

Hanging of the Colon Inceudary.

A Panama dispatch says—At the court martial that met on the 17th ult., to try Pedro Prestan, who has been executed, four witnesses declared that Prestan was the principal author of the destruction of Colon on the 31st of March last. All the witnesses agreeing on the one point that Prestan was the author of the fire, the court, after having heard the prisoner's defense, ordered the room to be cleared and then deliberated as to what sentence they should pronounce. All the votes but one were for the hanging of Prestan. At last the death warrant was signed, the prisoner called in, and informed of his sentence. He heard the sentence read with great composure. Up to his last moment he had a priest by his side. When upon the scaffold Prestan spoke a few words calling upon the Colombians to believe him innocent of such an atrocious crime. Notwithstanding all his repeated protests of innocence, there was but one voice of unanimous approval when the car was removed from under his feet and the body left to swing on the gallows. Prestan was hanged soon after midday on the 18th ult. His death seemed to have been instantaneous, as no sign of life was apparent three minutes after dropping.

Prestan was a mulatto, about thirty years old. He was one of the most fierce and cruel of the Columbian revolutionists. When the troops and police were withdrawn from Colon to aid in defending Panama against Atzurru, he seized the government and held the city until he was driven from it by Col. Ulloa and his Caucaños. It was Prestan who seized the American consul, Mr. Wright, Capt. Dow, the general agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, Mr. Conner, the local agent, and Lieut. Judd, of the Galena, and took them out to Monkey hill to be shot. They escaped in the light which took place between the rebels and Col. Ulloa's troops. Capt. Dow offered a reward of \$1,000 for Prestan, dead or alive. Prestan's two most trusted lieutenants, Cocobolo and Gen. Portazelo, were captured by the United States forces from the Galena and delivered to Gen. Reyes, who hanged them in the center of the ruined city.

Death of a Noted Character.

Ex-Senator Gwin of California, died in New York a few days ago. No member of his family was with the deceased at his death. On the 9th of October William M. Gwin would have been eighty years old. He was the son of a Tennessee Methodist minister and studied medicine when quite young but, being a favorite with Gen. Jackson, he soon launched into political life, having been appointed United States marshal for Mississippi by him. Subsequently he became superintendent of the New Orleans custom house, and when California was admitted to the Union he went there, stamped the state, and was elected to the United States senate in 1850, at the same time with W. H. Seward. He was re-elected to that body and remained in it until the Rebellion broke out in 1861. He stated that the title "Duke" was given him through misapprehension of his doings in Mexico, and he recently outlined his career in that country as follows: "I was an American during the civil conflict, as I had been long before. While we were fighting each other in the states there was a scheme to destroy Mexico. I endeavored to obtain for our people a hold on that government, which seemed to me to be going in pieces." Mr. Gwin was a tall man, weighing between 250 and 300 pounds. He resembles Andrew Jackson so closely in features that he was often mistaken for him. His intimate acquaintance with Clay, Webster, Calhoun and other great statesmen gave him an exhaustless fund of reminiscence. In 1853 he fought a duel with McCorkle, who was then a congressman from California. After three shots they parted friends.

The Heathen Chinese Killed in Wyoming.

Omaha, Neb., Special.—Numerous messages were received at the Union Pacific headquarters in this city from Rock Springs, Wyo., giving details of the riot of that place, between the white coal miners and Chinese. These accounts differ somewhat from the reports first sent out from Rock Springs. There are at Rock Springs about four hundred white miners and 150 Chinese miners. Both have been there for several years. The Chinese living separate in one part of the mining camp and the whites in another part. There has, however, always been ill-feeling between the two elements, the whites frequently resorting to the Chinese. Recently the Chinese were reinforced by the arrival of fifty fresh coolie laborers. This aroused the wrath of the white miners, who determined to clean out the entire Chinese population, and late in the afternoon they made a raid on the Chinese quarters, firing shotguns and pistols into the air to frighten them into leaving. The Chinese, frightened nearly to death, fled in every direction, until their cabins were entirely deserted. They were pursued some distance by the white miners, who kept shooting over them. The whites then set fire to the Chinese quarters, destroying every Chinese cabin. The Chinese are mostly seeking shelter on the hills and buttes in the vicinity, awaiting further developments. During the day they have several times attempted to send a flag of truce to the enemy, and to hold a conference in hope of bringing about a compromise, but their messengers have all been driven back with warning shots by the outposts.

A Jockey Killed on the Track.

