Little Falls Transcript.

W. M. FULLER, Publisher.

LITTLE FALLS, - MINNESOTA.

The new elevated road which is now being tried in Cambridge, Mass., and which is eventually to be built in Boston, is a departure from all present system of railroading. It has but a single rail and this allows of much sharper curves and heavier grades. Eight hundred feet of the road has been built and is working satisfactorily.

Of the nearly $370,000,000 of fractional currency issued in past years (ceasing in 1876) there is still outstanding $15,340,114, so that probably nearly all this amount has been destroyed or lost by the people. Assuming that the national bank currency has suffered one-tenth as much loss, it may be estimated that of the $1,237,034,835 issued $8,000,000 has disappeared and will be a clear profit to the national treasury.

Gov. Curtin's committee on strikes, which traveled a good deal and took volume of testimony did not report to Congress. The committee claims that it was lacking the evidence of the chief officer of the Southwestern railroad system on which the great strike occurred, and that no report could be made without that. Authority has been given the committee to continue its work during the recess, but it is safe to assume that nothing will be done, unless there should be more labor disturbances of a serious character.

The new vessels provided for in the new naval construction bill are of 6,000 tons and a speed of sixteen knots, a cruiser of 5,000 tons, and a torpedo boat, while the monitors now in course of construction will be completed. The total amount appropriated is $3,500,000, of which $1,000,000 is for armament and the rest for the construction of the new vessels. Those who believe that a first-class nation should have something more than a fifth-class navy will be rejoiced that a start in the right direction has been made.

The City of Paris has become lately the possessor of a remarkable collection of documents, which will have great interest in years to come for historical investigators. This was the series of death warrants, extending from April 7, 1808, to Dec. 8, 1832, belonging to Samson, the notorious headsman of the Revolution. The collection was bound up in nineteen volumes, and Samson has prefixed to each volume a summary of the contents. During twenty-five years he executed 7,143 capital sentences, being an average of 217 executions in each year—rather a busy life.

There are only two ex-presidents living—Hayes and Arthur. Cleveland is the only democratic candidate for president living. Of the Republican candidates only three survive—Fremont, Hayes and Blaine. It is remarkable, also, that four Democratic nominees for president, one ex-president and one vice-president, died within a single year. It is an illustrious list that is inscribed on death's remorseless record of a twelve-month—Grant, Seymour, McClellan, Hancock, Tilden and Hendricks. The wives of presidents linger longer with us, as the names of Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield testify. All of them but Mrs. Hayes are widows, and each receives an annuity of $5,000 during life, and Mrs. Hancock has been voted an annuity of $2,000 for life.

The whole of southern California, which is in any manner useful for agricultural purposes, consists of valleys of fertile lands between the mountains where irrigation can be successfully carried on. The San Gabriel valley, the pride of southern California, and perhaps the most beautiful valley on the continent, commences at Los Angeles and extends over thirty miles between the spurs of the Sierra Madre Mountains and the Santa Anna valley, which also runs up near Los Angeles, and extends for about thirty-five miles below. The lands of these valleys are worth $100 per acre for purely agricultural purposes, because the lands can be successfully irrigated by water brought down from the surrounding mountains.

An elaborate table from the bureau of agriculture in Washington showing the average wages for agricultural labor in the several states, with and without board. "Running down the columns," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "the reader will observe that wages drop to one-half in the south what they are in the east, north and west. Take the column of day wages in ordinary seasons without board for example. The range is from $1 to $1.57 for the north, in not a single state falling below $1. While for the old slave states the range is from 98 cts. in Texas to 60 cts. in South Carolina, in not a single state rising to $1. These figures are submitted for information simply. It is not the intention to argue that the black hand at the end of the hoe handle in the Carolina cotton-field is entitled to the compensation received by the white man who rides the cultivator through the corn rows in Illinois. The comparison is presented naked of comment or argument.

General News Condensed.

Bogus Reports of Indian Starvation.

Mr. Upshaw, acting Indian commissioner, makes the following statement:

A few weeks ago an article appeared in the newspapers in the West stating that the Indians at Leech Lake and Winnebagoshish were without supplies. On the 26th ultimo the following telegram was sent to the agent: "Sheehan, White Earth agency, Minnesota: It is reported that Indians at Leech Lake and Winnebagoshish are without supplies and hungry. Make report, and if supplies are required submit estimates by telegraph." A reply was received from Agent Sheehan dated White Earth Agency, July 28, as follows: "I have the honor to state that during a recent visit to Brainerd for the purpose of suppressing the liquor traffic; I met Indians from that vicinity who all invariably stated that they were doing well and earning considerable money from the picking and sale of berries. No complaint was made of any suffering from hunger; neither has any such report reached me from the overseer and physician at Leech Lake, and he would be appraised of the fact if any one. I don't hesitate to state that the report is sensational, and without foundation in fact. Should the exigency arise which would require action in this respect, no delay will be made by me in notifying the department at once. Statements of like character have also been in circulation regarding the Indians at the Shoshone agency, Wyoming."

