

THE NORTHFIELD RAID.

The History as Told by Cole Younger.

After Twenty-One Years' Silence the Chief Conspirator Makes Public a Statement of the Facts of the Crime.

In view of the fact that the state board of pardons will, at their next meeting, be asked to pass upon the matter of a pardon for the Younger Brothers, the eldest of them, Cole Younger, after a silence of twenty-one years, makes the following statement, giving an account of the Northfield bank robbery:

Hon. Henry Woller, Warden State Prison, Stillwater, Minn. Sir—For the first time I will now write out and give the facts of the raid made on Northfield, Sept. 7, 1876. We left Mankato Sept. 2 for Northfield. We had been informed that ex-Governor Ames, of Mississippi, and General Benjamin Butler, of Massachusetts, had deposited \$75,000 in the national bank at that place, and it was the above information that caused us to select the bank of Northfield. I have seen it stated several times in the newspapers that we were frightened away from Mankato owing to the recognition of one of the members of our party, but such was not the case, for if anyone thought they recognized any of us at that time we knew nothing of it. That we talked about the banks in that part of the state is true, but we came to the conclusion that they had enough to do to care for the farmers who had already suffered too much from grasshoppers to be troubled by us, therefore we went to Northfield in expectation of getting the \$75,000 belonging to ex-Governor Ames and General Butler.

In going to our destination we went by different routes. Four, including Bob Younger, went the southern way, Jim Younger, myself and the other two by the northern route. On the 6th of September we stayed at Janesville, and on the following morning we went to Northfield where we met the other half of our party. We got our dinner in different places, some, including myself, at a restaurant on the west side of the river. Early in the afternoon we rode back on the Amesville road two or three miles to consult and arrange our plans. We agreed by majority vote to rob the bank. Our plans as agreed on by all the party were to get into the bank and make our retreat before the alarm was given, if possible, but if we failed and an alarm was given, what shooting was to be done should be for the purpose of frightening the people from the streets, and in no case was there to be an attempt to kill.

In order to carry out the above plans the following agreement was made. Three were to ride ahead and enter the bank as soon as Clell Miller and myself had crossed the bridge leading into the square, provided too great a crowd was not on the street. One-fourth of a mile behind the first three were Clell Miller and myself who were to take our position directly in front of the bank in order to call the three in the bank out in case the alarm was given. Another quarter of a mile behind us were the remaining three, including Jim Younger, were to take up their station near the bridge. In case no alarm was given when the three men in the bank came out, the men at the bridge were to mount their horses and we were all to retreat on the Janesville road, but, if the alarm was given I was to signal those at the bridge and they were to give the rebel yell and fire their pistols in the air to scare the people off the street. It was understood that I was to remain in front of the bank during our stay in town, so that in case the citizens began to get together and arm themselves, I was to call the men out of the bank and we were to immediately retreat, for there was at no time any intention of making a fight of it.

The first part of our plan was carried out, up to going into the bank, but it was at this point that the first mistake was made, for as I said above, if too many people were on the street, the attempt was not to be made, and the three men were to ride straight through the town on the Dundas road. When Miller and myself crossed over the bridge, I saw a crowd of citizens about the corner, also our boys sitting there on some boxes. I remarked to Miller about the crowd, and said:

"Surely the boys will not go into the bank with so many people about. I wonder why they did not ride on through town?"

We were half way across the square when we saw the three men arise and walk up the sidewalk towards the bank. Miller said: "They are going in," and so I replied:

"If they do the alarm will be given as sure as there is a hell, so you had better take that pipe out of your mouth."

The latter part of my remark was called out because Miller was so sure that there would be no trouble that he had lit his pipe just before we crossed the bridge, saying as he did so that he was going to smoke through the entire proceeding. As we rode into Division street, the three men ahead entered the bank, and I looked back and saw the other three crossing the bridge. As we took our position in front of the bank, I noticed that the bank door had been left open, and I could hear men talking inside. I got down from my horse to fix my saddle girth, and while so doing I told Miller to get off his horse and close the door, which he did. Just at this time some one across the street shouted:

"Robbers in the bank."

