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THE BRAINERD DISPATCH

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SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General Gordon Surely Dead.

A telegram was received at the British war office the 8th inst., from Gen. Wolseley. He sends the account of the fall of Khartoum as given by a native eye witness to the entrance of the rebels into the town of Khartoum. This informer says the city was entered by El Mahdi's forces at daybreak on the morning of Jan. 26. Gen. Gordon was killed by a volley from rebel riflemen while on the way from headquarters to the Austrian consulate. The Austrian consul was killed in his residence and the Greek consul is held a prisoner by Mahdi.

A cavass of Ibrahim Bey Ruchdi states that Farag admitted the rebels to Khartoum. The cavass, with his master, went to the government house and met Gen. Gordon coming out, armed, with Mahommed Bey, Mustapha and twenty cavasses. While proceeding to the Austrian consulate they met a party of rebels, who fired a volley and Gordon and Mahommed Mustapha fell dead.

The Late Jerome Collins.

The committee on naval affairs, which investigated the charges made by Dr. Collins of Minneapolis, who alleged that his brother Jerome J. Collins, then of the New York Herald, was inhumanly treated by certain officers connected with the Jeanette expedition, has made a report finding that the charges are not sustained by the evidence. The committee say it appears from the evidence that Mr. Collins was a gentleman kindly of heart and charitable in disposition. By reason of an act of congress it became necessary for him to enlist as a seaman in order to be permitted to join the expedition. Not being accustomed to naval discipline, the exercises chafed and irritated him, and so far as he was concerned he thought it unnecessary. Perhaps under the circumstances, it is not strange that he entertained this opinion. Sensitive by nature, he took exceptions to acts and conversations that men of different temperament would not have noticed or regarded.

Frank Clark, mayor of Bryan, Tex., committed suicide.

Francis A. Drexel, the Philadelpeia banker is dead.

Some 5,872 patents have been issued on applications of electricity.

Mrs. Lavina Marmaduke, mother of Gov Marmaduke, died at Marshall, Mo.

The Canadian Millers' association want the duty on fl our raised 50 cents a barrel.

Sarah Althea Hill Sharon gets $30,000 per year alimony, and $55,000 counsel fees.

At New York Samuel Cardwell was garroted and relieved of $15,000 worth of securities.

Dr. Miller of Omaha is said to be sure of a cabinet position. It is not Cleveland who says so.

Henry M. Butler, D. D., of St. James chapel London, has been appointed dean of Gloucester.

Congressman R. R. Hitt of Illinois, who is said to be worth $2,000,000, is a Hoosier by birth.

At Cincinnati, fire in the mill of Mills, Spellmire & Co., caused a loss of $75,000; insurance $50,000.

At Bozeman Mrs. Roberts Gordon made a probably successful attempt at suicide. She was tired of living.

Gov. Cameron of Virginia proclaims that coupons of Old Dominion bonds must be taken in payment of taxes.

Senator Hill will not push his charges that he was defeated by Union Pacific cash to the point of an investigation.

The body of Thomas Hefron was found in the hot springs, Wyoming, having been suffocated by gas from the springs.

Randall refuses point blank to allow an appropriation for the payment of the Fox and Wisconsin river claimants.

John and Peter Haaver, brothers, and a son of the former aged twelve years, were killed by the cars near Cleveland.

A three-story brick elevator at Huntingdon, Pa., in which was stored 30,000 bushels of grain, collapsed. Loss, $30,000.

M. K. Bortree's corset factory at Madison, Wis., was worth $35,000, and is by fire damaged to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000.

The chief witness for the defense in the Chicago election cases admits that he swore falsely for $4 and the promise of a place.

Ex-Mayor Edson of New York has been adjudged guilty of contempt of court and sent to 15 days imprisonment and fined $250.

It is understood that the naval committee has made an adverse report on Dr. Collins' charges relative to the Jeannette expedition.

Miss Daisy Hampton, daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, is a lovely brunette with large, lustrous black eyes and a peachy complexion.

Gen. Benet, chief of ordnance has received a cable message announcing the death in Paris, of B. B. Hotchkiss of Connecticut, the famous gun inventor.

Capt. Williams, the famous skull thumper of the New York police force, is on trial before the commissioners for permitting gambling houses in his precinct.

The wife of Minister Lowell is seriously ill in London. She was taken sick at Madrid some time since with typhoid fever, and never really recovered from the effects.

Ex-Judge Henry H. Voorh es, of Spring Valley, N. Y., deemed a paragon of honesty, was found after his death to have been a defaulter to the amount of over $50,000.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Evans is charged by W. H. Mills with maladministration in office and several other wicked things. An investigation will be held at once.

A Fort Keogh mail carrier lost himself in the snow, and starved and froze for six days the week before his wedding. Matrimony will seem agreeable to him by contrast.

Mary Selby, a handsome girl twenty-four years old, who was to have been married in Syracuse to Peter Schello, has disappeared with James Smith, an old-time lover.

The town of Alta, Utah, was nearly wiped out by an avalanche and sixteen persons killed. It had been snowing for a week, and the snow was twelve feet deep on a level.

The statement received by cable that Minister Astor has resigned and his resignation accepted is confirmed by the state department. The resignation will take effect March 1.

At Boise, Idaho, the Republican newspaper office was sacked and an attempt to fire the Democratic newspaper building made. The trouble is the result of a bitter political fight.

Argos & Freeman, silks, of New York, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Russell Murray, without preferences. The firm is rated at from $40,000 to $75,000, with limited credit.

The Widow claim in the Cœur d'Alene mine is now yielding from ten to fifteen ounces of gold per diem, while the Placer claims on Pritchard creek, in the same region, yield about $20,000 per week.

Fire destroyed the entire business portion of the town of Bisbe, Arizona. Loss $100,000. Castanda & Co. are the heaviest losers, $50,000; insured for $12,000. The remainder of the insurance does not reach $10,000.

At Otley, Iowa, fire destroyed Karr & Co.'s stock valued at $2,000; G. A. Wienek's stock, valued at $2,000; Mrs. Wienek's building, valued at $1,800; and Mrs. Piettes' building and household goods, valued at $2,000.

Rev. S. M. Newman, the new pastor of the Congregational church, who arrived the 13th inst., from Ripon, Wis., was tendered a reception recently. The attendance was large and included nearly all the prominent members of his church.

Parisians say it is all very well for John Bull to have his "petit Tonquin" in the Soudan, but, carried too far, the consequences may make it necessary for France to renew the struggle which cost her so dear in the days of Abd-el-Kader.

At Jacksonville, Fla., fire destroyed five buildings and badly damaged as many more. Among the buildings burned were the Percival block and the residence of W. D. Barnett of the Bank of Jacksonville. Loss roughly estimated at $50,000.

The declaration made by President Edmunds in announcing the result of the electoral count was a copy almost verbatim of that made by president pro tem. of the senate, John Langdon, on announcing the election of Washington and Adams for the first term.

The United States marshal at New York has attached the fast steamship Alaska, valued with her cargo at $1,250,000, on a suit for salvage brought by the owners of the steamship Lake Winnipeg, for steering the Alaska into port during a recent gale.

The total earnings of sixty-eight leading railroads during the month of January, according to the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, amounted to $17,579,362, against $16,729,483 in 1884, an increase of $849,879. The mileage in 1885 was 50,983, and 49,077 in 1884.

Mrs. Dr. E. S. Hudson, a widow, has succeeded in swindling hundreds of victims in Boston and vicinity, including many leading business firms. She was assisted in her operations by her daughter, Amy. Their prepossessing manner and winning ways completely captivated their victims.

The new residence of John H. Stenger, the president of the Washington colony, at Whatcom, Wash. Ter., was blown to atoms by dynamite. Loss, $3,000. No lives were lost. The cause cannot be learned, but it is supposed to be the outcome of the land trouble which has been brewing two years.

In the Swaim court martial recently, testimony was given showing that the stable where some of Swaim's forage was delivered was a club stable, where a number of gentlemen including Swaim, who were acquainted with Bateman, the banker, kept their horses, and that Bateman managed the stable.

Sentence was pronounced at London, Canada, upon Rev. Timothy O'Connel, found guilty by the board of trials of scandalous and disorderly conduct, in becoming intoxicated. The bishop withdraws his license and removes him from the position of assistant minister of the cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

The president has, by executive order, opened to public settlement, after May 15, 1885, all lands within the Niobrara or Santee Sioux Indian reservation in Nebraska remaining unallotted to and unselected by Indians, except such as are occupied for agency, school and missionary purposes.

The Prussian minister of agriculture has issued a report on the agricultural status of Prussia for the past three years. He states that the country cannot henceforth rely on the growth of corn, but must widen the scope of its production by rearing cattle on a large scale, and by producing cheese, butter and eggs.

Some idea of the permanency of the membership of the senate may be formed from the fact that while 26 senatorial elections were held to fill terms beginning the 4th of March, only 8 new members were chosen, so that of the 76 members of the next senate, 66 at least will be old members; the election in Illinois and Oregon not having taken place.

A delegation of Chippewa Indians from the Turtle Mountain reservation, Dak., called upon the commissioner of Indian affairs recently, and urged him to enlarge the boundries of their reservation. The commissioner replied they had 150 acres of land for each man, woman and child of their tribe, and which was as much as they could use, and he refused to entertain their request.

Owing to the recent episode at Welcker's in which Butler Mahone, the senator's son, and his pistol were prominent, the senator who had apartments there, has removed to the Ebbitt. The senator took the part of his son, and this led to a disagreement with the proprietor, and finally the senator's removal from the hotel. The holes in the woodwork above the door made by the bullets from young Mahone's pistol are still pointed out to visitors.

The reception tendered to Senator-elect William M. Evarts recently by the Union League club of New York, of which he is president, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind which New York has ever seen. In spite of the driving snow storm, which blocked the streets and made the brilliantly illuminated club house all the more attractive, the number of persons present seemed only limited by the capacity of the building.

Judge Ingraham, in the supreme court of New York, rendered a decision holding that the assignment of Mayor & Co., is null and void. The firm, which did a large wholesale business in White street, was composed of Ferdinand and Benjamin Mayor, father and son. The firm failed Sept. 23, 1883, for over $2,000,000, and their actual assets were about $1,000,000. Both members of the firm have been since indicted for perjury and are now out on bail.

The Northwestern Lumberman publishes an exhaustive review of the fine lumber product of the Northwest for 1884. Following is a summary: District west of Chicago, including the Duluth district, St. Croix river, Chippewa river, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway Lumber line, Mississippi river, Minnesota Valley, Wisconsin Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, Wisconsin Central Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, Wolf River and Wisconsin mills, 8,448,646,757 feet.

The bill passed by the house to regulate the letting of mail contracts provides in case a bidder fails to perform service according to his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the amount of his bond as liquidated; damages to be recovered in action on bond. It also provides that no subletting or transfer of any mail contracts shall be permitted unless the annual compensation under the contract for service shall exceed $700, and in no case without the consent in writing of the postmaster general.

The bark Lilian M. Vigus, from London arrived at New York reports: Jan. 25 we fell in with an open boat containing Capt. Larsen, the second mate and two seamen of the bark Alfred from Pensacola, Jan. 1, for Liverpool, with a cargo of lumber. The men were in an exhausted condition. We took them on board and brought them to this port. Capt. Larsen reports he was in an open boat preparing to take the remainder of the crew from their sinking ship, when the gale and sea carried them off, and he was thus compelled to abandon the remaining eight men of his crew.

The bill which has passed both houses to repeal the pre-emption act contains a provision important to recent pre-emptors and those contemplating making pre-emption claims. This provision was inserted at the instance of Delegate Raymond of Dakota, and provides that the repeal shall not affect any valid rights heretofore acquired under the pre-emption laws, nor any bona fide claims lawfully initiated before the 1st day of July, 1885. The same reservation of the rights of bona fide claimants is incorporated in those sections of the bill repealing the timber-culture and desert-land acts.

On Friday night the son of Senator Mahone, attempted to kill a negro waiter who had put him to bed drunk every night for three months. A warrant was issued for Mahone's arrest. The episode is the talk of the town. The Mahones have been ordered to leave Welcker's. The senator was enraged when he heard that an officer had been sent to arrest his son and said: "No power on earth can be brought to bear to remove my son from this house, and, by —, if any one harms him I will kill him." Saturday afternoon Mahone, accompanied by his counsel, went to the police court and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance when wanted. Young Mahone has a $2,000 place under Chief Clerk Johnson in the senate.

San Francisco Special:—Judge Sullivan rendered a decision on the question of alimony and counsel fees in the Sharon divorce case. He granted the plaintiff Miss Hill, 2,500 a month from the date of the application, Jan. 9, and $55,000 counsel fees. Judge Sullivan made an order directing the payment March 9 of counsel's fee, three months' alimony and $2,500 alimony the 9th of each month. Sharon, interviewed on the subject, said: I shall neither pay promptly, nor shall I pay at all. There can be no compromise. My honor and the honor of my children is at stake. I would not purchase peace at any price. I will win peace from the decision of a court. Proceedings for an appeal will be taken immediately.

Secretary Teller sent the White Earth and Turtle Mountain Indians home at government expense. They had come on without notifying the department. They told secretary Teller that the game was all gone on their reservations, and that they suffered for food. He suggested that they might go to work. They replied that they were the children of the great father, and they wanted him to support them. The secretary said that the great father did not support his white children, but that they had to work for their living. He thought that as they had 160 acres of land they could live if they wanted to work. The Indians said they wanted more land, but were told that it would be impossible to give them any more.

The status of the pre-emption repeal bill in the house is not such as to relieve its enemies of all concern for its defeat. It is on the table with not many bills ahead; one of them, however, being the Mexican pension bill, whose senate amendments will require considerable debate. As it stands the pre-emption bill cannot be taken up out of regular order so long as there is a single objection to it. In this way Congressman Nelson kept the friends of the measure from acting upon it last Saturday. During the morning hour any one can call it up, and unless there are ten objectors it can be put upon its passage. During the last six days of the session any one can move to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage, and if a two-thirds vote is secured the bill is sure to be passed. It is not safe to predict that the repeal will become a law.

Quite an exciting scene took place in the German reichstag during the debate on the subject of increasing the duty on cereals. While Bismarck was speaking in favor of raising the duty on wheat to three marks, he noticed a commotion among the new German Liberal and Socialistic members, who occupied the seats on the left of the house. Becoming indignant at the noise, he stopped for a moment, and then pointing in the direction of the offending members, said: "Mischief is your tactics:" Cries arose from the left: "This is monstrous. You will then say that we foretold that the people would not suffer from this blood tax." A deafening tumult ensued, and it was some minutes before order was restored.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Bills were introduced providing for the incorporation of loan companies; authorizing Crookston to issue $30,000 bonds; authorizing Albert Lea to vote as to issue of bonds in aid of railroads entering that city. Senate bills passed: Establishing a Normal school in Moorhead in 1887; providing for compulsory education; revising the military code; relating to number district and surveyor general in northern part of state; to prevent transfer of suits to federal courts by foreign corporations; providing for discharge of seed grain debts due the state. House bills passed: Amending the charter of St. Cloud; also of Lake Crystal, Fillmore county; providing for the settlement of moneys in the hands of sheriffs and deputies.

The senators have introduced 400 bills thus far, and of making many more there seems no end.

The senate finance committee cannot act in preparing the general appropriation bill until the house takes some action looking toward an increase of the state's revenues—if such increase is to be made. There are so many increases proposed, in the appropriations, that the senate committee will not act until it is discovered where the money is to come from. Of course all measures looking toward increase of tax must originate in the house.

Soren Listoe, ex-register of the Fergus Falls land office, has been appointed by Secretary Jones of the senate to assist in comparing engrossed bills. Mr. Listoe will bring his family to St. Paul for the rest of the session.

HOUSE—A resolution was offered to investigate the status of the St. Cloud, Austin & Mankato railway, and a resolution was adopted asking members of congress to support measures for the suppression of Mormonism. Indefinitely postponed: McKusick's amendment to tax law. Bills were introduced for an appropriation for a memorial tablet at Gettysburg; amending statutes relating to the adoption of children; to provide for the collection of judgments and service of summons upon municipal corporations; for a direct system of surveys; for a second state prison commission. Senate bills passed: To provide an additional judge in the Eleventh judicial district; amending statutes relating to sales of real estate by guardians; for the change of the county line between Polk and Marshall counties. House bills passed: Providing for compensation for change of grade; amending statutes fixing the season of catching trout; relating to practice in probate court; relating to dams and mills; requiring teachers to be paid their salaries while attending county institutes; relating to publication of the tax list; memorials for return of direct tax for war purposes and payment of interest on war loan; the house railroad bill—79 yeas, 21 nays.

YEAS—79.

Becker,	Fiddes,	Pattee,
Bjorge,	Flynn,	Peterson, P.,
Blackmun,	Foster,	Peterson, J.W.,
Bradford,	Haraldson,	Plaisance,
Brown,	Hample,	Porter,
Bruce,	Holmstrom,	Reese,
Burlingame,	Hush,	Reinhard,
Byorum,	Johnson,	Saettre,
Byrne,	Lee,	Skinner,
Caine,	Leland,	Smith, J.,
Caneff,	Lewis,	Snider,
Casper,	Lienau,	Spaulding,
Canning,	Lightley,	Stordeck,
Carson,	McKenney,	Sweeter,
Collester,	McKusick,	Teubert,
Coulter,	McLaren,	Tinnes,
Cornish,	McMillan,	Thacker,
Daniels,	Maguire,	Thompson,
Deike,	Maland,	Wall,
Downs, D.,	Mason,	Warner,
Downs, H.,	Michener,	Wear,
Drake,	Morse,	Webster,
Dyar,	Muzzy,	Wendelschaffer,
Edmond,	Myers,	Wigley,
Ende,	Nachbar,	Mr. Speaker.
Erickson,	Naeseth,	
Evans,	Oleson,	

NAYS—21.

Batchelder,	Hendrickson,	Pratt,
Baumgarten,	Holland,	Sadley,
Bean,	Howes,	Sheehan,
Case,	Iltis,	Smith, R. A.,
Durant,	Knox,	Snow,
Gorman,	Martin,	Stephen,
Griffin,	Murphy,	Turrell,

Not Voting—Felzer, Simpson, Valentine.

