THE TURNING POINT.

Nearly Every Adult Person Can Look Back and See Some One Thing That Has Changed the Course of His or Her Life.

Can Any Turning Point Be More Potent Than That From Sickness to Health?

Miss Augusta Bolz, one of the best known and most popular of St. Paul's many florists, willingly, for the sake of suffering humanity and for that cause alone, as nothing else could tempt her to thus make known her sufferings and ultimate relief, adds her testimony to the long and honorable list that has preceded her from time to time in these columns.

An analysis of her case shows:
"Sore throat."
"Hoarseness."
"Sleeplessness."
"Discharge from the nose."
"Watery eyes."
"Constant earache."
"Headaches."
"Cough."

When questioned by the reporter she said:

"Shortly after last New Year I was taken sick. I did not know what ailed me. My throat was sore. The tonsils were red and swollen and pained me all the time. I was hoarse and coughed a great deal. My throat felt full and I could not clear it. In spite or remedies innumerable that were recommended and tried it grew worse. I could not sleep. I tossed about in bed all night My ears ached almost constantly. My eyes watered so that the tears ran down over my cheeks. My head ached. In fact, I was sick all over. I suffered thus, growing worse instead of better until I could endure it no longer, and then I went to the Copeland physicians. That was about three months ago.

NOW I AM WELL.

"Those few words express the whole story. Throat, head, ears, nose and eyes are as well as they ever were. I have already taken some of my friends there, and shall take others if I find them suffering. One friend was so much pleased after taking a month's treatment that she treated me to ice cream, for, as she said, 'taking me to such a good place.'"

Miss Bolz lives at the corner of Jackson and Carey streets, West St. Paul, and will be glad to recommend the Copeland Medical Institute to any one who may call on her.

DISCHARGING EARS.

Another Case in Which the Discharge From the Ears Was Stopped by a Short Course of Treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute.

People are apt to think that a discharge from the ears means nothing more than a little unpleasantness in keeping the ear clean. This idea is fostered many times by the family physician, who, when a child with discharging ears is brought to him, will say: "Oh, let them go; the child will outgrow it." Better let a running sore in the mouth or eye "go," and expect the child to outgrow it, for in a suppurating ear not only the hearing, but the life of the person is endangered. So dangerous is it that no boy who has ever had a discharge of matter from the ear, no difference how slight, will be taken as a cadet at the West Point military school, and even many of the life insurance companies reject applicants with discharging ears. Many persons thus afflicted have "gone the rounds" of the different doctors, paid out vast sums of money without benefit, and at last given up in despair. All such, as well as those who have never been treated, will rejoice to learn that at last there is a place in St. Paul where for a very small sum they can be CURED. That they CAN be cured has been attested by many reliable persons who HAVE BEEN CURED. Among them is Mr. W. McDonough, who is employed as a hostler at 377 East Ninth street, this city. He says:

"For some years I had been troubled with my ear. It gave me a great deal of pain. It discharged nearly all the time. A short course of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute, however, has entirely stopped the pain and discharge." It is some months since Mr. McDonough was treated at the Copeland Medical Institute, and his ear has remained as described above.

A Prominent Iowa Farmer on the Copeland System of Treatment.

Lewis Igo, the big stock farmer of Palmyra, Io., known and esteemed in the best social and business circles of that section during the past thirty-eight years, writes with some enthusiasm regarding his recent course of treatment by mail:

"Yes, I have been greatly pleased with the mail treatment I had from Dr. Copeland. The catarrhal trouble and rheumatism for which he brought me such relief in so very short a time, and at such trifling cost, had become chronic and constitutional. The catarrh, especially, had been slowly undermining my system since away back in the early days before the farmers had the conveniences of railroads and stock cars, but he gave me just the treatment I needed—the best treatment I had ever had in over thirty years of doctoring, and, in fact, the only treatment that went right to the seat of the trouble.

"It did not take him long to show his complete mastery over my whole trouble. It is a real pleasure to recommend such physicians to others."