I jumped into my saddle and fired my pistol into the air to let those at the bridge know that the alarm was given. At this moment a man came up to the bank and then started to run away, whereupon Miller drew his pistol down on him and cried out:

"Stop or I'll kill you."

The man halted, but soon began to move off slowly, and seeing that Miller intended to shoot him, I called out:

"Don't shoot him; let him go," the man meanwhile running off down the sidewalk. As this happened the three men left at the bridge entered the street on a full run. Stiles, as he is called, met the man whom Miller had permitted to go, and commanded him to stop, threatening to shoot him if he did not. I shouted to Stiles to let the man go and not to shoot him, whereupon Stiles and the man on the buckskin horse passed on up the street 50 or 100 yards south of the bank, Jim stopping in front of the bank with me.

Now, to return to the man who first discovered what was going on in the

bank. I told him to get off the street, which he did. I have learned since that the gentleman was Dr. Wheeler, and the other gentleman was J. S. Allen. Both of them heard me call to Miller not to shoot, and both of them could have heard me repeat the command to Stiles. I will now return to my narrative where I broke off by this digression.

Jumping off my horse, I ran to the bank door and told the boys to hasten out, as the alarm was given, and I thought the citizens were arming themselves. Bob Younger came out, and I, thinking all were coming, got on my horse and started north to the corner of Bridge square, when I saw a man at a window upstairs across the street with a gun. To frighten him away I shot a pane of glass out above his head, whereupon he stepped back out of sight. This man was, I think, Dr. Wheeler. I then fired into the corner of the building on Bridge square to frighten the people away from our horses, and they ran around the corner out of sight. Bob went on down the sidewalk to the stairway, intending to get his horse at that point. I noticed that Bob was the only one who had answered my call, so I again turned and ran back to the bank and shouted to those inside:

"For God's sake, come out."

Just then Miller called to me, saying he was shot, and looking at him, I saw blood running down his face. The firing by this time had become general, and as the two in the bank had not come out, I was forced for the third time to ride to the bank and call to them to get out. At this time they did come out, the meantime Miller had been shot again and had fallen from his horse. I jumped from my horse, ran to Miller to see how badly he was hurt, and while turning, him over was shot in the left hip. I took Miller's pistols, remounted my horse and rode toward Bob, who was standing near the stairway, Jim being with me.

At this moment Bob was shot. I saw him change his pistol from his right hand to the left, and from the way his right arm hung limp at his side I knew it was broken. I called to him to come from there, and, turning to Jim, I told him to catch Miller's horse for Bob. This was done. Bob ran up the street, and Jim helped him to mount. I then called to Pitts to help me get Miller up on my horse, it being my intention to carry him before me. On lifting him up we saw he was dead, so I told Pitts to lay him down again, and to run up the street out of range, and I would take him up behind me. I then cried to the rest of the party to move on ahead, and they started, Jim leading the horse that Bob rode. Pitts ran up the street about a hundred yards, where he mounted behind me, and we rode out of town on the Dundas road.

Up to this time I did not know that a citizen had been shot, nor did I know that any of our party had shot with the intention of hitting anyone. I knew that I never fired a shot at anyone intending to hit, nor did Jim. The fact is that all the trouble was caused by a quart of whisky which, as I learned afterwards, one of the three men that went into the bank had concealed, and between where they left us in the woods and town they had drunk the most of it and were drunk. That accounts for them not shutting the door of the bank, and not coming out according to agreement when I called to them that the alarm was given, and the people were arming themselves. Had it not been for the whisky there would not, in all probability, have been a man killed, and I can truthfully say, had I known they had whisky I never would have gone into the town, for with all my faults, and I am sorry to say they were many, whisky drinking was not one of them, and I never had confidence in a man that he would do the right thing or what was expected of him when he was under the influence of whisky.