Mr. Myers' bill for a commission to locate a second state prison names John S. Pillsbury, William Crooks, Andrew McCrea, Henry Poehler and T. W. Temple as the commission, and contemplates the procuring of forty acres of land and a stone quarry, and appropriates $6,000 for the expenses of the commission and the procurement of the land.

SENATE—Bills were introduced to insure better education of doctors of dental surgery; amending the law as to release of mechanics' liens. The house bill appropriating $5,000 for the board of immigration passed. Senate bills passed exempting state fair grounds from taxation; amending the charter of Glencoe; terminating lien of chattel mortgages executed in other states in three months. In the afternoon the senate, as a special order, commenced consideration of the railroad committee's bill. Important amendments will be considered Tuesday next at 10 a. m.

The merits of the various amendments—all intended to prevent big shippers from shutting out smaller ones and monopolizing the business—could not be weighed unless the senators had an opportunity to cogitate upon them. Therefore it was agreed that the committee rise and report progress. After arising it was decided that the various amendments proposed by Senators Blake, Wilson and Castle—but not acted on—be printed and laid on the members' desks, and that the bill and amendments be made the special order for Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Senator C. D. Gilfillan yesterday introduced a bill amending sec. 8, chap. 7, General Statutes 1878, and relating to reimbursing the county treasuries of the several counties for the salaries of probate judges and expenses of probate courts. The fees to be paid by executor, guardian and administrators in settlement of estates, as fixed by the bill, are $10 when the value of the estate exceeds $1,000, $20 when it exceeds $2,000, $30 when it exceeds $5,000, $40 when it exceeds $10,000, $50 when it exceeds $15,000, $75 when it exceeds $20 000, $100 when it exceeds $25,000. Executors, etc., shall pay all sums expended in serving or publishing notices. This is the bill which Judge McGrorty has considered with the local delegation.

HOUSE—The regular order of business was waived, and the committee spent the day in committee of the whole, indefinitely postponing the bill giving the right to vote for presidential electors to women, increasing the amount of exempt personal property from $100 to $300, and requiring school treasurers to deposit their funds in banks.

The temperance committee in the house have agreed to report back the Turrell high license bill without recommendation, and it will go to the committee of the whole for consideration.

The bill offered by Mr. McKusick ordering the taxation of timbered railroad lands, when the stumpage on the same has been sold, provoked some debate, and was referred back to the committee on judiciary. The bill had previously been to the committee on taxes and had been reported favorably.

The legislature will adjourn sine die on Friday, the 5th of March, and Thursday, the 4th of March, is the last day in which bills can be passed, and the night of that day the clocks in both the house and senate chambers stubbornly refuse to indicate a later hour than the "noon of night."

SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—Bills indefinitely postponed: Bean's school district treasurer bill; the firemen's relief bill; instructing the attorney general to defend settlers under the homestead law in certain cases; Sadley's chattel mortgage amendment. Bills introduced: Requiring railroads to provide suitable waiting rooms; fixing rate of interest on lands sold by state; reducing the minimum of banking capital to $10,000; for a state exhibit at the pomological society meeting; establishing legal measure for milk; providing for a short-hand reporter in the Fifth district; to establish the county of Canby; amending the drainage law; amending chattel mortgage law; fixing the rate of tax levy for 1886 at one and one-half mills, and for 1887 at one mill.

Mr. Turrell has introduced a bill proposing to reduce the minimum capital for state banks from $25,000 to $10,000. The object of the bill is to bring a large number of the private banks in the state under the scope of the state banking law.

At a joint meeting of the finance committees yesterday an understanding was reached that the committee in the house should report a bill fixing the rate of tax levy at one and one-half mills for the coming year and one mill for 1887. The increase is rendered necessary by the extraordinary demand made by the needs of the state institutions.

Judge Wilson's bill proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting villages or cities voting bonds, which was the subject of considerable discussion in the senate, met its quietus in the house.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE—Bills were introduced fixing the salary of judges of probate; to provide for the incorporation of subordinate lodges K. and P.; relating to the service fees of domestic animals. The day was spent in committee on the whole, and a number of important bills acted upon favorably. The bill limiting service of county commissioners was indefinitely postponed.

The general orders, consisting of sixty-three bills, was cleared. Among the important bills favorably acted upon were the Lienau bill for the establishment of a high school, Mr. Spaulding's bill prohibiting the sale of spurious dairy products unless they be duly labeled so as to indicate their true character, the amended Foster bill regulating the transfer of cases by foreign corporations from the local to the federal courts, declaring dogs personal property, the amended Brill divorce bill, Senator Castle's bill reducing the interest on sales of public lands from 7 to 5 per cent, the bills introduced by the senate judiciary committee relating to the duties of guardians, to offenses on railroad cars, and providing for the organization of religious corporations.

Difficulty was experienced in heating the hall of the house, and a number of members resorted to their overcoats to keep warm. A motion to adjourn was made on account of the insufficient warmth of the room, and finally the house adjourned over one day to allow of preparations for the legislative reception.

SENATE—Bills were introduced appropriating $44,000 for new buildings for the deaf, dumb and blind; amending the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. The senate spent several hours discussing the railroad bill, and finally all amendments were referred to the railroad committee. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

The bill will be printed, and by agreement goes before the senate committee of the whole without further reference to a committee. It is regarded as highly probable that the senate will pass the bill without material changes. What the house will do it is yet too early for any fellow to find out.

SENATE—Bills were introduced to provide for arbitration in case of strikes; making appropriations for state institutions for two years; to allow the Duluth & Winnipeg road to change its line; authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money for county agricultural societies. Senate bills were passed: Providing for a state census; making trespass on pine lands a felony; amending the military code. In the afternoon the railroad committee introduced a substitute entitled "An act for the regulation of railroad companies;" the finance committee introduced a bill for general appropriations for the two years ensuing from July 31, 1886.

HOUSE—Bills were introduced: Requiring railroads to build guards at all wagon crossings; to provide for the incorporation of assessment life endowment and insurance associations; appropriating $35,000 per annum for two years' maintenance of state reform school; increasing appropriation to aid county agricultural societies from $6.000 to $20,000; relating to property of insolvent debtors; amending statutes relating to prosecutions before justices of the peace; for the appointment of a state entomologist at a salary of $1,000; appropriating $26,000 for new building and improvements at the state reform school; providing for an inventory of property at the state institutions; requiring registers of deeds to number documents in the order of filing; to amend statutes relating to the taxation of building associations. Senate bills were passed: Appropriating $4,000 for furnishing the state capitol; fixing the salary of the recording clerk of the secretary of state at $1,000; amending statu es relating to salary of county treasurers; amending statutes relating to term of county commissioners; reducing the rate of interest on the sale of public lands from 7 to 5 per cent.

The bill proposing to appropriate $100,000 for the purpose of improving the property given to the state by Ramsey county for state fair ground purposes came up in the house yesterday in the regular course, elicited a good deal of discussion, but finally it was recommended to pass. During the debate it was stated that the expenses of the state for its ordinary expenditures for the next two years would be as follows: For standing appropriations 1886, $182,000; 1887, $182,000; for support of state institutions, 1886, $458,260; 1887, $496,360; general expenses of the state, 1886, $102,925; $111,425, and interest on bonds, $100,000 for each year, a total for 1886 of $843,185, and for 1887, $889,785. The resources of the state for 1886 would be from state taxes, $386,000; from insurance companies, 67,000; from sundry sources, $26,500; from railroad company taxes, $645,000, and from taxes on telegraph companies, $6,000, a total of $1,130,500. An overdraft of $200,000 and $50,000 due the school text book fund would reduce the total to $880,500, leaving a balance of $36,315. The items of resource for 1887 would amount to $1,157,500, leaving a balance on that year of $267,715. To make this appropriation and others would necessitate the increase of the rate of tax levy to one and one-half mills.

St. Paul Honors the Legislators.

The reception tendered to the members of the legislature by the common council of St. Paul, at the state house last evening, was a brilliant success in point of attendance—more of a success than was anticipated, unless the committee of arrangements overestimated the capacity of the state house to accommodate the large number who were invited to participate. Something over three thousand invitations were extended, and a moderate estimate places the attendance at fully 4,000 people. The number was estimated even as high as 5,000, and some of the number who were caught in the crush at one place or another are prepared to believe that the number was even greater.

The company was as democratic as it was large, and all classes jostled each other in the crowd which was found everywhere—in the corridors, the halls, in the galleries, in the sacred precincts of the supreme court room, the committee room, and the galleries, from which undiminishing crowds watched with interest and more or less amusement the throng of dancers.

Despite the discomforts attendant upon the presence of so large a number there was evident enjoyment of the whole affair. Those who did not dance enjoyed seeing those who did, and not the least of the interesting features of the evening was the study of the vast company, and its very varied and differing elements.

Having Some Fun.

"Now, boys, I will tell you how we can have some fun," said Charlie to his companions who had assembled one bright moonlight evening for sledding, snow-balling and fun generally.

"What is it?" asked several at once.

"You shall see," replied Charlie. "Who's got a saw?"

"I have. So have I," replied three of the boys.

"Get them; and you and Fred and Nathan each get an ax and I will get a shovel. Let's be back in fifteen minutes."

The boys separated to go on their several errands, each wondering of what use saws, axes and shovels could be in the play. But Charlie was a favorite with all, and they fully believed in his promises, and were soon back again for the fun.

"Now," said he, "Widow Bradley has gone to sit up all night with a sick child. A man hauled her some wood to-day and I heard her tell him that unless she could get some one to saw it to night she would have nothing to make a fire with in the morning. Now, boys, it will be just as easy for us to saw, split and pile up her wood as to make a snow-man on her door-step, and the surprise of the first will be better than that of the last. What say you, boys?"

One or two of the boys objected, and could not see the fun, but the majority went for it with the inward satisfaction and joy that always results from well-doing.

It did not take long for seven smart healthy boys to split and pile up that load of wood, and to shovel a good path from door-step to wood-pile. They felt great pleasure and satisfaction over their fun, and then all went to a neighboring carpenter's shop, where shavings could be had for carrying away, and each brought an armful; then they went home with light and joyful hearts.

The next morning when the poor weary widow had returned from watching at the sick-bed, and saw what had been done, she was astonished, and the tears of gratitude ran down her cheeks. She wondered who had done the kindly deed, and when afterward told, her fervent invocation, "God bless the boys!" would have richly repaid them could they have heard it.

Personal Paragraphs.

An illustration of the way in which a town may be completely blotted out by a change in the tide of traffic is shown in the fate which has overtaken Lisbon, Ga., which a few years ago was at the head of navigation on the Savannah river. It had 30 stores and did a flourishing business. Now there is not a single house left to mark the spot where the old town stood.

Of all European countries, Germany is the country where suicide is most frequent, and in Germany, again, Saxony takes the lead. In 1872 the number of suicides in Saxony amounted to 687 (266 to every 1,000,000 inhabitants). Last year, 2,004 persons thus ended their lives. In England, in 1882, the suicides were 1,446 men and only 519 females.

It seems that the new anæsthetic, "muriate of cocoaine" which was found so useful in delicate operations on the eye was formerly used by specialists to blunt the sensibilities of the throat. It consists of muriatic acid chemically combined with the cocoa plant.

MINNESOTA NEWS CONDENSED.

Two Mormon missionaries have been run out of Leroy.

Mrs. Susan Jordan, mother of A. C. and J. J. Jordan of the Fargo Republican, formerly of Minneapolis, died at Morris, aged seventy-six years.

A. Wing of Balmoral, Otter Tail county, charged with attempting to outrage Miss Carrie Howard, was acquitted on account of insufficient evidence.

An attempt was made to burn C. G. Odell's store at Eagle Bend, Todd county, which was discovered in time to prevent serious loss.

News reached Austin of the death of Rev. Dr. H. I. Parker at Riverside, Cal., Jan. 30, aged seventy years. Elder Parker was one of the most widely known and popular clergyman of Mower county in an early day.

Two Minneapolis toughs had an amateur slugging match during which one of them had his nose bitten off.

Miss Lizzie J. Kennedy, of Stoneham township, swore out a complaint before Justice Shardlow against one Henry E. Thompson, of the same town, for rape, claimed to have been committed on the 20th of last July. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

Charles Crawford, a soldier from Fort Pembina, has been sent to Fort Snelling, where he will be tried on a charge of having appropriated some corn belonging to the garrison and having sold it. The buyer, Charles Full of Pembina, was arraigned in Pembina on a charge of being connected with the steal, but substantiated his innocence and was acquitted.

State Treasurer Kittelson has received from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company $57,250,14, the amount due the state on the 3 per cent tax on the gross earnings of the Winona & St. Peter, and 2 per cent on the Minnesota Valley, Rochester & Northern Minnesota, Plainview, Chatfield, and Chicago & Dakota railroad, for 1884.

Gov. Hubbard has received a letter from Springer Harbaugh, state delegate to the National Agricultural association at New Orleans, announcing his arrival there and characterizing the Minnesota exhibit at the exposition as superior to all others in real substantial merit.

Amended articles of incorporation of the C. N. Nelson Lumber company have been filed with the secretary of state, making the capital stock $3,000,000, in 60,000 shares of $50 each.

The total number of deaths in St. Paul during 1884 was 1,716.

Mary Nilan, in whose trial at Hastings for the murder of O'Shaughanessy the jury disagreed, has been released on $5,000 bail, furnished by her relatives and Barthel Miller, and has returned to her home.

The enforcement of the liquor ordinance sent six Minneapolis saloonkeepers to jail.

In the cases of the City of Winona vs. C. F. Schroth and C. M. Gernes, for sidewalk assessments, Judge Start, at Winona, has decided that the special taxes are void, as the city has never had legislative authority to levy taxes for special assessments.

Spring Valley Special:—The high school building, just completed at a cost of $20,000, was burned on the night of the 14 inst., supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Nothing was saved. The insurance is $8,000.

William Allison was killed in Leighton & Martin's camp, near Anoka, by a fallen tree.

John C. Davis, a nortorious horse thief, has taken up a residence in Stillwater for twenty-one years.

Peter Asp, a St. Paul tailor, has been adjudged insane by the probate court at Hastings and taken to the Rochester asylum.

P. Thompson, a farmer, was thrown from his sleigh at Mankato, his horses having run away, and was perhaps fatally hurt.

Lewis Cornwell, aged thirty-five, formerly of Stearns county, attempted sucide in the Mankato station house by cutting his throat. He will recover.

Rev. F. I. Fisher, pastor of the Taylor Street Methodist church, Minneapolis, will be appointed to fill the pulpit of the First Methodist church of St. Paul during the absence of the Rev. Dr. Smith abroad. Dr. Smith is now in the South for his health. He is expected to come back in about a month, and and will then de part on a Europene tour, from which he probably will not return before the close of the conference year. It is expected that he will be reappointed pastor of the church at the next conference.

Mrs. Jennie Hazer, of Minneapolis, sues her father-in-law for $10,000 for depriving her of her husband.

Mr. Brock Woodruff, of Albert Lea, fell suddenly in his woodshed and died before a physician arrived.

The fatal kerosene can sent Christina Lundt, a servant girl, to the land where there is no kindling of kitchen fires.

In the town of Yellow Bank, Lac qui Parle county, Carl Bork is wanted by the authorities for attempting to outrage the six and eight-year-old daughters of Mr. Schessel.

Alex. Wing, a young man, has just been arrested on a charge of rape upon Miss Carrie Hunter of Balmoral, Stearns county and will have a preliminary hearing before Judge Shorts, at Fergus Falls.

Prof. Searing, of the Mankato normal school, and his son Frazer, left for New Orleans, recently. Institute Conductor J. T. McCleary will have the supervision of the school during the president's absence.

Capt. C. A. Curtis, United States army professor of military science at Shattuck school, at Faribault, received from the arsenal at Rock Island, an invoice of 150 cadet rifles, caliber 45, of the latest pattern. These were received in exchange for the 150 which have been in use since 1871.

State Senator Brown of Illinois is taken on a stretcher to Springfield to prevent a Republican minority on joint ballot.

Henry Morris an old and respected residen of St. Paul, died at his residence Thursday. Deceased came to St. Paul in 184[illegible], and organized, with A. T. C. Pierson, the first Masonic lodge started in the city, and he himself was one of the oldest (if not the oldest) Mason here. Twelve years ago he entered the United States marshal's office as a deputy, where he has remained ever since.

The attorney general has sent to all the county attorneys and clerks of court throughout the state a circular enclosing a copy of the act just passed by the legislature, providing for the collection, preservation and report of criminal statistics. In the circular he urges that immediate steps be taken to comply with the provisions of the new law.

Dr. Jonathan Flattery of Houston, Tex., died the 9th inst., while sitting in a chair in his office. A few hours before he died he made a contract for advertising in the Houston Journal, in which he agreed that if he did not live to satisfy the agreement the proprietors of that paper should have his skeleton.

The final action of the state sheriffs, who met to organize a Minnesota sheriffs' association with Ara Barton of Rice as president; Winn Brackett of Hennepin secretary; and Fred Richter of Ramsey, treasurer. The organization is one for mutual benefit, and has not, as has been stated, been formed to make a raid on the legislature.

The building occupied by George Keogh as a saloon was burned at Brainerd. Martin's saloon, Stedman's barber shop and the Marshall house were badly damaged. Loss, $1,500; no insurance.

Joseph E. Lyons, an accomplished stenographer, of Minneapolis died of Hemorrhage in Dr. Van Anda's church.

J. Lebarre, aged twenty-two, got caught on a shaft in Howe & Lebarre's mower and seeder manufatory, at Owatonna, and was killed.

A state oratorical contest, in which there were speakers from the Beloit, Ripon and Milton College took place in the First Congregaiondl church, at Beloit. The decision was in favor of W. J. Gray of Beloit first, and G. S. Weiss of Ripon second.

The new Billings Library Building of Vermont University is to be dedicated at commencement in June. It is spacious and fire-proof, and has been erected by means of a gift of $100,000 by Hon. Frederick Billings.

