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Baptist Church—Wm. M. Weeks, acting pastor. Preaching services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayers and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. A cordial invitation to all.

Methodist Church—Services Sunday, 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. S. E. Snider, pastor.

Presbyterian Church—Services Sunday, 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. T. C. Armstrong, pastor.

Church of Sacred Heart, Catholic—Sunday, 10 a. m. E. W. J. Lindemann, chaplain, U. S. A.

SOCIETIES

A. O. U.—Division No. 1 meets first and second Sundays of each month.

K. of H.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m., at Odd Fellows' Hall.

A. F. & M.—Yellowstone Lodge, No. 26, 6th and third Wednesdays.

R. A. M.—Yellowstone Chapter, No. 5, second Thursday in each month.

K. T.—Danvers Commandery, fourth Thursdays.

L. O. O. F.—Custer Lodge, No. 13, every Monday at their hall.

I. O. O. F.—Sentinel Encampment, No. 6, first and third Friday.

K. of P.—Cruiser Lodge, No. 7, Thursday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall.

C. K. of A.—Miles City Branch, every Sunday at 7 p. m.

K. of L.—First and third Friday.

G. A. R.—U. S. Grant Post, No. 14, first and third Tuesday.

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ANOTHER WRECK.

Passenger Train No. 4 Goes Through a Bridge last night Near Forsyth.

All the Cars off the Track, Many Passengers Injured, Trains Delayed.

Another Accident on the N. P.

Train No. 4, the local passenger from the west, due a 9:16 p. m., was wrecked shortly before 8 o'clock last night at a point just west of Forsyth. As much as can be learned of the wreck (which is a meagre report) is that while crossing a short bridge it gave way, precipitating two or three cars into the break and rolling the entire train over, excepting the engine and forward cars which crossed safely. A number of passengers are said to have been badly injured but their names cannot be learned. A delay of twelve hours or more may occur before the track is fixed and traffic resumed. Dr. Rhinehart, of Billings, was a passenger on the train, fortunately, and at once gave his attention to the injured. Dr. Redd went up on a special from Miles City and we believe was joined at Fort Keogh by Dr. Robertson. It is to be hoped the accident is not so serious as at this writing we are led to expect.

(Continued.)

FROM FAR OFF OREGON.

An Old-Time Miles City Divime Writes His Impressions of the Web Foot State.

Editor YELLOWSTONE JOURNAL.

Having now resided in Oregon long enough to learn of some facts which may be of interest to some of your readers I take occasion to present them in your columns:

Umatilla county, of which Pendleton is the county seat, has 2,700 square miles. Of this about 400 square miles are held as Umatilla Indian reservation, but soon to be opened to settlement, and sold at auction in quarter-sections to actual settlers. It is surveyed and the Indians will make their selection of lands probably this summer, after which the balance will be sold as above. The soil is well adapted for wheat and other grains in the northern and eastern part of this county, the western portion lying near the Columbia river is not so good. The Blue Mountains run through the eastern part of the county and afford plenty of timber for all purposes. Camas plain in the southern part as also much of the mountainous section, is well adapted to grass and produces dairy products in abundance and is capable of supplying a large amount for export. There are a number of thrifty towns in the county, of which Pendleton is the largest. Here we have two flouring mills, with a capacity of 150 barrels a day running daily. We have an excellent water power in the Umatilla river which awaits a fuller use than it now has. A woolen mill and paper mill are soon to be added to our manufactures. We have electric lights, city water works, an excellent system of fire protection. The Oregon and Washington Territory railroad is already laid from Wallula Junction to Centerville in this county, with branches being worked to Walla Walla and Pendleton. This gives competition to the O. R. & N. system of railroads and is thought to afford great advantages. The country is rapidly filling up with eastern people and is capable of sustaining a large population. The climate is equable and generally considered healthful. The amount of rainfall is about the same as in Custer county, but with this advantage, the soil retains moisture longer than that of Montana. There is considerable land untaken in parts of the county, mostly in the mountains. I am told of chances to get good land on government terms that will produce as fine grass for hay and grazing as need be. This is not a perfect country, but to those who come with some means and go to work with courage and perseverance the chances are good as anywhere. In some respects it is better than eastern Montana, by reason of the wider range of industry. Of course those coming to this country will pass through the customary period of loneliness and homesickness as I have done, until they get acquainted with the country and the people. After that they will be better satisfied to say. I do not wish by this letter to induce any person to leave Miles City to come this way. That is not my object in writing, but having heard that it has been represented that I was bitterly disappointed in coming to Oregon and regretted the change, I wish to say that such is not

