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THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Record of Casualties.

A runaway at Stillwater seriously injured several of the Melin family.

The Little Rock, Ark., cotton gin factory was burned recently. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $8,000.

An extensive flouring mill and wheat elevator at Waterloo, Ill., owned by Kohler Bros., of St. Louis, was burned with from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat and 800 barrels of flour. Loss $300,000. Insured for $100,000.

A fire in a store room near the Northern Pacific round house at Fargo, Sunday night, destroyed about $[illegible] worth of repairs for coaches and cars, supposed to be insured in St. Paul by one company. Cause, incendiary.

The propeller J. L. Hurd, loaded with oats and merchandise, bound for Lake Superior, ran on the rocks at Detour, Mich., early yesterday morning and was filled with water. The passengers were landed at Sault Ste. Marie without loss of life. The cargo was badly damaged.

At Chicago in April last a lapdog, belonging to Mrs. George M. Pullman, bit James Mulvaney, aged eighteen. The boy was taken ill a week ago, and died Sunday. He was kept under the influence of opiates, so his sufferings were not apparent, but the cause of his death was undoubtedly hydrophobia.

A hail storm occurred recently two miles below Grand Forks on the Minnesota side. The hail was one mile wide across to Marais. One thousand acres of fine wheat were totally destroyed, both farmers losing as high as three hundred acres. Violent wind blew over the whole of North Dakota, but no hail is reported elsewhere, according to special telegrams from all points north and west.

The Criminal Calendar.

The defaulting treasurer, W. D. Pettinger, who absconded a few days ago from Hillsboro, Dr., is still at large, though he is thought to have committed suicide.

Koshiway, a chief of the Iowa Indians in Brown county, Neb., was killed by South Wind and his daughter, Minnesota Winnebagoes, in a drunken row.

Mrs. Mary E. Lawson and her [illegible] old paramour have been sentenced to nineteen years in the penitentiary at Peoria, Ill., jury for the murder of the woman's husband in May.

William L. Killingbeck, bookkeeper of the New Haven Car Trimming company, at New Haven, Conn., shot himself, probably fatally, after a brief interview with one of his employers.

One morning recently a burglar broke into the residence of Dr. Pilkington, a prominent physician of Portland, Or. He attempted to draw a weapon, when Pilkington filled his shoulder with buckshot. His wounds are fatal.

Mickey Smith, convicted of the murder of "Peg Leg" Murray near Gallitzin, Pa., escaped from the Cambria county (Pa.) jail Saturday night by sawing the lock off a door. Smith was under sentence of death, and was to be executed Sept. 21.

Eddie Mason, who robbed the People's bank, St. Paul, of $6,02[illegible], was arrested, with his accomplice, Charles Parker, at Pelican Lake, Wis., and all but $273 of the money recovered. The prisoners were incarcerated in the St. Paul jail.

The postoffice at Williamsport, Pa., was robbed of $3,500 worth of stamps. The chief clerk, the postmaster being at dinner, was called to the door to see a man in a buggy. He was not out three minutes, but during that time four packages of stamps were taken from the safe and four packages similar in appearance substituted. These contained brown paper.

Thomas C. Mills called at a house in Muskegon, Mich., where Miss Carrie White was spending the day. He asked to see her alone for a few minutes, and the request was granted. Soon after shots were heard, and when the door was opened he shot once more—five in all—only one taking effect, the ball entering Carrie's left side. Mills gave himself up. The girl is very low and will probably die.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

There are 580 Icelanders in Manitoba, engaged as farmers.

Gov. Hoadly has ordered out the troops to quell the Hocking valley rioters.

The $300,000 Fiske mansion at Ithaca, N. Y., is to be sold. It was to have been converted into an art gallery for Cornell university, in case the university was successful in the Fiske will contest.

H. B. M. ship Northampton arrived at Newport R. I. Sunday, from Halifax. It being Sunday, no salute was fired, but many officers called to pay their respects to Vice Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, in command of the squadron. Admiral Luce and Capt. Selfridge called later, and their visits were returned. Admiral Commerell paid his respects to the president, on board the Dispatch.

The syndicate which has been booming the South Duluth scheme purchased among other lands 100 acres near where the Hotel Roy used to stand, known as the Swiner tract. On Friday a St. Paul lawyer filed with the register of deeds of Douglas county a deed of the entire property from the "original settler" who took the land up from the government. The property in dispute is of value, and is increasing daily. The prospects seem good for a big lawsuit.

Personal Points.

Mrs. Harlan, wife of Judge James Harlan and the mother of Mrs. Secretary Lincoln, still lies in a very critical condition at Fortress Monroe, and grave fears are entertained as regards her recovery.

Capt. Edwin S. Stevens, Twenty-Fifth infantry now on leave of absence, will report to the superintendent general of the recruiting service, New York city, to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Snelling.

Judge E. H. English, chief justice of the supreme court of Arkansas, died recently at Asherville, N. C. He was elected chief justice in 1854, 1860 and 1880, and was for twelve years Masonic grand master of the state.

Gov. Crittenden of Missouri, who has been catching a muskalonge in Wisconsin waters, is described as a great, tall, blond, goodnatured man, with bright blue eyes, a waxy complexion, thick hair, as white and glossy as floss that the ladies do South Kensington with.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

The latest letter from Gen. Gordon bears date June 15. It says Khartoum can hold out till the middle of November.

Col. Kitchener has received a message from Gen. Gordon, saying he and troops are well, and provisions sufficient for four months. The message was dated April 13.

Maj. Fred Denison of Toronto has been appointed superintendent of six hundred Canadian voyageurs for the expedition to the Nile, Egypt. The minister of militia is flooded with applications from military men. The imperial authorities desire civilians only.

On July 22 there sailed from Halifax the Neptune, an expedition for which the dominion government passed a vote of $70,000. Its object is to obtain reliable information as to the navigability of Hudson's bay and straits, and to determine the feasibility of the adoption of the route as a summer outlet for the produce of the Northwest.

The duke of Edinburgh, with the channel fleet, is visiting Dublin harbor. This caused a great stir among the Dublin people and the duke is well received. Thousands flock to Kingstown to visit the fleet, and the evenings are made brilliant with balls, fireworks, and illuminations of the warships. The Freeman's Journal remarks that such an occurrence as this indicates how loyal the Irish might be if they were only accorded their just rights.

Paris newspapers are umbrage at the law promulgated by Baron De Montenffen, governor of Alsace-Lorraine, intended to prevent the increase of French families in that country and obliging adult sons to either become naturalized Germans or quit the country. Unmarried men of French nationality are, under the law, allowed to remain until married, when, if they refuse to become Germans, they will be notified that their sons are liable to conscription or expulsion.

A London cable special to the Sun says: A strong tension and hysteric nervousness continue to characterize the relations of England and the other powers of Europe. The air is charged with rumors, alarms and speculations, and every interview between prominent diplomatists produces a wild harvest of imaginary combinations. The sum total of the whole thing is to produce a general chorus of frightened admiration for the diabolic skill of Bismarck as a diplomatist. It is alleged that he has isolated France and England, and has, altogether, got the world into such a position that whatever happens Germany is sure to gain.

No End of the Arctic Craze.

New York Special: Every officer of the relief ships, from the captain down, look confidently forward to another expedition next year. They say there is not the slightest doubt that such an expedition will be sent out. The sufferings of the Greely party, the horrible stories of man-eating, the sickening details of starvation have, they claim, only made the public more anxious to learn the truth about polar geography.

"That there will be another party sent to search for the north pole," said a prominent officer, "no one conversant with naval affairs can doubt. We have three splendid ships built for service in Northern waters. The Government cannot sell them, or if it does sell them cannot realize one third of the cost. Half of the necessary stores have already been purchased, and the men stand ready and anxious to go. The experiences of the Greely party have shown that the only thing necessary for comfortable existence up North is plenty of food."

Pistols in an Iowa Court Room.

Four men were shot during the trial before Justice Mull at Fairview school house, six miles southeast of Harvard, Iowa, Thursday morning. O. H. Terry had been pulled off his horse some days ago, and a revolver taken from him by Ed Reed and George Estes, and he had them arraigned before the justice on a charge of larceny. During the trial Reed and Estes, armed with a revolver and a club, made an attack on Terry, who drew his revolver and shot both of them—Reed fatally. In the scrimmage Terry received a shot in the shoulder, and a young man, name unknown, was slightly wounded. In all about a dozen shots were fired. There had been trouble between the parties several times before, and it is said there are several shots were fired by Terry's friends, parties supposed to be Reed and Estes, and the whole gang had gone to the trial armed and evidently prepared for a row.

A Beautiful Slave Sold in New York.

The Saratoga correspondent of a local paper tells of the sale of a slave in Saratoga on Tuesday. The girl is described as having been the property of a wealthy Cuban family. She was sold in the regular way, save that the date of the bill of sale, which was drawn up by a Saratoga attorney, was Havana, June 28, 1884, instead of Saratoga, Aug. 26, 1884, the latter being the actual day of the transfer of the girl, and the payment of the price ($1,500). The girl has a light complexion, is comely and only twenty years old. She has been in Saratoga four seasons past as a nurse in the family that owned her. Her purchaser is a widower of ten years' standing, with no children. He will take her to his home in Havana in October, and it is said, intends presenting the girl to his bride as her maid. The correspondent gives no names.

Death of Senator Anthony.

Providence, R. I., Special: Henry B. Anthony, senior senator of the United States and of Rhode Island, died at his residence in Providence, Tuesday afternoon, aged sixty-nine years five months and one day. He was in more than usual health Monday, having spent some hours in the Journal office, and manifesting his usual cheerful good spirits, was not oppressed by pain and weakness the chronic disease of the past. He retired at night, and took breakfast about 10 o'clock, with a good appetite. Shortly afterward he was observed growing pale, and was attacked by uremic convulsions, from which he did not recover, and passed away at 1:45.

Washington Special:—The death of Senator Anthony occasions a deep and universal feeling of regret here, where his long public service had made him better known than anywhere else in the country outside of Rhode Island. Although the end of the long and busy life came suddenly, those who knew of his physical condition for several years past, were not wholly unprepared for such an event. Last winter he was not able to take his seat in the senate until the session was considerably advanced. He was compelled to decline the position of president pro tem of the senate, to which he was elected, and was able to take only a very limited part in the active work of the session, and went home some time before its close. Many of his friends then feared that he would never again occupy his seat.

Terrible Cyclone in Indiana.

On Friday night the city of Evansville, Ind., was raked from one end to the other by a cyclone. Not a manufactory in the entire place escaped injury. The most seriously damaged are the Evansville cotton mills, loss, $15,000; woolen mills about $7,000; the Boekler plow works $10,000; Armstrong furniture company, about $4,000. The large school building in course of construction, and which needed but the roof for completion collapsed totally. On every street cellars are flooded, trees and fences leveled, and telegraph and telephone communication almost entirely suspended. But the saddest of all is the sinking of the transfer steamer Belmont and fourteen passengers who were on board. The Belmont left Evansville with the southbound train on the barge. About eight miles below Evansville, the storm came up, and a part of the passengers, horror stricken, fled from the cars to the steamer for safety. The barge was torn from the steamer and driven in Kentucky shore. In a minute, while the cyclone raged about with the cyclone, the steamer and capsized it, the boat sinking bottom upward. The pilot, cook and engineer jumped on the barge as the steamer went down. All the others were in the cabin and were lost. The drowned are the only officer of the boat lost is John H. Smith, the captain. Those saved are:

Mr. A. R. Lyon and her two daughters, Mrs. Sallie Bryan, Miss Laura Lyon, E. C. Roach and wife, of Ga.; Mrs. Woodville of Brookfield; Mrs. Addie Murray and child, Brookville, Capt. John Smith, Miss Alice Bell. Two colored women, and an old gentleman and wife, names unknown.

In conversation with one of the survivors he said:

"It was such a scene as I shall never forget. We were trying to get into the bank. The woman were huddled in the cabin, some weeping, others sitting quietly, the men to the worst, yet prepared for the inevitable. Suddenly, without warning, the boat careened to her side, the guy ropes to the barge snapping. I jumped for the barge and just reached it when I heard a gurgle, and looking around the boat had gone down head first, and there was nothing visible but the bottom."

A Frightful Holocaust.

The burning of a circus car nine miles north of Greeley, Colorado, was attended by indescribable horrors. The car was next to the engine in a train of twelve cars, containing Orton's Anglo-American circus, which left Collins about midnight for Golden over the Greeley and Salt Lake Pacific road. The train was nearing Windsor, a small station near Greeley, running about twenty-five miles an hour, when Engineer Gillespie discovered the car on fire, reversed the engine and threw open the window. There were sixty men in the car, in three tiers of berths arranged on either side. The car was an old coach converted into a sleeper, and the men in the bunks were sleeping against it. Owing to suffocating gases, it was difficult to arouse the sleepers. Some were kicked and bruised in a shocking manner and pitched out of the window. The screams of those unable to get through the blockaded apertures were terrifying. Performers, who occupied the rear cars, gazed with white faces on the awful spectacle. In the midst of the confusion two or three men bravely cut their way to their companions, to find them already in the agony of death.

An old Pacific coast sailor named McDonald, formerly of Forepaugh's show, was jumping from the burning car in a state of insanity. The car carried the charred bodies into Greeley for interment. The county commissioners have ordered the bodies to be buried at Greeley, and ten feet long in the Greeley cemetery. The coroner empaneled a jury, who were unable to locate the cause of the fire or any important facts, as the managers, with the remainder of the company, left immediately for Golden to fill an afternoon engagement.

The names of the dead, as far as learned, is as follows: Alex. McLeod, Marinette, Wis. Thomas McCarthy, Dependent, Iowa. John Kelly, New York city. Others known as Silver Thorn, Andy, Frenchy, Frank, George, Smithie, and one unknown. A large number of the burned will die.

Market Reports.

St. Paul.—Wheat, old, No. 1 hard, 92@95c; No. 2, 87c.

Corn, No. 2, 49@51c; No. 3, 45@46c.

Oats, No. 2 mixed, 28@29c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white 29c; rejected, 24c.

Barley, No. 2, 55c; No. 3 extra, 45c.; No. 3, 40c.

Rye, No. 2, 51c.

Baled Hay, wild, $7.50; timothy $9.50@10.50.

Eggs, 14c.

Milwaukee.—Wheat, No. 2, 77⅛c.

Corn, No. 2, rejected, 51c.

Oats, No. 2, 26c; No. 2 white, 30c.

Rye, No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 53c.

Barley, No. 2, 60c.

Lard, $7.50.

Pork, $17.25.

Butter, choice creamery, 20@21c; fair to fine, 15@17c; best dairy, 18@20c.

Eggs, 15@16c.

Chicago.—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 82@82½c; No. 3 Chicago spring, 69@69c; No. 2 red winter, 79c.

Corn, No. 2, 55¼c.

Oats, 25¾c.

Rye, 56c.

Barley, 64c.

Flax seed, $1.27.

Pork, $15.50@17.50.

Lard, $7.20@7.25.

Butter, creamery, 17@18½c; dairy, 14@24c.

Eggs, 13@14c.

Agricultural Fairs.

The following state, district and county fairs have been announced:

MINNESOTA.

State Fair—Owatonna, Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Southern Minnesota Fair—At Rochester, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Wright County—Howard Lake, Sept. 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Hastings Union Industrial Association Fair—Hastings, Sept. 16, 17, and 18.

Mankato Live stock and Fair Association—Mankato, Aug. 26, 27 and 28.

Crow Wing County Fair—Brainerd, Sept. 11 and 12.

Mower County—Austin, Sept. 16, 17, and 18.

McLeod County—Hutchinson, Sept. 24, 25 and 26.

Morrison County—Little Falls, Sept. 24, 25 and 26.

Todd County—Long Prairie, Sept. 24 and 25.

ELSEWHERE.

Montana Territorial Fair—Helena, Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Wisconsin State Agricultural Society—Madison, Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Southwestern Wisconsin Industrial Association—Mineral Point, Sept. 1, 5 and 6.

Central Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Watertown, Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

St. Croix County, Wis.—Hudson, Sept. 19, 12 and 13.

La Crosse County, Wis.—Salem, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

Jackson County, Wis.—Black River Falls, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.

Chippewa County, Wis.—Chippewa Falls, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Private Henry a Bad Fellow.

A letter from an officer at Fort Buford, Dak. says: Private Charles B. Henry, who was shot at Cape Sabine for theft, would never have been with the Greely party if the officers of the Seventh United States cavalry had known him. He is known to some of the members of the Seventh cavalry, and enlisted in 1876 in Troop C, of that regiment, under the name of Charles Buck. In the fall of 1877 the regiment came to Fort Buford after the Nez Perce campaign, during which time Buck employed his spare time in forging checks for a considerable amount on the post traders Leighton, and Jordon. For some unaccountable reason he was not punished for this offense. Being emboldened for having escaped punishment for the offense at Buford, he again engaged in his same business when the Seventh cavalry was camped at Camp Sturgis, where Fort Meade now stands, during the summer of 1878. He operated this time on the field traders, Fanshelm and Roberts, and was again detected, tried by court martial, and again sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service, with a forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of a guard, for one year. He served his sentence, I believe, at Fort Meade, Dak. He again enlisted, under the name of Charles B. Henry, and was assigned to the Fifty cavalry, from which he was detailed for the arctic expedition, where his conduct was in keeping with his former acts. He was a plausible fellow, ready of speech, and could easily make friends with strangers.

Results of Greely's Expedition.

Lieut. Greely had a cordial reception from the British Science Association at Montreal. He was surrounded and welcomed in an expressive manner by Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir William Thomson, as well as all geographers and scientific men of Great Britain and the whole of Europe, and followed with great interest the efforts made to effect his rescue, and the news of his rescue was hailed with the keenest delight.

In reply to Sir Henry's inquiries Lieut. Greely stated that the meteorological observations had been recovered. In an animated manner he proceeded to speak of some of the work done on the expedition. One of the most interesting results will be comparison of the swinging of a pendulum at the farthest point north reached, with that at Washington. He explained that although most of their instruments had to be abandoned, the pendulum apparatus which weighed ninety pounds, was brought back and has been shipped to Washington. He remarked with evident pride that he had, all his party that the pendulum was a very important instrument, and that if one man of the party could carry it, he would immediately abandon it. None would hear of this and a very important comparison is thus made possible. Speaking of the observation of temperature, he stated that the lowest temperature ever recorded was experienced in February last, when the mean temperature was 60 below zero. After a short stay Lieut. Greely returned to his hotel.

Hurricane in Manitoba.

A terrific storm of cyclone character prevailed at Winnipeg Wednesday night, doing incalculable damage to property in towns and villages throughout the province, and damaging crops to an extent not yet ascertained, although believed to be large. Rain poured, lightning followed, and tremendous peals of thunder prevailed all the evening.

Clouds driven by wind advanced upon each other like opposing armies. They burst in the fearful onset upon each other, and for at least an hour the storm raged with disastrous results. The roof was blown off the Hudson Bay stores and torn to pieces, damaging four surrounding buildings.

In less than fifty buildings in the city of Winnipeg were damaged by the storm. Roofs were carried away, a large number of houses, chimneys were blown down, plate glass windows were broken, signs were carried away, telephone and telegraph wires were prostrated, and general destruction prevailed. Reports from other points in the province show that the storm caused results much similar to those witnessed in Winnipeg.

Tornado near Huron Dak.

Huron, Dak., Special:—Between 3 and 4 Thursday afternoon a funnel shaped cloud was seen going southeast, striking Mr. Illeden's large stock barn and [illegible] which were blown to atoms and scattered over the Jim river, also large stacks of grain belonging to C. P. Lyman. It next tore into the farm of Joseph Bloomer, and [illegible] town [illegible] two miles southwest, and injuring two horses. It then struck the farm of two houses standing about twenty feet apart were destroyed. [illegible] his wife fled to the cyclone cellar for safety, Mr. [illegible], an eight-year-old daughter. It then struck Mrs. Cook and [illegible] were badly injured. When found Mrs. Cook was badly injured. Damage $5,000.