Twenty-five years ago the most powerful piece of artillery was a 68-pounder, throwing its projectile with a velocity of 1,600 feet per second. Now the weights of guns have been increased from five to 100 tons, the velocities from 1,600 to 2,000 feet per second, the energies from 1,000 foot tons to over 25,000, and the projectiles from 68 pounds to 2,000 pounds.

WINTER BIRDS.

The Haunts and Habits of Several Snow-Loving Species.

The red-polls and the goldfinches often travel together, or at least are often to be found feeding in company; and as they resemble each other a good deal in size, general appearance, and ways, the casual observer is very likely not to discriminate between them. Only the summer before the time of which I speak I had spent a vacation at Mount Wachusetts and a resident of Princeton, noticing my attention to the birds (a taste so peculiar is not easily concealed), had one day sought an interview with me to inquire whether the "yellowbird" did not remain in Massachusetts through the winter. I explained that we had two birds which commonly went by that name, and asked whether he meant the one with a black forehead and black wings and tail. Yes, he said, that was the one. I assured him of course, that this bird, the goldfinch, did stay with us all the year round, and that whoever had informed him to the contrary must have understood him to be speaking about the golden warbler. He expressed his gratification, but declared that he had really entertained no doubt of the fact himself; he had often seen the birds on the mountains when he had been cutting wood there in midwinter. At such times, he added, they were very tame, and would come about his feet to pick up crumbs while he was eating his dinner. Then he went on to tell me that at that season of the year their plumage took on more or less of a reddish tinge; he had seen in the same flock some with no trace of red, others that were slightly touched with it, and others still of a really bright color. At this I had nothing to say, save that the red birds, whatever else they were, could not have been goldfinches. But next winter, when I saw the "yellow-birds,' and the red poll-linnets feeding together in Commonwealth avenue I thought at once of my Wachusett friend. Here was the very scene he had so faithfully described,—some of the flock with no red at all, some with red crowns, and a few with bright carmine crowns and breasts. They remained all winter, and no doubt thought the farmers of Boston a very good and wise set to cultivate the evening primrose so extensively. This plant, like the succory, is of an ungraceful aspect, yet it has sweet and beautiful blossoms, and as an herb-bearing seed is in the front rank. I doubt whether we have any that surpass it, the birds being judges.

Many stories are told of the red-polls' fearlessness and ready reconciliation to captivity, as well as of their constancy to each other. I have myself stood still in the midst of a flock until they were feeding around my feet so closely that it looked easy enough to catch one or two of them with a butterfly net. Strange that creatures so gentle and seemingly so delicately organized should choose to live in the regions about the north pole! Why should they prefer Labrador and Greenland, Iceland and Spitzbergen, to more southern countries? Why? Well, possibly for no worse a reason than this, that these are the lands of their fathers. Other birds, it may be, have grown discouraged, and one after another ceased to come back to their native shores as the rigors of the climate have increased; but these little patriots are still faithful. Spitzbergen is home, and every spring they make the long and dangerous passage to it. All praise to them!

If any be ready to call this and over-refinement, deeming it incredible that beings so small and lowly should come so near to human sentiment and virtue, let such not be too hasty with their dissent. Surely they may in reason wait till they can point to at least one country where the men are as universally faithful to their wives and children as the birds are to theirs.

The red-poll linnets, as I have said, are irregular visitors in this region; several years may pass, and not one be seen; but the goldfinch we have with us always. Easily recognized as he is, there are many well-educated New Englanders, I fear, who do not know him, even by sight; yet when that distinguished ornithologist, the duke of Argyll, comes to publish his impressions of this country, he avers that he has been hardly more interested in the "glories of Niagara" than in this same little yellow bird, which he saw for the first time while looking from his hotel window at the great cataract. "A golden finch, indeed!" he exclaims. Such a tribute as this from the pen of a British nobleman ought to give *Astragalinus tristis* immediate entrance into the very best of American society.—*February Atlantic.*

Eggs from the Old World.

It will no doubt be news to very many otherwise well-informed housewives that a by no means insignificant percentage of the eggs used in America are not laid by American hens. A *World* reporter who investigated the subject was surprised to find to what proportions the business of importing eggs from Eruope had grown. While the United States is annually sending more meat and larger quantities of breadstuff abroad, the increased importation of eggs has been correspondingly great. Since September there has been received in New York over a million and half dozen of eggs. From present indications the importations of this year will be greatly in excess of that of any previous year.

The business was started some four or five years ago. Eggs have long been an export article of Denmark. England's supply comes largely from that country. But, from more intimate commercial relations between importers of that country and New York export houses, the idea was conceived of adding eggs to the other articles exchanged for American products. The experiment was fortunately made when the demand in this market was great and eggs commanded a high price. The importations for the first year was not large and a ready market was found. The prices realized were higher than those obtained in England. For this reason the number sent to New York was larger the following year. The increase has annually been more marked.

Not only Denmark, but Belgium, Germany, Hungary, and even Poland have contributed to the supply. Eggs from Denmark, however, are held in greatest favor and command the highest price. They are received here during the entire year, with the exception of the hot summer months. They are imported, ordinarily, ten months in the year, the great portion during the period from October to the middle of March. The importations are greatly affected by the weather. And it is regarded as proof of the increased trade that so large a quantity has been received while the wheather has been unusually mild.

It is said that the eggs prepared in lime on the other side of the Atlantic are superior to the "limed" eggs of this country. Therefore the first importations of "limed" eggs brought within 3 to 5 cents of the price of fresh domestics. Now the difference is much greater. As the Lenten season approaches the prices are not very wide apart. The supply of fresh eggs is smaller and the demand greater. European "limed" eggs sell alongside domestics, and in some instances the former have the advantage in price. This is in part due to the quality, but mainly from the fact that those from some foreign countries, especially Denmark, are sorted and graded according to size. This is not done in America. The prices thus far have ranged from 16 to 22 cents per dozen at wholesale.

But it is not alone in "limed" eggs that importers deal. Large quantities of fresh eggs come over during the colder weather, and are brought into sharp competition with the domestic article. Eggs have been free of duty for many years. They were on the free-list of the '47 tariff and remained so on the '83 revision. The foreign eggs are easily distinguished in the wholesale trade, as they come packed in cases of fifty dozen each, larger than those in use in this country. But there is nothing to denote the difference in the retail trade. It is claimed that the European eggs are used almost exclusively for cooking purposes.—*New York World.*

Washington's Religion.

A writer in *The Episcopal Recorder* has the following: As I read, a few days ago, of the death of the Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church in Jersey City, memories of my boyhood arose. He was born not far from my father's house, in Philadelphia, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. James Abercrombie, a fine scholar and preacher, who had, in early life, corresponded with the great lexicographer, Samuel Johnson, and in later years was the assistant minister of Christ's and St. Peter's churches, in Philadelphia, where my maternal ancestors had worshiped for more than one generation. One day, after the father had reached fourscore years, the lately deceased son took me into the study of the aged man and showed me a letter which President George Washington had written to his father thanking him for the loan of one of his manuscript sermons. Washington and his wife were regular attendants upon his ministry while residing in Philadelphia.

The president was not a communicant, notwithstanding all the pretty stories to the contrary, and after the close of the sermon on sacramental Sundays had fallen into the habit of retiring from the church while his wife remained and communed. Upon one occasion Dr. Ambercrombie alluded to the unhappy tendency of the example of those dignified by age and position turning their backs upon the celebration of the Lord's supper. The discourse arrested the attention of Washington, and after that he never came to church with his wife on communion Sunday. Dr. Ambercrombie, in a letter which appears in the fifth volume of Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," mentions that he did not find fault with the sermon, but respected the preacher for his moral courage.

There is a story about Washington being found in the woods in winter time in prayer by the owner of the house which he used as his head-quarters at Valley Forge which I would like to believe if it were not so improbable, and if it had not been first put in print by the eccentric and not very accurate Episcopal minister, Morgan L. Weems. John Potts, of Pottsgrove, had several sons and daughters. One, James, studied law at the Temple, London, and was a judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia at the beginning of the war of the Revolution, and, being a tory, eventually went to Halifax; Jonathan, another son, studied medicine at Edinburgh, and espoused the cause of the colonies, and was the medical director general of the middle department; another son was a Quaker and a neutral, and owned the house at Valley Forge which is still known as Washington's headquarters, and the three were brothers of the grandmother of the writer of this article. With a capacious and comfortable house at his disposal, it is hardly possible that the shy, silent, cautious Washington should leave such retirement and enter the leafless woods in the vicinity of the winter encampment of an army and engage in audible prayer. The alleged scene has been often produced by the painter and engraver, but I fear it is only a myth.

The Surplus Mines of Sicily.

In Sicily, at the end of the Middle Miocene period, the sulphur-bearing area was raised, and lakes were formed in which occurred the deposition of sulphur and its accompanying gypsum, tripoli, and silicious limestone. The sulphur rock is composed of sulphur and marly limestone, the sulphur being sometimes disseminated through the limestone, and at others forming thin alternate layers with it. These sulphur-bearing seams are often separated by layers of black marl, twenty inches to six feet thick, some seams attaining a thickness of twenty-eight feet. The total aggregate thickness of the sulphur seams reaches one hundred feet in one case, but the average total is to twelve only. All the seams are decomposed at their outcrop, and show only an accumulation of whitish friable earth, called briscale by the miners, and mainly composed of gypsum.

Almost all the Sicilian is carried to the surface on boys' backs, consequently it does not pay to work below about four hundred feet, as it then becomes necessary to employ hauling machinery. Hence the deposits lying below that horizon are hardly touched, and as many of the beds are nearly vertical, and do not diminish in yield as they descend, the still untouched resources must be very great. Various estimates have been made as to the period for which the supply will last at the present rate of consumption; these range from fifty to two hundred years. There are said to be about 250 mines in the island, and no less than 4,367 calcaroni were reported in operation fifteen years ago. The average yield is stated not to exceed 14 per cent.—*C. G. Warnford Lock, in Popular Science Monthly for February.*

Scientific Education Promotes Truth.

Scientific education is a training in mental integrity. All along the history of culture from savage to modern civilization men have imagined what ought to be, and then tried to prove it true. This is the very spirit of metaphysic philosophy. When the imagination is disciplined by unrelenting facts, it invents falsehood, and, when error has thus been invented, the heavens and the earth are ransacked for its proof. Most of the literature of the past is a vast assemblage of arguments in support of error. In science nothing can be permanently accepted but that which is true, and whatever is accepted as true is challenged again and again. It is an axiom in science that no truth can be so sacred that it may not be questioned. When that which has been accepted as true has the least doubt thrown upon it, scientific men at once re-examine the subject. No opinion is sacred. "It ought to be" is never heard in scientific circles. "It seems to be" and "we think it is" is the modest language of scientific literature.

In science all apparently conflicting facts are marshaled, all doubts are weighed, all sources of error are examined, and the most refined determination is given with the "probable error." A guard is set upon the bias of enthusiasm, the bias of previous statement, and the bias of hoped-for discovery, that they may not lead astray. So while scientific research is a training in observation and reasoning, it is also a training in integrity.—*Popular Science Monthly for February.*

THE SNOW ANGEL.

The sleigh-bells danced that winter night;
Old Brattleborough rang with glee;
The windows overflowed with light;
Joy ruled each hearth and Christmas tree.
But to one the bells and mirth were naught:
His soul with deeper joy was fraught.
He waited until the guests were gone;
He waited to dream his dream alone;
And the night wore on.

Alone he stands in the silent night;
He piles the snow in the village square;
With spade for chisel, a statue white
From the crystal quarry rises fair.
No light, save the stars, to guide his hand,
But the image obeys his soul's command.
The sky is draped with fleecy lawn,
The stars grow pale in the early dawn,
But the lad toils on.

And lo! in the morn the people came
To gaze at the wondrous vision there;
And they called it "The Angel," divining its name,
For it came in silence and unaware.
It seemed no mortal hand had wrought
The uplifted face of prayerful thought:
But its features wasted beneath the sun;
Its life went out ere the day was done;
And the lad dreamed on.

And his dream was this: In the years to be
I will carve the Angel in lasting stone;
In another land, beyond the sea,
I will toil in darkness, will dream alone;
While others sleep I will find a way
Up through the night to the light of day.
There's nothing desired beneath star or sun
Which patient genius has not won.
And the boy toiled on.

The years go by. He has wrought with might;
He has gained renown in the land of art;
But the thought inspired that Christmas night
Still kept its place in the sculptor's heart;
And the dream of the boy, that melted away
In the light of the sun that winter day,
Is embodied at last in enduring stone,
Snow Angel in marble—his purpose won;
And the man toils on.

—*Wallace Bruce, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE BOY WHO WON HIMSELF.

I was going up the Mississippi in 1848, Judge Underwood of Kentucky and Henry Clay being on board.

"That's a tough crew, from Natchez," remarked the clerk, who came upon deck as we were about going below. "They play hard and high."

"Let's go and look on for a while," said the judge.

We went down into the saloon, where we found two parties at play. At one of the tables sat four men, about whom were gathered a large number of lookers-on; and as these proved to be the heavy players, we joined the group of spectators. The game was "twenty-deck poker," and money was changing hands with startling rapidity. One of the players, a middle-aged man, whose face showed but too plainly the ravages of an excess that was sapping his life, and who, I afterwards learned, was a cotton planter, had staked his last dollar, and "called" his onponent's hand. He held four queens, against which were laid down four kings. And he was "broken." He started to his feet as though he would leave the table.

"Are ye dead-broke, Colonel?" asked he of the four kings.

"Yes—to the last picayune."

"Give me yer note, and I'll lend ye."

"No," replied the planter, with an oath, "I can do better than that. Where's Wackman?"

"Here," answered a dark-visaged man.

"Bring the girl and boy here that I bought at Natchez—Hold on the game just one minute, gentlemen, and I'll make a raise."

The man went away, and shortly returned accompanied by the "girl and boy." Said "girl" proved to be a bright Mulatto woman, of five-and-thirty, or thereabouts; and the "boy" was her son.

The boy was not far from ten years of age, with a face lighter in color than was his mother's; his features really handsome.

"Look here, gentlemen," spoke the planter, rising, "here's as likely a pair, for a girl and her brat, as you can scare up. I paid eight hundred dollars for 'em. Who'll give six?"

"Why not put 'em up separate?" asked one.

"'Twon't do to sell 'em separate. The gal has sworn that she will kill herself if her boy is sold away from her, and her old master says she'll be sure to keep her word. But don't ye see,—the woman is worth more'n I ask for the pair. Now what d'ye say?—Who'll take 'em at six hundred?"

The owner waited a few seconds without receiving an answer, and then said:

"I must have the money; so here goes for a raffle. Twenty dollars a throw, and thirty chances, for the pair. Come, gentlemen, let's see the color of your coin. Them that buys first will throw first."

Here was excitement, as well as a chance for profit. The three players at the table took two chances each. Then the spectators surged up, and twenty chances were sold as fast as the planter could take the money and write down the names. Then came a lull. The planter himself took two chances, whereupon his three companions took each one more. Then, three men in the crowd "doubled up."

"Two more chances, gentlemen."

Clay whispered apart to the Judge, and then made his way to the table, and threw down two gold eagles.

"What name?"

"Give it to the woman."

"Eh!—the gal herself?"

"Yes. Give her a chance."

"All right.—One chance for Ninette!"

Before the planter could call again, Judge Underwood had placed twenty dollars upon the table, saying, as he did so,—

"This is for the boy."

"Good!" cried the owner of the property. "Here's a chance for Tommy. And that takes the lot. Where's the clerk?"

"Here."

"Have you got blanks for this sort of business?"

"Yes."

"They won't fill up a bill of sale of these two—Ninette and Tommy—and leave a place to put in the name of the winner?—Now for the dice, gentlemen."

The dice were brought on, and the shaking commenced. There were three dice, and each player was entitled to three throws. Of the first ten throws *thirty-six* was the highest number cast. The eleventh throw turned up *forty-two*. Then the scores fell again till the twenty-first throw, when one of the gamesters threw out *forty-nine*.

The crowd were now all excitement. Forty-nine was a hard point to beat. The lowest number that could be thrown was nine; and the highest (nine sixes) was fifty-four; making what is called an average throw, about thirty-one and one-half. Of a hundred throws, the majority will fall below thirty-two.

Again the dice rattled in the box as the second gamester took his turn; but his throw was a low one. The twenty-eighth throw belonged to the clerk of the boat, who had now returned with the bill of sale. He threw *forty-nine*—tying the gamester.

"Come, Ninette! It's your turn."

The woman started, and quivered, and pressed her hand over her heart. Only the groaning and puffing of the engine broke the stillness of the place.

"Will the gentleman who paid for the chance throw for me?" she said, in a low, musical tone, earnest and imploring, and of purest accent.

"Let your boy throw for you," returned Mr. Clay, who shrank from the ordeal. "His luck should be better than mine."

Tommy came forward and took the box. His mother's hands were clasped, and her lips moved in prayer. The boy trembled like an aspen. What a world of weal or woe hung upon the fickle chance! He held in his hand the sealed book in which was written the fate of his mother and himself, and it was to be opened upon the hazard of a die!

He shook the box, and turned the dice upon the table. *Three aces!* A moment he gazed upon the three single spots, and then, dropping the box, he sank back, pale and frightened.

"Shake, again, Tommy," said the planter.

"It's no use, master. I can't get forty-nine."

"But you've got your own chance, my boy."

"Aye," cried the Judge. "That was your mother's chance. Now throw for yourself,—throw for the chance I gave you,—brace up, and take heart,—and may heaven help you!"

That was not an assembly of religiously inclined persons, by any means; but the fervent petition of the Judge met with a warm and impulsive response of "AMEN" from nearly all present.

Again the boy came forward and lifted the box. His lips were tightly shut, and the old quivering of the limbs was hushed. The only sound in that saloon, above the deep breathing of the spectators, was the clicking of the ivory cubes. Presently the first throw was made.

"*Five—five—six*, are sixteen!" announced the planter sitting down the figures.

The dice were gathered up and thrown again.

"*Six—six*—and a *five*. Good! That's seventeen."