$5.00 A MONTH.

All Diseases Treated at the Uniform Rate of $5 00 a Month. Remember, this includes Consultation, Examination, Treatment and Medicine for All Diseases and All Patients.

HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL.

The success of the treatment of persons living at a distance has been phenomenal. If you live at a distance and cannot visit the office, write to us for a symptom blank and we will send you full particulars by return mail.

COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

W. H. Copeland, M. D., and H. M. Hunt, M.D. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Nose, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.

Office Hours—10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Compromise tinkerers in the senate must not forget that any measure they may hatch will have to go back to the house for its approval, besides running the gauntlet of the presidential pleasure.—Omaha Bee.

Senator Allen denies that his fourteen-hour speech was made with the simple purpose of consuming time. This leaves the question as to what it was made for more darkly in doubt than ever.—Chicago Record.

It is strange that when men are presenting bills against the public treasury their conscience seems to suffer a partial or total paralysis. Gouging the city is just as bad as gouging an individual.—Indianapolis News.

REVIVAL OF GOOD SPORT.

ST. PAUL RAPIDLY GETTING INTO THE FRONT RANK.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

St. Paul May Have a Base Ball Team if the Financial Showing Is Right—John S. Barnes' Views—Significance of Dick Moore's Victory—Bowling Tournaments.

The fifth in the billiard games of the Metropolitan hotel tournament, which was played last evening by Clow and Dougherty, resulted in 300 points for Clow to 152 for Dougherty, who was ill, and unable to do much playing. Clow's best runs were 10, 12, 17, 23, 23 and 16. Dougherty made but two runs of 11 each Each played eighty-one innings. Monday evening the sixth game will be played by Dougherty and Thayer.

For the first time in the history of the state there is to be an amateur billiard champion. Billiards is a gentleman's game, and it is gratifying to realize that Minnesota has arisen to a point where this splendid game is to be recognized by promoting championships. Minnesota in evidently destined to stand in the front rank in the matter of sports. The Scotch-Americans, as nearly always, were among the leaders to arouse interest in sporting matters. Their curling games broke the way, and then they followed with their summer outdoor sports. Today the rinks of St. Paul hold the championship in curling of North America.

Other games have followed the lead of the Scotch people. It has taken a long time for billiards to find a substantial awakening here, and it is doubtful that the game would have any standing in the state now, or for some time to come, were it not for Thomas Foley, the Nestor of the gentleman's game, who made his appearance in St. Paul only about three years ago, after being many years in Chicago engaged in promoting legitimate sports, such as base ball and billiards. He at once began systematically to build up interest in billiards and bowling. His efforts are already bearing very gratifying results. He has devoted his efforts in the matter of billiards to building up interest in the game, and has left it to others to start a championship contest.

Jules Mayer, a protege of Mr. Foley, has improved the opportunity to open a championship game. The Metropolitan tournament will turn out a champion who must meet all legitimate comers who reside in the state.

The next billiard tournament will be that of the West hotel in Minneapolis. Following this will be an elaborate tournament given by Mr. Foley at his Jackson street billiard hall. Championship games will be played at both tournaments; and besides this, handicap games will be played.

BASE BALL PROSPECTS.

St. Paul May Have a Team if Money Is Forthcoming.

The topic of most interest in sporting circles at the present time is as to whether St. Paul is to have a place in the Western league. The meeting at the Grand Pacific in Chicago of next Wednesday will settle the question. A good many fears have been expressed that St. Paul would be shut out, and many have been disposed to look upon John S. Barnes, who is to be the manager of the Minneapolis team, with suspicion. But Mr. Barnes asserted last evening that if St. Paul makes a satisfactory financial showing at the meeting he will not only vote to admit St. Paul, but cast two proxies for her. All he wants to be satisfied of, he says, is that St. Paul will start with the means to stay in the league to the close of the season.

