioner; provided, that the cause of death of such pensioner was not and is not due to a violation of civil or military laws, or the results of vicious habits; and provided further, that said widow was married to the deceased pensioner prior to the passage of this act. That increase of pensions for minor children shall be at the rate of $5 per month instead or $2 per month, as now provided by law, and in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability. The fee of claim agents is limited to $10, and a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than two years, or both, is the penalty prescribed for withholding from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension due.

The Burlington and Northern Engineers Strike.

Late on the evening of the 6th, General Manager Hastings, of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, was notified that the Brotherhood engineers who were running on that road would leave their engines at 10 o'clock next day. The Brotherhood engineers left their engines as soon after 10 o'clock as they reached the end of their runs, and by 2 o'clock there was not a Brotherhood Engineer in the charge of a Burlington & Northern Engine. The excitement among the members of the Brotherhood was intense all day long. Like the politicians of the state they made the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, their headquarters, and the lobby was filled with engineers and firemen all day long. The men seemed in the best of spirits, and looked upon the strike on the Northern as a legitimate outcome of the "Q" strike. As each train on the Burlington road pulled out from the Union depot shouts of derision went up from the crowd gathered to see it start, but no open violence was attempted.

About five hundred engineers gathered at their hall in the evening. The Burlington men all seemed to be in good spirits. Though men from every line in the Northwest were present, no talk of a walk-out on any other road was heard, and unless the railroad officials try to compel their engineers to handle "Q" cars there will be no tie-up on the other roads.

The Great Sioux Reservation.

The bill opening up the Great Sioux Reservation in South Dakota has passed the House with several amendments granting privileges to railroads. The passage of the bill was backed by all members from Minnesota, Delegate Gifford, ex-Delegate Frank Pettigrew, O. B. Thomas of Wisconsin and other friends of Dakota. The first change made in the bill was one proposed by the committee, which changed somewhat the boundary of the proposed Rosebud reservation, carrying the line through the Missouri river.

Mr. Holman said: The distance across the reservation was about 150 miles and if within the two years the roads should build 100 miles and fail to complete the other fifty it would forfeit its right of way for the whole distance, station houses and everything that it had completed. One of the principal purposes of the opening of this reservation was to get railroad communication between the eastern portion of the territory and fuel fields of the Black Hills and they ought to encourage the roads in every way possible, especially as they were paying their money for every foot of ground they took.

The amendment providing for the submission of the question to the entire Sioux nation was agreed to.

This bill opens up valuable land in Dakota, and the people in the southern part of the state especially are very jubilant.

An Assured Fact.

R. J. Wymess, agent and manager of the Land and River Improvement Company of West Superior, has returned from a trip to Florida. He stated that the contemplated iron and steel works at West Superior was now an assured fact, and the work would be started at an early day. The works will be located in section 21, township 49, and near the bay shore. The first work will be the erection of a foundry, which will be completed about the middle of summer, so that the company will be able to make its own casting works. Mr. Wymess says it will consist of a complete iron and steel plant, with a capacity of 150,000 tons a year, and will employ, when fully completed, 1,800 men. The capital stock will be $2,000,000. Of this, it is said, the Land and Improvement company will subscribe $500,000. The organization will be finished in about two weeks. The company will probably be incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, in which case the offices will be at Duluth.

Great Jump in Oil.

Although the petroleum dealings have not been established a week on the stock exchange the members of that board have experienced a corner, that they will remember for many years. The market at the opening was quiet, but the certificates were scarce for delivery and brokers had some premonition of trouble. The price was gradually bid up and at 2 o'clock reached 96. In the New York stock exchange at that time the corner culminated on a demand by E. K. Willard that all the certificates sold him must be delivered. This sent the brokers climbing for oil, but it could not be obtained in time and the certificates were bought in under the rule. The prices went up to 145.

Capt. Bogardus Retires.

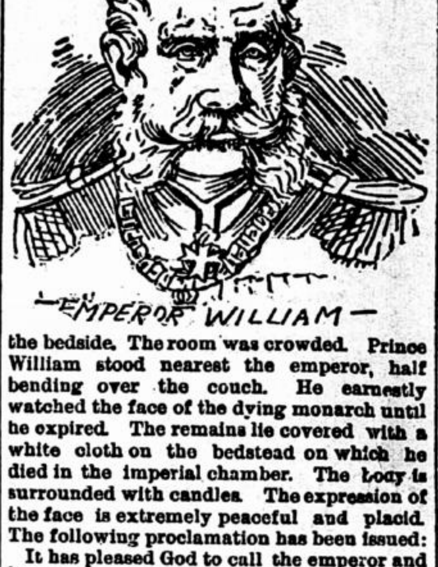
Capt. A. H. Bogardus of Elkhart, Ill., champion wing shot of the world, visited the Associated press office recently and said he will not again compete for the championship honors. Advancing years and domestic affliction are the moving causes. For seventeen years the captain has been champion of America, and since 1875 champion of the world. It was on May 25, 1871, that he shot his first match at Fleetwood Park, New York. Since then he has twice visited England. In sixteen matches shot there he was successful in all but one, and this defeat was owing to an injurious charge of powder at a critical juncture. He says in the future championship matches must be made by younger men.