American Naval Officers' Views.

Washington Special:—Naval officers here are discussing the war between France and China, and comment upon the very poor condition of the vessels of the latter. The French are naturally in advance, "said one naval officer, "and it seems to be a war at their own cost. That is the policy of England and Germany. There is no consideration of morality. [illegible] human justice, or humane right that will prevent the selfish policy of England and France. The French are to establish a quarantine in order to prevent England or Germany from furnishing the Chinese with supplies. Our minister, Gen. Bingham, has tendered his good offices, but the Japanese minister refused because it is the wish of the French to [illegible] in China. If there was an act of war done, the Japanese war went down and brought the ship up to the harbor. To a nation like England or Germany there is no one to stop the interests of Japan, would be interested, as a nation like this to talk about justice, or anything of that kind, it is absurd."

W. F. Story's Imbecility.

The imbecility of W. F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago Times, was established beyond question Thursday, and Judge Knickerbocker appointed Austin J. Jackson conservator of the Times. The imbecility of [illegible] Time is Paterson has been business manager of the Times, and is technically the fittest person for the position. Mrs. Storey, however, wanted to get rid of him and manage the property herself. To do this she had to secure a letter of the insanity of her husband. Dr. Lyman [illegible], a medical expert, say: "At the medical examination last Saturday, Dr. Lyman said, "as to the condition I found him to be—partial paralysis, tending toward complete paralysis, and multiple[?] I found him in a state of complete dementia. The outlook for Mr. Storey, in my opinion, is we will not be able to get relief, he will be gone in any event. He was accompanied the conclusion of his disease, the average duration of which is two or three years."

News has been received at Austin of the death of Judge A. H. Harwood at Washington. Judge Harwood went to Austin in August, 1871, to take charge of the Austin Transcript. He was county superintendent of schools for some time, and was postmaster for three years prior to 1880. In January, 1880, through Alexander Ramsey's influence, he secured a position in the war department, Washington. He leaves a widow. One son, Willis, died some years ago. While living at Austin he became one of the most prominent antagonists of Judge Sherman Page in his contest.

John E. Rosedolph of Lake Preston had his hand so badly shattered by the explosion of a shell that amputation was necessary.

MINNESOTA NEWS NOTES

Death of Dr. J. H. Stewart of St. Paul.

Minnesota at large and the entire Northwest will share in the shock St. Paul experienced in learning of the death of Dr. Jacob H. Stewart, which took place at his residence in St. Paul, on Monday evening at eight o'clock of apoplexy. Monday morning he attended his patients as usual and did not complain of much suffering until afternoon, when the intensity of pain in his head was such that the agony became unendurable. At 4 o'clock he went to bed, and an hour later Dr. D. W. Hand was summoned. The physician found his confrere unconscious, and he did not regain perfect consciousness before death. The knowledge of this unexpected public bereavement soon became general in St. Paul, and the estimation in which deceased was held by those among whom he has lived for thirty years was evidenced by the hearty, unfeigned and general sorrow felt and expressed on the streets and in all places of public resort. Dr. Stewart was born in Connecticut in January, 1829, and was therefore in his fifty-sixth year. While an infant his father—Dr. Philander H. Stewart, a practitioner whose skill gained him more than local fame—moved with his family to Peekskill, on the Hudson above New York. In 1849, he entered the University of New York, and graduated in 1851 with high honors and the degree of doctor of medicine. He came to St. Paul in 1855 and immediately had a large practice which he pursued, save when prevented by public duties, until his death. In 1861 he was surgeon of the First Minnesota and was captured at Bull Run. Dr. Stewart served until the close of the war as examining surgeon for army recruits at St. Paul. In 1864 he was elected mayor of St. Paul, and was again elected to the mayoralty in 1869, 1871 and 1873. In 1864 he was appointed postmaster, and in this position also his executive talents bore fruit. Of legislative honors he had full share serving terms both as state senator and representative, and always to the satisfaction of his constituency. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republicans for congress, and in the autumn of that year was elected over W. W. McNair, Democrat, by a large majority. Succeeded in congress in 1879 by W. D. Washburn, Dr. Stewart returned to St. Paul and the same year was appointed surveyor general of Minnesota by president Hayes, succeeding Gen. J. H. Baker. He was president of the State Medical Society and had many other honorable positions.

Death of Minnesotians.

Hon. William Huey of Traverse Nicollet county, Minn., died on Sunday of bright's disease, and was buried Monday evening. Mr. Huey was born in Pennsylvania in March, 1809. He came to St. Paul in 1851 and remained two years, and in the spring of 1853 went to Traverse and has been a resident of the county ever since. He assisted in organizing the county, and was the first sheriff of the county, having been appointed by the governor April 7, 1853. He was also one of the judges of the first election held in the county. He served several years as county commissioner and in 1863 was elected to the legislature. Mr. Huey also served four years as county treasurer. His last term expired in 1872, since which time he has led a retired life. Mr. Huey took an active part in all political matters in the early history of the county.

L. K. Aaker Receiver at Crookston Land Office.

Hon. L. K. Aaker of Alexandria, Douglas Co., has been appointed receiver of the Crookston Land office, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Paul Sletten. It will be remembered that I. O. Storla of Moorhead was first appointed to fill the vacancy, but died before he had assumed the office. L. K. Aaker was senator from Douglas county in the last legislature of 1883-4, having been re-elected to a second term. He is a Scandinavian, fifty-eight years old, and a man of wide influence among his countrymen. He came to Minnesota in 1857, settled finally in Alexandria, and as a merchant has enjoyed marked success. He has always taken great interest in politics, and in the memorable Nelson-Kindred contest of 1882 was Congressman Nelson's first assistant in Douglas and Otter Tail counties.

At Medford, Tuesday night, a burglar entered the store of John Bailey by removing a large pane of glass, and secured $50 or $60 in goods and money. The thief took, among other articles, a coat, a pair of shoes and two dozen silk handkerchiefs.

The treasury department has just discovered a technical shortage in Gov. Gorman's accounts as Indian agent in Minnesota thirty year ago.

The state historical society is about to issue a history of the Ojibway tribe of Indians, written thirty-five years ago by W. W. Warren, an educated half-breed belonging to the tribe.

The secretary of the state board of emigration is now engaged in the preparation of an exhibit for the board at the New Orleans international exhibition. He has had prepared a large map of the state on a scale of three miles to the inch, which will represent everything which is contained on Warner & Foote's latest state map, and be colored to show the location of the prairies, the deciduous forests, and pine forests of the state. Besides the map, he has in preparation three charts, 7x9 feet, one of which shows the agricultural statistics of each county in the state; the second one, the number and variety of animals in each county; the third the population, the assessable property and acreage of unoccupied land. The secretary has secured the apportionment allotted to the exhibits of the board.

Adjutant General McCarthy has received information that a new militia company had been formed at St. Cloud, seventy strong, which he will muster in next week.

Captain J. K. Arnold, was committed by the probate court, to the inebriate department for the insane, at Rochester, Minn., upon information filed by Charles E. Chappel, his guardian. The Ramsey county commissioner under the new statutes, under chapter 126 of general statutes of 1883, which provides a special procedure to secure and the custody of drunkards who are proper subjects for medical treatment on account of dissipation. The law requires the examination to be made by a jury consisting of three reputable physicians. In this case Drs. Stone, Owens, and Quinn composed the jury. Capt. Arnold is forty-five years of age. He was captain of a company at the time of the Sioux outbreak in 1862, and was afterward adjutant of the Seventh Minnesota. After the war he was for some time clerk at the army headquarters in St. Paul, and then drifted into newspaper work, being connected with numerous ventures in the business. His latest attempt was the Crookston Northern Tier.

Secretary Young of the state board of immigration, has recently returned from a trip to the southeast part of the state, during which he visited Steele, Dodge, Freeborn, Waseca and Mower counties, inspecting the crops, etc. He reports that he found very little injury done by rains, none whatever when the grain was properly stacked. The wheat yield, he says is very large, the largest, he thinks that has been raised in the state at least 20 per cent. over that of 1877. Oats are very heavy and fine, and corn is forward and in ten days will be out of all danger of frost. This crop, however, has been slightly injured by drought. The wheat is of good quality and will grade as No. 1.

Adolph, fifteen-year-old son of Mr. Bergstrom, living near Evansville, Minn., was accidentally shot and killed by his twin brother on Sunday last.

An unknown man aged about fifty years threw himself in front of the engine of a train at Twin Lakes, on the Second division of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road recently, and was instantly killed. He had never been seen before in that place and was undoubtedly a stranger. He was well dressed, and appeared to have been a merchant, but certainly was not a tramp.

Several cases of leprosy are reported in Yellow Medicine county.

Samuel Gustavson went to bed in the Central house, Duluth, in a room with eight others, and during the night somebody nipped two checks on a St. Paul bank, one for $300 and the other for $200; one check on a Minneapolis bank for $500, together with $60 in gold and $30 in greenbacks.

In opinion of State Auditor Braden the Ramsey County Board of Equalization transcended their powers in changing the assessments of St. Paul banks.

The long-expected report of the State capitol commission presented to governor Hubbard has been drawn up by Mr. Stevens, the architect on the committee, and though brief, effectually disposes of the question as to the capitol's solidity. Engineer Smith, in conversation after the report had been submitted, said there was no doubt that the capitol was perfectly safe, and that now that the iron pillar on the second floor of the south wing had been added to the supports of the upper story, the floors could stand any weight put upon them. Mr. Grace, whose long experience as a contractor and builder makes his opinion of value, carefully examined all the walls, especially those in the foundation of the building, and he says they are solid and all right.

D. P. Bloomer, a New York drummer, was nearly murdered in Room 31, at the Nicollet House, Minneapolis on Wednesday night. He was found with seven wounds on the head, inflicted with a Milwaukee & St. Paul coupling pin. No solution of the mystery has yet been obtained.

William Curran was badly burned at a Minneapolis fire.

Manier & Thomson, St. Paul carriage dealers have arranged with their creditors.

Ground was broken Thursday for the St. Paul club house, which promises to be the finest structure of the kind west of Chicago.

Edward Locke, Minneapolis grain dealer, sues the Bradstreet company for $25,000 for libel.

The sixteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17 and 18. The Second Minnesota infantry and Second battery did honorable service in the army of the Cumberland.

Dora Hulbert, a pantry girl at the International hotel, La Crosse, committed suicide at an early hour Monday morning by shooting herself through the heart with a small revolver which she purchased Saturday afternoon. She had been employed in the house about five weeks, and was a quiet, industrious girl. No cause is known. A post mortem examination shows nothing in her condition to lead to such an act. Letters from her home in Rochester, Faribault and Racine threw no light on the matter. Her parents and other friends live at Byron, Minn., where the body will be shipped.

At the offices of the Northern Pacific railroad company it is denied that there is any foundation for the statement telegraphed from St. Paul that Vice President Oakes was about to retire, or rather, to "be retired," from his position on account of differences with the president, Mr. Harris.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt arrived in St. Paul by special train, making a twelve-hours' run over the Royal route from Chicago, landing at union depot Saturday at 6 p.m. He was accompanied by Messrs. H. B. Hollins, E. S. Knapp, W. S. Hoyt of New York. On Sunday Messrs. Winter and F. B. Clarke, of the Omaha line, started upon the party, and with them visited Minneapolis and the various local points of interest there, also Minnesota Transfer and Kittsondale. At the last-named they were the recipients of the courtesies of Mr. Woodmansee, by which they were able to look over the commodore's fast stock. The party then took in St. Paul, and afterward were entertained at dinner by Mrs. F. B. Clarke. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning they left by special over the Omaha for Pierre. They made the run to Mankato—nearly eighty-five miles—in two hours and forty-five minutes.

Edward Locke, of Minneapolis, began a suit against the Bradstreet company for $25,000 damages. The complaint states that the plaintiff is a grain dealer and the president of the Northwestern Grain Dealers' association. He was also one of the incorporators of the Duluth and Western Elevator company, and the main member of that corporation. Aug. 13, 1884, he alleges that the Bradstreet company published in their daily circular a defamatory matter concerning him and the elevator company.

The death of Sumner Chapman, proprietor of the Chapman house, upper lake Minnetonka, is announced. Mr. Chapman has been for some years afflicted with consumption, and it was in view of getting relief that he made his trip to Los Angeles. The past two weeks he has declined rapidly, being obliged to refrain from all duties at the hotel. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and children.

The appointment of T. J. Gray as principal of the normal school at St. Cloud is officially announced. Mr. Gray was a student of the St. Cloud school, and for eleven years since his graduation has been its professor of natural sciences and mathematics. He has been the conductor of the institutes in that district, and has rendered valuable service to the cause of education in the department of philosophy. He is a close and careful student, and his appointment meets with the warmest approval and commendation from all who know him.

Total amount of personal property in Scott county, $850,984; total amount of real estate, $1,866,415. As equalized—Total amount of personal property in Scott county, $988,000; total amount of real estate, $2,635,894; total amount of banking capital, $118,000; total amount of goods and merchandise, $73,862; total amount of manufactured articles, $19,445; total amount of manufactured tools, etc., $14,040.

The large stock barn, property of Hartley Bros., four miles east of Brainerd, on what is known as the C. W. Kindred stock farm, was burned recently. The barn was full of hay, farming machinery and logging outfits. The loss is about $5,000; insurance unknown.

A full-blooded Sioux from the Sisseton agency, has been spending the summer at Chester, Olmsted county, working for Hon. John Hyslop, of that place. He has furnished excellent satisfaction to his employer and has invested money to the amount of $100 in clothing, and has done more hard labor than almost most of the help with a white skin.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester, England, preached in St. Paul last Sunday and lectured on temperance.

At Duluth, Miss Amelia Cornorow, living with her sister, Mrs. Kruschke, went to the lake and tied a large piece of iron to her neck and drowned herself.

Judge Wilkin and Flandran of St. Paul, on a tour round the world, have been heard from. Letters bearing several dates, the latest July 28, and mailed at Suez, have been received. All of them were written on board the steamer Massilia, in which they traveled from Hong Kong to Suez, the overland trip through India having to be abandoned by them. Judge Flandran inquires anxiously who has been selected by the Democrats for president, and gives a specimen of American news which came to the East this calendar which they saw at Ceylon: "Bombay, July 7.—Gov. Cleveland has been rejected by the Republican party in their attempt to unseat Mr. Blaine."

Winona Tribune: The casket containing the remains of Mary Youmans arrived in this city at midnight from the Argentine Republic. It is a pleasant thought to her afflicted friends that the government of the Argentine Republic thoughtfully and voluntarily assumed all the expenses of the funeral and the expense of sending the body home.

July 31 George M. Crane, a leading business man of Albert Lea, disappeared. The last heard of him was in Minneapolis, where he made inquiries regarding a ticket to Washington Territory. For some time before he left he had been acting strangely, and it is believed that his mind had become deranged. It is said that no trace of his whereabouts could be gladly received by his afflicted family at Albert Lea.

There were fifteen cases of diphtheria at Rock Creek, Chisago county, all of a malignant type.

At Tracy, eight tramps attacked Joe Chase and Michael Myers, brakemen, in their caboose, but were routed. Chase was shot through the thigh and Myers was seriously wounded in several places. One of the tramps has died from his injuries.

Hon. Lewis Harrington was buried Sunday at Hutchinson.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Tariff.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, in a very able speech delivered in Brooklyn on Thursday night thus condensed the tariff question into a brief space:

"I come now to the tariff. And here I do not think the position of the two parties identical. Each admits that revenue is necessary. Each admits that our revenue is largely to be raised from tariff on imported articles. Each claims that it would so levy the tariff as to protect American labor and American productions. Democracy, however, says that tariffs should be laid not for revenue only, but also affirms the positive right and duty of the Government to protect American labor and American production. Our Republican party affirms that tariff legislation should distinctly seek to give the advantage in the home market to that which is grown, produced, created and manufactured by American labor on American soil. I cannot help feeling that this is a very practical question. It is a question of wages of interest, of labor, of living. It is a bread and butter question. And it is in this canvass. Theorists may pooh-pooh. Critics may refine. But the men who work, and the men who eat, feel and know by the stern logic of stomach and muscle that it is here and must be considered and discussed and determined. The common people are going to vote upon it in November. Were I a free-trader I should certainly vote for Cleveland and a Democratic Congressman. Being a moderate and practical protectionist, I shall as certainly vote for Blaine and a Republican Congressman."

Alexander Sullivan declined re-election to the presidency of the American Irish League, to take the stump for Blaine.

A Salt Lake City resident writes a St. Paul friend that the Mormon church has subscribed $250,000 to the Democratic campaign fund in consideration of general friendliness and promises of admission of Utah as a state.

President Cyrus Hamlin, of Middlebury College, Vermont writes: "I vote for Blaine. If I vote for any one else it will go for Cleveland—that is, for free rum, free trade, free love and free devil generally."

The Scimetar, leading Democratic evening daily of Memphis, Tenn., has taken the Democratic ticket down from its head of the columns, and approves Butler's arraignment of the party.

Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin is credited with sending a $25,000 check to the national Republican committee, with an intimation that he will double it if necessary.

Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter to the New York Tribune, declares that Gov. Cleveland's reasons for vetoing the tenure of office bill are "frivolous;" that it is difficult for him to believe "that they were offered in good faith;" and that "it is sheer nonsense to say that the amendment (the Payson amendment) hurts the bill; on the contrary, it improved it."

That sterling Democratic organ, the New York Sun, says: Concerning Governor Cleveland we must say that the publication of the Buffalo scandals never did him one-tenth as much damage as the fatuous evasions and contradictions of his fool-friends in seeking to nullify its effect.

In one manufacturing establishment in Brooklyn where there are 155 men employed, 150 are for Blaine and 5 for Cleveland. In a stone-cutting yard where 200 men are employed 197 are for Blaine and 3 for Cleveland. In another manufacturing establishment where there are 35 men employed, 30 are for Blaine and 5 for Cleveland. In still another manufactory where 31 men are Irish, all are employed, all but 1 are for Blaine.

The surest teacher is the heart, not the head. I would rather take the verdict of the plain, honest farmers and workingmen of the land, who have known Mr. Blaine and lived with him, with regard to his character, than the verdict of those cold, analytical chemists and scholars of Cambridge and Beacon Hill.—Emery A. Storrs, in Maine.

It required all the efforts of Oliver P. Morton and the Republicans and loyal Democrats of Indiana during the war to prevent Hendricks, the Sons of Liberty, the Knights of the Golden Circle and the other rebel elements in that State from carrying it over to the side of the South. A vote for Cleveland and Hendricks now is a vote approving of rebel sympathy at the North while the South was in arms against the Union.

It is a matter of actual demonstration, by figures which do not admit of an erroneous inference, that the affairs of the Government have never been so honestly administered as they have been since the Republican party has been in power. The three thought errors, mismanagement and dishonesty have under Republican rule been a smaller percentage of the sums of money involved in governmental transactions than during any previous period in history, and they have been in a constantly decreasing ratio since the first Republican President took office.

James Redpath, in an interview in the New York Tribune, does not hesitate to pronounce the defection of the Irish from Cleveland unparalleled in the history of the Irish in America. He analyzes the causes of disaffection, and proves that the movement is not a local demonstration against Gov. Cleveland, but a general protest against the nomination of a candidate who is personally obnoxious to the working classes.

