The Steamer Goes to the Bottom With all on Board, Ten Persons in All,

including Ex-Mayor Rand of Minneapolis, His Wife and Six Other Members of the Family.

 $\Lambda$  sudden and severe storm, which struck Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, between 4 and 5 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, (12th inst. added to the long list of loss of life by disaster on the water ten names, including ex-may. or Rand and wife of Minneapolis, and almost all of their immediate family, and contributed to the annals of the lake the most terrible casualty in the history of Minnetonka.

There was a succession of brilliant electric displays, followed by sharp peals of thunder. This was followed, as observed from the east shore of the lake, first by a torrent of rain, falling in clearly defined sheets, and followed by a wind blowing a gale, from Ex-Celsior towards Wayzata, and sweeping the lake at its broadest point unbroken for the entire sweep. The storm lasted less than half an hour was followed by sunshine, and had no more than cleared away before it revealed a disaster more horrible than the most vivid imagination had painted.

Among the boats caught in the storm

was the small steam launch or yacht known as the Minnie Cook, and belonging to E. D. Newell of Excelsior. She is one of fifteen or more small steam pleasure boats doing more small steam pleasure boats doing service on the lake, and had been chartered for the afternoon by John R. Coykendall. There was on the boat when it took its leave. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Coykendall and their daughter Katie Coykendall, between four and five years old; Miss Mary Rand, aged sixteen, Harvey Rand, aged thirteen, children of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Rand; Frank Rand, the son of Mrs. A. B. Rand; Robert Hussey, son of N. B. Hussey of Minneapolis, a friend of Frank Rand, and George McDonald, pilot and engineer of the boat—ten persons in all. From what is boat—ten persons in all. From what is known of the intention of the party, and what followed, it is evident that the storm cloud was accepted as a warning and that the storm cloud was accepted as a warning and that the steamer was put about and started to return to the point of starting. People observed the boat before the storm, but the rain and hail fell in such torrents as to completely obscure the vision, and all that is known of the manner of the disaster is conjecture. Mr. C. M. Hardenburg was probably the last to see the steamer from his cottage at Point Look-out. The rain had already begun to fall, and the boat was then just off Spirit Island, at the entrance of Wayzatabay. When the storm lifted he looked again and the steamer was nowhere to be seen, but on the troubled waters there floated a pail and some articles of clothing that told a tale too horrible for ready realization,

The steamer had sunk with all on board.

Mr. Hardenberg as soon as prudence would permit, pulled away in a skiff to the point where the steamer was last seen, and the articles were found floating, and picked up what proved to be the body of Mrs. Rand, floating on the water with her face downward. Beyond this sad evidence and the floating clothing, etc., there was nothing to tell the story of the calamity.

There is nothing to indicate carelessness

or ignorance on the part of the engineer. The steamer was chiefly used by the owner for carrying on a supply business to the cottages, and was valued at about \$1,000. In common with most of the smaller boats, she was without a supply of life preservers, though it is not clear that these would have been of service at the critical moment, whether the boat capsized or was simply swamped and went to the bottom with its imprisoned occupants.

As above stated, ten lives were lost, as

Ex-mayor Alonzo C. Rand.

Mrs. A. C. Rand. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Coykendall.

Miss Katie Coykendall, aged five. Miss Mary Rand, daughter of A. C. Rand,

Harvey Rand, son of A. C. Rand, aged

Frank Rand, son of Mrs. A. B. Rand. Robert Hussey, son of N. B. Hussey. George McDonald, engineer of the steamer and son of Capt. Lew McDonald, of the

City of St. Louis.

The bodies of Mrs. Rand and George Mc. Donald were soon found, and the others next morning. The news was transmitted to Minneapolis and created a tremendous sensation. A special train was immediately sent from the city. Among the friends of the family who went out from Minneapolis on this special were: R. B. Langdon C. F. Hatch and Mrs. Hatch, W. E. Bur-

well, C. M. Loring, P. M. Babcock, Judge Koon, John Bradstreet, George Moulton, Louis Watson, Dr. Tuttle, O. A. Pray.

A. C. Rand was one of the most prominent citizens of Minneapolis. He located here early in the history of the city, and actively identified himself with the business interests and the growth and development of the then small but promising city. He established, together with H. W. Brown, the Minneapolis Gas Light company, the first organization which furnished illumination for the city. Fortune favored his efforts, and he succeeded in amassing a large fortune. Mr. Rand was a Republican, and although he was never particularly active in political circles, he accepted the nom-

ination of the party for mayor in 1872 and was elected by a good round majority. He was very much liked by all classes.

