

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Latest News Told in Briefest and Best Form.

PERSONAL

Bishop Edmund M. Dunne was enthroned in the diocese of Peoria in a solemn ceremony in the presence of 600 priests and Catholic dignitaries.

GENERAL NEWS

Commander Peary arrived at Battle Harbor, Labrador, and sent a brief summary of his discovery of the north pole.

A report received in New York said a surgical operation had been performed on Edward H. Harriman. At his home in Arden, no such information was given out and on the contrary it was asserted that his condition had greatly improved.

Judge Babst at Bucyrus, O., appointed George W. Whysall receiver and Eli West co-receiver of the Columbus, Marion and Bucyrus Electric railway, operating between Bucyrus and Marion.

Nearly 2,000 soldiers of the war with Spain, representing nearly every state in the union were in Tacoma, Wash., for the sixth annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans.

At its annual convention in Birmingham, Ala., the Farmers' union decided to ask congress to remove the tariff on jute bagging, the union also deciding that a minimum price of 15 cents on cotton had been agreed upon.

In the Oklahoma state suit to prevent the piping of natural gas to Kansas, the attorney general for Oklahoma has filed an amended answer and a motion to dissolve the injunction recently granted the Natural Gas Company of Kansas, and other corporations.

Excitement has been caused in Honduras by a rumor that the United States is preparing to establish a protectorate over the republic.

Henry Hill, a negro who attacked Miss Nettie Jones near Langham, La., was captured by a mob and drowned in the creek near the scene of his attempted crime.

Pieces of the skeleton of a prehistoric monster have been found on a farm near Reddick, Ore. One of the teeth is 14 inches long.

President Taft has taken up the Ballinger-Pinchot row and upon his decision probably will hang the question whether the secretary of the interior or the nation's chief forester will resign from public service.

The National Federation of Post Office clerks, in convention at St. Louis, discussed plans of obtaining shorter working hours.

During the fortnight ending Saturday, September 4, there were 94 bubonic and 35 cholera deaths in the city of Amoy, according to an official announcement.

Mrs. Anna Dickens, the first white settler in Iowa, died at her home in North McGregor, Ia., at the age of 88.

Twenty-three miles was cut from the distance between Chicago and New York over the Michigan Central and New York Central by a change in the Niagara Falls branch from Rochester.

I. N. Chapman was shot and killed by Earle Dudding, a Huntington (W. Va.) business man, as the result of a controversy following the arrest of Chapman's daughter, who was employed in Dudding's store.

Frankfort, Ky., is quiet after a clash Saturday night between civilians and soldiers in which two men were killed and three severely wounded.

With Mayor Stoy under a \$5,000 bond to appear before the grand jury, Atlantic City (N. J.) saloons all were open Sunday and the reform movement was defied.

Fifty thousand Irishmen living in the United States are expected to make a pilgrimage to Ireland, according to plans of F. J. Kilkeny of Washington, national president of the Home-Going Pilgrims.

For the first time since the Spanish-American war 200 armed men from the Fifth Canadian artillery arrived in Seattle to participate in the celebration at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

Government reports show an increase in industrial activity in the United States in July.

A one-legged man and a companion who has only one leg were arrested at New Castle, Pa., charged with being the wreckers of the Baltimore & Ohio train and causing the deaths of three persons.

A. A. Robinson, and his wife of Detroit and Mrs. H. E. Tremaine of Bay City, Mich., were killed when a train hit their automobile in Bay City.

George Fields, buyer for a canning factory, narrowly escaped lynching near Decker, Ind., by farmers who tomato crops he is said to have promised to buy.

Because the attendance at the letter carriers' convention in St. Paul was less than 1,000, railroads refused the rate of one and one-half fares, and several delegates were stranded.

Seven thousand Japanese, living in or near Seattle, were joined by the visiting Japanese commercial commission at Seattle in the celebration of Japanese day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

Tobacco growers from five Ohio counties in Kentucky agreed at Cincinnati to pool their crop and refuse to sell it under fifteen cents, thus beginning a fight against the Burley Tobacco society.

HOW PEARY

Intrepid Explorer Tells

Apex

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.

The following preliminary account by Commander Peary of his successful voyage to the north pole was issued on September 8 by the New York Times Company at the request of Commander Peary and for his protection, as a book only, copyrighted and exposed for sale before any part of it was reproduced by any newspaper in the United States or Europe, in order to obtain the full protection of the copyright laws.