The Boston Congregationalist, the leading paper of its denomination in New England, if not in the whole country says:

Common decency, the morals of the young, regard for the sacredness of home-life, and the very maintenance of our national existence demand that a man of pure and unblemished character be chosen as the executive of our foremost representative official before the world—should be a man of pure private morals as well as public integrity. If these charges be untrue it ought to be easy to show the fact. They are definite and personally indorsed. If they be not disproved, then the indignant public sentiment of the nation should be given voice, and the party which nominated Gov. Cleveland should demand that he withdraw from the ticket which has been disgraced by a scandalous charge.

New York Special: Ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri came down from the Adirondacks Friday.

"Do you think the republicans will carry New York?" he was asked by your correspondent.

"I have not much doubt of it in the present aspect of affairs. I have been about the state considerably, and I think it is safe to place it, but Pennsylvania. Speaking of the situation, when the summer is over and the fall frosts set in and men start to the polls they will not want to be thinking of the tariff. But they see Blaine as the man with the principles, with the knowledge of affairs, is after all the man to be elected. They say Garfield was such a man, and they are beginning to see Blaine is, and you will see Gov. Cleveland would defeat by a magnificent majority.

According to a Madison correspondent, everything looks most cheerful in the Republican camp in Wisconsin, so far as the presidential ticket is concerned.

Republicans upon every hand, from every section of the state, express the most unbounded confidence in the surety of Wisconsin doing fully as handsomely by Blaine the coming fall as was done toward the lamented Garfield four years ago. The latest reports that have been received at Republican headquarters from those which came in immediately after the nomination of Blaine. Hopefulness has crystallized into certainty, and that certainty is having the effect of inducing local committees to enter into the work of the campaign with an energy and enthusiasm which speaks well for a glorious victory.

Corporal Tanner of Brooklyn says: I have just returned from a trip of 4,000 miles in the West, attending the Grand Army encampment, and from my close observation I sum up the political situation in the statement that the feeling in favor of Blaine and Logan is simply phenomenal. There never was no such enthusiasm so early in the canvass for president.

Senator Morrill of Vermont, who accompanied Mr. Blaine to Europe in 1867, says that on that trip Mr. Blaine told him how the bulk of his fortune was made. He had purchased a track of coal lands in West Virginia for $40,000, paying a part of that sum down, and the balance soon after from the profits of the mines. These mines, Mr. Blaine said, were then paying him an annual amount equal to the interest on $200,000; and they had made him comfortable.

Col. John C. Swan of Charleston, S. C., hitherto an unconcealed ex-confederate, is out for Blaine.

We are well aware that a considerable class of politicians think that it does not weaken a candidate for the presidency to be known as a gross and licentious man; but Mr. Cleveland occupies a position very different from that of ordinary candidates. We are far from supposing that Gov. Cleveland is a worse man than others whose sins are unwhipped of justice, but those of Gov. Cleveland are probably now attached to a purpose. Besides, it can hardly be that the Chicago convention may have made a mistake. He was nominated upon the assurance of a good record, with little effect when alleged by influential Christian journals, against an irreligious adventurer, and Independent journals whose promises also is remarkable. And in this case it must be remembered that the judgment of the country is not now hedged about by the immorality of the persons he is to govern. The final truth is that the only character of democratic success in the present campaign lies in the vote obtained by the independent voter in his manner of carrying out the administration of Allen G. Thurman's name on the democratic ticket would have given that otherwise is hopelessly thrown away.—New York Sun.

THE STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS.

The Tragedy of the Hearth and the Broken Hearts Around It. A Sensation of Ten Years Ago Revived for The New Generation.

Philadelphia letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

I stood for a long time before a picture yesterday, the life-size portrait of a lovely laughing child. The face was that of a boy of 4 years, fair and dimpled, with a little rosy mouth just made for kissing, large, clear brown eyes, through which a happy little soul shone brightly, and soft flaxen curls shading a broad, white brow, and falling about a round white neck.

"That is Charley, my little Charley," said the master of the house sadly, and, looking from his careworn face to the cherub vision on the wall, for the first time an understanding of the tragedy of Charley Ross dawned upon me, and for the benefit of the new generation and those to whom the tiny hero of this mournful tale has been but a newspaper myth I am going to take up the freshest threads of a well-known story, as related to me by Mr. Ross in view of the green lane where his little son was stolen from him.

The house itself is situated at the end of a broad and beautiful place in Germantown called East Washington lane. On both sides of it are handsome, substantial mansions of gray granite, such as Pennsylvanians love, and built far back from the road in the midst of spreading lawns, sprinkled with beds of gay flowers. More peaceful and beautiful surroundings one could hardly find, and the miniature farm of a few acres, now dotted with sweet-smelling hay-cocks, next to Mr. Ross' place, even suggested the country.

The home of Mr. Ross is a spacious double one, built of stone and surmounted by a cupola. It stands on the summit of a great slope, and, with its broad piazzas covered with climbing honeysuckles and roses, its large baskets of plants and ferns, and its friendly close old oaks, looks a secure and pleasant retreat from noise and turmoil, the dust and confusion of the world.

Sitting on the front veranda, I remarked how thoroughly the great hedges of the trees at the foot of the lawn cut off the view of the road.

"Yes," said Mr. Ross, "too thoroughly, for it helped the wretches who stole my children to escape with them. Ten years ago the 1st of July," he continued, "my little Charley, just 4 years old, and still in petticoats, was playing in the road with his brother Walter, two years older than himself. While they were frolicking about two men came along in a wagon drawn by one horse. In some way they got the children before and given them candy. That day they invited the boys to get in for a little ride, promising them fire-crackers and candy. They, fearing nothing, complied; and were seen, as we found later, by some of the neighbors.

"When I got home at 6 o'clock to tea, Mrs. Ross and my eldest daughter being at Atlantic City for their health, the boys had not returned. The neighborhood was scoured in vain, and at 8 o'clock, on my way to the central office to telegraph the police stations, we met Walter returning home with Mr. Peacock, a friend of the family who had found him crying bitterly on a street corner in the northern part of Philadelphia, just seven miles from home.

"The boy was nearly paralyzed with fright, but managed to relate how the men had promised to take them to 'Aunt Susie's to buy sweets and firecrackers;' that they had lifted him out of the wagon and sent him into a shop to get them, and when he came out they had disappeared with Charley. The police thought the affair on a drunken frolic, and when sobered would be alarmed at what they had done, and turn Charley adrift.

"The theory proved false. On the 3d of July we advertised for him with a reward, and the next day we received an anonymous letter in disguised writing, the first of a series of twenty-three, which said the child was safe, but that no living power could discover him, and his father would never see him unless he got him back. The next letter demanded a ransom of $20,000, from which sum the kidnappers never abated a jot, with the alternative of putting the child to death."

It is impossible in a letter to describe the methods used for the recovery of the child and the capture of his jailers, who demanded that the money should be paid in advance of the return of the boy. While negotiations were pending 20,000 photographs of little Charley were distributed throughout the land, and tons of posters, circulars and handbills strewn broadcast. The citizens of Philadelphia offered a reward of $20,000 for the kidnappers, of which reward the police volunteered to claim no part, and other large sums were offered from public and private sources, while the press, to put on Mr. Ross seemed to be the safety of every child in the land by paying the ransom was tremendous.

The police force and detective bureaus of the whole country engaged in the search, and in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey every river front and alley, every gateway, stable and place of ill-repute, every hotel and lodging house, tramp quarters, burglars haunt, barn, mill, ferry boat, and vessel, was searched, and every building, private and public, in Philadelphia gone through. The post office and the letter-boxes were watched, detectives watched every train that left or entered the city. Human ingenuity was taxed to the utmost in attempts to recover the stolen boy.

Fraud, too, found a festival in the new form of domestic calamity, and Mr. Ross received thousands of letters from spiritualists, clairvoyants and mediums, and even from the insane, and anonymous asking their professing knowledge of the abductors.

Then came a host of those vile creations called anonymous letters, always the work, as Superintendent Walling says, of creatures who have all the willingness but not the courage of murder. These letters were to the police, suggesting that Mr. Ross stole his own child; that in his fine gardens were dug up by them that the body would be discovered, and that the child was not Mr. Ross', etc. One newspaper boldly printed an article embodying these suggestions. It was proved for libel, severely reprimanded by the court, and obliged to pay heavy damages.

The uproar the country was in over this case, and the way man, woman and child turned detective, thoroughly alarmed, the kidnappers, and they decided that a plan proposed to Mr. Ross for the exchange, so afraid were they of being entrapped. In the history of civilization there has never been a crime like this, nor one that was as thoroughly baffled detective.

One plan proposed by the abductors, and which involved almost fatal consequences to Mr. Ross, was that he should put the money into a valise, start from Philadelphia at midnight for New York and thence to Albany, riding the entire distance on the platform of the rear car, and when he saw a torch held up by a man waving a handkerchief he was to throw the valise on the track, with the warning that if the train was stopped the child's throat would be cut.

Mr. Ross went through this frightful ordeal, standing on the car as described, for every nerve on an intense strain, with the fear of missing the signal, which was looked for in vain. His own description of this heart-rending journey is thrilling, but, coming after six months of mental agony and over-fatigue, it resulted in a severe illness, during which his wife and friends decided to run the risk of paying the ransom in advance, in the faint hope that the boy would be returned. But they could not get the letter; the kidnappers had sent their directions were followed, the child retrieves, and they did not trust the police now were, failed to appear, and all was over.

In December 1874 of the same year two men, being engaged in a burglary in Bay Ridge, were shot, and the police were detected by a Mr. Van Brunt, and one, named Mosher, died instantly, and his comrade, Douglass, lived only long enough to confess the stealing of Charley Ross, and to solemnly swear that the only one but the dead man knew his whereabouts, and as it is to-day that the fate of the little flaxen-haired, golden-haired boy is still wrapped in a dark mystery.

The safety of millions of children has been purchased, it seems too sadly true, by the life of one, though the parents of this one still fondly cling to the hope that their son will come out of the mystery.

"The hue and cry that rang this great Republic, from end to end to North," said Mr. Ross, "arrested the attention of the whole world, and even seemed to make the hearts of a nation, and though it was proved that where a hold a child of 4 years had on the heart of a nation, and through a law by which kidnappers could be punished, this and a similar crime have since been made impossible. The law of the abduction of children for the purpose of extortion punishable by twenty-five years of solitary imprisonment, at hard labor, and a fine of $10,000.

"I have," continued Mr. Ross, "examined personally into 700 cases of boys supposed to be Charley, and have been so engaged. I have traveled thousands of miles in pursuit of his, and have spent over $60,000 in trying to trace him. In the first few years alone over 15,000 letters were examined. I went to several times to San Francisco, and even to England, Scotland, Cuba, Nova Scotia and Canada, where some proved to be my child from the resemblance to his pictures or the mystery surrounding them. I have often thought of the extraordinary number of girls are missing, and the extraordinary number of girls are missing, where are they as enticed out and surrounded by their circumstances exciting suspicions."

"Has this hunt for Charley ever resulted in the return of any lost child to its family?"

"Yes, of a number; for, though mine was the first case on which a ransom had been demanded, there were others to whom in our case the lost children were restored. The most pitiful case I know was that of little Henry Lachmuller, of St. Louis, who was drowned by a woman in a circus. The old parents, a year later would be destitute, in which he had a woman with them. A watchmaker, to search for his child, traveling all over Europe, and several times in this country advertising in every paper.

"Well, one day I received a letter from Chester, Ill., describing the tramps who had been brutal in their treatment of a child supposed to be Charley, and to disguise him had thrown acids into his face, badly disfiguring him, dyed his hair and scarred his poor little body. My brother James went on at once, and saw that was not our lost lamb; but the publicity given the case by the papers reached Mr. Lachmuller, and, on bare supposition of its being his son, he came on, and found, indeed, that it was his child.

"Strangely enough, though the villainous treatment he had been subjected to had made the boy forget even his name and the place where he came from, he recognized his father with a scream of joy. There has also been another case that of a boy where, though the proper parents could not be found, the children had been taken away from the wretches who kept them to disarm, and were properly taken care of by the authorities.

"How do you account for this large number of stray children?"

"A great many of them can never be accounted for. Some of them are born, left asylums or homes; many are illegitimate, and quite a number belong to families in which domestic unhappiness has prompted either the father or mother to take them away and keep them in concealment. There are also instances where the children have been purposely put on trains and deserted, or where they have run away from guardians in fear of punishment. Children are not unfrequently found among Indians or gypsy bands who cannot be accounted for."

"Yes," continued Mr. Ross, in reply to questions, "dozens of children have been taught to say that their name was Charley Ross. In fact that name has become the synonym of a lost child, and is frequently given to poor homes and asylums. Hardly a week passes without a letter or a clew of some sort being sent to me from some part of the world, and its strangest, shrewdest calls and inquiries are frequent. Why, a fortnight ago a little tramp calling himself Charley Ross looked me right in the eye and said he was my son, and was singing him to sleep with Moody and Sankey hymns. I never sang a tune in my life."

"Do you believe your son is living?"

"I do not know what to believe any more than you do; but until I know he is dead his mother and I shall wait for his coming," concluded Mr. Ross, with emotion.

Six other lovely children played about the Ross homestead, one of them a fair girl bearing a striking likeness to her lost brother, but as I walked back through the shady lanes to the station I was struck by the thought that ten summers had fled since the cruel robbery, and no child can be seen frolicking on the highways.

Importance of Raising Cattle as Well as Wheat.

James J. Hill, Esq., President of the St. Paul and Manitoba railroad, running through the famous Dalrymple wheat farm, gave a reporter a little lecture on domestic economy worth repeating:

"But how much better," he said, "if all those vast farms were cut up into smaller ones of 160 or 320 acres each; better for the farmers, better for the railroads, better for the country. As it is now, the farmer's operations are crowded into five months of the year. The other seven he is idle. If his wheat fails, his year is lost. By and by even this fertile soil will be worn out without rotation of crops. If it is raised fewer acres of wheat and diversified it better he would make more money. Crowding all his operations into the brief summer months, his horses are worn out and his expenses for labor greatly increased. It is not carelessness, but too great haste, that lets his wheat go to waste. The only way to avoid this is to feed more cattle; but wheat growing need not interfere with the raising of stock on other crops. The true economy for the farmer is to raise all the corn he can, and not to take it to market. But they tell you this is not a stock raising country. There is no better in the world. Hogs, sheep and cattle all do well. It is true they must be housed in the winter, but so they must in any place. As for feed, hay enough is harvested off every year, which if fed would realize more money than the wheat brings. Enormous crops of turnips, potatoes and other roots can be raised, and, as for corn, corn can be cultivated to some extent. Compare the relative profit of grain and stock raising. Always take a cow to twenty times as much as a grain farm, and the return is far quicker and turned into money. Once The farmer sees was a wheat man. Now they are helping Minneapolis grain. How do English farmers manage to pay 15 to 25 shillings rent per acre for land each year?

MORE THAN THIS.

land here is made more valuable by stock raising. Why they buy our cattle and buy oil cake to feed them and still make money, because they get too high a price for the hog. Do you know the Windsor hotel, New York, pays 40 cents a pound for its beef? The only real economy for the farmers is to raise stock with his field crops, and the best stock known is that which gives the best return for its keep. Then all waste is worked up and a full return in meat. Every drop in the price of wheat is not ruin, the fall in the price of a piece of wheat is not ruin. The true policy of the railroad is to promote population. Some 16 per cent of even our revenue comes from hauling wheat—about half the passenger receipts. So firmly am I convinced that this is the true policy for both railroad and people, that I have spent $50,000 in placing blooded cattle in the counties through which our lines pass, and I think it the best investment I ever made."

President Hill expressed his emphatic belief that the farmers of Minnesota and Dakota need education on this point.

Crossing the Atlantic.

Mr. Pearce, the builder of the Alaska, the Oregon and other fast steamers, has proclaimed his belief that the voyage across the Atlantic will ere long be accomplished in six days. But this is as nothing compared with the hope which a Leeds gentleman announces to the world. He promises—when he has built his ship—to carry people from Liverpool to New York in three days. This wonderful achievement is to be brought about by his new aqua-aerial or wave ship. The aqua-aerial ship is intended for express, mail and passenger service, also for unarmored war-ships for which great speed is desirable. The wave ship is of shallow draught when at rest, and when set in motion its draught is to decrease with the increase of speed. Instead of plowing its way through the water it is to skim along on or over the surface, thereby avoiding the chief cause of resistance to the progress of ordinary ships, viz.: Wave making. The resistance of the ship is thus to be reduced to a minimum, and the power usually expended in wave making and displacement of water by vessels of the ordinary type is to be wholly utilized in the increase of speed. This is to be accomplished by making the bottom of the vessel a series of inclined planes placed one after the other. Why not arrange to have the vessel lift herself out of the water with the exception of the heel of her rudder post and let her skim along on that? The voyage might then, perhaps, be accomplished in a few hours.

Cooling the Flames of Love.

One of the young bloods of Portland, Me., has been courting a girl for some time past, but he was not liked by her father, who at last told him to come no more. Since that time he has been anxious to see her, and, placing a ladder against the back of the house, succeeded in the window on the second story of the house, succeeded in the girl's room, and the guilty of fluming the ladder talking with her. In the meanwhile the old gentleman discovered the proceedings and going softly to the cellar, turned on the sebago and using the hose in position sent a stream of water directly upward, fairly lifting the poor fellow from the ladder. Then the young man tried to go down the ladder, but the old man continued to send a stream of water up his back. When within four rounds of the ground, the fellow slipped, fell and lay on his back in the full force of the sebago on his head and shoulders, almost strangling him under its deluge. At last he gained his feet, gave one yell and darted off. Afterward he said: "I didn't mind the wetting so much, but that infernal old fool turned a $45 suit for me and up my old man won't give me any more money for a month."

Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, at Standing Rock, administered confirmation to eleven of his flock. Among the number were Miss Mildred and Master Charles, children of Major McLaughlin, and Leo, son of Captain Harmon of Bismark. The Bishop speaks enthusiastically of the conversion and education of the Sioux, and has obtained permission from the government to receive sixty youths in his new industrial boarding school at Yankton.

One of the doorkeepers of the house of Lords refused admission to the reporter's gallery to a member of the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette, at the same time saying, "Why, I wonder you're not ashamed to show your face here after all that you've been writing about their lordships." Lord Rosebery, however, happened to approach and escorted the scribe in. The doorkeeper added that for his part he would never have admitted the enemy into the precincts at all; but "if his Lordship chose to do it then it was his Lordship's own look out."

A HARD SHELL FIGHT.

The Sunday Entertainment on Staten Island.

The New York Times thus describes a turtle fight on Staten Island the day before: The two monsters were sold to saloon keepers in Port Richmond and Clifton. A boast as to the size of one of them resulted in the two being pitted against each other for a purse of $200. It was after 12 o'clock yesterday morning when the final preparations for the combat were completed. A pit was made in the center of the large room. It was eight feet across, two feet high, and octagonal in shape. One of the turtles was 26 inches across its back, and weighed nearly 133 pounds. The other was 29 inches and weighed 108 pounds. Both had been fed on raw meat for two weeks, with plenty of pepper to make them ugly. The Northfield turtle was handled by a brawny blacksmith, and the Southfield representative by a boss stevedore both of whom were heavy and strong men. The handlers were each provided with a strong hickory stick that was cut from a branching sapling, and was Y shaped with a tail about five feet long.

When a judge and referee had been selected the handlers began, first prodding the turtles with the sticks. As soon as the turtles were struck under the shell behind they would raise up on their legs and dart their heads out, trying to snap at the person tormenting them. Then the handlers quickly slipped the forked ends of the pole between the head and shell of the turtles and across their necks. This prevented their heads from being drawn in. The big turtles were then pushed close together and their heads bumped against one another. This was done quite violently several times, when the nose of the Northfield one was shoved into the tender flesh of the neck of Southfield's champion. The latter quickly raised his claw and buried one of the talons in the eye of the other. This was sufficient, and the turtles were soon in fierce combat. They stood up on their feet and moved about almost as quick as fighting cocks. They would watch for an opening and then strike as quick as any game bird could do. Sometimes they would get side by side, biting and tearing one another's unprotected parts as fiercely and rapidly as they could, the object seeming to be to use up the other and reach a vital part. Neither of them at any time showed any desire to stop, and did not need any further urging on. As quick as one made a snap the other would dart around at a surprisingly quick pace and try to break the other's hold. If that succeeded the watching and dodging for an opening would begin again.

