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By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

Montreal appears to be a favorite locality for small-pox. The disease broke out in the city in 1872 and prevailed for nine years, during which time 5,000 people died from it and it is now fearfully fatal. There had always prevailed there a prejudice against vaccination, but now the frightened people are anxious for the only known preventive.

New York City has determined to erect a monument to General Grant which shall cost half a million or a million of dollars. A committee has been appointed, a subscription paper has been started around, and something like \$50,000 have been raised. It will be up-hill work to raise a quarter of a million by popular subscriptions.

Gen. Logan is about to write some war sketches for a newspaper, and has in view, and may write at somefuture time, a history of the war from the standpoint of a volunteer officer. The two histories we now have-those of Grant and Sherman-were written by West Pointers. He might write the story as a volunteer to volunteers and will probably do so, as he regards himself as their representative before he public.

One curious revelation made by recent censuses is found in the growth of the female population of large cities. New York contains about 25,000 more women than men; Boston has a surplus of 18,000 women; in Baltimore there are 17,000 more women than men, and so on in several others of the large eastern cities. Fifty years ago it was the men who came to the cities to pursue their careers, while the women stayed at home; but more recently women, both in this country and in Europe, have been crowding to the business centres.

Few people have an adequate idea of the vastness of our territory, especially of that portion embraced in what is commonly known as the range and ranch cattle area which is about 1,365,000 square miles and constitues 44 per cent. of the total area of our domain, exclusive of Alaska-an area equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and onefifth of Russia in Europe combined. Throughout this vast area, which extends into fifteen states and territories, the Indian and the buffalo have been superseded by the cowboy and the Texas steer.

Consul Brent, at Callao, Peru, has reported to the State Department that negotiations have been commenced for the construction of a railroad from Aroya to Cerro de Pasco, for the purpose of reaching the celebrated silver mines at that place, which are said to be the second largest in the world. Prior to the present century the mines were worked for a king by enslaved Indians, and are said to have yielded \$400,-000,000. The Peruvian Government has entered into contract with a syndicate, of which Mayor Grace and Michael Grace of New York are said to be members, which, with a capital stock of \$15,000,000, is to work the mines for a part of the profits.

Newspapers are discussing plans for a revival of the old system of apprenticeship. They argue that a large amount of the unskillful work that is and, by the mere claim to knowledge and the payment of fees to a trades union, to rank as high and demand as much pay as the most skillful who have spent years in the acquisition of knowledge. The claim is now made that all the trade organizations, that is, all those where practical skill and education are essentials among their prenticeship under which no man could very easily obtain recognition as, say a carpenter, smith or bricklayer, without being able to show a certificate of competency.

MARRIAGE IN CHILL.

Serious Obstruction Placed in the Way of Lovers by the Church—The Liberals Would Enforce the Civil Marriage Act.

It formerly cost \$25 to be married by the church and a large part of its revenues came from that source, says the Santiago correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. The peons, who scarcely ever are able to accumulate so much money, therefore lived in a state of concubinage, and more than half the children born in Chili were ille-gitimate. Now a marriage certificate can be secured from a civil magistrate for 25 cents, and persons cohabiting without it are subject to fine and imprisonment. The archbishop has issued a decree excommunicating from the church all persons who are married by the civil rite, and the Catholics of the country, comprising 99 per cent. of the population, are in a serious dilemma. They are compelled to choose be-tween excommunication, and imprison-ment, therefore, in the upper classes, weddings are no longer fashionable Some people go first to the church and then to the magistrate, and run the risk of excommunication, but the more

conscientious prefer to remain single.

Just now in Santiago there is a young man of brilliant attainments, a member of con-gress, and a leader of the Liberal party, who wants to marry the daughter of a prominent merchant. The engagement has been existing for several years, and both parties are willing to fulfill it according to a civil law, but the girl's mother is a devout Catholic, and cannot be convinced that a wedding without the blessing of a priest is matri-mony. The young man will go to the church as well as to the magistrate, but the archas well as to the magistrate, but the arch-bishop has forbidden any priest to marry him without a full retraction by him of his political record. This he refuses to make, and the couple are preparing to go to the United States or some European country to have the ceremony performed.

A few weeks ago there was a marriage in high life in one of the south provinces of Chili, which attracted wide attention from the fact that it was the first definance of the church in that part of the country. The Sunday following the parties were denounced from the pulpit of the cathedral by the bishop, and the Catholic newspaper publised some very brutal comments to the effect that the young couple had placed themselves on the level of beasts by co-babiting without the blessing of the church habiting without the blessing of the church. The bride's brother hammered the editor so that he will be a cripple for life, and would have given the bishop a similar chastisement had not the latter kept out

sent to exile, where they will shortly be fol-lowed by the monks and nuns, and general confiscation of church property will be the next step. It is estimated that onebe the next step. It is estimated that one-third of the entire property in Chili is owned by the church.