Report on the discovery of the north pole by Robert E. Peary, commander U. S. N., copyright, 1909, by Charles R. Miller, as vice-president of the New York Times Company.

Battle Harbor, Labrador, via Wireless, Capt. Ray, N. F.—As it may be impossible to get my full story through in time for to-morrow's paper, partly as a prelude which may stimulate interest and partly to forestall possible leaks, I am sending you a brief summary of my voyage to the north pole, which is to be printed exactly as written.

Summary of north polar expedition of the Peary Arctic club: The steamer Roosevelt left New York on July 6, 1908; left Sydney on July 17; arrived at Cape York, Greenland, August 1; left Etah, Greenland, August 8; arrived Cape Sheridan at Grant Land,

held open water by open water; crossed March 11; fared 15; crossed edge 18; crossed March 23; open lead, March 23; open lead, March 23; open lead, March 24; open lead, March 26; crossed eighty-seventh parallel, March 27; passed American Record, March 28; encountered open lead, March 28; held up by open water, March 29; crossed eighty-eighth parallel, April 3; crossed eighty-ninth parallel, April 4; north pole, April 6.

All returning left north pole April 7, reached Cape Columbia April 23, arriving on board Roosevelt April 27. The Roosevelt left Cape Sheridan July 18; passed Cape Sabine August 8; left Cape York August 26; arrived at Indian Harbor with all members of expedition returning in good health except Prof. Ross G. Marvin, drowned April 10, when 45 miles north of Cape Columbia, returning from 86 degrees north latitude in command of the supporting party.

It is no wonder that it took the party 15 days to travel westward as far as Cape Columbia. However, that Commander Peary succeeded, before winter set in, in caching supplies to the westward so as to accelerate a little the westward movement of the sledge party before it struck out northward over the sea.

Arriving at Cape Columbia on March 15 the sledges turned to the north on the sea ice. The explorer had laid much stress upon the fact that he intended to travel much further to the west than on his trip in 1906. His dispatch shows, however, that he did not take to the sea any farther to the west than he did on his earlier trip.

Commander Peary says nothing in his report of being detained by pressure ridges or hummocks, and it is certain that he met with no impediment of this sort as made his attempt to reach the pole in 1902 a continuous and terrible struggle.

A great obstacle and the one that undoubtedly prevented him from reaching the pole in 1906 was the wide water lanes or leads of water, some of them so long that he could not get around them.

Peary's summary seems to show that he was a little over thirty-five days on the journey from the land to the north pole. In this time he was delayed about fourteen days by water leads, leaving a little more than three weeks for the actual sledging work.

Peary's 28-year record of Arctic exploration. 1831—Entered navy as civil engineer and began extensive study of arctic exploration. 1868—Applied for leave of absence to visit Greenland. Spent several months in interior of Greenland and upon return announced certain plans in regard to the topography which received much favor with scientific bodies.

1891—22—Under auspices of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia he went to Greenland on steam whaler Kite to attempt location of northern terminus of Greenland. Accompanied by his wife. Found and named independence bay, 81 degrees 37 minutes north latitude. Determined insularity of Greenland, for which he received medals of world's scientific societies. Discovered and named Melville land and Heilprin land.

1893—95—On his third trip, he discovered famous iron mountain, heard of previously through Ross in 1818. Mountain proved to be three meteorites, one weighing 90 tons, largest on record. Daughter Mary born to Mrs. Peary on this voyage.

1896—Made short summer voyage to Greenland. 1897—Made short trip to Cape York to bring back meteorites. 1898—1902—Four-year exploration trip under auspices of Peary Arctic club, during which he rounded northern extremity of Greenland archipelago, the most northerly land in the world, 83 degrees 59 minutes north latitude, and named the cape after Morris K. Jesup. Attained 84 degrees 17 minutes north latitude.

1905—06—Made dash for the pole and established new "farthest north," 87 degrees six minutes north latitude. 1908—09—Reached the north pole on April 6, 1909.

ORTH POLE

Successful Dash to the

hard to force the Roosevelt a good distance to the west of Cape Sheridan, but the ice baffled him. For one reason or another on the edge of the arctic winter last year he did not or could not take his vessel along the northern coast of Grant Land to the west of Cape Sheridan, and so it spent last winter not so far from its berth in the ice in the winter of 1905-6.