Harry Roscoe, aged eighteen, of Duluth, Minn., perished in a storm, about sixteen miles west of Duluth. He was working as a cook in O. W. Saunders' lumber camp, and went to Duluth Tuesday 29th. He started back Friday. He was evidently overcome by cold and fatigue. A teamster found his body nearly buried in a snow drift.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

The Ruler of Germany Dies Surrounded by His Family—The Crown Prince Becomes Frederick III.—Scenes in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Emperor William died at 8:30 this morning. He died holding the empress' hand. He had been in a stupor since 3 o'clock. He was delirious for a brief period at 5 o'clock, during which he is reported to have exclaimed: "I am a man of peace, but if Russia forces me to war, I shall faithfully side with my ally, Austria." The emperor will be buried in the mausoleum at Charlottebury. Eye-witnesses state that during the last few hours of his life the emperor suffered no pain. Shortly after 8 o'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, the court dignitaries, generals and ministers of state were summoned to the chamber in which the emperor lay dying. The emperor was in a half sitting position in a camp bedstead. All the members of the royal family took places at



the bedside. The room was crowded. Prince William stood nearest the emperor, half bending over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dying monarch until he expired. The remains lie covered with a white cloth on the bedstead on which he died in the imperial chamber. The body is surrounded with candles. The expression of the face is extremely peaceful and placid. The following proclamation has been issued:

It has pleased God to call the emperor and king, our most gracious master, from life, after a short illness and after a richly blessed reign. The whole nation mourns with the royal house the decease of the deeply beloved and venerable monarch whose wisdom has ruled so long and gloriously over its fortunes in war and in peace.

THE MINISTER OF STATE.

The death of the emperor was announced to the populace by the lowering to half-mast of the standard over the palace. Flags at half-mast are displayed on all the public buildings. The bourse is closed. An immense concourse of people gathered outside the palace.

IN THE DIET AND REICHSTAG.

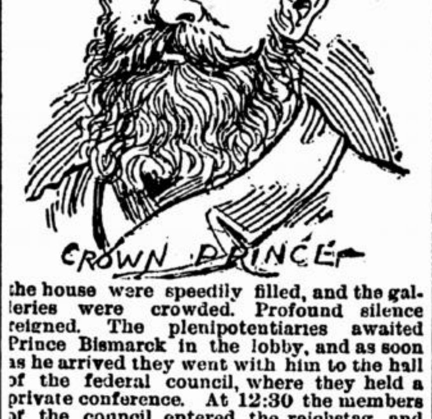
At the opening of the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day Herr Von Puttkamer, vice president of the Prussian ministerial council, said:

I have the sad duty to make a most painful communication to the house. It has pleased God to call his majesty the emperor, in the twenty-eighth year of his glorious reign, from his earthly existence by a peaceful death at 8:30 o'clock this morning. You will not expect me at this most solemn moment, when sorrow and care so deeply stir our hearts, to attempt to depict the feeling with which the whole nation is filled through the loss of our most beloved, exalted and venerable emperor. I may, however, safely and confidently say on this day of sore trial that the Prussian people and their representatives will now, more than ever, be penetrated by the consciousness that the sorrows of our exalted sovereign's house are theirs, and that the deeper the universal pain at the decease of our ever-remembered king, the stronger and more indissoluble will be the link uniting Prussia's sovereign house and Prussia's people in good and evil days. I leave it to yourselves to take such resolutions as are suitable to the gravity of the situation.

Herr Von Koeller, the president of the house, closed the sitting with the words: "God protect the royal house and the Fatherland."

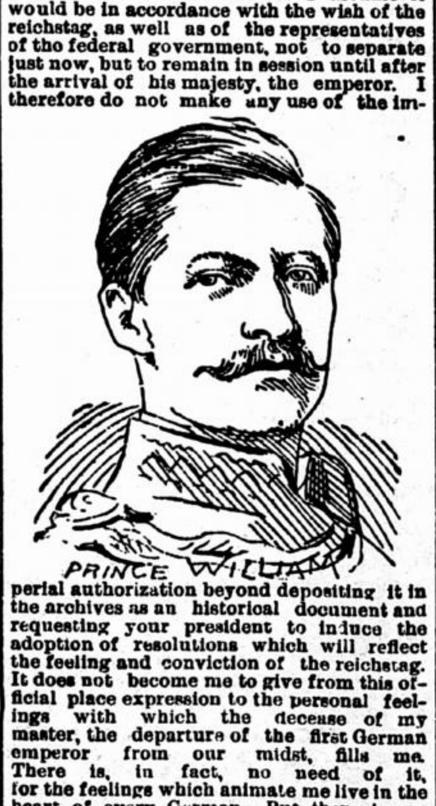
IN THE REICHSTAG.

