New Ulm Review.

JOS. BOBLETER, Publisher.

NEW ULM. - MINNESOTA.

The cholera has broken out in several Italian cities and great fears are entertained that it may spread throughout the country.

Gen. Schofield lately remarked to a New York interviewer, that if the Indians can be kept quiet, a decade or a generation, they will not give any trouble afterwards. When the old Indians have died off and left no one to take their place to stir up the blood of the young with stories of their own achievements, peace will follow, and the Indian problem will settle itself.

The Connecticut legislature adjourned a few days ago without passing several measures that were fully discussed. The secret ballot and weekly payment bills, as also that abolishing attachment of wages for debt, fell on the last day through a disagreement between the two houses. One bill only from the labor committee was passed—that prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen years of age in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment.

The following states have established labor bureaus, most of them within a comparatively recent period: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Iowa, Maryland, Connecticut and Kansas. The National Bureau at Washington was established in 1884. It is perhaps too soon to judge of the usefulness of many of these young bureaus, including that under the control of the general government.

A bill has been introduced in the house of representatives enacting "that residents of each state and territory may, within the other states and territories and within the District of Columbia, solicit from dealers or merchants orders for goods and merchandise by sample, catalogue, card, price list, description or other representation, without payment of any license or mercantile tax, such as is now demanded in several states of commercial travelers.

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, sent a special message to the Legislature calling attention to the way in which rich men, unincorporated banks and business associations refuse to return their property for assessment, and suggesting legislation that would reach them. The shot told and the papers contain cards denouncing the meddling of the governor in other people's business, and a lot of the wives of wounded rich men are said to have stayed away from Mrs. Foraker's last reception, thus pleading guilty for their liege lords and masters.

Some people will regret that the Washington monument was not made of other material than white marble. Up at Rutland, Vt., where the supply for this country is mostly produced, people will not have it for building purposes at all, and their judgment, which comes from long familiarity, certainly has weight. The stone lacks hardness, as was shown by the cracking of some lower courses in the monument from the weight; it is so light in color as to give a large structure an unsubstantial look; and the liability to discoloration is always great.

It is alleged that John Bull does not drink so much as formerly. The Budget shows falling off of $500,800,000 in the revenue from alcoholic liquors—and it is stated that the decrease for the last ten years has been $22,500,000. The chancelor of the exchequer says that this is due to changes in the habits of the people, and is accompanied by an enormous increase in the revenue derived from the comforts of life—notably tea, tobacco and fruits. There is no doubt that a similar change in the habits of the people is going on in this country, too. The consumption of strong drink is perceptibly diminishing.

The ground for the new national Library building at Washington will cost $500,000. The building will be 300 by 450 feet, and perfectly fireproof, which the present is not. The estimated cost of the building is $2,323,600. For the first year $500,000; for the second, $1,000,000; and for the third, which will see the work completed, $823,600. With these figures as a first estimate it is safe to say that the building will cost, besides the ground, fully $3,000,000. That sounds big but it must be remembered that the capitol has cost over $13,000,000; the state, war, and navy building about $10,000,000; the treasury building $6,000,000; and the buildings for the postoffice and interior departments, each nearly twice as much as the estimated cost of the library building.

THE WORKMEN'S CAUSE.

President Cleveland in a Message to Congress Suggests a Plan for the Settlement of Strikes.

A GOVERNMENT COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The president today sent the following message to congress:

The constitution imposes on the president the duty of recommending to the consideration of congress, from time to time, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. I am deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully meeting the problem which recent events and a present condition have thrust upon us, involving the settlement of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject. Under our form of government the value of labor as an element of material prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainments of social and political distinction, its workingmen can not justly or safely be considered as irrevocably consigned to the limits of a class and entitled to no attention and allowed no protest against neglect. The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress may well insist with manly courage and as a right upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge, and his reasonable demands should be met in such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce a contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand national destiny. While the real interests of labor are not promoted by a resort to threats and violent manifestations, and while those who under the pretext of advocacy of the claims of labor wantonly attack the rights of capital for selfish purposes, or the love of disorder, sow seeds of violence and discontent, should neither be encouraged nor conciliated, all legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately taken, with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advantage. The present condition of the relations between capital and labor are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degaee to the

