OUR FIRE LADDIES.

A Brief Sketch of the Bismarck Fire Department Which Will Parade To-day.

A Few Facts and Statistics Showing the Efficiency of the Excellent Organization

With a List of Memorable Fires and Other Interesting Kindred Matter.

The City's Protectors.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

The occasion of the annual inspection and parade of the city fire department which, if the weather permits, will occur this afternoon suggests the propriety of giving a short sketch of the department, together with some other facts and statistics of a kindred nature that may be of interest to our readers. The volunteer fire department of the city of Bismarck is one of our "old timers," it having come in the early days and grown up with the country until it has reached its present efficiency and strength and numbers itself among the solid institutions of the city. The first fire company organized in Bismarck was the Pioneer Hook and Ladder company, thus being a pioneer in fact as well asname. It was organized March 27th, 1877, at which time thirty-five persons enrolled themselves as members. The officers were as follows: Foreman, Edward Sloan; first assistant foreman, J. M. Carnahan; second assistant foreman, C. A. Galloway; secretary, H. M. Davis; treasurer, Edward Smith. On the 23d of October, 1887, the company adopted a constitution and by-laws and adopted the name of "The Bismarck Pioneer Fire company," which it has ever since retained. Among the members of the original organization we notice the names of E. A. Williams, Geo. P. Flannery, Edward Sloan, Charles R. Williams. L. N. Griffin, E. N. Corey, David Stewart, M. L. Marsh Thos. Fortune and many others who have since been closely identified with the interests of the city and taken a deep interest in all questions pertaining to fire protection.

The company was incorporated March 1st, 1880, being the first chartered fire company in the territory. It has an active membership of thirty-five, the present officers being: Foreman, Frank Donnelly; first assistant, J. D. Wakeman; second assistant, Edward Sloan; secretary, David Stewart; treasurer, Frank La Wall.

They also have charge of the double tank chemical which was purchased by the city in 1877 of the Babcock Co., Chicago. The uniform of the company is a red shirt trimmed with blue; blue trowsers; regulation fire hat and belt. They also own about $1,500 worth of property consisting of land and city lots.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

The next company organized was the Banner Hook and Ladder company. This company was originally formed December 18, 1882, with twenty-five members and the following officers: President, Geo. E. Reed; vice-president, J. R. Spahr; secretary, J. E. Weber; treasurer, J. R. Smith; foreman, E. H. Connor; first assistant, H. V. Wetherby; second assistant, J. B. Yerxa.

The company was reorganized July 16, 1885, with the following officers: President Harvey Harris; vice president, F. A. Leavenworth; secretary, Louis Hanitch; treasurer, Wm. M. Tuohy; foreman, W. B. Bell; first assistant, A. E. Beal; second assistant, Frank Kihm. It has an active tive membership of about thirty-five. Parade uniform—grey shirts with blue trimmings, black pants, regulation fire hats and belts. The company has also another uniform consisting of corduroy jackets and pants trimmed with gold cord and company buttons.

The present officers are:
President—Harvey Harris.
Vice President—H. H. Day.
Secretary—F. A. Leavenworth.
Treasurer—T. P. Herron.
Foreman—W. B. Bell.
First Assistant—Arthur Van Horn.
Second Assistant—Wm. M. Tuohy.

HOSE COMPANY.

The Pioneer Hose company was organized in 1886 and incorporated January 21st of the same year.

Original officers—Foreman, George E. Reed; first assistant, George McDonald; second assistant. Ole Holt; secretary, J. M. Edgerly; treasurer, James Ross. It has thirty-five members, a Preston & Nott hose cart costing $225 and about 1,300 feet of hose. Uniform—white flannel shirts with embroidered company monogram on shield, blue pants, patent letaher caps and patent leather belts with nickel trimmings. The present officers are:
Foreman—Ole Holt.
First Assistant—L. N. Stewart.
Second Assistant—Henry L. Reed.
Secretary—Thomas J. Clark.
Treasurer—Walter Breen.