Iowa State Prisoners Shot.

A dispatch from Anamosa, Iowa, of the 10th says: Four convicts made an attempt to escape from the state penitentiary here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Paddy Ryan, in for six years, was shot through the left shoulder. The ball glanced down to the heart, Ryan dying instantly. Mitchell, the man who murdered Thum on the St. Cloud bridge at Cedar Rapids about a year ago and who was sentenced for life, was shot in the leg, which has to be amputated, and it is thought he will die. Lankens, sent from Maquoketa, Iowa, for ten years for murder, was not dangerously injured. Harry Blunt, from Jones county, in for eighteen years for murder, was the only one that escaped injury. About one week ago the west gate was knocked down by a railroad car, and had been boarded up, and it was through this that they made the break. Only one man got through. The guards did good work, and the warden and citizens expressed themselves as greatly pleased at their good marksmanship.

A report is soon to be issued from the state board of charities in regard to the uniform classification of expenses of state institutions. The various branches of the work are fully set forth and the needs for such classification shown.

At Hewittville, ten miles from Neillsville, Wis., the saw mill, boarding house and every building connected therewith, was burned. Loss, $10,000. Farm houses in the neighborhood were burned and many families were compelled to move into the fields with their household goods.

Rev. A. A. Whitmore dropped dead in the pulpit at Anite, Iowa, recently.

The London Telegraph, referring to the Belfast riots, says: It almost appears as if civil war can be predicted as the result of Gladstone's proposal. It has already commenced. We cannot accuse the police of undue precipitancy, still less of a desire to wantonly shed blood. The religious fanaticism which they have confronted has drawn upon them the enmity of both Protestants and Catholics. In one way speaking, events are a useful lesson. They reveal what a precipice we neared when there seemed to be a chance of Gladstone's bills passing. The London News says: Evidently the deadliest enemy of the peace of Ireland is the unhappy town of Belfast. Notwithstanding the natural exasperation caused by the defeat of home rule, not a single Catholic town has given a moment's trouble.

The action of the president in reappointing Matthews as recorder was a surprise to everybody but Matthews and the president himself. The day that Matthews was rejected by the senate the president dropped him a note, telling him to be in no hurry to leave the city, as the matter was not settled. Meanwhile a dozen or more hopeful candidates in the city began to press their claims, and revive and reiterate some old charges against Douglass regarding his Baltimore speech in the last campaign, wherein he had reflected on Cleveland's past character. It is said the charges stirred the president up to immediate action against Douglass.

The Democrats of the Twelfth Ohio district nominated Gen. James W. Denver.

The New York Republican state convention decided not to hold any state convention this year.

Rev. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburg, an aggressive Prohibitionist, like Haddock, is receiving letters threatening assassination.

W. Kane, a messenger boy in a Chicago packing house, was robbed of $13,800 in checks and drafts.

The window glass works of Wetherow & Wells, Massilon, Ohio, burned. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $15,500.

Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, minister resident and consul general from the United States to Liberia, is dead.

Oscar Falleure, secretary of the glass workers' association, and Schmidt, one of his companions in the strikers' riots, were both condemned to twenty years penal servitude for leading the attack on the Bordeaux glass works, which were destroyed during the riots.

Mr. Matthews, the English home secretary, was re-elected to the house of commons for East Birmingham without opposition. The Liberals at the last moment withdrew their candidate.

Gladstone's election expenses footed up $955.77.

Mrs. Stough and three children were drowned at Conneaut, Ohio.

Owing to the victory of the Germans in the municipal election at Metz the report of the council will in future be made in the German language instead of in French.

It is believed in London that Mrs. Frank Leslie and De Leuville will soon be married, after all the denials.

Indiana democrats nominated the following state ticket: John C. Nelson of Cass county, nominated for lieutenant governor. Supreme court judge, John F. Coffroth; R. W. Myer, secretary of state; C. A. Munson, auditor of state; treasurer, Thomas B. Byrne; clerk of supreme court, Martin Krueger.

The London Standard says: It would be a misfortune if the foolish Cutting case should end in war, but at all costs Mexico should avoid a struggle that could only end in defeat and disaster and which would throw her hopelessly back in commercial progress. Even if Mexico is in the right it would be better for her to suffer than attempt to vindicate herself at so ruinous a price.