When we got out of town the last man to leave the bank told me that as he jumped on the counter and was leaving the bank he saw Miller lying in the street, and at the same moment one of the clerks sprang up and ran toward a desk. Thinking he was going for a pistol, he ordered him to stop and sit down, but he kept on, and as my informant jumped from the counter he leveled his pistol and fired. The man fell, but how badly he had hurt him he could not say. We learned after we were captured that it was J. L. Heywood. I can truthfully say that throughout my entire retreat it was my most sincere wish and hope that he was not seriously wounded. Not that I expected to be captured, through fear of personal safety, but because I did not want to be connected in any way with the death of a man who had never wronged me or mine. The death of Mr. Heywood was never considered in our plans, and neither my brothers nor myself were connected with the deed either in thought or act; we were of the party and to that extent responsible. After we had got out on the road I learned that Jim had been shot through the shoulder, and, as it was a large bullet, I presume it came from the gun of Dr. Wheeler or Mr. Manning. I was shot in the left hip. It was a pistol ball and was probably fired at me from the upstairs north of the bank. Bob's arm was broken through the elbow joint by a large ball, presumably fired by Dr. Wheeler, and two of our party had been killed.

Now, I will give a good deal in the newspapers at the time that our friends and ourselves wished to retaliate upon those who did the shooting. Statements of that nature were not true. We never had, nor have we now, any ill will towards those who shot us. Had I been in the position of those citizens, I should have acted as they did, that is, if I could. I will not give a description of our long, weary flight to Mankato, during which we suffered death almost, wading through mud and water under a continuous downpour of rain. In the vicinity of Mankato, between daylight and sunrise, we met a man, whose name I have forgotten, in a woodland pasture. He compelled him to go with us for about a mile, and then, realizing the risk we took, but not knowing what else to do with him, we turned him loose. We learned from this man, for the first time, that there had been one man killed and two wounded at Northfield, and we were at a loss to make out who the third one could be, but we learned after our capture that a man had been shot somewhere in the south part of the city; the man's name I have forgotten. Dr. Wood, of Faribault, examined the man, and said it was caused by a bullet which had struck and glanced from a brick house near by. Of this I knew nothing only on hearsay, but I know that neither Jim nor myself fired a shot in that part of the city. We were in front of the bank, and our stray bullets went

north over Bridge square. I believe that the bullet that wounded him was fired by a citizen at the ball passing up the street southward.

Now as to the man we took prisoner near Mankato. The story he told in the presence of Captain A. Barton, of Faribault, was true. He said that my brothers and myself had saved his life. The question of how to dispose of this man was discussed, and in view of our desperate situation, it was proposed by one of our party that we shoot him, to which I said:

"No, we will not kill him. It will be easier to run away from all the men he can put on our track than it would be to get rid of the memory of having killed an innocent man who has never wronged us, and who says he has a wife and children depending on him for their support."

The man who made the proposition compromised by leaving the man's fate to Bob Younger. He walked up to where Bob and Jim Younger were sitting with the man, and the following statement of the situation was made to Bob:

"If we turn this man loose, he will have the whole country after us in twelve hours, and with your broken arm we cannot possibly get away."

To this Bob replied: "I would rather be shot dead than to have that man killed for fear his telling might put a few hundred men after us. There will be time enough for shooting if he should join in the pursuit."

In the meantime the man was swearing by all the gods that he would never speak of having seen anyone. I cut the cords from his wrists and told him that I knew no oath that we might administer to him would have the least weight, so that to swear him would be a waste of time, but of course we would be glad and thankful if he would say nothing of having seen us. However, whether he would or not, he was free to return to his home, and we saw no more of the man until he came as a witness before the grand jury at Faribault. That night we all together crossed the Blue Earth river on the railroad bridge, and the next night we separated, Pitts remaining with myself and brothers.

In regard to our capture at Madelia, Sept. 21, 1876, I only wish to say that the account of it which appeared recently in the newspapers to the effect that Sheriff McDonald with 150 men of Sioux City, Iowa, took us prisoners, is incorrect. We were captured by about fifty citizens of Watsonwan county, led by Sheriff Gillespie and Captain W. W. Murphy, of the same county. Captain B. G. Yates, now of St. Paul, was also one of the party. At the time of our capture Pitts was killed and my brothers and myself were badly wounded. Bob has since died, and Jim and myself, for more than twenty years, have been prisoners. I will leave it to Sheriff Barton and the wardens of this institution to speak of us during the past twenty years. I have often met Captain Yates, and also most of the men several times that were directly concerned in our capture. They have been most kind in word and feeling toward us, and since our capture we have never felt toward them any other feeling but that of friendship.