At the end of the first hour the Southfield turtle had lost its tail, its right leg, and had a big ragged wound in its neck. The Northfield turtle could not use its right front leg, which was apparently broken, and was at a disadvantage from the loss of one eye. After a two hours and fifteen minutes struggle, the Southfield turtle managed to get on the blind side of his opponent and seized it with its sharp beak by the throat. It held on vigorously and in a few minutes its opponent was dead.

Things in General.

The late New York Legislature enacted a law punishing railroad baggage-smashes with a fine of $50 for each trunk destroyed, in addition to the liability of the railroad company for the value of the property.

At the office of the American bank note company in New York there is used a stamp with a clock attachment, so arranged as to stamp on any paper or package a dial indicating the exact time of day when the impression was made. This precise record of the time of any given transaction, made in connection with other memoranda, which are recorded by the stamp at the same time, is found a great aid in accuracy and clearness in the company's accounts.

The arms company in Hartford are just finishing the last six of the forty-one Gatling guns for the United States army, which, with the recent order, for the navy, will make fifty-one guns in all thus far ordered.

According to Lord Shaftesbury, one of the social necessities of the time in England is said to be the emigration of half a million of surplus women. The recent report of the Women's Emigration Society declares that in three years the society has sent to the colonies 350 women. "Three hundred and fifty!" exclaims the Pall Mall Gazette, "is it not trying to empty the Atlantic with a teaspoon?"

The known dangers of arctic exploration have no power to daunt those with the genuine explorers' spirit. When Sir John Franklin was preparing for his last expedition, objections had been offered to his going because he had reached the age of 60 years. His friend, Sir Edward Parry, replied: "He is the ablest man I know, and if you don't let him go he will certainly die of despair." Said Franklin himself when asked to repose on his laurels: "My Lord, I am but 59." It is related that "he appeared as jealous of a few months of his age, when it was a question of exposure to great danger, or of executing a work of difficulty or suffering, as a woman would of being thought older than the parish register showed."

The mayor of Boston lately sent two packages of exactly the same size and weight, one to Paris, France, and the other to Worcester, Mass. The former went 3,000 miles and the postage was 29 cents and the latter went 40 miles and the postage was 28 cents.

Giving property to former Slaves.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Many of the owners of slaves that were liberated by the war have kept their former slaves as hired help. This is especially the case in Fayette and Bourbon counties, Ky. Now that the slave-owners are dying off, and there are numerous in which the former slaves or their offspring are willed a part or all of the master's property. In some of these cases the colored heirs are children of the white testator, but in most of them, however, they are not. This making negroes the heirs of white man's property has given rise to litigation in which the latter have been sometimes lost by the negroes. A case in point has just been decided in the Bourbon county courts. The slaves of John Morris has continued to live with their former owners after they had become freedmen. Mrs. Morris died three years ago, and left by will to a former slave a house and lot which she held in her own right. Some of Mrs. Morris' relatives declared their intention to contest the will. Mr. Morris, the surviving husband, when he learned this, became so enraged that he changed his will and cut off from his inheritance, leaving all his property to his former slaves. Very soon after this he died. James Morris, a brother, contested the will, and Judge French and a jury, after full hearing, have decided it valid.

Brainerd Dispatch

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N. M. Ingersoll, | Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, |

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, STEARNS AND AITKEN COUNTIES, and the City of Brainerd.

POPULATION of BRAINERD 10,000.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second-class matter.

The republicans of Wisconsin have renominated all the present state officers without dissent.

The republican victory in Vermont is hailed all over the country as the bright omen of the great triumph in November.

In these piping times of bank failures, it makes a cold chill crawl up the spine of a bank president to find a guid to Canada on the cashier's desk.

Throughout the Northwest the thresher is busily at work getting the crop ready for the market. In a few localities rain has somewhat delayed the work. In the extreme north the reapers are still at work, but it is thought their mission will be ended for the season by Saturday. Reports from various quarters indicates an unusually large yield of corn, provided only that frost delays putting in an appearance for a fortnight longer.

In the district court Tuesday at Fargo, the jury returned a verdict of $18,200 in the case of Fitzs J. French vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad for damages, The circumstances are that Mrs. French came to Fargo on an accommodation train. It stopped some distance from the depot. She was told it would go no further, but as she was getting off the train backed and she was thrown between two cars sustaining serious injuries. Defendant obtained stay of proceedings.

Statements of young Mason, the youthful bank robber of St. Paul are becoming numerous, but they are of a character to gradually clear up the alleged mystery of how the safe was entered. His latest statement is that he found the safe open and the money easy of access, and then for the first time, thought of robbing the bank, and then summoned Johnson, and they went into the scheme together And so, as at first surmised, if this statement is correct, the robbery was effected through the contributary negligence of the officials, and the young men who have been almost lionized as very smart professional cracksmen, sink to the level of ordinary sneak thieves.

At Missouri Valley, 20 miles north of Omaha Monday morning Mr. A. K. Davis, Pullman car conductor on No. 1 Omaha train, shot a colored porter named Harden. The porter had insulted a lady and gentleman, passengers. Mr. Davis interfered, when Harden threw him out of the car. Davis went into the next car and got a revolver. Returning to the coach he insisted that the passengers should not be molested. The porter rushed at Davis and would have pitched him off the train had not the latter fired. The ball pasted through Harden's wrist and entered his hip. The gentleman passenger who was insulted swore out a warrant for the arrest of Harden, but when the office arrived his man had fled. Mr. Davis who is from St. Paul, was not arrested as he was enforcing obedience.

The Result in Vermont.

Returns from 204 of the 240 towns in the State give Pingree (Republican) 39,518, Redington (Democrat) 18,639, Greenback, Independent, and scattering, 855, Pingree's majority over Redington, 20,879; majority over all, 20,323. The remaining towns will increase Pingree's majority over all to about 22,500. The average Republican majority in the last four prior elections was 21,000.

A New Railroad.

St. Paul., Aug. 28—A Wadena Minn. special to the Evening Dispatch says: A perliminary survey has been made between Wadena Park Rapids for a line of railroad to be known as the Wadena & Park Rapids. Col. Crooks of St. Paul president, J. L. Walcroton. Minneapolis, secretary, E. S. Base, Wadena, treasurer. They propose to complete the road by Dec. 1st, 1885.

China's Warlike Strength.

Chitia has two separate armies, The imperial army proper is known under the name of the Army of the eight Banners. It is divided into eight corps, each being distinguished by a peculiar banner. This army almost forms a military caste, for it is composed exclusively of the descendants of the Manchu and Mongolians and China rebels who in 1601 invaded China and dethroned the old imperial family. During peace the men of this caste are allowed to conduct any common business, being forbidden only to learn their only whom a permit from the commanding officers. The officers excel their men only in gymnastics. According to the Chinese nations, on man is fit to be an officer unless he is an athlete. This army numbers 210,000 men. Of these, over one-half are stationed in Pekin, and the rest in a few large provincial cities, This military caste can by no means be regarded as a regular army. The second, or provincial army, is called the Army of the Great Banner. Each of the eighteen provinces of the empire is obliged by law to keep a certain number of soldiers, and their aggregate according to official statistics, is 680,000 men. There are eighty generals and over 7,000 officers. The provincial army is composed chiefly of mercenaries while the majority of the officers are of the military estate. These two armies, amounting to 769,000 men, are all the forces the Celestial empire has to rely on in case of war.

Exploring Hudsen Bay.

On July 22 there sailed from Halifax the Neptune, an expedition for which the dominion government passed a vote of $75,000. Its object is to obtain reliable information as to the navigability of Hudson's bay and straits, and to determine the feasibility of the adoption of the route as a summer outlet for the produce of the Northwest. It is unnecessary, writes the Toronto Mail corresponent accompanying the expedition, to repeat what has been said over and over again regarding the importance of the question we have been sent to solve, or as to how it will effect not only the Canadian Northwest, but also the States of Minnesota and Dakota, for should the route prove practicable it means a saving of thousands of dollars annually, in the cost of transporting grain to the European market. We will call first at Maine on the Labrador coast, and finally at Ramah the northernmost station on the Atlantic coast. The work of establishing a station of observation in the straits will then be begun. The latter are 500 miles long by 100 broad, and seven stations will be established, at which observers will be left whose duty it will be to obtain meteorological statistics, measure the tide, and ascertain the drift of the water and conditions and state of the ice. We have on board dwelling houses for each station all ready to put together. Each party will consist of two men, and an Esquimaux interpreter, besides the officer in charge. Mr. Stobart of Tronto observatory will take charge of the most important post, Cape Hope, which is on the south side of about the center of the straits. We expect to reach the first station, at Cape Chidleith, early in August, and will then, proceed gradually until we reach the last one Fort Churchill, which is 2,500 miles from Halifax. The observers will be left there for a year, when they will be relieved by another steamer. All are well on board, although the weather has been rough.

The Country at Large.

Senator Harison is a guest of Blaine at Augusta.

St. John will make a tour of New York in October.

The sugar planters of the South will vote for Blaine.

Hendricks says that the vote of Indiana is the desire of his heart.

John C. New is satisfied that Indiana is solid for a 10,000 Republican majority.

Jeff Davis thinks the payment of pensions to the Union soldiers is offensive patriotism.

Blaine attorneys in his libel demanded an immediate hearing, but were put off until Tuesday.

Senator Plumb thinks that the St. John vote will not reduce Blaine's majority in Kansas below 50,000.

The Greenback farmers of Illinois will not vote the fusion ticket and so will the friend monopolists, Cleveland.

Butler delivered one of his characteristic speeches before the New York Greenback convention Saturday evening.

The Republican managers say that they have proof that the Democratic managers have sent $50,000 to Maine, and will send more.

Chairman Clapp the National Republican committee thinks the Curtis circular to goverment employes will not keep many of them from contributing. He accuses Curtis of misrepresentation in making it appear that there are federal office holders on the national committee.

ADVERTISING.

There is much to be studied both in regard to the medium and manner of advertising. First the public must be compelled to see the announcement. It is not enough to attract the attention of those naturally interested in the contents, the different and careless must be stimulated to action, and action in this direcion is nearly synonymous with purchase, There is genuine philosophy in the utterance of the clothing merchant quoted in Howell's "Wedding Journey," where he says: Isaac don't seem to haf no natcheral pent for the clothing pisness, Man comes in and wands a goat. Isaac'll tell him the goat he wands him to pay, and he'll make him believe it's the goat he was a-looking' for. That's well enough as far as it goes, but the thing is to make him pay the goat that you want to sell when he don't wand no goat at all." So while there may be special occasions when the terribly expensive class of traveling drummers or the use of costly circulars are needed, it must be remembered that each of these reaches only a few of the persons who are personally desirous of buying, and misses many more of the same sort. On the contrary, the newspaper goes everywhere, is picked up by thousands of persons on whom the agent would never call or who would never look at a circular, however tastefully printed. Further, it is an unsuspected advocate of the seller's cause since it has many more obvious missions to perform than to direct attention to his interests, In Amsterdam to-day, as two centuries ago, a solemn individual called so anspracher, clothed in black and wearing a cocked hat, notifies friend of a death in any family. There may be a social prestige in employing him, just as is the fashion in America to send invitations by a special messenger, as the mail is quicker and surer than the cardbearer, so the obituary notice in print can do the work of five hundred anspracher. Merchants might as reasonably forego railroads and steamboats for the transmission of their goods and resort again to the Conestoga wagon as forsake the travelers and circulars a complete substitute for the newspapers.

Losey & Harris
DEALERS IN
PICTURE MOULDINGS,
Upholstering Material
AND
PERFORATED CHAIR SEATS.
Bring your PICTURE and have them FRAMED to order and at BOTTOM PRICES.
NOW is the time to get LOUNGES,
EASY CHAIRS, AND SOFAS, recovered while prices are DOWN.
We are agents for the finest GRAVE MARKERS' MONUMENTS and STATUARY known. Call and see samples.
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The Butter' Guide is issued Sept. and March, each year; 224 pages, 8½ x 11 inches, with over 2,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to give exact clothing you want, order, and cost of ex- eat, wear, or press, drink, with. These have the invaluable books contain information planned on the markets of the world. We will mail it FREE to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Sewing Machine

Simple Strong Swift Sure
PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
HAS NO EQUAL
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
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CHICAGO ILL. ORANGE MASS. ATLANTA GA.
FOR SALE BY
W. W. HARTLEY,
Brainerd, Minn.

THE
CHICAGO
COTTAGE
ORGAN
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL,
COMBINED, MAKE THIS
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Catalogues & Price Lists, on application, free.
The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
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THE ROYAL ROUTE.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha,
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Chicago & Northwestern Railways.
The Shortest and best Route East to Chicago, with Elegant Dining Cars, Sleeping Cars, coaches and Palace Smoking Room Sleepers on all trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul, through Eau Claire and Madison, with choice of route via Milwaukee. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway also runs through trains south-west from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Sioux City and Council Bluffs, with Sleeping car through without change to St. Joseph and Kansas City, and is the short, quick route from St. Paul to Des Moines. Northeast from St. Paul, through trains are run to Ashland, Washburn and Bayfield, Lake Superior; and from Eau Claire to Superior City, where connection is made for Duluth. But the route to Chicago is what the managers take pride, and because of the smooth steel rail track, well ballasted road bed, the best day coaches, sleeping and dining cars that money can procure, Courteous and attentive employes, and with trains always on time. It is rightly named
"THE ROYAL ROUTE."
TRY THIS ROUTE WHEN YOU TRAVEL
For tickets and all information call on J. A. Walker, Agent N. P. Railroad, Brainerd, Minn.
F. B. Clarke, Gen. Traffic Man. T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass Agent. St. Paul.

THE
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
RAILWAY
IS THE SHORT LINE
—FROM—
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
(Via La Crosse and Milwaukee to)
CHICAGO
And all points in the Eastern States and Canada.
It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest Equipped Railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars and Palace Smoking Cars via the famous "River Bank Route." Along the Shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River, to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No Change of Cars of any Class between St. Paul and Chicago. The finest Dining Cars in the world are now being run by this Company between St. Paul and Chicago.
For through tickets, time-tables, and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest.
S. S. Merrill, Gen'l Manager. A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
J. T. Clark, Gen. Supt. Geo. H. Heafford, Gen. Eastern Agt.
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The United States Fast Mail Route
RUNNING
5 Passenger Trains Each Way Daily
BETWEEN
Eau Claie and Chippewa Falls.
2 TRAINS Each Way Daily
TO AND FROM
Milwaukee!
VIA:
Stevens Point, Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac.
—WITH—
PARLOR CARS!
THROUGH TO MILWAUKEE.
This is the only line running a train
Through BY Daylight
And the only route
WITOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
New and Elegant Sleepers
ON NIGHT RUNS.
There are two Sleepers attached to each train at Stevens Point—one for Chicago and the other for Milwaukee.
1 A Daily Train To Lake Superior
Superior Facilities make this
The Best Route
—FOR—
Grand Rapids, Wausau, Merrill and all points in Northern, Central and Eastern Wisconsin.
F. N. Finney, Gen. Manager. Jas. Barker, Gen. Pass. Ag't.
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GOING EAST
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No matter which, the
Northern Pacific Railroad
IS YOUR LINE.
As it will take you in either direction between
ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH,
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VALLEY CITY, JAMESTOWN, MINNEWAUKAN,
(Devil's Lake),
MILNOR, LAMOURE, BISMARCK, MANDAN, GLENDIVE, BILLINGS,
HELENA,
Yellowstone National Park, DEER LODGE, BUTTE CITY, MISSOULA, SPOKANE FALLS, WALLA WALLA, THE DELLES,
PORTLAND, OR.,
OLYMPIA, TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, B. C.,
All Points in
BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA
SALEM, ALBANY, AND ROSEBURG, ORE.
REMEMBER That the Northern Pacific Railroad runs
THE ONLY EMIGRANT SLEEPERS!
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ELEGANT HORTON CHAIR CARS are run between St. Paul and Fargo. On Fargo Day express, Tourist Sleeping Cars, personally conducted Ladies, holding first class tickets.
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RAILWAY
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TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
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Without Change, connecting with the FAST TRAINS OF ALL LINES FOR THE
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The DIRECT and ONLY LINE running THROUGH CARS between ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS and Des Moines, Iowa.
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SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
BETWEEN
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Many Hours Saved and the ONLY LINE running TWO TRAINS DAILY To Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph, Mo., CONNECTING with the Union Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railways.
Close Connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points NORTH and NORTHWEST!
REMEMBER! The Trains of the MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R'R'
WAY are composed of Comfortable Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman SLEEPING CARS, HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS!
150 LBS. OF BAGGAGE CHECKED FREE! Rates as Low as the lowest! For Time Tables, through Tickets, and all information, call upon the nearest Ticket Agent, or write to
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S. & J. W. KOOP, Props.
The place to buy
Cheap For Cash,
We aim to have the Best
Grocery AND Provision Store.
In this place and ask a fair share of the patronage which we hope to merit by strict attention to business, fair dealings with customers and selling our wares at lowest living price.
We carry a complete stock of everything in the Grocery Line
Canned Goods, Flour, Feed, Salt, etc.
In introducing the cash system we are enabled to bestow the benefit of it to our customers by reason of evading bad debts, etc., and would say to you we have come to stay.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City.
S. & J. W. KOOP.

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WADHAM'S
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THE LEADING SHOE STORE IN THE CITY.
Agents for Gray Bros., Saller, Lewin & Co., Curtis & Wheeler, Hannan & Son, and Nathan D. Dodge FINE SLIPPERS.
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—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
DRUGS MEDICINES
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We make a specialty of FINE RAZORS, TRUSSES and SHOULDER BRACES. A full line of FISHING TACKLE kept in stock this season. Sweet Home Washing Compound for sale by us.
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DEALER IN
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SLEEPER BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

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J. C. FOOTE,
Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, Etc.
Fife & Onstines' Old Stand.
Having bought the bankrupt stock of Fife & Onstine, I am prepared to sell drugs, and the entire stock at very low prices for cash.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.
Give us a call and be convinced that we mean business,
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Dealer in
COAL and WOOD,
Beween Eighthand Ninth Sts.,
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Branch Offices: At Conklin, Clark & Co's, and at C. A. Loomis' Grocery Store, East Brainerd.
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Keeps on hand an assortment of everything in the line.
Harness, Nets, Whips, Curbs
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New Restaurant
Fifth Street, Brainerd.
The undersigned would announce to the public that she has recently opened her restaurant on Fifth street next door to Peter Ort's saloon on Fifth street, where she will be pleased to see all her old customers and many new ones.
Open Day and Night.
Meals at all Hours!
Choice Butter and Eggs for Sale.
Home made Bread, Pies, Cake Etc., always in Stock.
Mrs. C. H. Closterman.

Wholesale Liquors
KENTUCKY LIQUOR CO.
PURE KENTUCKY WHISKIES,
AND A FULL LINE OF LIQUORS AND WINES, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BELONGING TO THAT BRANCH OF BUSINES LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
We Sell Also in Quantities of Half Pints and Upwards.
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Prices Low.
Orders by Mail Receive Careful and prompt Attention.
Open until 8:30 P. M., Saturdays until 9 P. M.
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—OF—
FurnituRE,
OF ALL KINDS, ALSO
Cutain Shades and Fixtures
WALL PAPER ETC.
At Our New Store On Sixth Street, South of Post Office.
C. E. SMITH & CO.

