

The Heart of a Rich Agricultural Region of Southwestern Minnesota.

Its Native Attractions and Its Solid Though Rapid Growth.

A New Railroad Center—The Red Pipestone Quarry—Pipestone Falls.

A Region of Romantic Tradition, Beautiful Scenery and Land for Homes.

While the old world boasts of its ruins and of its long lines of titled ancestry, of its hereditary castles and estates, and of noble deeds done by somebody else long since dead and gone, we Americans can only boast of what we have and are. We cannot point to ruined castles centuries old or prate of the blue blood in our veins, ennobled by some one who lived and earned undying fame for us generations ago, but we can point to those matchless creations of Nature whose beauty, God-given, far exceeds that of ruined arch or dilapidated wall and which fashioned and formed "when first the morning stars sang together" have stood in their wondrous beauty and grandeur long ages before the hands which builded the old world's ruins felt the first pulse of life or whose minds had yet conceived the fame and shape of their creations, now mouldering into decay.

Such was the first thought into which I fell as I sat in my seat with the train rolling along towards my destination, and I thought of the antiquity of Nature as compared with art, and reflected that when all traces of the Caesars had been obliterated by the crumbling dust of ages the people of that day may stand beside Niagara, grand, majestic and awe inspiring, fresh and new as to-day, or as when fured by the mighty thunders of its voice, man's eye at first beheld it. But why should a ride across the open prairie of southwestern Minnesota, where there was nothing especially grand or inspiring in Nature, awaken such thoughts and feelings within me? It was this. My destination was Pipestone, and I had resuscitated a copy of Hiawatha and had been reading

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way glistening in the sunlight, I found myself repeating:

From his footprints flowed a river,  
Leaping into the light of morning.  
On the precipice, plunging downward,  
Gleamed like Ishkooah, the condor,  
And the Spirit, stooping earthward,  
With his finger on the meadow,  
Traced a winding path in the air,  
Saying to it, "Run in this way."

But the falls like Minnehaha or any other falls, require water to make them attractive and there was not much water there, so that I had to shut my eyes and draw upon my imagination to picture their real beauty.

The vast red granite ledge on which I stood looking westward was as smooth and polished upon its surface as glass, and it was with difficulty that I could maintain my footing at times. Its front, almost perpendicular, has scaled off from time to time as the action of the frost has opened its seams, and huge masses of this splendid stone lie at its base, their sharp, jagged points and edges presenting a not very inviting appearance for one to fall upon. Upon one of the smooth and polished rocks I read the following inscription, placed there by the first white man who ever visited the pipestone quarries, who, in command of an exploring party sent out from Fort Snelling by the government, chiseled his name where the lapse of ages or the rude hand of time can never efface it. It reads: "J. N. Nicollet expedition July 10th, 1838," and beneath the name of Nicollet are the initials of a number of his party, one of the members of which was the since illustrious John C. Fremont.

Passing around below the falls and approaching them from the west I beheld that singular freak of Nature known as "The man of stone." It is a solitary pillar of granite, separated from the main ledge by a distance of some ten or fifteen feet, and which rises up some twenty-five feet high, and is from five to eight feet in diameter. Seen from the west it presents the perfect form of the side view of a man's face, and hence its name.

Standing upon this historic spot, rich in the traditions of all the Indian tribes, and the scene of many a romantic though peaceful tale, I listened to the various legends with great interest as they were recounted by my companion; but I was still more interested in viewing the various formations which are to be seen here from the soft red pipestone, easily cut or carved with a common pen-knife, and from which the Indian quarry or peace pipe was made, to the quartzite and granite and jasper rock, which takes a polish as fine as the smoothest glass, and the softer varieties of red building stone, which are more easily worked, but which form the most substantial building material, and which, when subjected to fire, resist an almost incredible degree of heat.

But my time for musing was cut short by the more practical business of taking in whatever there was to be seen here, so leaving the "Man of Stone," the pretty falls and the vast granite ledges, I turned my steps toward the next little

Back I went up the road and passed the mounds which mark where the Indians have for so many hundred years dug the soft red pipestone, back to the Calumet hotel, where having given Nature a chance to assert her rights and to receive the necessary supply of nutriment, I lighted my calumet at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind.