New York Special: The track was in good condition at Brighton Beach. There was also an average attendance, but the pleasures of the day were completely marred by a chapter of terrible accidents, by which one of the most promising young jockeys, Moran, was instantly killed and two others, Garrison and Lane, narrowly escaped with their lives. The second race was started with thirty-one horses, although twenty-two owners had sent in applications to have their horses withdrawn, as the number was too great and the track too narrow to give the animals a chance to win, and besides they were afraid of an accident. Starter Aldwell got the horses off in bunches and, of course, they raised an immense cloud of dust, in which those out of the front rank could not see where they were riding to. At the half-mile post, Moran, who was riding Miss Daley, and as well as could be seen through the dust, was in third place on the outside, having Joe Howell a little in front and closely followed by Garrison on Blizzard and Lane on Jennie Lee, was seen to suddenly pitch his hands to the air, and was quickly followed by the other two falling also. Moran's neck was broken, and death was almost instantaneous. The other riders, Garrison and Lane, are all right. In the third race another accident occurred, which in one case may prove fatal. Rivers who was riding Wandering, and Williams, who was

riding on Carolina, McLiskey, were thrown as they entered the home stretch. Rivers was carried home unconscious and unable to move.

Came Near Getting His Deserts.

La Crosse Special.—John Krett was brought to this city from Arcadia, Trempealeau county, for confinement in jail, there being no safe jail in that county. He is charged with having ravished Tilly Olson, aged fourteen, recently meeting her on the road at night and overpowering her. She gave a good description of her assailant, to which Krett answered. Besides this, he was suspected of having been guilty of the same crime three previous times. The first time he was quite young, and his victim was an old woman. The matter was quitted in some way, and the boy was not punished. The second time he ravished a girl, and was imprisoned for two years. The third time he got a sentence of five years, and had not been long out. After his arrest there was an angry mob in Arcadia seeking for him. The sheriff escorted him among freight in the warehouse at the depot. When the train came the mob gathered at the depot, watching for the officer to come with his prisoner. Just as the train started he stepped into the cars and got away safely. If the mob had secured the prisoner they would have torn him limb from limb. Krett is hardly more than twenty-five years old.

A Demented Army Officer.

One of the most peculiar cases coming under Secretary Endicott's recent order sending various army officers back to their regiment, is that of Capt. John S. Wharton, of the Nineteenth infantry, who for twenty years has been on the staff of Gen. Hancock, and is widely and popularly known in Minneapolis and St. Paul, where he lived for several years. It is said that he intends to resign rather than rejoin his regiment. This, as a matter of fact, would be impossible. Capt. Wharton is afflicted with softening of the brain and is under constant surveillance. He does not go off Governor's island without the attendance of the post surgeon or some fellow officer. This has been necessary for two years past. His resignation could not be accepted if he should resign, a decision having been made to this effect in a similar case. Capt. Wharton was one of Gen. Hancock's most trusted and confidential aides during the war and he will doubtless be allowed to remain in his present assignment until he is retired.

Increasing Circulation of Silver.

Treasurer Jordan says the policy adopted by the treasury department to secure a better circulation of silver coin is meeting with gratifying success. During August there was paid out from the different subtreasuries \$1,677,444 in standard dollars, and \$1,495,802 in fractional silver coin, which amounts were largely in excess of the issue of silver during the corresponding month of last year. Mr. Jordan says: The withdrawal of \$1 and \$2 notes from circulation was made necessary by the rapid accumulation of silver in the subtreasuries. It was expected in this way to create a demand for silver coin. That the plan was successful is shown by the large output during the past month. So far no formal complaints or protests against the withdrawal of \$1 and \$2 notes have been made. Applications have been, however, received for huge quantities of small notes. In each case answer has been made that the issue of those notes has been suspended for the present.

Changing the Wheat Grades.

Duluth Special: Commissioner Murdock and Chief Inspector Burdick arrived here and held a conference with the board of trade representatives over the inspection here, and the result is that the No. 1 hard rule was changed from "75 per cent. hard Scotch Fife wheat" to "shall consist mostly of hard Scotch Fife wheat." This is the old requirement of the Duluth board and will result in throwing much more wheat into the No. 1 hard grade and in giving greater satisfaction to farmers and commission men here. The No. 1 Northern grade will not be as high as under the rules first adopted by the board. The change noted is one of great importance, as it lowers the quality of wheat 25 per cent. Wheat which, under the former rule, was required to contain 75 per cent. of hard Scotch Fife wheat, will now pass grade if it contains only 51 per cent. of that variety. When the rule requiring so large an amount of hard wheat was made by the commissioners, it was predicted by a great many grain men that comparatively little of the crop of Minnesota and Dakota would grade No. 1 hard if the rule were strictly applied.

