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NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

Hanlan the rower has been beaten again in Australia.

Ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher of St. Louis is mysteriously missing.

Edward C. Fox & Co., stock brokers at No 5 Wall street, have suspended.

Gen. Grant suffered a relapse, and is considered in a critical condition.

F. F. Avery, grocer, of Humboldt, Iowa, failed. Liabilities, $25,000; assets the same.

Gen. Grant sends to Terre Haute, Ind., for artesian water. He takes three kegs every week.

The Northwest Canadian situation is complicated by a threatened uprising of the Indian tribes.

Several nominations were confirmed, including that of N. C. Rideveur, postmaster at Clarinda, Iowa.

"Honest" John Benson, a lawyer so called, of Lebanon, Pa., has lighted out with other peoples' money.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Windsor castle on her journey to Aix-les-Bains, France.

The preacher Shalland, accused of highway robbery in Dakota, was defending a woman's honor with his revolver.

Calon Hoblit, Redfield, Dak., driven away for promiscuous assaults on young girls, came back, and is under arrest.

William Neal, the last of the Ashland murderers, was hanged at Grayson, Ky., protesting his innocence to the last.

Dion Boucicault's daughter has secretly married Dazvell Pitman, a New York diamond broker, and Dion is very angry.

Doc Middleton, the venerable outlaw, is mentioned among the available candidates for marshal of the town of Gordon, Neb.

Turkey has rejected the Russian overtures for an alliance and refused to pledge to remain neutral in the event of war.

John Sexton was hanged at Barbourville, Ky., a few day ago for the murder of George Rowden last July, the object being robbery.

J. H. Bell of Harold, Dak., was arrested on the charge of killing F. S. Small, candidate for prosecuting attorney of Hughes county.

The Dayton Woolen mills at Wala Wala, Wash. Ter., burned down. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $20,000. The mills will be rebuilt.

The Sioux Falls Press says it has been discovered that flaxseed is fatal to stock, it having caused the death of a number of colts in that county.

Five hundred men from the Queen's Own and Grenadiers, and eighty from the infantry school corps, left Toronto for the Northwest recently.

A Washington dispatch reports a prevailing impression that the president will suspend the order opening the Winnebago reservation to settlement.

Rev. J. C. Shelland, a Methodist minister of De Smet, Dak., is said to have been indicted for robbing Dr. Contin of Alexandria, at the point of a revolver.

There is a great demand for pews in Dr. Sunderland's church, Washington, since the president has decided to worship there. Prices have advanced.

New Orleans Times: The total number of visitors to date registered at the headquarters of Dakota Territory is 10,300, of whom 557 are from the territory itself.

The excitement over Riel's rebellion is increasing in the Northwest. Indians are reported to be preparing to join the rebels. Fort Carlton was burned recently.

O'Donovan Rossa and Patrick Joyce addressed a crowd at Chickering Hall, New York on the wrongs of Ireland, and vowed vengeance on the prince of Wales.

A young bride, whose husband gave her 40,000 francs of his employer's money for safe keeping, lost it at Monte Carlo and drowned herself, during her husband's absence.

The New York and Massachusetts legislatures, by a rising vote unanimously adopted resolutions of sympathy with Gen. Grant in his illness and hope for his speedy restoration to health.

Judge S. C. Hastings, a San Francisco Millionaire, aged seventy, married Lillian Kunst aged nineteen. Hastings has given $2,500,000 to his two sons, and has made no provision for two daughters.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the nephew of Robert E. Lee, sent a telegram saying the heart of the South was throbbing like the Northern pulse, and that the prayers of all were for the recovery of Gen. Grant.

F. H. Winston, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, died at Egmont hotel, Fernandina, Florida. He was in his usual good health in the forenoon and took a ride on the beach.

Marshal Bazaine has been found penniless and forlorn in Madrid. The Duc d'Aumale, who presided at the court martial which sentenced Bazaine to death for surrendering Metz, has sent him some money.

Since he left the White House ex-President Arthur has been the recipient of the most lavish hospitality from Washington society, and hardly a night has passed that he has not been a guest at a dinner party.

Some time ago Gen. Fitzhugh Lee resigned command of the Virginia militia, and the reason was said to be that he had been offered a federal office. It is now stated that he intends to be a candidate for governor.

