

### A PLUNGE TO DEATH.

Prof. Robert E. Odlum jumps 135 feet into East River from Brooklyn Bridge and Dies Soon After.

Last Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst., a cab left the New York entrance of the Brooklyn bridge and was driven to the middle of the great span. Here the driver pulled up, and two men got out and began to climb the railing. Before they had reached the top a bridge policeman came running toward them, brandishing his club, and ordered them to "get down out of that." While he was talking to the young men a covered wagon containing Prof. Robert E. Odlum and a companion stopped 100 feet behind the cab. Quickly divesting himself of his blue flannel suit, in which he was dressed, Prof. Odlum clad in a red shirt and trousers, jumped from the carriage and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, and, poising himself a moment, he stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the east river, far below him. The people on the bridge sent up a cry of horror, when they saw the professor prepare to plunge into the water, 135 feet beneath his feet. The policeman, whose attention had now been directed from the first man, rushed toward the professor. Before he had gone a dozen feet, Prof. Odlum, without a moment's hesitation, had leaped out from the railing into the air. He held one hand above his head as a rudder to guide him in his descent. The river below was at the moment clear of shipping. A tug and a schooner floated lazily in the stream several hundred yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with reporters and club men. Boyton stood near the prow anxiously watching the bridge. The moment Prof. Odlum's body was seen to leave the railing, Harry E. Dixey, the actor, started a stop watch which he held in his hand in order to time the descent.

For nearly 100 feet the professor came down all right, feet foremost. He shot downward with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily discernible for a long distance. When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn. As if realizing Prof. Odlum brought down his hand with a warlike motion to aid him in recovering his balance. The movement was, however, made too late. His body had now turned so far that it was impossible to change its course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash, that threw up the water on all sides as if from a shell, Prof. Odlum's body struck the water on one side and sank out of sight. The tug hurriedly pushed itself forward to the place where the body fell, and Capt. Boynton, after seeing that life preservers had been thrown out into the water, sprang over the side of the boat and waited for the body to come to the surface. Soon he saw the white face of the professor rising from the water, and a moment later he was by his side. Seizing a life preserver nearby he placed it beneath the body of the insensible professor. Blood, mingled with froth came from the mouth of the dying man. A row boat came to the rescue and Professor Odlum was taken from the water. A few moments later he was transferred to the tug and restoratives were administered. After considerable rubbing the eyes of the professor opened. "What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered. "First-class my boy," responded Boyton, "you will be all right in a little while." But he was insensible again before the words had barely left his lips. The tug steamed hastily to his ship, and just as the shore was reached a shudder passed through the frame of the professor, and then after breathing heavily once or twice his heart stopped beating and he was pronounced dead. The body was taken ashore and conveyed to the undertakers. Prof. Robert E. Odlum was formerly the proprietor of a swimming bath in Washington, but latterly has been a clerk in Willard's hotel. He had been his ambition to jump from the Brooklyn bridge, and made the attempt once before the bridge was completed, but was prevented from carrying out his scheme by the police. He was 34 years of age and unmarried, 33 years of age and a man of good habits.

### Conviction of Dynamiters in London.

The trial of Cunningham and Burton was brought to a conclusion recently. The court room was crowded, among the notables being United States Minister Phelps. The prisoners wore an anxious look and followed Judge Hawkins' charge with intense interest. The drift of the charge was clearly against the prisoners. The judge, after explaining the nature of the charge against the prisoners, analyzed the evidence, calling the jury's attention to the fact that Burton's statement was not made under oath, and therefore entitled to very little credence. The jury retired, and in fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoners. The court at once sentenced both to penal servitude for life. The announcement was received by the spectators with applause. Cunningham maintained his self-composure, but Burton broke down and sobbed when the verdict was rendered. When asked why the sentence of law should not be passed upon them, Cunningham protested that he was innocent. He said he was willing to accept penal servitude for life, but they could not touch his soul. Burton simply declared he was innocent. In sentencing the prisoners, Justice Hawkins said they had been convicted of crime as bad, cruel and wicked as has entered the heart of man. It could not be too well known that neither the queen nor her advisers could be intimidated by such means. The humanity of those in charge of the prosecution alone prevented them from inflicting the prisoners for high treason, on conviction of which their lives had been forfeited. Minister Phelps sat beside Justice Hawkins while he was sentencing the prisoners.