CENERAL LAND OFFICE.
C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law
And Real Estate Agent.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS IN SLEEPER'S ADDITION.
GOOD BUSINESS LOTS ON FRONT STREET.
OFFICE IN
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - - BRAINERD

IF YOU WANT TO
PAINT.
Paper or Kalsomine Your House.
Call on BRADFORD & BENNETT, House, Sign and Carriage Painters,
LAUREL ST., between Fourth and Fifth Streets, BRAINERD, MINN

A. OLSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Has Removed to his Elegant New Quarters in the Koop Block, Front Street where he will be pleased to see old and new customers. His stock of
Merchant Tailoring Goods,
Is Complete, and without an equal in this section and at PRICES the LOWEST. We are prepared to furnish all the latest and choicest styles, both in quality of goods and make up of same. A personal inspection invited.
FIRST FLOOR OF KOOP BLOCK, FRONT STREET, BRAINERD

F. A. B. KING & CO.,
Successors to CAVER & MOHLE.
—DEALERS IN—
WOOD AND COAL
ALSO
Stucco and Plastering Hair.
MARBLE HEAD LIME IN BARRELS
Charcoal for Sale.
BRAINERD, - MINN

New Advertisements.

R. Parker,

DEALER IN

CONFECTIONERY,

and Fancy Groceries

Tobaccos and Cigars.

Everything Fresh. No old stock.

NO. 8, FRONT STREET, EAST.

CITY BAKERY

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cake, Etc.

Every Day, delivered in all parts of the city.

Ornamental Cakes,

A Specialty. All orders promptly attended to.

The Celebrated Snow Bird

FLOUR,

For Sale at Bottom Prices.

HILLS & FAIRBANKS, Props., Ninth Street, near Main.

Frank Currie's Saloon & Sample Room

SIXTH STREET,

Three Doors north of Laurel, west side, is the place to get the

Choice Liquors and Cigars in the City.

Free Lunch every forenoon. Give us a call and be satisfied that we keep the best place in town.

Brainerd MEAT MARKET

S. WALKER, Prop.

Fresh and Salt Meat of all kinds.

NO. 8, EAST FRONT STREET

MILK, CREAM

Ice Cream and Buttermilk.

Delivered to any part of the city by Congdon & Milspaugh, Headquarters at their ice cream parlor with L. K. Dodge's, next door to Metzger Bros.' Jewelry store.

Do You Know

THAT LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO, with Red Tin Tag; ROSE LEAF Fine cut chewing; NAVY CLIPPINGS, and Black, Brown and Yellow Snuffs are the best and cheapest, quality considered. Aug 1-y1.

BRAINERD

Steam Laundry

A. T. Brooks Prop.

We are prepared to execute work promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Charges reasonable. Work called for and Delivered.

FAMILY WASHING A SPECIALTY.

Laundry Cor. Front and 4th Streets

Professional Cards.

Dr. R. RIBBEL, DENTIST. Rooms 3 and 4 over Post-Office, BRAINERD .... MINN.

G. S. FERNALD, (Successor to Frater & Fernald.) ATTORNEY AT LAW, Rooms 1 and 2 .... Over Post Office

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office Room 8, SLEEPER BLOCK, ... BRAINERD.

R. K. WHITELY, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Office, Room 8, Sleeper Block. BRAINERD .... MINN.

C. O. PAQUIN, M. D. Office at Corner of 7th and Front Streets. Residence corner of 7th and Juniper Streets. Opposite Episcopal Church. BRAINERD ..... MINNESOTA. Office hours 8 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Telephone connection between office and residence.

M. McFADDEN, Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent. Represents none but first-class companies. OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE, BRAINERD, MINN.

LEON E. LUM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Real Estate a Specialty. BRAINERD .... MINN.

Local News

Carpets at Day & Meagher's for 22c.

Sheriff Mertz has been on the sick list week.

E. E. M. Smith sells the finest grades of tobaccos.

E. Burstine's infant son died on Wednesday night.

Elder Regan has been heard from at Sioux City, Iowa.

The depot Kimberly was burned on Tuesday night.

Choice styles of oil cloth at Day & Meagher's for 30c.

Business at the roller rink has been rushing the past week.

Ducks and other game are now lawful prey for the sportsmen.

Metzger Bros. are actually giving goods away at present.

G. S. Fernald attended the fair at Minneapolis, Wednesday.

What became of the list of voters of the second ward caucus?

The city schools commenced on Monday with a good attendance.

The county commissioners met on Tuesday in regular session.

Brainerd put on the appearance of olden times Monday night.

Henry Cohen is in Milwaukee, on a business and pleasure trip.

Delicious confectionery in abundance and variety at E. E. Smith's.

A large invoice of boy's fall hats and caps just in at Day & Meagher's.

A social dance was indulged in at the Villard on Wednesday evening.

Rev. F. J. Hawley spent a few days at his Lake Park farm last week.

A few new things in gents' fall hats lately arrived at Day & Meagher's.

J. L. Smith departed for Villard on Monday with a fine stock of jewelry.

For infant's and children's underwear at low prices go to Day & Meagher's.

Miss Mary Gleason is spending a few days in Minneapolis visiting her father.

The city council did not meet Monday evening on account of the ward caucuses.

H. S. Totton, the boot and shoe man has been attending the Minneapolis fair this week.

District court convenes next Monday. Only ten or eleven cases are on the docket.

A social time was had at the Baptist church Tuesday night. The society cleared about $15.

For the largest stock and lowest prices in fall and winter underwear go to Day & Meagher's.

The post-office fixtures have all been placed in position and it is a common remark that "she's a dandy."

Mrs. Wm. McLean and family have gone to Mandan where Mr. McLean has been at work for some time.

R. Parker and Mr. Fairbanks are enjoying the gentle breeze and taking in the sights at Mille Lake this week.

Al. Snow, who has been at Mandan all summer working for the railroad company is home on a short vacation.

We notice that Day & Meagher's store is constantly filled with customers since the arrival of their large fall stock.

If you are in search of dry goods and desire to purchase the best quality at bottom prices the place to go is Theviot's.

Mrs. E. R. French has commenced the erection of a mammoth boarding house at the corner of seventh and Norwood streets.

J. B. Douglas has gone to Madison, Wisconsin. During his absence A. W. Frater is holding down the police justice chair.

Several cases of diphtheria are reported in the city, one being on Sixth street, a daughter of Jas. Martin being the sufferer.

If you want a delicious smoke go to E. E. M. Smith's, corner of 5th and Front streets. He keeps the finest cigars in the city.

Among the immense stock of fall and winter underwear just received by Day & Meagher, we notice a fine Scotch wool suit for $1.00.

Gentlemen in search of fine and comfortable boot wear should call at Day & Meagher's and look at their English Walking shoe.

The most laughable thing at the second ward caucus was the man from Aitkin who insisted on depositing his ballot with the rest of the boys.

Brainerd is now without a telephone exchange. Considering the number of telephones in use we no not think the general public will suffer much.

H. Theviot & Co. are centrally located, they sell goods cheap, and there is no reason under the sun why you should not make your fall purchases of them.

J. W. Jones, formerly of Kimberly but now a resident of Brainerd, was in Aitken Monday, representing J. and W. Theviot, brewers of Brainerd.—Age.

For carpets, oil cloths, or mattings, in all the new patterns and styles at low figures, go to Day & Meagher's cheap cash store, cor. of 5th and Front streets.

The announcement of the engagement of Henry Cohen to Miss Minnie Schoneman has been made public, and Henry is receiving congratulations by the dozen.

Miss A. Loraine Youker, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, arrived in the city on Saturday last, and on Monday took charge of the primary department in the city schools.

Tom Sanborn boarded the "Cannon Ball" Wednesday morning for Belle Prairie, but as the train makes no stops at way stations he was obliged to put in his time at Little Falls.

Cohen Bros. are now finely located in the old store of Linnemann & Koop having moved their stock of goods on Wednesday. They now have one of the finest stands in the city.

Editor Bassett of the Aitkin Age, was a caller at our sanctum on Monday. Like all printers he is addicted to roller skating and carries his wheels right with him ready to glide at any town he happens to strike.

B. F. Parker, of East Brainerd, has received very pleasing news. While in the east some time ago he had his hand hurt while in the employ of a railroad company, and he sued them for $15,000. Yesterday he received the intelligence from Indianapolis that judgment had been rendered in his favor for $5,000. He will go east and gather in the dust.

Mr. Ed Tripp has canceled his engagement with Mr. Cable, and has gone below.

J. McCallum, tailor, has moved his place of business from the Sleeper block to one door east of Parker's confectionery store on Front street where he is ready for business. Clothes cleaned and repaired.

The DISPATCH does the neatest printing of any office between Minneapolis and Fargo. We do our own work, have no expensive help to pay, and can therefore give our customers the benefit. Our prices are way down. A trial order will convince you.

H. Theviot & Co., the Front street dry goods dealers report a very good trade notwithstanding the dull times. The secret of this is that they carry an elegant line of goods, first class in every particular, and their prices compare favorably with any in the northwest. Their stock consists of dry goods, hosiery notions, and fancy goods. Their new store presents a very fine appearance, is handy to the general public and is the popular resort for people in search of dry goods. Remember the place, H. Theviot & Co's Front street.

CHALLENGE.

I hereby challenge Mr. O. Wright of this city to skate a race of five miles at the Brainerd Roller Rink, on the night of Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1884, for a purse of $20, ten dollars a side.

W. STAGER.

Brainerd, Sept. 5, 1884.

They All Do It.

The Glyndon News in its last issue under the head of "Religious News" says:

A disappointed congregation met at Union church Sunday morning—the pastor was not there again. He will be expected to have a big string of fish when he gets home.

Brainerd vs Aitken.

Dr. Howes has challenged A. B. Cushing of Aitkin for a race between his horse Walter Ferris, which has a record of 2:30 and Mr. Cushing's Kentucky horse, Robin C., to come off on September 17, on the fair grounds at Brainerd, during the fair. Mr. Cushing has accepted the challenge and will be on hand at the appointed time.

New Boarding House.

Mrs. Emma E. French has just let the contract to White & White of this city, for the erection of a large and commodious boarding house, and active work has been commenced on the same. The contract calls for the completion in sixty days, the building to cost some $3,000. It is being erected at the corner of 7th and Norwood streets. Mrs. French is thoroughly conversant with the business and will, no doubt, meet with success in her enterprise from the start.

A Bachelor No More.

On Tuesday of this week S. F. Alderman, deputy auditor of Crow Wing county, started for Madison, Wisconsin where he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Smith, of that city on Thursday. The contracting parties are both well known in this city, Miss Smith having spent several months here this summer. After a few days absence they will return to Brainerd, where they will make their future home. Congratulations are in order.

A Conceited Youth.

The Sauk Center Tribune received the following from St. Cloud which explains itself. Now is the accepted time for some Brainerd expert to fill up his thin pocket book with the cash of a St. Cloud skater:

"A young man here, a resident of this city, would be pleased to meet any resident of Fergus Falls, Little Falls, or Brainerd, and skate a race in your rink on or before the 20th of Sept. Distance not less than 8 miles. The party wishes to skate for a purse, and his coming would depend, of course, on the amount you propose to offer. If such a meeting can be arranged an excursion train from this place would probably bring up quite a number."

J. E. CARVER.

Victims of the Police Court.

A. W. Frater is acting as police justice during Mr. Douglas' absence, and reports the following cases so far this week:

Mitchell LaRue for driving across the wagon bridge faster than a walk on Tuesday, was fined $7.40.

Wm. O'Donnell, drunk and disorderly, was fined $7.40, and being out of currency he languishes ten days in the city bastile.

Blue Monte, too much liquor on board, was fined $7.40, which was paid without a murmur.

Milton Reddick imbibed too freely of the flowing bowl and was brought before his honor and fined. There being no available funds, he was given fifteen days in the city pen on city rations.

New Grocery.

A new grocery establishment has been started in the building next to Theviots millinery store on Front street. The proprietors, Messrs. Leland & Congdon, propose to supply the people of Brainerd with groceries, both staple and fancy, judging from the piles of new goods that have been unloaded at their new establishment this week. Their stock arrived on Wednesday and is fresh, having come direct from St. Paul, and is well selected, consisting of everything from a clothes pin to a barrel of salt pork. Canned goods are spread out before your gaze on their shelves, and some fine goods there are among them, too. Fine hams, and in fact everything that mortal man could desire to keep the wolf from the door, is included in the stock. The gentlemen are thoroughly acquainted with Brainerd and her people, and will certainly command a good share of the grocery trade. Charlie Congdon will have charge of the store, and with the help of Bert Harmon they will be able to tie up the packages as fast as necessary. Goods will be delivered to any part of the city. See their announcement.

First Importation.

A DISPATCH scribe was this morning shown a pamphlet letter received by Koop Bros. from the Japan Tea Syndicate of Yoklahoma, Japan, informing them of the shipment of a large consignment of tea ordered by these gentlemen direct from that company. The manner in which the tea is cured is far ahead of any other method. A huge cylinder is filled with tea and a fire is placed under it. The cylinder is then kept in motion until the tea is thoroughly roasted when it is put when still warm into cans known as Perfection Tea Cans, which hold one two, and five pounds. The firm in Japan allow the dealer buying to select the name for the brand, and which will be received by Koop Bros. will bear the name of "Mayflower" and also have the name of Koop Bros. on each can. Owing to some delay in San Francisco the tea has not yet arrived but will be here in a eight days. This is the first importation of tea direct from Japan ever brought to Brainerd, and the gentlemen are deserving much credit for their enterprise.

The Caucuses.

According to call the voters of the third ward met at the hose house in East Brainerd on Monday night. After much discussion W. W. Havens was elected chairman and George Walker secretary, and three tellers appointed consisting of H. Harrison, James Cullen and John Bannon. This ward had been well worked and quite a large number of voters were out. The delegates favorable to Dr. Howes were elected by a majority of 38 votes and are as follows:

J. Willis,
James Cullen,
M. Riley,
O. P. Erickson,
Geo. Hastings,
P. H. Carney.

FIRST WARD.

The first ward causus was held the same evening at the opera house. H. C. Stivers was elected chairman and Fred Stanley secretary. The tellers appointed were I. U. White and E. Frasher. The number of votes cast was 217, giving the Lum delegates a majority of 9. This ward has seven delegates as follows:

J. J. Howe,
Wm. Paine,
O. H. Hubbard,
Peter Ort,
James Gardner,
I. U. White,
John Anderson.

SECOND WARD.

The second ward caucus was not held until Tuesday evening giving the first and third wards both a chance to look on and once in a while to vote. The meeting was called to order by J. B. Douglas. F. H. Elvidge was elected chairman and J. B. Douglas, secretary. The tellers appointed were F. Hartley, Ed. Hazen and E. E. Webster. Voting began lively considerable enthusiasm being manifested by both factions. During the proceedings these were several votes challenged, and it was found that there were men from other wards and one or two from Aitkin trying to vote. At the close of the balloting Mr. Lum made the announcement that if after looking over the list of names as taken by the secretary, he found that there were men on it who had voted and who lived outside the ward, he would contest the election. The result was then announced, being 116 to 73 in favor of the Howes delegates and they were declared elected. These delegates are as follows:

F. H. Elvidge,
David Slip,
Mike Hagberg,
B. S. Mallory,
Frank Schmeltz.

After the meeting had adjourned the secretary was asked for the list of names in order that the doubt as to the regularity of the caucus might be cleared up, but the secretary had in some manner lost the list, which did not by any means satisfy the gentlemen who were in search of it. No trace of it has as yet been found.

This gives Dr. Howes 14 delegates to the county convention, which is to be held this Friday afternoon, and Leon E. Lum 10.

A Change.

The firm of Losey & Harris, undertakers has been dissolved, Mr. Harris retiring. I. T. Dean has bought Mr. Harris' interest. The new firm will be Losey & Dean.

CROW WING'S CITY.

A Description of Brainerd from the Pen of F. O. Von Fritsch.

St. Paul Globe Aug. 27th.

If capitalists would know more about Brainerd the fair state of Minnesota could soon boast of another great manufacturing city. I have visited pretty much all the new towns on the N. P. railroad and after a most careful investigation I came to the conclusion that Brainerd must become an important point. It is beautifully located on the East bank of the Mississippi river, in a forest of tall pine trees, at the junction of the Duluth line. A new railroad will be built from this town northwest thro' Northern Minnesota and Dakota, a dam will soon be made across the river, to furnish water power and all kinds of movements are set on foot to advance the interests of the town and of this entire section of country.

Brainerd has now a population of over 10,000. Some of the citizens are men of considerable wealth, many are finely educated, refined and enterprizing. The public improvements are worthy of notice. A large new brick school house, an elegant opera house, a first class hotel, a brick court-house and jail, a palatial hospital, good sidewalks, excellent drainage, powerful waterworks, a well drilled fire company, three newspapers and seven churches are here. The Northern Pacific railway in its tremendous car shops and elegant buildings gives employment to a large force of men. The N. P. Refrigerator Car Company, under the management of the Marquis de Mores has built here the finest refrigerator building on the road. The agent has already become a wholesale dealer in fresh and salted meats, butter eggs, and all kinds of perishable articles and is able to supply the wants of a million people, as everything is now arranged in the most perfect manner. The finest Montana steers are butchered by the company at Medora and other places west and sent to the cold storage houses in refrigerator cars the provisions being forwarded in the same way by car loads and competition is made with largest dealers. A new 200 barrel flour mill with steam power to let is in full blast, many stores are well built and a National bank facilitates business.

As a summer resort Brainerd offers the greatest advantages. Beautiful lakes surround it and the air is so pure, so dry and so cool, that sick people must improve their health here. But now a word to capitalists: If you want to make a new fortune come to Brainerd and build factories. Here you can get splendid sites for sash, door and blind factories presented to you, if you will build. Here you can manufacture all kinds of farm implements cheaper than anywhere else, and there is a large demand for them in the great country west of and tributary to Brainerd. A furniture factory is much needed, any kind of wood working institutions would pay. Start pulp mills and paper mills and your profits must be larger than any where else. Over 300 million feet of logs go annually down the Mississippi river from this point to be made up and mostly come back here.

Brainerd has thousands and thousands of acres of hard wood near her doors that have never been touched and only pine has been floated down the river. Finally come here all ye who want to buy or start brickyards. The finest clay ground borders the river. The brickyard here, now for sale, made a white, smooth and glossy brick, and sends a million of them to Duluth St. Paul and other places. There is no limit to the number of brickyards here.

I advise all who look for investments to visit Brainerd, and am willing to give the fullest information at any time.

F. O. VON FRITSCH.

A Session of the Supreme Court.

When twelve o'clock comes, there are perhaps a dozen lawyers sitting at the tables within the bar, and a score of spectators waiting on the crimson plush sofas for the court to open. A rustle of silk is heard from the open door leading to the retiring-rooms. At the other side of the chamber sits a young man at a desk, who has been listening for a few minutes for that sound. He rises, and announces in a clear voice: "The Honorable the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," whereupon lawyers and spectators all get up on their feet. The rustling sound approaches, and there enters a procession of nine dignified old men, clad in black silk gowns that reach almost to their feet, with wide sleeves and ample skirts. At the head walks the Chief-Justice, and the others follow in the order of their length of service in the court. They stand a moment in front of their chairs, and all bow at once to the bar. The lawyers return the salute; then the judges sit down, the Associates being careful, however, not to occupy their chairs before the Chief-Justice is settled in his. Now the young man, who is the crier, exclaims, in a monotonous fashion:

"Oyez! oyez! oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court!"

Business begins promptly and is dispatched rapidly. First, motions are heard, then the docket is taken up. The Chief Justice calls the case in order in a quiet tone, and a lawyer is on the floor making an argument, while you are still expecting that there will be some further formality attending the opening of so august a tribunal.