The above is a true statement in so far as I can speak from personal knowledge. What occurred in the bank I can speak of only as it was told to me.

COLE YOUNGER.
Stillwater, Minn., 1897.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE correct pronunciation is "Haw-ee," the "a" sounded as in "father," the "h" as in "time," and the "w" as in "we," the accent being on the second syllable.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON, the Alaskan missionary who presided over the Presbyterian assembly, is now on his way to the north to resume his labors on the Yukon.

THE Daughters of the Confederacy in Georgia intend to memorialize the legislature of that state in the interest of the establishment of co-education in the State university.

THE bishop of Meath, Ireland, who has been chosen archbishop of Dublin, is a broad churchman with evangelical tendencies. He is a total abstainer from liquor and tobacco.

ISAAC FRANCHIER, of Vinegar Hill district, in Walton county, has a steer 84 years of age that is able to do good plowing, says the Savannah News. The animal was calved in 1812.

JOHN McFARLAND, living near Crooksville, O., died of sunstroke. A wagon containing an undertaker and three others going to the house was struck by lightning and two killed.

DIPARAOSSIACTOPHENONDIPIENLIPERAZINE is the name conferred by an Italian chemist upon a new compound he has discovered. The word is said to mean something to chemical experts.

In a Montreal park on Sunday a father was compelled to order his four-year-old boy to cease throwing a toy ball to him, and was obliged to put the ball in his pocket under pain of arrest.

GEORGE S. DEAKINS, of Rowlesburg, W. Va., a surveyor, has the compass and the instruments which belonged to his grandfather when, with Washington, he surveyed the road from Washington to the Ohio.

MISS ALICE O'BRIEN was awarded \$10,000 damages against the Trinity and Sabine railroad in the district court of Woodville, Tex., for injuries sustained from being bitten by a dog chained in the depot door.

A NEWLY designed mouthpiece for telephones has a shell with an absorbent lining, which lining is saturated with antiseptic liquids, whose evaporation is to prevent the accumulation of disease germs in the mouthpiece.

SIAM'S army is to be reorganized by Russian army officers, over a hundred officers having volunteered as instructors in an answer to a circular from the war department. The king of Siam will select 50 from among them.

MRS. CLARA FISHER MAEDER, the once famous actress, has published her memories. She is 86 years of age and first went on the stage when 6 years old. For 73 years she acted continuously, and at the age of 73 years retired.

PROSECUTIONS are expected to begin soon under a new Massachusetts law which forbids the wearing of the body or feathers of any undomesticated bird. Every offender will be fined \$10 and the prosecuting witness will be paid a reward of \$5.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS.

Interesting Notes From Across the Ocean.

HAPPENINGS IN THE FATHERLAND.

Principal Events that Have Occurred in the Old Countries About the North Sea Within a Week or So Just Past.

STOCKHOLM EXPOSITION.

A representative of the London Daily Chronicle devotes two columns to the exposition. The heading of the article gives the key to his sentiments in these words: "Glorious sights, magnificent industries." King Oscar and his government are complimented upon the fine progress made in the development of the industries of the dual kingdom. The writer also mentions the consanguinity of the English and the Scandinavians, and admits that he felt proud of this while on his visit to the exposition. As to the public schools he says: "I wish the whole conservative faction of the board of education of London could make a visit to the educational department of the Stockholm exposition, for they would be humiliated greatly by finding that London is behind the Scandinavian countries in regard to the elementary education of the youth. One of the public schools of Stockholm has cost \$100,000, but the taxpayers do not complain, they are proud of it. Both Sweden and Norway are now among the best educated nations of the world, and the next generation will most likely lead the world in this respect."