Emperor Francis Joseph has written a letter to the Hungarian prime minister in which he expresses regret that the changes in the army, the resignation of Gen. Von Edelsheim, Gynyla, and the promotion of Gen. Jomski have been used by unscrupulous agitators to arouse discontent in Hungary. The emperor instructs Herr Von Fiza to meet further agitation with the fullest severity of the law. The letter is intended as a concilatory manifesto to the Hungarians.

At the lord mayor's banquet in London, Lord Salisbury in a speech, said: The question of Irish independence after deep discussion and advocacy by the most powerful statesmen this country has ever seen, has been rejected emphatically and equivocally by an enormous majority of the people of the kingdom. It is not unworthy to say that most of the voices in favor of separation have been obtained by the personal influence of that great statesman, and upon other considerations, apart from the wants of the question, I believe that our opponents will realize that this is England's final decision, armed with which it is our duty to restore to Ireland that social order, the loss of which is the only just course of its discontent. I am convinced that in such a policy we shall find the strongest support in the enormous population in which you are true representatives.

Congressional nominations: Gen. J. W Denver, Democrat, Twelfth Ohio district; E. B. Taylor, Republican, Nineteenth Ohio district.

I. M. Henry, professor of law in the Mississippi university at Oxford, shot and killed H. M. Sullivan, secretary of the board of trustees of the university and a prominent lawyer of Oxford.

Steamships are now carrying passengers to and from New York and England for $12 and Scandinavia $25.

Dr. D. W. Bliss of Washington, who is visiting relatives at Cragin Falls, O., is suffering so seriously from the effects of a runaway accident in Cleveland a few days ago that grave fears are felt that he may not recover. Dr. Bliss is well known as the physician who attended Garfield during his last illness.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has made a ruling that flour in sacks entitled to drawback, shipped at Grand Haven, Mich., may be entered for drawback at that place and transported in sealed cars to Canada without unloading at Detroit or Port Huron, or further detention than to see that the customs seals are intact.

Dr. Frank Hamilton, one of New York's most noted surgeons, who was one of President Garfield's physicians, died in New York, aged seventy-six. Dr. Hamilton was the author of many valuable medical and surgical works. He was also a successful lecturer and the inventor of a number of surgical instruments.

Ex-Speaker Keifer has drawn out of the congressional contest in the Eighth Ohio district.

It is believed that the worst of the forest fires in Wisconsin is over, though the situation is still serious enough.

Passenger rates from Kansas City to Chicago are reduced to $8.

The President appointed Charles A Ward to be collector of customs for the district of Huron, Mich., vice William Hartsuff, suspended; Smith M. Palmer, to be register of the land office at Salina, Kan., vice John M. Hodges, suspended; O. F. Searl, of Kansas, receiver of public money at Salina, Kan., vice Harper S. Cunningham, suspended.

The postmaster-general has appointed the following postoffice inspectors: E. R. Thereldkeld, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. A. Muncroe, Oakland, Cal.; T. T. Reams, Jacksonville, Ore.; A. H. Branch, Denver, Col.

Sparks has made a recommendation to the president that Maj. Clark, recorder of the general land office, be removed.

There is considerable comment here over the president's appointment of Daniel Magone as collector of this port, and by many this action is regarded as the shrewdest political move the president has made.

Secretary Lamar has instructed the governors of the territories to expedite as much as possible the preparation of their annual reports, with the view to having them submitted earlier than heretofore.

Postmaster General Vilas will leave for New York, in which vicinity he will spend a few days with relatives. He will sail from Buffalo for Ashland, Wis., where he will stay a little while. From there he will go to Eau Clair, Wis., thence after a short stay to his home in Madison. He will be accompanied by his family, and will be absent from Washington about a month.

The president has appointed William G. Langford to be associate justice of the supreme court of Washington Territory, vice S. C. Wingard, suspended, and Gustavous Van Hoorebeka, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Illinois, vice J. C. Connelly, suspended. These are among the nominations left over.

H. Victor Newcomb, the New York financier, had a terrific struggle with a burglar in his Newport villa, upon returning from a dance with his family a few days ago. The burglar got away, and Newcomb was badly used up.

The wife of Maj. Parker, of the Ninth infantry, U. S. A., fractured one of her legs while attempting to detach her dress from a barbed wire fence near Fort Wingate, N. M.

Congressman Beach of Cornwall, N. Y., is dead.

It is understood that the Somerville police have information of the suspicious of at least eleven persons indirectly related to Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson, who is under arrest, and who were insured in benefit organizations, and where the money in most cases fell into this woman's hands.

The inhabitants of Juneau City and Douglas Island, Alaska, expelled seventy-six Chinamen from those places on the 4th inst. They were put on board two small schooners and shipped to Fort Wrangle.

The three-round setto between John McKenna of New York and Billy Costello of California, came off at New Brighton, Staten Island. It was a lively fight but McKenna proved the strongest, although Costello displayed great skill. The final round was very exciting and was carefully watched by the police. It resulted in a victory for McKenna.