I must not fail to say that the village of Pipestone impresses me as much as its surroundings or romantic Indian legends. It is built upon high rolling land, has wide, well graded streets, has the finest railroad facilities of any town in southwestern Minnesota, and has a clean, thrifty, substantial look, very pleasing to behold. It contains 1,000 people and is the county seat of Pipestone county, the extreme southwesterly county of the state. It is three by four miles in extent, and is all clean rolling prairie land without an inch of waste.

PIPESTONE COUNTY—THE SOIL.  
The character of the soil of Pipestone county is unsurpassed in the degree of its natural fertility, its easy and perfect natural drainage, and the abundance and purity of its water. It is a deep, rich, black loam underlaid with a gravel and clay subsoil, and contains 288,720 acres. The recent assessment returns show that of this large area but 31,696 acres have as yet been brought under cultivation. Of this uncultivated region, every acre of which is already open to immediate purchase and settlement.

In 1866 congress granted each alternate section of these lands to the state of Minnesota to secure the building of a railroad into this region, which the state legislature granted to an organization known as the Southern Minnesota Railroad Extension company. These lands, lying within the limits of Pipestone county, have recently passed into the hands of Closs Bros. & Co., and are every acre of them now offered to actual settlers at very reasonable terms. In addition to these lands large amounts of private property are being offered, and are now offered by other land agents at very fair prices and on the most favorable terms.

To obtain a farm in Pipestone county is to enter upon the sure road to wealth. There is no section of the great northwest more fertile, more fertile in the capacity of its soil than this. No crop peculiar to this part of the temperate zone fails to find a prolific harvest here. It is a splendid wheat section; it is a good corn country. The finest cereals ever grown is cut here, and all other crops return the most desirable and remunerative crop. It is the splendid stock region, and no section of the country can dairy-furnish or carry on more successfully than here. The splendid upland grasses of this section possess almost inestimable value for grazing purposes and produce the best results imaginable as food for dairy cows.

TIMBER.  
On this "mountain of the prairie" scarce a bush or a shrub was to be seen in the days when Nicollet visited it, nor later, when Sweet and Bennett located here. It was a prairie in the most absolute and literal sense, the vast sweep of the eye covered more acres of country than almost any spot else could furnish without a tree or a serious elevation to mar or obstruct the full range of the vision. The earlier settlers, appreciating the fact that this lack of timber must necessarily prove a drawback to a country possessing so many other natural attractions, began at once to plant trees, which is continued to-day with the most absolute and literal sense, until each successive season sees springing from this most prolific soil miniature forests reaching out their millions of tiny branches toward heaven, growing year by year, until the vicinity of Pipestone is full of beautiful groves which are fast supplying the only fuel lacking in an otherwise perfect landscape. Probably no other county in the state can show as many flourishing tree claims as Pipestone. Many of them were taken under the "Timber Culture Act" twenty years ago, and have to-day twenty acres of fine growing trees upon them, and even more, while many homesteads and railroad lands have fine groves. The trees most common are the cottonwood, box elder, elm, maple and ash, and the marvelous rapidity with which they grow, and the ease with which they are started, soon promises to furnish all the timber which the needs of the country require.

PIPESTONE CITY.  
The Pipestone City of to-day presents the appearance of a place of more than the average degree of thrift and enterprise. The natural advantages of position and all the attributes which the place possesses, have been

worked by the citizens for all they are worth. The splendid jasper or syenite quarries have been drawn upon to furnish building material, and most substantial and elegant buildings they make. The place is laid out upon the points of compass, and as the southern Minnesota division of the C. M. & St. Paul passes the village on the north in a due east and west course, it has none of those three cornered blocks and irregular streets for which some places are noted.

The first permanent white settler at Pipestone, or within the county, was D. E. Sweet, who on the 13th of March 15, 1874, where the village now stands. Mr. Charles Bennett, in August, 1873, had taken a claim here also, but it was not until a few years later that he made a permanent settlement.