The proceedings are impressive only from their simplicity. Usually the arguments of counsel are delivered in low, conversational tones. Often the judges interrupt to ask questions. In patent cases, models of machinery are frequently used to illustrate an argument, and are handed up to the judges for examination, or a blackboard is used for diagrams. Were it not for the gray hair and black gowns of the judges, you might almost imagine at times that the gentleman at the blackboard, with crayon in hand, was a college professor lecturing to a class. Or you may happen in when a lawyer in charge of a case is leaning over the long desk in front of the judges, holding a conversation with one of them on some intricate point in a mechanical device, and you would hardly think that the conversation was the plea in a patent case involving perhaps a million dollars.

The bench has long been only a tradition in all our courts. Each Justice of the Supreme Court has a chair to suit his own notions of what constitutes a comfortable seat. Some of the chairs have high backs to rest the head, some have low backs; some have horse-hair cushions, some velvet, some no cushions at all. Chief-Justice Waite sits in the middle of the row.—*E. V. Smalley, in Century Magazine.*

How a Troubadour Was Tricked.

Some of the most celebrated singers in Arabia sing only for ladies, and will not perform unless they are aware that their efforts are not being merely thrown away on mankind. Of course Moslem women can never be present, but they can and do throng adjacent terraces, courts and windows. An amusing trick was once played on one of these artists who was never known to exert himself for males only. Whenever he was invited out all the neighboring posts of vantage were quickly occupied, and if he percieved that there were ladies among his outside hearers he always surpassed himself. On the day in question, however, it was raining, and every one was obliged to stay indoors instead of spreading the guest carpets in the court. The tenor was obstinately silent, and evidently very sulky. At length one of his friends, who knew his idiosyncrasy, went out of the room, and enveloping a broomhandle with a white veil and *izar* placed it in a neighboring window. Returning to the singer's side he jogged his elbow, and pointed out to him that a beautiful woman was watching him and waiting to hear his voice. He brightend up at once, and sang for hours, with many a side glance at the mysterious lady. When the party broke up, the inventor of the trick brought in his dummy, and presented it to the singer, saying: "Behold, my uncle, the maiden to whom you have been singing." It may be imagined that his mortification was for long kept alive by the most unmerciful mockery when the story got abroad.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

TO TAKE oil-spots out of matting, etc., wet the spot with alcohol, rub it with hard soap, and then wash well with cold water.

TO RENOVATE old black silk sponge it with spirits of ammonia or alcohol, diluted with water, and press on the wrong side.

TO REMOVE stains from cups or other articles of tableware or marbleized oil-cloths, rub them with saleratus, either with the finger or a piece of linen.

TO RID a room of the disagreeable smell of fresh paint, let a pailful of water in which a handful of hay has been placed stand in the room over night.

COFFEE pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room, are excellent deodorizers.

IF you dip your broom in clean, hot suds once a week, then shake it till it is almost dry, and then hang it up, or stand it with the handle down, it will last twice as long as it would without this operation.

TO INSURE paste from molding put into it a proportion of alum and resin. A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mold, and a single clove put into a bottle of ink will have the same effect upon it.

WHEN about to buttonhole the bottom of a flannel skirt, whether for a child or woman, double the flannel as if you were to hem it, and baste it in place. This will give firmness and body to it, and it will last at least twice as long.

THE fuchsia should have a period of rest, during which time it will drop its leaves, and when at rest water sparingly. If the pot is plunged in a shaded situation it will not require any watering during the summer; or, if the plant is in flower all summer, put in a warm, dry cellar until about the 1st of March.

TO GROW a pretty vine from the sweet potato, put a tuber in pure sand, or sandy loam, in a hanging basket, and water occasionally. It will throw out tendrils and beautiful leaves, and climb freely over the arms of the basket, and upward toward the top of the window. Not one visitor in a hundred but will suppose it to be some rare foreign plant.

WHITENING BEESWAX.—My way is to make the wax and pour it while hot into a quantity of the coldest water I can get; the cold water sets it quickly and it will look like a large sponge; then take out of the water and lay it in a sunny place out of doors, leaving it there until white enough to suit, occasionally turning it over. It bleaches in a short time. Then melt again and mould it into any desired shape. Sometimes I strain it through a cloth at the final melting.—*Exchange.*

By taking the upper eyelashes between the thumb and finger, and drawing the lid completely over the under lashes, and gently moving it backward and forward, any specks in the eye fasten onto the lower fringe, and remain there after having let go the upper. This is a sure plan and can be adopted anywhere; but it requires some perseverance to acquire it, and should not be given up if the first attempts are unsuccessful. Any disagreeable feeling about it is not half so painful or dangerous as is occasioned by the smallest speck.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W. Koop.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., August 19th 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before A. W. Frater, clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Monday September 29th, 1884, viz Charles G. Mooers, of Crow Wing county, Minn., for the W½ SE¼ and lot 4, section 34, township 43, range 32.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Root, E. E. Jones, E. B. Northrupp, J. H. Brig, P. O. address of all, Fort Ripley, Minn. D. H. FREEMAN, Register. 36-5t.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office, St. Cloud, Minn., July 24th, 1884.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Edgar E. Jones against William Dambley, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 12344 dated April 2nd, 1883, upon the s½ sw¼, Sec. 4, and se¼, Sec. 5, and ne¼ ne¼, Sec. 8, Township 43, Range 31, in Crow Wing county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3rd day of November, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.
W. B. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Notice.

United States Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., August 8, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following Homestead Entries are held for cancellation for abandonment, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 11,115, by Nels Willet, S½ SE¼ and SE¼ SW¼ section 4, Township 44, Range 30.

Homestead Entry No. 118.49 by Odel K. Thoe, E½ SE¼ and SW¼ SE¼ section 20, Township 45, Range 30.

Homestead Entry No. 12,142, Joseph Chrissy, S½ SW¼ and E½ NW¼ section 18, Township 43, Range 31.

Homestead Entry No. 12,158 by Alexander D. Cameron lots 2, 3, and 4 and NW¼ SW¼ section 12, Township 45, Range 29.

Homestead Entry No. 12,274 by Omer Huguenin lot 3 section 16, Township 43, Range 31.

Homestead Entry No. 12,335 by William Ritze, N½ SW¼ and N½ SE¼ section 26, Township 47, Range 28.

The parties in interest are hereby advised that they are allowed thirty days from this date within which to appeal from said decision to the Hon. Commissioners of the General Land office. Unless appeal is filed within the time specified, the entries will be canceled and the cases closed.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.
35-5t. W. B. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., August 7 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before A. W. Frater, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, on Monday, September 22, 1884, viz: Eugene Morressette of Crow Wing County, Minn for the w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼ sec. 30, Township 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Dave Wood, Flarem Griner, Joseph St. Louis, Lager Duro, all of Fort Ripley, Minn.

35-5t. D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Frank W. Earle and Eva V. Earle, of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to Samuel Walker of said Brainerd, mortgagee, dated the fourth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing in the state of Minnesota, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1883, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book C of Mortgages, on page 179, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of Three hundred and twenty dollars, and thirty three cents, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And whereas said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel Walker to Charles A. Walker of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, Minnesota, by assignment, dated the fourth day of April, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1884, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book B of mortgages on page 364.

Now, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Tuesday the 23d day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollar's attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of block number two hundred and two in the town of Brainerd. Thence north thirty seven and one-half feet, thence east fifty feet, thence south thirty-seven and one-half feet, thence west fifty feet to the place of beginning, being a part of lots number thirteen and fourteen of block number two hundred and two (202) in the town now city of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

CHARLES A. WALKER, Mortgagee.

G. S. FERNALD, Attorney of Mortgagee, Brainerd, Minn.

Dated August 8th, 1884. 34-7t

Keene & Nevers

REAL ESTATE AND

Insurance Agents.

Lumbermen's Time Checks

—AND—

City and County Orders Bought.

Sixth Street, next door north of Post Office.

BRAINERD MINN.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., August 14th 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before A. W. Frater, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Monday September 29th, 1884, viz: Edgar E. Jones, of Crow Wing county, Minn., for the [illegible]

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Fred Reid and A. [illegible] Hill all of Fort Ripley, Minnesota. D. H. FREEMAN, Register. 36-5t.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain debt secured by that certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date May tenth, 1884, executed by H. A. Callighan and Louis Fehr, mortgagors, unto Mary Ball, mortgagee, to secure the payment of the sum of Five hundred dollars two months from its date, with interest at ten per cent per annum until paid, according to the conditions of a promissory note of even date therewith, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Crow Wing county Minnesota, on the 10th day of May 1884, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, in Book B of mortgages, on page 22, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby the sum of five hundred and thirteen dollars ($513) including interest; and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas, by the terms of said mortgage there is allowed to the mortgagee and her assigns as attorney's fee in case of a foreclosure of said mortgage, the sum of twenty-five dollars in addition to the amount therein above claimed to be due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, to-wit: Lot one (1) in block fifty-nine (59) in the town of West Brainerd, in said county, together with all furniture and fixtures now in and being and upon said premises, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday October 4th, 1884, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the debt secured by said mortgage and costs of sale.

MARY BALL, Mortgagee.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated August 21, 1884. 36-7t.

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, St Paul Setember 1, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the county auditor will offer at Public Sale at his office in Brainerd, on Friday October 31, 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law the school lands, in Crow Wing county, that have been appraised and are unsold.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to the sale.

W. W. BRADEN, Commissioner of the State Land Office.

36-7t.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Elizabeth Bennett and J. E. M. Bennett her husband, mortgagors, to F. M. Cable, mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1883, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in book C, of mortgages, on page 171, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of two hundred and fifty five dollars and fifty-nine cents ($255.59), and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And whereas, said mortgage was duly assigned by the said F. M. Cable, to Frank M. Prince, by assignment, dated the 11th day of December, A. D. 1883, duly acknowledged on the 12th day of said December, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the ninth day of August, A. D. 1884, at two o'clock p. m., in book B, of mortgages, on page 424.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the county of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered five (5) and six (6) of block numbered two hundred and twenty-two (222) in the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the Registry of Deeds, for the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota.

FRANK M. PRINCE, Assignee of said Mortgage

G. S. FERNALD, Attorney of Assignee, Brainerd, Minn.

Dated September 5th, 1884. 36-7t.

Real Estate!

AND

INSURANCE,

Office of O. H. Hubbard.

WILL

Buy, Sell, Trade or Rent

Property of every Description.

Deeds, Contracts, Etc. Executed.

Office over Cash Grocery, No. 42, 5th Street, south.

BRAINERD MINN.

W. M. DRESSKELL,

Watchmaker and Jeweler!

will be found hereafter at McFADDEN & JOHNSON'S Drug Store.

None But Good Work Done and all Warranted.

No. 18, SAMPLE ROOM,

SIXTH STREET.

Fourth Door South of the Post-Office

EVERYTHING NEAT AND TASTY.

Select Stocks Constantly on Hand.

W. E. Martin, Prop

Rogers' House,

AITKIN, MINN.

G. W. INGRAHAM, Prop.

Only First-Class Hotel in Aitkin.

FINEST SAMPLE ROOM AND BAR WEST OF MINNEAPOLIS.

ED. WHITE. I. U. WHITE.

WHITE & WHITE,

Contractors & Builders,

—DEALERS IN—

SASH, DOORS BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

GLASS, PAPER, NAILS, and A Full Line of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE!

Call and Get our Prices before Buying Elsewhere.

IT WILL REPAY YOU!

KOOP BROS

Consignment of

T

Has Left San Francisco, Will arrive in about

SEVEN DAYS!

Save Your Orders For Them. The

PUREST

Article ever brought to Brainerd.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC REFRIGERATOR CAR COMPANY

Has Opened a Station at BRAINERD, MINN.

THEY SELL AT WHOLESALE

DRESSED BEEF, VEAL,

Mutton, Poultry, Fish, Game, Hams, Salt Meats, Butter and Eggs.

SPECIAL STORAGE ROOM FOR ALL KINDS OF PERISHABLE GOODS IN THEIR REFRIGERATOR.

Orders By Mail Promptly Filled.

Address R. H. PAINE, Agent Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car Co., Brainerd. Office near Refrigerator Buildings, 3d Street.

J. McCALLUM,

Merchant Tailor

Room 16, Sleeper Block.

Would Announce to his friends and customers that he is now located in his new quarters and is ready to receive orders. His ELEGANT STOCK of goods is complete and he Guarantees Satisfaction in every Respect.

Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty.

Give me a call and be convinced that I can suit you better than any other Tailor in the City.

C O PAQUIN,

DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicine,

NOTIONS, ETC.

We have a complete line of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Cigars, Notions, Etc., and solicit a share of the patronage.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

McFADDEN & JOHNSON'S OLD STAND, EAST BRAINERD.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

No. 14, Front Street.

LELAND & CONGDON, Prop.

We have just received a new and elegant stock of

GROCERIES!

Provisions, Flour, Feed, etc., which will be sold

FOR CASH!

LOOK OVER OUR STOCK AND BE CONVINCED THAT WE CAN MAKE YOU BARGAINS THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

Goods Delivered to Part of the City.

LELAND & CONGDON.

MISDEA'S EXECUTION.

A Soldier's Remarkable Crime and its Expiation—Remarkable Coolness of the Prisoner.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

It is not often that capital punishment is inflicted in Italy; and if any man ever deserved the benefit of extenuating circumstances, Misdea did. But he was a soldier, and military laws are more severe than civil laws. Misdea's history and crime were worthy of scientific study, however, and more good to society might have been gained by keeping him under observation than by shooting him in the back.

Misdea was a young Calabrese, and was serving his soldier years when he committed the crime for which his life has been taken. He was so particularly mild and gentle in his speech and manners that his fellow soldiers looked upon him almost as an imbecile and frequently laughed at him accordingly, without, however, ever causing a frown to furrow his brow, or even a momentary flash of anger to light in his eyes. He had almost completed his soldier years without any complaint being brought against him, either by his superiors or his companions. Yet this man suddenly awoke one night with a terrible desire to kill his sleeping companions, and then and there in the darkness of the night, he fell indiscriminately upon his companions, striking right and left, with the fury of a madman. The terror and confusion that ensued can be imagined. No one saw or knew whence the fatal blows came till a light was procured, when Misdea was seen frantically rushing about, with his eyes out of their sockets, and his hands red with blood. He had killed eight of his companions before he could be secured.

The following morning all Italy clamored for Misdea's blood. He had, however, to be tried, and tried by court martial. The highest and greatest in Naples sought permission to be present at the trial, and it was with the utmost difficulty that tickets could be procured. Everyone expected to see a repulsive-looking, gigantic brigand kind of fellow in Misdea; instead of which they saw a dark, handsome, spare young boy, with a soft, gentle expression on his mouth, and bright, lustrous eyes, brimming over with mirth. He wore his uniform, also, quite elegantly and daintily, and a smile shone over his whole face. No murderer ever looked less a murderer. When his counsels or magistrates spoke to him he only smiled. He smiled also when the witnesses bore witness against him. Misdea's smile, in fact, soon became a subject of discussion both in conversation and in the press. Was it imbecility or was it dash? Once, and once only, did the smile disappear, when he was asked why he committed the atrocious crime. Then his lips compressed and his brow knit and his eyes shot lightning, and he hissed out these words: "To see if they had the courage of a Calabrese—those Piedmontese!"

All Calabrese hate Piedmontese, you must know. But was that hatred sufficient to cause such a crime? No. Four doctors proved that Misdea was subject to epileptic fits, during which he was not responsible for his own actions. Such a man should never be left unguarded or by himself; but he could not be punished by death for a crime from which he would be the first to shrink when in his right senses. Nevertheless the court sentenced him to death—to be shot in the back, "the most cruel death that could be inflicted on him," the president of the court told him when delivering the sentence; his counsel appealed against the sentence, but to no purpose; the doctors published letters in the papers, pleading for mercy, but in vain; the king, who pardons every crime, even when directed against himself, was appealed to, but in vain. The ministry was appealed to, but in vain. Even the archbishop of Naples begged for mercy, but in vain.

When the Chaplain De Luca brought the tidings to the cardinal's defeat, Misdea, and all the soldiers and guardians present, knelt to here the message. The cardinal's appeal to the king made a wonderful impression here, and the walls were for several days placarded with, "V. G. S. Via Guglielmo Sanfelice." Misdea's sentence was also placarded on the walls, and on the fortifications, as also in all the barracks of the town, and throughout the country. Up to the last hour almost Misdea continued to believe that the king would pardon him. "He pardoned Passanante," he kept on saying. Passanante, you know, was the man who attempted to kill the king six years ago. Up to the last he swore to the chaplain he did not know what he did on the night of the crime; that he must have been drunk, but that, anyway, he repented of what he had so involuntarily done. The chaplain, De Luca, remained with Misdea from the moment the sentence was pronounced to the last. Misdea, like most Italians, had an image of the Virgen Mary round his neck, and he kissed this incessantly. On the evening before his death he ate macaroni and fried fish. The execution was fixed for 4:30 o'clock in the morning. Misdea left prison at 2:30 o'clock in a car drawn by four horses, accompanied by carbineers on horseback and a company of foot soldiers. The chaplain and six soldiers sat with him in the car.

Misdea smoked all the way. he listened to the chaplain, however, with great respect. They arrived at the place of execution at 4 o'clock precisely. The first thing Misdea saw on alighting was the funeral car that was afterwards to take his body to the burialground. He alighted without assistance, and stood erect all the time the colonel of the regiment read the sentence to him. After this Misdea was tied to a chair with his back to the soldiers; his eyes were next bandaged, and then the chaplain was led away by an officer. Fourteen of the best shots in the regiment were chosen for the execution, eight of whom stood in front and six at the back. At a sign the forward eight moved silently to about five steps from Misdea, whilst the reserve stood six times at 10 steps from the first. Then came a moment of intense silence, then at a sign, the soldiers fired. Death was instantaneous. Six balls had entered the head, two the back. The body fell forward, dragging the chair with it.

The chaplain fainted. It was impossible to examine the skull, it being completely fractured. The night before his execution Misdea wrote a most affectionate letter to his mother. In the opinion of many this execution was as great a crime as Misdea's. I understand that this extreme rigor has been shown Misdea because there has been so many cases of crime and insubordination in the army, and it is hoped that this terrible example may have a salutary effect on the army in general—Vedremo, as Italians say.

A Chicago Castle.

Potter Palmer, the proprietor of the Palmer House at Chicago, is building a residence on the shores of Lake Michigan in a style of architecture rarely seen in America, and sufficiently extraordinary to confer notority upon him similar to that enjoyed by Mr. Vanderbilt and other owners of exceptional houses. It is on the new Lake Shore drive leading out to Lincoln Park, and somewhat resembles the old Edwin Forrest mansion on the Hudson, now owned by the Mount St. Vincent Society, being a close copy of an ancient baronial castle in Alsace, so close, indeed, that comfort has in some cases, been sacrificed for sentiment. The stone used is of a light brown color, with trimmings of a darker shade. The front of the house consists of an enormous round tower, with occasional tall, narrow windows in it to admit the light, which rises perhaps forty feet from the ground and is embellished with battlements, gurgoils, little turrets jutting out here and there, and all the paraphernalia of a medieval fort. On the left of the tower is the main body of the house, likewise in the correct feudal style, which descends behind a story at a time until the whole slopes off to the dog kennels in the back yard, which also resembles those supposed to have been in vogue in the middle ages. A conservatory is attached, and the grounds are being laid out on an extensive and attractive plan. The great round tower in front has a sort of spiral twist of light stone circulating to the top and giving a sort of gingerbread appearance to it. The tower is surmounted with a flagstaff to carry a flag when the lord of the manor is at home. Strangers in Chicago often mistake Mr. Palmer's house for the North Side Water Works, which it somewhat resembles and which are in that part of the city. Mr. Palmer's wife, formerly Miss Honore, is a sister of the wife of Col. Fred Grant, and is much younger than her husband, being but thirty-two, while he is past sixty. It is thought that some day she will be a rich widow. Potter Palmer, whose whole idea seems to make money, is said to derive an income of $1,000 a day the year round from the Palmer House.—N. Y. Graphic.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

A Talk With Governor Blackburn—The Disease Not Contagious, but Epidemic.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A reporter yesterday met ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn, and knowing that he had probably been through more cholera and yellow-fever epidemics than any other man alive, asked him what his opinion was as to the probability that cholera would invade this country.