The executive committee of the Knights of Labor, at Parsons, Kan., who, for the past forty-five days, have been confined in the county jail for the non-payment of fines imposed for conspiracy against the Missouri Pacific Railway company, were released by the county commissioners.

D. K. Kinnon was nominated by congress by the Democrats of the Seventh Ohio district.

The Democratic convention of the Sixth South Carolina district renominated Congressman George W. Dargon.

Senator Edmunds has gone on a fishing trip to the Canadian woods.

The postoffice department has conceded to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the two extra letter carriers asked for some time ago.

This year's assessment for taxes in Cook county, Ill., aggregates $6,735,632 more than last year.

A telegram from Bar Harbor announces that Mr. Blaine has determined to come out in favor of prohibition.

The battle of Belfast has resulted, so far, in about thirty persons killed and forty wounded. It looks as if the Salisbury administration is going to be a decidedly warlike one.

The Hungarian town of Sillein has been destroyed by fire. The property burned includes four hundred houses, a church, a nunnery and a school. The loss is heavy.

Advices from San Domingo confirm the dispatches received from Havana stating that a revolution is in progress in that republic and that the whole republic has been declared in a state of siege. The revolution grows out of the election of president of the republic, held on the last three days of June.

The Irish Times, Conservative, says. It is reliably informed that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a bill intended to solve the Irish problem. The skeleton of the measure is already done, and it provides for universal self government throughout Great Britain and Ireland, giving Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales control of each of its immediate affairs, leaving the supreme power of imperial parliament undiminished. The bill is described as a measure which opens the door to imperial federation. The full text of the bill will not be completed before next February. "But," adds the paper, "so far as it has gone it has been submitted to the marquis of Salisbury, the marquis of Hartington and others, and is broad enough to satisfy all moderate Irishmen."

It is reported in Edmonton that Poundmaker, when he died in the Blackfeet camp, had come there for the purpose of bringing about another rebellion.

At the meeting of the National Bankers' Association in Boston, a communication was read from C. N. Jordan, treasurer of the United States, which showed: The number of silver dollars coined to July 30, 1886, was 233,723,286; estimated value of the subsidiary silver, $17,000,000, a total of $303,723,286. The value of the silver in the standard dollar of to-day (Aug. 10), the price is 71.21, while the subsidiary silver is valued at 66.61. Exclusive of abrasion, the present value of the silver coinage is $213,061,352. It cost to maintain this circulation $14.42 per $1,000.

COLE YOUNGER SPEAKS.

In a Letter to Gov. Marshall Cole Younger Denies Certain Stories of Cruelty That Have Been Published.

Stillwater, Minn., Aug. 1, 1886.—Hon. William R. Marshall, St. Paul: Your kind favor of July 29 was received with many thanks. I do not take the Pioneer Press and have not seen the interview with Col. Fladd. I understand there are several so-called histories of the James and Younger brothers, but I had nothing to do with them. They are merely a rehash of sensational newspaper stories. I never knew or ever had any interview with any one engaged in getting them up. As for the war, I have said that I was engaged in the bloody warfare on the borders of Missouri and Kansas. As you truthfully said in your letter to the Pioneer Press, it was little better on both sides than murder. That is the original cause of my being in prison today. In all that time of service in Missouri, I was either a private or a subordinate officer acting under orders. In 1862 3 I was a lieutenant in Capt. Jaerett's company, Seiby's brigade, of Price's army. All soldiers, whether they wore blue or the grey, know that they take an oath to obey the orders of their superior officers. As for the kind of a soldier I made, I leave that to the honorable federal and confederate soldiers that I fought against and with, who now live in Missouri. I know that no one will say that he ever knew me to be guilty of any individual act of cruelty to the wounded or prisoners of our foe. I do not believe there is a brave federal soldier in Minnesota today who, if he knew every act of mine during the war, but what would give me the right hand of a soldier's recognition. I was engaged in many bloody battles where it was death or victory. I tried to do my part, as any true soldier would. All articles, such as referred to, are false when they charge me with shooting unresisting men or wounded prisoners. No man who has respect for the truth will say that I ever ordered the execution of a citizen at any place during the war—at Lawrence or anywhere else. Not one of my brothers ever soldiered with me a day. As to a story going the rounds that during the war I captured fifteen men, tied them together and tried to shoot through them all, it is false from beginning to end. I never heard of anything like it having been committed during the war, in Missouri, or in Kansas or anywhere else. I know of no foundation for the falsehood. The whole thing was so absurd that I never supposed any sensible man would believe it. I have always supposed the story was gotten up by some reporter as a burlesque on sensational newspapers. Your humble, grateful friend,

COLEMAN YOUNGER.