The reichstag assembled at 12:30 p. m., amid unusual excitement in the lobbies. It had been agreed that the ringing of the bell, the customary signal for the assembling of the members, should be stopped, and that the deputies should enter the hall quietly and without ceremony. All the benches in



the house were speedily filled, and the galleries were crowded. Profound silence reigned. The plenipotentiaries awaited Prince Bismarck in the lobby, and as soon as he arrived they went with him to the hall of the federal council, where they held a private conference. At 12:30 the members of the council entered the reichstag, and took positions to the left of the presidential chair. Immediately afterward the president was called away for an interview with Prince Bismarck. At 12:32 Bismarck appeared, and the members rose in a body. The chancellor, after a pause, said:

The sad duty devolves upon me of making to you an official communication of what you know already—that since 8:30 o'clock his majesty, Emperor William, has been at rest with his fathers. In consequence of this event the Prussian throne, and with this, according to article eleven of the imperial constitution, the imperial dignity, has fallen upon his majesty, Frederick III., king of Prussia. The telegraphic intelligence received by me allows of the assumption that his majesty, the reigning emperor and king, will leave San Remo to-morrow, arriving in due course in Berlin. During the last days of his life I received from the much lamented king a confirmation of the power for work which only left with his life, the signature which lies before me, and which empowers me to close the reichstag at the usual time when its labors are finished. I addressed to the emperor the request that he should sign only with the first letters of his name. His majesty replied that he believed himself still able to write his name in full. In consequence of this the historical document with the last signature of his majesty lies before me. Under the circumstances I assume it would be in accordance with the wish of the reichstag, as well as of the representatives of the federal government, not to separate just now, but to remain in session until after the arrival of his majesty, the emperor. I therefore do not make any use of the im-



perial authorization beyond depositing it in the archives as an historical document and requesting your president to induce the adoption of resolutions which will reflect the feeling and conviction of the reichstag. It does not become me to give from this official place expression to the personal feelings with which the decease of my master, the departure of the first German emperor from our midst, fills me. There is, in fact, no need of it, for the feelings which animate me live in the heart of every German. But there is one thing which I believe I should not conceal from you. It does not concern my sentiments, but my experience. It is the fact that amid the sore visitations with which the ruler just departed lived to see his house afflicted, there were two circumstances which filled him with satisfaction and comfort. One of them was the effect that the sufferings of his only son and successor, our present sovereign lord, had produced not only in Germany but in every part of the world. I received this very day from New York a telegram of sympathy, showing what confidence the dynasty of the imperial house has acquired among all nations. This is the legacy which the emperor's long reign bequeaths to the German people. The confidence which his dynasty has won will be transferred to the nation, despite anything that has happened.

The house received the communication with evident satisfaction, the more so because Herr Von Puttkamer in announcing the death of the emperor to the lower house of the diet had not alluded to the new emperor. This omission had created a painful impression. The reichstag adjourned for an indefinite period.

THE NEW EMPEROR PROCLAIMED.

The new king was proclaimed Frederick III. He signs "Frederick," without reference to emperor or king. The chancellor has received the following telegram from Emperor Frederick:

San Remo, March 9.—At this moment of deepest sorrow at the decease of the emperor and king, my beloved father, I must express my thanks to you and to the ministers of state for the devotion and loyalty with which you all served him. I rely upon the assistance of you all in the arduous charge which has devolved upon me. I leave here to-morrow. FREDERICK.

The emperor has also forwarded the following ordinance to the minister of state on the subject of public mourning:

With regard to the national mourning which has heretofore been customary, we will not order any provision, but will rather leave it to every German to determine how he will give expression to his affliction at the death of such a monarch, and how long he will deem it appropriate to restrict participation in public entertainments.

SON AND GRANDSON.

Frederick III., the State Crown Prince and Now Emperor—His Son, Prince William.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, imperial prince of Germany and crown prince of Prussia, who now becomes emperor under the title of Frederick III., is the eldest son of the deceased William. The prince was born at the new palace in Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1831, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general, and held numerous important appointments. In 1866, during the Austro-Prussian war, he led an army of 125,000 men from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic hills, an operation of great difficulty and danger. His march from Miletan to Koniggratz and his victories in Bohemia established his reputation as an energetic commander. In the war between Germany and France he acted a most conspicuous part. In the latter part of July, 1870, he was on the Rhine frontier with 200,000 men and 500 guns of the Third Army corps. Aug. 4 he defeated a portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps under Gen. Douay, and on the 6th attacked the united army corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly and Canrobert, drawn into position at Woerth. The French line was turned at two points and their left and center broken. At Sedan he again attacked MacMahon. He entered Versailles Sept. 20, and from there threw his troops around Paris and remained in position until the conclusion of peace. Oct. 28 he was created a field marshal of Prussia, and Nov. 8 a Russian field marshal. After the termination of the war he visited England, accompanied by his wife, Princess Adelaide of of Great Britain, to whom he was married Jan. 28, 1858. His wife is the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, and the pair have seven children, besides several grandchildren. Frederick III. is the idol of the German army, and, although his views are looked upon with disfavor by Bismarck, cherishes democratic ideas. He is of a very studious nature. Frederick III. has for a year or more suffered from a disease of supposed cancerous nature, and it is generally conceded that but few months, at most, are left for him.