Half-Breed Trick Exposed.

Washington Special: Special Agent Gardner telegraphed Secretary Lamar that, after issuing a number of certificates to the Turtle Mountain Chippewas in Dakota for lands on which these Indians desire to settle and own in severalty, he had returned to the land office at Devil's Lake and found that the half-breeds had been filing entries as citizens. He asked if he should return to the reservation and cancel the severalty certificates. Mr Lamar at once advised Mr. Gardner that the half-breeds would render that the han-breeds would render their filings void if they accepted severalty certificates. There are in the neighborhood of one thousand half-breeds in the tribe who have played this sharp trick on the department. They call themselves Indians, and draw supplies as such. Under the law passed last July, an Indian may file on a homestead exactly as a white man except that he pays no fees, congress having appropri-ated money for that purpose, and that the United States holds the lands thus entered for twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian by whom said entry shall have been made, or in case of the expiration of twenty-five years the United States agrees to convey the land by patent to the Indian or heirs, but the sharp Turtle Mountain Indians prefer to file as citizens and then sell their lands for a few hundred dollars. After selling them in this hundred dollars. After selling them in this way and spending the money, they come in for their supplies under the annual appropriations in the same manner as the simon pure red man. It is safe to say that the half-breeds who prefer to file their entries as citizens will be compelled to live as citizens will be compelled to live as citizens. zens without any further aid from the gov-

Celebration at La Pointe, Wis.

Ashland Special: On Sunday, 23d, there was a religious celebration at La Pointe, to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the coming of Bishop Baraga. Father Frederick Baraga arrived at La Pointe. July 27, 1835, and commenced the building of a church. In 1841, the church being found too small to accommodate the large congregation of Indians, half-breeds and amount of the unskillful work that is performed, particularly in the trades connected with building—such as carpentry, brick-laying, stone-cutting, the celebration was also to commemorate the twentiplastering and plumbing—grows out of the loose way in which untrained men are permitted to commence work land bay, near or at Houghton Point. The services were very interesting and were at-tended by many distinguished clergymen— Bishop Flash of La Crosse, Brontbauer of Green Bay, Bishop Ireland of St. Paul and Archbishop Heiss of Milwaukee.

Faithless to His Trusts.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, a widely known resident of Syracuse, N. Y., died very suddenly in his office, March 13. He was estimated to be worth \$150,000 and held in members, should combine their forces and devise some general scheme of approperty to his wife, who died very suddenly in New York city in June last. Persons who have had occasion to ascertain the facts are surprised to find that there is absolutely nothing in his estate and that at least \$50,000 of the estates held in trust by him cannot be accounted for. About two years before his death Judge Spencer con-

verted about \$50,000 of real estate in this city into money and this is nowhere to be found. It is supposed that unfortunate ventures in stocks account for the fact that he died poor and a debtor to the estates which he held in trust.

The Parnellites Organize.

The Parnell managers held a secret meet-

ing in Dublin to select candidates for the

coming campaign, and to discuss the future

policy of the Home Rule party. Mr. Par-

nell himself presided, and it was resolved

to advise all the Home Rule constituencies

to select no candidates without first consulting with Mr. Parnell, and to vote for who would not give pledges to act with the party as a unit in parliament. It was also resolved that the candidates should each sign a pledge to vote and act with the Parnellites, and to resign if a majority of their colleagues so ordered. Addressing a public meeting, Mr. Parnell said:
The triumph of the Irish cause was assured, whether the Whigs or Tories won in the election. The Tories would give as good a scheme of self-government as the Whigs. Let Irish farmers support the league, and prove that they will not allow landlords to trample upon them during the ensuing winter. It had been the leagues policy to support evicted tenants to the utmost where it was shown that they were utmost where it was shown that they were determined to suffer for principle and determined to suffer for principle and thereby encourage the tenantry generally. He was glad to say that the policy had succeeded. Many evicted families had been restored to their holdings, their arrears canceled and a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. in rents obtained. The indirect results were even greater. Landlords feared to evict unjustly, and hundreds and thousands of families there escaped eviction. It was the duty of tenants to subscribe freely for the support of the evicted. If we use judgment and moderation, we shall have judgment and moderation, we shall have the two English parties competing to settle the Irish question. There is something solemn and dazzling in the thought that we belong to a generation about to witness the finish of a struggle lasting 700 years, opposed by such tremendous obstacles and odds. [Cheers.] Only the Irish can defeat themselves. The English parliament cannot defeat us. [Cheers.] We have met and defeated the worst that England can

A Royal Cow.