John R. Coykendall was aged 45 years and the senior member of the firm of Coykendall Bros. & Co., composed of J. R. Coykendall and Charles E. Hamblen. Mr. Coykendall

was a pioneer merchant in Minneapolis.
Frank Rand was a nephew of Mr. A. C.
Rand, being the son of Mr. A. B. Rand. He was well known in Minneapolis, having lived with his uncle for several years. He was about 20 years old and was a young man of

Mary Rand was only 16 years old, but was a particular favorite among all her ac-quaintances, as well as in society, which she recently entered. She was born in New York

Harry Rand was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1872, and was consequently 13 years of age. He had spent all of his life in Minne-

The engineer, George McDonald, had his home with his father in Otsego and has been engaged for some years steamboating. He was about twenty-five years old and had no

Robert Hussey was a son of N.B. Hussey, the plumber, of Minneapolis. He was a bright lad about 12 years old.

The Patriarchal Odd Fellows at St. Paul. Prospect of a War With the Cheyenne

The various Temples, delegates and friends of the Patriarchal Circle of Odd Fellows gathered in large numbers at St. Paul, on the 8th inst., and were hospitably entertained. Delegations were present from most of the Western States, and some from as far east as Massachusetts. Most of the patriarchs who arrived were accompanied by ladies, and it is estimated that at least 3,000 strangers came in on the various trains in connection with the grand excur-

proceedings of the first day opened by a reception at Market where addresses of welcome were made by Governor Hubbard, Mayor Rice and Postmaster Day, to which suitable responses were made by Supreme Counsel M. F. Riggle of Chicago, Peter Van Vetchen of Milwaukee, and Supreme grand oracle. A very impressive and attractive feature of the day's proceedings was the grand parade in the afternoon, in which all the circles were in the afternoon, in which all the circles were represented. The members were dressed in the regulation uniform of the order—black suits, helmet hats, with black and purple plumes, sword and belt and brightly ornamented baldries. There were six bands of music in the procession. At the meeting of the Supreme Grand Temple, committees were appointed, reports received and the following grand officers elected: P. Van Vechten, Milwaukee, Wis., supreme counsel; H. M. Innis, Columbus, Ohio, supreme venerable oracle; M. J. Krugh, Michigan City, Ind., supreme oracle; J. H. Mahler, St. Paul, supreme vice oracle; Col. S. S. Eddy, Roches-Ind., supreme oracle; J. H. Mahler, St. Paul, supreme vice oracle; Col. S. S. Eddy, Rochester, N. Y., supreme con mander; Gen. C. Oakley, Chicago, Ill., supreme marshal; Newell Daniels, Milwaukee, supreme secretary; F. Neviss, Troy. Ohio, supreme treasurer; Louis Van Norden, Toledo, Ohio, supreme standard bearer; A. G. Long, St. Paul, A. B. Adams, Battle Creek, Mich., and S. Flagler, Ottumwa, Iowa, supreme trustees. trustees.

In the early evening there was a competitive drill between Hiawatha temple. Ottomwa, Iowa, Capt. Davenport, and Northfield Temple No. 3, Northfield, Minn., Capt. Rainen, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Col. Monfort, and Capt. E. C. Bowen were the judges. At the close of the drill Gen. Johnson announced that the first prize, a silver water service, was awarded by the judges to the Northfield company; and the second prize, a silver cup. to the Iowa men.

The excursion, picnic and ball of the Patriarchal Circle of Odd Fellows was the great event at Lake Minnetonka of the second day. There were included in the In the early evening there was a competi-

second day. There were included in the party members of the various temples and their families and friends, and many visitors from St. Paul and Minneapolis. The two special trains, which had been detailed for the use of the party, carried at least 2,000 people. They lunched on the steamer and dined later at Hotel Lafayette. The competitive drill was a highly interesting event. The judges for the occasion were Lieut. G. J. Sweet, Lieut. George S. Andrews Licut. G. J. Sweet, Licut. George S. Andrews and Licut. George P. Ahern, all of the Twenty-fifth infantry, Fort Snelling. The competing temples were the Milwaukee Temple No. 1, Capt. A. B. Myers; the Anderson of Anderson, Ind., Capt. H. E. Jones; the Rochester No. 1, of Rochester, N. Y., Capt. Sam B. Williams. The following izes were offered: First \$300; second, \$125; third, \$75.