The Danish porcelain factories for years past have been renowned throughout the world. The leading factory, the Royal chinaware factory, has on exhibition a number of real masterpieces of the ceramic art. "The large vases with lions walking around them, or with a row of deer, which are enlazed with exquisite taste on a landscape of the most bluish green, are supposed to be unsurpassed."

The Russian government furnishes free admission tickets to all Russian subjects visiting the exposition. The tickets are issued at the boundary line between the two countries, and are good for seven days from the date of issue.

The Stockholm exposition wears a decidedly Scandinavian physiognomy. But a Swedish building is wholly devoted to exhibits from the far East, many of which are so rich and rare as to constitute one of the great attractions of the exposition.

The tickets of admission sold during the first three weeks of the exposition brought only \$70,000.

Music is furnished by three different bands, which give eight concerts a day.

Says a Norwegian daily about the manner in which the king plays his part in connection with the exposition: "Oscar II. performs his duties as king in connection with the exposition in a peculiarly prompt and energetic manner. His majesty is also ably assisted by the crown prince and Prince Eugene, who seem to be untiring in performing their duties as presidents of this and that organization."

The judges of awards have already begun their work, which will last about three weeks.

SWEDEN.

A she fox managed to raise a number of cubs under a cement factory at Lomma. Neither the night watch nor his dog noticed the fox and its work, but its lair was found accidentally.

The wedding of Prince Carl of Sweden and Princess Ingeborg of Denmark is expected to take place late in the summer, possibly at the same time as the king's jubilee.

A servant girl from Skane is going to marry a prominent Turk of Constantinople. This step will necessitate the renunciation of her faith and nationality.

Lieutenant Arvid Wester has been decorated with the cross of the order of Our Savior by the government of Greece, as a token of appreciation of his bravery on the battle field.

The leading taxpayer of the city of Wexlo is A. Hedenstjerna, a journalist known by the pseudonym of "Sigurd." His income for the past year was \$6,254.28.

Prince and Princess Bernadotte, after their return from Are, will spend some time in the island of Gothland.

The Swedish Mission Covenant, at its annual meeting, resolved to take steps to have a "general-Swedish free church convention," and elected a committee for that purpose.

The head of the management of the state railways has issued a circular letter to every employe, requesting him to contribute to the king's jubilee fund. It is a "purely voluntary matter," but the circular suggests, first, that the amount be "equal to one day's pay," and, secondly, that the contribution be turned in when the employe receives their pay for July.

It is no secret that Bjornstjerne Bjornson, in his contributions to the Russian press, has insinuated that the government of Sweden is indisposed to conclude treaties of peace and neutrality with neighboring nations. A leading Swedish daily brands this as a misrepresentation of facts. The majority of the Swedish people, the paper says, are in favor of peace and international courts of arbitration. The government, too, is ever ready to act in accordance with the sympathies of the people in this matter. But the difficulty lies in the manner of practically consummating such treaties. The great powers at the present moment affords an illustration of this difficulty. No one cabinet dares to take a single step ahead of the others, every one wants to "keep as many cards on hand as possible." Under such circumstances, the paper says, Sweden is naturally wary, fearing lest a movement on the part of Sweden may be used as a card by some great power.

The water of the Vega river, Skane, is so polluted with sewage from the

Lyckalcer sugar factory that large masses of fish have perished, and even eels, which generally stay close to the bottom, have been found dead along the banks of the river.

NORWAY.

The proceeds of a lottery gotten up by a number of Christiania ladies for the benefit of the People's Museum almost reached the \$4,000 mark.

The tariff question for the past few days has received so much attention through the press that it makes one involuntarily think of orthodox American politics. The leaders of the liberal party seem to agree that the new tariff law must have the double aim of revenue and protection; but even when these points are agreed upon, there is plenty of room for differences of opinion.

The town of Holmestrand has contracted a loan of \$80,000 for internal improvements. The rate of interest is 4 per cent.