The sledge expedition left the Roosevelt on February 15, while it was still practically dark in that latitude. The sun scarcely begins to peer above the hills for a few minutes a day, even several hundred miles to the south of the coast where the Roosevelt was wintering. It comes into view a little later in that more northern latitude and the party made slow time to the west as it felt its way along.

The northern Grant Land coast is likely to be exceedingly difficult to traverse, especially in the early spring on account of the masses of sea ice that have been pressed on the shore or broken into great blocks and stranded along the sea edge.

It is no wonder that it took the party 15 days to travel westward as far as Cape Columbia. However, that Commander Peary succeeded, before winter set in, in caching supplies to the westward so as to accelerate a little the westward movement of the sledge party before it struck out northward over the sea.

Arriving at Cape Columbia on March 15 the sledges turned to the north on the sea ice. The explorer had laid much stress upon the fact that he intended to travel much further to the west than on his trip in 1906. His dispatch shows, however, that he did not take to the sea any farther to the west than he did on his earlier trip.

Commander Peary says nothing in his report of being detained by pressure ridges or hummocks, and it is certain that he met with no impediment of this sort as made his attempt to reach the pole in 1902 a continuous and terrible struggle.

A great obstacle and the one that undoubtedly prevented him from reaching the pole in 1906 was the wide water lanes or leads of water, some of them so long that he could not get around them.

Peary's summary seems to show that he was a little over thirty-five days on the journey from the land to the north pole. In this time he was delayed about fourteen days by water leads, leaving a little more than three weeks for the actual sledging work.

Peary's 28-year record of Arctic exploration. 1831—Entered navy as civil engineer and began extensive study of arctic exploration. 1868—Applied for leave of absence to visit Greenland. Spent several months in interior of Greenland and upon return announced certain plans in regard to the topography which received much favor with scientific bodies.

1891—22—Under auspices of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia he went to Greenland on steam whaler Kite to attempt location of northern terminus of Greenland. Accompanied by his wife. Found and named independence bay, 81 degrees 37 minutes north latitude. Determined insularity of Greenland, for which he received medals of world's scientific societies. Discovered and named Melville land and Heilprin land.

1893—95—On his third trip, he discovered famous iron mountain, heard of previously through Ross in 1818. Mountain proved to be three meteorites, one weighing 90 tons, largest on record. Daughter Mary born to Mrs. Peary on this voyage.

1896—Made short summer voyage to Greenland. 1897—Made short trip to Cape York to bring back meteorites. 1898—1902—Four-year exploration trip under auspices of Peary Arctic club, during which he rounded northern extremity of Greenland archipelago, the most northerly land in the world, 83 degrees 59 minutes north latitude, and named the cape after Morris K. Jesup. Attained 84 degrees 17 minutes north latitude.

1905—06—Made dash for the pole and established new "farthest north," 87 degrees six minutes north latitude. 1908—09—Reached the north pole on April 6, 1909.

1905—06—Made dash for the pole and established new "farthest north," 87 degrees six minutes north latitude. 1908—09—Reached the north pole on April 6, 1909.

1905—06—Made dash for the pole and established new "farthest north," 87 degrees six minutes north latitude. 1908—09—Reached the north pole on April 6, 1909.

1905—06—Made dash for the pole and established new "farthest north," 87 degrees six minutes north latitude. 1908—09—Reached the north pole on April 6, 1909.

1905—06—Made dash for the pole and established new "farthest north," 87 degrees six minutes north latitude. 1908—09—Reached the north pole on April 6, 1909.

OPEN AND CLOSE SEASON IN MINNESOTA.

Table with columns for months (JAN to NOV) and rows for various animal species (Moose, Deer, Quail, Partridge, Ruffed Grouse, Wild Duck, etc.) indicating open and close seasons.

Spearing of Pickerel, Suckers, Red Horse, Carp and Bull Heads allowed, but artificial lights prohibited during May and June. Whitefish and Trepelias may be taken with (license) nets from Nov. 10 to Jan. 10 for domestic use only.

The open season for trapping Muskrat and Mink is from Nov. 15 to April 15. LICENSE PROVISIONS: Non-resident big game license \$25.00, non-resident bird license \$10.00, both obtainable from Executive Agent.

Blackbirds, crows, English sparrows, sharp-shinned hawks, Cooper hawks and great horned owls are considered injurious birds and are the only ones which may legally be killed at any time.

Minnesota State Fair Breaks All Previous Records. Hamline, Minn.—All records for opening day attendance at the Minnesota state fair went by the board this year, when 88,000 people paid to see the fun.

