not want to join his regiment, and any balloons which might come within through the governor of New York made me his first lieutenant colonel. Then he was promoted, and I became colonel of that New York regiment. It is rather that New York regiment. It is rather curious that, though I went into the army from Massachusetts, nearly all of my away with. Do you think so?" from Massachusetts, nearly all of my away with. Do you think so?"
work during the civil war was with New
York soldiers rather than with those of I don't believe that men will stop fighting my own state. Later on I was in com-mand of a division made up of New York, may change, as they did in this Chinese-Pennsylvania and Ohio regiments, and at Japanese war. The soldiers will not fight near the close of the war I had com-mand of the Second army corps. in which there were 32 New York regiments. At | gle than they were in the days of Caesar.

'No, I did not," replied General Miles "I was at the front, in command of my troops, and though General Lee's preliminary correspondence in regard to the surrender passed through my lines, I did not see the actual surrender, General Lee came up to our lines, expecting to "You must have seen much of Grant

at this time. How did he impress you?"
"Yes, I saw him every day." I was struck most by his intense earnestness He seemed to have only one thought and that was to succeed. He fought every battle as though that was to be his last one. He did not appear to be troubled at all as to the future. He wanted to succeed at the time, and he was ready to risk everything for success."

"How about President Lincoln?" "He came frequently to the army, esp cially after a defeat. He had a fatherly influence on the soldiers. They all ad-mired him and loved him."

"You have been wounded several times general. How does it feel to be shot?"
"That depends upon where the ball
strikes you," replied General Miles. "If it passes through the fleshy part of the body without hitting the bone it is a half mile away before you realize that you are shot. If it meets with resistance, however, you get the full force of the bullet and it strikes you like a sledge ham-mer. I was once shot in the neck. The ball cut along the side of my throat, un der my ear and passed on. At Chancellorville a ball struck my waist-belt plate and then deflecting, went off into my body. The blow paralyzed me. I could not move for weeks from my waist down ward, and everyone thought I would die was taken home to Massachusetts, and after a few days I surprised the doctor by moving my right foot. They took this for a sign that the bail was in the oppo site side of my body and probed for it, laying the bone of my hip bare. They found the bone broken and took out nine pieces leaving one, which they failed to find. They found the bullet several inches further down than these pieces of broken bone. At another time I was wounded in the shoulder by the half of a bullet. was holding my sword up to my shoulder when the bullet struck the edge of the blade and was cut in two, one-half of the bullet flying on and the other going into my shoulder. At another time I was wounded in the foot, the ball striking a Mexican spur that I was wearing and going off into my foot. By the way, I think I have the spur." Here the general opened a drawer in his desk and pulled out a big Mexican spur, which was broken on one side. The break was caused by the bullet striking the spur. is not generally known that Gen

era! Mies had a good chance to enter political life at the time the war closed. The truth is that he was offered the nomination for congress by one of the Massachusetts districts. "General, have you ever regretted/stay ing in the army? Don't you think you might have had a pleasanter life had

you given up your military career at replied General Miles. not. I like the army, and my life, though it has had some hardships, has not been an unpleasant one. I have had many advantages. I have had a chance to see the great west grow from a wilderness to an empire, and have been permitted to work in its development. When I went west to take my place as colonel of one of the regiments of the regular army, from the Canadian boundary to the Rio Grande and from Topeka to the Rockies was little more than an Indian camping ground. This strip is 400 miles wide and 1,300 miles long. It is as big as all the Atlantic states with Kentucky and Ohio. It is bigger than New England, with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois added to it. It is a country equal, in short, to that of the best part of the United States. I have seen this vast territory opened to settlement. I have seen the Indians upon it subdued and changed from fighting braves to good citizens. They have taken up lands and they are now adopting our ways. Upon their old camping grounds have gr up big cities, and I have seen a population of millions construct an empire on the wilds where they have hunted. It