### Death of Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo, was dying in Paris at last advices. Victor Marie Hugo, the greatest French poet and novelist of the present generation, was born in Besancon Feb. 26, 1802. Being the son of an officer whose military duties called him out of France, he was carried in childhood to Elba, Corsica, Switzerland and Italy, and in 1809 to Paris. At the age of twenty he published his first volume of "Odes and Ballads," which created a sensation. Two novels, "Hau d'Islande" (1823) and "Paris in the Year 1833," showed his force and originality in prose, also his predilection for the horrible and monstrous which permeates his greater works. Having reached the highest distinction in literature in 1841, election to the French Academy, in spite of the opposition of the old classical school, he indulged in political aspirations which were gratified by Louis Philippe in 1845, who made him a peer of France. In 1856 he published "Les Contemplations," in 1859, "La Legende des Siecles," and in 1862, "Les Miserables," the latter simultaneously in nine languages and eight cities. "Les Miserables" is unquestionably his most popular if not strongest romance. Victor Hugo was an earnest friend of the laboring class, and on several occasions delivered fervid public addresses on behalf of workingmen. Furthermore, in accordance with his lifelong principles, he was one of the strongest sympathizers whose influence the Irish people enjoyed in their late struggle against the landlords, and it was he whom Mr. Parnell most eagerly sought for advice and comfort at the time of his visit to Paris in 1882, nor did he seek in vain.

Frank Williams, brakeman on the Omaha road, was shot and killed recently at Hubbard station, Neb., by a tramp. Two tramps were stealing a ride to Omaha in a freight car. Williams put them off, and had some words with them, when one pulled a revolver and shot him. Both of the tramps were arrested and captured in a marsh four miles from Hubbard by a sheriff from Dakota City. They were taken to Hubbard, and confessed.

### General Logan Elected Senator.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch:—In joint session of the legislature last Tuesday the 19th inst., Gen. John A. Logan was elected United States senator. Fifty-one senators were present and 133 representatives. When the vote was taken a dead silence prevailed. Dennis refused to vote. The senators all voted, giving twenty-six votes. Ruzer's vote was received with cheers. When Sittig was called, in a long speech, explaining his situation, he voted for Logan under protest. The vote was received with wild cheering. This gave a vote of 103 for Logan. On the call of absentees the Democrats voted solidly for Judge Lambert Tree. After roll call Baker, McNary, McClain, Caldwell, Quinn and Crofts changed their votes to Charles B. Farwell (Rep.) Barry (Dem.) changed his vote to John A. Logan and the widest confusion prevailed. This insured his election. The roll call was proceeded with after a time. The Democrats attempting to elect Farwell, hoping to get some Republican vote, Barry withdrew his vote from Logan, but stated he would not allow any other Republican but Logan to be elected. No Republican support went to Farwell, and Speaker Haines finally announced the vote declaring Logan elected. General Logan received congratulations from all parts of the country. Ex-Secretary Blaine, who was one of the first in Washington to receive the gratifying intelligence, immediately sent Gen. Logan the following congratulatory dispatch: "Accept my most cordial congratulations. The contest was unprecedented and your victory is memorable."

### What Shall be Done With Riel.

Ottawa, (Can.) Special: Under the law of treason, death is the penalty, according to the act, no matter whether the trial is civil or military. The best lawyers here say Riel will be tried for treason and felony under the treason-felony act of 1870. Replying to Blake, Sir John Macdonald said there were twenty-six heads of families and 422 minors declared entitled to receive scrip in the Prince Albert district, under the order of the council of April 20, 1885. He said Louis Schmidt, at one time one of Riel's party, was in the employment of the government in the land office at Prince Albert. He also admits that gross irregularities had been committed in the Dominion land branch of the department of the interior by employes regarding the granting of patents, and that an investigation was going on respecting an official who, it is said, has been deposed to the States, but it was not polite to make facts as yet known. The matter has created a scandal in departmental circles, it being said that the investigation made about \$80,000 out of the speculation for passing patents for them.