The boy was pale as death as he took the box for the last throw, and his mother leaned against a stancheon for support. At length—and the book was opened!

"*Three sixes!—Eighteen!*—and that's FIFTY-ONE! Tommy, my boy, you're a trump!—Now Mr. Clerk, fill up the bill of sale, and I'll sign it before these witnesses."

The scene that followed can be better imagined than described. The last time I heard from Judge Underwood, he was alive and well, though long retired from active life. Ninette was his housekeeper, and Tommy his most trustful and trusted henchman.

Expensive Dresses.

Do you know what actresses own the most expensive dresses? asks a writer in *The Washington Post.* No? I will tell you. They are Mrs. Florence, Mme. Theo, Mlle. and Rhea. The new dresses worn last week in the "Mighty Dollar" by Mrs. Florence were marvels of taste and beauty, but they were no more costly or elaborate than many others she possesses. Last year she valued her various dresses at $120,000, and I dare say they were worth it. I looked up the matter of actresses' apparel once for a New York newspaper. I took copious notes on the subject, struggled manfully with the utterly unknown (to me) intricacies of dressmaking technicalities, and at last evolved the article. It never was published. I read it to the fashion editress of the newspaper, and she, with withering scorn, told me that any man who didn't know the difference between a corsage and a corset ought never to attempt anything above police-court reporting. I didn't agree with her, but I cremated the article, and have since left dressmaking and dress-wearing lore to the writers who can't write about anything else.

From my notes taken at the time, I discover that Mrs. Florence's most gorgeous dresses were one of mandarin-yellow satin, trimmed with jet embroidery; another of red brocade damasque sat in made in "princess" style (whatever that may be), with a design on the front of the skirt of a vine running from the top down (in strange contradiction to the laws of nature), composed of different colored stuff in green, pink, garnet, etc., one of blue brocade and Magenta satin, adorned with an artistic arrangement of palms, bugles and blue amber, and another of light-blue satin brocade, with a design in feathers, and embroidery of amber, garnet, and ruby beads.

Mme. Theo went into raptures in displaying to me her costumes, and her two French maids said some very funny things about me, in blissful ignorance that I understood their every word. Theo declares that there are many better dress makers in France than M. Worth, and her finest suits are made by Felin and Virat, of Paris. I remember that she showed me a pink lace dress with a pink satin underskirt, and marveled greatly that I was ignorant that pink lace had never before been worn. I remember, too, that I blushed when she showed me a —a corsage I think it was; at any rate, it had lace strings at the back—which she wears in the scene in "La Jolie Parfumeuse" wherein she retires to bed.

The "Virgin of the Napkin."

When painting the pictures for the Capuchins, Murillo dwelt in their convent nearly three years, it is said, without once leaving it. He painted for these monks twenty pictures with life-size figures, and several smaller works. Seventeen of these are now in the museum of Seville, for the monks had the wisdom to send their pictures to Cadiz for safe keeping before the "Plunder-master-general of Napoleon," as Soult has been called, could reach them. When the French wars were ended, the pictures were returned to Seville. I can not speak of them seperately, but will say that the Madonna called "*La Virgen de la Servilleta*," or the Virgin of the Napkin, now in the museum, has this pretty story connected with it. The legend is that the cook of the convent grew very fond of Murillo during his long service to the artist, and when the time came for them to be separated the cook begged the painter for a keepsake. The painter said he had no canvass left; the cook quickly gave him a napkin and asked him to use that; with his usual good nature, Murillo assented, and soon painted this picture, which is now one of the famous art treasures of the world. It is not large, and represents the Virgin with the child Jesus, and leans forward, almost out of the picture, as if to welcome anyone who approaches it. It has a brilliant color, and so affects one that it is not easy to turn away from it.—*Clara Erskine Clement, in February St. Nicholas.*

In the Time of the Second Empire.

I returned to Paris in the royal carriage—a large omnibus—the party being M. and Mme. de Morny, M. and Mme. Walewski, and the two ladies-in-waiting, one of whom, Mme. de Preux, an American, nee Thorne, and the Duchesse de Morny, a Russian, just married, smoked all the way in the empress' face, notwithstanding her plain hints against the proceeding. She is much too good-natured to her *entourage*, but enhances her singular beauty by the most natural gayety and fascination of manner. The *genre* of the women about her, with the exception of Mme. Walewski, is vile. Their hair is dragged off their faces so tightly that they can hardly shut their eyes, and their scarlet accoutrements, jackets, cloaks, etc., as they happen to be very fair, made an *ensemble* indescribable unbecoming.—*Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs.*

AUSTIN DOBSON is editing a volume of "Selections from Steele."

Brainerd Dispatch.

Issued every Thursday morning at Brainerd, Minn. Terms $1.50 per year in ADVANCE.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, }

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, and Itasca counties.

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

One week from next Wednesday is inauguration day.

A New Jersey town has fitted up the town hall as a skating rink, in order to raise money to pay off its debts.

It is said that Bob Ingersoll will take a trip to Europe the coming season to try and discover the grave of the original Adam.

The supreme court of Ohio has decided the publication of legal notices in a Sunday newspaper is a valid and legal publication.

Wisconsin is agitated because people can marry too easily in that state, and is proposing to enact a law requiring a license for entering into the bonds.

The wooden settee, on which ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax died in a Makato depot, has been presented to the state historical society and placed in the rooms in the state house.

Various branches of the Irish national league, of New York and Brooklyn have decided to establish a fund for the payment of salaries to Irish members of the British parliament.

Who says hard working, deserving editors never receive a reward for their services in this life? P. A. Gretchen, Verndale's first editor, has fallen heir to an estate in England worth $900,000.—Verndale Journal.

The Canadian Pacific road has absorbed nearly nineteen out of the twenty-two-and-a-half millions, loaned by parliament, last session. The effects of the immigration of American financiers will inevitably be felt, sooner or later in Canada.

The house sat down emphatically on Mr. Lienau's bill, fixing the period at which normal graduates must teach at four years. The house seemed to regard it as a scheme to put a mortgage on the teachers, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The St. Paul milkmen are having a dispute with the authorities because they are selling by wine measure which is in opposition to the statutes. The milk venders claim that no seal has ever been provided by the state for beer measure as required by law.

We have just received the first issue of the St. Paul Guide and Advertiser. The name of C. E. Wantlan, flies at the mast head, and the publication bids fair to become a prominent journal in the St. Paul newspaper ranks. Mr. W. is a clerk in the general offices of the N. P. road, in that city.

Representative Dorsheimer has introduced a bill relative to the coinage of silver. It fixes the standard of weight at 480 grains, and provides for the issuance of treasury notes, redeemable in such coin or in silver bars in proportion. Foreign silver is to be taxed at the highest rate of duty imposed on manufactured silver, and its coinage at any United States mint is prohibited. The bill also leaves the amount of coinage optional with the secretary of the treasury, and invests the certificates with legal tender qualities, except when otherwise expressly stipulated.

Cause of the Egyptian War.

The main reasons which actuate England in waging war against the Mahdi in Egypt are about as follows. She has a large pecuniary interest in the Suez canal, Beaconsfield having purchased one-third of the stock for $20,000,000, which is now considerably enhanced in value, and England has claims, for loans made by Englishmen to the Egyptian government to the amount of $200,000,000. In 1876, at the request of Ismail, the former khedive of Egypt, France and England each sent an agent to look after their claims, who arranged what is known as the "joint control," to supervise the entire revenues of Egypt. This management exempted the Europeans from taxation, and cost the Egyptian government $2,000,000 a year. Ismail wearied of this and kicked the "control" out of office, which act led to his deposition in 1879 by England and France, through Turkey, and the "control" was re-established. It reduced expenses and the army, and its acts produced the rebellion, under Arabi Bey, in 1882. France here deserted England, leaving her alone to subdue Arabi Bey, which she did after a vast expenditure of money and loss of men. This obliged England to garrison Egypt and manage its revenues, in order to maintain her control of it. Such was the state of affaias in 1883, when Mohammed Achmet, the Mahdi, appeared as the champion of Islam and slavery and the overtaxed Egyptians, and massacred Yussef Pasha and his 6000 Egyptian followers. Thus England was compelled to meet the new danger, and defend Egypt.

Its No Use:

We understand the appointment of a new agent at White Earth causes considerable excitement among the Indians as the present incumbent is will liked and personally gave good satisfaction and was expected to complete his full term. The Beaulieu faction is very jubilant and imagine themselves already as the "power behind the throne," in the coming administration, as in "ye olden time," but it is safe to say that their past record, which is on file in the department will debar them from any voice in the management of affairs at White Earth in the future.—Detroit Record.

England's Fighters.

St. Paul Dispatch.]

Ireland, as usual, is fighting England's battles on the hot plains of Atriea. This is a significant fact, in connection with the recent dynamite outrages. Much attention is called to the anomalous feature suggested by the recent marvelous march on foot of an Irish regiment across the burning sands of the Bayuda desert. The best of discipline and the highest soldierly honor fail to silence murmurs of complaint from even patriots. But here were men who, stripped of their uniform, were virtually aliens And yet they performed the terrible march as uncomplainingly as if on dress parade, and put to shame the loyalty of many who boasted of English birth. There is something here far beyond the short sightedness of the politician, beyond the distorted vision of the agitator, beyond, alas, too often, the keenest vision of those who lead the world's statesmen.

British Dynamite Lobbying.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The decision of the house committee day before yesterday on foreign relations, that it would be unbecoming to the dignity of the house to consider resolutions condemning the actions of the Irish dynamiters, is not apparently just what the English government expected. The British government has begun to lobby for some expression from the house favorable to English interests. To-day, for an hour or more, Edward Pierrepont, British consul, sat in one of the big leather cushions at the main door of the house, calling out, one after another, of the foreign relations committee, to whom he showed various letters and papers in relation to the dynamite question. His chief request was that the committee should reconsider its determination and bring the matter before the house that a vote might be taken, if the house so desired. Congressman Hewitt and ex-Senator Eaton were kept in conference longer than the rest of the committee, in the effort to secure their co-operation. This failed, however, and various members of the committee to-night say they shall not reverse their decision, although they may allow it a reconsideration. Congressman Finerty, when he learned of Mr. Pierrepont's action, remarked that it was a superlative piece of impertinence on the part of the British official, but characteristic, all the same.

Rise of the Swedish Coast.

An examination of a series of tide marks, set in 1750, all around the Swedish coast, from the mouth of the Tornea to the Naze, in order to settle a dispute between the Swedish astronomer, Ceisius, and some Germans, as to whether the level of the Baltic had been rising or sinking, shows that both parties were right. The gauges were renewed in 1851, and again this year and have been inspected regularly at short intervals, the observations being carefully recorded. It appears, says Nature, that the Swedish coast has been steadily rising, while on the southern fringe of the Baltic has been as steadily falling. The dividing line, along which no change is perceptible, passes from Sweden to the Schleswig Holstein coast, over Bornholm and Laland. The results have lately been published by the Swedish academy of sciences, and it appears from them that while during this period of 134 years, the northern part of Sweden has risen about 7 feet; the rate of elevation gradually declines as we go southward, being only one foot at the Naze, and nothing at Bornholm, which remains at the same level as in the middle of last century. The general average result would be that the Swedish coast had risen about 56 inches during the last 134 years.

New Canadian Extradition Treaty.

As far as can be gathered from the outlines of the new extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which has been submitted to the Dominion government for approval, the proposed treaty is somewhat more extended than the treaty with Belgium, this inlargement having been made to more effectually meet the requirements of the extradition between the United States and Canada. The draft of the treaty submitted to the Canadian government enumerates the following crimes as extraditable offenses under operation: First—murder, including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning, or attempt to murder; second, manslaughter; third, counterfeiting or altering money, or altering counterfeit or altered money. fourth, forgery, counterfeiting or altering, or altering what is forged or counterfeited or altered; fifth, embezzlement or larceny; sixth, obtaining money or goods by false pretenses; seventh, crimes by bankrupts against bankrupt laws; eigth, fraud by bailer, banker, agent, factor or director, or member or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for time being in force; ninth, rape; tenth, abduction; eleventh, child stealing; twelfth, burglary or house breaking; thirteenth, arson; fourteenth, robbery with violence, including intimidation; fifteenth, threats by letter or otherwise with intent to exact; sixteenth, piracy by the law of nations; seventeenth, sinking or destroying vessels at sea, attempting or conspiring to do so; eighteenth, assault on board aship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm; nineteenth, revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board ship on high seas against the authority of the masters.

IN THE REELING ROLLER RINK.

A ten hour race is talked of, to take place at the rink shortly, between local talent.

The Utica, N. Y., council has decided to make roller rinks pay an annual license of $100.

Bert Harmon, of this city, is gaining quite a reputation as an expert skater in Minneapolis.

The skating season ought to be a harvest time for phrenologists, on account of the increase of bumps.

Otto Olson is back from Wisconsin, where he has been for some months. Mr. Olson has a record as a skatist.

Dr. Van Bibber, of Baltimore, champions the cause of the roller skate. As a physician he stands up for the rinks.

If roller skates had been used in the tempting days of Adam, there could have been given a more appropriate account of the fall of man.

All the champion exhibition skaters in the Western states will, it is said, come together in Chicago in February and compete for the championship.

The facial expressions of a beginner on the result of his first search for the soft side of the floor is hardly equalled by Irving as the conscience stricken Matthias.

Chas. W. Howe, the big bass drum artist of Brook's band, of St. Paul, starts out soon on a starring tour through the state, as advance agent of Bert Harmon, the promising exhibition skater, well known in this city.

The Presbyterian ministers of Pittsburg have denounced the skating rinks. This thing is getting serious. The rinks will soon take their places with the saloons as current sins which the churches feel obliged to attack.

The roller skate dates back to 1861. The patent ran for seventeen years. Not until the patent rights ran out did it become popular. Now there are some 1,500 legitimate rinks throughout the north, and it is the universal and popular craze.

A dude shows to advantage on skates. Possibly this is all he is good for. His pipe stem legs, supporting a vague smile of self-consciousness, go whirling around, not for exercise or because he wishes to be especially admired, but because skating is the go and it is a pleasureable and almost natural accompaniment of his natural vacuity.

Literary talent is kept fully abreast of roller skating progress at Brnnswick, Ga., where one of the papers prints rink personals like these. "Miss Julia Futch glided around the hall like a sunbeam playing upon the crests of the sparkling waves. Mrs. McIver was quite at home upon the rollers, and skates as smoothly as the swan glides over the passive waters. Mrs Mary Stacy flitted around the hall like a light winged dove on some heavenly mission."

Mrs. C. G. Grandelmyer will open a branch store of millinery and fancy goods, and Kensington embroideries, in East Brainerd.

Proceedings of the City Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, City of Brainerd, } Feb. 16, 1885. }

Regular session. Called to order by President Forsyth. Roll called. Present, Aldermen Taylor, Watts, Howe and Forsyth; absent, Aldermen Slipp and Ort.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Ald. Watts and seconded by Ald. Howe that the report of committee on bill of J. L. Starcher for rent of building for hose house be accepted and bill ordered paid. Motion carried. Amount $36.00.

On motion the resignation of L. D. Matteson as stewart of hose house was accepted, and Adam Belmuth was appointed in his place.

Moved by Ald. Watts and seconded by Ald. Taylor that the stewart of the hose house be paid $40 per month for his services. Motion carried.

Moved by Ald. Forsyth and seconded by Ald. Watts that the resolution appointing I. U. White, W. J. Havill and W. W. Havens commissioners to levy the sidewalk tax for side walks built by the city in 1884 be adopted. Motion carried.

Council adjourned.

G. A. KEENE, City Clerk.

GERMAN AMERICAN

MEAT MARKET,

Max Shapiro, Prop.

Choice Meats of all kinds. Just Received a car load of nice mutton which we are selling as follows:

Mutton, by the whole	6½ cts.
Nice leg of mutton	8 "
Mutton roast	8 "
Mutton chops	8 "

Nice pork, Beef, Pigs Feet, Tripe, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese and everything found in city markets always on hand.

Parties desiring to buy a whole, half, or quarter, cut up and delivered can be accommodated.

Market No 32, 5th Street South.

Professional Cards.

DR. H. 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

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.

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In order to reduce my immense stock of

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Lamps, Chinaware, &c

I offer for the next sixty days only, the following staple goods at prices that will make it an object to those who may purchase. We carry nothing but first class goods of the best styles and make, and are fully guaranteed in every respect. In silverware we offer:

Six bottle casters, quadruple plated	$4 25
Five " " " "	3 50
Four " " " "	2 75
Butter dishes from	$2 50 to 5 50
Single and double pickes	1 00 to 3 00
Triple plated knives per doz	3 50
Triple plated forks per set	$2 50 to 3 50
Triple plated table spoons, a doz	6 50
Triple plated tea spoons, a doz	4 50

Elegant line of cake dishes from $2 to $6.

Eight day cabinet clocks, warranted for $3.75, $4 and $4.50

Seth Thomas Nickle alarm Clocks, $1.40.

Elegant parlor hanging lamps $4, $5, and $6.

Moss Rose China Tea sets from $7 to $9.

In Jewelry,

We Sell plain, solid gold 18 karat rings for $1.10 per dwt.

14 karat solid gold rings at 90 cents per dwt.

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Charms, Spectacles, Etc.

At Correspondingly low prices. Remember these prices are for

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Watch and Jewelry Repairing and Engraving A Specialty.

Goods Sent by express free of charge.

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Mrs. Dr. Walton's Periodical Tea.

Mother Walton has prescribed this valuable medicine for a great many years in her private practice. It has proved an unfailing specific in the treatment of the many disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It is a sure cure for the monthly troubles that so many women suffer. Mailed on receipt of price, 50c., by FRAZIER MEDICAL CO., Cleveland Ohio.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John T. Harrison and Annie M. Harrison, his wife, mortgagors, to John Flynn and M. J. Flynn, mortgagees, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of November, 1883, in book "B" of mortgages, on page 245 on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred dollars with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1883, at 7 per cent; and whereas an action has been commenced to recover the debt secured by said mortgage but the same has been discontinued.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the 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 to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing county, on the 7th day of March, 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest and costs and expenses of foreclosure, and thirty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. The premises to be sold as aforesaid are situated in the county of Crow Wing and are described as follows. Lots numbered three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and eight (8) in block numbered thirty-one (31) in Swartz's Addition to the City of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county.