"No man can tell," said the ex-governor; "it comes as a thief in the night, without warning, as it came to Frankfort, Ky., in 1832. At that time there were some cases in New York, but nowhere else in the United States. It struck Frankfort on November 24; it was very cold and the ground was frozen. It had snowed that morning. No one expected the cholera any more than they expected an earthquake; yet between 12 o'clock at night and daylight twelve persons had died of it. Again, the disease may come as it did in 1835. In 1833 cholera had prevailed in every limestone district in the state of Kentucky, but in no granite district in this state or elsewhere. It had passed off the continent and all fears had disappeared; yet on Saturday, August 8, 1835, it broke out in Versailles and in Hopkinsville, towns 150 miles apart, at about the same hour. At each place it prevailed about the same length of time fourteen days, with great fatality. It did not extend two miles into the country from either town."

"Do you consider the disease contagious?" asked the reporter.

"No, of course not," said the doctor. "The facts clearly indicate that it is not. The words contagion and infection are used synonymously; yet they are as dissimilar as any two diseases. Contagion, as the word implies, is taking a disease by contact. Contagious diseases can be taken time and again by actual contact. An infectious disease is taken through the medium of the atmosphere within a localized distance, without actual physical contact. The atmosphere that surrounds the patient, or which is in the room where he is, becomes pregnant with some material substance, either fungi or bacteria—with some substances which must possess either animal or vegetable life. Among infectious diseases small-pox, yellow fever, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough. Barring exceptions, an infectious disease can only be taken once. One attack gives an immunity from others. This, indeed, is the marked characteristic of infectious diseases."

"Do you believe that a strict quarantine will keep cholera out of the country?"

"I am decidedly a believer in quarantine against all infectious diseases; but certainly not against cholera, which is not of that class. Cold weather will destroy yellow fever; as every one knows, and hot weather will destroy scarlet fever; but season has no influence over cholera. It has been here in winter, summer, spring and autumn; it was as fatal in Moscow when the snow was 14 feet deep as it ever was in the tropics. In order that quarantine may prevail against cholera it must be an infectious disease; but if it is an infectious disease, you start a case of cholera anywhere in the world and it is bound to kill every person in the world before it stops. What is to stop it? The season has no influence over it, and one attack only predisposes a person to a second attack instead of giving immunity. You may cure a case, but in the meanwhile somebody else has taken it, and the spread goes on. A person who has had it once will meet and contract it again, and so on to the end. You may follow the course of cholera from the Ganges to the Equator, and you will find that it has never prevailed in a granite country, but always in a calcareous country."

"Has this anything to do with the origin of cholera?"

"Yes; there are evidently two causes for cholera—a remote or atmospheric cause and the immediate cause, which must be the character of the water used. When the atmospheric cause prevails, the earthy salts contained in limestone water and the organic matter in water that after standing 24 hours becomes offensive, are the exciting or immediate cause and develop the disease. I think there is no occasion for special alarm because of the existence of cholera in France. It may drop down upon Louisville to-night and kill a great many people, as it has come suddenly heretofore to other places; but to-morrow every man can protect himself and his family by boiling the water that they drink, or by using green tea, this being an astringent and more palatable than boiled water. The water of tea should be thoroughly boiled and it may then be cooled by putting lake ice in it."

Some Seasonable Hints for the Benefit of Heated Humanity.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The temperature of our bodies, which normally is about ninety-eight and one-half degrees, is modified markedly by our clothing, our food and drink, our habits whether active or otherwise, and by the temperature of the place in which we may happen to be. The point just named is one of the most important, yet little need be said of it for the reason that now this is practically beyond our control. Excess of moisture in the air is said to be and doubtless does make a high temperature more distressing, because it causes the water that exudes from our bodies in the form of sweat to remain upon the surface of the body, a circumstance that greatly retards the elimination of heat. Gentle currants of cool air are agreeable and refreshing, because they hasten the evaporation from the surface.

The influence of muscular activity on the body temperature is well known and though we cannot all control our movements at all times, yet by experience all will find that "go slow" is a very good rule to go by in hot weather—that is, when the temperature of the air gets up among the nineties, previous to which none should complain.

The food and drink most suitable for summer use can be quickly named. Use a minimum amount of fat and heated food, but take care to use the most nutritious and digestable substances that can be commanded. Heated foods are best used at breakfast time. Perfectly mature fruits used raw or fruit not quite ripe cooked. Cold boiled ham, tongue or beef, good bread and butter and good cold milk make a suitable summer lunch. The milk may at times be substituted by cold lemonade. The two should, however, in no case be used together. The clothing best adapted to hot weather wear is loose garments of woolen fabrics, notably flannel. This for the reason that the material just named aids the evaporation from the surface of the body before referred to. Wiping the face, hands and arms with a cloth wet with cool water, followed by drying these surfaces gently, is at times very grateful.

A VISION OF BEAUTY.

It was a beauty that I saw,
So pure, so perfect, that the frame
Of all the universe were lame,
To that one figure could I draw,
Or give least line of it a law!

A skein of silk without a knot!
A fair march made without a halt!
A curious form without a fault!
A printed book without a blot!
All beauty!—and without a spot.
—Ben Johnson (1574-1637).

THE LOST KEY.

"My dear Philip, have you seen my postmonnaie?"

Mr. Walter's brow contracted slightly at the words, and he drew away the hand which had been caressing his wife's pretty hair.

"Is that portmonnaie lost again?"

"Now, Philip, don't scold! Upon my word, it's the first time I've mislaid it this whole morning."

"It's too provoking, Jane," said her husband. "Will you never break yourself of this careless habit?" Jane was silent.

"You don't know what annoyance these heedless habits are to a methodical man like myself, dear," he added in a gentler tone as the pink lip began to tremble and the eyes to suffuse. "Do try to be more thoughtful, for my sake! Here is your treasure," he added, quietly drawing a tiny case of pearl and gold from his pocket. "I found it lying on the stairs and thought it a most excellent opportunity for giving my careless little wife a lesson."

Jane clapped her hands at the sight of the restored treasure and danced out of the room in glee.

"A perfect child," murmured her husband, looking after her. "Well, if I don't make haste I shall be too late for that engagement in the city. Let me see—the notes are in my iron safe, I believe. Nothing like locking up things and keeping the keys yourself. If Jane only followed my example——"

Mr Walter paused abruptly, seeking in his various pockets, with nervous haste for something which seemed not to be forthcoming.

"Very strange muttered he, biting his lip. "I always put it in that waistcoat pocket. Possibly I may have laid it on the table among those papers."

The aforesaid papers rustled hither and thither like animated snow flakes, as Mr. Walter hurriedly sought among their confused masses, but it was all in vain.

"I can't have lost it," he exclaimed, in dire perplexity. "And every one of those notes is locked up in the safe, with no earthly chance of ever getting at it. But I am certain the key can't be lost—I never lose anything! It don't do to wait many more minutes—I'll just put on a clean shirt and run down town. Hang that confounded key!"

Mr. Walter hastened up to his dressing room to complete the details of his toilet. He was a methodical man, therefore his wardrobe was carefully locked. He always kept things in one place, therefore the keys were snugly reposing in one corner of the inaccessible iron safe.

He rushed frantically back to the library, hoping faintly that the key might be on the mantlepiece, where he had not yet searched. No, it was not there, but a treacherous inkstand was, the contents of which, by one unlucky sweep of the elbow, descended in an ebon cataract over his shirt front—the front upon which he had depended.

"Well, here is a catastrophe!" he murmured, gloomily, stanching the inky flow with his pocket handkerchief. "However, I can button my coat over for the present. Let me see—there is that money I promised to pay Smithson to-day, and—"

He stopped short, a cold dew of dismay breaking out on his forehead—the money drawer was a fixture of the iron safe.

Penniless and shirtless, what more desperate state of affairs could his worst enemy desire for him? There was a lower depth yet, however—would he not be characterless likewise if his wife by any inopportune chance, should discover that he, the model and rule of order, had lost his key? So thought Mr. Walter. as he went off to a day of perplexity and mortification in the city.

"If ever I tease Jane again about losing things," he muttered inwardly as he entered the room on returning home, "I hope to be drowned with a hundred weight of keys about my neck! It's certainly a judgment upon me."

He unbuttoned his coat as he spoke, forgetful of the inkstains of the morning. Jane uttered a faint scream and shrank back, exclaiming, "My dear Philip, what is the matter with your shirt?"

"The matter! Oh!" he said coloring and laughing, "I remember now—I spilt a little ink over it this morning. It don't signify much."

"Do let me get you another, dear!"

"No, no," said he eagerly, detaining her; "it isn't at all worth while. Do sit down and be easy, my love!"

But Jane started away to carry her baby up to the nursery. Just as she reached the door something jingled softly in the pocket of her silk apron—she stopped in the passage.

"Oh, by the way, Phillip, here is the key to your iron safe. I found it on the dining-room table this afternoon, and," she added with an arch sparkle in her roguish eyes, "I thought it would be an excellent opportunity for giving my husband a lesson!" She laid the key in his hand and ran out of the room as he recoiled involuntarily from the sound of his own pedantic words. As he contemplated the gleaming words of the little steel mischief-maker, in mingled delight and mortification, the echo of Jane's merry laugh upon the stairs reached his ears like a chime of silver bells.

He laughed, too—he couldn't help it! Mrs. Jane Walter was discreet. She never alluded to the subject of keys again, and her husband was never after known to reproach her for carelessness.—Philadelphia Call.

Disease of the Bladder in a Horse.

About a month ago my horse refused to eat hay, though he eats oats, potatoes, beets, and turnips; his urine is white, and his hind legs have begun to swell; what can be done for him?

Ans.—The horse is suffering from disease of the bladder, probably catarrh, as indicated, by the whiteness of the urine, and it may be that the stomach and bowels are involved in the disorder, as indicated by the capricious appetite. Give a pint of linseed oil, and repeat it the second day. Then give one dram doses of chlorate of potash daily for 10 days; feed at the same time bran and linseed mash, with one dram of powdered gentian root, or Peruvian bark. The swollen legs should be rubbed with a rough roolen cloth and then with alcohol applied by the hand.—Rural New Yorker.

Every farmer should keep a can of the following mixture: Kerosene, two quarts; linseed oil, one gill; resin, one ounce. Melt the resin in the linseed oil, and add to the kerosene. Coat all fsteel or iron tools, wherever bright, with this when they are to lie idle, if for only a few days. It will not take half a minute or half a tablespoonful of the mixture to coat a plow, when one has finished using it, and it will prevent all rust and save half a day's time in cleaning it when it is again needed, besides saving the team many thousand of pounds extra pulling. Coat the iron work of the mowers and reapers with it when they are put away for winter. A little rust is only a little thing, but it makes much difference in the aggregate.

FRIGHTFUL CARNAGE.

A Confederate Private's Graphic Recollections of Malvern Hill—Slaughter of Thousands of Boys in Gray by Federal Artillery—Discomfiture of Lee, Jackson, and Longstreet.

Letter to Washington Republican.

In a former letter, published in The Republican, the writer stated that the brigade to which he belonged (Kemper's of Longstreet's grand division) had been defeated and more than decimated in killed, wounded, and captured the day before at Frazier's farm. Accordingly, in order to give the brigade, a chance to get together all its available men, stragglers, cooks, and even baggage guards who had been left behind—all were to take their places in the ranks, for the coming battle—it was placed a good distance in the rear of the right wing, which early in the morning began to take position as rapidly as the dense pine and scrub oak forests would permit. So that the men of the brigade had a good chance to guess, by noting the bulk of the troops passing and the direction taken, where the storm of battle would be most likely to burst forth—that is to say, on our right.

Finally, late in the afternoon, the order for the assault was passed along the right wing, and the deadly work began, with the preliminary cannon shots and thowing forward of skirmishers, and instantly a crash and yell arose—

"As if the fiends from heaven that fell
Had pealed the banner cry of hell"—

as the first line of the confederates swept forward in the charge.

In order to properly appreciate the desperation of this battle it is necessary briefly to describe the position held by Gen. McClellan's army. The River road, which at that time was a very well built and wide road for that part of the country, for a couple miles runs along Malvern hill, which is a high bluff of a hundred feet or so, and which abruptly drops into the plain below. Along the crest the federal general had planted cannon as thickly as could be done to work them effectively. Both of his wings were refused, in military parlance, toward the river, and were protected by gunboats so anchored as to obtain a partial enfilading fire on an assaulting force. In fact, the position taken up by the federal army was a natural fortress, so to speak.

When, as above stated, battle was joined on the right Kemper's brigade was moved up to be within supporting distance of the fighting line, and here it remained, sheltered by a point of woods through which only an occasional shell crashed during the battle. As the roar of the battle increased the curiosity of the men to know what was being done became almost frantic, and numbers, the writer among them, sought permission to "shin up" the tallest trees in the vicinity to obtain a view of the scene of action. A good view of the plain above described was here obtained, and it was easy to perceive that the batteries on the heights were having things all their own way. The cannon fire of the confederates was fitful and feeble at that point, while the batteries on the heights were in a continued roar, which was rapidly accentuated by the deeper boom of the heavy artillery of the gun-boats as they pitched their "camp kettles" into the opposing lines. Line after line of confederates swept across the plain with the charging step, but they seldom attained the foot of the blazing volcano whose fire they were endeavoring to quench, and when they came running back defeated in a confused mass, their retreat was even more disastrous to them than their orderly advance. And this useless hurling of these devoted brigades against a position even more impregnable than Marye's heights at Fredericksburg continued at intervals until the sun went down. The confederate batteries, which succeeded in deploying from the woods onto the plain, were invariably knocked into smithereens by the time they had fired twoor three rounds.

From time to time flying aid-de-camps, as they dashed by us, would shout, "All going well on the right." "Their left wing is doubled up." "Jackson is driving them," and so on, but for the life of us we couldn't see, if all this were true, why the sacrifice of men plainly visible in the center was necessary. Thus matters went on until sundown, when the brigade was ordered attention, and we supposed that we were to be ordered into instant action; and from the streams of wounded going to the rear, and their statements that our troops had not gained a foot of ground and were much used up, we augured most unfavorably for the result, should McClellan throw forward his left wing in full force. However, he didn't do so, and when darkness closed in we were ordered to stack arms and go to sleep. Save now and then a rattling volley at various points of the line, the musketry had at this time ceased, although the batteries shelled the woods and each other until 9 or 10 o'clock, when they too were hushed.

We passed into sleep that night with the unpleasant consciousness that our arms had sustained a bloody repulse, and that in all probability we should have another sanguinary battle on the morrow with the issue thereof very doubtful. It will not be doubted that this feeling was somewhat a damper upon our martial enthusiasm.

The next morning at sun up we received the welcome intelligence that the federal army had retreated from its strong position in the night. As our brigade was in reserve the day before, it was ordered into what might be termed a technical pursuit—very technical, indeed, it proved to be, as no very energetic attempt was made so far as I could see to tackle the rear guard of the retreating army. In order to gain the line of retreat the brigade, followed by the other brigades of the division, made a detour, passed over the road through the pines leading into the plain. Here the effect of the concentrated fire of the federal batteries was awful to contemplate. On either side of the road for a hundred yards the trees were mowed down and splintered up as if a tornado had passed. Overturned guns, exploded caissons and ammunition wagons, dead horses and dead artillerists, were heaped in promiscuous confusion, and it was with great difficulty that the infantry could force a pathway to the open space beyond. Here again on either side was a veritable wreck of dismounted guns, broken wheels, limber chests, horses mashed up, and men crushed out of all semblance to humanity. The morning was bright and beautiful, with a fresh breeze from the river blowing, but its downy wings were laden with the odors of a slaughter house, seized upon in passing over the fatal plain below. I have seen many battlefields, but never one so horrible and repulsive to the sight as this same one of Malvern Hill. I never had a nightmare for months afterward when all its features were not recalled, and the semblance in the dreams could not intensify the horror of the waking reality. From the thickets to the foot of the heights where McClellan's batteries were planted it is no exaggeration to say that for a mile and a half one might have walked on dead men without putting foot to earth. And such dead men! Heads cut off, limbs lopped, bowels torn out, legs torn from the trunks, trunks crushed into an undistinguishable mass—a heaped up mass of pounded flesh, that had been strong, breathing men twelve hours before. Oh! it was horrible! and this especially where the huge shells of the gunboats had exploded among the assaulting ranks. We crossed the plain, avoiding stepping on the dead as well as we could, and came to the road where Jackson had fought. Save that the dead were not lying so thickly as on the plain the same feature was observable, the skill with which the federal batteries had been massed, for nearly all were the victims of cannon shot or shell. The federal infantry bore, comparatively speaking, but a small share in this battle, while the confederate infantry, owing to the lay of the land, were very imperfectly supported by their artillery.

As I said, above, the pursuit was no pursuit at all, properly speaking, and the confederate army encamped a few miles beyond the fields, leaving Gen. McClennan to pursue his way unmolested to his shelter at Harrison's landing.

One thing I want to say, is that all the confederate wounded captured in this compaign, and who were recaptured in the pursuit, gave warm testimony to the humanity and kindness with which they were treated by the Yankee surgeons, and many a man is living at this day who would now be dead if it had not been for that kindness.

Thus ended the first battle, which showed the wonderful pluck and endurance of the army of the Potomac after repeated disaster—qualities which were maintained to the end of the struggle.

The Small Boy in Georgia.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.)—During the interval between the letting out and the taking in of school the small boy has been endeavouring to kill time with the varied amusements incidental to the life of the youth.

The school-house had not fairly closed their doors before the boys were batting and balling at the park and over the back streets. One could not leave the maddening crowd on the busy thoroughfares and step into the residence portion of the city without running afoul of a game of that national nuisance—base ball.

But the sun grew hot as the summer solstice came on, and the balls and bats were laid away, and the boys took up kites. Every household was robbed of its papers, laid carefully away to read on Sunday, to be used up in the manufacture of kites. But the small boy of the period needs something more exciting than standing like a statue reeling up and watching the wriggle of a kite tail. Consequently the kite season was of short duration.

Then the firemaniac fever struck them, and everywhere knots of boys could be seen with minature hose-carts running at full tilt down the sidewalks. The merchants were robbed of their sprinkling hose and nozzles to supply the demand. This also had its run, and the hose-cart went the way of winter fuel.

Then came the walking match mania. Go where you would you would find a brace or so of coatless boys, panting as they strode around the blocks, whipping their bare calves with keen peach tree switches, and mopping brows with sponges stolen from the bath-tubs. In additional to these walking matches they had hurdle races by stretching cords at intervals in the alleyways and jumping over them.

These crazes having been thoroughly exhausted, the season is now on us when the small boy is ripe for Satan, who is said to be always ready to find something far idle hands to do. It is the time when, the legitimate amusements being pegged out, the small boy must tax his ingenuity to kill time. But day draws its weary length along with them. We mentioned yesterday how he trailed stuffed snakes across the sidewalk at night and frightened pedestrians out of their wits. But the stuffed snake racket has about subsided, and they are conjuring up other bedevilment. We hear from them in every direction. A gentleman on Academy square missed his favorite house cat the other day, and on going into the back yard he discovered his boys with the sprinkling hose. They had fastened the cat in the hencoop and with the nozzle through the cracks were giving pussy a shower bath that was not at all pleasant.