During the past year a department organization has been formed, composed of the companies mentioned, which is in a general way to look after the interests of each company and the department at large. This organization has a fund to be set aside for the relief of firemen who may be disabled while in the performance of their duties. Its officers are:
Chief Engineer—L. N. Griffin.
Assistant Chief Engineer—Frank La Wall.
President—George E. Reed.
Vice Presideut—F. A. Leavenworth.
Secretary—David Stewart.
Treasurer—W. B. Bell.

The city has about $10,000 invested in fire apparatus, engine house, team, etc. It has one double tank chemical engine, one Babcock hook and ladder truck, one Preston & Nott hose cart all fully equipped, one team, set of Berry patent harness, hose, buckets, ladders, etc. It has two paid men in its employ, an engineer and a driver, and is thoroughly equipped for fire service. In fact there is no town west of St. Paul or Minneapolis—certainly none in Dakota—that is so well prepared to cope with the fire fiend as Bismarck. This is the common assertion of insurance men and other well informed visitors who have inspected the engine house or seen the workings of the department. The citizens have always been willing to meet the demands of the firemen and it is hoped they always will be. When the water works, now nearing completion, are in working order so that the water supply is always unfailing and the electric alarm system is put in, we can think of nothing that is at present needed to add to the efficiency of the department. This brief sketch is closed with a list of a few memorable fires that have occurred in the history of the city:

MEMORABLE FIRES.

The first fire of any importance in this city occurred March 16th, 1877, before the arrival of the chemical engine, when all the buildings on block forty-eight Main street from where Ostlund's livery stable now stands to lot fourteen where Thomas McGowan's building is now located were burned. The loss was about $30,000.

The next large fire was December 18th, 1879, when block forty-eight was again the sufferer all the buildings from where the Western house now stands, to the west end of the block being destroyed. The loss was about $40,000. It was only by the most heroic exertions of the firemen and citizens, and the efficient aid of the Northern Pacific officials who brought up some engines and formed a bucket brigade from the tenders to the fire that the Western house was saved. If the fire had not been controlled at the Western house the remainder of the block, and in all probability the Sheridan house would have been destroyed.

The most eventful fire in the history of the city took place May 5th, 1881, when, through the carelessness of the watchman and in his absencethe engine house was set on fire. We quote from the Bismarck TRIBUNE of May 6th: "It was discovered that the fire had originated at department headquarters and had gained great headway before being discovered. A strong breeze was blowing from the west and those first at the scene found the interior of the engine house filled with a solid sheet of flame that in half a moment began to dart out the doorway and windows catching eagerly at the stairway, the upper floor and the dry frame sides of the second story and adjoining buildings. It at first seemed perfectly apparent that the engines and entire property of the fire department must burn and that the city would be left entirely to the mercy of the flames. That such was not the case is wholly due to the heroic action of a few men and the unusually efficient work of the members of the fire department. Strangers and old firemen present state that they never saw cooler or more prompt and effective work done" etc.

The loss to the city was about $200 and to the fire company $25, on which there was no insurance.

Another fire worthy of notice was the fire at the TRIBUNE block on March 7, 1885, when "the entire office, building, material and supplies" were totally destroyed. The postoffice and contents were also destroyed by this fire. The total loss was about $25,000.

TRAIN ROBBERS SHOT.

A Couple of Express Messengers Succeed in "Doing" a Gang.