JOHN FLYNN, M. J. FLYNN, Mortgagees.

E. N. DONALDSON, Attorney for Mortgagees, Brainerd, Minn.

Jan. 23-7t.

Wisconsin Central Line!

The New Route to the East.

2 TRAINS Each Way Daily FROM MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL —TO— 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.

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Superior Facilities make this The Best Route —FOR— Grand Rapids, Wausau, Merrill and and all points in Northern, Central and Eastern Wisconsin.

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Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois, HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at $3,000,000, which includes 75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES Whose purity of blood is established by their pedigrees recorded in the STUD BOOKS OF FRANCE. EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STOCK ON HAND: 150 Imported Brood Mares, 250 Imported Stallions, Old enough for service, 100 COLTS. Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well-bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, and cannot be authentically given, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all Imported Stock at Grade Prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book in France. 140 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with his Prize Horses of the Exhibition of the Société Hippique Percheronne of France, 1884; purchased by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by Rosa Bonheur, the most famous of all animal painters.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT. Anvil, vise, Cut-off tool. The best for Farm and home use. Either size $4.50, $5.50, $6.50 sent freight paid on receipt of price, if your hardware dealer does not keep them. Good Agent wanted.

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The place to get FINE WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS. Free Lunch each morning and evening. Don't fail to call and see me. I will use you well.

FRANK CURRIE, Prop.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS! KENTUCKY LIQUOR CO. PURE KENTUCKY WHISKIES,

And a full line of Liquors and Wines, Imported and Domestic, belonging to that branch of business. A large stock always on hand.

WE SELL ALSO IN QUANTITIES OF HALF PINTS AND UPWARDS.

Also Full Line of Goods for Family Use, MEDICINAL OR OTHERWISE. PRICES LOW!

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EVERYTHING NEAT AND TASTY.

Select Stocks Constantly on Hand.

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Fresh and Salt Meat of all kinds.

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PILES! PILES! PILES! A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST. NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

A Sure cure for blind, bleeding, Itching, and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy) called Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. Williams Indian pile ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, particularly night after getting warm in bed) acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of Pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment. For Sale by F. M. Cable & Co. Price 50 cents and $1. FRAZIAR MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, of Cleveland

R. Parker, DEALER IN CONFECTIONERY, and Fancy Groceries Tobaccos and Cigars.

Everything Fresh. No old stock.

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LADIES' PRIVATE COMPANION.—A complete work on womanhood. It touches upon every subject of interest to wife, mother or a daughter. Gives the advice and information so many times desired by ladies, but which modesty prevents her asking a physician of the opposite sex. WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD to every-one suffering from any of those weaknesses of the sex. Illustrated and bound in cloth. (Regular price, $1 00.)

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THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST.—An American Farmer's journal will be sent free for one year to ever, farmer who sends us at once the names of ten farmers and 12 two-cent stamps for postage, &c. It is the best farm and home paper in the United States, and this offer is made only to secure names to whom we can send specimen copies, we know every intelligent farmer, who once sees the NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST, will subscribe for it. Send to-day, and secure this offer. Address, NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST, Nunda, N. Y.

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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.

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

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OUR SPRING STOCK —OF— CLOTHING, And Furnishing Goods.

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An Independent Democratic Family Newspaper, Enterprising, Bright, Clean; Accurate and Impartial in the Presentation of its News; Pithy and Pungent in the Discussion of Public Questions. While Democratic in Principle, it will treat Men of all Parties with Equal Courtesy and Candor.

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Frazier's Root Bitters act strongly upon the Liver and Kidneys, keeps the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves, and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity. Sold by F. M. Cable & Co. Price $1.

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Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first class hotel in he city.

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By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam the only sure cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and sore throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Score and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents a bottle.

FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop'r, Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale by F. M. Cable & Co.

Skin Diseases Cured.

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, blotches, eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures itch, salt rheum, sore nipples, sore lips, and old, obstinate ulcers. Sold by F. M. Cable & Co., or mailed on receipt of price 50 cents.

FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio

NEW GOODS

New Prices Next Week at L. J. CALE'S.

NEW GOODS!

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HARD TIMES

GROCERIES,

—AT—

Prices that Will Astonish You.

KOOP BROS.

ARE STILL ON THE WAR PATH AND WILL NOT BE

UNDERSOLD!

By any Store in Brainerd.

FRONT STREET, KOOP BLOCK

Watch this space for Bargains.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 8:55 a. m. Departs going west at 9:05 a. m., daily.

No. 3 arrives from the west at 7:05 p. m. Departs going south at 7:10 p. m., Daily.

No. 2 arrives from the south at 2:20 p. m. Departs going west at 2:30 p. m., daily.

No. 4 arrives from the west at 9:20 p. m. Departs going south at 9:25 p. m., daily.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth at 9:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

No. 8 departs for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The new route to Eastern and Central Wisconsin. Parlor Cars on all day trains from St. Paul to Stevens' Point and Palmer Sleepers from Stevens' Point to Milwaukee.

DEPARTING.

For New Richmond, Shakopee, Falls, Eau Claire, Stevens' Point, Wausau, Neenah, Menasha, Waukesha and Fond du Lac, from Minneapolis, 7:30 a. m.; from St. Paul, 8 a. m.

ARRIVING.

From Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Wausau, Stevens' Point, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire and New Richmond, at St. Paul, 6:30 p. m.; Minneapolis, 6:50 p. m.; daily except Sunday.

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No. 19, Nicollet House | No. 178 E. Third street, Block. | Merchants' Hotel block, Minneapolis.

Time cards, rates, maps, and through tickets may be had by applying at either of the above offices.

F. H. ASSEY,
Northwestern Passenger Agent.

Local News

Men's brogans, cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

See corrected time table of the Wisconsin Central road.

Women's buskins, cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

Spring opening of boots and shoes at Day & Meagher's.

Get your clothes cleaned and repaired at J. McCallum's.

Go to Smith's for anything in the confectionery line.

Koop Bros. will buy county orders at their face value.

Leopold Bros. have a new advertisement in this weeks' issue.

Men's custom made kip bluchers, cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

Miss Mabel Sylvester will be at the Brainerd rink, March 2 and 3.

The band boys are well pleased over the success of their annual ball.

75 cases boot and shoes, for spring trade, just opened, at Day & Meagher's.

There is no clue yet as to who stole the skates from the roller rink.

The coming city election does not promise to be as interesting as it was last year.

Forrest Parsons is the only candidate for the city clerkship, so far as announced.

Buy your "goodies," such as candy, nuts, apples, etc., at Smith's on Front street.

A bill has just passed the house to extend the limits of the city of Brainerd.

Jas. S. Gardner will be elected to succeed himself for mayor of Brainerd. Mark well our prediction.

The bill to authorize the commissioners of Crow Wing county to issue bonds, has been passed by the house.

The N. P. railroad has 1600 cords of wood at Aldrich, which is now being loaded for shipment to Brainerd.

D. E. Slipp has announced himself as a candidate for alderman in the second ward, he being the present incumbent.

Fred. Sundberg does not desire that he should be considered a candidate for the first ward alderman-ship, unless he receives the nomination at his caucus.

Miss Mabel Sylvester, the champion lady skater of the world, will give exhibitions at the Brainerd rink on the evenings of March 2 and 3. Full particulars next week.

A Swede, whose name we failed to learn, fell on the sidewalk on Sixth street, in front of the Gem, and broke his collar bone, on Wednesday night.

Sheriff Mertz has gone to Rainy river, to attach a large quantity of logs, $40,000 worth in all, for Aitkin parties. It will take him ten days to make the round trip.

The new city charter has caused considerable discussion among the legal fraternity, of late. We understand a new bill has been framed and sent to St. Paul by the bar association.

Smith sells cigars in such quantities as to excite the jealousy of all competitors. The reason is, that he keeps only standard brands, and always has an excellent stock from which to select.

Hon. Jno. R. Howes will probably be next mayor of Brainerd.—Long Prairie Leader.

Will the Leader man please note our objection with the suggestion that "all signs fail in dry weather."

W. W. Hartley was the representative of Bushwonth Encampment, from this city, to the grand encampment, which met in Minneapolis on Wednesday. Mr. Hartley was elected Grand Priest of the grand lodge for the ensuing year.

John Fassett, of Fort Ripley was arrested on Thursday on complaint of J. H. Biddings for drawing a pistol on him. Fassett is crazy, although not violent, and he is a dangerous man to be around loose. Accordingly the necessary steps were taken, and he was adjudged insane, and taken to St. Peter by the sheriff on Friday. The man has a homestead near Crow Wing.

The brakesmen of the St. P. M. & M. R. R., resident of this city, have organized a lodge of Brakesman Brotherhood, of the Western Hemisphere, and expect the organizer of the grand lodge, of Chicago, to arrive here soon and open it. This is the first lodge of its kind in the state.—St. Cloud Times.

The third day of the present week was Shrove Tuesday. The name is derived from the Saxon Scrifan, meaning to absolve in confession, and is applied to the day, because upon it good Catholics were wont to confess themselves in preparation of Lent. In England and in parts of this country Shrove Tuesday is properly called "Pancake day," and pancakes are served at the table in accordance with ancient custom. The day is also the Mardi Gras of the French.

The switch engine ran into an outgoing train on Thursday morning. No serious damage.

Sauk Centre is in trouble over her water works, and a vexatious lawsuit is liable to result.

The literary programme of the Young People's Association, of the Baptist church, Tuesday evening, will be from Longfellow.

There seems to be no candidate to oppose the election of Judge Douglas as police justice of the city at the coming election. Mr. Douglas deserves re-election.

LATER—As we go to press we learn that E. E. Webster has announced himself as a candidate.

Some very unique puzzles have been distributed this week by Leopold, the "boss clothier." This firm is always on the alert for anything new—by which accounts for their popularity.

Rev. S. White will preach a national sermon, next Sunday morning. Subject for evening service, "There is Danger and Death in Delay." Young people meet at 6:30 p. m., led by Mr. P. McCallum.

Mr. Sol. Foster has secured the agency of the American Life Association, of this city, one of the best and cheapest insurance companies in the country. On a policy of $3000 you get a weekly benefit of $15, while sick. There is no extra charge for railroad employes, as is usually the case. Full particulars can be obtained by calling on Mr. Foster, or addressing him at this place, box, 1548.

The state superintendent of public instruction, D. L. Kiehle, has issued a circular to the county superintendents of schools, informing them that under the provisions of the law for the revision of text books, he has directed the contractor to revise the introductory geography and the geography of Minnesota, so that the two books have been united in one and named, "Kiehle's Elementary Geography." The book will be substituted on the list for future supplies. The professor highly recommends the book to the superintendents.

There are certain alleged newspapers in this section, which are still running the Victor Well Auger Co.'s "ad." We desire to warn farmers and others that this company is the worst fraud in the United States and that if money is sent them, the sender is out of pocket. A fraud is one of the evils which should be shown up, and there are grave doubts in our mind as to whether any newspaper which permits this class of "gulls" to use his space to defraud the public, is any better than the one man who pretends to be the Victor Well Auger Company.

That peripatetic disciple of the tripod and magnetic needle, who is known by the sobriquet of county surveyor, has again submitted to the unreliable. This time in spite of his charge against the DISPATCH of misrepresentation of his acts, and his asserted defiance of the county commissioners, he delivered that map to the county for twenty-five dollars, the price agreed upon before the job was undertaken, although Relf wanted to claim fifty dollars after he had completed it. This is no voluntary relinquishment of Relf's extortionate claim for the drawing, but was brought about by the commissioners requiring Mr. Relf to adhere to his originally agreed price or else suffer a contraction of some certain free privileges he now enjoys at the county's expense. We say read somewhere in the good book, "By their fruits ye shall know them,"

Logging teams wanted to work near town. HARTLEY BROS.

To the Voters.

The change of the boundaries of the different wards makes it necessary that parties who have voted in the wards, as previously bounded, should register in the ward in which they now live. The change makes the First ward comprise that part of the city which lies south of the N. P. track and west of the St. Paul track. The Second ward takes in the part lying north of the track and west of the ravine. The Third ward comprises that part of the city lying east of the ravine on the north side and east of the St. Paul track, on the south side.

Voters should govern themselves accordingly. You can register not later than Saturday evening, February 21, at 9 p. m.

St. Patrick's Dance.

There will be a dance given at the roller rink in this city on St. Patrick's day, March 17. The committee, who have the matter in hand, are making all due preparations for the occasion, and it undoubtedly will be a very enjoyable time. Before the dance takes place the beautiful fawn, that is now on exhibition at the Wells, Fargo & Express office, on Sixth street, will be voted to the most prominent housekeeper in the city, the names of whom will be given in next week's DISPATCH. The committee on arrangements are; Jack McGivern, James Cullen and Johnny Burns; and the floor managers are; Pat Murphy, Wm. Barnes and John Hughes. Further particulars next week.

The Lecture.

Mr. McClary's lecture last Wednesday night on "Sunshine and Labor," was a brilliant and truly eloquent affair. He kept his audience deeply interested to the close, and at no time did their attention flag. Great laughter was very frequent all through. The audience was delighted and all deeply regretted that the entire city did not hear the lecture. Many requested that the lecture be repeated, that those who heard not might hear. One of our prominent democratists said Mr. McClary was born an orator. He is perfectly at home on the stage. All who have heard him are anxious to hear him again. On account of the very earnest solicitation of many who have heard him, to repeat the lecture next Thursday evening he will lecture on "The struggle for a Home." This lecture will equal, if not surpass, the other in every respect. Mr. McClary's ten-year-old daughter, who possesses dramatic talents to a degree astonishing, for a child of her age, will take part in the entertainment. A very enjoyable and profitable time is looked forward to with great interest.

THEY DON'T WANT HIM.

EDITORS DISPATCH:—The Journal of last week says that the opposition to Dr. Howes have no line of public policy to advocate, that they could claim their own. Now, I wish to say for one, and I think that others will echo the same, that if we have no line of policy, there will be found men enough, of principle, who will not vote for a man who is all policy and no principle. If we intend to uphold the respect for our city government, we must put a man of a sound, honest principle at the head, and not some scheming horse jockey. When a representative tells the people he have elected him, that if they want him to do anything for them, they should place money at his disposal, that he might be enabled to treat the members of the state legislature to wine, whisky and cigars; or, in other words, that he might buy their influence, it looks to me as though he went there with the intention of setting his little nite up for the highest bidder, and supposed that every one had done so, that had preceded him. Now, I would like to ask any and every man, of sound common sense, which of these two qualities should exist in a man to represent Crow Wing county, made this statement to some of the leading men of this city, that if they would him to do anything for them, they should place four or five hundred dollars at his disposal, that he might treat the members of the legislature, for once heard this same man say that he would rather be a full grown frog here at Brainerd than a polywog at St. Paul or Minneapolis. I suppose he thought that if the people of this city would only give him the money he would try to cast off the caudal appendage and become a full grown frog abroad. I think he rightfully estimated his influence when he said, that if they would place them at the polls, how much they think of him, by electing him to travel on his passes next summer, I believe he has already expressed his intention of doing. I wish to echo the words of a former writer to the DISPATCH, "No, Mr. Journal man, we don't want Dr. Howes for mayor.

OPPOSITION.

Longfellow Memorial.

The following is the programme of the Longfellow memorial, to be given by the pupils of the intermediate department of the public school, Friday evening, February 27, at Hartley hall. Proceeds to be used in procuring books of reference for the school. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises begin at 7:45:

MUSIC.
Instrumental.....Mary Sunline, Jun. Intermediate
I. Y. F. R. U. song.....By the school
Sketch of the life of Longfellow.....Ella Cale, Senior Intermediate

RECITATIONS.
In Memoriam.....Lizzie Miller, Sen. Intermediate

READING.
Longfellow as a Writer.....Wm. McNaughton, Senior Intermediate

MUSIC.
Lives of Great Men.....By the school

RECITATION.
Longfellow.....Jennie Sundberg Jun. Intermediate

READING.
Bryant and Longfellow.....Nora Searles, Senior Intermediate

RECITATIONS.
Henry W. Longfellow.....Abbie Everett, Senior Intermediate
The Fast Years (1807-9).....Gibbie Mettenbrink, Junior Intermediate

MUSIC.
The Psalm of Life.....By the school

RECITATION.
The Reaper and the Flowers.....Olive Closson, Junior Intermediate
Wood Pictures from Evangeline.....Carrie Andrews, Junior Intermediate
The Builders.....Sheldon Palmer, Jun. Intermediate

MUSIC.
The Bridge.....Mamie Smith, Jun. Intermediate

READING.
Selection from Hiawatha.....Lizzie Sonners, Sen. Intermediate
The Building of the Ship.....Belle Closson, Senior Intermediate

MUSIC.
The Day is Done.....Clara Martin, Jun. Intermediate
.....Class

RECITATION.
The Children's Hour.....Mamie Smith, Junior
Paul Revere's Ride.....Elmer Pease, Junior Intermediate

MUSIC.
Excelsior.....By the school

RECITATION.
The Bellos of Sun Rise.....Addie Bennett, Junior Intermediate
(The last page written by Longfellow.)

MUSIC.
Labor Always.

Third Annual Ball.

The ball given by the Brainerd city band, on Tuesday evening, at the rink, was one of the most successful dancing parties ever given in this city. The occasion was the third anniversary of the band, and of course, the boys were all interested in making it a pleasant occasion—and they succeeded. The spacious floor of the rink was well filled with dancers, who seemed to enjoy themselves hugely. The galleries, too, were well filled with spectators. The music, as furnished by Dreskell's orchestra, was superb, such as one can only hear from first-class musicians, and the members of the orchestra received many compliments. The prizes offered for dancing were as follows:

To the couple who danced "Sallie Waters" the best, an elegant silver and gold card receiver. This prize was carried off by Miss Hattie Hodgedon and Mr. A. H. Bennett, who were declared to be the winners.