The United States government has purchased the old produce exchange building Whitehall street, New York, for $250,000. Plans for the sixty or seventy offices now at Greene and Houston streets are being drawn.

Dr. Frank Powell is being frequently mentioned by his hosts of friends as a candidate for next mayor of La Crosse, Wis. The doctor would be a hard man to defeat because of his great popularity among the working classes.

Bismarck, Dak., has been joyously excited over reported gold discoveries in the hilly country six miles east and twenty-three miles north of this city. Eight mining claims were filed recently, all in the southwest quarter of section 4, town 142, range 79.

Titusville, Pa., reports that during 1884 oil transactions on the Oil City, Bradford, Pittsburg and New York exchanges alone aggregated 11,304,870,000 barrels, which at the average price of oil for the year, represented a value of $9,406,098,200.

The president has designed Assistant Secretary Fairchild to act as secretary of the treasury in the absence of Secretary Manning, and Assistant Secretary Coon to act as secretary in the absence of Secretary Manning and Assistant Secretary Fairchild.

Monticello, Iowa, saloon men capitulated on condition that they be granted immunity from prosecution for past offenses, providing they sinned no more. All the seized liquors were turned over to the owners, who immediately reshipped the goods to the manufacturers.

Maj. J. Dallas, chief of the dead letter office, sent in his resignation to the postmaster general. J. B. Baird has been selected for the position. Mr. Baird is about thirty-five years of age, and has been adjutant of the State of Georgia and in charge of the public works.

Postmaster General Vilas authorizes the statement that railway postal clerks who have become efficient and valuable men, against whom no just complaint can be brought, and who have not turned their attention to political labors during service, need have no fear of being disturbed.

Business of the Fargo land office for the week ending March 27: Homesteads, 17 filings, 2,720 acres; tree claims, 15 filings, 2,400 acres; declaratory statements, 25 filings, 4,000 acres; final proofs, 11 filings, 1,760 acres; total acreage, 68 filings, 10,880 acres; total cash receipts, $1,354.97; contest cases 19.

A member of the Grant household told a World reporter that perhaps Gen. Grant's only regret is that he cannot be allowed more time in order to satisfy himself about his book. He expects to die and has no fear. He thinks that after his death he will be better appreciated, and that he will be better understood by some.

At Decatur, Ill., Effie Bainter and William Ammon had a lovers' quarrel while out walking. Ammon threatened to leave the girl forever. While his back was turned she drew a revolver and shot him in the head, inflicting a slight wound. He turned and shot her in the back, the ball lodging in the region of the stomach.

Jonathan and David Chase, twins, have celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of their birth at Fall River, Wis. Both men are in good health and bid fair to live many years. Jonathan still cuts his own wood, reads without spectacles, goes to the postoffice regularly for his mail, is a strong temperance man and abhors tobacco in all forms.

President W. D. Washburn, of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic, states that the company has made arrangements which insure the construction of about thirty miles, commencing at Bruce, the present eastern terminus on the Chippewa river, and extending in a northeasterly direction from that point toward the Wisconsin river.

The opposition to the Suakim operations grows daily, and Liberal wire-pullers in England are bringing a terrible pressure to bear on Mr. Gladstone to abandon the whole scheme. The killing of a few women and children has added to the popular horror. The soldiers do not like the job, which is much tougher than anybody expected. Gen. McNeill is a society pet, and his appointment was a scandalous court job. All reports coming in from Egypt show the generalship and management to have been about as bad as they conceivably could be.

Gen. Grant has family prayers daily, and insists on having every one in the house present at these exercises. "That is what you doctors always say," was the general's remark to one of them when he informed him he looked better. He relapsed into silence and listened intently to what the doctor had to say. "Well, we have all got to go," he said, and he quietly changed the subject.

Jesse Doles, a young farmer living seven miles from Vienna, Dooly county, Ga., was plowing in the field, George Rouse, a negro ex-convict, entered his dwelling, committed an outrage upon his wife, and then cut her throat. She was found soon afterward by her husband, who assembled neighbors and began search for Rouse. He was captured. A mob took him heard his confession, mutilated his person, and hanged him naked to a tree on the public road, where he yet hangs. Negroes took part in the lynching, and could with difficulty be restrained from burning Rouse at the stake.