In the fall of 1879 the Southern Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad laid their iron into the town, and Pipestone began to be a place of some little note. The census of 1880 gave it a population of 222 people which has increased since to 1,000. What strikes one more favorably than any other feature about the place, and the thing which I noticed particularly about the village, was the splendid granite buildings built and in process of erection. Of these the "Commercial," a block two stories high, 80x86, upon Hiawatha street, contains the Bank of Southwestern Minnesota and two fine stores below, and county office above; the office of D. E. Sweet and J. C. Kiron on Olive street, 20x60, two stories; the office of the Pipestone Star, 25x60, one story high, are all now completed and occupied, and all built of red granite. There is also under construction and nearly completed, the Syndicate block on Olive street, 60x75 feet, two stories, with three stores and plate glass windows all around. It is owned by Sweet & Ely, Nichols & Stewart, and Chas. H. Bennett. The Bank block, corner of Olive and Hiawatha, is to be 75x125, and the Pipestone County office in the corner, a large store on the bank in Olive and Hiawatha and two more stores on Hiawatha, all two stories high. The owners are W. J. Taylor, Pipestone County bank, Paget & Corbett, and C. E. Egbert. The architectural finish of these blocks will be not only very neat but really elaborate, and they possess walls which in case of fire are also absolutely indestructible. In addition to these fine stone blocks which are but the forerunner of many more to be erected the ensuing year, some of which are already designed, must be mentioned the Calumet hotel. Every city or business place is so named by its hotels. The latter had always been the case with Pipestone until the advent of the Closs Bros., who at once erected the Calumet. It was originally 41x64, three stories and a splendid basement brick building. The necessities of business, however, compelled its enlargement and an addition 64x64 is now being built, which will give them forty new rooms, just about doubling their capacity. The best thing about the village is that there is not a single dollar of mortgaged property here. The people who have built the place have built it with their own money and live there and own it.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.  
Of these, first in order comes the fine brick school house, erected last season at a cost of \$16,000. It is a neat and commodious structure, two stories high, has four large school rooms, is heated by hot air furnaces throughout, and in it is conducted one of the finest graded schools in the state.

Of church buildings there are two, the Methodist, already completed and occupied, and the Presbyterian in process of construction. The latter is expected to be built soon, while the Catholic church is to be organized. As yet no county buildings, aside from a small stone jail, have been built, but a splendid square conveniently located has been donated to the county, and has been formed with beautiful young shade trees and formal walks, and the site is a commanding one and when the county shall finally conclude to build upon it, the appearance of the village will be much improved.

Newspapers are plenty at Pipestone and two of them have a fine outfit as any county office in the state. The Herald, a pioneer in the village, and has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength. It occupies its own building and has a steam power press. No job office outside of St. Paul or Minneapolis has a more complete outfit than the Herald. The Lion, started last spring, also has a steam power outfit and is one of the newest and most complete printing establishments in the state and like the Star would do credit to a city of 10,000 people. The Herald, another local paper, has a complete outfit, and though not so well equipped as the others.

RAILROADS.  
Of these Pipestone has three, representing the three great systems that have overrun the southern half of the state, viz: The Southern Minnesota, representing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; the Heron Lake branch, representing the St. Paul & Omaha system, and the Cedar Rapids, Burlington & Northern branch, lately built from Spirit Lake, Iowa, representing the Rock Island system of these the Southern Minnesota, a grand trunk line, now built and in operation from Jim Crooks, Wis., to Woonsocket, in the Jim Crow valley, and from Woonsocket to Sioux Falls, was the first to enter the place and by its direct communication is again with Chicago and the east, as well as with St. Paul and the Milwaukee & Iowa system. The Heron Lake branch, or more correctly speaking, the Black Hills branch of the Omaha road, has recently been completed to this point from Woodstock and fine passenger and freight depots are already constructed. It enters the village from the east and does not cross the Southern Minnesota, but has its depot a short distance from theirs, north of, but very convenient to the business part of town. The last of the three roads centering here is the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, which has built from Spirit Lake, Iowa, via LuVerne and Pipestone, to last summer, to Watertown, D. T. Their ultimate destination is understood to be either Fargo or Bismarck, or both. This line, coming from the southeast, crosses the other two just east of the village and will construct its depot buildings near those of the Omaha road.

WITH SO MANY ADVANTAGES,  
both natural and artificial, to make this a desirable location; with a surrounding country of surpassingly rich and productive soil; with a safety composed of the best class of people who usually emigrate to a western country; the education and great railroad center of southwestern Minnesota and a place of so universal prosperity as it is, it is little wonder that Pipestone City has become a very popular location. It is no wonder that farmers are seeking locations upon the rich lands of this section, and that merchants and business men are seeking an opening here. It is no wonder that the numerous attractions which the place presents have made it popular as a pleasure resort and it is no wonder, to sum it all up, that its people live prosperously and happily. I enjoyed my visit exceedingly and say to every one, "go and see it."