It was evident to officials of the fair as early as 10 o'clock in the morning that an immense crowd was to be expected, 10,800 having passed the turnstiles at 9 o'clock.

At noon the registration numbered 29,163 and the 6 o'clock reading of the turnstiles was 80,176. It was impossible to get the totals for the day until the figures are tabulated, but a

88,000 AT OPENING DAY. Minnesota State Fair Breaks All Previous Records. Hamline, Minn.—All records for opening day attendance at the Minnesota state fair went by the board this year, when 88,000 people paid to see the fun.

It was evident to officials of the fair as early as 10 o'clock in the morning that an immense crowd was to be expected, 10,800 having passed the turnstiles at 9 o'clock.

At noon the registration numbered 29,163 and the 6 o'clock reading of the turnstiles was 80,176. It was impossible to get the totals for the day until the figures are tabulated, but a

88,000 AT OPENING DAY. Minnesota State Fair Breaks All Previous Records. Hamline, Minn.—All records for opening day attendance at the Minnesota state fair went by the board this year, when 88,000 people paid to see the fun.

It was evident to officials of the fair as early as 10 o'clock in the morning that an immense crowd was to be expected, 10,800 having passed the turnstiles at 9 o'clock.

At noon the registration numbered 29,163 and the 6 o'clock reading of the turnstiles was 80,176. It was impossible to get the totals for the day until the figures are tabulated, but a

88,000 AT OPENING DAY. Minnesota State Fair Breaks All Previous Records. Hamline, Minn.—All records for opening day attendance at the Minnesota state fair went by the board this year, when 88,000 people paid to see the fun.

It was evident to officials of the fair as early as 10 o'clock in the morning that an immense crowd was to be expected, 10,800 having passed the turnstiles at 9 o'clock.

At noon the registration numbered 29,163 and the 6 o'clock reading of the turnstiles was 80,176. It was impossible to get the totals for the day until the figures are tabulated, but a

88,000 AT OPENING DAY. Minnesota State Fair Breaks All Previous Records. Hamline, Minn.—All records for opening day attendance at the Minnesota state fair went by the board this year, when 88,000 people paid to see the fun.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

Principal Events That Have Transpired in the Old Countries Within a Week or So.

NORWAY. The crawfish pest is killing the crawfish in lake Hjalmarren and the rivers of the neighborhood. Bjornson's new drama will be presented from the stage in Kristiania, Copenhagen and Berlin, Oct. 16.

The people around Stavanger have exported large quantities of currants to England this season at a profitable price. England can consume enormous quantities of this kind of fruit. Germany was in the field long ago; but the Norwegian berries are richer and finer than the German goods, and can be raised more cheaply.

The London tourist bureau sent a man to Norway last spring to make inquiries as to the prospects of making Norway a winter sports resort. He reported that Norway offers fine winter sports for one or two months after the season expires in Switzerland. But the hotel accommodations in the mountain districts of Norway are so limited that it would be impossible to take large parties from England to those regions in the winter season.

Kristian Koldager has been present at the Notoer church for fifty years. He was born at Sitskogen, Nov. 5, 1831, and his parents were musical. He was graduated from Asker seminary in 1854, and immediately accepted a position as public school teacher at Notoer. Four years later he was also made preacher. In 1892 he resigned as teacher, but is still serving as preacher. His voice is still strong, in spite of his 78 years, and his ear for music is as good as ever.

The famous Borregaard case is still dragging along thru the courts. Borregaard is the name of a place close to Sarpsborg, in southeastern Norway. A saloon has been running at this place for centuries. A few years ago the people voted it out. But the proprietors claim that the license in this particular case is a perpetual privilege that neither laws nor elections can nullify, and a law suit was the result. Large manufacturing establishments have made Borregaard an important industrial center, and the whole nation is following the proceedings with keen interest. Those who are against the saloon are constantly calling attention to the fact that the property is now owned largely by foreign capitalists, and it is argued that those who patronize the saloon are simply making rich Englishmen still richer. The prejudice not only against the saloon, but against the whole concern may possibly be worked up to such a pitch that the company decides to close the saloon, no matter what the decision of the court may be.

SWEDEN. The commune of Stordelvald is willing to buy the Estevad property. The present owners ask about \$140,000 for it.

There was a general run on the savings banks of Gafle just before the strike, and \$50,000 was taken out in small amounts in one day.