GRASPING AND HEEDLESS EXACTIONS

of employers and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of government attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbance. Though the importance of a better accord between these interests is apparent, it must be borne in mind that any effort in that direction by the federal government must be greatly limited by constitutional restrictions. There are many grievances which legislation by congress cannot redress, and many conditions which cannot by such means be reformed. I am satisfied, however, that something may be done under federal authority to prevent the d sturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and the employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country. And in my opinion the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties. But I suggest that instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims, and after each dispute shall arise, there be created a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the government, charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital. A commission thus organized would have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, as they gained experience, would constantly improve in their ability to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which might be submitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service, as each case of dispute arises, experience and familiarity with all that is involved in the question will be lacking, extreme partisanship and bias will be the qualifications sought on either side and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable. The imposition upon a federal court of a duty foreign to the judicial function as the selection of an arbitrator in such cases is at least of doubtful propriety. The establishment of federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor, and of its right to be represented in the departments of the government. So far as its conciliatory offices shall have relation to disturbances which interferred with transit and commerce between the states, its existence would be justified under the provisions of the constitution which gives to congress the

POWER TO REGULATE COMMERCE

with foreign nations and among the several states; and in the frequent disputes between the laboring men and their employers of less extent, and the consequences of which are confined within state limits, and threaten domestic violence, the interposition of such a commission might be tendered upon the application of the legislature or executive of a state, under the constitutional provision which requires the general government to "protect" each of the states "against domestic violence." If such a commission were fairly organized, the risk of a loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would constrain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. There would also be good reason to hope that the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding. If the usefulness of such a commission is doubtful because it might lack power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished by the railroad commissions which have been organized in many of the states which, having little more than advisory power, have exerted a most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests. In July, 1884, by a law of congress a bureau of labor was established and placed in charge of a commissioner of labor, who is required to "collect information upon the subject of labor, its relations with capital, the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity." The commission which I suggest could easily be engrafted upon the bureau thus already organized, by the addition of two more commissioners, and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such other powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators, when necessary, between labor and capital, under such limitations and upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and useful. Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that information may always be at hand to aid legislation on the subject, when necessary and desirable.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, April 22, 1886.

The New Irish Land Bill.

The bill provides: That a landlord who is desirous to sell his property shall apply to the state authority. The latter shall refer the application thus made to a land commission, which, after making an inquiry, shall fix a price at which the property shall be sold, unless the landlords and the state authority have previously come to an agreement. If the landlord objects to the price fixed by the commission, he may withdraw his application on paying the costs. When a sale of property has been executed the commission shall pay the creditors before making any other distribution of the purchase money. Certain rent charges may be bought outright by the state authority, or payment may be continued from the tenant's repayments. In case of property wheron there is reasonable cause to suppose that valuable minerals exist, the commission shall add to the purchase money a fair sum for said minerals, and the minerals realized from said property shall be vested in the state authority or such local body as the Irish legislature may provide. The Irish receiver general and deputies, who are to execute the financial part of the act, shall be appointed to hold office as permanent civil servants, subject to the authority of the treasury. They shall be paid from the imperial exchequer, but the Irish government shall appoint ten actual collectors. If the receiver general or any of his deputies shall be guilty of malfeasance, the culprit shall forfeit the sums so lost, and also be fined £500. The measure empowers the treasury to create three classes of permanent annuities, bearing interest respectively at 3, 2¾ and 2½ per cent., and which will be charged to the imperial consolidated fund. Strict rules are provided which forbid the subdividing or subletting of a holding so long as it is subject to any state charge; but the state authority is empowered to relax these rules where he may think it advisable.

The other points of the bill were fully covered by Mr. Gladstone's speech.