The following decision was announced, the respective standings being marked on a 

One of the most interesting spectators of the competitive drill was Colonel Eddy of Rochester, author of the tactics in use by the different temples. He marked the Rochester team considerably above the men from Anderson. In the evening there was a ball in the parker of the Lafavette.

men from Anderson. In the evening there was a ball in the parlor of the Lafayette. Fully two hundred couples joined in the dance. On the third and last day, at the meeting of the Supreme Temple, it was decided to give the order more of amilitary character and the following system of official ranks was adopted. Supreme commander with rank of major enough being discovered. rank of major general; brigadier general, commanding a state; colonel, commanding commanding a state; colonel, commanding a regiment; lieutenant colonel, second in command of a regiment; major, third in command of a regiment; chief captain, commanding a temple, subcommand of a regiment; chief cap-tain, commanding a temple, sub-ordinate captain, second in command of a temple, junior captain, third in command of a temple with commissioned and non-commissioned staffs, etc. General satisfaction was expressed at the outcome of the military question, and the opinion expressed that it would augment greatly the strength of the order. The incorporators and officers of this insurance com-

pany will be:
P. Van Vechten of Milwaukee, president P. Van Vechten of Milwaukee, president; H. M. Innis, Columbus, Ohio, vice president; Newell Daniels, Milwaukee, secretary; E. H. Sivyler, Milwaukee, treasurer; Dr. A. C. Donald, Stillwater, medical ex-aminer; and A. E. Bleekman, Spar-ta, Wis., attorney, besides an execu-tive committee, trustees, etc., Messrs, Deer-ing Blackman, and Mayers were appointed ing, Bleekman and Meyers were appointed to incorporate the supreme temple and the insurance company under the laws of Wis-

consin. As to where the conclave will be held next year, was left to the executive committee to decide. Rochester, N. Y., Des Moines, Iowa, and Milwaukee are all candidates for the choice, with the odds in favor of the second. The report of the finance committee showed the treasurer's books to be correct, and the organization on a sound financial basis, with a brighter future before it than ever. In membership the rolls show 5,000 members, with 100 temples in exist ence, and the greatest strength in the order found in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Room will not permit mention of various presentations, excur-sions, banquets and interesting social en-

# A Lively Parislan Tragedy.

Paris is excited over a horrible boulevard tragedy. The architect Caudray, although married and having children, maintained a liaison with Mmme. Bessier, wife of a shopkeeper on the Boulevard Voltaire, and who had an amiable husband and dutiful daugh ter. They quarreled, and, during the shop keeper's absence from the place of business Caudray called on Mme. Bessier and with a pistol shot her dead. He then ended his a pistol shot her dead. He then ended his own life by putting a bullet through his heart. Bessier soon afterward returned to his shop and stumbled over the dead. He had never believed the story he had heard of his wife's infidelity, and the revelation came upon him so suddenly that his mind broke down and he fled from the scene as raving maniac, yelling his shame up and down the Boulevard Voltaire. Policemen finally overpowered him. The corpses were taken away from the shop. No living person knows why the suicide killed his mistress. It is thought that Bessier will never recover his sanity.

Indians.

For some time past there has been considerable alarm in Kansas over the distur' ed condition of the Cheyenne Indians in the Indian Territory. The governor o Kansas called the attention of the government to the matter and vigorous neasures have been taken to subdue the measures nave been taken to subdue the Indians and protect settlers. A large number of troops have been concentrated on the border. Gen. Sheridan has left Washington for Fort Reno, Indian territory. The general desired to be at the scene of the conflict. A telegram has been sent to the officer in command which says that the outbreak must be supersubject. outbreak must be suppressed even if the Cheyennes are wiped out of existence. Gen. Cheyennes are wiped out of existence. Gen. Miles is expected to arrive in the Indian Territory in a few days. The hope is expressed that he may be able to quiet the disturbance without bloodshed. He is well known to the Indians, and is said to have considerable influence over them. In a trouble with the Cheyennes some years ago that a surrendered to him voluntarily.

they surrendered to him voluntarily.

Gen. Schofield notified Gen. Terry, to hold in readiness to march at an hour's notice seven companies of troops, to be sent to the scene of the Indian troubles on the border of Southwestern Kansas and the Indian Territory, if it was considered

the Indian Territory, if it was considered necessary.