"All I want to be assured of," says Barnes, "is the financial question. As I look upon it, it would be a great advantage to have St. Paul in the league. The rivalry between the two cities would work a great advantage to both. Then, perhaps, it would be so arranged that the visiting clubs could jump from one city to the other, thus saving a great deal of mileage expense. All I want is that St. Paul shall give the same satisfaction in financial matters as is required of the other cities. Nothing more. I would almost be willing to strain a point to have her in. But, of course, the association could not afford to give one city an advantage over another. The other cities who are making a great struggle to get into the association are Rockford, St. Joseph, Sioux City and Lincoln. Out of the five cities only three can be added to those already in."

DICK MOORE'S RISE.

Cleverness and Gameness Mainly His Reliance.

Some are disposed to look upon Dick Moore's phenomenal successes in the ring during this year as largely the result of good luck. This is hardly a fair way to look at the matter. He has bested Shadow Maber, Kessler and Buffalo Costello, either of whom, estimating them in the light of the John L. Sullivan method of prize fighting, should have put Moore to sleep in short order. Those who are disappointed in expecting to see Moore bested by these men have not kept up with the times. They are unable to see that the old slugging contest is a thing of the past.

Moore is one of the best representatives in the ring today of the new school of scientific sparring. Under the Sullivan school size and brawn had to win; under the new school pure science must win. Sullivan was vanquished by Corbett simply because brute force was no match for science. Many there be who assert that Sullivan was vanquished because he was not in condition, but the general impression is that he was whipped by the superiority of the science of Corbett. The new school is continually bringing small men as against large men to the front. Buffalo Costello is much larger and heavier than Moore, and is, in addition, what is termed "a fighter." Under the Sullivan brute force school Moore would have undoubtedly been knocked out in two or three rounds. But under the new school, where it is all a question of science, he was, of course, victorious over a large man who had less science. From now on the betting fraternity will place their stakes far less on size than science.

Dick Moore's market is made. He has only to hold upon himself a steady rein, indulging in no excesses, and he will make a fortune out of his marvelous science in sparring.

BOWLING TOURNAMENTS.

Experts With the Spheres Practicing for Contests.

The past week was a very busy one in all kinds of sports and pastimes. The bowlers had their share of the fun and kept the wooden spheres dancing to the merry music of the tumbling pins. The interest is now centered in the competition for the various club badges, as well as the alley emblem, which is a monthly affair and open to the members of all the clubs. This inspires the clubs in their efforts to get in trim for the winter tournament that is soon to take place. Just now all the clubs are strengthening their teams for the exciting contest. To this end the bowlers who have won reputations on the alleys for good work are sought for by the captains. It can be confidently expected that the next few weeks will show large scores by several members of each club, from which they will pick their tournament teams. All the clubs playing at Foley's have completed three out of their four games for the gold medal to be given to the bowler having the highest monthly average the present month. Mample, of the St. Paul club, leads the van, with Barnes and Larned, of the Wabashas, close after them. Then comes Hastings and Claytor, of the Summits. So that the deciding games next week to determine the first holder of the medal will be watched with much interest by the many admirers of the game.

Mitchell Still Training.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 21.—Charles Mitchell does not intend to relax his efforts in training in the least in consequence of the movement to prevent his proposed encounter with Corbett. Today Mitchell ran about fifteen miles at Exposition park and had a plunge bath at the natatorium. Besides his running exercises he daily works very hard with the dumb bells, clubs, etc. During a conversation this afternoon he said: "I mean to stick to my training, as I mean to be in first-class condition next December if I can. This contest must take place between us, and I am willing to go into it with only five spectators a side if no other way can be discovered. This movement to stop our meeting in a club will only show which is the gamer man. I will leave for New York in the morning."

GAY GOTHAM'S GLORY.

Continued From First Page.

discovers, art creates. If an emperor could stoop to pick up the brush dropped by a Titian, if Meissonnier could kiss the slipper once worn by a Michael Angelo, all men may bow to art.