Secretary Lamar's Manitoba Decision.

Washington Special:—Secretary Lamar decided the appeal taken by the Manitoba from the decision of Ex-Land Commissioner McFarland, on July 15, 1884, in regard to the right of the road to select lands in lieu of indemnity lands relinquished by the St. Paul & Pacific in the Fergus Falls district. The latter road had relinquished certain odd-numbered sections within the twenty miles indemnity limits, which the road had never selected and they were settled upon by homesteaders. March 28, 1878, the Manitoba selected the lands in question. Commissioner McFarland held that the railroad company had no right to the settlers' lands. Secretary Lamar decided that this case rests on grounds similar to those in the St. Paul & Sioux City case, in the Worthington district, where 6,000 acres were decided on the 29th of April this year to be beyond the reach of the railroad company. In other words the principle that indemnity lands cannot be relinquished by the railroad company before losses are proved and selections made therefor, has been fixed, and will not be repeated at present.

Enlightened by Consul Mason.

The secretary of state has received a detailed report of Consul Mason in regard to the cholera at Marseilles, France. His comments upon the false policy of the authorities in endeavoring to suppress the truth, and speaks of the sensation caused by the rude awakening on the 14th ult., when the community realized that it was in the first stage of an epidemic of real Asiatic cholera, which had not been imported from Spain or elsewhere. The most elementary principles of sanitary cleanliness are unknown in Marseilles, and on this point the consul goes into details.

From the 1st to the 19th of August, there were 721 deaths, or an average of thirty-eight per day. The disease has also appeared seriously in the suburbs of the city. The malady has been more fatal than last year to sailors of vessels in port, and has been particularly serious to seamen from England and Scandinavia. The disease manifests its characteristic preference for the dissipated, the insane and the unclean. The scourge has perhaps reached its maximum fatality and will gradually subside to a finish in October.

The Ward and Warner Rascality.

Ferdinand Ward appeared in the supreme court chambers in New York. From his examination in the Warner case, it appeared that in less than two months, on a capital of \$50,000, Warner drew from the firm his original capital and a profit of \$27,000 besides. So for two years Warner continued to invest money, draw profits and reinvest the same. Sometimes he would bring friends into the pool, but always to his own profit, according to the testimony of Mr. Ward. At one time he brought \$250,000 to the firm, collection from twelve different Wall street men. To each of the twelve he guaranteed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per month. This he paid to them, pocketing for himself interest on all of the \$250,000 at the rate of 20 per cent. per month. Mr. Ward said that when he protested that Warner was making all the profits that gentleman coolly told the firm that if they did not like it he would withdraw all the capital he had invested; so Grant & Ward had to shoulder the old man of the sea.

The New Postal Cards.

An installment of 100,000 postal cards from the new contractor arrived at the Washington postoffice. The new cards differ considerably from the old cards in appearance. The size is exactly the same. The design is printed in a light brown color. Instead of the head of the Goddess of Liberty in the vignette in the corner appears a fine engraving of J. Pierpont's head. Instead of the monogram "U. S." the new card has on it the words "United States," printed at length. On the address side of the old card were printed the words "Nothing but the address can be placed on this side." This expression has always been criticised a little as not being true, as persons could write anything they chose on that side, though the card might not be received at the postoffice. The expression has been changed on the new card so as to read: "Nothing but the address to be on this side."

Telegraphic Summary.

The President has returned to Washington from his short vacation spent in the Adirondacks.

Postmaster General Vilas loaned Secretary Lamar his stylish turnout during his absence from Washington.

A postoffice inspector succeeds in running down two very successful young mail robbers in North Carolina.

Gen. Logan will deliver the address at the Grant memorial services held in Washington under the auspices of the G. A. R. on Oct. 1.

A general advertisement will be issued on the fifteenth by the postmaster general, calling for proposals for rendering steamboat mail service in all points of the United States.

Pest's London cable: Mr. Parnell's speech at the Mansion house dinner at Dublin was simply an answer to the marquis of Hartington's words "impossible" and "never."

Experiments are in progress at the Rideau range near Ottawa, by the Canadian militia, to settle the question as to the amount of execution that can be done with a Gatling gun.