The president addressed the following letter to Gen. Sheridan:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1885.—Lieut. Gen. Phil H. Sheridan—Sir: In view of the possible disturbances that may occur among the Indians now in the Indian Territory, and the contemplated concentration of troops in that locality, I deem it desirable that you proceed at once to the location where trouble is apprehended and advise with and direct those in command as to the steps to be taken to prevent disorder and depredations by Indians. As to the disposition of the troops, your acquaintance with the history and the habits and customs of these Indians, leads me also to request that you invite statements on their part as to any real or function in interest at a second content of the content of the customs of these Indians, leads me also to request that you invite statements on their part as to any real or function in the content of t customs of these Indians, leads me also to request that you invite statements on their part as to any real or fancied injury or injustice toward them, or any other cause that may have led to discontent, and to inform yourself generally as to their condition. You are justified in assuring them that any cause of complaint will be fully examined by the authorities here, and if wrongs exist they shall be remedied. I think I hardly need add that they must be fully assured of the determination on the part of the government to enforce their part of the government to enforce their peaceful conduct, and by all the power it has at hand to prevent and punish acts of lawlessness and any outrages upon our set-tlers. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND. Gen. Sheridan started for the West to carry out the president's instructions.

Government Crop Report for July.

The month has been favorable to the development of winter wheat. A slight improvement is indicated which advances the general average between two and three points or from sixty-two to nearly sixty-five. A very slight decline is reported in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and some of the southern states. In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri there has been improvement as well as Colifornia been improvement as well as California and Oregon. The winter wheat region which does not include the territories now promise about 215,000,000 bushels. The condition of spring wheat continues higher, though the average has been reduced slightly, the average being nearly ninetysix. The indications now point to a crop of about 148,000,000 for Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and all other territories and northern New England. This makes an aggregate of 363,000,000 bushels.

The immense corn area of last year has apparently been increased about 6 percent. or at least 4,000,000, making an aggregate of 74,000,000 acres. The largest increase is in the Missouri valley. The condition of corn is higher than in any year since 1880 except the last. It averages 94 against 96 in 1884. It is highest in the South, and higher on the Atlantic coast them in the higher on the Atlantic coast than in the West. The Kansas average is 83; Michigan Migner on the Adams average is 83; Michigan and Missouri, 87; Wisconsin, 88; and Nebraska, 97 per cent. The average of winter rye has increased from 73 to 87 since the 1st of June. The general average for oats is 97 in place of 93 last month. Oats the rod with all the cereals in the imhave shared with all the cereals in the improvement of the month. The only states below 90 are New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and California. The condition of barley averages 92 of tobacco 46 recent 92; of tobacco, 96 percent.

# Dominion News.

An adjourned meeting of sympathizers with Louis Riel was held at Jacques Cartier Hall square, Quebec, at which about 5,000 were present. The meeting was addressed by H. J. Pelletier, secretary of the committee and by other French Canadian gentlemen. Owen Murphy, ex-mayor of Quebec, also spoke. He compared the cause of the half-breeds to that of the Irish, who if the proper appeal were made would who, if the proper appeal were made, would, he said, readily give the half-breeds their support. The following resolution was then adopted: Resolved, That in view of the fact that all British subjects who are ac-cused of criminal offenses are entitled to a complete and impartial trial, and to attain that end considerable sums, must be forthcoming, a public subscription be taken up, as the half-breeds have not the means to attain that end.

Jurymen for the Riel trial have been se-Jurymen for the Rei trial nave been selected from among the white settlers along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. Half-breeds and other sympathizers of Riel are objecting because the jury will not be mixed. The trial will certainly begin on the 20th inst. Hon. William McDougall, who ranks high as a constitutional lawyer, in a communication to the Ottawa papers. communication to the Ottawa papers, expresses doubts of the validity of a court trial of Riel as at present constituted, and contends that a stipendiary magistrate of the Northwest territories has not power without the issue of a special commission from the crown. The indictment is also considered irregular.

The franchise act of the dominion is kind

to Indians. It permits thousands of de-pendent Indians to vote and excludes tens of thousands of self-supporting white men.
The Emerson (Manitoba) authorities are
now looking for Thomas Cole, the late clerk of the court there, for embezzling \$2,000. Cole was clerk there for some years, and it was during 1882, when Emerson was assuming metropolitan proportions and speculators were dipping heavily in real estate, that the loans, as Cole called them, were made. He took small sums from time to time aggregating \$2,000, and when Osborne, the expert accountant, came from Winnipeg to examine the accounts, Cole went across the international boundary line to Pembina, Minn., where he is now safe from the Canadian authorities.

### DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS.

John Keifer of Larimore, was robbed of a gold watch, chain, and pocket-book full of money, in Michigan City,

Rock has been found on Two Bit, in the Hills, which carries 40 to 50 per cent of first-class salt peter.