"The art works upon which we gaze today speak a universal language and impart a lasting pleasure to all. They appeal to out highest senses and awake our noblest emotions. They are an eternal benediction. They induce the power of reflection and inspire us with the majesty of the creative faculty. They cause us to realize more fully than ever before Lytton's definition of art: 'The effort of man to express the ideas suggested to him by nature, of a power above nature, whether that power lie within the recesses of his own being or in that great first power of which nature like himself is but an effect.'

"A visit to the fair is the equivalent to a trip around the entire circuit of the globe. Here we meet the peoples of all nations; we hear their language and their music; we see their faces and familiarize ourselves with their manners and customs. Here we are carried back 400 years in history. We see upon land the reproduced monastery of La Rabida, upon the water the historic caravels, those brave little crafts, frail in structure and diminutive in size, yet which rode the waves long enough to penetrate the mystery of the seas, to reconstruct the map of the world and shed upon the gloom of the dark ages the light of a modern civilization; those vessels which brought to our shores the illustrious navigator who broke the shackles of superstition, calmed the fears of timid men, and gave a new world of commerce to science and to civilization. From the progress made in the past, who can tell how far the giant republic will 400 years hence dominate the policy of the world? This nation was not born among the fabled tales and mysteries of barbaric ages, but planted fully equipped upon this virgin continent. It has been woven of the stoutest fibers of other lands and nurtured by a commingling of the best blood of other nations. America has now thrown off the swaddling clothes of infancy, and stands clothed in the robes of majesty and power in which the God who made her intends that she shall henceforth tread the earth. Today she may be seen moving at the head of the procession of the world's events, leading the van of civilized and Christianized liberty, her manifest and avowed destiny to light the path of liberty throughout the world till human freedom and human right become the common heritage of mankind.

"In the working out of this destiny we feel assured of the events of this memorial day that Chicago and New York will always be found laboring in common for the nation's common good, and in all things pertaining to our national prosperity, moving forward with one purpose, standing shoulder to shoulder and locking their shields together like the men in the Roman phalanx of old.

"We of New York are proud to find ourselves today within the confines of this mighty city of the Northwest, a city in which busy thoughts and vivid images crowd the mind, in which 'no man shapes himself bedimes to idleness,' a city which is not a sepulcher of buried ages, but the birthplace of modern ideas, a city which is not lighted by the smiles of dying empires, but by the gleam of future glories. Our two cities were contestants for the exposition. Chicago fairly won the prize. Today the people of New York come to greet you, not only through their representatives, but they come themselves with hearts untouched by jealousy, with souls unmoved by rivalry, to cry out to you with one acclaim, 'God bless Chicago; God speed the great fair.'"

Agness Booth then read the poem "New York to Chicago," composed by Joseph I. C. Clarke, of New York, and which is as follows:

When the features of
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
were seen a chorus of cheers went up, and the distinguished New Yorker was kept bowing and smiling for several minutes before he had an opportunity to edge in a word. He said: One of the most interesting as well as important incidents of this mammoth and marvelous exhibition has been the celebrations, national, state and civic. While the governments of Europe are imposing additional burdens upon already overburdened peoples to increase their military and navy forces; while all the world outside of the United States is either an armed camp or engaged in active hostilities, these emulous and friendly meetings of conflicting races within these walls demonstrate the possibilities and illustrate the hopes of the world for civilization and peace. Great Britain and Russia, Germany and France, Italy and Austria, may, through their governors and their armies and navies, be prepared for wars of extermination across the Atlantic, but on this side, and within the gates of the White city, each of them rejoices in the triumphs of the other, and applauds itself for each celebration of any excellence or advance in the industrial arts.

The influence of this commingling of races upon the lofty plane of human achievement and progress; of the commingling of clashing creeds in the congress of religions, carried by representatives here present to all parts of the habitable globe, must result in nobler aspirations and greater efforts for the friendship of nations and the harmony of the world.