Gen. Newton, chief of engineers, estimates that an appropriation of \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 will be required to continue the work of river and harbor improvements during the next fiscal year.

The fifteenth anniversary of the German victory over the French at Sedan was celebrated in Berlin by a military display. The emperor and empress drove ahead of the troops in the procession.

Gen. Logan and wife arrived from the Thousand Islands and report that the highly entertaining story about their narrow escape from drowning while their photograph was being taken is a pure romance.

The secretary of state has received a telegram from Consul General Woods at Rome, reporting that there have been four deaths from cholera at a place nine miles from Naples and five at Trevis, about fifty miles north of Naples.

Mr. Parnell, in his recent speech, ridiculed the theory set up by Englishmen that the Tories and Liberals would drop their party differences in order to unitedly combat the Irish party in parliament in their struggle for Irish independence.

A twenty-four-year-old claim for \$600 has just been allowed by the sixth auditor, in favor of Mrs. Catherine Milly of Annapolis, Md., whose house Gen. Butler and staff occupied in that city, while he was in command at the outbreak of the war. The claim now amounts to several thousand dollars with its accumulated interest.

For days past a heavy run has been continuously kept up on the Bank of Ireland, and it now amounts to almost a panic. The Irish Tory papers are now filled with bitter and vindictive articles concerning the affair, and they intimate that the entire run was engineered in revenge from the Hibernian's refusal to make advances to the Munster bank during its recent troubles.

It is known that Gen. Sheridan, who is now on the St. Lawrence river, has not yet definitely tendered to any army officers the position as sides on his staff which will become vacant Oct. 1, by the detachment of Colonel Gregory and Davis. An army officer of high rank said that it is the opinion that Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, ordnance corps, will be tendered one of the vacancies.

A telegram has been received from Judge Harlan, of the court of commissions of Alabama claims, who was expected, saying that he is confined to his home in Iowa by sickness and unable to travel. No statement will be made in answer to the decision of the first controller, in refusing requisitions for the current expenses of the court, until Judge Harlan arrives here to confer with the other members of the court.

The new Chinese minister is described by an attaché of the legation as a gentleman of high culture, who has held many important positions in the empire. He was superintendent of the circuit of the province of Keingsi, then superintendent of customs in Chefoo, and last year was a member of the tsungli yamen, which is similar to the English ministry of foreign affairs or the secretary of state in this country.

The Epidemic of Crime.

Whence comes this epidemic of suicides and murders? Recent discussions have named several causes. Hon. C. H. Reeve, of Indiana, charges it to infidel teachings—holding that hopelessness of a future state cripples fortitude for bearing life's ills. Another declares suffering from the universal business depression the cause. A third writer attributes it to increasing insanity, a physician thinks much of the tendency is inherited, while temperance advocates lay the responsibility upon strong drink.

Free-thinkers have committed suicide, but so have orthodox churchmen. Financial straits have beset many, but the wealthy have also taken their life.

Insanity and dissipation have preceded suicides and family murders.

One feature common to almost every such crime challenges attention. Well nigh every report of suicide and family murder mentions the perpetrator as having "for some time been subject to melancholy." Whence comes this? All recognized medical authorities tell us that the fire which consumes the brain is always kindled by derangements of digestion; that good digestion is impossible without pure blood, and pure blood is never known when the liver and kidneys are out of order. Under such circumstances, a preventive should be sought, and for this Warner's safe cure is sovereign—a fact conceded by the best authorities in the land, and it is especially commended by the celebrated Dr. Dio Lewis—Rochester Democrat.

MARKET REPORT.

Chicago.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 80¢; No. 3 spring, 72¢; No. 2 red, 87¢; No. 3 red, 81¢. Corn, cash 44¢. Gats, 26¢@26½¢. Rye, No. 2, 66¢. Flaxseed, No. 1, \$1.19. Mess pork, cash, \$8.87½@8.00. Lard, \$6.22½@ \$5.25. Butter, creamery, 16@20¢; dairy, 11@16¢. Eggs, 12@12½¢.

Milwaukee.—Wheat, Milwaukee No. 2, 81¢; Oats, No. 2, 44¢. Corn, No. 2, 27¢. Rye, No. 1, 50¢. Mess Pork, \$8.87½. Lard, \$6.25. Butter, dairy, 14@16¢. Cheese, 7@ 7½¢. Eggs, 11@11½¢.