Prince William, the eldest son of Frederick William, and the future heir to the German throne, received the title of major general as a birthday present from the emperor Jan. 27. The advanced age of the monarch, and the frail condition of the crown prince's health, had much to do with the grandson's rapid promotion. Two years ago—he is now twenty-nine—Prince William ranked only as a major, and people looked with surprise at the slowness with which he advanced, yet all praised the thoroughness of his military education. Innumerable princelings were then above him, as well as untitled men of not much longer service, for a Prussian prince receives his straps at the age of ten. He was compelled to work, says a recent biographer, like the rest of his comrades, equally subject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regiment, ordered about as an ordinary major. He is slender in build and shorter in stature than his brother, the "Naval Hohenzollern." His right hand is badly crippled and his right arm two inches shorter than his left. Yet the skill he possesses is remarkable. He carries his sword upon parade as well as any officer, and has become a most excellent fencer, rides like a Cossack and shoots with unerring aim. No officer in the army is more popular, and none is more clever. He has a pleasant word for all, and cracks his joke with the common man as though he were of his number. His training has been very democratic. He attended school at Cassel, boarding with one of the teachers, and treated exactly as one of the other boys. Taking his lunch one day he noticed one of his comrades eating the black bread which the poorer classes use in Germany. Wishing to taste it, he offered to "trade" with the boy—the son of a poor mechanic. It pleased the prince's palate so much that he made an agreement to exchange lunches with the boy every day, and thenceforward he always feasted upon the black bread baked in the house of the mechanic. He was graduated after several years at Cassel, among the first in his class. He afterward—as is the Hohenzollern custom—attended the university at Bonn, and joined the famous Saxo-Borrussen corps, over whose annual meetings he presides. The German people look upon Prince William as the wearer of the mantle of Frederick the Great, and believe him destined to fulfil the cherished hopes of Germany, further the plans of Bismarck and Moltke, and cement the union of the Fatherland.

Old Virginia Days.

In the letters of the "British Spy,' written by William Wirt, there is an ornate description of a "Blind Preacher" whose wonderful eloquence held, spell-bound, the congregation of a rustic meeting-house in Augusta, Va. This "Blind Preacher" was the Rev. James Waddell, whose sight has been destroyed by cataract. At the time when he preached in Staunton, before his blindness, he was the cause of a small "scandal" among his narrow-minded and contentious flock.

During his residence in lower Virginia the good clergyman had become fond of coffee. After his removal to Staunton he continued to use the beverage.

As coffee was seldom used in the valley, some of the church members thought it to be their duty to rebuke the minister for indulging in a worldly luxury. In order to strengthen their case they affirmed that he drank coffee not only on week days, but on Sunday mornings also, and that hot coffee on the holy day constituted a flagrant Sabbath-breaking.

The good man listened to their accusation and then quietly asked, "What do you have for your breakfast on Sunday mornings?"

"Mush and milk," they answered.

"Is the mush cold or hot?"

"Hot, of course."

"Well," answered the minister, smiling at their fall into his trap, "when you have cold mush on Sunday, I will drink cold coffee."

Another anecdote illustrative of those early days in Virginia is associated with the late Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Princeton Seminary, who married a daughter of the "Blind Preacher."

It was common for vessels coming from England to Virginia to bring "Redemptioners," who were technically known as "indentured servants," because they were bound to serve a stipulated time to pay or "redeem" the cost of their transportation. Some of these "Redemptioners" were convicts banished to America for crime; but all of them were sold, and, for the time being, treated as slaves.

An educated man was occasionally found among them, and he was eagerly sought after by planters having children to educate. One of this class of "indentured servants," a young Irishman named Reardon, was purchased by Dr. Alexander's father, and gave the lad his early instruction in Latin.

After serving out his time Reardon enlisted in the army of the Revolution and was wounded in a battle in North Carolina. On his discharge he returned to Augusta, where he taught school for many years.—Youth's Companion.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

SENATE.

The senate resumed consideration of the urgency deficiency bill, the question being on striking out the provision inserted by the house requiring the public printer to enforce rigidly the eight-hour law. The item was struck out.

The pension bill went over with the understanding that after the morning business it would be taken up and discussed under the five-minute rule, and the final vote taked before adjournment.

HOUSE.

The committee on Pacific railroads agreed upon a Pacific railroad funding bill and reported it to the house. The bill differs in no essential particulars, save one, from the Outhwaite bill. The exception is that the bill is confined to the Union Pacific, and is in no sense to be applicable to the Central Pacific. In his report Chairman Outhwaite says that the most important question to be considered immediately is how to secure repayment of the people's money. The report quotes the unanimous opinion of the Pacific railroad commissioners and of the president that under no circumstances can a settlement of the debt of the Union Pacific be expected at maturity.