Axel Johnson, Sweden's leading ship owner, is actually planning the establishment of a Swedish-American steamship line. This corroborates part of a rumor that the saloon are simply making rich Englishmen still richer. The prejudice not only against the saloon, but against the whole concern may possibly be worked up to such a pitch that the company decides to close the saloon, no matter what the decision of the court may be.

Mrs. J. Lundh, of Lovestad, Narrike, was stung by a bee while walking in the garden. She hurried to her husband, who succeeded in pulling out the sting. She lay down on a lounge, and her husband left her without having any idea of serious result. Shortly afterwards, however, a boy who stayed with her ran and told that she was unconscious. By the time her husband reached her she was dead. A doctor was sent for, and he explained that her death was due not to the bee sting, but to heart failure, caused by sudden fear. The woman was 67 years old, and had never been strong.

A cable dated Aug. 28 says: The cabinet has decided not to submit to the courts the labor conflict which led to the strike. The Salvation Army states that the distress in the homes of the workmen who are striking is terrible. Many laborers have pawned most of their belongings, and their families either have no food or get only one meager meal a day. They are also afraid that their landlords will eject them. The strikers dare not and can not turn to the department, but depend upon the poor relief, which is preventing an actual famine. According to government reports, 211,089 persons are striking, while the strike leaders claim that the number exceeds 300,000.

It has been practically impossible to hire anybody to keep watch during the strike at the powder and dynamite storehouse at Soderhamn. As much as 25 cents an hour has been offered for a man to hold down this soft snip job, but no one was willing to run the risk.

At Mellerud and other places in Dalsland an insect is stripping the pine trees of their needles. In some places large groves stand as naked as are American tamarack swamps in winter. So far the very youngest trees have been spared.

Social-Demokraten contained the following appeal to the workmen, printed in large, fat type, just before the great strike: "Today is the last payday before the great strike. Workmen! Don't buy whiskey, beer or useless things, but instead of such things buy bread or flour. Hired bread will keep and bread, salt and water will sustain life until victory is won."

A mining company has been organized at Stromsund, Jemtland, for the purpose of operating mines and dealing in mineral lands in the parishes of Dorotea and Corsele.



Miss Mary Peary, with Her Eskimo Dogs.



Robert E. Peary, Jr.

September 1; wintered at Cape Sheridan. Leave on Sledges February 14. The sledge expedition left the Roosevelt February 15, 1909, and started for the north. Arrived at Cape Columbia on March 1; passed British Record, March 2; delay by

loupes, roasting ears, watermelons and clams and beckoning you toward the throne of the unquipped monarch of bivalves, the luscious and lovely oyster? For eight months his benign reign will be over us, gentle, soothing and sustaining. Waste no time in swearing your allegiance to this sovereign of the land of Cockaigne, who is ready at all hours to die for you. Seek not to find fault with his disguises, which multiply with the years. Receive him whether he comes to you on the half-shell, fried, stewed,

scalloped, broiled, roasted or concealed within the flaky walls of a juicy pie or the interior of a Thanksgiving turkey. Open wide your arms—and, for that matter, your mouth—and take him lovingly in. Watch your calendar and improve each of the royal months as it flies until flowery May, dearest to the bivalver devotee, comes to wipe away the tears of weeping April, sorrowing because with her departure disappears that true friend of mankind, the succulent oyster.

fit to eat by the time I get home with them, so if you will just put them on ice to keep cool and send them up the dumb waiter to my flat I will be much obliged." And she handed up the parcels. "Well, I'll be —" said the ice man. "Has it come to this?" And then, being too much surprised to refuse his strange commission, he accepted the parcels and deposited them carefully on the most convenient chunk of ice. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

On Ice En Route

The driver of the ice wagon was preparing to execute one of his choicest stunts in turning corners when he was halted by a piercing feminine shriek: "Ice-man, oh, ice-man!" "Oh, I am so glad," she said. "Will you take these things up for me? There are a steak, a salad, a quart of milk and some ice cream. I started to carry them home myself, but I have to stop at several places on the way and it is so hot the things won't be

DEFECTIVE

DR. EGGE SLAIN AT MOORHEAD

Moorehead, Minn.—Throned E. Egge, one of the leading physicians of this city, was murdered by an unknown person within 100 feet of his own home. His head was beaten out of all resemblance of its original form by his assailant.

MURDERER MAKES HIS ESCAPE

Actions, Witnessed by Merchant, Led to Theory That Assailant is Insane.—Made no Attempt at Robbery.