is. I think, a great thing to have witnessed all this, and I deem myself fortu-

nate in having done so." I asked General Miles where he thought would be the next great advance in army He replied: "It will probably be in the line of transportation of men and equipment. The bicycle and the horseless ve hicle will have much to do in the wars of the future. Put an army on bicycles and their opponents would be at their mercy if they were not similarly equipped. The bicycle troops could feed of the supplies of their enemy's country. They could move so rapidly that the others could not eatch them. They could choose their positions and fly from one point to another at a few hours' notice. They could forestall supplies and have every position of advantage, both in attacking and retreating. Take the horseless carriage. The French have shown that some such vehicles will go at the rate of sixteen mil: an hour and at the same time carry four persons. They had a competitive race for such vehicles from Paris to Bordeaux and return, a distacne of 750 miles, and the average speed was 16 miles per hour. The different motive powers used were steam, electricity, naptha and petroleum. Petroleum came out ahead, and the amount used was very small, a single gallon carrying a small carriage over a hundred miles of travel. There is no doubt but that such vehicles can be util ized in place of horses. I am glad of it. horse has been the slave of man-

kind for thousands of years, and it is time that he should have a rest." "What do you think of the possibilities of getting an armor which will be bullet "I doubt it," was the reply. "Any

such armor, to be really effective, must be too heavy for use."
"How about dynamite? May the day not come when a few men with a bushel of dynamite and a balloon will blot out

of dynamite and a balloon will blot out a city or an army?"
"It may come," replied General Miles, "and it would be effective if one nation could have a monopoly of such inventions and such explosives, but such things cannot be if one nation has them others will have them, and battles will go on all the same. It may be that the wars of the future will be fought to come expent above ground. We may have had

was not long, however, be-if Barlow, of the Sixty-first shoot three miles straight up in the air. Volunteers, asked me if I did and we could make it uncomfortable for

close together, and battles are becoming every day less of the hand-to-hand strug there were 32 New York regiments. At this time I was 25. I was a major general, and was wearing the same uniform that I wear today, I have, in fact, the same yellow sash and the same sword."

"Did you see Lee's surrender to Grant?" all the battles of this late struggle be-

MRS. O'LEARY'S RAGE.

Brought Her Reputation.

Mrs. Catherine O'Leary, whose name will be linked with the story of the great fire as long as history lives, no matter months ago, says the Chicago Tribune. Her husband, Patrick, died a year ago last summer, leaving her a comfortable ed States. little home on Halsted street, beyond the

The story of the origin of the fire in the act of her cow kicking over the lamp was told and published the day after the occurrence and was accepted as authentic at that time. It remained for the "tenderfeet" who came to Chicago long after the fire to call that historic incident into controversy. Enough has been published on both sides of the question to fill a library, but the original story will always be accepted by the "burnt outer" as good enough for him.

That it should be denied by the O'-Learys and those who took part in the dance on that memorable night was to be expected. As a waggish lawyer remarked at the time of the investigation into the origin of the fire: "Mrs. O'Leary is afrald she will be compelled to make good the loss of \$200,000,000 if she tells the truth."

Mrs. O'Leary declared in her own sworn testimony that the family, composed of herself, husband and five chil dren were in bed at the time of the fire although they were not asleep. But much and convincing evidence to the contrary was given.

The subject of the fire had a terror for Mrs. O'Leary to the last, and her friends came unsettled on that point. There is have declared that her mind finally beno doubt but that she was subjected to terrible annoyance by "tenderfeet" histerians and curiosity mongers. Just a year ago she was visited by a newspaper man from the East, who told the experience of his attempted interview yesterday for the first time.

