

LITTLE FALLS HERALD.



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LITTLE FALLS, MORRISON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1898.

"WESTWARD, HO!"

Editorial Trip to the Pacific Coast Through Canada.

THROUGH THE ROCKIES

British Columbia, Vancouver and Victoria--The Chinese Quarter.

(Continued from last week.)

It was about eleven o'clock when Banff was reached. The palatial hotel built by the Canadian Pacific road is about a mile and a half from the station. Carriages were provided for the ladies, but nearly all the men walked. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the walk to the hotel gave a splendid opportunity of seeing the mountains by moonlight. High mountains, eight to ten thousand feet high, rose all around. The road went across a steel bridge across the Bow river, near the falls. The hotel is beautifully situated at the head of the medicinal springs which have made Banff famous. Immediately behind it rises Sulphur mountain, 9,000 feet high, and in front is the valley of the Bow river. The national park in which Banff is situated is ten miles wide and twenty-six miles long. Besides the hotel, there is a sanitarium, hospital and museum in the village. The famous springs are four--Cave Spring, Middle Spring, Kidney Spring and Hot Spring. The waters have a temperature of 114 degrees.

Besides the hope of cure held out to the sick and the wonderful scenery to delight those in search of the sublime in nature, these mountains have manifold attractions for the sportsman. There are numberless lakes and streams in which to fish, and in the mountain wildernesses here and the ranges to the west--especially in the Selkirk--may be found the moose, elk, black and grizzly bear, panther, mountain goat and other fauna of the western wilds.

The train left Banff in the early morning and those who arose early enough saw the glorious spectacle of sunrise in the mountains.

The breakfasting place was Field, reached at about 7 o'clock Monday morning, after passing Laggan, where the first of the great glaciers was seen, the great helmet shaped mountain, Mount Lefroy, and the great gorge of the Kickinghorse river. The train clung to the mountain side, and far down the valley the river was seen, a silver thread. When the slope of imperial Mount Stephen was reached, a mine was passed. During the short stop a man at the dump near the track informed us that it was a silver galena mine. He pointed to a patch of red--exceedingly small--far up the mountain, and said it was the superintendent's house. A tramway ran from the mine down the mountain to the dump. Later, several mines were seen, and when Revelstoke was reached, we were near the heart of the mining regions.

At Field the railway company has a hotel built like a Swiss chalet. Behind it is the majestic Mount Stephen, 14,000 feet high. Many glaciers are visible from Field. Twenty miles from Field the road and the Kickinghorse river go down a narrow canyon together. This is one of the grandest sights on the line. The road twists and turns from side

to side, now running close to the edge of a precipice, then through a short tunnel, with the noise of the rapid river always audible. At Golden, about fifty miles from Field, we saw the Columbia river, upon which the town is located, and got our first view of the Selkirk range. On one side could be seen the highest peaks of the Rockies. Golden is the depot for the East Kootenai mining district.

The road, after leaving Golden, follows the river, running on the lower slope of the Rockies, with the panorama of the Selkirks directly opposite the train for many miles. At Donald the time goes back another hour--to Pacific time. Ten miles from Donald the line enters the Selkirks. Here the line ascends 116 feet in the mile. For quite a distance through the Selkirks there are enormous snow sheds, or rather timber tunnels, built to overcome the troubles with snow in the winter.

At Stony Creek bridge, a mountain torrent could be seen 300 feet below the bridge. Soon after the train entered the Rogers Pass, named after the Minnesota man who discovered it in 1883. The pass is a narrow valley between two lines of snow-clad ranges. Of the long line of peaks, the Hermit on one side and Mount MacDonald on the other, were especially noticeable. Mount MacDonald rises a mile and a quarter above the railway nearly vertically.

Glacier was reached at 2 p. m., and dinner had at the Glacier house. Here the great glacier, said to be larger than all the glaciers of Switzerland put together, could be seen. At the left of the glacier rose Sir Donald, which, with Mount Stephen, most of the party considered the grandest mountains seen. Sir Donald is a sharp and rocky peak, and attains a height of a mile and a half above the railway. Seven of the party ran to the foot of the great glacier, almost missing the train.

Leaving the glacier, the line reaches The Loop, where a series of engineering gymnastics, almost unparalleled, enables the line to descend 2,000 feet in a short time. The Illecilliwaet river, very turbulent, is crossed 27 times by the road in its descent. Going down the loops, one may see the railroad track directly below and above him. At one place the curve was so sharp that the rear car and the engine were nearly opposite. The train ran through several gorges, the most impressive of which was the Albert, where the river narrows to a raging flume twenty feet wide, and 300 feet below the train.