The committee on commerce has agreed to report favorably Mr. Rice's bill in relation to the duty on lumber.

The bill for pensioning prisoners of war was reported and referred to the committee of the whole.

In discussing the erection of a public building at Sedalia, Mo., Mr. Bland took occasion to inveigh against the protective tariff and against the extravagant system which the house had inaugurated in the passing of bills for the erection of public buildings.

The bill providing for the opening of the great Sioux reservation has passed the house without division or opposition.

SENATE.

The president sent a message to the senate, in which he quotes the senate resolution requesting him to negotiate a treaty with the emperor of China containing a provision that no Chinese laborer shall enter the United States, and says that negotiations have been in progress for some time. The president expresses the hope and expectation that an acceptable treaty will soon be concluded.

The G. A. R. Pension bill was passed by a vote of 44 to 16, as follows:

Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Blodgett, Bowen, Brown, Cameron, Chace, Frye, George, Gorman, Hale, Hompton, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Payne, Platt, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Farwell, Faulkner, Ingalls, Kenna, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Palmer, Stockbridge, Teller, Turpje, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson (Iowa).

Bate, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Eustis, Gibson, Harris, Pasco, Reagan, Saulsbury, Vance, Wilson, (Md).

HOUSE.

The Indian reservation bill passed the house. The principal amendments to the bill are increasing the annual interest fund to be distributed among the Indians from $75,000 to $90,000, and the permanent fund from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. By the Montana bill about 17,000,000 acres are opened. By the Dakota Sioux bill 12,000,000 acres are opened and by the Minnesota Chippewa bill 300,000 acres are opened. The house in two days has passed bills opening over 32,000,000 acres of public domain to settlement. The Northwest has reason to rejoice over this great acquisition.

Cockrell, from the select committee appointed last session to inquire into the methods and business of the executive departments, presented a report, with two bills; one to continue the work of making a classified abridgement of letters patent, and the other to provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments. The committee finds much in certain places to command—and very much in others to condemn as unnecessary, ridiculous and farcical circumlocution.

The secretary of the interior transmitted to the house, in compliance with resolutions thereof, a statement showing the amounts received as fees by United States district attorneys, marshals and assistant attorneys for the year 1885, 1886 and 1887.

Mr. Payson, from the committee on public lands, and as a question of privilege, reported the bill to quiet the title of the settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

SENATE.

The claim of James Devine of Madelia, Minn., was favorably reported from the committee on war claims. This is one of Mr. Lind's cases which he has pushed vigorously.

HOUSE.

The omnibus war claims bill passed the house. Some debate took place over an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the Protestant Episcopal theological seminary and high school of Virginia, whose property was damaged during the war.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes' two bills providing penalties for trespassing on Indian lands and for cutting timber on Indian reservations were passed without discussion.

The house had under consideration the bill to allot lands in severalty to the united Miami and Peoria tribes in Indian Territory, and a long discussion ensued.

SENATE.

The president made the following nominations: Register of land offices, H. H. Dickman, at Crookston, Minn.; Robert L. Tidwick, at Des Moines, Iowa; David J. Wilcox, receiver of public moneys, at Walla Walla, Wash.; Michael C. Sanfley of Kentucky, associate justice of the supreme court of Wyoming; William M. Purcell, United States attorney for Dakota. Consuls: Frederick W. L. Butterfield of New York, at Ghent; James B. Coffin, of Massachusetts, at St. Helena; A. J. Jones, of Illinois, at Barragvilla.

In a speech Mr. Colquitt said that the president's message had made a profound impression at home and abroad and had received the hearty indorsement of wise and judicious men everywhere.

The Huntington bill, providing for the settlement of the Central Pacific Railroad company's debt was introduced in both houses of congress.

The senate has confirmed Charles S. Cary of New York solicitor of the treasury, and Rev. John T. Dolphin of Minnesota post chaplain.

HOUSE.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced were the following: Directing the committee on agriculture to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the sale of a compound for pure lard. For the forfeiture of the Hastings & Dakota railroad land grant in Minnesota. Relating to tariff and internal taxation (the Randall bill). Providing for a commission to investigate trusts and for the repeal of the protective tariff on all industries belonging to trusts.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania, rising in the house to a question of privileges, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that it was stated that the majority of the committee on ways and means had not only refused oral hearings to producers, manufacturers and workingmen, but had denied to them a birthright to have their petitions read, and directing the committee on rules to inquire into the matter. Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky raised a point of order against the resolution that it was not priviledged, and the speaker pro tem sustained the point.

A senate joint resolution for investigating the practicability of constructing reservoirs for the storage of waters in the arid regions of the United States was adopted.