EL PASO, TEX., Oct. 15.—The meagre reports sent from here last night regarding an atteupt to train robbery gave a fraction of the tale. It was a great victory that one robber should be killed, but what was the astonishment of the police here when the dead body of another robber was brought in this morning. Express Messenger J. Ernest Smith and with him J. L. Beardsley, clerk of the Wells, Fargo & Co., when they heard the firing put out the lights and went to the rear of the car. At the command of the robbers they came out, Smith leaving his revolver just inside the door. The robbers ordered Smith and Beardsley to hold up their hands and then searched them. Smith was ordered to go back into the car and light the lamp. He climbed back and the foremost robber started to follow. Smith seized his pistol, placed it almost against the robber's breast and fired, sending a bullet through his heart. The robber fell back dead, but fired twice at Smith while falling. Smith and the other robber also exchanged shots. The robber then attempted to get his companion's body on the engine, intending to uncouple it from the train and run on. While he was trying to lift the body on the engine the messenger got his double barreled shotgun, leaned out of the car and shot at him. The robber sank down, then sprang up and run out of sight. His body was found this morning.

ADMISSION, NOT DIVISION.

What Delegate Toole Says of Dakota's Prospects This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Delegate Toole of Montana, now here, says there will be a vigorous movement in congress this winter for the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. He does not think there will be any chance for the bill providing for the division of Dakota, and says even if thore should be an overwhelming majority for division in the November election, he thinks it would have no effect on congress.

A Gladstone Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Gladstone addressed an audience of 4,000 persons in the drill hall at Derby to-day. The crowd climbed to the girders of the roof. When the organist played "God Bless the Prince of Wales" hisses were heard. The air of the song "Joey and Jess," which refers to Messrs. Joseph Chamberlain and Jesse Collings, was also played and was loudly groaned. Mr. Gladstone said their opponents were growing weaker, while their own forces were becoming stronger. He was accused of co-operating with those whom he once denounced as marching with rapine and murder towards the disintregation of the empire. All the objections then presented had passed away. He did not believe any Irish member of parliament now contemplated or desired the disemberment of the empire. They wanted a union of hearts and not a union on parchment and paper.

Commissioner Edgerton on Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton who returned to the city to-day was asked if his views agreed with those of Commissioner Oberly as expressed in his recent letter to the Illinois Democratic association. "They certainly do not," said Mr. Edgerton. "I do not believe in extreme or strained constructions of the civil service law. The state organizations have as much right to exist as they ever had. There is nothing in the law to prohibit it. A man is not deprived of the privileges of citizenship because he holds a public office, and I think the idea that a man should abandon his residence in a state or his citizenship when he takes an office in Washington is preposterous."

Heavy Lumber Failures.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The assignment of Charles M. Charnley, the well known lumber merchant, and the confession of judgments by Thomas Lordall for over $100,000 were the sole topics of discussion in lumber circles yesterday. The liabilities of Charnley & Lordall are between $180,000 and $190,000, with estimated assets of $120,000. The liabilities of the Sturgeon Bay Lumber company are large, but cannot be definitely stated until the note transactions between them and Charnley & Lordall are adjusted. It is stated by one of the lawyers in the case that it is difficult to see how more than 40 or 50 cents on the dollar can be paid to their creditors.

Auditor Ward Playing Safe.

YANKTON, Oct. 15.—Attorney General Templeton and Trustees Gale and Quigly left for the north early this morning. Papers will be served on the resident new trustees to-night or Monday requiring them to show that they are legally discharging the duties of the offices they claim to hold. It is understood here that Auditor Ward will pay no bills not approved by both boards.

THE TEACHERS.

Last Day's Proceedings of the Institute—An Interesting and Profitable Session.

Talks on Popular Subjects by Prominent Educators of the County and Territory.

Interesting Lecture by Mayor Bentley at the Presbyterian Church in the Evening.

Facts Worth Considering.

The last day of the teachers' institute proved to be the most interesting of the session. Several of the teachers had been compelled to leave for home in order to teach on Saturday.

The teachers were in their places promptly at 9 o'clock. After roll call and opening exercises Professor Pickert gave a lesson in primary reading, and the teachers discussed the methods in a lively manner. After a rest of ten minutes, critics were appointed, and Mr. Avery gave a lesson in methods of teaching arithmetic. An interesting discussion followed, and the institute adjourned till afternoon.

The president called the institute to order promptly at 1:30. Roll call showed a very perceptible decrease in the number of teachers.