Going down the western slope of the Selkirks, out of a narrow valley, and through forests, we reach Revelstoke, only 1,475 feet above the sea. Revelstoke is on the Columbia river, and is the entrepot for the West Kootenai mines. The mines are reached by rail and lake navigation. Coming from Glacier the management kindly provided a thunder storm, with hail, and we saw a snow storm in the mountains. At Field there was a coal stove in the dining room, and needed, as if

(Continued on 6th page.)

ON SANITARY MATTERS

Letter from Secretary of State Board of Health.

THAT FOURTH POLICEMAN

Evidence that the People Want Four Police Officers.

STATE HEALTH BOARD. SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER, St. Paul, Minn., July 11, 1898.

Dr. G. M. A. Fortier.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I was pleased on my visit to your place last week to note the interest you have shown in sanitary matters. I would urge upon you, in connection with this work, the enforcement of certain sanitary measures.

Your water supply is taken from the river. A drink of this water was not, in my judgment, at all palatable. The disagreeable flavor was quite persistent. The fact may have been due to the heavy rains we have had this season. You cannot be too careful, however, in guarding your water supply. In this connection, let me urge upon you the necessity of ordering closed all vaults or cesspools which might by any possibility empty their contents into the river. You should not permit the location of privies, privy vaults or cesspools along the river bank.

In regard to the disposal of manure, it would seem that the farming country about Little Falls should use the manure accumulating within your village limits. It has been intimated to me that the farmers formerly hauled the manure from the village, but that of late, because of the mixture of slops and house garbage with the manure, the disposal of the manure was interfered with. I would advise that you regulate, by a rule of your board or by a village ordinance, the disposal of slops and garbage. Of course, these products in small quantities are not objectionable when mixed with manure, but it would be better to require such kitchen waste to be disposed of separately.

Manure that is not hauled off promptly to farms should be removed to some unobjectionable place controlled by the city, and at times burned. There should be no disposal of dead animals, etc., at such public dump.

Manure may, under certain conditions, be used for filling in low places, provided these low places are not likely to be built over later, and further, that no such filling is done without covering the surface promptly with soil, sand or gravel. Such filling should not be allowed during the hot summer months.

Of course, you, as the executive officer of your board, are the one to deal with all nuisances, etc. The knowledge of an existing nuisance coming to you through complaint or otherwise, should be dealt with promptly by you. A legal notice should be served by you upon the property owner where the nuisance exists, and if such notice is not promptly observed, it is your duty to abate the nuisance and to charge the expense of such abatement against the property upon which the nuisance existed.

You have sewers in parts of your village. It may not be necessary to require every little dwelling house along the line of such sewer to connect, but no building of any size, and certainly no public place like a hotel, store, saloon, etc., should be allowed to continue the use of cesspools or vaults, when such buildings are near sewers. An order should be served upon owners of such places to make sewer connections within a reasonable time, and all vaults and cesspools cleaned out and filled up.

In dealing with infectious diseases it is your duty to post a quarantine notice upon any house where such disease exists and to see that quarantine regulations are carried out, under penalty of the law.

In the matters of reporting births and

deaths, I must urge upon you the necessity of enforcing the law. It is very important that these returns should be made promptly. If a physician or midwife is in attendance at a birth, the responsibility of reporting rests upon them. But if there is no physician or midwife in attendance, then the responsibility rests upon the parent.

Report of deaths rests upon the attending physician, or in the event of there not having been any physician, upon the coroner.

I trust you may find hearty support from your village officials and citizens in enforcing the sanitary regulations of the local board or of the state board of health. Very truly,

H. M. BRACKEN, Secretary.

Judge Cant, of Duluth, has decided that franchises of light and water companies are taxable.

That Fourth Policeman.

The fact that there are now four policemen bothers the Transcript and some others exceedingly. From the noise they make, one would think the council had done a terrible thing in authorizing four policemen, and that the mayor had committed high treason in appointing another officer. It is asserted that as it was not politic some months ago for two of the aldermen to vote for another officer, a detective was employed. As far as the vote of the aldermen is concerned, the Transcript's opinion is of no value, as it is known to be antagonistic to them. The mayor employed a man to do detective work. He did it satisfactorily, and was paid \$88 for it. In doing this the mayor was doing nothing new. The city council on Dec. 1, 1897, allowed a bill of Mayor Tanner for a special watchman, in the sum of \$102.00. Mr. Tanner receipted for the order next day. That watchman was put on with the consent of the council, as was the man put on by the present mayor. The Transcript's permission was not asked in either case. The Transcript's statement about a "deal arranged" is based on testimony from a source so disreputable as not to deserve notice.