Minneapolis.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 81¢; No. 1, 74¢; No. 1 Northern, 79¢. Corn, 42¢@43¢. Oats, 30¢@31¢; white, 31¢@32¢; new, 26¢@28¢. Bran, \$8.75@8.00. Shorts, \$10.25@10.50. Mixed feed, \$16@16.50. Hay, Timothy, \$9@11; best upland, \$7@8.75.

St. Paul.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 81¢; No. 2 hard, 77¢; No. 2 hard, cash, 80¢; No. 2, 67¢@70¢. Corn, 43¢. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 29¢; No. 2 white, 20¢; No. 3 white, 27¢. Barley, No. 2, 60¢. Rye, No. 2, 48¢. Ground feed, \$16 to \$17. Baled Hay, \$7 bid \$7.50 asked; Timothy, \$8.50@8.00. Eggs, 11¢@12¢. Butter, extras, 16@18¢; firsts, 11@12¢.

Duluth.—Wheat, 85¢ No. 1 hard and 83¢ No. 2 Northern, 86¢@87¢.

A Hen Convention.

Mr. J. M. McCann, of Bridgeport, W. Va., a contributor to poultry journals of the United States and Canada, and a large chicken raiser, says from experience that if St. Joseph's Oil is mixed with dough and fed to poultry suffering with cholera, all that are able to swallow will be restored to health, and if saturated pills are forced down the throats of those that cannot swallow they will flap their wings and crow in your face.

Canada and the Dominion generally, seems to be anything but a flourishing condition. Since the confederation in 1867 the population has increased 50 per cent., and the wealth has gained in no larger ratio. But in 1867 the Dominion owed \$76,000,000 net, while this year the net debt is over \$219,000,000. The Intercolonial Railroad cost the public treasury \$42,500,000, while there has been sunk in the Canadian Pacific, including subsidy, loans and land grant, \$110,000,000. No wonder that the Toronto Globe, a trustworthy journal, says: "From Montreal to thesea there is not a city, town, or village in which real estate would bring as good price to-day as it would have brought in 1874-78. There is scarcely one in which building operations have not come almost to a standstill. In none of the provinces would a farm sell as well to-day as it would have sold ten years ago."

Low Prices for Butter.

The New York Tribune in its market report, explained why some butter is sold for such low prices in speaking of butter it said: "Light colored goods are very hard to dispose of and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents." If butter makers could get the top price, they should use the Improved Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives a pure dandelion color and never turns red, or rancid, but tends to improve and preserve butter.

Mr. D. P. Kirtledge flour merchant and a resident of Mower county for ten or twelve years, died of consumption.

Regulars.

One of the strongest proofs of the value of Kidney Wort as a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Philip C. Ballou, M. D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."

August deaths in St. Paul numbered 149 and births 204.

Do it Yourself. With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample. 10c. at druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The case against the Marquis de Mores has been taken to Bismarck on a change of venue.

Heart Disease can be cured by the use of DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR, a certain cure in all its forms, either organic or sympathetic. Send for free pamphlet to F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass. \$1.00 per bottle.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of spirits, and general debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "Ferro-Pyrosoma" PATENT TABLETS OF CARLSBAD, made by Cassell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

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TRADE MARK

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opium, Emetics and Poisons. A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE. For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive no bottles, & express charges paid, by sending one dollar to THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Owners and Manufacturers, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE, The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels constive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Do not forget PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

FOR SEVERE COMPLAINT, or any other form of Cholera or Cholera, it is almost certain relief. It will not only cure the various kinds of Cholera, but also relieve the most distressing symptoms of Cholera, such as vomiting, diarrhoea, and cramps. It is a SURE REMEDY.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR MALARIA TAKE HOPS & MALT BITTERS FOR BILIOUSNESS

IT IS THE BLOOD PURIFIER & HEALTH RESTORER.

It never fails to do its work in cases of Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite and Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, and all Female Complaints. Hops & Malt Bitters is a Vegetable Compound. It is a Medicine not a Bar-room Drink. It differs as widely as does day and night from the thousand-and-one mixtures of vile whisky flavored with aromatics. Hops & Malt Bitters is recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses as being the Best Family Medicine ever compounded. Any woman or child can take it.

"From my knowledge of its ingredients, under no circumstances can it injure any one using it. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance. Possessing real merits, the remedy is deserving success."

C. E. DePuy, Ph. G., Detroit, Mich.

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