Our interests as a republic have been especially concentrated in the celebrations of the several states of the Union. When Illinois or Pennsylvania, Ohio or Wisconsin, Kansas or Missouri, California or Oregon, Georgia and South Carolina, or any of the newer sisters of the West, have done their best, the exhibit of their excellence and development has sent thrills of honest pride and joy through the Empire state of New York. It has been a pride and joy shared by all states when each one has demonstrated its claims for distinction, and exhibited its growth. The lesson has been enforced over and over again, until it has become the morning and evening salutation in every household in this broad land, that we are one people, the citizens of one great republic, and that whatever there is in any department of civilization or liberty, which constitutes the peculiar merits of any state, if the common property of all the commonwealths of the American Union.

In this glorious festivity and generous rivalry, it was eminently fit that Chicago should take the lead. The 700,000 of her sons and daughters who passed through the gates of the White City on Chicago day were the living witnesses of the indomitable courage, the unfailing enthusiasm, the comprehensive wisdom and the brilliant genius which conceived and executed upon such superb lines by a world's exhibition the celebration of the four-hundredth year of the discovery of America. No such crowd ever before was gathered upon a civic occasion within the walls of the temporary abiding place of a fair dedicated to industry and art. Properly concentrated and distributed, they would form a constituency sufficiently large to be represented in the United States senate by enough senators to block the wheels of legislation and stop the movement of government for the next century. I will not pretend to predict how many would have been within the boundaries of the fair on New York day had this exhibition gone to New York. Figures are too commonplace, and imagination is unequal to the task. But New York was as proud and as happy as Chicago at this magnificent demonstration of interest, intelligence and municipal pride in her sister city. Without stint, without limit, without reserve, New York has felt an ever-increasing admiration for the results on these grounds of Chicago's pluck and power.

We entered into the contest with Chicago, seeking to have the world's fair located in New York. I am within bounds when I say there is today no one in New York who is not glad that Chicago succeeded in that struggle. There is no one in New York who fails to appreciate the burden which was assumed, and the sacrifices necessary to carry it to completion.

With a thousand miles to traverse each way, we could not be expected to bring here our hundreds of thousands of visitors, but I speak authoritatively for the 3,000,000 of people who constitute the metropolis in conveying to Chicago their cordial congratulations upon her unequaled success in this great undertaking. The world needed a demonstration of what the American people, in a new country, under new conditions and without traditions, could accomplish, and they have had it. Not only has this exhibition excited the interest of all nations and tribes of men, but the wonderful gathering of 700,000 citizens of a single city, only fifty years of age, to show their confidence in their town and their welcome to its guests, has been the talk of London and Paris, of Vienna and Berlin. It has been discussed under the shadow of the pyramids, and has accelerated thought and action on the banks of the Ganges.

There is no rivalry, and can be none, between New York and Chicago. New York is misunderstood, because she has got so big that she has passed beyond the possibilities of exhibiting her interest and enthusiasm. Things happen in New York every day, pass unnoticed, which take rank with cyclones and earthquakes in other places. At the time when the press of this country and abroad was filled with the prodigious growth of the towns of the West and Northwest, there was a development going on in real estate west of Central park which, in increase of population, in the cost of construction of buildings and enhancement of value of land, was greater than in any three or four booming towns of the country.

The period of the rivalry of cities in the United States has passed; the period of the competition of municipalities for competitive trade has gone by. The prodigous development of the internal commerce of the country and the equally remarkable increase of transportation facilities to meet it have thrown on the great cities of the United States opportunities and responsibilities greater than they can manage. It was possible twenty-five years ago for one great city, by increasing by liberal appropriations its rail and water communication, to sidetrack a rival. But that day has gone by. The depopulation of the country and the overcrowding of the city present to each municipality problems of employment and support which, unsolved, are dangerous to peace and property, and whose solutions are not yet in sight. The genius of the American people for government will meet and overcome these perils, but at present they confine the energies of municipalities within their own limits.