the case. I advise those who are getting a comfortable living in Miles to stay, but if any are resolved to move from there, they might do worse than come to Oregon. I am having plenty of vegetables from my own garden, and plenty of fruit and cheap is to be had from vendors on the streets. I extend good will through your courtesy to my numerous friends in Miles and vicinity. Should any of them come this way they may depend on a hearty shake from

GEO. D. DOWNEY.

Pendleton, Ore., July 10, 1888.

MILLER, Dak., July 1, 1888.—Dr. L. Galitzki, Dear Sir—I have delayed writing you to the present time from the fact that I wanted to see how my daughter's eyes were going to be, and I can now say that they are and have been all the time since you went from here in the very best of condition. She can now see to read fine print with or without her glasses that she could not read before you treated her eyes. Her eyes do not pain her now after studying or reading as they used to do. We are all satisfied with your treatment of her eyes and would gladly recommend you to anyone having imperfect eyes.

Yours,

FRANK MYERS.

N. B.—The above is a copy of a letter, (the original is in the hands of the Doctor) of which the Doctor has many in his possession. Dr. L. Galitzki is now stopping for a limited time at the Macqueen, and those who contemplated going east about their eyes will find it to their advantage to call on the Doctor.

What Am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, as it has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order, and Diarrhoea and Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousand attest its efficacy.

A Dakota paper says that Dr. J. C. Alloway has been unanimously elected to a professorship in Brookings Agricultural College. He will fill the chair of veterinary science. This will not interfere with his present duties of territorial veterinary surgeon as the college session only occupies the winter months.

Have Ball Wednesday.

At Chicago—Chicago 7, Washington 5.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 2, New York 5.

At Kansas City—Baltimore 6, Kansas City 2.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 8, Boston 6.

At Detroit—Detroit 6, Philadelphia 4.

LIABILITY TO INSANITY.

No Such Thing as the "Insane Temperament"—Nervous Energy.

I doubt very much if there is any such thing as the "insane temperament." This is an organic constitution characterized by certain mental and physical qualities which is uniformly met with in those who are predisposed to insanity. At least no such temperament is recognized by physiologists or alienists of the present day. Systematic writers generally admit the existence of four distinct temperaments: the sanguine, the lymphatic or phlegmatic, the choleric or bilious, and the nervous. Every physician who has much to do with the treatment of insane persons has witnessed instances of mental derangement not only in individuals of each one of these temperaments, but in all their possible combinations. Indeed, it is rare to find a person in whom any one of the temperaments mentioned exists in its pure and simple form, those of mixed temperaments being greatly in the majority.

Perhaps the nervous temperament is the one which is the most frequently met with uncombined with any other temperament, or at least so greatly predominating as to obscure any other that may be present. This arises from the fact that it is the only temperament that can be acquired by mode of life. If there is any temperament which of itself predisposes to insanity it is the nervous. It may be well, therefore, to point out some of its chief characteristics.

The manifestations of nervous energy are markedly prominent, and give peculiar impress to the whole body and mind. The countenance is usually pale and the features thin and sharp; the pulse is quick, small and frequent, though not weak; the respiration active; the chest and muscular system are generally not largely developed; the skin is dry and rough and the digestive functions are performed irregularly. In consequence

of the comparative weakness of the muscles, persons of this temperament easily become fatigued; though, owing to the activity of the nervous system, they quickly rally.