Mrs. Samuel M. Shoemaker, says the Baltimore Sun, has lost by death from inflamation of the lungs the world-renowned At the next presidential election, which occurs next spring, the issue will be the enforcement of the civil marriage law, and if the Liberal party is successful, as it undoubtedly will be, some measures will be taken to reduce the church to subjection, and a law has already been proposed to expel from the country priests who intimidate citizens from obeying the civil marriage act. This will be open war and priests who threaten to excommunicate will be sent to exile, where they will shortly be followed. cow Princess Second, which astonished the of butter. This test of her butter qualities was completed April 10, 1885. Some time after the tests the blankets were taken off rather suddenly, it is thought, and she took a cold, from which she never recovered. She was a magnificent animal, of great vitality and force, as well as a fine butter producer. One of the secrets of her immense vialds of butter was her great vitality. yields of butter was her great vitality and appetite. During the very height of the test, when she was fed as large quantities of butter-producing food as it was thought she could safely bear, she broke loose one night and consumed over 200 populs of prepared food in a box in the 200 pounds of prepared food in a box in the stable. About two years ago Mrs. Shoemaker refused \$25,000 for her. She was 8 years and six months old when she died. She was an imported cow, and was bought at auction in New York for \$4,800. She was at the celebrated Coomassie strain. Her first calf was sold during an absence from home of Mrs. Shoemaker for \$10,000, but the sale did not stand, Mrs. Shoemaker refusing to ratify it on her return.

While the Burnside Park Jersey herd has sustained great loss in the death of Princess

Second, it is thought her place will be more than filled by a noble cow of grand phy-sique of the same strain. This animal, Oxford Kate, a near relative of Princess Second has already a record of thirty-nine pounds twelve ounces of butter in seven days, which is already second to Princess Second, and as she has never been pushed, it is believed she can beat the foremost record. The father of this cow sold for \$5,150.
All the Burnside herd are in fine condition.

Cyclone at Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, S. C., was struck by a cyclone the 25th and one-fourth of the houses in the city were unroofed. Parts of the spires of St. Michaels' and St. Matthew's churches were blown down, and the spire of the Citadel Square Baptist church was demolished. The wharves and warehouses are badly damaged. At Sullivan's island two steamers are aground, and the new Ashley river bridge, now constructing, is swept away. Four vessels which recently arrived are Four vessels which recently arrived are wrecked. The telegraph wires are down and there are no cars running. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The work of rertoration has already begun. The city is becoming tranquil. The loss is still estimated at \$1,000,000 including wharves and churches. No lives lost. A number of houses on Sullivan's island were blown away. The new Brighton hotel had over one hundred guests, and great fears were entertained for their safety. About 9 Tuesday morning the storm lears were entertained for their salety. About 9 Tuesday morning the storm reached its greatest velocity. At that hour, while the hotel people were at brerklast, the casino fell, with a great crash. Fortunately, all the rooms in that building had been vacated. There were grave apprehensions that the dining room and main buildings would soon succumb to the violence of the storm. At 9 o'clock the wind changed from the southeast, and the storm increased from the southwest, when the casino fell. It is thought that the maximum of the storm was from sixty-five to seventy miles per hour.

The Great Flood in China.

Details of the destruction of Canton, China, and vicinity by the recent great rain storm, have been received by parties in Washington. The flood was the most seri. ous which has visited Canton in thirty years. More than 10,000 persons lost their lives, and a greater number are left in a starving condition. Entire villages were engulfed and the rice and silk shops in the vicinity were almost ruined. The price of rice has been raised to 18 per cent. in con-sequence of the loss of the crop. The rain sequence of the loss of the crop. The rain fell in the latter part of June, filling and overflowing all the rivers. Many of the streets of Canton were flooded for over a week. At Sezni City the water broke through the city wall. It is reported that several thousand people were drowned in that place. The embankments of the rivers were broken in numerous places, and the

water swept across the surrounding country, carrying everything before it.

Fire at Furgus Falls, Minn.

Fire broke out in Company F's armory at Furgus Falls, and in a few minutes the entire structure was in flames, which spread to adjoining buildings. The armory, with its entire contents, fifty or sixty Springfield rifles, as many full suits of fatigue and dress uniforms, a large number of cots, and all the camp paraphernalia, all the property of Company F, was totally consumed. A tenement house on the east side of the armory was destroyed, the occupants—three families—barely escaping with their lives. The building and furniture cupants—three families—barely escaping with their lives. The building and furniture are a total loss. On the west side, R. Matthews' training stable, Matthews & Stringham's livery stable, Ed. Webber's blacksmith shop, and three or four shanties were completely gutted. The horses were safely removed. The total losses were \$16,000 with \$7,000 insurance.