The United States, stretching as it does from ocean to ocean, requires two commercial capitals, one for the coast and the other for the interior. The capital on the coast, which must necessarily be the capital of the continent, has been fixed for half a century. The capital of the interior has been located by this fair. Chicago is to be the center gathering the products of the fields and of the mines, and New York the reservoir for their distribution through the country and abroad. New York can afford to exercise the quality for which she is distinguished, or recognizing and applauding the merits of Boston and Philadelphia, of Chicago and St. Louis, of New Orleans and San Francisco. She is proud of Duluth and Kansas City, of Portland, Or., and Portland, Me, She knows that by the attraction of gravitation and opportunity which have made London and Paris, the best products of literature, of the professions, of the arts, of the dramatic and of the lyric stage seek fame and fortune in New York. She knows that she is, and every year will become more potentially, the literary and financial center of the North American and South American continents. Every university, every thriving community, every condition of remarkable enterprise is a nursery for New York. The intellectual and material development, the growth and progress of any part of the country while creating states and cities, are also creating new sources of wealth and power for the cosmopolitan city of the new world.

All hail, Chicago! All hail, New York!

Keller's American hymn, sung in excellent style by the great Columbian chorus, was followed by Hon. John R. Fellows, of New York.

Then the stirring notes of the battle hymn of the republic, the song which first stirred the hearts of fighting men over a third of a century back, rang out. It was too much for the vast audience, and it joined in the swinging martial chorus with fervor.

Hon. Seth Low, president of Columbia college, then spoke briefly.

"America" was then sung and the day's exercises closed with the benediction, delivered by Archbishop Corrigan. As the voice of the prelate died away, the vast crowd began to scatter; in fact, some hundreds of irreverent souls had begun the scattering process while the archbishop was speaking.

With the last echo of applause following the exercises in Festival hall, the throng rushed frantically toward the stock pavilion at the southerly end of the fair, where the parade formed. In the military display the old guard, with its display of gray beards and showy uniforms, was the feature. The 120 veterans were escorted by the Chicago Hussars and the First regiment of Illinois national guards. These were followed by the Society of the Sons of New York in Chicago.

The procession moved to the New York building, where it was met by Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his brilliantly uniformed staff. The First Regiment I. N. G. was presented with colors, and after the cheering was over the procession was turned over for inspection to Gen. Wheeler, of the Illinois National Guard, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, Mayor Gilroy, of New York, and the executive committee of Manhattan day from New York city.

When the parade was over, the old guard band marched to the handsomely decorated and fearfully crowded New York state building, and gave a concert, which was received with hearty approval. During the afternoon the already large crowds were hourly augmented. Many of the Chicago business houses had closed for the day, and clerks and laboring men flocked through the gates and mingled with millionaires and society people, swelling New York's record. It had been a big and glorious day.

Total admissions today were 318,283, of which 290,317 paid.

Senator Voorhees says he has only begun to fight. Well, make it short and decisive.—Duluth Herald.

HIBBARD IS CALLED DOWN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S GENERAL MANAGER DOES THE CALLING.

THE CUT CONSIDERED UNWISE.

Allegation That Hibbard's Move Would Arouse Dangerous Antagonism—St. Paul Transcontinental Roads Stick to the Old Rate, and It Will Be Used as a Basis.

General Passenger Agent Hibbard has been "called down" by the Canadian Pacific on his round-trip rate of $50 to Portland and $65 to San Francisco. It appears, from information received yesterday, that the general manager of the Canadian Pacific sent word to Hibbard from Montreal that his line would not stand the rate offered by the Soo Pacific and in the letter, as stated by a credible informant, the manager suggested to Mr. Hibbard that he believed it to be a very unwise proceeding to offer such a rate, since by doing so he must necessarily antagonize the Eastern committee of the Western Passenger association.

The general manager of the Canadian Pacific seems to have seen what Mr. Hibbard failed to see, which is that the rate practically antagonizes the rates from all the Missouri river common points to the Pacific common points, in which a large number of the Eastern committee of passenger association men are more deeply interested than they are in any rate via St. Paul to the coast The manager, as stated, called Mr. Hibbard's attention to the fact that the Soo Pacific is almost entirely dependent for business to the coast and intermediate points, upon the good will of the Eastern committee of the Western Passenger association.