After singing, the following report of the committee on resolutions was presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Prof. C. J. Pickert having conducted this institute in a most able and interesting manner and Prof. C. D. Abbey having acted as secretary; and

WHEREAS, Professor Abbey and the board of education of the city of Bismarck have during the past week closed the schools and tendered to this institute the use of the high school building and apparatus connected therewith; and

WHEREAS, Miss Daisy Stewart has cheerfully presided at the organ; and

WHEREAS, Rev. C. B. Austin and the Presbyterian society having tendered to this institute the use of their church; and

WHEREAS, The clergy and citizens of the city have responded cheerfully whenever called upon for support; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this institute are hereby given to the board of education and to all persons named and referred to therein, for the able, generous and satisfactory manner in which they have served this institute, and also to Supt. W. H. Winchester for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations; and

Resolved, That we as teachers will return to our respective schools highly benefitted and with the determination to put into practice the valuable instruction which we have here received; and be it also

Rresolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the board of education of the city of Bismarck, and also to the press of the city for publication.

Hon. E. A. Dye, territorial superintendent of public instruction, favored the institute with an excellent talk and gave many valuable hints in regard to methods of teaching pupils to think.

Mr. Abbey gave a closing lesson in penmanship.

The query box was opened and proved, as it had done before, a valuable exercise.

The subject "Professional Reading" was taken up and many valuable hints given.

The closing remarks were full of interest. Superintendent Dye sympathized with the teachers and asked them to feel that they could depend upon him to render all the assistance in his power. He has been in "shanty school houses" with sod roofs; he has there found children as bright as any to be found elsewhere; he has known parents to make great sacrifices that their children might have the benefits of an education; he has received letters of inquiry written by those who were discouraged, but amidst all these circumstances he wishes the teachers to feel that in him thev will always find a sympathizer and a friend.

Other members of the institute made pleasant remarks and all seemed to agree that the work of the week had been a success.

A few days ago Professor Pickert came among us a stranger. He leaves, enjoying the confidence of all who have had the benefit of his instruction.

At 4:30 the institute adjourned.

DR. BENTLEY'S LECTURE.

The audience at the Presbyterian church last evening was not large, but it was appreciative. For one hour and a quarter the house was so still that a whisper could be heard in any part of it. The doctor's subject was, "Physical Culture as the Foundation for All True Education." He commenced by speaking of the importance of having a proper foundation upon which every superstructure may rest every human character; he claimed that the mental and moral excellence of men depended in a great measure upon the physical; he did not wish to invade the fields of spiritual teachers, but believed his ideas, if carried out, would prove a valuable auxiliary in giving those teachers good healthy material to work with. After giving a scientific description of the human body, its different organs, systems and divisions, and the respective duties of each, he proceeded to explain the manner in which life is sustained, tracing the process from the food we eat to building up of every waste by germ cells from blood manufactured in this human labratory; he contrasted the powers of the human body in health and disease, showing that the former was the natural condition and could be maintained if natural laws were obeyed; he claimed that sin was simply a violation of law, and that it was impossible to be a Christian in the highest sense of the term with weak, puny, diseased bodies; he ridiculed the idea of men violating every law of health, and when death came, of hearing of the mysterious ways of providence, when the death occurred not with a just God's approval, but in violation of His best expressed laws. After dwelling upon the wonders of the human body, in its organization, its matchless mechanism, its wonderful powers, its harmony in health, its struggles against abuse, etc., he proceeded to explain how a harmonious development could be maintained, and the importance of commencing young to sustain the vital forces; he stated that four-fifths of the human race died before they arrived at old age—a sad commentary upon obedience to God's laws, even of those who claim to be His children. The doctor believed fasts better than faith, and believed in making practical use of the plain truths of nature lying at our feet instead of overlooking them in our efforts at star-gazing to find something mysterious and incomprehensible; he believed in personal responsibility, and deprecated the teaching of any way of dodging it. The lecture was scientific, logical and practical, interspersed with wit and wisdom to make it palatable. It was highly enjoyed by an appreciative audience. Superintendent Winchester, at its close, highly complimented the doctor and thanked him on behalf of the teachers for the pleasure and instruction received. Good judges present expressed the opinion that more of such lectures would be highly beneficial to both adults and children.