### Death of a Noted Minnesotan.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says that Norman B. Harwood, was found dead in bed at Datonia, that state, Sunday the 17th. He was a prominent and wealthy citizen of the place. A suit involving his property, worth \$150,000 was decided against him recently. It is not known whether his death was caused by grief at the loss of his property or was the result of suicide. Mr. Harwood was formerly an extensive dry goods merchant of Minneapolis, and likewise manufactured tents, canvas goods and awnings. He did a large amount of business, but failed in November, 1880. He claimed over \$900,000 assets, and made an assignment. Claims to the amount of over \$800,000 were filed. While the settlement was in progress Mr. Harwood disappeared, and it was finally learned that he had invested in an orange plantation in Florida. He was in business in St. Paul before removing to Minneapolis.

The president has appointed twenty presidential postmasters, including Curtis Reed, Menasha, Wis., vice S. M. Bronson, commission expired; Norman E. Ives, Marion, Iowa, vice H. L. McClelland, resigned; George S. Winters, Ida Grove, Iowa, vice C. A. Clark, commission expired; Miss Sue Dubois, Marion Court House, Ga., vice G. A. Grant, suspended on the report of the inspector showing that he was incompetent to perform satisfactorily the duties of the office. An opportunity to resign was offered him, of which he did not avail himself.

### The Happy Land of Japan.

Tokio Letter in Chicago News. There is a remarkable absence of pauperism in this country. The rich men are few and far between that is, counting riches as we count riches in America—but a man with an income of \$1,000 a year is considered a wealthy man, and a peasant or farmer who has \$100 laid by for "a rainy day" is ranked almost among the capitalists of his district. In all the empire it is estimated that there are less than ten thousand paupers—a wonderful record for a population of 37,000,000. Not to make comparisons—which Mrs. Partington says are "odorous"—I suppose you have at least ten thousand paupers in Illinois. Perhaps your readers will begin to think I am falling into the habit—a habit as old as the days of Shakespeare—of travellers who praise everything in foreign lands and depreciate everything in their own. There is a tendency in that direction when one compares the social life, the happiness and contentment of all classes here with the relative conditions which prevail in America. I am not opposed to missions or missionaries, but I honestly believe that enlightened Japanese missionaries could do much good in America.

The following will prove a very interesting combination of figures: Put down the day of the month on which you were born; double it; add seven; multiply by 50; add your age; subtract 365; multiply by 100; add the number of the month in which you were born, (calling January one, February two, March three, and so on), add 1,500. The first two figures of the result will give you the day of the month of your birth, the next two your age, and the last two the number of the month in which you were born.

It has long been the custom when bridal parties visited the United States treasury building in Washington, to take them into the vault where the \$50,000,000 reserve is kept and allow the bride to hold in her hand a package which she was told contained \$5,000,000. Thousands of women in the country have boasted for years of having even for a few minutes held so large a sum in their possession. Now the heartless officers have exposed the fact that the package is made of blank paper.

### DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NOTES.

#### Dakota Evangelical Conference.

The Dakota conference of the Evangelical Association of North America convened in session in the Zion church, near Casselton, the 15th to the 17th inst. Bishop Ph. Baumann, from Allentown, Pa., presided. Rev. J. Meier was chosen secretary. The session was a pleasant one, and the business was ably conducted by the bishop. The members of the congregation showed their liberality, not only in their hospitality to the members of the conference, but also in the contribution of \$2,500.37 toward the home mission, and some for the foreign mission in Japan. On Sunday the bishop preached a powerful, ordination sermon, and in the afternoon the solemn ceremony of ordination was applied to four deacons and three as elders of the church. The preachers of the conference were stationed as follows:

Fargo District—A. Hulster, P. E.; Fargo mission, O. Kueslering; Casselton circuit, W. E. Britton; mission, C. Oertli; Wahpeton mission, A. Oertli; Tower City mission, W. Sneed; Jamestown mission, L. S. Koch; Bismarck and Mandan, W. R. Theichmann; Grand Forks mission, W. Blanchard; Crookston mission, W. Tesch; Pembina mission, E. F. Movius.