The following dispatch was received from Gen. Briere de Lisle, dated Hanoi, March 28: "I regret to announce that Gen. Negrier has been severely wounded and obliged to evacuate Langson. The Chinese, in three large columns, made an impetuous attack upon our position before Kilua. Col. Herleinger, in the face of superior numbers of the enemy, exhausted his ammunition and was obliged to retreat to Dong Dong and Thannol. I am amassing forces on the Chu and Kep roads. If the enemy still increases, I shall retire to Sangaki. Whatever happens I hope to be able to defend the whole delta. Please send reinforcements quickly as possible."

The late Capt. Jenkins of Oshkosh bequeathed $10,000 to charities, $2,500 to the Nashotah theological seminary, $2,500 for the support of Protestant Episcopal missions in the diocese of Fond du Lac, $2,500 for the aid and support of candidate for holy orders at Nashotah, $1,000 to the St. Paul mission in this city, $5,000 for the support of Kemper mission school and $1,000 for the aged and infirm clergymen's endowment fund of the diocese of Fond du Lac. He leaves $10,000 in cash to his wife and the use of his homestead, and the interest of $25,000, besides $22,000 a year. The balance of his property, $200,000, is to be divided between five married children, one son and four daughters.

London Special:—The phenomenal vigor of England's preparations for war with Russia has bolstered up consols and favorably affected business on 'change. There is a strong impression among the operators that Russia will yield and they are now discussing the advent of peace. The financiers know that Russia has been trying for a long time to negotiate a loan sufficient to carry her through at least the preparations for a big war, and that her efforts have failed. The calling out of the reserves and militia will enable the war office to satisfy the request made by Earl Dufferin, viceroy of India, for reinforcements to the extent of 25,000 men.

The Russian army on a peace footing consists of 770,000 officers and men; on a war footing the figures are 2,200,000 officers and men. The navy consists of 358 vessels, carrying 671 guns. Of the vessels 40 are iron-clads. Great Britain can muster, including the regular, feudatory and independent forces in India, 1,186,000 officers and men, exclusive of what the colonies may contribute. The navy consists of 283 vessels, of which 62 are armored ships; one-tenth of those being first-class iron and steel vessels. A war between such powers would be a conflict of Titans, and it would rage around the world, or wherever the British drum beat is heard.

The vote against Ferry, the French prime minister included the Republican union, Extreme Left and Monarchists. No group appeared strong enough to ensure a compact ministry. All sections are unanimous in the determination to prosecute the war to a successful issue. In a plan submitted by Gen. Lewal and Admiral Peyron, and adopted by Ferry it was proposed that 45,000 troops be sent to Tonquin and that a simultaneous advance be made on the gate of China. Admiral Courbet was to attack Canton. When the rainy season stopped operations, the Southern China expedition was to be sent against Pekin. The new ministry will probably adopt this plan.

The wife of E. L. Hankey, manager of the Canadian bank of Commerce of St. Catharines, Canada, eloped some weeks ago with Macolm Wilson, the cashier of the bank, came to Taylor's hotel in Jersey City, on March 18, and registered as F. M. Jones and wife of Halifax, N. S. Mr. Hankey arrived from Canada recently, and went where his wife and Wilson were stopping. He found his wife in tears. She begged for forgiveness, not only for herself, but for Wilson, and her kind husband not only forgave her, but promised to reinstate Wilson to his position in the bank. Wilson is a married man and has a grown up daughter, but he has not lived with his wife for sometime.

Commissioner of Pensions Black has decided that a mother cannot be allowed a pension as a dependent mother and the accrued pension of her deceased husband for the same period of time. He says: "Upon careful consideration of the laws relating to the subject; I am of the opinion that when two claims become united in the same person, making only one beneficiary, that person cannot be allowed, either directly or indirectly, the benefit of the two pensions for the same period of time. Such allowance would be contrary to the provisions of the statue which declares the pension laws shall not be construed as to allow more than one pension at the same time, to the same person."