The house committee on appropriations has accepted a number of the amendments made by the senate to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

A bloody tragedy was recently enacted at Woodville, five miles from Butte, Mont., by John St. John, a Frenchman, who came into Mrs. Rob's house and abused and threatened to kill her. She moved away from him and sat on the side of the bed. St. John ordered her to stand up, at the same time drawing his revolver, and when she took a step forward fired a bullet, striking her on the left cheek just below the eye. She fell forward on her left side, and the assassin shot her twice in the right breast. He placed the pistol at his own right eye, pulled the trigger, and died instantly.

Hiram Higman, of Moorhead, Ky., who gained wide celebrity as the slayer of the desperado, Craig Tolliver, in the fight between the Tolliver faction and the citizens' posse last June, died at his home recently in a fit of delirium tremens.

DEATH OF LOUIS E. FISHER.

The Life Journey of One of St. Paul's Oldest and Best Citizens Ended.

Louis E. Fisher, editor of the Northwestern Newspaper Union, St. Paul, Minn., died at his residence on the morning of March 6 at 12:30 o'clock. His death, though very sudden, was not unexpected by those who had been informed of his serious illness the day before. Mr. Fisher was born at Wrentham, Mass., on July 15, 1822, and was, at the time of his death, 65 years, 7 months and 20 days old. In his early life he was a thorough, practical printer, and was for a time employed on the Boston Daily Advertiser. He visited New Orleans and other points on the Gulf in 1845, but the climate not agreeing with him he soon returned North. He first located in St. Paul in 1853, and in 1854 assisted Earl S. Goodrich in getting out the first daily paper issued in that city. He was afterwards foreman of the Real Estate Advertiser, published by Mr. J. A. Wheelock, afterwards returning to the Pioneer. In 1858 he became city editor of the Daily Pioneer, and showed marked ability as a polished journalist.

Col. Goodrich, his intimate associate in journalism for years, always spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Fisher's ability as a journalist, and his many noble qualities as a man. About the year 1861 Mr. Fisher became assistant editor of the Pioneer, when the main conduct of the journal fell upon him, at a period very critical to Democratic journalists. In the fall of 1865, the Pioneer going into the hands of Republicans he withdrew from the paper and took a position on the Daily Press as assistant editor, and a few months later the Pioneer again going into the hands of the Democracy, he was installed as the leading and responsible editor, at which post he remained eight or ten years. At the consolidation of the Daily Pioneer with the Daily Press, Mr. Fisher continued as assistant editor for sometime, when owing to continuous toil and his advancing years he was placed in charge of the editorial department of the Northwestern Newspaper Union, where he did valuable service up to within 48 hours of his death.

The Pioneer Press says of him: Death sums up the results of life, and its hour is that in which the impress a finished career has left upon its time is most surely and clearly reflected in the sentiment of the living. The truth to which so many sobered faces and saddened hearts bear witness to-day, that the death of Louis E. Fisher comes to hundreds of persons in the state where he lived with all the sharp sting of a personal bereavement, tells more than the most studied eulogium could convey of his blameless life, lovable nature and noble character. The people among whom he lived for more than half of a long life believed in him, honored him, loved him. Those who knew him most intimately honored him most and loved him best. He died without an enemy. Many a pulpy, colorless and negative character has won that distinction. But while the sweetness and transparent sincerity of his nature forbade enmities, its virile strength, spotless integrity and staunch loyalty gained him such devoted friendship as few men enjoy, because few men deserve it. And he gave more than he received. In many a life that touched his nearly, his death will leave a blank that time may obliterate, but no lesser friendship can ever fill.

His was no brilliant or conspicuous career. Character not position, was the measure of his influence upon men and upon his time. Never the owner of a newspaper, his keen professional instinct and rare judgment made him a powerful factor in the conduct of those upon which he was employed. Always a private citizen, his advice was sought and his criticism feared by those high in official place and strong in party authority. Relatively a poor man, all his life, his native sagacity and unquestioned integrity made him the repository of the secrets and the trusted counselor of men of wealth and commercial power. He did the work life gave him with simple honesty and unfaltering fidelity to his own high standard of honor and truth. It was worthy work, well done. But the man was better than his work, and the life he lived was worth more than anything he did.

On Saturday, the last day he was seen in the little society of co-workers to whom his loss comes like the intrusion of death into the family circle of each, racked with pain and depressed with illness, he turned to a friend with a half-humorous, half-serious repetition of the world-old question, Is life really worth living? His own life answers the question. For him and for any one strong and good enough to imitate him, life is worth all it costs. It is worth all the long and lingering disillusion of living—much more the brief and transitory pain of dying—to leave a memory so fragrant of good deeds done and noble impulses obeyed; so rich in high example for young and old; so full of fine inspiration to fit and worthy living; as that which is all we have left to us of our friend who died last night.

Death's Harvest.

I. H. McTavish, land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific railroad, died at Winnipeg, Man., after a short illness, aged fifty. He was one of the oldest residents in Manitoba, coming to this country in 1857, and was for a long time chief factor of the Hudson Bay company. He was also a member of the first Manitoba legislature.