The new rate of Mr. Hibbard went into effect Friday, but it is stated that the general manager of the Canadian Pacific has compelled him to withdraw it at once, and as quietly as possible.

The passenger agents of the two St. Paul transcontinental lines have stood firm since Mr. Hibbard announced his new rate, and yesterday wired Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger association, that the only basing round-trip rate they would make for the Eastern committee of the association was $65.50 from St. Paul to Portland, and $85.50 from St. Paul to San Francisco. This is the one, so it is stated, that the Eastern committee will use for a basing rate. This round-trip rate is to be placed in effect at once by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The $25 one-way rate to the Pacific coast of the Great Northern is still in effect, standing in the rate sheets of the roads of the Eastern committee of the Western Passenger association, and it seems to be the general opinion of railroad men that it will remain in effect permanently, or, at least, for some time to come.

It is stated that the two roads have found a great advantage in this rate. The old one-way rate of $60, with a $35 second-class rate, worked to practically kill first-class travel. The so-called second-class coaches operated by the lines were really first-class coaches, and almost everybody who traveled to or from the coast took second-class tickets. The $25 first-class rate has very materially increased the travel and fills the coaches and sleepers. The experiment on this new rate has been so satisfactory that there is little likelihood, so it is stated, that the rate will be withdrawn.

AGENT AICHER'S CASE.

Recommendation That He Be Leniently Dealt With.

The board of arbitrators to whom City Ticket Agent Aicher, of the Great Western at Minneapolis, appealed the decision of the Minneapolis Local Ticket association fining him upon the charge of honoring the orders of ticket brokers upon world's fair business, has decided that since Mr. Aicher, in his affidavit, states that he believed that the withdrawal of the Wisconsin Central from the association practically broke the organization up and left the members free to deal with brokers if they saw fit, he should be dealt with leniently by the association.

What action the Minneapolis local association has taken since the decision of the arbitrators is not known in St. Paul. The arbitrators were V. D. Jones, Minneapolis ticket agent of the Great Northern; W. A. Russel, assistant general passenger agent of the Duluth road, located in St. Paul, and George H. Watson, Mr. Hibbard's assistant in Minneapolis.

Great Northern's New Line.

Beginning tomorrow the Great Northern will inaugurate train service on its new line between Sioux Falls and Yankton, sixty-two miles of road incorporated under the name of Sioux Falls, Yankton & Southwestern railway. The ultimate intention, doubtless, is to extend the line in a southwesterly direction through Nebraska and Colorado to Denver, and bring this way for lake traffic the products of a vast region. Trains on this new line will run through from St. Paul to Yankton without change, leaving here at 8:05 a. m. and reaching Yankton in the evening. Through coaches for Sioux City will be handled by this train to Garretson, and then turned over to the Sioux City & Northern. This service supersedes the night train heretofore running to Sioux Falls and Sioux City, the last sleeper leaving last night to return tonight. This change will not only be of advantage to this city, but to Granite Falls, Marshall, Pipestone and other points in getting a day train, and will bring to our doors much desirable territory in the best-settled parts of South Dakota.

Local Railroad Notes.

E. H. McHenry was yesterday appointed chief engineer of the Northern Pacific by General Manager Kendrick. McHenry was formerly the principal assistant engineer, located at Tacoma. He has been with the Northern Pacific ten years. It is not yet decided whether a successor to McHenry at Tacoma will be appointed.

John A. O'Brien, traveling passenger agent of the Omaha, arrived from Lisbon, N. D., yesterday with sixty-three school teachers from Ramson county bound for Chicago.

The general offices of the Northern Pacific are now supplied with fire extinguishers on every floor, the work of putting them in being completed yesterday.

A circular has just been sent out stating that the general freight department of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway, now located at Marquette, Mich., will on Nov. 1 be removed to the union depot at Duluth.

Exploring St. Peter's Cave.

Mazeppa Tribune.