"She was a remarkable woman in physical appearance," he said. "My knock at the door of the pretty little white cottage was answered by a young girl. From the coy little parlor I could see Mrs. O'Leary sitting in the kitchen, drinking something from a cup. She rose from her chair with difficulty and evident pain. But once on her feet she looked a giantess of strength, as she certainly was of frame, notwithstanding her more than 70 years of age. | main in their native land to continue the Her hair was black as a crow's wing and | national struggle to obtain their rights "I have her eyes snapped with the fire of youth. and their liberation from the influence of the malign laws which have compelled tural, and when raised in anger it was them to leave for other countries at the terrible. Her eyes glared at me from unrate of a million a decade during the last der shaggy eyebrows as she demanded my business

"I attempted to be jocular and told her that I had called to have a little chat about the little incident of 23 years before. 'What d'ye mean?' she thundered. great fire.' I replied. Then her fury broke. She waved her long arms over her head and shouted a torrent of words at me that was something terribleo. -ao at me that was simply blood curdling. All that I could catch was that she was no beggar, 'she had friends,' and 'go see the priest,' I tried to mollify her, but whenever I tried to speak the more vio-lent she became and finally I fled to the door for I confess that I was afraid of her. The little girl followed me and told me she always behaved like that whenever the fire was mentioned."

The Lady of the Lake

Scott's poem, while not great, will aligned by a very share a place in English literature; but, while the lochs of Bonnie Scotland are passing fair, the poet of Abbotsford would have found greater inspiration in had he been able to visit the lake region in had he been able to visit the lake region in had he been able to visit the lake region of Minnesota, which lies along the route of the St. Paul & Duluth Raliroad, for its ithere that are found the most beautiful lakes to be met with anywhere. There is a perfect ritor of popular or seculded summer resorts, each of which has its individual charms and admirers. The Duluth Short Line, as this railway is more popularly known, is the popular route for tourists, business men, pleasure seekers and others to and between the interstate Park and other points of interest and prominence. Fast and finely equipped trains run smoothly at consists the profession of terminals, where close connected to terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the sinest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the finest of terminals, where close connected to the public between the fi Scott's poem, while not great, will al-ways have a place in English literature;

Oh, England, Mother England,
You may turn out statesmen rare;
And England, you may likewise boast
Of beef without compare.
And for bragging and ah-ah-ing
You have better men than we;
But with us "you are not in it,"
Mother England, on the sea.

may come," replied General Miles, twould be effective if one nation are a monopoly of such invendance explosives, but such things them, and battles will go on them. It may be that the wars ure will be fought to come or another than the wars the monor. We may have taken and train action to the first the sales and train actions the first that the wars included the sales and train actions that the sales are trained to the first that the wars included the sales are trained to the first trained to the sales are trained t

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND

Past

50.000 SENT BERE IN TEN YEARS.

Other Land in the World Offers Such an Example of Depopu'ation.

The emigration from Ireland to other

countries were actually less last year than in any year since 1851 and relatively lower than in any year except between 1876 and 1878. The total was 35,which 12,287 lower than in 1892, nearly 24,000 lower than in 1891; less than half the total of 1888 and less than onethird the total for 1883. Ireland has Woman Whose Innocent Act suffered more severely from losses by Isrants to the United States 50,000 From 1830 to 1840 the number was 207,000. From 1840 to 1850 it was From 1850 to 1860 the emigra- FREE. tion from Ireland was 151,000 to the Unit-In the next ten years, which and better time and better crops in Ire land, the total was 435,000. From 1870

> se again to 766,000, making the total number of Irish emigrants who landed in the United States since 1820 were less exact, about 4,000,000. The population of Ireland is about 4,500,000, so that including the emigration to Canada and Australia, which has been extensive more Irish men and Irish women, prob ably, have left their country to seek elsewhere than are now in it. No other land in the world offers such an example of wholesale depopulation. Usually the emigration has been large, when the times have been poor, following bad crops and famines and small when the times have been fairly good. Under these circumstances it is very reassuring to know that emigration from Ireland has fallen below the figures of any year since the year 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,200,000. The population of England, at that time, with Wales included, was 16,000,000, or less than twice The population of Scotland was England and Wales have been increasing ever since, and now teadily 30,000,000 inhabitants. Scotland has been steadily increasing also, and now numbers 4,000,0000 inhabitants. Ireland on the other hand, through the losses

ration, has declined from 8,500,

000 to 4,500,000. An interesting compu-tation has recently been made of the provinces of Ireland from which emigration has come. In forty-five years the prolunster, which includes a majority of the counties of the south of Ireland 250,000 inhabitants by emigra . Ulster, in the north, has lost 1,050, Leinster in the east of Ireland ha lost 660,000, and Connaught in the west of Ireland, a more sparcely populated region, has lost 540,000. Compared with the figures of forty years ago, Munster has lost 85 per cent, Ulster 56, Leinster Connaught 63. The best friends further emigration from its boarding and this agood sign that the exodus sing. Better that the Irish reheir native land to continue of the Emerald Isle are those who dis-