The first prize for waltzing was given to Miss Mamie Campbell and F. J. Pearson, it being a gold ring.

The second prize was an elegant silver and glass vase, and was awarded to Mrs. J. B. Douglas and S. F. Alderman.

The prize for the best dancers of "Monnie Musk" was a pair of silver and glass vases to the lady and a pair of calf button boots to the gent, and was given to Mrs. J. N. Lowe and T. C. Bivens.

Supper was furnished the dancers at the Willard and at Chesterman's restaurant. The band boys report some $220 taken in at the door, which, after the expenses are paid, will leave them a nice little sum.

See notice of household goods for sale.

A large and complete line of clothing, for men and boys, just received by Day & Meagher.

Boys' suits in great variety at Day & Meagher's.

The People's Choice.

By referring to another column the readers of the DISPATCH will see that James S. Gardner has announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of mayor of the city of Brainerd. One year ago this paper made the same announcement and endorsed his candidacy, and we most heartily do so again. In running a candidate for mayor who shall represent the people, a citizen must be chosen whose character and reputation will furnish a sufficient guarantee that if he is elected to fill the responsible position he will fearlessly and persistently use all the powers of his office to enforce the laws and to no-one or to strengthen them if need be. Mr. Gardner's past career and record as mayor of our thriving and industrious city is such that no word of reproach can be uttered against him. He is a man who has lived in this city for years and has staged here through its reverses and enjoyed with others its prosperity. His interests are all here, and we can safely say that if he is elected he will do no act that will not tend to the advancement and prosperity of Brainerd. Mr. Gardner is a candidate of no clique or ring, but a candidate of the people and for the people, and on that issue will be elected.

While we do not wish to be understood that there are no other men as fully qualified to assume the responsible position, we are satisfied that Mr. Gardner will fill the office to the satisfaction of all, and as there is at this writing no other candidate in opposition to Dr. Howes, we feel confident that Mr. Gardner will be elected by a rousing majority.

A Bad Muss.

On Thursday, John Nixon, of Gull River, was brought before "Squire" Judge Douglas, charged with assault with dangerous weapons upon one P. P. Hardy, of the same place. The case was continued until Saturday. As near as we can get at the facts the fracas is the outcome of a family row which has been brought about by too much alleged influence on the part of Nixon with Hardy's wife. Hardy has been in the woods all winter, and hearing faint rumors he straightway proceeded homeward, and immediately commenced to make Rome howl, by dragging his wife around by the hair of the head and performing other loving antics, that is if the neighbors tell the truth. The next night he got full and went to Nixon's saloon, and there he received a very dark colored eye, and now he wants the law to deal with Nixon. Hardy has five small children.

Later—Nixon was this, Saturday morning, discharged, the complainant not appearing.

Logging teams wanted to work near town. HARTLEY BROS.

Third Ward Caucus.

The legal voters of the Third ward, of the city of Brainerd, are requested to meet at the East Brainerd hose house, on Tuesday evening, February 25th, at 7,30 o'clock, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for alderman.

THOS. WATTS,
THOS. C. FITZWATER,
E. F. PARKER,
W. W. HARKENS,
ED. CULLEN,
M. J. REILLY.

NOTE—The change of the ward boundaries leaves two members of the ward committee, Messrs. Carny and Willis in the First ward, consequently Mr. Watts, the only remaining member of the committee, unites with the above named voters in issuing this call for the caucus.

A Rare Bargain.

I have a lot on Eighth street, south, in block 97, which I will sell for one half of its actual value.

W. A. FLEMING.

PERSONAL COSSIP.

W. W. Hartley visited St. Paul, Tuesday.

Dr. D. P. Bigger and wife were in St. Paul, Wednesday.

J. C. Barber visited the dual cities the first of the week.

Chas. G. Clarke, publisher of the Pope county Press, is dead.

S. P. Fleming was at the Nicollet, Minneapolis, this week.

Chas. Ahren was registered at the Windsor, St. Paul, Tuesday.

Hon. C. P. Kindred and J. E. Wilson were in St. Paul, this week.

D. M. Clark has returned from New Orleans, and reports a delightful trip.

Dr. Chamberlain has returned to Brainerd, and opened an office in Sleeper block.

Rev. J. Sonderland, state missionary, will spend Sunday at the Baptist church.

A. W. Foster's countenance was visible in the Merchant's dining hall in St. Paul, during the week.

Harry Congdon will give a birthday party, Saturday afternoon at his father's residence, 30 Broadway.

Gen. T. L. Rosser, brother of Dr. J. C. Rosser, of this city, left Minneapolis on Sunday last for Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Leora Pearce visited her home in Royalton, and remained over Sabbath, returning to Brainerd on Tuesday.

Miss Blanche Ingersoll, of Plover Wis., arrived in the city on Tuesday, and will spend the spring and summer in Brainerd.

Jerry Sullivan, who has been laid up for some weeks at the Northern Pacific sanitarium with a broken arm has gone to his home in Michigan.

C. P. Kindred and wife, and Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Howes attended the reception, given by the governor at St. Paul on Tuesday evening. There were four thousand guests in attendance.

J. B. Robinson, of Brainerd, is at the Metropolitan. Mr. Robinson is a photographer, and, if sufficient encouragement be received, he will put in a gallery here.—Morris Tribune.

Ex-Rev. Root, president of the Valley City bank, who was bound over to the grand jury for such, refuses to give bonds, and the Times berails the sheriff, because he is too chicken hearted to lock up the grand mogul.—St. Paul Dispatch.

L. P. White, Jr., is the happy father of a bouncing baby boy, which arrived at their home, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. This being the first occurrence of the kind in the family, the honors are borne with considerable dignity.

Relief Society.

A meeting of the Relief Society for aiding the poor of the city of Brainerd will be held next Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the president Mrs. C. J. Merritt. All members of the society as well as those interested, will please be present as all moneys expended will be discussed. For the benefit of those who may not be able to attend and yet are interested we would like to say: There are now seventeen cases of poverty that have been, and are now being kept by the relief fund money. The committee thoroughly investigated before expending money for these and that they were very carefully purchased the necessities, as no money is given out by the society. Persons living in the city would confer a favor upon it possible that cases of such abject poverty could exist. Homes have been visited where the husband was found to be an invalid and a cripple, the mother and five children huddled together in what could well be termed a hovel, and for the children not clothing enough to keep them warm and nothing in the house in the way of comfort or food. Another case: Husband and wife sick, and not a particle of food in the house. They had sold off everything that pertained to comfort until there was nothing left. Hearing of the case, two ladies of the committee called in the evening and found the sick man and his wife and four children lying on the floor with not sufficient to keep them warm. On inquiry the committee found that the children had no shoes to cover their feet being covered with thin cloth moccasins, or, as you might say, done up in rags. Clothing was procured, and willing hands made the garments. Shoes were purchased, and if those who gave to either or both of the charitable entertainments could have seen the look of joy, that cannot be portrayed by writing, they would feel repaid for what they had done. The society organized, and that they had contributed towards it. We have only described two out of the many cases, but all those who are being helped from this fund are in as piteable condition. To those who so unselfishly acquitted themselves, or inanny, who took part in the dramatic entertainment, and all the citizens who patronized the same, are extend you many heartfelt thanks. After all expenses were settled, the sum of eighty-five dollars was placed in the First National bank, and that amount, with what was left from the charity ball, will be the means of doing much good.

MRS. ED. BRERENY, Sec.

G. A. R. TAPS.

The next annual encampment of the department of Minnesota will be held at Faribault.

The Maine house passed a bill appropriating $10,000 to aid to ascertain the national encampment of G. A. R., which is to meet at Portland.

The members of the G. A. R., at Minneapolis, are making arrangements to send a delegation to the national encampment at Portland, Maine, on July 27. It is thought about two car loads will go.

Mens' suits, in the latest styles, and very cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. GARDNERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

In compliance with the request of many voters I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the approaching city election, for the office of mayor of the city of Brainerd.

JAS. S. GARDNER.

FOR ALDERMAN.

At the solicitation of many friends and voters of the second ward I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman of that ward at the coming election.

D. E. SLIPP.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of alderman of the second ward, and if elected will perform the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability.

GEO. A. KEENE.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE.

I Hereby announce that I am a candidate for Police Justice.

ED. E. WEBSTER.

Logging teams wanted to work near town. HARTLEY BROS.

Burned the House

On Monday night the residence of Frank Hathaway, of Crow Wing was burned to the ground. It seems that during the evening a lamp exploded, and the oil was scattered around the room, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the whole house was on fire. Everything in the house, including provisions, clothing, etc., was consumed, leaving the family penniless, if not quite destitute. As Mr. Hathaway is a poor man the blow comes with redoubled force, being in the middle of the winter. Parties were soliciting aid in Brainerd for the family on Wednesday.

For City Clerk,

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk.

FORREST E. PARSONS.

Brainerd, Minn., Feb. 12, 1885.

I hereby announce my withdrawal as a candidate for the office of city clerk in favor of Forrest E. Parsons, and most earnestly desire my friends to support him.

G. A. KEENE.

Peter's Conversion.

Peter has been converted as well as Paul. He has seen a great light from Heaven and in the midst of it the angelic form of the judge, in all his judicial purity, appears, and a voice cries: "Peter, why persecutest thou me?" Whereupon Peter refused to come into the office of this court? Why have you proclaimed upon the street my unfitness for my office? And Peter fell upon the ground and worshipped him.

A WORSHIPPER.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. L. Smith and C. O. Sleeper as J. L. Smith & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. Smith is hereby authorized to collect all debts due said firm, and assumes all liabilities of the said firm.

C. O. SLEEPER,
J. L. SMITH.

Dated, February 10, 1885.

As successor to the late firm of J. L. Smith & Co. I shall be pleased to sell jewelry, silver ware, watches and diamonds, as low as any other dealer, at the old store, Sleeper block, Front street. Thanking all for past patronage, I beg leave to assure the business public, that I shall endeavor to merit the confidence of the good people of Brainerd.

5-4w J. L. SMITH.

New Advertisements

NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES.

New Store.

J. S. GARDNER,

Has just opened to the public a complete line of

Groceries &

PROVISIONS, ETC.

On 6th street just south of mill track.

We buy for cash and can sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Sugars, Teas, and Coffees in great variety.

Canned Goods.

Of Every Description.

In Tobaccos and Cigars we have the best the market affords.

Everything New and Fresh.

Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction in goods and prices.

FREE DELIVERY,

To all parts of the city

Remember the location, 6th street, next to mill track.

J. S. GARDNER, Prop.

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

N. McFADDEN. C. D. JOHNSON

McFADDEN & JOHNSON,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE OLDEST DRUG STORE

IN BRAINERD.

Front Street, between 5th and 6th.

We make a Specialty of PURE DRUGS, TRUSSES, MACHINE OILS, FINE PERFUMERY, COLGATE SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

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

Boots & Shoes. Boots & Shoes.

Spring Opening.

DAY AND MEAGHER

Would announce the arrival of

75 CASES 75

Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

For the spring and summer trade, embracing a complete line of foot ware in low and medium prices. Our spring stock of LADIES and MISSES FINE SHOES and SLIPPERS is now en route from some of the best known eastern factions, and when received will comprise the finest selections ever shown in this city.

EDWIN C. BURT'S FINE SHOES,

TO ORDER.

DAY & MEAGHER.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The Entire Household Goods of

WM. S. ALLEN,

Such as Stoves, Bedsteads, Mattresses; Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, and Wash Stands.

The entire outfit can be had at reasonable figures. Apply at residence, East Brainerd.

House & Lot For Sale.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, William Murphy, mortgagor, did duly execute and deliver to Sarah Jane Hill, mortgagee, a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date, the 5th day of March, 1875, whereby said mortgagor did grant, bargain, sell and convey to said mortgagee, her heirs and assigns, the following described piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, to wit: Lot twenty-one (21), in block forty-three (43), (town) now city of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file in the office of the register of deeds of said Crow Wing county, to secure the payment of the sum of $1000 and interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, therein described, which said indenture of mortgage was on the 8th day of March, 1875 at 2 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Crow Wing, in book "B," of bonds, pages 234 and 235. And whereas said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of a foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagee, her heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty five dollars, attorney's fee; and whereas default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage by which the power therein to sell has become operative; and there is now due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of $1699 41 and $25 attorney's fee, as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding at law, or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises aforesaid, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, which sale will be made at public vendue to the highest bidder, by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in said county of Crow Wing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the

TWENTY DAY OF APRIL, 1885

to satisfy the amount then due upon said mortgage and all legal expenses.

Dated, February 14, 1885.

DANIEL T. HILL, JR.,
Administrator of the estate of Sarah Jane Hill, deceased, mortgagee.
SANFORD & SARFORD,
Attorneys for Administrator, St. Paul, Minnesota.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 5, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that in case of the following pre-emption cash entries a hearing has been ordered before the register and receiver at 10 o'clock a. m., U.S.
No. 1,000, Wm. Wall, in name of Michael O'Brien, upon s½ sec. 16 n½ sec. 21, township 45 range 31, based on D. S. 6664.
No. 1,001, in name of Peter O'Brien, upon n½ sec. 16 and s½ sec. 9, same township and range, based on D. S. 6664.

Said hearings are ordered upon the reports of Special Agent Milton Pugh, showing that the respective parties failed to comply with the requirements of the pre-emption law in not having the timber thereon had all been cut and sold. At which hearing parties are required to appear at the time and place set and defend the validity of their claim.

Unless there is an appearance on the part of the respective claimants, their said entries will be finally cancelled.

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

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The day was mostly devoted to the Indian appropriation bill. The provision for the payment of claims for Indian depredations was struck out.

The nomination of E. A. Kriedler, to be marshal of Montana, was taken up, and, at the request of Senator Cameron of Wisconsin, was laid over till Monday.

The house passed the postoffice appropriation bill to-day. The advocates of the steamship subsidy clause made the most determined efforts to overcome the adverse vote of yesterday in committee of the whole, but their efforts were unavailing. The principal objection to this clause was that the entire amount of the appropriation—$800,000—would be absorbed by the Pacific Mail Steamship company, in whose special interest it was charged the clause was drawn. This allegation was given color by the fact that Mr. Louderback, a prominent director of the company, has been here most of the winter nursing this scheme, and it was given further confirmation to-day by his presence in the corridor, surrounded by professional lobbyists and notorious strikers, all of whom were actively working for the subsidy clause under Louderback's orders. Considering the persistent and bare-faced operations of this Pacific Mail lobby it is creditable to the house that the action of yesterday in eliminating the subsidy clause was confirmed by an increased vote to-day. Many of those who voted against this clause are favorable to granting proper aid in the form of liberal compensation for carrying the United States mails, but in the case under review no benefit would have followed to the commerce of the country, and no additional facilities would have been furnished the postal service.

The paragraph of the bill which provides for the reduction of postage on letters, as passed by the house, reads as follows:

Upon all matter of the first class, as defined by the laws of congress declared subject to postage at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction, postage shall be charged on and after the 1st day of July, 1885, at the rate of two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, and drop letters shall be mailed at the rate of two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, including delivery at letter carrier offices, and one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof where their delivery by carrier is not established.

The paragraph providing for the reduction of the rate on newspapers reads as follows, and forms part of the paragraph above quoted:

That upon all publications of the second class, except as provided in section 25 of the said act, when sent by the publishers thereof and from the office of publication to bona fide subscribers, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto or to other news agents, shall on and after July 1, 1885, be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, postage to be prepaid as now provided by law; provided, however, that publishers of second-class publications may mail sample copies of such publications at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, to be prepaid by ordinary stamps affixed thereto; and all acts, so far as they fix a different rate of postage than herein provided upon such first and second-class matter, are to that extent repealed on and after July 1, 1885, and any article or item in any newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

SENATE.—The Indian appropriation bill, after protracted consideration, passed. Mr. Dolph introduced a bill making Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., ports of delivery.

An amendment was yesterday proposed by Senator Morgan to the anti-silver coinage bill. It strikes out the present provision for the suspension of the coinage of the standard dollar, and authorizes the president, on and after April 1, 1885, and in any succeeding month until April 1, 1886, to direct the secretary of the treasury to suspend, in whole or part, the purchase of silver bullion for the coinage of standard dollars.

HOUSE.—The senate amendments to the army bill were non-concurred in. The bill amending the statutes relating to the transportation of dutiable goods passed. Mr. Slocum (Dem.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill placing Gen. Grant upon the retired list. After debate this was lost—158 to 103—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The bill regulating the letting of mail contracts passed.

The bill passed last winter by the senate to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army was defeated by a vote of 158 to 103, two-thirds having failed to vote for the motion to suspend the rules. The bill was brought up by direction of the committee on military affairs, on motion of Gen. Slocum. It was originally passed by the senate and reported favorably to the house prior to the veto of the Fitz John Porter bill; and in order to overcome the constitutional objections of the president the senate passed a second bill, which was framed by Senator Edmunds, in which the name of Gen. Grant does not appear. This bill is now on the speaker's table awaiting the action of the house. A large number of votes cast to-day against the defeated bill came from those who favor the placing of Gen. Grant on the retired list, but who were not inclined to send to the president a measure drawn in such language as would require him, in view of his negative action on the Porter bill, to withhold his approval. The objection of these gentlemen was to the form and not to the object of the bill.

SENATE.—The bill authorizing the sale of part of the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska passed. The bill prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor was considered at great length.

A vote was then taken on a motion of Mr. Bayard to strike out sec. 3, which prescribes a penalty of $1,000 for violation of the act, and the motion was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 40. Those voting to strike out were Messrs. Butler, Coke, Colquitt, Garland, Groome, Hampton, Harrison, Maxey, Morgan, Saulsbury, Slater and Williams. Democrats voting with Republicans to retain penalty were Messrs. Brown, Call, Camden, Fair, George, Gibson, Jackson, McPherson, Pugh, Ransom and Vest.

Mr. Morgan moved an amendment that the bill should not apply to any agent of a state acting under authority of law, who should induce immigration, nor to any person who in good faith should assist the families to come to the United States.