The people of this town, by a great majority, are in favor of four policemen. A petition for four officers was presented to the council April 7, 1896, in which it is said that the "best interests of the city require four police"--"The city owes the entire population protection," etc. This petition had, among others, the following signatures:

C. A. Lindbergh, B. G. Turner, A. P. Blanchard, C. Sheldon, A. H. Brown, J. Vertin, Jas. Fraser, H. H. Potter, Geo. Patterson, C. W. Hogle, H. B. Schenck, W. A. Butler, F. A. Lindbergh, F. F. Hock, A. K. Hall, H. E. Meyers, L. D. Brown, A. M. Erick, H. Jacobson, J. F. Foster, Ben Bolander, J. O. Schober, J. Bergman, Emily Kinsey, Alfred Rudd, Victor Olson, Chas. Redlund, Hans Hanson, Nels Nelson, H. A. Die, A. Larson, E. W. Collins, J. E. Fredericksen, J. V. Bohman, Aug. Christensen, J. C. McCrea, C. P. Wright, John G. Blecker, Frank J. Bonham, G. M. O'Shea, W. Warren, R. J. Nichols, K. Elvig, Wm. Kinney, C. W. Hogle, G. H. Patterson, John Burkel, J. J. Clark, T. W. Mann, H. R. Potter, Crawford Sheldon, J. M. Tuttle, E. J. Ring, L. Eschinger, Omer Geller, Wm. Stewart, Peter Ottem, and O. Foss, Louis Anderson, John Sundstrom, Wm. Boye, N. Friesinger, E. Richard, E. C. Lane, J. Bracke, and Honore, C. A. Lindbergh, L. M. Gaudet, W. A. Butler, L. Sigmar, H. A. Rider, H. S. Nichols, S. A. Sivert, F. Graham, J. A. Nelson, E. M. Snow, C. O. Fredericksen, T. Amo, J. A. Foss, Geo. Newbern, H. A. Bonner, R. McCallough, Jas. McCoy, Ernest Lepper, Henry Goulet, E. Burton, E. S. Brown, F. Ellenbecker, C. W. Woodworth, A. R. Davidson.

Again, on April 12, 1897, a petition for four policemen was read in the council, and among the signers were:

Morris Moe, T. O. Berg, A. E. Anderson, Hans Jorgenson, Ludwig Schelling, S. F. Staples, J. M. Smart, Jac. Kiewel, E. Kaestner, H. Mohle, Aug. Brick, H. Jacobson, J. F. Foster, Ben Bolander, J. O. Schober, J. Bergman, Emily Kinsey, Alfred Rudd, Victor Olson, Chas. Redlund, Hans Hanson, Nels Nelson, H. A. Die, A. Larson, E. W. Collins, J. E. Fredericksen, J. V. Bohman, Aug. Christensen, J. C. McCrea, C. P. Wright, John G. Blecker, Frank J. Bonham, G. M. O'Shea, W. Warren, R. J. Nichols, K. Elvig, Wm. Kinney, C. W. Hogle, G. H. Patterson, John Burkel, J. J. Clark, T. W. Mann, H. R. Potter, Crawford Sheldon, J. M. Tuttle, E. J. Ring, L. Eschinger, Omer Geller, Wm. Stewart, Peter Ottem, and O. Foss, Louis Anderson, John Sundstrom, Wm. Boye, N. Friesinger, E. Richard, E. C. Lane, J. Bracke, and Honore, C. A. Lindbergh, L. M. Gaudet, W. A. Butler, L. Sigmar, H. A. Rider, H. S. Nichols, S. A. Sivert, F. Graham, J. A. Nelson, E. M. Snow, C. O. Fredericksen, T. Amo, J. A. Foss, Geo. Newbern, H. A. Bonner, R. McCallough, Jas. McCoy, Ernest Lepper, Henry Goulet, E. Burton, E. S. Brown, F. Ellenbecker, C. W. Woodworth, A. R. Davidson.

If the city needed four officers in other years, it needs them now. There's a different mayor, of course, and of course certain men can't be on the force now, and these two things are what hurts the Transcript and a few of its fellow whiners on the sidewalks. If the Transcript man could run the city administration to suit himself, not a word would be heard. Senator Fuller has been going to the Scandinavians, telling them that the mayor wouldn't keep his word to appoint a Scandinavian-American on the force, if there were four men, and now that the mayor has done so, Fuller doesn't like it, but the administration will worry along without his approval. There are liable to be several things done before the present administration is over, which will not be pleasing to Brother Fuller, either.

FROM CHICKAMAUGA

Corporal Van Praag Writes on the Situation There.

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Work Begun on the Long Promised Central Telephone Exchange.

Since the following letter was written, the Washington authorities have changed their minds, and it isn't likely any Minnesota troops will go to Porto Rico.

Camp Thomas, Ga., July 27, 1898.

EDITOR HERALD:

The Fourteenth Minnesota is on the eve of its departure from Chickamauga Park. The regiment will break camp by next Saturday morning. The boys are all anxious to go to the front and there never will be a happier or healthier set of men go to the front than the boys of the Fourteenth.