Among the new appointments were the following: Alexander McCue of Brooklyn, to be solicitor of the treasury, vice Neal of Ohio, who resigned, in compliance with the wishes of the president; and Gen. Joseph E. Johnson of Virginia, to be commissioner of railroads, vice Armstrong of Pennsylvania. Col. N. J. Colman is said to be the next commissioner of agriculture, succeeding Dr. Loring of Massachusetts. In addition to these civil appointments, Capt. George H. Burton, of the Twenty-first infantry, has been selected to fill the vacancy in the inspector general's department, with the rank of major, and Capt. William J. Volkmar, of the Fifth cavalry, now serving on General Sheridan's staff, to fill the vacancy in the adjutant general's department with the rank of major.

The Lumber Situation.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul's refusal to adopt the 19-cent lumber rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Kansas City and other lower Missouri river points, announced Monday by the Omaha and Minneapolis & St. Louis, is said to be solely a matter of principle. They say they have accepted the Bogue award of differentials, and cannot consistently alter or change any of them. This is the reason given by the officials of the company. Others, however, say this action is simply taken to harass and aggravate the other lines in this business. Competitors are not particularly choice in their phrases of denunciation of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. They say it cannot and will not move lumber at an 18-cent rate, and has simply announced this rate to curry favor with the local lumber dealers and manufacturers. Notwithstanding, the Milwaukee & St. Paul will quote an 18-cent rate to Kansas City, the Omaha and Minneapolis & St. Louis have determined to abide by the tariffs issued by them Monday. As the new order of things does not go into effect until to-day, the business of all the roads during the past two weeks has been very large. After to-day there is likely to be a falling off in consequence of the new 10½-cent arbitrary rate, demanded by Southwestern roads from junction points.

NEW TARIFFS.

The Omaha yesterday issued another special lumber tariff. This applies from points on the Eastern and Northern divisions to the lower Missouri river points. These rates are:

From—	In cents, per 100 lbs.	From—	In cents, per 100 lbs.
Baldwin	22½	Bloomer	24½
Wilson	22¾	Rice Lake	25
Knapp	23¼	Superior City	25
Augusta	24	New Richmond	22¼
Kempton	24¼	Deer Park	22½
Black River Falls	24¾	Clear Lake	22¾
Hill Siding	24½	Richardson	23¼
Sprague	23½	Chicago Junction	24¼
Granite Lake	23¾	Snell Lake	24
Superior Junction	24½	Stewart	24¾
Ashland	25	Granite Lake	23¾

TO BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER POINTS.

The same company has, in connection with the Burlington & Missouri river, prepared a tariff, quoting lumber rates to junction points in Nebraska and Kansas. These rates apply on soft lumber, laths, shingles and fence posts, as do those given above. The new tariff makes a number of important changes. The rates quoted in it from St. Paul, Minnesota Transfer or Minneapolis, are:

To—	In cents, per 100 lbs.	To—	In cents, per 100 lbs.
Lincoln, Neb	23½	David City, Neb	26½
Hastings	28	Grand Island	28
Columbus	26½	Beatrice	26
Kearney	30	Wymore	26
Central City	28	Endicott	28
Lainsville	20½	Verndon	24
Auburn	26	Hanover, Kans	27
Dunbar	25	Washington	29½
Falls City	23½	Concordia	30½

OUR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

President Cleveland Makes Numerous Nominations for Ministers, Consuls and Other Officials.

The president sent to the senate quite a long list of nominations, including ministers to Russia, Brazil, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Hawaiian Islands, Denmark and Portugal. The list is as follows:

Consuls General of the United States—Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, London; Frederick Paine of Maryland, Berlin; Edward Jussin of Illinois, to Vienna.

Ministers Resident of United States—Isaac Bell, Jr., of Rhode Island, to Netherlands; Rufus Magee of Indiana to Sweden and Norway; George W. Merrill of Nevada, to the Hawaiian Islands.

Ministers Resident and Consuls General of the United States—Edward Parke Custis Lewis of New Jersey, to Portugal; Rasmus B. Anderson of Wisconsin to Denmark.