SETTLERS VS. RAILROADS.

A Decision in Favor of a Settler Claim—Prior Selection.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Commissioner Sparks of the general land office has rendered a decision in the case of the Northern Pacific vs. Rudolph Distler, on appeal from the decision of the Olympia, Washington territory, land office on November 18, 1885. Distler presented his homestead application for a quarter section within the limits of the wathdrawal for indemnity purposes, alleging settlement April 23, 1885. The tract in dispute has been continuously withdrawn since August 13, 1870, and was also embraced in the list of the selections for indemnity purposes by the company filed May 12, 1885. Distler made proof showing full compliance with law as to residence, improvements, etc. The local office held that he should be allowed to enter the tract and that the selection should be cancelled. This case is similar in all important particulars to the celebrated Guilford Miller case, to which the commissioner calls attention as follows: "Referring to the letter of his excellency Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, in the matter of the case of Guilford Miller, I must refuse to approve the seleetion of the company, settlement right having attached to the tract prior to said selection. Yous decision is therefore affirmed and Distler's application is held for allowance. Should this become final and the selection be cancelled, the company might select land in lieu thereof, should a deficiency exist, upon which no settlement claim exists at the date of selection."

A TALKING MACHINE.

Edison's New Invention That Will Knock Out Type Writers and Stenographers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Edison's new invention, the phonograph, will be placed on the market in a few days. The inventor claims that the machine will do away with type writers and stenographic secretaries, as a letter can be talked into it and the paper receiving the impression can be sent to the correspondent, who, by running it through another phonograph, can hear the contents read off.

The Real Estate Market.

The demand for Bismarck real estate is much better than could be expected at this time of year, and this fact only tends to strengthen the belief that the prospect for a lively spring in '88 is bright. The real estate dealers in the city are receiving letters of inquiry from all over the country. Not a day passes that prominent capitalists of the east do not inquire as to the value of city and country property, the prospect for new railroads and the improvement of the city; the press of the country is continually discussing the advantages of Bismarck, and real estate transfers are being made quietly almost daily. Among the important sales made of late was that by L. N. Griffin yesterday. Mr. Griffin sold to Major Endress of Germantown, O., two lots on Fourth street opposite the engine house, the consideration being $4,000. The price is very reasonable and all those who own property in the vicinity agree that it is below the value of the property. It is a fact, however, that the sale was made and that as soon as the purchaser can see his Ohio associates the deal will be closed, forfeit money having been paid yesterday afternoon. The lots are nicely located on one of Bismarck's most desirable streets and it is understood that the buyers contemplate erecting thereon a handsome brick structure which will tend to strengthen Fourth street as a business thoroughfare.

Grand Forks Fair Buildings Burned.

Plaindealer, 15th: Nearly all the buildings at the fair grounds were destroyed by fire last night, the fire being first discovered at 12 o'clock. As so many straw stacks are being burned near town, many supposed the fire to be that of a straw stack. Chief Whitbeck and Superintendent Zerfass were promptly on the grounds and made every effort to save the structures. but were not backed by enough men, and had they been it would have been about the same, for the wind blew fiercely from the southwest and the buildings were dry and went like tinder. All the buildings were burned except the main building, the grand stand and one horse barn.

Gladstone's Speech.

NOTTINGHAM, Oct. 19.—This evening Mr. Gladstone while driving to the rink was enthusiastically greeted by the throngs that lined the route. On arriving at the rink he received an ovation from the assemblage of 8,000 persons. In his speech he said he would bodily sweep away the law of entail. He strongly condemned the revival of protection. He urged the extension of local government in the direction of decentralization, but said that these, together with the questions of liquor traffic and the disestablishment of the church in Scotland and Wales, could not be touched until a sound adjustment had been effected in regard to Ireland.