Rev. Thomas Slade of Lewiston, Minn., died at the home of his son, T. C. Slade, in Lewiston. He was born in 1805 in England, removed to Davenport, Iowa, in 1852, and in Wisconsin in 1859.

Joseph Junglen, who died at St. Cloud, Minn., recently, was a cyclone victim, receiving serious injuries at that time from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He also lost three children in the storm.

Mrs. C. E. Carver died at her home in Faribault, Minn., after a painful sickness of several months. Mrs. Carver had been a resident of Faribault for upwards of thirty years, and for a number of years was actively engaged in business there.

The funeral of Sheriff Mickley of St. Cloud, Minn., occurred on the 5th inst. It was in charge of the A. O. U. W., with P. R. Gribler and B. Rensken, of the St. Cloud lodge; Joseph Hoffman and J. L. Kniskem, of the Sauk Rapids lodge, and McMoran and J. L. Uptagrove, of the G. A. R., as pall bearers. The bar held a meeting and attended in a body, as did the county officials, G. A. R. post and fire companies. The services were in the court room, and were conducted by Rev. E. V. Campbell, Presbyterian. The procession to the cemetery was the largest ever seen in St. Cloud upon such an occasion.

The body of August Zielike, who was lost in the great storm of Jan. 12, near Corona, Dakota, has just been found one and a half miles southeast from his home.

Will She Marry Chaska.

The story that Miss Cora Fellows of Washington, D. C., who is engaged as a teacher at the Indian school near Fort Bennett, Dak., is soon to marry Chaska, a Sioux Indian, has been started again with what purports to be a confirmation of the report by Miss Fellows herself in an interview. The members of Miss Fellows' family say that the story cannot possibly be true. Since the first publication of the story the father of Miss Fellows has been endeavoring to communicate with his daughter, but because of the distance of the school from the telegraph lines has been unable to get any reply. Unless a telegram sent with a request that it be forwarded if possible by pony express has reached its destination he does not expect to hear from his daughter soon. Mr. Fellows said the whole tone of the reported interview and its statements were contradicted by his knowledge of his daughter's character and the fact that the various reports were inconsistent with each other, and facts in his knowledge confirmed his first conclusion that the story was a canard. He had reason to believe that his daughter was preparing to be married, but not to an Indian. She had written home regularly and letters had been received from her since the present publication, but they contained nothing at all on the subject. Rev. Sunderland of Washington has telegraphed to Miss Cora Belle Fellows to wait a little before marrying the Indian Chaska. A messenger was dispatched at once with the telegram. Mr. Fellows will arrive at the agency in a few days and endeavor to prevent the nuptials.

The Tilden Estate.

The suit of Col. George H. Tilden for a construction of that clause of the will of his uncle, ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, which provides for libraries in New York, New Lebanon and Yonkers, was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence, of the supreme court. Counsel for the plaintiff claimed that the clause in reference to the libraries was invalid. Col. Tilden testified as to the relatives of the late statesman. George W. Smith, one of the executors, testified that the personal property left by the ex-governor was valued at $4,700,000 and the real estate at $500,000. Mr. Ledyard admitted that this was the estate, saying that it was $4,400,000 for the special trust legacy over the legacies to relative. The arguments were postponed until March 21.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

William Ehrler, the butcher, who was injured in St. Paul, recently, died at Winona of blood poisoning.

The county commissioners of Stearns county passed resolutions of regret at the death of Sheriff Mickley.

The Cannon Valley branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, which has been blockaded with snow is now open and trains are running regularly again.

John P. Hammond of St. Cloud has been appointed Sheriff of Stearns county.

George Blanchard and Thomas L. Sullivan were committed to the next term of the district court at Hastings by Justice O'Brien, for aiding a prisoner (Albert Blanchard, charged with assaulting his wife) to escape.

At a meeting of the city council of Lake City an ordinance was adopted which converts the fire department from a volunteer to a paid one, and puts it altogether under the control of the council. Whenever called out, each member is to be paid 50 cents for the first and 30 cents for every subsequent hour of actual service. The department will be limited to forty-five members, besides the chief and his assistants. Each company will select its officers, subject to the approval of the council.

The Rochester personal property tax that has just been paid was based on an assessment of twenty-four mills and was the heaviest tax ever imposed on city property since war times. The public improvements for which the present administration is responsible accounts for the heavy tax, which has caused some vigorous kicking. Ald. Mayo assured the council that the tax for the coming year would be lighter than the present levy.

The anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett was celebrated at Faribault on the 5th inst. The entertainment was gotten up by the Celtic club.

Mrs. D. Underwood, one of the early settlers of Dakota county, died at Farmington recently.

Miss Mary S. Highbee, the wife of one of the pioneers, of Olmstead County, died very suddenly at Rochester recently from heart disease.

Rev. Thomas Slave died, aged eighty three years, at Lewiston, recently.

Mrs. Ole Carlson died at her home in Lake City, aged seventy-four years.