P. S. It was Gen. H. E. McCulloch, not Gen. Robert McCulloch of Missouri, in command of the Northern district of Texas, headquarters at Bonham. He is now dead. C. Y.

FOREST FIRES.

Later Concerning the Wisconsin Fires.

A Milwaukee dispatch of the 11th gives the following general summary of the situation: Though the forests in the northern tier of counties of this state are still ablaze and are likely to remain so until rains quench the flames, the danger to the villages and towns dotting them is over, unless heavy gales should again sweep down upon them. While not over a dozen cases of human cremation are reported, it is believed that many backwoodsmen and families remote from settlements cannot possibly have escaped. The fatality to cattle has been terrible. Hundreds of charred bodies lie on the blakened track of the devastating fire. It is estimated that in Calumet, Clark, Marathon and a few adjacent counties 500 families are rendered homeless and destitute, and will suffer unless immediate relief is sent them. Many of these people had narrow escapes from death, having hidden in wells or submerged themselves up to their necks in streams, with with wet blankets covering their heads, until the fires passed. In some places the fire swooped down so suddenly up on the people that they barely had time to seek this method of safety. In other places the roar of the flames was distinctly heard, and the terror-stricken people fled madly before the flames to the neighboring villages and towns. The loss cannot even be estimated. Hundreds of homes, dozens of saw mills, lumber camps and millions of feet of timber are in ashes. Acres of ripening grain were laid waste and hundreds upon hundreds of cattle were burned to death. To-night's advices are that the fires are abating considerably by running into clearings and because the wind has died out. However, fears are entertained of a repetition should high winds prevail again before rain appears. Along the valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, heavy rains to-day extinguished all the flames, saving the largest cranberry marshes in that section. To-day the suffocating clouds of smoke from the burning forests were borne by north winds down as far as Milwaukee. On the lakes, for miles from the shore, near Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay and even further south, the smoke clouds are so dense that the sun is obscured, and vessels can navigate only by continuous blowing of horns, it being impossible to see 400 feet ahead at midday.

The losses at Spencer aggregate $250,000. Business is suspended. Reports from the towns of Eaton, Bellevue and Depere reveal much loss and distress. Nineteen families in the vicinity of Woodruff's old mill were burned out. The Classen family of five saved their lives by getting into the well. The damage at Pensaukee is estimated at $20,000. Reports from Laney and Angelica, in Shawano county, say that the fire is very bad. Five families were burned out and their crops destroyed. The mill near Angelica burned. Fred Regan, near St. Nathans, Oconto county, lost five buildings and his crops.

How the Late Gov. Tilden Disposed of His Property.

A dispatch from New York says: The will of S. J. Tilden was read at Greystone in the presence of all the relatives except those in the west. The document is a long one, containing about ten thousand words. Hon. John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green and George W. Smith are named as executors and trustees. All of Mr. Tilden's kindred are generously provided for in the will. The whole estate is placed in the hands of the executors as trustees. Each heir is to receive an equal share in the line of his or her consanguinity. That is, nephews and nieces receive equal amounts, and their children certain amounts, but they are to receive only the income derived from an equal separate specific sum, the principal at their death to be disposed of in a manner which Mr. Bigelow could not state. None of his relatives, except Mrs. Mary B. Hilton, his sister, are given any specific bequest forever. To her he bequeaths the residence No. 38 West Thirty-eighth street, and the sum of $100,000 to live upon. All of his real estate except this place is placed in his executors' hands to be disposed of as they see fit. Greystone and the Gramercy Park property fall under the same rule. The executors are first charged with the duty of setting apart for his relatives the sums named for them, from which the several incomes are to be derived. This done, it becomes the duty of the executors and the trustees to carry out his wishes regarding certain public beneficiaries. They are charged with the duty, first, of establishing a free library in the village of New Lebanon, also in Yonkers, and if in the discretion of the trustees they choose to establish a free library in this city they may do so, and if not they are at liberty to use the fund that a free library would cost in the promotion of any charitable or educational cause. A great deal is left to the discretion of the trustees. In general terms the relatives are handsomely taken care of. The estate is not as large as estimated by some people. The value has been placed at $10,000,000, but Mr. Bigelow says this is double its actual value. As regards a public library for this city, that matter is left to the discretion of the trustees, both as location, size, equipment and cost. Hence the city will have a library if the trustees think that the funds in their hands cannot be used for the public to better advantage.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

REPUBLICAN CALL.

The Republican State Convention to be Held in St. Paul, on the 22nd of September.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of the State of Minnesota will be held at the Exposition rink, in the city of St. Paul, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, clerk of the supreme court and three associate justices of the supreme court, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before it. The several counties shall be entitled to representation on the basis of one delegate for each county at large, one delegate for each four hundred Republican votes and one for each major fraction thereof cast at the presidential election of 1884, as follows:

APPORTIONED BY COUNTIES.