Another Bismarck Discovery.

S. B. Lawrence, the popular citizen and farmer, was displaying a splendid specimen of coal in the city yesterday afternoon, having taken the same from a vein discovered on his farm last Saturday. Mr. Lawrence's farm is three miles southeast of the city, and he says that the vein is nearly four feet deep and evidently extends for a long distance under his land. He is now happy over the fact that his fuel supply is assured and that he can harvest a crop of heat for the winter from the farm upon which is grown his cereals and vegetables. This is indeed God's country for the agriculturist.

Telegraph Rates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The following was adopted in the meeting of the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph company to-day:

Resolved, That no advance in the rates heretofore charged by the company will be made, except in cates yf 10 and 15 cent rates between points where the handling of business at these rates has been made absolutely less; also, that officers of the company be empowered and directed to reduce the rates now charged wherever in their judgment such reduction should be made.

The Exposition Closed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—The second exposition closed to-day amid a blaze of glory and much amusing "tom-foolery" under charge of Colonel King. The gross receipts for the forty days will nearly reach the figure of $100,000, as against $87,000 last year. Twenty-five thousand people from all over the northwest outside of Minneapolis visited the show as against 16,000 last year.

A WICKED WOMAN.

The Murder of Banker Rawson of Chicago Brought About by a Wicked Adventuress.

The Unfortunate Millionaire Shot Down at the Church Door by His Youthful Stepson

Sad End of a Life Made Miserable by a Wrong Number in the Matrimonial Lottery.

An Interview With the Woman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—President Rawson of the Union Trust company of this city was shot yesterday by his stepson, William Lee, aged 17. As Mr. Lawson left the church at the close of the service he was met between the church door and his carriage by young Lee, who without a word of warning drew a pistol and fired five shots, each taking effect. The unfortunate millionaire was immediately surrounded by friends and carefully placed in a carriage and conveyed to his residence. Young Lee was arrested by the police. The tragedy is the result of an unfortunate marriage. When the dying banker reached his home six physicians had been called. They probed for the bullets and found that all had lodged in his legs or arms save one that had entered near the small of the back and, as nearly as could be judged, had plunged through his abdomen. If his life is saved it will be little short of a miracle.

THE CAREER OF THE YOUNG MAN'S MOTHER

is in many respects remarkable. She has been married several times, was divorced once, and as a department clerk in the government service at Washington is understood to have been concerned in some decidedly sensational incidents. It was as a purchaser of considerable real estate in Chicago that she became acquainted with Rawson. Their marriage soon followed. That was about five or six years ago. Rrwson is 67 years old and his wife claims, physically a wreck. Whatever the cause of their disputes the matter finally went to the courts. On September 29, 1886, Mrs. Rawson's long threatened bill for legal separation from her husband was filed. Allegations were cruelty and refusal of her husband to support her, closing with a recital of how he installed detectives in their house to close it up when Mrs. Rawson should leave it. Rawson had in the meantime let the house and taken up his abode with a friend. In his answer to the bill Rawson averred that his married life had been a terrible and continual

DRAMA OF DOMESTIC CALAMITY

and wretchedness, the sole cause of which was his wife's phenomenally awful devilish and wicked temper and habits of profanity and blasphemy which were not revealed to him until after his marriage. While the suit was pending a porter on a St. Louis sleeper testified that Mrs. Rawson had occupied a berth with a strange man on his sleeper. This story was partially corroborated by other porters and car conductors. All these allegations were emphatically denied by Mrs. Rawson, and later the corroborator was brought up before JusticeLyon on the charge of perjury, when he acknowledged the untruth of his former statements. Since then every point, especially in the matter of alimony, has been contested with increased bitterness, the culmination being Rawson's additional charges and to-day's horrible tragedy.