News Items of General Interest.

Bishop Knickerbacker is resting at Saratoga Springs.

Ex-Gov. Reuben E, Fenton of New York dies suddenly at his desk.

The Tennesee saluted Mr. Blaine with twelve guns at Bar Harbor.

Thirty-two buildings were burned by light ning in Stafford county, N. H. The late Lyman Clark of Brockton,

Mass., left a fortune of \$500,000. Mr. Blaine is living quietly at Bar Harbor, attending yacht races every now and

Cardinal Manning intimated that some ecclesiastic in Boston would ere long be made a cardinal. The president will deliver an address be-

fore the Virginia Agricultural society at Richmond, Oct. 21. To much rain at Sidney, Ohio, carries

away the water works reservoir and leaves the city without water.

Attorney General Garland has not been out of Washington this summer, and will not take a vacation until the president re-

Architect Bell's latest trouble is in connection with the Kansas City postoffice. He is charged with spending \$20,000 improperly.

Under the recent navy department orders over four hundred men are employed in the construction department at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Extensive forest fires are raging all along the Northern Pacific, between Horse Plains and Huron Montana, destroying immense quantities of valuable timber. Postal cards are reported to be generally

scarce at the postoffices throughout the country, the government being very tardy in meeting requisitions for the arcicle.

President McConnico, of the American exposition, at New Orleans, received a dispatch from Geo. M. Pullman increasing his subscription from \$18,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. Cannon, controller of the currency, has been recalled from Monmouth Beach, N. J., where he has been spending his vacation, because of the illness of his deputy.

At the Western Rifle association tourna ment at Western Union Junction, the shortrange match is won by Milwaukee, by a score of 235, to 230 for Minneapolis and 214 for Racine.

Prof. Wylie, territorial superintendent of instruction, and Peter Koch, assistant cashier of the Gallatin National bank, were fined \$50 each for leaving their camp fire burning in the National Park.

Lord Carnaryon will visit all the large towns of Ulster and the poorer districts of Donegal. He has issued a scathing rebuke to Clifford Lloyd, with reference to the latter's recent article on Ireland in the London

Mrs. Mary A. Stuart, wife of the millionaire banker Joseph Stuart of New York, was accidentally shot and killed at her summer home in Rye Beach. She was removing a revolver from one place to another step it expleded. other, when it exploded.

At Cooke City, Montana, two miners played 100 games of cribbage, the stakes being 100 feet of the Snowslide lode against 100 feet of the Elevator lode—both rich propersistent of the Elevator lode. ties. The Elevator man won, and received his deeds immediately, for which he refused.

The Conservatives are expressing great word has already gone out to make this a campaign point, but the announcement that a joint commission will settle the details on the spot seems to leave everything where it was before.

The publicity given to the fact that the United States treasurer has resumed the transfer of gold coin from San Francisco to New York by registered mail has again caused a suspension of that mode of transportation. It is not expected that any more gold will be sent through the mails for some time.

The register of treasury has issued the following order: To avoid the troubles and delays in the transfer of United States bonds by the successors or legal representatives of holders in nominally or really fiduciary capacity, this office will hereafter refuse as a condition precedent to issue to any trus-tee, executor, administrator, guardian, etc., that the beneficiary or particular trust thus represented shall be named on the applica-tion and in the assignment of the bonds for the purposes proposed.

Carter H. Harrison's attorney, Allen C. Storey, submitted an answer to the bill filed by citizens two months ago disputing Mr. Harrison's title to the may oralty of Chicago by reason of numerous miscounts stated to have been made in the vote and innumerable frauds alleged to have been committed at the polls in the interest of Harrison. The answer is in the nature of a demurer generally denying the allegations of the bill and giving fifteen reasons why, in the opinion of the defendant, the case is not entitled to a regular trial in court.

Dr. Loring has replied to the charge of Controller Durham that he mislaid the dis-allowed account in his letter of July 27. He says that he never intended to convey the idea that purchases of machinery were included in the disallowance, and that the controller has misapprehended the meaning of his letter on this point. In reply to the statement of the controller that the purchase of seeds formed no part of the sugar experiments, he claims that the purchase of beet and sorghum seeds and the employment of labor for their distribution was as much a part of the experimental expenditure as the purchase of machinery, and expresses a confidence that the controller will not for a moment suspect him of attempting to misstate the case either to him or the public. him or the public.

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