Consuls of the United States—A. Haller Gross of Pennsylvania, to Athens, Greece; Evan P. Howell of Georgia, to Manchester, England.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States: T. J. Jarvis of North Carolina, to Brazil; Alexander K. Lawton of Georgia, to Russia; Anthony M. Keiley of Virginia, to Italy.

Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, nominated minister to Denmark, was born in Albion, Dane county, Wis., of Norwegian parents, in 1846, his father being leader of the first Norwegian company coming to America—arriving in Wisconsin in 1841. The son Rasmus received a common school education at the home of his birth, and at the age of fourteen left home, soon to enter Iowa college. At the expiration of three years he returned home, and was elected professor of Greek and modern languages in Albion Academy. Holding the position two years, he entered the Wisconsin State university as past graduate. He soon became instructor of languages at this university, and then he was called to the chair of Scandinavian languages—the first native-born citizen of Wisconsin to be honored with full professorship in the institution. He was the first Norwegian ever appointed in an American academy. Prof. Anderson, for his age, is one of the most prolific writers in the country. His book of Norse literature has become known to the whole literary world. He has written several other valuable books. His writings for standard publications have been extensive. For two years past Prof. Anderson has been solicitor of a life insurance company, and only a few days ago received a gold badge from the company for the most efficient work of the hundreds employed. His great personal friend was his cousin, the late Ole Bull. He visited Norway, Sweden and Denmark twice, and his correspondence from there was highly interesting.

Alexander R. Lawton, nominated for the mission to Russia, is a prominent lawyer of Savannah. He was educated at West Point, graduating in '39, and served in the army one year when he resigned; studied law at Savannah and engaged in the practice of his profession there. When the war broke out he entered the Confederate service as a brigadier general, and became quartermaster general of the Confederacy. At the close of the war he returned to his practice at Savannah, and soon after was appointed attorney for the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. He is described as a lawyer of distinction, a gentleman with quiet and affable manners, and the possessor of considerable wealth, and about sixty years of age.

Isaac Bell, Jr., nominated to be minister to the Netherlands, is a wealthy citizen of Newport, R. I., and a prominent Democrat, and has several times been a Democratic candidate for governor. He is a brother-in-law of James Gordon Bennett, and was a Democratic candidate for the United States senate in the last senatorial election.

Rufus M. McGee of Indiana, nominated as minister to Sweden and Norway, is a resident of Logansport, a lawyer and a state senator, and a man of local prominence as an active politician and an especial friend of ex-Senator McDonald, whom he accompanied recently to Washington.

Thomas M. Walker, nominated consul general at London, is well known as ex-governor of Connecticut.

Frederick Raine of Maryland nominee for the Berlin consul generalship, is the editor of the Baltimore Correspondent, a German Democratic paper.

Anthony M. Keiley, nominated as minister to Italy, is a lawyer in successful practice at Richmond, Va. He has been mayor of that city, and was for several years chairman of the Democratic Funders' committee, taking an active and prominent part in the contest against the Readjusters, and is also well known as one of the counsel for the Virginia landholders in their prolonged litigation. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, but Mr. Keiley is a devout member of the Catholic church.

A. Haller Gross of Pennsylvania, nominee for consul to Athens, is a son of the eminent surgeon. He has been locally prominent in Philadelphia as a democrat, and was recently a member of the city council.

Edward Jussin of Illinois, nominated for consul general at Vienna, is a leading member of a prominent firm of German American lawyers in Chicago. He is a brother-in-law of Carl Schurz and has been somewhat prominent in politics in his state.

Evan P. Howell of Georgia, nominated consul to Manchester, is one of the editors and proprietors of the Atlantic Constitution, and a man of high standing.

George W. Merrill of Nevada, nominated minister resident to the Hawaiian Islands, is a lawyer by profession, but is now private secretary to Senator Fair. He is well known in Washington and generally esteemed.

Thomas J. Jarvis, who goes to Brazil, is about forty years of age, and a native of North Carolina. He has been a member of the North Carolina legislature; was chosen lieutenant governor in 1876, and succeeded Gov. Vance in the executive office when that gentleman was elected United States senator in 1878. Gov. Jarvis was strongly recommended for a place in the cabinet, receiving the unanimous endorsement of the legislature.