HOUSE.—The senate amendments to the Indian bill were non-concurred in. A bill was introduced regulating the coinage and promoting the circulation of gold and silver equally. The legislative, executive and judicial bill passed, having been so amended as to make Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., ports of delivery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The joint resolution providing for an alcoholic liquor commission, which was to-day reported back adversely by the house committee having the matter in charge, is accompanied by a report in which the committee says:

The power to regulate retail liquor traffic has from the foundation of the Union been regarded as the exclusive rights of the states rather than the general government. Attempts have been made by some states to entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt liquors, but with little apparent success; and the interests of temperance and sobriety, so much to be desired, would seem to demand wise and stringent restrictions and effective safeguards in connection with liquor traffic rather than impracticable efforts at absolute prohibition. To the several states of the Union properly belongs the right to enact such local police regulations as will throw every proper restriction around the liquor traffic compatible with the personal and property rights of citizens; but uniform police regulations enacted by congress, practically suited to the different wants and requirements of the people of all the various states, would be difficult to frame and more difficult to enact. Any attempt to control the personal habits and private conduct of the individual should be opposed so long as he does not interfere with the personal rights of others or the peace and order of society in general. As it is a matter of grave doubt whether congress has a right to regulate the liquor traffic in the several states of the Union, and as there seems to be no great pressing or urgent necessity for the passage of this bill, your committee holds it is not advisable to attempt to exercise doubtful powers, which appear most properly to belong to the states themselves.

SENATE.—The consideration of the bill prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor was concluded, and the bill passed by a vote of 50 to 9.

Mr. Lapham offered an amendment providing that the whole penalty recovered shall be paid into the United States treasury, instead of, as by the bill, permitting one-half of the penalty to go to the person who may first bring the suit. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Blair offered an amendment making it the duty of the United States district attorney of the proper district to prosecute at the expense of the United States every case of violation of the act. Agreed to: yeas 42, nays 15.

The nays were:

Butler,	*Hawley,*	*Saulsbury,*
Groome,	*Maxey,*	*Vance,*
Hampton,	*Morgan,*	*Williams.*

The nomination of Emory Speer to be United States district judge of Georgia, kept the senate in a general uproar for two hours and a half this afternoon. At half past six a vote was taken and Mr. Speer confirmed by 27 yeas to 26 nays, Brown being the only Democrat voting for Speer. Democratic Senators say the quarrel between Brown and Colquitt will not extend to the party in Georgia, but will die with the winter.

HOUSE.—In the McLean-Broadhead contested election case (Missouri) the committee reported in favor of the latter, the sitting member. Nearly the whole day was passed on the river and harbor bill. On motion of Mr. Price, the appropriation for the harbor at Superior, Wis., was increased from $12,500 to $28,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Millard, of the committee on reform on the civil service, submitted a minority report signed by the Republican members of the committee, in favor of Representative Taylor's bill to prohibit the discharge of honorably discharged soldiers or sailors or dependent relatives from any office in the civil service of the United States except for cause. The report says in part: "This class of government employes have claims upon the gratitude of the nation that cannot easily be compensated. They saved the country from dismemberment and dishonor. We submit it is but just and proper recognition of their claims that they should be retained in the government's service as long as they can faithfully and efficiently perform their official duties. The bill is eminently just in its provisions and should be passed with the following amendment: 'It shall not apply to the class of officers embraced in the original tenure of office act, passed March 2, 1867, and amended April 5, 1869.'"

A BABY MARTYR.

The stage was descending a sloping hillside on the road between Santa Barbara and the Ojai, the horses walking with painful exactness in the middle of the deep ruts and glancing with occasional nervous distrust at the border of rank-looking grass on either side of the way. The constant rains, alternating with fierce suns, had rendered the whole soil a continuous, puffy, spongy mass, and more than once they had passed by the decaying, half-sunken carcasses of stock mired within easy reach of the driver's whip.

As the stage took on extra heavy rut a faint whimper from a bundle carried by a woman on the back seat reminded the passengers of the presence of a baby.

"That puts me in mind," said an erect, gray-whiskered man in the front seat, "of a queer experience a lot of us army fellows had with a baby way back in—in——"

"In '64, major," put in a handsome young lady of about 20, who sat beside the speaker and who had received the undivided attention of a couple of drummers on the back seat, they evidently taking her for the old gentleman's daughter.

"Won't you tell us about it, sir?" said one of the pair, ingratiatingly, all the lady passengers, married and single, indorsing the request.

"Well," said the major, with a retrospective smile, "you see I was stationed at Fort Laramie at the time, and was sent with a detachment of twenty-five men to escort Gen. Whipple, who was visiting the fort, and his staff to another post about 4,000 miles farther north. The country was full of Indians on the war path, but we didn't mind them so much as the weather, which was simply fearful. Snow fell thick and high and a steady norther blowing that would cut the eyes out of you. We struggled along somehow for a couple of days, but finally the snow began to fall again and we lost the trail. The whole party was just on the point of giving up for good when one of the scouts came in the report that he had found two miles farther on a certain log house and stockade that we had been aiming for. Of course that braced us up once more, and we soon reached the house and started up a roaring fire, you may suppose. As the men were bringing in their last armfuls of wood they heard a faint call for help on the wind. A forlorn hope volunteered to go out and see what was the matter, and pretty soon they brought in an emigrant family whose teams had got snowed in, and who had just about laid down to die, some half mile from the house. There was the father, three boys, and a little girl carrying a kitten, and the mother with the small baby wrapped in a dozen shawls."

"Dear, dear me!" exclaimed the lady passengers in chorus.

The log house had a small room in one corner, and we gave that to the poor family, and made them comfortable. That night it blew a gale, and the wind swept the trail so clear, that the emigrants decided to push on south. Our party concluded to wait another day for the weather to settle, and well enough it was as the snow began again. Sometime during the next evening, one of the officers happened to go into the room that had been occupied by the emigrant family, when he heard a sort of low cry, and, going toward a bunk, saw something move inside a bundle lying there, wrapped up in an old red shawl!"

"A blue shawl, major," interrupted the young lady merrily.

"So it was," said the old officer, glancing fondly at his companion. "He was a brave fellow, that lieutenant; but he ran out to us as pale as death. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'in the excitement of getting away, those people have left their tiny baby.'"

"You never saw such a scared lot of men in your life. There we were, snowed in, 300 miles from civilization, with a baby! A grizzly bear would have been more welcome."

"Oh, you horrid thing!" sniffed the mother on the back seat.

"You don't seem to grapple with the proposition, ma'am," explained the major. "On canvassing the matter we found that there wasn't but one married man in the whole command, and he, as luck would have it, had never had a baby. We didn't have any more idea how to take care of a baby than the man in the moon. Oh, it was dreadful!" and the major wiped the perspiration from his face at the mere recollection.

"Had the poor darling been all that day, without anything to eat?" indignantly inquired a young bride who sat up with the driver.

"To drink, you mean," said the major. "That was just it. There wasn't even a can of condensed milk in the outfit, so we went into a council of war as to the proper thing to give it to eat. One officer said flour and water was the correct thing. Capt. Brown insisted on milk. Boggs thought that meat chopped up fine would answer. Somebody else argued that the proper ration for a baby was sugar tied up in a rag somehow. A young ensign believed they sucked the juice of a piece of rubber, so to speak, while old Whipple stuck it out that babies were fed exclusively on paregoric. You never heard such a wrangle."

"And the poor little creature suffering all the time," murmured the mother, wiping a tear off her nose.

"The result was that we agreed to make an impartial mixture of all these things on the theory that if one missed fire the other would sort of counteract it, as it were. So we made a sort of stew in the coffee-pot, which included a whole bottle of paregoric from the medicine chest, for most of us rather leaned toward Whipple's ideas after all. Then we hunted up a small tin funnel used for filling the whisky keg."

"What was that for?" gasped the lady passengers, who by this time had worked themselves into a state of suppressed fury.

"Why, to run the compound into the baby with, so as not to spill it," continued the major, calmly; "so when the committee on pap concluded the mixture was cool enough we started to feed the——"

"I wonder it didn't kill you," interrupted the bride, looking knowingly at the major's companion. "Of course, I can see how it all turned out. You were the baby, and the major brought you up and married you."

"Just wait till I finish," went on the major.

"Just as we started for the bunk there was a terrible crash of firing, followed by a yell that would have curdled your blood. We were attacked by the 'Paches. They had surrounded us on snowshoes. Of course we had to jump to our guns, and it was just nip and tuck all that night to keep them off. At daylight our repeating rifles were too much for them, and they finally cleared out with a heavy loss."

"And the baby?" cried the whole stage, while even the driver put on the brake and turned around to listen.

"Then we thought of the baby," said the major, solemnly, "and we all went to look at it. The bundle still lay on the bunk, and it was motionless. The shawl was stained with blood, and we saw that a chance arrow had come through a loop-hole and literally transfixed it."

"Oh, you heartless things," sobbed the bride, while the mother on the back seat hugged her treasure convulsively and burst into tears.

"We had lost a private and two others badly wounded," went on the old soldier, softly, "but I can tell you we all felt like murderers as we stood with our hats off in that little room, and a tear stole down over more than one powder-grimed cheek as the old general leaned over and gently opened the little bundle."

"And was it quite dead?" asked a mining man, who was pretending not to cry.

"Quite dead—quite dead. But you see it wasn't a baby at all but the kitten the little emigrant girl had forgotten," concluded the major. "That's all, I believe, and—ahem, I think, daughter, I'll get out and walk to the top of this hill."

And then the major got out, followed by some indistinct remark referring to his eyes on the part of the driver that seemed to be fully concurred in by the rest of the passengers.

Ghostly Lovers Wedded.

A telegram from San Francisco, December 13, says: Many curious cabinet tricks of spiritualists have been exposed from time to time, but probably the most remarkable seance of record is that in which a ghostly marriage and a phantom wedding-feast took place under the direction of Elsie Reynolds. She was determined to excel all the other mediums in the world, and do something in the spiritual line that had never been attempted before. Elsie Reynolds is a materializing medium. Several years ago she converted to the spiritualist ideas Mrs. Eunice S. Sleeper, an aged and wealthy widow. Mrs. Sleeper's only daughter died in 1877. She has a handsome residence on Fremont street, this city and of late has become, under the tuition of Elsie Reynolds, a perfect monomaniac on spiritualism. Mrs. Sleeper took the spiritualistic Elsie to her heart and home, and fitted up a suite of apartments especially for seances and ghostly visitors. Mrs. Sleeper during these seances, used to derive great consolation in communicating with her deceased husband and daughter, whose spirits were summoned and occasionally materialized. The climax was capped the other evening by the spiritual marriage of the deceased Miss Sleeper to the defunct Price Otto, of Germany, a relative of Premier Bismack. The wedding was held in the room of the medium described above, and was witnessed by a mixed company of mortals and spirits. When the lights had been lowered, the curtains of the cabinet were drawn and the materialized bride and groom appeared. A "diamond" crown adorned the head of the bride and her form was completely enveloped by a long white veil. The groom was dressed in garments of the ancient pattern, comprising knee-breeches, stockings and slippers, and his head was encircled by glittering jewels in conformity to his rank.

The officiating priest was clad in black and wore on his head a white turban. His face was ghastly and his eyes gleamed with an unnatural luster. On the conclusion of the ceremony he gave the couple his blessing and faded away. The bride was attended by two bridesmaids, and around her mother when they appeared, "do we not look like the three graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne and Thalia?" The queen mother of the groom and Empress Josephine of France were among the distinguished spirit guests, while Dr. Adams, P. H. Jackson, James Piatte, George W. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. William Hay, Mrs. Leonard and many others were present in the flesh. A bridal supper succeeded the wedding. Mrs. Sleeper was seated by the bride at the head of the table, bearing light refreshments, such as cake, fruit, etc., with the queen mother to her right and Mr. Sleeper to her left. The remaining guests also seated themselves around the table, a spirit alternating with a person in flesh. After these had been served the bride and groom complained that they were becoming weak, and passing around the table raised the wine-glasses and touched to their lips. They then, followed by all the spirits, trooped into the cabinet, the curtain of which fell and concealed them from view. The lights were next turned on, and the glasses and decanter on the table contributed about all that remained in evidence of the spiritual supper and wedding, the material guests alone being left to tell the tale.

Mrs. Sleeper was interviewed recently and said: "My daughter was about six years old when she died in 1876. She appears to me almost every night in a materialized shape. I've talked with her, and walked with her, and she has lain with me in bed. Her voice has changed somewhat, and she has grown larger and stronger since her death. A few weeks ago she appeared, told me of her contemplated marriage to Prince Otto, who is also an inhabitant of the spirit world, asked and obtained my consent."

A Cure for Endearments.

A girl who works in a paper-box factory in Delaware became engaged to marry a young workman in the same factory. Both were young and rosy—she luscious nineteen and very pretty and pleasant to look upon. For some reason that doesn't matter she broke off the engagement and told him to go his way and let her go hers. Then she had him arrested and taken before a justice, charged with annoying her. She told the judge her grievance was that whenever the young man met her he put his arms around her, although she kept telling him that it was all over between them now and she didn't want his kisses any more. The young man said in defense that he had kissed her a thousand times a day for two or three years, and that he had got in such a habit of it that he couldn't help it. He had tried to restrain himself, but he couldn't. The judge said: "Young man, you must stop it." He replied: "I can't judge. I would if I could. I'll try again." The kindly judge, full of fellow-feeling for young and ardent humanity, discharged the likely-looking young man from custody, and the pretty pair of them left the court-room and strolled down the street together. In a few minutes the girl came back, peeped in and said demurely: "Judge, he has kissed me again, right out in the street." The amused mail of justice said: "Well, I can't stop it. The best thing you can do is to marry him, and that'll cure him. And the couple stepped into the court-room and the judge married them then and there. It was a case of kissing to conquer.

Costly Furs.

"The fur of the Shetland seal is the most valuable known to the trade," said a fur dealer. "This seal is indigenous to the South seas, is very rare, not more than 200 being captured each year. It has a gloss peculiarly its own, and the delicacy of its fiber surpasses anything in the fur line."

"What is the relative value of furs compared with a few years ago?"

"The increase in price has been remarkable. The promoters of the fashion of wearing furs little deemed how extensive the fashion was destined to become. The advance in price has been from 15 to 90 per cent., according to the nature and quality of the skins."

"Where do you obtain your furs?"

"Largely from London. The Hudson Bay Company has an almost exclusive monopoly of the business. They catch most of their fur-bearing animals in January and February, and the skins do not reach London until the following December. The great London fur sales occur in January, March and June, the large American houses, through their foreign representatives, securing their stock at these sales. At the last London sales the price increased 90 per cent. for beavers, the advance being somewhat unexampled in the history of the trade."

"Do the fur-bearing countries show any diminution in the yield since the fashion of wearing furs has become so general?"

"No, indeed. The supply seems inexhaustible, and the possibilities of extermination are very remote."

Governor-elect Gray, of Indiana, turned over the Executive office to Governor Porter four years ago, and the latter will turn it over to Mr. Gray in January. It is said that no two Governors ever stood in this relation before.

INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH.

A Charge that Amazed the World Just Thirty Years Ago.

Pittsburg Cor. New York Sun.

It was thirty years ago to-day that the Earl of Cardigan's light brigade made its famous charge at Balaklava, near Sebastopol. A gentleman who was on the staff of an English General, and who witnessed the charge, gives the Dispatch this description of it:

On October 25, 1754, our eyes turned to the heights of Balaklava, on the possession of which depended the very existence of the allied forces. On that day the Russians made a desperate attack on our lines, to be as desperately repulsed. Word was sent to headquarters that the enemy, under cover of a heavy fire from the forts, had left Sebastopol in force and was massing himself so as to threaten the safety of the heights. I was at once sent with an order for the cavalry and horse artillery to move and be ready to assume the offensive. They had not to wait long. The Turkish lines were swept as by a whirlwind, and with our Mohammedan allies the word was 'sauve qui peut.' The heavy cavalry on the right and the light brigade on the left were advanced, with the artillery in the center playing a game at long bowls. Meanwhile a Russian battery was ostentatiously moved forward, whose well-served guns promised to be embarrassing.

"Lord Raglan, who did not know the full strength of the foe, saw that this obstacle must be removed; but whether or not he also foresaw the necessity of first looking before the leap was taken must be forever a mystery. The commanders of the cavalry brigades, Lords Lucan and Cardigan, brothers-in-law, between whom no love was lost, were waiting the word to engage. Lord Lucan, being the senior officer. To them sped Captain Nolan, a dashing hussar. Saluting the General, he said he bore an order—unwritten—from Lord Raglan that the battery must be silenced and the guns captured. Lord Lucan, a man so cautious as to have earned the nickname 'Lord Lookon,' fearing to expose his small force to any ambushed dangers, asked for more definite orders. With a slightly contemptuous turn of his handsome lip, the aid-de-camp pointed in the direction of the battery and said:

"You see your enemy, my lord."

"Even the Earl of Cardigan, impetuous as he was, generally speaking, looked at his commander in doubt as to the works. But, owing to the unhappy enmity existing between them, neither would speak his thoughts, and once more Nolan, impatiently waving his sword, which he had fiercely drawn from his scabbard, and pointing it to the artillery, cried: 'Take the guns; these are your orders!'

"The crisis has arrived. No resource is left but to do as he bids. A cold nod of assent from Lord Lucan. A profound bow follows from Lord Cardigan. 'Light Division, forward, charge!' breaks from his lips. An echoing cheer is the reply from 607 throats, as with clang of scabbard and rattle of bridle of bit, and the braying of the trumpet, and the ringing cheer of the 'Heavies', the Fourth and Thirteenth Lights, the Eighth and Eleventh Hussars, the latter Lord Cardigan's own corps conspicuous in their cherry-colored trousers, and the Seventeenth Lancers, with ranks closed up and squadrons dressed as evenly as if at a march past, trot forward down the slight declivity. At their head ride the gallant Nolan and the dauntless Cardigan—even in this supreme moment with a reckless laugh upon his face, as he argues some point of war with his brother hussar.