MORTGAGE SALE MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated December 20th, A. D. 1891, by Louis F. Menage and Amanda A. Menage, his wife, mortgagors, to William S. Kimball. Mortgagee, duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of January. A. D. 1892, at one o'clock and thirty minutes p. m., and duly recorded in Book 294 of Mortgages, on page 69 conveying and mortgaging the following described land, lying and being in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, to wit:

the County of Hennepin and State of Allinesota. to wit:

Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and (4) all in Block 26, in Remington's Second Addition to Minnespolis, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the effice of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Hennepin. Said mortgage was, on the list day of March A. D. 1892, with the note which said mortgage was given to secure, duly assigned in withing by, said William s. Kimball, to Helen's Wilson, which assignment was, on the 23rd 1897 Mily A. D. 1895, at it o'clock a. m., duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, and was duly recorded in Book 417 of Mortgages, on page 610.

Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee, 401-6 Globe Building, Minneapolis, Minr

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Henne-pin) as The State of Minnesota, to Phillip Roach, appear hefore the undersigned, one of the jus-tices of the peace in and for the City of Minhe-spolls, said County, on the 28th day of October, lost at mise Octobe in the forenous at my office in the City of Minnessells said County, in a county of Managed and County, in a county of Managed and the county, in a law was then and these the write the county of the county of the county, and law was then and these the write

A Large and Handsome

Map of Ireland 25 South Sixth St.,

Free to Every Subscriber to Irish Standard

Every person sending to this office \$1.50 for one year's world. From 1820 to 1830, Ireland sent subscription, in advance, to The Irish Standard will be sup- ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY. plied with one of these valuable Premium Maps, in four colors, size 21x28 inches, made of heaviest linen paper,

You can get them at the office or by mail. We also pay included the civil war in the United States the postage to any part of the United States or Canada.

Subscribers in arrears to The Irish Standard will be furto 1880 it was 436,000. From 1881 to nished this splendid premium on payment of back arrearages and \$1.50 in advance.

To those desiring the map without the paper a copy will and prior to that time, when the figures be sent to any address, postage paid, upon receipt of 50 cents

> It is the most perfect map published. The name of each and every city, town, village, river, lough or lake, mountain in fact every Province and every County is here complete. AD-DRESS

The Irish Standard 51 Fourth St. South, MINNEAPOLIS, - - MINNESOTA

IT'S NO DREAM.

BUT JUST AS EASY

We mean having teeth filled and extracted by BACHMAN'S DENTINE OBTUN DER. It stops the pain. Our prices will please you. MEDICAL BLOCK, 608 NICOLLET. DRS. BACHMAN, Dentists,

Day School for Young Ladies,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Begins its 43rd School Year Sep tember 2, 1895. Complete Academic Course, Conservatory of Music and Art Studio. This Institution is under the direction of the Sisters of St Joseph, and is well and favorably known throughout the Northwest.

For Catalogue, Address



UNDERTAKERS.

CLOTE AND METALLIC CASKETS

25 Second St. S., Minneapolis Telephone call 456-1 Answered at all hours.

Of Interest to the Clergy.

Young & Belanger's, 101-108 CENTRAL AVE.

SUMMONS.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at the City of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to taid complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Uity of Minnesota, in the said county of Hennepia, whilst thirty days after date of the last publication between the said county of the last publication and if you fall to answer the said county within the time afterward, the ministiff in the setted, will apply to the Court for the relief demonstrate of said county in the said county.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

NEW TRAIN TO OMAHA AND DES MOINES.