County.	Blaine Vote.	Delegates.	County.	Blaine Vote.	Delegates.
Aitkin	221	2	Meeker	1,456	5
Anoka	1,402	5	Mille Lacs	301	2
Becker	920	3	Morrison	687	3
Beltrami	13	1	Mower	1,666	5
Benton	351	2	Murray	627	3
Big Stone	552	2	Nicollet	1,129	4
Blue Earth	2,480	7	Nobles	491	2
Brown	1,159	4	Norman	916	3
Carlton	670	3	Olmsted	2,157	6
Carver	1,187	4	Otter Tail	3,423	10
Cass	145	1	Pine	579	2
Chippewa	794	3	Pipestone	548	2
Chisago	1,492	5	Pope	1,308	4
Clay	1,156	4	Polk	2,499	7
Cook	46	1	Ramsey	7,942	21
Cottonwood	599	2	Redwood	783	3
Crow Wing	967	3	Renville	1,517	6
Dakota	1,523	5	Rice	2,455	7
Dodge	1,174	4	Rock	741	3
Douglas	1,643	5	St. Louis	2,366	7
Faribault	1,683	5	Scott	692	3
Fillmore	2,927	8	Sherburne	644	2
Freeborn	2,104	6	Sibley	1,040	4
Goodhue	3,907	11	Stearns	1,381	4
Grant	810	3	Steele	1,273	4
Hennepin	14,597	37	Stevens	615	3
Houston	1,614	5	Swift	965	3
Hubbard	191	1	Todd	758	3
Isanti	1,243	4	Traverse	411	2
Jackson	652	3	Wabasha	1,610	5
Kanabec	280	2	Wadena	383	2
Kandiyohi	1,858	6	Waseca	1,189	4
Kittson	315	2	Washington	2,704	8
Lac qui Parle	966	3	Watonwan	626	3
Lake	74	1	Wilkin	499	2
Le Sueur	1,618	5	Winona	2,664	8
Lincoln	599	2	Wright	2,383	7
Lyon	1,229	4	Yellow Med.	1,113	4
McLeod	1,071	4			
Marshall	584	2	Totals	211,635	639
Martin	736	3	Necessary to choice		1[illegible]

Mrs. Bert Atwood, wife of a jeweler of Esteline, Dak., and formerly of Wellington and Aurora, Dak., and Fillmore county, Minn., attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of corrosive sublimate. Trouble with her husband was the cause.

At St. Charles, P. Mulligan stabbed Walter Annes in the abdomen with a jack-knife. The depth of the wound is unknown, but fatal results are feared.

One of the severest storms of the season passed over Hawley a few days ago. Martin Houston, living about four miles south, was instantly killed by lightning. Three track-layers on the Duluth and Manitoba were knocked down, but were not seriously hurt. A house two miles north was struck by a bolt. Three persons were knocked down, and one, George Sprague, probably fatally injured. Lightning struck the house of Edward Day, two miles north of Hawley, shocking Mrs. Day and the hired man, and badly shattering the house.

The personal property of the late J. A. Christian of Minneapolis foots up to $210,594.48, and the real estate to $94,756; total, $305,299.48.

An investigating committee of nine influential Methodist Episcopal clergymen met in Minneapolis at the call of Presiding Elder Chaffee, at the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church, to consider the case of the Rev. John Walton of St. Paul, against whom grave charges has been brought, both by the civil and church authorities. Rev. C. K. Marshall officiated as counsel for the church, and Rev. R. Forbes of St. Paul conducted the defense. The main charge against Walton was that of having committed a rape upon Hattie Webster, a twelve-year-old girl, at Wadena, March 18, 1885. The second charge is forgery of a railroad pass. The investigation is not yet concluded.

Albion Masterman, one of the oldest settlers of Washington county, died at his home in Grant township recently.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state as follows: Scandinavian Baptist church, Stillwater. Duluth & Western Investment company, capital stock $50,000. Bank of Hutchinson, Hutchinson, McLeod county, capital stock $50,000.

H. Sackville Treherne, the vice consul of the British government at St. Paul, is making a thorough investigation regarding the dairy butter products of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, with a view of discovering the effect competition with butterine and oleomargarine has upon those products. The vice consul is doing this under instructions from his government. H. H. Young, secretary of the Minnesota state board of immigration, in response to a communication from Mr. Treherne, states it is his opinion that the competition has reduced the general price from 20 to 33⅓ per cent on the general product. Ordinary farm or country butter suffers most by the competition, thinks Mr. Young.

John Rice, assistant yardmaster of the Northwestern road, was knocked off the cars and killed at Winona.

Hon. John M. Berry, of Minnesota supreme court, is visiting friends in Concord, N. H.