A College street father found his boys in a stable. They had partitioned off a small room, supplied it with counters and shelves, and had a regular grocery store, doing a thriving business. The father discovered that all the preserves, canned goods, sugar, pickles, and so on had been taken from his pantry, and were being bartered to the neighborhood boys. A brandied peach was worth two glass agates, and a top cord would command a match box full of peach preserves.

And so it goes. We could fill a column with the depredations upon the family pantry and pocketbook by these boys who are waiting for school to resume. As that time is nearly two months off, the prospect is that the town will not only be painted deep red, but turned upside down.

They Went West!

We sometimes receive inquiries from young men and boys concerning opportunities for business in the West, and the best course to be followed in order to ensure success there. A brief account of two lads who, to mend their fortunes, went west from the city of New York, will give a general answer, that is applicable to all cases.

Frank Waldon and James Carr were employed in a retail store on Fourteenth Street, New York City. They had each saved over five hundred dollars with which to go West, and both of them left the store at the same time, Frank declared that he "might go to the backwoods, but he would always be a gentleman, and would travel and live like one." He spent his money freely for what he thought a proper outfit. He bought a first-class ticket to Denver and indulged himself in various ways on his way there.

Before he reached Colorado more than a third of his money was gone. After reaching there he bought land, and took up a claim at once. Knowing nothing whatever of farming, he was cheated on every hand, for the West is full of sharpers, ready to prey on the ignorance of strangers. He deserved credit for the industry he exhibited at this time, for he worked hard, but for the lack of knowledge and economy, one failure after another was made.

His crops failed. The oxen he bought turned out unfit for use. Other hindrances and discouragements followed, until finally in despair, gentleman Frank sold his farm for a third of what it had cost, and after idling away a few months, turned to gambling to make money enough to go home. He never did go home.

His fellow-clerk, in order to save the cost of his fare, found work as a porter in a Pullman car on the Northern Pacific Railway. He not only paid nothing for his passage to California, but earned money besides. Making his way to Southern California, he put his savings at interest, and found work on a sheep ranch at forty dollars a month. There he remained for three years, until he had thoroughly mastered the business.

He then purchased land and stock, taking each step cautiously, and after close examination. He is now regarded as one of the most successful small ranchmen in Southern California.

A contributor to Longman's Magazine is disposed to the opinion that old stories of long-distance shooting with bow and arrow were told by persons who drew a long bow in their own imaginations. He writes: "Nowadays I imagine that 400 yards is beyond the power of man to compass. I have but seldom tried my hand at flight-shooting, but with light flight-arrows and a bow pulling sixty-two pounds I shot 286 yards last April. The air was nearly calm, and there was but three or four yards' difference in shooting up and down. With a little practice I fancy that I could reach 300 yards. There are strong men who can pull a bow of seventy pounds or seventy-five. With such a weapon they could probably reach 350 yards and possibly more. But when it is measured out 286 yards seems a long way to send so slight a thing as a flight-arrow, and those who can follow the shaft in its flight through the heavens till it finally reaches the earth have good eye-sight."

Senator Anthony's diet for more than twenty weeks has been Graham bread and sweet-skimmed milk.

Some Facts About Peppermint.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless the fact, that the United States is the leading producer of peppermint and peppermint oil in the world. It is principally grown in the state of Michigan and in Wayne County, N. Y. Our production of the oil in 1878 reached as high as 150,000 pounds, but in 1883 the yield was computed as not more than 35,000 pounds. This year a larger acreage has been planted, but prices have advanced on account of the decreased stocks. The usual annual consumption of the world is about 100,000 pounds, but it is expected there will be a considerable increase this year, as also in other essential oils, on account of apprehension of cholera. Peppermint is grown to best advantage in good garden soils, but requires an abundance of moisture. An acre will grow plants enough to yield from eight to fifteen pounds of oil, according to the age of the plant and the locality, and the price is from $3.25 to $3.75 a pound. There are no large farms entirely devoted to this product, but it is cultivated in small quantities by many farmers. It is used in medicine, confectionery and for perfumery, and is diluted with alcohol and water to to make essence of peppermint. It is also largely used by sanitary engineers for testing joints and traps, a few drops poured in a wash bowl or closet making its presence sensible to smell at any imperfect joints in a pipe leading therefrom, its pungent order not being apparently at all affected by the sewer gases. Peppermint is to a considerable extent adulterated with castor oil, oil of turpentine and oil of pennyroyal, but the adulterations can be detected without much difficulty.

What Might Have Happened to the Greely Explorers.

An ex-naval officer who has unquestionable means of knowledge about what he was talking, told a Record reporter an interesting story recently, which throws some light upon the official responsibility for the misfortunes of the Greely party. He said that one day, almost immediately after the return of the Garlington party on the Yantic, Engineer Melville received a telegram from Secretary Chandler, who was at the Hoffman House, New York, asking him if he would go on an expidtion to find and relieve Greely. He promptly responded yes, and a few hours afterward took a train for New York, where he met the Secretary and unfolded a plan for an expedition, which could have been undertaken at once. He proposed that the Yantic should at once be loaded with provisions, and with eleven men he (Melville) should be sent at once to Cape York, where they could be left with the provisions and equipment, and the vessel return home. Then Melville and his men were to carry out a perfectly feasable plan for reaching Cape Sabine with food, where he felt satisfied that Greely was, and bring them safe back to Cape York. This plan as explained to Secretary Chandler, met with his approval, but before adopting it he finally submitted it to the Naval Board, which at once rejected it and succeeded in inducing Secretary Chandler to abandon the plan because of the Board's jealousy of the gallant engineer. Had this plan by Melville been adopted," said the officer, "the whole party would have been saved, because Greely was then at Cape Sabine."—Philadelphia Record.

Unused to Swearing.

The New York Times tells this rather good story of a lady who evidently did not know the nature of an oath:

A few days ago two ladies called at the custom house to see about getting some imported articles out of the hands of the government officers. They were directed to the proper department, where a courteous deputy collector informed them that it would be necessary for the owner of the articles in question to make oath as to their character. This statement caused the elder lady evident distress. She remarked uneasily that she did not want to swear.

"The law requires that you should swear to the facts," said the deputy collector, as he proceeded to fill out the necessary affidavit.

"But I cannot—I really don't want to," expostulated the lady.

"It is absolutely necessary that you should," replied the officer, and he immediately read, very rapidly, the usual form, "and you do solemnly and truly swear," etc.

"The lady cast an appealing glance at the imperturbable officer, then looked resignedly at her smiling companion, and said: "Well, I suppose if I must I must, but the Lord have mercy on my soul—damn it."

The astonished deputy collector explained to the lady the nature of the oath required.

The Cheekiest Girl.

The Brooklyn Union-Augus has an account of the "cheekiest" servant girl on record. There are some in Troy who nearly equal her, however:

Bridget Gildea, an eighteen-year-old servant girl, sued Mrs. Edward Ryer before Justice Courtney this morning to recover $10, one month's wages. Mrs. Ryer said: "It took the girl three hours to iron five pillow cases. When I would wake her up at 5 o'clock on Monday morning to do the washing she would tell me that she didn't want to get up before daylight, and the washing could wait. I told her to press the water out of some vegetables, and she answered me: 'Oh, put them in the oven to dry.' I asked her what had become of two breakfast knives that I missed, and she said she thought the cat must have swallowed them. When I told her that she couldn't go out on Sunday afternoon she said she must have the fresh air or she'd die before she had time to get married. I asked her to bake some biscuits, and she said that she did't come as cook, but that she could recommend me one. The trouble I had with that girl, judge, was ruining my health, and I had to discharge her." Mr. Ryer said that he had offered Bridget $5 on account of her wages, and she let the money lay on the table. Judge Courtney took this $5 offered into account and gave judgment for the other $5 for Bridget.

Heed the Warning.

By not heeding the warnings of nature many persons are laid up on a bed of sickness and suffering for weeks, months or years. There is hardly a disease that attacks the system which is not preceded by symptoms. Let these symptoms be attended to and the disease will be nipped in the bud. Note the following:

Dyspepsia.

Variable appetite, faint gnawing feeling at pit of stomach, bad taste in the mouth, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, headache and constipation. Burdock Blood Bitters will positively relieve any of above sy'p't's & cure Dyspepsia.

Kidney Disease.

Pain in small of back, pain in loins, flushes of heat and chills with disordered stomach and bowels, headache, weakness, &c. In fact Kidney Complaint appears in so many different ways, it is impossible to name them all.

Burdock Blood Bitters has cured some of the most stubborn forms of Kidney Disease; in fact has never been used without good effect.

Any one of the above symptoms is not sufficient to cause any alarm, and many persons do not pay any attention to it until the symptoms multiply and they discover disease has made great inroads, and possibly firmly established itself in the system.

Heed the signals of Nature before it is too late. Burdock Blood Bitters will assist you.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is a certain cure for that very obnoxious disease.

The confederate soldiers of Monroe county, Ga., have just finished a reunion, at which memories of war were freely interchanged. Among the incidents was the reading of a letter from Jefferson Davis, in which he complained of the pensioning of federal soldiers as discrimination.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A Young Girl's Dementia—How it was Occasioned—Some New and Startling Facts.

The St. Louis Express, on the New York Central road, was crowded one evening recently, when at one of the way stations, an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young lady, entered the cars and finally secured a seat. As the conductor approached the pair, the young lady arose, and in a pleading voice said:

"Please, sir, don't let him carry me to the asylum. I am not crazy; I am a little tired, but not mad. Oh! no indeed. Won't you please have papa take me back home?"

The conductor, accustomed though he was to all phases of humanity, looked with astonishment at the pair as did the other passengers in their vicinity. A few words from the father, however, sufficed, and the conductor passed on while the young lady turned her face to the window. The writer chanced to be seated just behind the old gentleman and could not forego the desire to speak to him. With a sad face and a trembling voice the father said:

"My daughter has been attending the seminary in a distant town and was succeeding remarkably. Her natural qualities, together with a great ambition, placed her in the front ranks of the school, but she studied too closely, was not careful of her health, and her poor brain had been turned. I am taking her to a private asylum where we hope she will soon be better."

At the next station the old man and his daughter left the cars, but the incident so suggestive of Shakspeare's Ophelia, awakened strange thoughts in the mind of the writer. It is an absolute fact that while the population of America increased thirty per cent. during the decade between 1870 and 1880 the insanity increase was over one hundred and thirty five per cent for the same period. Travelers by rail, by boat, or in carriages in any part of the land see large and elaborate buildings, and inquire what they are?

Insane asylums!

Who builds them?

Each state; each county; hundreds of private indivuals, and in all cases their capacity is taxed to the utmost.

Why?

Because men, in business and the professions, women, at home or in society, and children at school overtax their mental and nervous forces by work, worry and care. This brings about nervous disorders, indigestion and eventually mania.

It is not always trouble with the head that causes insanity. It far oftener arises from evils in other parts of the body. The nervous system determines the status of the brain. Any one who has periodic headaches; occasional dizziness; a dimness of vision; a ringing in the ears; a feverish head; frequent nausea or a sinking at the pit of the stomach, should take warning at once. The stomach and head are in direct sympathy and if one be impaired the other can never be in order. Acute dyspepsia causes more insane suicides than any other known agency and the man, woman or child whose stomach is deranged is not and cannot be safe from the coming on at any moment of mania in some one of its many terrible forms.

The value of moderation and the imperative necessity of care in keeping the stomach right must therefore be clear to all. The least appearance of indigestion, or mal-assimilation of food should be watched as carefully as the first approach of an invading army. Many means have been advocated for meeting such attacks, but all have heretofore been more or less defective. There can be little doubt, however, that for the purpose of regulating the stomach, toning it up to proper action, keeping its nerves in a normal condition and purifying the blood, Warner's Tippecanoe The Best, excels all ancient or recent discoveries. It is absolutely pure and vegetable; it is certain to add vigor to adults, while it cannot by any possibility injure even a child. The fact that it was used in the days of the famous Harrison family is proof positive of its merit as it has so thoroughly withstood the test of time. As a tonic and revivifier it is simply wonderful. It has relieved the agony of the stomach in thousands of cases; soothed the tired nerves; produced peaceful sleep and averted the coming on of a mania more to be dreaded than death itself.

The Candidates Mistake.

"Madam, may I kiss these beautiful children?" inquired the candidate, as he leaned over the front gate.

"Certainly, sir; there is no possible objection."

"They are lovely darlings," said he, after he had finished the eleventh, I have seldom seen more beautiful babes. Are they all yours, marm?"

The lady blushed deeply.

"Of course they are," he continued; "the sweet little treasures! From whom else, marm, could they have inherited these limpid eyes, these rosy cheeks, these profuse curls, these comely figures and these musical voices?"

The lady continued blushing.

"By the way, marm," said he, "may I bother you to tell your estimable husband that a candidate for——called upon him this evening?"

"Alas! good sir," quoth the lady, "I have no husband!"

"But these children, madam—you surely are not a widow?"

"I feared you were mistaken, sir, when you first came up. These are not my children. This is an orphan asylum."

White Beaver, or Dr. Frank Powell.

The above well known plainsman, author and wonderfully gifted physician and surgeon has opened an office in St. Paul, Minn., where he will spend the second and fourth weeks of every month. His remarkable success in the treatment of female diseases especially, has made his name famous throughout the northwest.

Forgotten Favorites.

The Critic holds that the popularity of books is not a test of their permanent value, and then cites some instances of proof: "Thus one of the most popular writers of our green and salad days was Mistress Fanny Fern. Her 'Fern Leaves' had a sale of nearly 100,000 copies, her 'Ruth Hall' of 55,000, and her 'Shady Side' of 46,000. Few books of their day equalled them in popularity. But where, oh! where are they today? Out of print and out of remembrance, every one of them. Another famous literary woman of a generatian ago was Fanny Forester—in those days our literature was prolific in Fanny Ferns and Fanny Forresters and Minnie Myrtles—whose collected writings, in a two-volume edition bearing the title of 'Alderbrook' had a sale of 33,000 copies; and the biography of the amiable writer found 15,000 purchasers. Still another widely-known writer was Miss Cummins, whose 'Lamplighter' had a circulation of nearly or quite 100,000. Our fathers regarded 'Doesticks' as funny—and so he was, more or less—and bought 77,000 copies of his books; and to offset the account probably, they purchased 55,000 copies of that exhilarating work, Benton's 'Thirty Years' View,' and 145,000 Kane's 'Arctic Explorations.' It is quite true that these books are "out of print and out of remembrance," but they were certainly very valuable to their day and generation.

The island of Ceylon has made remarkable progress during the last 50 years. Its revenue in 1837 was only £372,000 and its population did not exceed 1,500,000. Last year its revenue was £1,300,000 and its population nearly 3,000,000. Nine years ago it exported only 19,000 pounds of Cinchona bark, while the amount exported last year was 7,000,000 pounds; the number of Buddhists in Ceylon is 1,700,000; of Hindus, 600,000; of Mohammedans, 200,000; of Roman Catholics, 220,000; of Protestants, 50,000.

When cholera came to Italy direct from Mecca in 1861, it carried off 13,000 that year; it almost died out in the Winter and Spring, revived a little in the Autumn of 1866, appeared to die out once more in the Winter following, but in 1867, with no fresh importation from the East, it broke out so universally and so disastrously that 130,000 people in Itally died of it.

Just So.

A lady reader writes to say that she has been losing her hair and wants to know what she shall do to prevent it. Either keep your bureau-drawer locked or get a bottle of Carboline the great Petroleum Hair Renewer.

Frazer Axle Grease is the best Sold everywhere.

Don't Be Swindled.

The only genuine German Hop Bitters, and White Wine of Tar Syrup, are Dr. C. D. Warner's, whose name appears on every bottle, label and wrapper of the genuine.

Older than Emperor William.

Dr. Warner's German Hop Bitters, the great German Remedy. None genuine that do not bear Dr. C. D. Warner's name on bottle and label.

The Manitoba reports a surplus of $610,077 for the fiscal year ended June 30.

Skinny men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence. $1

During the last five years New Yorkers in Paris purchased $7,882,000 worth of paintings.

"Rough on Tooth-ache." Ask for it. Instant relief, quick cure. 15c. Druggists.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Cuticura A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN & BLOOD DISEASE. FROM PIMPLES to SCROFULA

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Thirty Years Record. HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Endorsed by Physicians.

IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes. IT IS RELIABLE in curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

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Restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians. Price $1.25. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used in an emergency, when we are made to feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in that old Reliable Family Remedy

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It was the first and is the Only Permanent Pain Reliever.

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

There is nothing to equal it for curing *Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.*

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When Cholera prevailed in the years 1849 and 1850, "PAIN-KILLER" was used with such wonderful success, that it is considered an unfailing cure for all Bowel Complaints. It has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects and Scalds. Those suffering with Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia, if not a positive cure, they find the PAIN-KILLER gives them relief when no other remedy will. In sections of the country where

FEVER AND AGUE

Prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them.

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STOMACH BITTERS

The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for fever and ague, indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years experience, and can no more be shaken by the claptrap nostrums of unscientific pretenders, than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their defiles. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver Medicines,
—Take all the Blood Purifiers,
—Take all the Rheumatic remedies,
—Take all the Dyspepsia and Indigestion cures,
—Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious Specifics,
—Take all the Brain and Nerve force revivers,
—Take all the Great Health restorers.
—In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the best
—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that —Hop
—Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all —concentrated
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—combined.
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best Physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. Single box has cured worst chronic case of twenty years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying William's Indian Pile ointment. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching (praticularly after getting warm in bed). Prepared only for piles and itching for the private parts. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St Paul. Wholesale Agents.

It costs the United States $5,456,389.31 to take care of the Indians this year.

An Invaluable Remedy.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms is used internally and externally, test its virtues.

The village of Adams, N. Y., was burned out. Loss, $200,000.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure-all" but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings and tumors are cured by its wonderful alterative action. By druggists.

Speculations in the navy department, it is estimated, will reach $100,000.

Don't Wear Cumbersome Trusses

when our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send two letter stamps for references and pamphlet. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is reported to have made Judge Hilton her heir.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart Weed combines French Brandy, Jamaica Ginger, Smart-Weed and Camphor Water, the best possible agents for the cure of diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery or bloody-flux and to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks.

Allen' Iron Tonic Bitters cause food to assimilate. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

The Bartholdi statue committee have $150,000, and need $125,000 more.

"Rough on Pain." Porous Plaster, for backache, pains in the Chest, Rheumatism. 25c.

The Davidson hotel, at Evansville, Minn. was damaged by fire to the amount of $1,200.

"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder. Fine, smooth, cleansing, refreshing, preservative. 15c.

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-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya" made by Caswell, 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.

Carbolisalve cures Itchings and Irritations of the Skin & Scalp, Poisons, Bites of Insects, Piles, Ulcers, &c. Cures Burns and Scalds without a scar. Small boxes 25c, large 50c. Get the genuine. Sold by Druggists. J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

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MORPHINE and CHLORAL HABITS EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE. Dr. J. C. Hoffman, Jefferson, Wisconsin. OPIUM

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION. Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify. It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life. It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

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Treat all Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Young men who may be suffering with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney troubles, or any similar diseases, can here find a safe and speedy cure. There are many of the age of thirty to sixty who are often troubled with unaccountable symptoms, accompanied by weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. Examination reveals the fact that the patient's system is undergoing a depletion which rapidly exhausts every vital function. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The doctor will guarantee a cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration. Pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free to any address. Call on or address DR. SPINNEY & CO., 37 S. Third st., Minneapolis, Minn.

S. W. N. U. 1884 No. 36.

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