SHOT BY HIS SON-IN-LAW.  
FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 9.—William Hill, an old farmer living in the Cherokee nation, about a mile from Fort Smith, was shot by his son-in-law, named Phillips, over an old family feud between them. Hill was in bed with one of his children when Phillips packed a double barreled shotgun through a crack in the old log house, almost touching Hill's face, and shot the two loads, killing Hill instantly, and then fled. Both were white men.

Minister Kasson.  
BERLIN, Sept. 9.—John A. Kasson, the new American minister, will present his credentials to Emperor William to-morrow. Afterwards he will be received by Emperor Augustus.

Wheat Goes Up and Down and Strikes a Balance at Monday's Closing Figures.  
Wheat opened very weak, and under free offerings by George C. Eldridge, Wheeler & Gregory, Charley Singer and Poole & Kent, declined to close at 77 1/2c, but later, under a pressure to cover by about everybody who was short, the loss was about made up. October opened at 79 1/2c, about 1/2c below the last sales yesterday, reached to 77 1/2c on covering by shorts and then again weakened under the pressure to sell noted above and the disposal of a good many lots on which the margins had expired at 76 1/2c, but rallied during the last half hour on the regular board and on the afternoon board and closed at 77 1/2c, the same as yesterday. November opened at 75 1/2c, sold at 77 1/2c and closed at the latter. Walker was a liberal buyer of October while it ranged between 76 1/2c and 77c, buying about 1,500,000 bushels, mostly of about wheat.

Said a commission man this morning: "It pays to be a farmer. I have just sold a car of low grade at 45c on which the freight and charges amounted to 32c. That leaves a margin of 13c for seed, raising interest on money invested in land, implements, stock, hauling to market, etc."

Said Mr. Chandler to-day: "The opinion that the wheat crop of 1884 has been over-estimated is gaining ground, and the fact that so large a percentage of it is graded No. 3 and rejected is surprising in view of the fact that not enough could be said of the fine quality of the wheat before the shipping commenced. During the past two months the quantity of poor wheat received at Chicago, Toledo and St. Louis was 50 per cent. greater than was expected."

A board of trade man, who watches the markets very closely, said to-day: "The large shorts in September and October have covered and the long stuff held up chiefly by 'tillers,' and unless some strong parties take hold of the deal the large premium for September and October is likely to disappear, but of course it being done on the inside, hence all is mere guess work."

Corn failed to show the buoyancy which has characterized it for nearly a week past, but continues to be championed by the houses, who have held steady by it for some time past, and there did not appear to be any disposition to let the prices down to the same old place. The opening was weak, after which the market strengthened up about 1c and then weakened again. It is claimed that a large proportion of the September shorts have covered, but there still seems to be a large short interest out. There was some heavy buying of September, October and November by Baker, Schwartz & Duppe and other leading houses. September opened at 55 1/2c, or 1/2c under yesterday's close, advanced to 56 1/2c declined under a strong selling pressure to 55 1/2c, and finally closed at 55 1/2c. October was the most active future and sold at 53 1/2c@54 1/2c, closing at 53 1/2c.

Oats were heavy and weak, with fluctuations within a narrow limit, because of the indisposition to trade by the crowd generally. Wallace, however, who is supposed to be carrying enough oats to break a record on his back, was a full seller. So, also, was Stauffer, who put 100,000 bushels of the May option at 28 1/2c and offered any part of a million bushels at 28 1/2c. October closed at 25 1/2c and year at 24 1/2c.

Provisions were only lightly traded in, and attracting the most attention. In this article the trading, though less than yesterday, was liberal, but the feeling was weak, unsettled and lower. Based on yesterday's 1 o'clock closing, the price at the same hour to-day showed a decline of 7 1/2c@10c, with the highest figures in the morning and the lowest shortly after noon. On the afternoon board, however, there was a reaction and the closings were at a slight advance, October being 77.10 and November 87.07. Pork was quiet, with a little trading in year, which closed at 111.20, a decline from yesterday's last figures of 20c. September was nominal at 117, and October was offered at 116.50 and on the afternoon board at 116. Short ribs claimed some attention for future delivery, but prices were weaker and the closings 15 @20c lower at 92.70 for October, and 93.60 for November.