IT IS A HUMMER

LOOK OUT FORIT! THROUGH CARS.

PULLMANS & COACHES. GREAT!

It will run through on quick time, reaching Des Moines, Omaha, Den-ver, California and all points in the West. The previous complete ser vice will not be disturbed by the addition of this train. Ask your near-est M. & St. L. R. R. ticket agent for rates and particulars.

A. B. CUTTS, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agt.

Direct route to all Eastern points. Through Sleeping and Dining Carservice between St. Paul. Minneapolis, Ot-Trains between St. Paul, Minneapolis

and Montreal. Lowest Rate. SOO-PACIFIC LINE

Is best to Vancouver. Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco. Sleeping and Dining Car service be-tween St Paul and Minneapolis and Vancouver and Seattle daily Connection at Vancouver with Canadian Pacific Royal Mail Steamships for China, Japan and Australia. For tickets and further information apply to

V. S. THORN, City Ticket Agent, 308 Robert St., St. Paul. (Hotel Ryan.) E. HUNTINGTON, City Ticket Agent, 1273d St. S., Minneapolis. (Guaranty Bld'g) C. B. HIBBARD, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY SHORTEST LINE TO SPOKANE AND PUGET SOUND,

Nickets: 300 Nicollet Ave. and Union Depot

Premium Offer! Northwestern Monumental Works

R. Neisingh, Prop'r.



When you are looking around to buy a monument, don't fail to inspect my stock. You are sure to be suited both in price and workmanship. I handle all American and Foreign granites and manufacture all kinds of Marble Monuments, Headstones, Etc. Estimates cheerfully furnished upon application and First Class work guaranteed.

COLLEGEVILLE. MINN.



and Theological departments. For particulars or catalogue apply to PRESIDENT ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY.



Thomas Gavin & Sons LIVERY STABLES

First-class Carriages and Coupes for Parties

247 and 249 First Ave. South. A'so 509-511 Hennepin Ave.



The Flathead Valley.

The Most Fertile and Prolific Section of the New Northwest, Embracing an Area of Over 11,000 Square Miles, Abounding in Unlimited Resources.

Countless Acres of Farming Lands, Dense Forests of Pine, Fir. Tamarack and Cedar-Fine Coal, Building Stone and Precious Metals-Unexcelled Water Supply.

The Only Portion of Montana Where Irrigation is Wholly Unnecessary and Not Employed in the Cultivation of Crops—Delightful and Healthful Climate---Unsurpassed in Productiveness---Homes for All.

The Flathead country is located in the northwest corner of Montana The main range of the Rocky Mountains forms the eastern boundary, and the Kootenai range the western. The Flathead Valley is much larger than several of the smaller Eastern states. It comprises prairie lands, timber lands, bench lands and lowlands. The resources are agriculture, lumbering, stock ranges, coal, iron, building stone deposits, clay, limestone and

precious metals. As for climate, no part of the continent can present any greater charms to the home seeker. The mild seasons are due to the Chinook winds from The air is pure from the surrounding forests of mountain pines and plentiful streams of never failing water from snowy peaks.

The Great Northern Railway

Gives the valley shipping facilities west to the Pacific Coast and east to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Kalispell, the county seat of Flathead county, has a population of 2,500 people and is the distributing and receiving point for a large scope of country abounding in untold wealth. It contains three national banks, three newspapers, water works, electric lights, good schools and churches, and all classes of business are represented. It is located on the Flathead river, a navigable stream. Flathead lake near by, is the largest body of fresh water in the Rocky Mountains.

For information about the Flathead Valley, address C. E. CONRAD, Kalispell, Mont., or F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minu.

SNYDER, BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. . . .

729 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota Fine Crayon Portraits \$2.50. Newest Designs in Picture Frames. Look at our window



Well Contractor.

Wells drilled for public buildings factories and stock farms, good competent men and machines sent any place in the United States.

MINN

209 CENTRAL AVE. MINNEAPOLIS,