Everything is in readiness, and all that remains to be done is to pack the large tents, which will be stored away until the regiment returns to the United States. The regiment will march from here to Ringgold, Ga., a distance of ten miles, where trains will be taken to Newport News. From there we will go aboard the transports, bound for Porto Rico.

The regiment is now supplied with the old Springfield rifle, but before the start is made each man will be equipped with one of the new Krag-Jorgensen carbines.

The regiment is now fully equipped and traveling cations and large boxes of ammunition are piled in the quartermaster's department waiting to be issued to the men.

There are about fifty men in the regiment who have done very little drilling since camp has been established on account of poor health and those that can be cured will either be sent to Letter hospital or Fort Thomas, Ky., and those that the doctors will not be able to cure without much trouble and expense will be given discharges and sent to their homes in Minnesota.

We are compelled to carry on our back 1/2 shaker tent, 1 rubber pocho, 1 woolen blanket, tent stakes, a pair of socks and soap and towels, besides a canteen for water and a haversack in which we carry our dishes and rations.

The health of the regiment is good, there being less than 30 men in the hospital, and the majority are sick with the malarial fever.

The most disagreeable thing about camp life at this time is the rain. It has been raining here for the last two weeks, and we have been forced to keep to our tents for the last 24 hours, only going out to get our meals, which have been from two to three hours late. It is almost impossible for the cooks to keep the fires going. The drills have all been broken up, on account of the rain. Our tents have become old and leaky and when it rains we generally get a wetting even if we stay inside.

Col. Van Duzee has purchased a half interest in a bath house about a half mile from camp and we are allowed to take a bath every other day.

The behavior of the men of the Fourteenth has been very good. There are only 12 men confined in the regimental guard house, and most of these are in for neglect of duty while on guard.

As for myself, I have not seen a sick day since I enlisted. A non-commissioned officer's duty is light. He is exempt from doing guard duty, except as the corporal of the guard, and from carrying water, cleaning the streets, chopping wood, working in the cook shanty and all fatigue duty. I like army life fairly well, but at the present writing I have no idea of re-enlisting when my two years are up.

We expect to have another pay day in a couple of days.

We are given lessons every day in

the digging of intrenchments and the building of earthworks, while another force is given instructions in caring for the wounded and how to carry the wounded from the battle field.

The days pass quickly. In the morning I take a squad of men out to drill and after that we are all drilled for about two hours. Then I have to study, as at 1 o'clock school is held for the non-commissioned officers, and anything I hate is to go to school. We have two drills in the afternoon and the time during the drills I spend in answering my correspondence.

Privates are not allowed to leave the company streets, while the non-commissioned officers are allowed to leave only for a short time each day.

The company streets are deserted by 6 o'clock, as every one is in bed by that time, as it gets dark about six o'clock and there is nothing to do except the dreary evenings.

Yours truly,

CORP. ABE VAN PRAAG

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.



Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

New Telephone Exchange.

The city is to have a telephone central exchange at last. On Monday the superintendent of construction of the Northwestern Telephone Co., P. G. Reynolds, of Minneapolis, and Manager C. H. Edwards, of the St. Cloud office, arrived in the city, with Foreman George Spoor, who began work with a crew of men.

It will require about three weeks to change the present automatic system to the manual. The central will be located in the Tanner block, in the rooms formerly occupied by Jayne, Morrison & Lewis. There will be day and night operators in attendance, and a resident manager and lineman. There are sixty-two subscribers at present, but more are expected to use the phones after the new system is put in.

Work on the long distance extension to Brainerd will soon be begun. Another wire will be run to St. Cloud, connecting with the three-line system from there south, which will greatly improve the service.

Patriotic entertainment tonight. Help our sick soldiers by going.

Grand Picnic.

There will be a cosmopolitan picnic given for the benefit of the German Catholic church next Sunday afternoon on the grounds two blocks east of the railroad track, on the Rich Prairie road. The entertainment will begin at 1 o'clock p. m. There will be music by the City band, which will leave the city hall for the grounds at 1 o'clock. Supper and refreshments will be served on the grounds. Ice cream, fruits, candy, soft drinks, etc., will be on sale at the different stands. Special amusements will be provided for the children.

A great variety of sports will be had--shooting gallery, bowling alley, egg throwing, wild man of Borneo, gypsy fortune teller, ball throwing, blind wheelbarrow race, swings, horseshoe throwing, etc.

The committee has spared no pains to make the occasion a pleasant one. All are invited and guaranteed a good time. No rowdiness will be permitted.

Hugh MacLean, late of Minneapolis, has purchased Solem Bros' photograph gallery. Mr. MacLean is experienced in the business, and should do well. Mr. Solem has not definitely decided what he will do.

ANYONE wanting WINES for the... HOLIDAYS Should call at the California Wine House.

California Port and Sherry, at \$1.50 per gallon; Cal. Claret, \$1 a gal.; all kinds of liquors at wholesale prices.