Astounding Confession of a Counterfeiter.

Erastus Sheppard, convicted at New Orleans of counterfeiting, testified in his own behalf, saying:

When I was twelve years of age I was employed in a counterfeiting establishment which was owned and operated, among others, by Charles H. Leonard, recently mayor of Galveston, Tex., and at present one of the most prominent citizens of that city. Interested with him in this business were the mayor of New Orleans, city officials, chief of police, judges and limbs of the law. Then the judge of the criminal court for the parish of Orleans was a partner in the establishment, also a certain prominent lawyer who now occupies a judgeship in Baltimore. These people were engaged in counterfeiting Mexican coin, United States bills and money of every description. The Mexican money was manufactured down stairs and the United States notes, etc., were turned out up stairs. My position was that of messenger for the establisement and as such I delivered the counterfeit money to the banks of the city and high city officials. Thousands and thousands of dollars of this money was manufactured and circulated here and elsewhere throughout this country and Mexico. Many of the persons engaged in counterfeiting them have left behind them sons and daughters who move in the highest society. For this reason I do not propose to make known the names of the persons for whom I first worked in the counterfeiting business. All my life it has been my misfortune to suffer for and to bear the brunt of other persons' misdeeds. My whole life has been one of continued sacrifice.

Sheppard is now sixty-two years of age.

A Special Land Board.

Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, is completing the organization of a special board of review, the duties of which will be to examine and report to the commissioner upon all applications for patents to public lands. Its examinations will have special reference to detecting evidences of fraud. The board will consist of fifteen or twenty of the more expert clerks of the general land office, and such cases as receive a favorable report from this board the commissioner will certify to the president for patents. The field force in the west has recently been increased by twelve newly appointed special agents, eight of whom will give their special attention to the detection of fraudulent entries. The other four will look after the interests of the government in timber tresspass cases. The commissioner says that by increasing the efficiency and vigilance of his force both in the field and in the office he hopes to accomplish much that would have been accomplished had his order of April 3, 1885, been allowed to stand.

The Menomonie Timber Bill.

The bill which has passed the senate authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell timber upon the lands reserved for the use of the Menomonie Indians in Wisconsin provides:

The timber is to be appraised by two disinterested appraisers, to be appointed by the secretary, in eighty acre lots according to the survey. The appraisal shall state the quantity, quality and value of pine timber growing on each lot. The appraisers shall report at the land office at Menasha, Wis., sixty days before the day of sale, which shall be advertised for two months in three papers in Wisconsin. The sale shall be held at auction, but the timber shall not be sold for less than the appraised value and for cash only. The purchasers may have five years to receive the timber. If the secretary shall deem it best for the Indians he shall authorize the Indian agent to employ Indians to cut all or any part of said timber into logs and haul the same to the banks of the river instead of selling it at auction, and the logs shall then be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

Pensions for Northwestern Soldiers.

In addititn to the pensions secured for the Northwest through Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin are the following:

S. Sherwood, Tenth Iowa; R. W. Moore, First Wisconsin; S. J. Brown, inspector scouts; widow of T. H. Knill, Second Wisconsin; J. W. Robson, Sixth Wisconsin; R. Monahan, Twenty-third Wisconsin; J. L. Hunter, First Minnesota rangers; G. Wells, One Hundred and Ninth New York volunteers, now residing in Wisconsin; S. James, Thirteenth Michigan; mother of T. Douglas; C. Rogers, captain Fifth Wisconsin; mother of R. B. Livell, First Wisconsin; F. W. Putney, Second Minnesota cavalry; T. Fagin, Seventh Iowa.

Bills for pensions to the following, which have not passed the house, have been reported favorably by Mr. Sawyer:

M. Romaler, Thirty-seventh Iowa; A. Denny, captain and quartermaster, Second Wisconsin; B. Fisher, increase; L. Hudson, Third Missouri; widow of V. R. Rider, Third Iowa; R. Farnum, Thirteenth Iowa; J. B. Skaggs, quartermaster; J. S. Maxey, Fourth artillery; widow of H. Banker, of Indian war, 1812; H. R. Duke, Seventh Iowa; mother of Lieut. H. T. French.