THE WOMAN INTERVIEWED.

Mrs. Rawson was told of the shooting by a reporter, and being asked what she thought of it, said: "I am glad of it; he deserved it." "What was it done for?" "Because Rawson has me, out on the streets, a public prostitute, and I'll stand by the boy," she cried, raising her hand in a dramatic way. "He did no more than any other boy would do. He is the son of his mother." Then she began to pace to and fro over the heavily carpeted floor. "I intended to do it myself," she exclaimed, suddenly stopping in the middle of the room. "Did your son know of your intention?" She turned a wicked look on her questioner and said sharply, "I do not know; he might have known it; he surely knew he deserved it." Then she grew hungry for more details. She inquired where he was shot and some of the circumstances. "I am glad of it," she exclaimed. "In front of the church. It was just the place, the old hypocrite; in front of the church."

INTERVIEW WITH LEE.

When shortly afterward young Lee in his cell at the police station saw the reporter approaching, he jumped up abruptly and without waiting a question declared: "I have nothing whatever to say, except that I am entirely responsible. It was wholly my own act. Mother knows absolutely nothing of it. He tried to prove mother an adultress and adventuress. Now he wanted to make out my sister a bastard."

MR. RAWSON'S CONDITION.

Attending physicians report the condition of Millionaire Rawson more hopeful han at any time heretofore. He has rested well all day. The prisoner still declines to discuss the shooting, having been advised by his mother and by his counsel not to talk. Although it is generally believed that he was instigated to the crime by older heads, he claims the sole responsibility. Mrs. Rawson still expresses the bitterest hatred toward her husband, but will not talk about their troubles.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Young Lee, who shot Banker Rawson on Sunday, was arraigned in court this morning and held without bail to await the result of the shooting. The doctors think there is a possibility that Banker Rawson may recover.

The Lincoln Statue.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The statue of Abraham Lincoln which is to ornament the southern entrance to Lincoln park was placed in its permanent position this morning. The statue, which is of bronze, weighs over 2,000 pounds. It is the gift of the late Eli Bates, for a long time a resident of Chicago, who in his will bequeathed $40,000 for that purpose. It is the work of Sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens and has been pronounced by art critics superior to any yet created. The statue will be unveiled and formally presented to the people on Saturday afternoon.

Terrible Epidemic in North Michigan.

ISHPEMING, MICH., Oct. 19.—A terrible epidemic of typhoid fever is ranging in an Iron mountain village on the Menominee railway 100 miles south of here. There were 200 cases yesterday and new cases reported every few minutes. Physicians are working night and day with help from other towns. The deaths are numerous. The theory that it is genuine cholera brought there by Italian laborers has been advanced, but the physicians deny it.

Effendi's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The funeral of Rustem Effendi, secretary of the Turkish legation, who died in this city, will take place to-morrow at Oak Hill cemetery at 12 o'clock.

COL. THOMPSON'S TREE CLAIM.

The General Land Office Comes Down Gracefully.

Everybody knows Colonel Thompson, and every other body knows his tree claim on the southeast one-quarter of section 22, township 139, range 80, north of town. He took it many years ago, and last year proved up on it. Last winter the general land office overruled the local office and rejected it. The colonel at once through his attorney, O. F. Davis, showed his teeth and demanded on sufficient grounds a reconsideration of the decision. Yesterday the register and receiver received a letter taking it all back and approving his proof. It was first rejected because the average height of the trees was only ten feet and diameter two and a half inches. That was bad ground for a rejection, and it was so shown to the commissioner's satisfaction. The colonel couldn't make them any longer. The Maker of all things was responsible for their size—not the claimant. It appears that the colonel has between eleven and thirteen thousand trees upon thirteen acres growing in a healthy and thrifty condition and have been for all the time required by law.

A GOOD MOVE.