Yankton District—A. Knebel, P. E. Yankton mission, H. Lanx; Big Stone City mission, F. G. Sahr; Milbank mission, to be supplied; Aberdeen mission, C. Muller; Frontier mission, A. Wolf; Yorktown mission, G. F. Poite; Woonsocket mission, F. F. Meier; Scotland mission, G. W. Hielscher; Centerville mission, John Pruse; Elkton mission, H. Lowen; Madison mission, A. Berrett.

Conference adjourned until the first Thursday in May, 1886, in the Zion church, near Wittenberg, Hutchinson county, Dak.

The Northern Pacific has concluded a sale of 20,000 acres of land in La Moure county, with Mr. Samuel Glover of Delaware, O., representing himself and other farmers. Mr. Glover intends breaking 1,000 acres immediately.

Bismarck glories in 5-cent beer. It used to cost 25 cents per drink.

Orders have been issued by Gen. Terry relieving Capt. William B. Davis, assistant surgeon United States army, from duty at Fort Totten, to enable him to comply with orders from headquarters of the army, transferring him to the department of the East. Assistant Surgeon A. A. DeLoffre will succeed Capt. Davis as post surgeon at Fort Totten.

The Bar association of Dakota has been organized at Yankton. Seven directors were elected by ballot, as follows: First district, Edwin Van Cise of Deadwood; Second district, J. R. Gamble of Yankton; Third district, A. D. Thomas of Fargo; Fourth district, J. W. Taylor of Canton; Fifth district, J. H. Westover of Pierre; Sixth district, J. A. Haight of Bismarck; at large, Bartlett Tripp of Yankton. The directors at a future meeting will elect officers.

P. C. Nicholson, living twenty miles from Grand Rapids, was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died.

The body of Daniel S. Meade was found in a cornfield near Woonsocket, he having died of heart disease.

An Italian miner fell down a shaft in the Mugwump mine, near Deadwood, and was killed.

A large silver mill and smelter will be built on the Iron Hill property in the Carbonate camp, near Deadwood, within ninety days, the tests showing rich ores.

An agent of Osborne & Co., the reaper manufacturers, writes the following as the result of careful examination by him of the wheat situation in Northern Dakota and Montana: "The estimated 25 per cent decrease in acreage plowed last fall was in the main correct. Owing to the extreme short time we have for seeding in the spring under the most favorable conditions it would be impossible to decrease that estimate 10 per cent. The higher prices and war prospects stimulated seeding to the extent of not more than 5 per cent of the decrease in fall plowing. The inability of many farmers to procure seed wheat owing to a want of collaterals would reduce that at least 1 per cent, leaving the net stimulated increase 4 per cent and the net decrease in acreage 21 per cent from last year. The weather is now fine, and present indications are for a large crop in Northern Dakota and Montana."

Three hundred and fifty Vermont families will form a colony at Loyal Valley, Edmunds county, where they will soon start a bank, lumber yard, general merchandise store, and a company has already been formed to build a tow mill for utilizing flax straw.

The Marquis de Mores believes he has discovered kaoline, a clay from which the finest pottery is made, near the town of Medora.

Only by the utmost exertion of men, women and children was the village of Dagly saved from destruction by a prairie fire.

Hon. Charles G. Williams has resigned as register of the United States land office at Watertown.

The commissioners of Tower county have instructed the assessor to assets all lands that have been proved up on, at \$5 per acre irrespective of improvements.

The territorial board of dental examiners will hold their first meeting at Harvey June 12. The board will meet with the North Dakota Dental association about the first of July.