The senate has passed a bill to grant a pension of $100 a month to Gen. B. F. Kelley of West Virginia, late major general, United States army. Gen. Kelley raised the first regiment of loyal troops south of Mason & Dixon's line during the late war, and was commissioned colonel of the First regiment of Virginia volunteers on May 25, 1861. Gen. McClellan directed him to assume command of all the local troops in West Virginia, and on June 1, 1861, he fought the first battle of the war, near Grafton, W. Va., with a Confederate force under Col. Porterfield. The enemy was routed, there being a large number killed and captured. He was twice wounded, and is seventy-nine years old.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill to pension Archibald Money, formerly a corporal of the eighth Minnesota regiment.

Postmasters commissioned:—Montana—Albrite, A. E. Simpson. New office established: Iowa—Shady Grove, O. M. Kenney; Reedsboro, Alger county, A. Gibbs.

Capt. E. E. Dougherty, who was in command of the party that captured John Wilkes Booth, was licensed as a trader at the cheyenne Indian agency, Dak.

Among the nominations confirmed were those of Indian Agents W. H. Black, Sac and Fox agency, Iowa, and James McLaughlin, Standing Rock, Dak. The nomination of A. B. Keith, postmaster at Denison, Iowa, has been rejected.

Senators Edmunds and Hoar publish a card to the effect that they have never denounced the G. A. R., or objected to the statute giving preference to soldiers.

The charges filled against the nomination of G. Wise, postmaster of Hamburg, Iowa, which caused an adverse report and rejection by the senate, are quite numerous.

The house committee on the judiciary laid on the table a number of bills to prevent the adulteration or imitation of food products. This action was taken for the reason that the committee believes the bills to be unconstitutional.

Among the confirmations announced were those of E. G. Ross, governor of New Mexico; W. S. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, and R. E. Withers consul to Hong Kong.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to increase the pensions for total disability to $72 a month.

The provisions of the Northern Pacific land-grant forfeiture bill, reported favorably to the senate are:

To forfeit all lands which appertain to and are coterminous with that part of the Northern Pacific railroal main line which extends from Wallula Junction, Wash., to Portland, Or., except such of the lands as appertain to the branch line across the Cascade mountains. Where persons are now in possesssion of the lands forfeited by the bill, under deeds acquired from the railroad company, they shall have the right to purchase the lands from the United States in quantities not exceeding 320 acres, for $2.50 per acre.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced to substitute for the Eads ship railway bill one for the construction of a ship canal from The Dalles to Celilo, Or., on the Columbia river; to devote the proceeds of public land sales to educational purposes. Motions to set certain days for consideration of the naval establishment, the Hennepin canal and public building bills were lost. A bill passed extending the immediate delivery postal service.

SENATE.—Mr. Logan reintroduced his bill to increase the efficiency of the army, with the sections stricken out which provide for the incease of the number of men, relating to the pay of chaplains and authorizing commissioned officers to make deposits of money with the army paymasters.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill authorizing the president to retire those army officers who have already been recommended for retirement, or may be so recommended, prior to Jan. 1, 1887, all retirements to be in addition to the four hundred now allowed by law.

HOUSE.—The following reports from committees were read:

By Mr. Mills, ways and means, a joint resolution to give notice to terminate the convention of June 3, 1875, with the king of the Hawaiian Islands; committee of the whole. Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) filed a minority report. By Mr. Collins, judiciary, a bill fixing the salaries of the United States judges at $5,000. By Mr. Caldwell, commerce, a bill to regulate commercial sales of goods by sample, price lists, etc., between residents of the several states and territories; house calendar. By Mr. Welborn, Indian affairs, a bill to create the office of assistant commissioner of Indian affairs; committee of the whole. By Mr. Cardy, mines and money, a bill for the relief of William McGarraghan; private calendar. By Mr. O'Donnell, a senate bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects upon the human system in the military and naval acadmies, and in the Indian and public schools of the territories and of the District of Columbia; house calendar. By Mr. Storm, civil service reform, a bill amending the statutes so as to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors a preference in public appointments; house calendar. By Mr. Skinner, Indian affairs, a senate bill to extend the laws of the United States over the Indian Territory; house calendar.