Prompt to form opinions and to arrive at conclusions, the subjects of the nervous temperament are not remarkable for stability of purpose. Their intellectual operations are rapid and brilliant, but at the same time not often persistent. Variety is constantly sought for, and the mental efforts, like the physical, are, as it were, spasmodic, full of energy while they last, but soon yielding to others.

Women were formerly much more frequently the subjects of this temperament than men, but owing to the constant effort to get rich manifested by the male sex in recent times, and the consequent extreme development of the emotional system and of certain faculties of the intellect, it is now far more common with men. Indeed, I am not sure but that in civilized communities, especially in the large cities of the United States, it has not become the predominating temperament. The man who day after day is kept upon a mental rack by that most harassing of all the emotions—anxiety—will inevitably undergo such psychical and bodily changes as will change him from any other original temperament to the one under notice. Of all the temperaments, it is particularly easy to be acquired. It is the outcome of civilization and refinement, and probably but for these agencies would never have arisen. Among barbarous nations it is almost unknown, and savages never exhibit it; but it is common enough in London, Paris and New York and in men who, if they had lived a hundred years ago, would have been as phlegmatic as the most typical Dutchman.

The diseases which are most apt to occur among individuals of the nervous temperament are those which concern the nervous system. Thus, we have the various forms of neuralgia, certain affections of the spinal cord, hysteria in all its protean varieties, St. Vitus' dance, catalepsy, ecstasy and insanity of all types. In fact, the nervous temperament itself is, if strongly developed, almost a pathological condition, the sensibility so acute, the capability for receiving mental impressions so decided, and the system is so readily thrown into disorder from slight causes that the temperament in question may often be considered as the first manifestation of disease.

Persons of the nervous temperament are very subject to diseases which exist only in their imagination or which, being slight, are exaggerated by the constant habit of introspection in which they indulge. They are thus very frequently rendered seriously ill by the morbid attention they give to symptoms which are often by no means abnormal.

But although the existence of the nervous temperament in a person predisposes him or her more than does any other temperament to mental aberration, it is not to be supposed that it possesses this power to the exclusion of the other temperaments. The sanguine, the lymphatic and the choleric are by no means devoid of influence in this direction. Indeed, the latter is not far behind the nervous as a predominant temperament in insane persons.

There is, therefore, no temperament which can par excellence be regarded as the insane temperament. Persons of all temperamental types are liable to insanity. Individual peculiarity is a factor not to be disregarded. Some people would never become insane, no matter what misfortunes might visit them or what mental shocks they might suffer, while others might lose their minds upon the supervision of the slightest possible disturbing event. One man will suffer the loss of family and friends and money and his mind will retain all its clearness and vigor, while another will go into his barn and hang himself when he learns that butter has fallen two cents a pound.—Dr. William A. Hammond in New York Mail and Express.

Novel Method of Communication.

It is related that Histaus, anxious to order Aristagoras to revolt, as the only safe way took the trust of his slaves, shaved his head, and pricking the message upon his scalp, waited until the hair grew again, when he despatched him to Miletus, telling him to tell Aristagoras "to shave his head and look thereon." This was one way to communicate an important message.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Popular Delusion.

The idea that the body "changes" every seven years, or at any other period, is a popular delusion. Read any text book of physiology and you will find that life is really a constant series of changes, which proceed every minute you live. Changes of chemical and physical kind are always going on within the body, and the very fact that you require food daily is a proof of this.—Herald of Health.

A Domestic Bonanza.

Husband—The weather probabilities predict fair weather, but the prediction is wrong; it is going to rain; my corns pain me frightfully, and that sign never fails.

Wife—I know it, so I shall not attempt to go down town. Your corns are such a comfort to me, John.—The Epoch.

Largest Iron Casting.

The largest iron casting ever attempted in America was recently made at Bethlehem, Pa. It was the base for the steel compressor to be used in the new gun steel works, and 124 tons of molten metal were used.—New York Sun.

The Uppermost Topic.

A railroad conductor says he can always tell what topic is uppermost in the public mind by listening to the talk of the passengers as he goes through the cars.—Boston Budget.