Erick Olson, a Scandinavian, committed suicide in Bismarck by taking

A young man named Conrad, formerly of Winona, Minn., committed suicide at Casselton.

Rev. William M. Blackburn, D. D., late president of the University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks, has accepted the presidency of Pierre university, and will at once remove his family to East Pierre and enter on the duties of his office.

J. F. Osborne, a horse thief attemped to break jail at Bismarck and was shot through the lungs by Jailer Clark while trying to escape.

In Aurora county a yourgman ruined a respectable young lady, and her friends gave him a coat of tar and feathers

At the Dakota Teachers' association's second annual meeting at Huron, 75 teachers were present.

The clothing store of W. A. White & Co., at Wahpeton, was entered by burglars cutting through a rear door. About \$100 worth of clothing and some watches were taken.

The camp meeting at Big Stone City was largely attended. Thirty tents surrounded a large pavilion seating 1,000 people. Many clergymen were present, also Thomas McClary of Minneapolis and Rev. J. P. Dunnett, D. D., and party from Dixon, Ill. Ira N. Pardee, superintendent of the M. E. Church Dakota mission, etc.

The Bank of Mitchell has paid off all its creditors 100 cents on the dollar.

The house of George Sperry at Ipswich was entered by burglars in search of several hundred dollars he had that day, but Mr. Sperry discovered the thieves and put them to flight. The census shows the crop acreage

of Ransom county this year to be 97,-200 acres. Somewhere about threefifths of this vast field is seeded in wheat, the remainder being principally flax and barley. The crops are reported magnificent. The total population of the county is 5,673, Lisbon counting up about 1,263.

George Harlan, aged sixteen years, was drowned at Sioux Falls recently, while bathing.

Hugh McConville's residence in Cas. selton was burned by tramps. Loss \$1,000.

# The Census of Dakota.

From the Fargo Argus.

The returns for North Dakota indicate that in this portion of the territory the population will exceed 150,000, while in 1880 the entire territory contained but 135,177, and North Dakota had 36,465, showing an increase of 450 per cent. in five years. Fifteen years ago the entire population of Dakota was only 1,213. The following are the returns by counties:

County.	L Op.	county.	ron
Pembina	11,530	Ramsey	
Walsh		Towner	
*Grand Forks	18,572	Rolette	
Cass	19,917	Benson	
Richland		Bottineau	
*Sargent			
*Ransom	4.625	Griggs	
*Barnes		Stutsman	
Steele	3,086	La Moure	
Foster	992	McIntosh	
Eddy	825	Kidder	
Wells	285	Emmons	
*Nelson	3.200	Burleigh	
*Cavileer	3,271	Morton	

Estimated. \*Estimated.
McKenzie, Allred, Buford, Flannery, Montraille, D. in. Williams and Wallace, estimated from reports, 3,500; Stark, 1,505; Billings, Bowman and Pettinger, estimated at 1,600; Oliver and Mercer, estimated at 800; Dickey, estimated from reports, 3,460; McLean, 939; De Smet, Sheridan and MeHenry, 1,200; Villard, 200; Logan, 336; Stanton, 322; Ward and Stevens, J. Johnson, estimated at 606; territory not in and son, estimated at 606; territory not in any county, in the vicinity of Cavileer county, 300. Total from schedules already completed, 123,836; the rest of North Dakota, estimated, 28,860; total for North Dakota, /152,696.

This summary is liable to vary two or This summary is liable to vary two or three thousand either way. The six counties in the Red river valley show over one-hall the total population, the amount being 80, 962. These counties embrace about 7,725 square miles, or one-eight of North Dakota, while the fifty other counties have a population of about 71,624.

The following is the population of some of the cities reported:

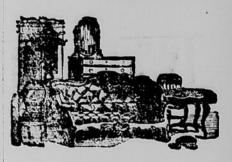
is very small, but the following counties report no deaths. Foster; Eddy, Wells, Sumner, McIntosh, Stark, Villard and Kidder. In many entries not even a case of sickness is reported. The number of farms reported is reported. The number of farms reported thus far is 21.656 and when all the schedules are in they will probably show about 30.656 in North Dakota, against 17.435 in the entire territory five years ago. The census returns will probably be all in this week. The work of compiling and copying will be commenced the middle of the week, and the duplicate will be probably ready te file at Washington before Sept. 1, the date prescribed by law. prescribed by law.

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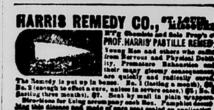
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