SENATE.—Mr. Call offered a resolution, which was referred to the judiciary committee to the following effect:

Directing that the committee to inquire whether any legislation was necessary, and if so what, to require the United States courts, when they take possession of railroad property in any state, to carry it to effect the obligations of the charter of incorporation granted by such state, and to prevent violations of the same by such courts and the waste and wrongful appropriation of the assets and receipts of such corporation in the interest of individuals.

The house bill to protect homestead settlers within railway limits, passed the senate. It provides:

Homestead settlers on public lands within railway limits who are restricted to less than 160 acres, who have heretofore made or may hereafter make the additional entry allowed, either by the act of March 3, 1879, or of July 1, 1879, after having made final proof of settlement and cultivation under the original entry, shall be entitled to have the lands covered by the additional entry patented without any further cost of proof of settlement or cultivation.

HOUSE.—The bill reported by Mr. Morrell (Kan.) from the committee on invalid pensions provides:

All disabled prisoners of war shall be granted pensions at the rate fixed for similar disabilities in honorably discharged soldiers where the disability is presumed to be the result of confinement in Southern prisons. (The committee estimate that it will require $1,100,000 annually to meet the addition to the pension rolls.) All persons confined for more than thirty days in Southern prisons shall receive a per diem of $2 for each day's confinement. Twelve additional pages of the river and harbor bill were completed in committee of the whole. Numerous attempts were made to increase the amounts reported, but the committee in charge of the bill succeeded in defeating them. Most of these efforts to secure increased amounts are made for buncombe.

SENATE:—Senator Morgan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported to the senate a bill indemnifying the Chinese for losses and damages inflicted upon them by the rioters at Rock Springs, Wyo., in September last.

Mr. McMillan, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably a bill to authorize the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad company to build a bridge across the Missouri river near Chamberlain, Dak. Placed on the calendar. He also reported favorably bills which have already passed the house to authorize the construction of bridges.

The bill to provide for the taxation of railroad grant lands was taken up.

Mr. Van Wyck said: The people had given deep consideration to this subject, and there was much mystery among them as to why railroad companies should hold undisputed title to millions of acres of land and yet be exempted from state and local taxation. Not only, indeed, were the roads not subject to taxation for these lands, but the fact that the exemption was to continue for some years was used by the companies in selling the lands to secure to themselves a better price. The bill would overcome the difficulty involved in the exemption complained of. It was only applying the same rule to corporate property that was applied to the property of private citizens.

The bill went over, and the interstate commerce bill was placed before the senate. Adjourned for three days.

HOUSE.—The bill of Representative Adams of New York, which passed the house, amends section 2,805, Revised Statutes, so as to read: All oaths taken upon making any of the reports or entries, or respecting any of its acts mentioned in this chapter, whether by a master of any vessel or the owner or consignee of any merchandise, his factor or agent, or by any other person, shall be administered by the collector or officer to or with whom the report or entry is made, or by any notary public, and shall be reduced to writing and subscribed by the person taking and by the person administering the oath.

Secretary McCook appeared at the bar and announced the passage by the senate of 350 pension bills, an announcement which was received with loud applause and laughter. After concluding the consideration of twenty-eight of the sixty-three pages of the bill, the committee rose.

THE TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

Items Concerning the Calamity at Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud, Minn.

The Sauk Rapids tornado is traced to a point a little south of Little Falls, where it was dissipated.

On Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1883, the people of Rochester, felt the cyclone's awful breath and twenty-six victims fell.

Col. Morton of Fargo telegraphed to Lieut-Gov. Gilman to draw on him for $50.