Politics seems to have crept into the cathedral of Trondhjem in a most vicious form. Eighteen workmen are employed in repairing the building this summer. A few days ago the managers of the work requested the workmen to sign a declaration that they would not oppose the conservative party. All but four of the men signed the document, and the unyielding four were summarily discharged. One of the latter was the most skillful sculptor in the whole crew.

About June 8th the potato vines were killed by frost in the country around Kristiansand.

Five men were killed by lightning in Orsdalen, Birkrem parish, June 13.

The provost of the cathedral of Trondhjem has protested against the use of the cathedral for divine services on July 29, the anniversary of the death of Saint Olaf, the man who done more than anyone else to christianize the Norwegian people. This protest, however, needs a few words of explanation. The 900th anniversary of the founding of the city of Trondhjem will be celebrated this summer. The king chose the 18th of July for the celebration, that date being the 24th anniversary of his coronation at the said cathedral as king of Norway. The liberals did not take kindly to this date, but selected St. Olaf's day—July 29. Neither party being able to cow the other to submission, there must needs be two celebrations, and it is in connection with that of the liberals that the cathedral is wanted on the 29th. It is expected that the opposition of the provost will be overridden by the minister of public worship, if the matter is permitted to pass that far.

The storking, by a unanimous vote, has memorialized the king to endeavor to establish treaties of arbitration with other nations. In discussing the memorial, Premier Hagerup stated that there are no reliable means of enforcing the decisions of courts of arbitration. Personally, however, he was in favor of substituting right for might, but counseled moderation on the part of the friends of peace.

Private parties are anxious to construct and operate an electric railway from Christiania to Sandviken.

The late Gerdt Meyer, of Bergen, bequeathed \$20,000 to laborers and clerks in the city of Bergen.

DENMARK.

The king is being dined and wined by one German king or prince after another.

Some 300 ministers of the state church have organized themselves into a union. The constitution of the union says nothing about salaries.

Four men were to clean an old well in Copenhagen. The well being only 36 feet deep, a ladder was put down, and one of the men descended. Before reaching the bottom, however, he was overcome by poisonous gases, and lost his hold. Strange as it may seem it took the other three men about four hours to get their unfortunate comrade—or rather his dead body—out of the well; for life had fled never to return long before the expiration of that time.

The prince of Wales has appointed the crown prince of Denmark Past Grand Master of the Freemasons of England.

The government of Sweden has raised the embargo on salted pork from Denmark.

Indian corn has been so cheap of late that it has been used very extensively for hog feed. But there has been a standing objection against corn. It is claimed to produce "soft" and "watery" pork. In order to settle this question once for all the experimental laboratory has made very comprehensive experiments in hog feeding, and the conclusion arrived at is, that Indian corn produces softer pork than barley and rye. Practically, however, this result is largely set off by a statement made by the same judges to the effect that if corn raised hogs are fed on barley or rye a short period before they are butchered, the pork will be substantially of the same grade as that obtained from hogs raised exclusively on the grains last mentioned. Thus, the experiments made will not interfere to any great extent with the import of American corn.

Faaborg will have a new brewery, the products of which will be mainly "Bavarian" and "white" beer.

In a certain parish in the island of Fyen are 57 widows, of whom one is over 90 years old, and 13 between 80 and 90 years old.

Mr. Ankerstjerne, of Randers, has been strongly in favor of having the state purchase the Randers and Had-sund railroad; but when all efforts failed in that respect, he personally secured a majority of the shares of the company at an outlay of \$65,000.

A term of three months in jail is what J. A. Jensen, the editor of "Kjobenhavn," will get for an article entitled "New Scandals at Sorø Academy."

"Fire in the Cathedral," was shouted in the streets of Aarhus. The fire department responded most promptly; but when the men reached the tower they found that what looked like honest smoke from the street, was nothing but immense swarms of mosquitoes.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

County Exhibits.

One of the most important departments in connection with the Minnesota state fair is that set apart for county exhibits. The managers of the fair are doing their part to stimulate these county displays by offering \$1,200 in premiums for this year, against \$200 in 1896 and \$500 in 1895.

Each county will be allotted space with 20-foot front, with shelving covering about 120 square feet and wall space in the rear 6 by 20 feet. To secure space entries must be made by August 26.