### Science and Theology.

From an article by Rev. T. T. Munger, on "Immortality and Modern Thought," in *The Century* for May, we quote as follows: "When chemistry put the key of the physical universe into the hand of science, it was well enough to give up a century to the dazzling picture it revealed. A century of concentrated and universal gaze at the world out of whose dust we are made, and whose forces play in the throbs of our hearts, is not too much; but after having sat so long before the brilliant play of elemental flames, and seen ourselves reduced to simple gas and force under laws for whose strength adamant is no measure, we have become a little restive and take up again the old questions. Science has not explained us to ourselves, nor compassed us in its retort, nor measured us in its law of continuity. You have shown me of what I am made, how put together, and linked my action to the invariable energy of the universe; now tell me what I am; explain to my consciousness, will, thought, desire, love, veneration. I confess myself to be all you say, but I know myself to be more; tell me what that more is. Science, in its early and wisely narrow sense, could not respond to these demands. But it has enlarged its vocation under two impulses. It has pushed its researches until it has reached verges beyond which it cannot go, yet sees forces and phenomena that it cannot explain or even speak of without using the nomenclature of metaphysics. In a recent able work of science the word 'spirit' is adopted into the scientific vocabulary. Again, physical science has yielded to the necessity of allying itself with other sciences—finding itself on their borders. Chemistry led up to biology, and this in turn to psychology, and so on to sociology and history and religion, and even to metaphysics, whose tools it had used with some disdain of their source. In short, it is found that there is no such thing as a specific science, but that all sciences are parts of one universal science. The broad studies of Darwin and Herbert Spencer have done much toward establishing this conviction, which has brought about what may be called a comity of the sciences, or an era of good feeling. The chemist sits down by a metaphysician and says, Tell me what you know about consciousness; and the theologian listens eagerly to the story of evolution. Unless we greatly misread the temper of recent science, it is ready to pass over certain phenomena it has discovered and questions it has raised to theology. And with more confidence we may assert that theology is parting with the conceit it had assumed as 'queen of the sciences,' and—clothing itself with its proper humility—is ready to accept a report from any who can aid it in its exalted studies.

This comity between the sciences, or rather necessary correlation, not only leads to good feeling and mutual respect, but insures a recognition of each other's conclusions. Whatever is true in one must be true in all. Whatever is necessary to the perfection of one cannot be ruled out of another. That which is true in man's spiritual life must be true in his social life; and whatever is true in social life must not contradict anything in his physical life. We might reverse this, and say that no true physiologist will define the physical man so as to exclude the social man; nor will he so define the social and political man as to shut out the spiritual man; nor will he so define the common humanity as to exclude personality. He will leave a margin for other sciences whose claims are as valid as those of his own. If, for example, immortality is a necessary coordinate of man's moral nature, an evident part of its content,—the chemist and physiologist will not set it aside because they find no report of it in their fields. If it is a part of spiritual and moral science, it cannot be rejected because it is not found in physical science. So much, at least, has been gained by the new comity in the sciences,—that opinions are respected, and questions that belong to other departments are relegated to them in a scientific spirit.

### Conversation.

"The power to converse well is a very great charm," says Ruskin. "You think anybody can talk? How mistaken you are! Anybody can chatter. Anybody can exchange idle gossip. Anybody can recapitulate the troubles of the kitchen, the cost of the last new dress, and the probable doings of the neighbors. But to talk wisely, instructively, freshly and delightfully is an immense accomplishment. It implies exertion, observation, study of books and people, and receptivity of impression." Plato banished the musicians from his feasts that the charms of conversation might have no interference, but in our later fashions many prefer music rather than the gossip of the hour which often degenerates into trivialities, wearisome and commonplace. As a mirror reflects the face, so conversation reveals the mind, and Dr. Johnson said he could tell just how much a man knew if he could hear him talk for a while.—*The Current*.

"I say, Charlie, who was that I saw you talking to this morning?" "Aw, he was a man who had made me a slight advance on a note." "Have you known him long?" "Yes; he used to share my father." "Barber?" "No; broker."

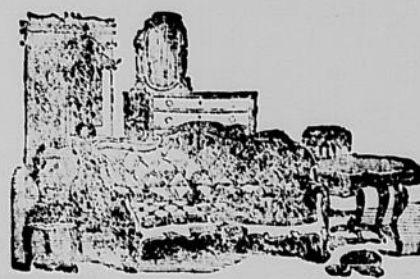
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