Improved Weather Signal Service in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The importance of early and successful forecasts of cold waves is the greatest, perhaps, in the northwest. In order to meet the needs of that section and to comply with earnest applicationss from citizens and corporated bodies, the chief signal officer has decided to station indication offices at St, Paul. Arrangements will enable that officer to receive his reports an hour earlier than in Washington and will enable him to send out warnings of cold waves in that section from three to five hours earlier than is now done. Warning earlier by two or three hours, while not of especial importance east of the Mississippi river, is, however, to the country of the northwest, where the earliest signs of cold waves are rarely more than twelve to sixteen hours in advance of its full predominance. The stationing of an officer in the northwest who can make predictions for four or five states for the winter and spring months will also relieve to a considerable extent the overtaxed indications officer of the central office. This arrangement went into effect with the morning report of to-day, but for a few days longer midnight indications will be continued from this office.

Twenty Years for Rape.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Reid and Murray were given a cheerful reminder of the fate possibly in store for them in the sentences to-day of Herbert Steffas to the penitentiary for twenty years for outraging a young girl. The Hal Reid case came up in Judge Kelley's court to-day. The application of his atterney, Mr. O'Brien, to get a continuance on the ground of the absence of Scott Dunn, former manager of the West side opera house, whom he states to be a materially witness in the case. The court took the case under advisement.

A $200,000 Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—A Marinett, Wisconsin, special says the most disastrous conflagration that ever visited there took place at midnight, destroying two blocks in the heart of the city containing twenty-five stores, besides a large number of dwellings. The total loss is $200,000. Among the heaviest losers are Watson Bros., hardware, $35,000; O. B. Prine, dry goods, $40,000; Johnson Bros., general merchandise, $15,000; J. C. Lance & Co., $30,000.

Gold Signs in Minnesota.

ALBERT LEA, MINN., Oct. 20.—While some workmen were constructing a ditch in the big swamp in the eastern part of the town they had occasion to move a great "hard head" and underneath the stone was a considerable quantity of a metallic substance which closely resembled gold. Sulphuric acid was applied, but it had no perceptible effect.

Irish Evictions.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—Three tenants on the estate of Lord Clanrade have been evicted. Patrick Campbell strenuously resisted the officers and during the melee his daughter Margaret was struck on the head with a crowbar and severely injured. Eight women and two men were arrested. A number of ejectment notices against tenants on the Kingston estate are posted in Mitchellstown.

No More B. & O. Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—All the details for the transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph to the Western Union were completed this afternoon and at midnight all telegraph property of the Baltimore & Ohio company passed into the possession of the Western Union company, which will control it in the future.

A Rush for Homesteads.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 20.—Fargo, Dak., special to the Pioneer Press: Fifteen hundred to 2,000 people have arrived here to file on 4,000 quarter sections to-morrow. Some 200 are already in line with lunches in their pockets. The office can only dispose of about forty applications per day.

The Humane Society.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The American Humane society met in annual session here to-day with fifty delegates present. During the past year the several societies investigated 121,655 cases of alleged cruelty to animals and were able to relieve animals in 190,000 instances. Over 10,000 persons were arrested for cruelty to animals.

The Episcopal Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—An important discussion took place in the Episcopal congress here to-night on the question of changing the name of the church to "The American Church." Bishop Seymour argued that the name Protestant was a negative term and emplied anarchy.

Probably the Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 17.—Grafton, Dak., special to the Pioneer Press: A force of graders began this morning ten miles west and six miles north of here. It is generally thought to be a branch of the Northern Pacific to be run from here to the boundary line, thence to Morden; Manitoba.

Knocked Out by a Coon.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Punch Vaughan, an English light weight, made his first appearance in the American ring at the Atheneum club last night and was knocked out in the Fourth round by George Godfrey, the colored champion middle-weight of America.

Shoemakers Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—By order of shoemakers district assembly No. 70, Knights of Labor, 5,000 hands engaged in the manufacture of shoes in this city quit work to-day and twenty-four factories paid off their hands and closed their doors.