The real and personal property valuation of St. Paul and Ramsey county is $90,000,000.

The sale of stamps at the St. Paul postoffice increased 16 per cent last year over the previous fiscal year.

A Holland company purchases 10,000 acres of land for a big dairy farm near Bird Island.

The Knights of Labor hold a picnic at Lake Calhoun, at which not less than 15,000 persons are present.

Tobin & Ring, contractors, bring suit against the Minneapolis exposition for $10,000.

Mitchell Houle is killed and several people are stunned by lightning at Centerville.

San Francisco Call: The Minnesota delegation, about two hundred strong, including fifty ladies, arrived at 7:40 in charge of Department Commander William H. Thomas. Judge Rea, past senior vice commander of the national department, is with the party, and is a candidate for commander-in-chief. Mrs. Mary Starkweather, president of the Minnesota W. R. C., is also with the party.

The track layers of the St. Cloud & Willmar are laying track from the Willmar end of the road.

M. S. Barney of Jackson is one of the heirs to Capt. Barney's estate of $200,000.

D. Haire has been appointed postmaster at Olivia.

Mr. Thoms and company of Amsterdam, Holland, have purchased 10,000 acres of land north of Renville, near W. D. Washburn's big farm, from the Reins-Fredricksen land company, and will open up an immense dairy farm.

At Windom, some renegade from Jackson gave tincture of cantharides to several girls, also to Land Agent Fjord, nearly killing him.

John Erickson of Donnelly was brought before a justice, charged with having raped Mary Peterson, thirteen years old. He was jailed.

George Murphy, aged 15, was killed at Chippewa Falls by a dump-car.

John Behrs, who shot Leopold Crees at Utica, was held to the district court in the sum of $1,008.

Willie Truhn, a twelve-year-old son of Fred Truhn, at Fergus Falls, was dangerly injured while shooting pigeons, by the accidental discharge of the gun, the contents lodging in the right breast.

William Summers, a farmer living three miles from Montevideo, was thrown from a load of straw, and his skull so badly injured that he lived but a few hours. He leaves a wife and one child.

POISONED WHISKY.

A Wholesale Dealer Gives Away Secrets of the Trade

"There is not one saloon in fifty in this city where you can get a pure drink of whisky. I will make it stronger. Forty-nine out of every fifty liquor dealers are selling whisky which is neither more nor less than poison. I would not drink it sir. I would not allow a good dog to drink it."

This remark was made by a reputable wholesale liquor man to a reporter of the press last night. He is ready, he says, to substantiate his statements by proof that cannot be denied.

"You do not mean to say that I cannot get good whisky in a fine saloon where I am charged 25 cents a glass?" inquired a bystander in amazement.

"I will make no distinction between fine saloons and the 'holes in the wall.' They all handle about the same kind of goods. The cheap saloons may put a little more water in their whisky, but it contains no more poison than that which you purchase in the saloon where oil paintings adorn the walls and high-priced mirrors set off to an advantage fancy bar-fixings. It is all the same. Fancy saloons must make plenty of money in order to meet their expenses.

"A law should be passed prohibiting the rectification that makes five barrels of whisky out of one. Some whisky is put through a certain process whereby a large quantity of the fusel oil is taken out. The whisky is purchased by rectifiers, who will draw perhaps all out of a barrel but five gallons, fill it up with cologne spirits, a large percentage of which is fusel oil, and then add drugs to give it the proper color and taste. I was in the rectifying room of a wholesale house a few days ago. I saw the compounder put several ounces of carbolic acid in a barrel of stuff he had compounded and called whisky. This was, he said, for the purpose of giving it a bead, make it sparkle, sharp, biting. A barrel of this kind of whisky contains enough fusel oil to kill a half dozen men. I would just as willingly take a small dose of poison as drink a glass of it. Step into a saloon and take a glass of this vile stuff and you will feel the evil results before you cross the threshold. It acts directly upon the brain, and is keenly felt throughout the system. Men who drink any amount of it become wild, lost to their better judgment and reason and are scarcely responsible for what they do. Besides, they are being slowly poisoned to death. Young men are stunted in their vigorous growth, and the energies of older men are wasted. A law which allows men to mix up poison and sell it simply for the purpose of making money should be repealed. This whisky often finds its way into sick chambers, and the results can be imagined.

"An old liquor man stated to me a short time ago that he could not hold his trade and handle pure goods, and in order to meet the demands for cheap whisky, he had been compelled to adulterate. These statements I am ready to prove. Show me a man who adulterates his whisky and I will show you one that will not drink that which he sells to others."—Pittsburg Press.

Obey in the Marriage Ceremony and What It Means.