There were nearly 300 cars of Texas and territorial rangers among the fresh receipts of cattle, about 200 of which were through Texas. Trade was dull and prices 10@15c lower on about all sorts, except prime naves, which were scarce. Among the westerns and Texans were some excellent droves, the quality as good, if not better, than the fair to medium natives. Large droves of the

best westerns were taken by shippers and the dressed beef dealers. Common native stock, including cows and bulls, are slow and are demanded lightly. Stockers and feeders are the same and selling at high figures for choice, thrifty stock. Stock calves are in large supply and the demand rather slow, yet there were a number of fresh buyers on the market to-day. The best solid corn-fed sold at 60.00@7.00. Second class mediums and part corn-fed sold at 55.00@60.00. Stock calves \$8.50@18.00 per head. Range cattle were selling at about the following: Texas, \$3.25@4.50; Wyoming, \$4.25@5.15; Nebraska, \$4.50@4.70; Colorado, \$4.00@4.10; Montana, \$4.00@4.50; half breeds, \$4.50@4.75; range tallings, \$3.50@3.75; Texas cows, bulls and tallings, \$3.00@3.25.

The hog market was generally dull. The leading was fitful and uncertain, the weather extremely warm and prices 10@20c lower, closing weak, with at least half the number on sale left in the pens. The sales were at \$4.50@5.25 for skips and grassers, and \$5.50@6.20 for assorted light. The best heavy were \$6.00@6.35 and good mixed \$5.25@5.75.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.  
[Special Telegram to the Globe.]  
CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—To-day's associated bank clearings were \$6,204,000. But little was done in New York exchange, the market being nominally par to 25c premium. Sterling exchange was quoted easier at \$4.81, the rate on sixty days having been reduced to 3 1/2@3 3/4 per cent. Money is moderately called for at 5 1/2@6 per cent. on call loans and 6@6 1/2 per cent. on time favors. The various departments are very quiet.

MILWAUKEE.  
[Special Telegram to the Globe.]  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9.—Wheat opened weak and 1/2c lower at the morning board under the influence of a liberal increase in the visible supply, as reported by the Chicago statistician, together with the absence of stimulating advices from abroad. London reported moderate receipts and the prospects of a lighter movement. No. 2 spring seller October opened at 76 1/2c, declined to 76c, sold to 76 1/2c and fell back to 75 1/2c. November ranged 1 1/2c above October, selling at 78@78 1/2c. The close for November was 75 1/2c.

NEW YORK.  
[Special Telegram to the Globe.]  
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A break in Oregon bonds from 51 to 57 and in Erie second bonds from 61 1/2 to 59, with a sharp recovery to 61, were about the only ripples of excitement during the morning. These properties were sold right and left by a prominent bear evidently with the expectation of breaking the balance, but without effect. There was not business enough on the stock exchange to keep half a dozen brokers busy, the market being perfectly stagnant throughout most of the day. The graners showed considerable strength, with considerable inclination to advance, and but little stock was offered at any price. The Omaha properties were higher also than yesterday. In the afternoon hours there was but little life, and the exchange was deserted by many brokers before three o'clock. Western Union Telegraph picked up about 1 per cent on the statement that a 1 1/2 per cent dividend was decided upon. Prices at the finish show an improvement over the opening figures, though the changes in money are unimportant. The market closed rather firm.