The ex-soldiers of Scandinavian nationality now residing in Minneapolis held a reunion at Dania hall recently, about one hundred ladies and gentlemen being present. The programme opened with a banquet and music, followed by addresses from Mayor Ames, Col. Hans Mattson, Capt. P. P. Swenson and Ex-Sheriff George H. Johnson, in which full credit was given to the Scandinavian volunteers for the faithful and heroic sevice rendered to this country during the rebellion.

The funeral of Thos. D. Skiles occurred at Minneapolis a few days ago. There was no attempt at ostentatious display, either in the service or surroundings. Upon the coffin were some tasteful bouquets of lilies and white roses, the offerings of the immediate friends, at the head was a large pillow of roses, in the center of which was interwoven the one eloquent word "Papa."

The mason contractors of Minneapolis have concluded that they want their class of work directly from the owners or architects, and through their association have addressed a letter to the architects of the city requesting this privilege. It is signed by twenty-three firms.

Charles Dickens, son of the great novelist, whose success as a reader from his father's works has been so marked in the Eastern states for the past four months, will be in Minneapolis April 12. The reading will probably be given in Armory hall.

The Mankota city counsel has given to the Southern Minnesota Live stock and Fair association the privilege of holding its annual fair at "Sibley Mound," the property on which they have heretofore held fairs, but which was purchased by the city last summer for park purposes. The association is to keep grounds and buildings in repair, and the public to have access to any part of the grounds (outside of fairs) except the track.

At the charter election at North Branch Joel J. Weide was elected president of the council; John Elengree councilman; W. B. Abel, recorder; John Hurley, treasurer, and E. C. Ingalls, village justice.

The labor and the railroad organizations of Brainerd had a larger influence in the result of the recent charter election than was before apparent. The Knights of Labor and the Brotherhood of both engineers and firemen without doubt turned the scale for Hemstead for mayor, while the Knights elected more than half of the aldermen who succeeded.

The case of Nicholas Riplinger vs. the St. Croix Lumber company was tried before Judge Crosby and a jury at Hastings, resulting in a verdict of $378.27 for the plaintiff.

D. S. Hayward's barn was burned at St. Cloud, recently. Cause unknown. Loss $1,500; insurace $1,100.

H. S. French and B. F. Woodman are planning to start a creamery at Northfield this spring. A large number of Northfield dairymen have pledged their support.

At a special school meeting at Chatfield it was voted to build a new school house, to cost not to exceed $15,000. The building will be commenced in the spring.

Mrs. Garfield has returned from Europe.

If Mrs. Folsom marries Secretary Bayard she will be allowed to stand next her daughter at the White House reception.

Minnie Hauk has recovered from the effects of the accident which recently befell her, and has resumed work on the stage.

Prof. Simon Newcomb's daughter enjoys the distinction of having been the only female student of Johns Hopkins university.

Senator Palmer of Michigan has the reputation of being the finest linguist in the upper house of congress.

The funeral of Louis E. Fisher, the veteran journalist, occurred on the 8th inst., attended by many of the prominent people of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the State.

The man arrested at Victoria, Mon., on suspicion of being Tascott, the murderer, proved not to be the man wanted.

Baby king Alphononso XIII. is suffering from epilepsy, an hereditary disease in his mother's family, the Hapsburgs.

It is stated at the treasury department in Washington, that owing to the heavy receipts during the past few months the surplus at the end of June, 1888, will probably reach $155,000,000.

Mrs. C. H. Moore of Philadelphia wears the most costly diamonds of all the society women of the Quaker City. Her jewels are said to be worth $60,000.

Some are of the opinion that Randall's tariff bill will be withheld until the Mills bill shall come up regularly for discussion in the house, when it will be submitted as a substitute.

Under cross-examination before the house printing committee, Mr. Benedict acknowledged that he had authorized the use of his name for reference only in a circular addressed to postmasters seeking to learn the political status of persons in their districts.

Horace W. Rounds, son of the late ex-public printer, is confined at the detention hospital for the insane in Chicago. His nerves are sadly shattered by worry over business affairs and sickness has temporarily unsettled his reason.

Edward Brown, brother of John Brown of Harper's Ferry, is still living at Columbus, Ohio. He much resembles his dead brother, and has the same earnest and at times almost fierce way of speaking.

Officers arrested recently near Ravenna, Texas, Joseph L. Barrett, one of the wealthiest and best known farmers in the county, together with six of his grown sons, all charged with a murder committed in 1886. The murder was that of old man Morgan, a hermit, who was killed for his money—about $1,300.

The investigation of the senate committee in the complaints of the Wisconsin Chippewas who have been down here trying to secure justice from the Indian bureau, has begun.

R. F. Heling, a blacksmith living at Hankinson, Dakota, was killed at Ledgerwood, a small station on the Manitoba between Aberdeen and Breckenridge. He was run over by a passenger train. He leaves a wife and young child.

A fusion ticket against the Knights of Labor is talked of at Dubuque, Iowa.

The local committees having in charge the preparation for the national democratic convention at St. Louis, decided upon the north half of the exposition building as the place to hold the convention.