The scale of points on which judges will make their decisions will be on the ratio of a hundred, and displays of wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax, rye, grains in chief, flax fiber (50), sugar beet (25), sorghum (25), native grasses, tame grasses, rape, sorghums and other forage plants, stock vegetables and peas, culinary vegetables, fruits, miscellaneons, greatest number of varieties, design and taste in arrangement will be considered.

The \$1,200 will be provided pro rata according as the exhibit averages in aggregate the nearest to 100.

Dead Indians.

Five Indians, including Chief Wee-Sug, are dead at Malone's Point, on Mile Lake Lake, and several others are expected to die as a result of drinking "pain killer," hair oil and other preparations containing alcohol. The Indian payment has been going on there, and the Indians gorged themselves with this stuff, which was bought from Malone's trading post. Indian riders are now scouring every part of the reservation to bring the band together at the Point, and serious trouble may result, as the redskins think Malone is to blame for the deaths.

Raised Their Wages.

The schedule presented by the switchmen of the Duluth & Iron Range railway about May 10, has been acted upon and partially conceded. The main concession is an advance of 10 cents per night, the pay previously allowed, and a stipulation regarding overtime. Several minor things asked for were not conceded, but the committee was informed that another conference would be given. The new scale of wages took effect June 1, though it was not generally known until the 1st of July. This involves the pay of about 150 men.

Instantly Killed.

Jonah Reynolds, an old man, was instantly killed in Minneapolis by falling from a sprinkling cart which he was driving; Reynolds has just loaded his cart with water and was driving on Lake street. At Pleasant avenue a trace broke and one of the horses turned suddenly and sharply. Without a moment's warning the old man was thrown from his seat to the ground and both wheels of the heavy loaded wagon passed over his chest, crushing it and causing death.

Knocks Out Kandiyohi.

The supreme court has handed in a decision, signed by Judge Cady, knocking out the claims of the Kandiyohi county people to the state capitol site. It seems that years ago a tract of land was set apart in that county for capitol purposes, but the supreme court holds that the legislature can go about building a capitol without first disposing of that land, given for the purpose.

Kidnapped.

Elizabeth A. McDonald, of Duluth, who was given the custody of the two children when she received a divorce from her husband, Jack McDonald, a few weeks ago, has complained that her children have disappeared. Mrs. McDonald says she has learned that her former husband has gone to Canada, and she fears that he has kidnapped the children.

News in Brief.

J. W. Lewis has been elected superintendent of schools at Hastings for the twentieth time.

Dennis Dorgan, 13 years old, became involved in a heated dispute at St. Paul with two other boys of his age, John Farley and Patrick Larkin. The quarrel ended suddenly when Larkin stabbed Dorgan in the shoulder. The blade of the knife penetrated the lung, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The body of a young boy was found floating in the river at St. Paul near the Omaha bridge. The body was nude and is supposed to be that of a Minneapolis boy who was reported missing.

A four weeks' training school is in session at Rush City.

All of the saw mills at Minneapolis were compelled to shut down on account of high water.

A new fraternal insurance order, to be known as the Order of Home Defenders, was incorporated by the filing of articles with the insurance commissioner.

The house of P. H. West, at Hennepin, was struck by lightning. The family were prostrated. The house was considerably torn up.

The supreme court has decided that the peddler law passed last winter is unconstitutional.

Charles Malone, storekeeper on Mile Lake reservation, who sold hair oil and lemon and peppermint extracts to the Indians who died after drinking it, is in jail at Duluth.

The high school building at Zumbrota was totally destroyed by fire.

Ellis Loomis, of Fulda, attempted to assault a 14-year-old girl and was put in jail. Soon after a mob took him out for the purpose of lynching him, but better judgment prevailed and he was returned to await the action of the law.

The people in the vicinity of Swan River held a picnic, at which beer was freely imbibed, and soon after a general row started, in which men and women both took part. In the fracas several were badly hurt and others were stabbed.

Bush Bros.' store at Dover was robbed of about \$75 worth of goods by burglars.