"The unmasked batteries are already belching forth shot and shell. The trot breaks into a gallop, the gallop into a furious, headlong charge. Already Nolan has fallen, cut down by grape-shot, the secret of the fatal day dying with him. The serried ranks show frequent gaps as saddle after saddle is emptied. 'Close up! Close up, and Charge!' is the unceasing cry, and in a shorter time than it takes to tell the opening ranks of the foe disclosed to the doomed, but indomitable few, cannon to right of them cannon to left of them, cannon in front of them—and now cannon behind them. On through the broken Russian line pressed the noble army of martyrs, their oriflamme, their brave leader's flashing sabre, their support.

"With a wild cheer and a wilder leap the cheery-clad heroes fly over the guns as lightly as they would over a five-barred gate on the hunting-field sabering the gunners as they leap. A beardless boy, not yet seventeen, holds fast to the colors he has sworn to carry to death or victory and falls with the cry, 'My mother will hear of this!' on his dying lips, still grasping that banner in his hand.

"Far away, clear in front, with his side-de-camp and a few choice spirits on his right hand and on his left—none ahead of him, raging like a lion, fights, as with a forlorn hope, the leader and commander of the Light Brigade. He bears a charmed life, and his brawny arms endowed with a power or slaughter that grows mightier every moment from the meat it feeds on. Further and further he dashes on, cleaving his way with his blood-stained sword till he reaches the last of the guns.

"Here, when he sees the end is not yet, but that rank upon rank of cavalry and infantry, with heavy artillery in the rear, stretches out back to the city's utmost bastion, he recognizes how useless it will be further to tempt the fates and fight on against a thousand. Coolly and calmly, as if in Hyde Park, he takes in the situation at a glance, and gives the word to the trumpeter to sound first the 'assembly,' then the 'retreat.' A bullet flashes through the boy's hand as he raises his trumpet to his mouth, but, Stoic-like, he makes no sign. Clear rings out the summons. A dozen only answer the call. Not one save Lord Cardigan, but is wounded more or less severely, and his clothing shows where lance or saber or ball had ploughed their way over his unscathed flesh. Right about the little band turns, leaving the boy trumpeter dead on the ground behind them.

"The enemy, paralyzed by the shock of the charge, and fancying that the whole British army supports the handful of braves, pauses in his murderous work to cheer the 108 survivors who returned slowly and sadly to the place from which they came, having, from a military standpoint, achieved nothing, yet covered with a deathless, fadeless wreath of glory. 'It was magnificent,' said Gen. Bosquet, 'but it was not war.'"

The Vanderbilt Residences.

From the New York World.

I doubt the yarn that was current on the street yesterday, that Cornelius Vanderbilt had offered to sell his $2,000,000 house for $1,000,000 and was going to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to board for economy's sake, and that W. K. had already gone to Paris to live. They probably do feel poor, though. It was a folly for Cornelius to put up that gorgeous mansion at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The $50,000 house his doting grandfather gave him on Fourth avenue and Thirty-third street was a very comfortable residence indeed; but when he got hold of that $2,000,000 he went and bought the two new and spacious houses on Fifth avenue, giving Bigelow $175,000 for one and $135,000 for the other. They had been built only two years before, and one was not yet finished, but he leveled them to the ground, every brick, and built his own personal palace there. A prudent man wouldn't have done it. And Mrs. William K. would think her dolls were stuffed with sawdust if she were compelled to quit the residence there she and Lady Mandeville have given such magnificent entertainments—especially, that Gothic dining-room which inspired her little girl to inquire in the spirit of the first week, "Ma, have we always got to eat in the church?"

The Way England Conquers New Worlds.

The London Times of Oct. 11th gives this brief history of the way in which one of England's Australian colonies "annexed" the great island of New Guinea. It will be remembered that the Queensland Government rather suddenly realized the possibility that some other European nation might take possession of New Guinea, and thus, besides commanding the navigation of a narrow straight of vital importance to the commerce of the colony, might become a neighbor socially no less than politically objectionable. No sooner was this unpleasant possibility brought home to the Queenslanders than they proceeded to avert the danger by taking possession of the New Guinea coast on their own account. Their action was marked by an almost sublime simplicity. The Police Magistrate of Thursday Island was ordered to go to New Guinea and declare it annexed. He did so and a colony whose whole population would only make a third-rate English town, became the owner of territory beyond sea two or three times as large as Great Britain. The colonial office was asked to recognize this addition to the British Empire, and its orderly official ideas were considerably upset by the request. Had Queensland stood alone we do not know what might have been Lord Derby's reply; but it very speedily became clear that the question was one on which the whole of our Australian colonies felt strongly. The action of Queensland was received with enthusiasm by the other colonies, which did not shrink from sharing the moral and financial responsibility. Lord Derby suggested that before adding in this way to the area of the empire they ought to confederate and jointly defray at least a portion of the expense. The challenge was instantly taken up, and the money—£15,000 a year estimated to be required for the Australian portion of the enterprise was promptly guaranteed, and would have been forthcoming, such was the temper of the Colonies, had it been many times as much. Common action on this isolated question has started a general movement for confederation. There are difficulties to be overcome, not the least of which is the jealousy subsisting between Victoria and New South Wales and the consequent reluctance of the latter to pass the Federation Bill which has been agreed to by all the other Colonial Legislatures, but the idea is a fruitful one, and every advance made by the colonies will add to the importance of combination, at least for purposes of external defense. At the end of last session Mr. Gladstone was pressed to introduce a short bill simply enabling the colonies, or any four of them, to confederate if so disposed. He declined to do so unless assured that the Conservatives would not oppose it, on the ground that it was too late to introduce new contentious matter, while to introduce and then withdraw such a bill would hardly be respectful to the Australians. The Conservatives refused to promise their aid, and the bill was not introduced. The Victorian Government expostulated with Sir Stafford Northcote on the subject, but the mischief was done; and as the franchise is likely to occupy the whole of the autumn session, the colonies will have to wait till next year for permission to do what this country ought to miss no opportunity of encouraging them to effect.

Leaves From a Western House-Keeper's Journal.

Rural New Yorker.

"There is not anything in the house but salt pork," I heard the cook say to Aunt Dorcas. "Oh, that is all right," and she gave a jolly little laugh, and said, "I've lived too long away from markets and fresh meat not to know how to make a meal, or a dozen, out of salt pork. Once on a time I cut it in thick chunks, and fried it in its own grease over a hot fire after parboiling; but now I cut it as thin as possible, take off the rind, and steep it first in clean, soft water, about milk-warm. It requires rather slow cooking, and, when done, can be set in the oven to keep warm." And all this time Aunt Dorcas was working while she talked, and then prepared a gravy of milk and flour and some of the grease from the meat, in a clean frying-pan. She toasted some stale bread, and dipped it in the gravy, using it as a garnish for the meat, frying a few eggs to lay between. "In this way a little pork goes a long way," she said. "Children prefer the toast, egg and gravy to the meat." Then she cut up some apples and fried them as we do Saratoga potatoes, removing the cores, but not peeling the apples. It made altogether a palatable dinner, and, as she predicted, the children liked the toast and gravy with their baked potatoes better than the meat.

One day she cooked what she called "furmity" in the place of barley or rice. It was made by steeping wheat for 24 hours, then boiling it gently in soft water for six hours. It is then set away for future use, and when wanted is covered with milk upon the stove and allowed to simmer. Half an hour before it is wanted, stir in a couple of well-beaten eggs, a little allspice and sugar to taste. "It's a nice dish," said aunt; "and where we grow so much wheat it is handy to keep it boiled and ready for use. One can't always be running to the store for rice, and the children always liked furmity the best."

"Did you ever steam eggs?" she asked one morning before breakfast, and she took up a pie plate, buttered it, and broke some eggs on it, then seasoned them with salt and pepper and a little butter. Then she set the plate in a steamer, and cooked till set. They were done to a turn, and would be a good dish for a delicate appetite. "Eggs and chickens are plentiful out West, dearie," she said, "and we try and cook them with as much variety as possible."

Life in Old Pompeii.

All the Year Round: A gaming table is furnished with a pair of dice, and a ladies toilet table with a mirror and a rouge pot. Small boys scribbled on the walls and played with balls and knucklebones and whipping tops and marbles in the streets of old Pompeii as they do in modern Paris, Naples, London or Berlin. The printing press had not then been invented, it is true, and newspapers were wanting for the purpose of advertisement. But electors were appealed to very much as they are now, as is proved by many mural inscriptions in the place. By these they were adjured to "vote for Blobbius, the true friend of the people," or to go and hear Bugginsius, the famous platform orator, who was noted for his pluck in pitching into the patricians as speakers may be nowadays who abuse the house of lords. Excepting books and newspapers, whose presence some may fancy a not wholly unmixed blessing, there are traces at Pompeii of all sorts of London-shop things, and ways and means of living. There even are the pass checks which were current at the theatre where the people were assembled at the time of the eruption, and the figs and other fruit which were prepared for their refreshment on that fatal afternoon. One more exception, however, must be made. Among the myriad of articles preserved in the museum I vainly strained my eyes to see a classic corkscrew. But a moment's thought explained the absence of this interesting instrument. There were no corks used when Horace, that delightful diner-out, begged his host to let him taste that 4-year-old Falernian, the savor of which still sweetly lingered in his memory, while to keep the wintry cold out a few more logs were heaped upon the hospitable hearth.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

That Remarkable Experience of a Rochester Physician Fully Authenticated.

Cleveland, O., Herald.

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat an Chronicle, a remarkable statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the "Excitement in Rochester," caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professional people and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also one to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given to us as to the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following letters, which add interest to the entire subject and verify every statement hitherto made.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received. The published statement, over my signature, to which you refer is true in every respect, and I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians and friends.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.

SIRS: Acknowledging you favor duly received, we would say: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote, which you are at liberty to use if you wish.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

To Whom it may Concern:

In the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of December 31, there appeared a statement in the form of a card from Dr. J. B. Henion, of this city, recounting his remarkable recovery from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after several doctors of prominence had given him up, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of that remedy, whose commercial and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester.)
WM. PURCELL, (Editor Union and Advertiser.)
W. D. SHUART, (ex-Surrogate Monroe County.)
EDWARD A. FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe County.)
E. B. FENNER, (ex-District Attorney Monroe County.)
J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Rochester.)
JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe Co.)
HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.)
W. C. ROWLEY, (ex-County Judge, Monroe Co.)
JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member of Congress.)

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

There was published in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.,)
(Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Rochester, N. Y.

Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that Brackenbury reports from Dulka Island, about 70 miles above Merawi that Earle's attack was well planned and gallantly executed. It is expected the effect will be to open the way to Berber without further fighting. Earle was among the foremost in the attack and his fall was cause for deep lament from every officer and man in the force. He was killed on the summit of the hill, behind which the enemy was posted. At almost the same time, Lieut. Col. Eyre was killed. The English losses consist of Gen. Earle, Col. Eyre, Lieut. Col. Coventry and nine of rank and file killed; four officers and twenty-one men were wounded. The English intended to continue the advance along the river by daylight to carry out Wolseley's instructions to Earle.

At Owensboro, Ky., R. Monarch & Co.'s distillery was burned. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $60,000.

Splendid Honors.

The public should note the fact that the only proprietary medicine on earth that ever received the supreme award of Gold Medal at the great International World Fair, Industrial Expositions and the Fairs is St. Jacobs Oil. After the most thorough and practical tests in hospitals and elsewhere, it has universally triumphed over all competitors, and been proclaimed by Judges and Jurors, including eminent physicians, to be the best pain-curing remedy in existence.

The news of Gen. Gordon's death, and of the hideous massacre of all persons in Khartoum who were suspected of any friendship for the English or their cause, comes to London as the crowning horror of the nightmare under which the British have been writhing for a week past. Luckily the boasts and parade of probably the greatest martial preparations that this generation has seen operate to distract the public mind from brooding overmuch on the tragic Nile catastrophe. In military circles the activity and excitement are immense. Outlying regiments are coming in to form a heavy garrison which England, need, or think she needs, at the present time and to replace the guards who are hastily preparing to embark for Suakin. The impending levy of volunteers brings the fact of the vastness of the enterprise home to the people and overshadows for the moment the Khartoum shock.

Gossip from the Capital.

"Carp" the Washington correspondent, of the Cleveland Leader never fails to furnish a bit of entertaining gossip from the capital. Here is one of his latest reminiscences:

President Arthur has good carriages, and his turnouts will compare favorably with those of any of his predecessors. A look at the one he rode in recently recalled a story they tell of John Tyler, who it will be remembered, got to the White House through the death of a president elected by the people. Tyler was proud of his turnout, but his pocket was not deep enough to correspond with his tastes. He was one of the leading members of the diplomatic circle was recalled from Washington, and his magnificent establishment had to be sold. An important part of this was his carriage, which was at this time the finest by all odds in Washington. Tyler had looked at it many times with longing eyes as its owner had driven up and down Pennsylvania avenue, and as it had stood now and then in front of the White House. He feared, however, the criticism which was sure to attend the buying of anything by the president at auction, and called his coachman, with whom he was familiar, to advise with him in regard to it. The coachman liked the carriage and was anxious that Mr. Tyler should buy it. "But Pat," said Tyler, "what will the world say to the President riding in a second-hand carriage?" "Och! your honor," was the reply, "Sure, you bein' only a second-hand president, any way, and it seems to me nothing could be more fit." Whether the president bought the carriage or not the story is silent.

The executive committee of the Meeker county agricultural society has issued a circular and sent it to all the other county societies of the state, also to members of the present legislature from counties having agricultural societies. The circular is to call attention to the fact that the state appropriation of $6,000 to be county societies—that it is for no account of the smallness of the appropriation altogether inadequate to accomplish the object for which it was intended. It advocates a united effort to increase this appropriation to three or four times the present amount.

TAKEN in season Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, has strengthened the bold Heart Disease have on you; the Heart Regulator will give you good heart. Send for free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass. $1.00 per bottle.

Arbitrator Hiland fixes the Northwestern for having the agreement as to ticket commissions.

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and Catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

An explosion in a Nova Scotia colliery resulted in the death of Thirteen Miners and the injury of others.

Especially to Women.

"Sweet is revenge especially to women," said the gifted, but naughty Lord Byron. Surely he was in bad humor when he wrote such words. Yet there are complaints that only women suffer, that are carrying numbers of them down to early graves. There is hope for those who suffer, no matter how sorely, or how severely, in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Safe in its action it is a blessing, especially to women and to men, too, for when women suffer the household is askew.

At Huron, Kans., fire destroyed a number of stores. Loss, $30,000; insured. Half the town was burned a few months ago.

Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Enclose three letter stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

At Rochester, N. Y., The Genesee brewery was almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $55,000.

During the war, Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying perfect health." Don't experiment with new and untried medicines. If you have a cough or cold, take at once Allen's Lung Balsam.

At Lansing, Mich., A fire destroyed the Huffman building, used as a bakery and restaurant. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $35,000.

High Priced Butter.

Dairyman often wonder how their more favored competitors get such high prices for their butter the year round. It is by always having a uniform gilt edge article. To put the "gilt edge" on, when the pastures do not do it, they use Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Every butter maker can do the same. Sold everywhere and warranted as harmless as salt, and perfect in operation.

Three officers were killed and several citizens wounded in a fight with Mexican marauders in Texas.

The Proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the Head and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. It gives relief at once. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros. Oswego, N. Y.

I have been a sufferer two years from catarrh in the head, having distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs, my left ear was almost deaf, my voice was failing me. I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and within five days my hearing was restored, the pain ceased over my eyes, and I am now enjoying good health. I recommended it to some of my friends. One of them sent for a bottle. He told me that half of it cured him. My advice to those suffering with catarrh or cold in the head not to delay but try Ely's Cream Balm, as it is a positive cure.—John H. Vansant, Sandy Hook, Elliot Co., Ky.

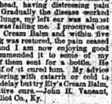
Maid of Athens.

What is the difference between this noted Lady and Carboline the great Hair Renewer? Why—One is Maid of Athens and the other is Made of Petroleum and both come from Grease.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, PIMPLES, and rough skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

Carbolisalve is the favorite Household Remedy for the cure of Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains, Poisons, Bites of Insects, and Skin diseases. Get the genuine. 25c. and 50c. at Druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO. Black River Falls, Wis.



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STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate
WORLD
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
RENOWN
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the following:

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I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HIBSMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April 6, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that others afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully,
BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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Swain's second court martial is under way.

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A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. G. D. WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of Dr. G. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

The Weekly Pioneer Press of Feb. 19th.

A poem, by Edwin Arnold; "A Social Chat," by Julian Hawthorne; "Religious Life in Ceylon," by Moncure D. Conway; and a symposium on the Washington monument, which is to be dedicated on the 21st inst., in which Edward Everett Hale, William M. Evarts and John Greenleaf Whittier participate, is the literary treat furnished to readers of the Pioneer Press of Feb. 19th, in the "Galaxy of Genius" series, and yet this paper costs hardly two cents per copy to yearly subscribers. Ten one dollar books containing a less quantity and less valuable quality of matter.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—Rev. C. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind.

FOR NERVOUS PROSTRATION TAKE Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

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A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN and BLOOD DISEASE FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.
This, repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from poisonous ingredients.
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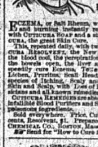
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system is refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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There is no infirmity so oppressive and burdensome to the human mind as that tired feeling of which so many complain on the approach of serious disorders. The depression and despondency of spirit attending this state are immeasurable. That constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continued strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, DON'T FORGET, all of these ailments can be easily removed and permanently cured, by the use of
HOPS AND MALT BITTERS.
Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses.
I prescribe Hops and MALT Bitters regularly in my practice.—ROBERT TURNER, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich.
If you cannot get Hops and MALT Bitters of your druggist we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price, $1 per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist; but if he has not got it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. Do not get Hops and MALT Bitters confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but Hops and MALT Bitters.
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NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul. | Wholesale
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul. |
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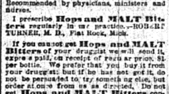

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DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?
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Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.
SOLID PROOF OF THIS.
IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby
CLEANSING the BLOOD
restoring the normal power to throw off disease.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time
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Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1885.
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Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.
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Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.
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