The Stillwater council voted $1,000 for the sufferers.

An unknown woman with an infant in her arms was found in the ruins at St. Cloud.

The subscription papers circulated in Rochester have realized over $2,500 in addition to the $1,000 appropriated by the city council.

E. A. Halburt of St. Paul, who was so badly injured at Sauk Rapids, may recover.

James Spencer, living eighteen miles from St. Cloud, back of Rice's station, found on his farm a twelve-foot square frame house, sills and all complete, left there by the storm.

The Indianapolis, Ind., board of trade have authorized the mayors of Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud to draw on the board for $100 each for relief.

The remains of C. F. Andrews, who was killed at St. Cloud, has arrived at Owatonna.

J. A. Stanton, owner of the big flour mill at Sauk Rapids, has so far recovered as to be out again. It was thought at first he was fatally injured. He will probably rebuild the mill, which was of a capacity of 500 barrels per day, and gave employment to many hands.

The distruction of Sauk Rapids was so complete that there were no provisions and supplies left in the place.

Lulu Carpenter, a small daughter of S. P. Carpenter of Sauk Rapids, saw the cyclone approaching and ran into the house and got her baby sister in her arms and sought a place of shelter. The child's efforts to save the baby was successful, but she lost her own life in the attempt.

If the south end, or beginning of the cyclone track, is correctly located at two or three miles south and a little west of St. Cloud, as Gov. Gilman holds, then its total length was twenty-four miles.

Anoka has appropriated $500 and several hundred will also be raised by private subscription. About $100 worth of provisions, canned fruit, etc., was sent to Sauk Rapids.

A careful estimate of the losses in St. Cloud, made by the comittee representing the Citizens' Relief association, places the aggregate loss at $56,000. It is thought that 10 per cent., of this property can be utilized.

Sixteen funerals took place at St. Cloud on the 16th. Sixteen coffined bodies—eight adults and eight children—which had been lying all night in the basement, were carried into the church and placed on biers in front of the altar. The cortege wound slowly toward the Catholic cemetery, a mile distant, every man and boy walking with hat doffed and bowed head. An old German began in a loud voice, a doleful chant, in his native tongue, and those about him gradually took up the responses until the whole vast concourse was walking measredly to the time of its own chanting. Two huge pits had been dug at the cemetery, each large enough for eight or ten corpses.

At Sauk Rapids on Friday the 16 inst. fourteen victims of the cyclone were buried. The following is the list buried: A. W. Lake, Clara and Ella Berg, Mrs. Meta, Carl F. Finck, John H. Finck, Otella Finck, August Finck, ——Schalgren, Ernest Albright, S. Sorensen, Henry Behrend, Ameta Woelm, Antonia Woelm. The child Ollie Carpenter was buried in the yard of the residence of her parents until they could select a place in the cemetery.

Friday afternoon, the 16th inst., at Sauk Rapids, the body of A. E. Schuber was found near the place where he was last seen before the storm. Search had been going on for him continuously since he was missed, but failed to bring forth the body. He was found between Capt. Van Etten's house and the Central hotel. Lulu Carpenter, aged thirteen, died. She had lingered for twenty-four hours in an unconscious condition, her chest was pierced through by a two-inch stick of wood, and she could not live.

The work of clearing away the debris of the terrible cyclone is already in progress at Sauk Rapids. Large forces of men are at work and already the demolished streets are becoming passable.

Senator Buckman started for his home at Buckman, Morrison county, when the report of the storm came in. His outbuildings there were destroyed, and his hired man, Fred Clark, killed. The homes of Farmers Kienow, Dillmeier, Rownelenfilch, Funts, J. P. Sand and John Hodolph were destroyed. Dill Meyer was killed and his wife badly hurt.

The young men of St. Cloud have raised $1,000 and the older citizens over $4,000.

Vice President T. F. Oakes, of the Northern Pacific railroad, sent to H. Caldwell, financier of Noble-Franklin lodge, A. O. U. W., a check for $100, to aid the workmen of the order and their families who suffered from the cyclone. The lodge added an equal sum and passed a series of resolutions thanking Mr. Oakes.