DR. EGGE SLAIN AT MOORHEAD

Moorehead, Minn.—Throned E. Egge, one of the leading physicians of this city, was murdered by an unknown person within 100 feet of his own home. His head was beaten out of all resemblance of its original form by his assailant.

Dr. Egge, had been making a professional call on his bicycle and when approaching his residence the murderer jumped from behind a tree and began to attack, according to A. J. Wright, a merchant of the city who happened to be in the vicinity and witnessed the greater part of the tragedy.

The man had a club in his hand when he rushed to the street, and on this account it is believed that the murder had been carefully planned. The physician was knocked to the street with a heavy blow and numerous others were dealt him after he had fallen.

When the murderer left the body, Mr. Wright noticed that he still carried the club and struck trees and posts with it as he ran away in the darkness. His peculiar actions at this time has led many to think that the murder was performed by a lunatic, although there is no theory as to whom he can be. Dr. Egge was one of the most popular men in the city, and no one can recall that he had a single enemy. The man who caused his death made no attempt to rob the physician either before or after he was dead.

Moorehead, Minn.—When the murderer of Dr. T. S. Egge was reported, the police at once swore in deputies who searched the neighborhood, and at 2 a. m. Frank Keathman was arrested at his home in Fargo. Keathman, who is a carpenter, was in bed at the time, and is reported to have been under the influence of liquor. In his clothes \$7 or \$8 was found. Keathman, up to the present time, has remained silent and has refused to make any statement.

The weapon with which Dr. Egge was killed was the kingbolt of a wagon, belonging to John Lamb, a fuel man. It had been returned after the crime, and is covered with human hair and human blood. It is reported that an old rod had existed between Egge and Keathman for several years.

Waconia.—Herman Hansen, a pioneer farmer of this county, was drowned in an old well on his farm, where he had gone to get a drink. His wife heard his cries and gave the alarm. Gottfried Fritz, a neighbor, with the assistance of the wife, let the bucket down into the well with a windlass, but the aged man had been in the water so long that they had no sooner got him within five feet of the top of the well than he let go and was drowned.

VETERANS OF MINNESOTA. Minneapolis, Minn.—The annual reunion of the association of the Minnesota Civil War Veterans was held on the state fair grounds, where the fair is in progress. The old soldiers met at the Administration building at two o'clock and marched thru the grounds, led by a band and the Morgan G. A. R. drum corps of Minneapolis. After the regular business of the meeting they were addressed by B. F. Nelson, president of the Minnesota State Agricultural society.

Only Beer Goes in Grand Marais. St. Paul.—Beer may be sold in Grand Marais saloons, but the sale of distilled liquor in the northern Minnesota town will be stopped by the government. A copy of the government's order informing the mayor of Grand Marais that the provisions of the Indian treaty of 1855 in regard to the sale of liquor must be enforced, has been received at the state prohibition headquarters. The treaty of 1855 applied to the northeastern section of Minnesota alone, and only to spirituous liquors.

To Restore Hokah Dam. Hokah.—Daniel Brown, William Guenther, W. S. Moe, John Ender and Dr. Ray have been named at a mass meeting here as an executive committee to press forward plans for rebuilding the Hokah dam and restore Lake Como, both of which were destroyed by a flood Aug. 14 last. An approach has been made to the St. Paul road for concessions in hastening the restoration. Subscription agencies have been opened in La Crosse, Caledonia, Houston and La Crescent.

Robbers Blow Safe at Foxhove and Escape on a Handcar. Fergus Falls.—Robbers looted the State bank at Foxhove, fifteen miles west of here. They blew the safe and secured \$2,000. They then escaped on a handcar, going over to Breckenridge, ten miles west, where they threw the car into the river. It is supposed that they have escaped into North Dakota.

WILBUR BLOWN UP. St. Paul.—A man named Wilbur was blown up by a dynamite explosion at Foxhove, Minn., on the 14th inst. He was traveling on a handcar, and the explosion occurred while he was passing through a tunnel.

WILBUR BLOWN UP. St. Paul.—A man named Wilbur was blown up by a dynamite explosion at Foxhove, Minn., on the 14th inst. He was traveling on a handcar, and the explosion occurred while he was passing through a tunnel.

WILBUR BLOWN UP. St. Paul.—A man named Wilbur was blown up by a dynamite explosion at Foxhove, Minn., on the 14th inst. He was traveling on a handcar, and the explosion occurred while he was passing through a tunnel.