The word was introduced into the ceremony by men to express and emphasize the view of men that the man is the head of the woman. Indeed, the interested inquirer will find that most of the traditional theories of the relations of the sexes which are often quoted as indisputable and conclusive arguments represent merely the views of men. The laws which regulate these relations—the laws of divorce, of the rights and control of property, of the disposition and care of children—are the work of men, and simply express their will. More than a quarter of a century ago Mr. Gladstone said the divorce laws in England were a shame to civilization and humanity.

The ladies, therefore, who suppose that these laws and traditions and ceremonial vows rest upon a divine sanction, and who are consequently solicitous to wear the yoke of unquestioning subjugation, not of choice, but as a religious duty, need bend no longer for that reason. If they prefer to obey, indeed, they are not restrained by any religious obligation, nor if they prefer to command. "But," interposes at this point the youthful casuist of the other sex, "surely exigencies of difference arise when there must be a decisive will, and that, of course, that will must be the man's." Yes, so men have generally said, and their views have generally prevailed. But the general prevalence of ignorance was not a sound argument against the introduction of general education, and in the republic of reason and matrimony, the general assent of husbands can not conclude the rights of wives.

Learn How to Grow Old.

After the half century of years is completed, men are liable to declaim about the vanity of things and to have a settled distaste for pursuits and amusements which occupied earlier years. It is a dangerous time. In order to find relief such men often break up the business vocations of a lifetime and seek in new experiments the glow and ardor which have vanished with youth. It is a prolific source of financial failure; often of domestic disruptions; sometimes leading to suicide or madness. Youth and its passions are not to be recalled by a change of locality or of business. What these people fret about is simply the departure of youth. They have not the philosophy to adjust themselves to approaching age and serenely await the end, and they plunge into chimerical business ventures and break up homes and seek new lands in the vain hope of reviving a fire which can never burn brightly again. There is not one man in a dozen with a fixed and ample income who can with patience submit himself to the conservative dictates of age, and with books and friends lead a life of innocent leisure. The struggle is always to make sixty beat with the impulsive numbers of thirty, and that can never be. The wise man will bow to the yoke, and by so doing will cease to feel it. It is a yoke which all must wear save those which the Greeks declared were blessed of the gods because they died young.

NOT A SUCCESS.

An Experiment Which Was Not Entirely Satisfactory.

Just before Eckson and his wife started on their bridal tour, Eckson said: "We want to show people that all newly married people are not silly."

"Yes, we do, Henry."

"Now, when we get on the train, let us not pay any attention to each other."

"All right."

"We'll lean apart from each other and act as if we have been married for years, won't we?"

"Yes. Oh, I tell you what would be the funniest idea in the world, Henry. We'll take different seats, and after awhile we'll get acquainted. Won't that be nice?"

"First-class; splendid."

When they boarded the train they took opposite seats. Henry took up a newspaper, and Mollie looked at the wavering landscape. After awhile, Henry looked up, and saw the conductor sitting with Mollie. Henry chuckled. "Thinks she's in love with him, I reckon," the bridegroom mused. "Believe I'll go forward and take a smoke." His cigar must have been unsatisfactory, for he soon threw it away and resumed his seat opposite his wife. The conductor was telling an amusing story, and Mollie was laughing gleefully. She did not even look at her husband.

"This is playing it a little too fine," Henry mused. "I like to see good acting, but she acts a little too well."

The train stopped at a station, and the conductor got up and went out, but returned immediately, and again sat down by Mollie. Just then a young woman came along and asked Henry if she could share his seat. He gladly consented, musing that he could play even with his wife. A few moments later, while he was busily talking, he saw, with a sweetened thrill of revenge, that his wife was looking at him. At the next station the young woman got off the train, and when the conductor went out, Henry sat down by Mollie.

"I don't know what you want to sit down here for," she snapped. "Why didn't you get off the train with—"

"What do you want to talk that way for, precious?"

"Precious nothing. Go on, I don't want you here."

"I suppose you would rather talk to the conductor?"

"I would rather talk to anybody that will treat me with respect."

"Now, darling—"

"Darling nothing. I'm going to get off the train and go home, that's what I'm going to do. I'm not going to live with you, that's what I ain't, and when pa asks me why, I'm going to tell him that you did not treat me with respect. You don't love me and never did. You used to let on like you did but you don't even do that any more."

"Mollie—"

"Mollie nothing. Go on, I don't want you here."

"Now don't be foolish. You know how you carried on with the conductor. Never saw him before, either."

"The mischief I haven't. He's my uncle. I was going to introduce you to him but I didn't want him to know that we were married until just before we got off the train."

"Mollie!"

"What?"

"Won't you forgive me?"

"I ought not to, you are so mean."

"I was jealous and—"

"Jealous?"

"Yes."

"I didn't know you loved me enough to be jealous."

"But I do. Don't