It is impossible to give full details of all that has been done for the relief of the wounded. It is sufficient to say that St. Paul, Minneapolis and other places have helped to organize hospitals, have furnished nurses and physicians and that everything is being done systematically. The following are among the contributions: St. Paul, $5,000; Rochester, $3,000: St. Peter, $300, Red Wing, $500; Faribault, $500; Duluth, $1,000; Minneapolis, cash and supplies, $4,000; Owatonna, $300; Wabasha, $1,000; W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis, $500; A. Kelly, Minneapolis, $200; Tarbox & Co., St. Paul, $100; Noyes Bros. & Co., St. Paul, $100; Allen, Moon & Co., St. Paul, $100; D. C. Shepard, $300; Newport & Peet, $100; Anoka, $500; H. H. Sibley, St. Paul, $100; Princeton, $324; Elk River, $220; Ald. Sly, Minneapolis, $20; Little Falls, $250; Indianapolis, Ind., board of trade, $100; Moorhead, $150; Minneapolis, $15,000; Morris, $200; New Ulm, $200; Lake City, $100; Mankato, $500; Montgomery, $100; Alexandria, $700; Duluth, $1,000; Willmar, $200; Austin, $500; Princeton, $324; etc., etc.

Most of the wounded at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids are recovering.

The loss at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids is estimated at $350,000, and relief contributions at $150,000. The total loss at Sauk Rapids is appraised at $290,000.

Henry Rosenberger of St. Cloud saved the valuables and papers of the late E. G. Hulbert, and turned them over to the latter's friends upon their arrival. Mr. Rosenberger had detected a man making an effort to rob the unconscious victim of the deadly cyclone, but could not catch him before he effected his escape.

Congressman Nelson, during the discussion of the bill for the relief of Alabama flood sufferers, referred to the losses sustained and the suffering endured by the people of Minnesota in consequence of the recent cyclone, and asked Mr. Forney to permit an amendment appropriating $100,000 to the sufferers by the cyclone; but Mr. Forney would not consent, preferring that each case should stand upon its merits.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Herman Lessing died at his residence in Wabasha, aged 52 years. He leaves a wife and four children. Deceased was a member of Company K, Ninth Minnesota volunteers, during the war of the rebellion, and the disease which caused his death was contracted while he was in the service.

John Schwirtz was chosen president of the First National bank at Wabasha, vice Michael E. Drury, resigned.

The deed to a large tract of land located at and near the Mounds just north of Luverne, was recorded recently. The purchase price was $100,000, paid by the Luverce Granite company to B. B. Richards of Dubuque, Iowa, and others. The transfer embraces sections 24, 103 and 45.

A strange disease is prevalent among the horses in Shakopee vicinity that seems to baffle the best medical skill. Charles Kopp of Eagle Creek township has lost three valuable animals. Many others have lost one and two. The young stock especially is suffering.

A mysterious case of kidnaping has developed near Winona. Two little boys, sons of P. D. Walworth, who lives near the eighty called Johnny Carter place, on the Gilmore Valley road, were spirited away from home a few evenings ago. The children were playing near the house when a stranger came along in a lumber wagon, driving a gray team. He asked the boys to help him drive a cow which was attached to the rear of the wagon. They did so, and disappeared down the road. Their parents can find no clue.

The formal announcement that the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Omaha would put on fast trains between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago was made Monday the 19th inst. The first trains will leave Monday, May 2, and will make the run from St. Paul to Chicago in twelve hours and twenty minutes. The return trip will be made in twelve hours and twenty-five minutes. The time between Minneapolis and Chicago will be twelve hours and fifty-five minutes going, and thirteen hours coming.

Work was commenced this morning on the new roundhouse of the Winona & St. Peter in Winona. It is located just south of the present roundhouse, in the First ward, and will contain twenty-one stalls.

Minneapolis' cash relief fund foots up $20,000.