Last Sunday about thirty of our citizens visited St. Peter's cave at Bear valley. This cave has been known to the people about here for many years, but was never thoroughly explored until last Sunday. The party was well supplied with lanterns, and took along a ball of binding twine in order to find the way out more easily. Upon entering the cave we came upon a room about 30x60. After leaving this we stepped down into a smaller room, and, crawling upon our hands and knees, we came upon a pool of water. On rounding this we came upon a level plat of rock, on which we found a flint-lock musket and two powder horns. The musket was rusty, and looked as if it had been there a long time. Beyond this we came to a brook of ice-cold water, which sprung out of a crevice in the rock. Beyond this was a large pond which we could not cross, so we cut the twine and went back. On reaching the falls again the twine was measured and found to be 117 rods long. This cave is well worth any one's time and trouble to see. At one time in the early history of the country it was the hiding place for bands of robbers.

PRONGS FROM THE TRIPOD.

Mr. Voorhees should hasten to get out of the false position in which circumstances have placed him.—Atlanta Constitution.

It would be mountains of fame in Daniel W. Voorhees' pocket if he had sand enough to block the wheels of the anti-repealers' pony express.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dispatches say that the new cruiser Columbia is very fast. Columbia has never been slow. Look at the world's fair and the Valkyrie razzle-dazzle.—Philadelphia Press.

Congressman Bryan understands the sentimetn of his constituents on the financial question, and in this respect he has a great advantage over other silver advocates.—Washington Post.

The civil authorities in several college towns have undertaken to make the under-graduate behave himself. It begins to look as though college ruffianism were doomed.—Baltimore Herald.

The price of farm products is low, but farmers are infinitely better off this winter than the laboring men in cities. It is seldom indeed that a farmer is in danger of starving.—Sioux City Journal.

Common sense, like politics, makes strange bedfellows. But we doubt if anybody ever dreamed of seeing David B. Hill and John Sherman lying peacefully under the same coverlid.—Chicago Post.

J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, is feeling pretty well these days, thank you. Lecturing at $100 a night is much better than talking against time in the senate at about 30 cents a rod.—Chicago Dispatch.

Mr. Cleveland is sitting up o' nights now working on his Thanksgiving day proclamation. It is all complete, except to naming the things for which the country should be thankful under Democratic rule.—Philadelphia Press.

If the "to-be-continued" orators in the senate would go home and remain there, it would be worth several hundred millions of dollars to the business of the country.—Baltimore American.

Would Vice President Stevenson entertain a motion to vote on the repeal bill without further debate? The motion ought to be made, and if it is entertained filibustering will be stopped and the bill will be passed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is hoped that the senate will impove the opportunity which presents itself to collect its thoughts. There wers occasions upon which the thoughts appeared to come very distinctly under the caption of "scattering."—Washington Star.

Russia's naval officers are meeting with a glorious reception in Paris. Now is the time for the youthful ruler of all Germany to gnash his teeth and tear his hair.—Detroit Free Press.

While the rules of the senate put no express, they do put an implied limit on debate. That limit is the limit of fair and honorable debate. It is obviously passed when a minority expressly avows that it has abandoned all pretense of debate and openly boasts that it has resorted to deliberate obstruction pure and simple.—New York Herald.

Some of the country papers of the state, outside of the association, are getting exceedingly funny over what constitutes a legal paper. If a paper is double the size specified by the law it stands to reason that it conforms to the law so long as it has a list of not less than 240 paying subscribers. Some of these fellows should take a few doses of the stuff they advertise for biliousness.—White Bear Lake Breeze.

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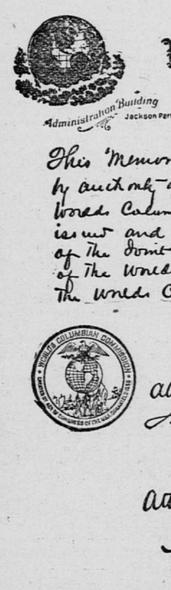

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