Butler in Nebraska.  
OMAHA, Sept. 9.—Butler in his speech before the Nebraska state fair said all the farms in Cass county Iowa, were mortgaged for more than they would sell for. If the east could send goods west and get corn in return, it would benefit both. Nebraska corn that sells for fifteen to eighteen cents, brings seventy-cents east. The cost of transportation was caused by the enormous interest paid on bonds and railway stocks. It was the fast freight lines and railroads that skinned the people. The government gave away the principalities of land, took mortgages on it and allowed other mortgages. Transportation should be made cheap. The managers got away with the bulk of their capital. The people have to pay rates they cannot live on. Corn is disposed of for the benefit of speculators. Men can steal 3,000,000 of pork in Chicago and go unpunished, while one who steals enough to support life is sent to jail. He alluded to the rise of the Republican party and the treason of the southern Democrats. He urged his hearers to stand together and fight for liberty. He enumerated all the various monopolies. If Jackson were alive today he would vote for him, for he would say, "By the eternal stars, these things must be righted," and they would be. They can be righted now by sending the proper men to congress. The Pittsburg riots will be repeated if the people do not take warning. The cry of over production should be changed to under consumption. People were starving while the Nebraska granaries were overflowing with grain. Railroads will not allow grain and manufactures to be brought together so as to live. Laborers and farmers have power to elect the president. The old parties should be abandoned. Vote together, and in a few years they would liberate themselves, as the abolitionists liberated the slaves. Cleveland would win if he carried New York, and would lose if he did not. He said, Butler, could not be elected, because Cleveland would have 145 votes in the south which Butler would have with a free ballot and a fair count. He was only anxious that the People's party should plant the seeds for a new party.

Gen. Butler made an anti-monopoly speech in open air. He attributed want and poverty in the midst of plenty to difficulty of exchanging commodities, resulting from exorbitant railroad charges and bull and bear speculation. He rehearsed what he demanded at Chicago, and explained his idea of the tariff. He spoke against the importation of contract labor, enlivened Van Wyck as a friend of the people as against monopolies.

Gen. Butler goes to Topeka to-morrow.

Policeman Shot by a Negro.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Police Officer Fowler was shot and killed this morning, while in the performance of his duty, by a negro desperado, John Langster. The officer was in charge of the chain gang at work cleaning the alleys, and Langster watched his chance, slipped away and secreted himself in an outhouse, where Fowler found him and called on him to surrender. Langster fled, but the officer seized him, when a negro rushed up and a struggle began for possession of Fowler's pistol. Langster finally secured it and deliberately shot the officer through the heart. All this occurred in the presence of numerous bystanders, to whom Fowler appealed in vain for aid. Langster was arrested, and at the station house he said, like the assassin Giteau, "God told me to kill him."

Gov. Hendricks.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—Gov. Hendricks will leave this evening for Toledo where the governor delivers an address to-morrow at the state fair. Before returning he will make several speeches, political and otherwise.

THE MONSTER BATEMAN.  
His Confession of the Outrage and Murder of the McLaughlin Girls.  
SAVANNAH, Mo., Sept. 9.—Oliver Bateman in his confession as to the killing of the young McLaughlin girls, says he was at home when the girls went to a corn field when he went into the woods to pick hazel nuts and followed them within fifteen minutes. They were near the edge of a corn field when he came up with them. While talking with them he saw Henry Knappenberger pass. He then induced the children to go farther into the corn field, and while the eldest was walking in front of him he shot her with a twenty-two calibre ball, and when she turned around he shot her with a thirty-two calibre, killing her instantly. The smallest girl started to run, and when he followed her and caught her, she begged so hard for him to let her go that he came near doing so, but knowing she would tell he followed and caught her again, threw her down and cut her throat and mutilated her person to create the suspicion that it was the deed of a crazy man. He relates that the eldest girl said nothing after he shot her, and that he held his hand over the mouth of the youngest girl to prevent her cries being heard. He says after all these horrible occurrences he went to the creek, washed himself, threw his knife in the creek, and went home. When the father of the girls came to his house inquiring for them, he wanted to go and help search for them, but his relatives would not allow him, as they thought he was ill. The fend declares he was induced to confessing to the circumstantial manner in which Henry Knappenberger had accused him of the crime. After killing the youngest girl he went back to his first victim, outraged her, and then mutilated her person.

War in a Newspaper Office.  
DETROIT, Sept. 9.—War is raging in the office of the evening Journal of this city. A few weeks ago C. M. Hubbard, managing editor, was discharged by Lloyd Breeze, editor in chief. Hubbard claimed he held by contract till January, and refused to consider himself discharged, and having secured possession of a majority of the stock yesterday, with friends he entered and declared the positions of the directors vacant, and elected himself and friends. Breeze gathered together the office employes and threw out the intruders. The latter were admitted as stockholders. Last night both parties were holding the fort. Hubbard has sworn out an injunction claiming to be in possession and that Breeze was interfering. To-day the Journal comes out under Breeze's management with the statement that Hubbard has perjured himself, and was never in control.

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