St. Paul & Northern Pacific company advance wages in the construction service by 15 cents a day.

Edward Kelly, alias "Bull Dog" Kelly, whose real name is McLaughlin, walked out of the county jail at St. Paul a free man by order of Secretary Bayard. This action on the part of the executive department had already been anticipated. There are some peculiar things connected with this case, and so far the only thing which has been developed tending to throw suspicion on Kelly is the fact that while in British Columbia he was not known by his right name.

The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Fillmore county are making extensive preparations for the reunion and encampment of the Union soldiers of the late war, which is to take place there the latter part of the present June.

The postoffice at Fisher burned recently. Nothing was saved.

A strike at the Winona flouring mills is averted by a compromise on wages.

The Wisconsin Central will begin a fast train service between St. Paul and Chicago June 15.

At New Ulm, Herman Koop and W. Trautmiller, were indicted for the killing of one Martin. The jury in the case of Trautmiller brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Judge Webber sentenced him to two years in state prison at hard labor. Herman Koop pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced by the court to five years at hard labor. Martin was killed in December last in a row in which Koop, Trautmiller and the victim were participants.

The chiefs of the Mille Lacs Indians have sent a letter to the president requesting permission to visit Washington to talk over plans for bettering their condition.

During a heavy hail and wind storm at Atwater Dr. L. B. Woolson was quite seriously injured by being dashed into a lime box.

Prarie fires in Murry county destroyed the residences of Enoch Yates and John Price in Moulton township. Nothing was saved.

Rev. A. Rodell of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been chosen pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Red Wing.

Mr. Ferguson of Great Falls, Me., has a snake hauled out of his stomach, and dies.

Indian School Commissioner Jones is arrested in Idaho for embezzling Legion of Honor funds in Arkansas.

Thirty-one saloons are shut up by the W. C. T. U., in Clinton, Iowa.

In Stillwater Isaac Staples is nominated for mayor by a joint republican and democratic convention.

J. H. Mahler of St. Paul was given a reception and banquet recently by the Rochester (N. Y.) Temple of Odd Fellows.

Hon. Charles E. Flandrau has signified his acceptance of the invitation to address the Ramsey County Pioneer association on May 11, 1886, the twenty-eighth anniversary of the state's admission. The address is to be historical and reminiscential.

State Superintendent Kiehle announces that owing to the cyclone at Sauk Rapids no institute will be held in Benton county this year. This renders necessary the following changes in the schedule. Miss Sprague will go to Dassel, Meeker county, in place of W. M. Pendergast May 10, and to Canby, Yellow Medicine county, in place of Prof. Kirk, May 24. Prof. Kirk will take Mrs. E. K. Jacques' place at Breckenridge May 10.

Two young men at Grey Eagle, Todd county, were poisoned by eating wild parsnips, mistaking them for artichokes. One of them, Patrick Callhoun, is dead, and the other, named Wickwire, is not expected to recover.

According to a Minneapolis paper, a party of capitalists in that city, including W. D. Washburn, H. T. Wells, Thos. Lowry, J. K. Sidle, John C. Oswald and others, in conjunction with the Northern Pacific, are to build a line of road to parallel the Manitoba through Minnesota and Dakota. The name of the new corporation is the Minneapolis & Pacific, and R. B. Langdon has taken the contract to construct the first 110 miles, from Minneapolis to Glenwood. The line will run about midway between the Fergus Falls and Breckenridge divisions of the Manitoba.

Winona has contributed over $2,000 to the cyclone sufferers.

The sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt have given $250,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons to build and endow a building to be used exclusively for clinics. The building will cost $150,000. It will be known as the Vanderbilt clinical, in honor of their father.

Judge Wilkin of St. Paul says, that a jury of six men is not a legal institution, and is merely an "assembly or board of men" and not a jury. Numerous authorities are cited, showing that a jury must be composed of twelve men in order to make it a jury in the legal acceptance of the term.

D. R. Barher, a prominent mill man of Minneapolis died recently.