Edward Parke Custis Lewis of New Jersey, who goes to Portugal, is a native of Virginia, and served in the confederate army. After the war he settled in New Jersey, and is now a resident of Hoboken. He has been quite prominent in New Jersey politics, and has served in the legislature of that state. His appointment was secured by Secretary Bayard, with whom Mr. Lewis is said to be related, and by Senator Gray of Delaware.

Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, nominated to be consul general at London, was governor of that state, and ran a second time last fall for the same office. He received a plurality of all the votes cast, but as the constitution of Connecticut requires that a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary, the election was thrown into legislature, and the Republican competitor of Mr. Waller was chosen.

GRANT'S PHYSICIANS.

Gossip in Regard to Their Treatment of the Case.

New York Special: There is no lack, either of criticism as to the professional men who have the general's disease in charge. There are four of them, all of excellent repute among allopaths, and one is a specialist in cancers, while another is distinguished as a surgeon. As in the case of Garfield, there is likely to be an after-clap of the now concealed differences of opinion among the skilled advisers; but this lack of entire harmony does not relate to the question whether the knife ought to be used in the forlorn hope of extirpating the cancer. Each of the four say positively that, in the low condition of the patient's strength, and the degree to which the cancer has spread, a surgical operation is not to be thought of for an instant. It is not so clear, however, that such heroic treatment might not well have been resorted to earlier. When there was simply a hard lump at the root of the tongue, last summer at Long Branch, the noted Philadelphia surgeon, Dr. W. H. Pancoast, who was spending the season at the seashore, was called in to look at the trouble. He pronounced it a cancer, and said that it ought to be removed. Other counsel prevailed, however, and the cancer was left to develop. On the other hand, Dr. Fordyce Barker, who is as big in New York as Pancoast is in Philadelphia, firmly holds that surgery would even then have been a needless cruelty. As a matter of fact, the treatment has been solely directed to keeping the patient comfortable, and

WITHOUT THE SHADOW OF HOPE

of a cure. One of the many advocates of the knife in this case is Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the author, who had a tumor removed from his throat two weeks ago. He wrote to Dr. Douglas counseling such a course, not as a possible curative, but for the relief of the general when the time comes, as soon it must, that agony will succeed the present quietude. As to that proposition, Dr. Douglas says that the proposed operation would include the cutting out of the entire tongue, along with the palate and much of the walls of the throat—an amount of mangling which, were the subject robust, would cause months of suffering before recovery, and in the present case might very likely kill immediately. Philadelphia and New York are at medical loggerheads, anyhow, and Pancoast and Barker are each in the faculty of rival colleges. On Friday next the first month's pay of Grant as a retired general, under the act of congress the signing of which was Arthur's last official act as president, will be payable at the United States treasury in this city. The sum will be $1,125. The family also has $1,250 a month in interest from the fund which was raised and invested for Grant four years ago. The aggregate will not meet their expenses, because they have lost the fine house in which they live and are compelled to pay rental for it.

From the Pioneer Press March 31. The crisis has been reached in Gen. Grant's sickness, and the worst is now looked for at an early moment. It is not a question of weeks or of days, but of hours. There can be no doubt that the end is rapidly approaching.

Monday evening Dr. Douglass was asked if he thought the end would come during the night. He said: I think not; but the general is now passing through stages incident to the disease, and, frankly, I cannot tell if the end will come to-night. The general is growing weaker and weaker. I cannot tell much about Gen. Grant. His will is so powerful he may be suffering what he does not show. Never could patient be more heroic while suffering such intense agony. In my experience I never saw a man so thoroughly great in the face of death.

Among the visitors Monday was Romero, the Mexican minister, who, when asked about the patient and outlook, said:

Of course no one can foretell with certainty. The disease, until recently, was within the power of the doctors, but now it has gone quite beyond them. The general may live ten days, and he may die in two hours. I fear he is going to choke to death. If the disease reaches an artery the danger of choking is increased, and death by that means becomes almost inevitable. Members of the family are now at the general's bedside. The doctors are there, too, but they keep back as much as possible. I fear Gen. Grant will choke to death. It is too bad.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday morning says: Gen. Grant has expressed himself as being entirely in his physicians' hands, and said he would do whatever was suggested by them. Nothing whatever is kept from him in regard to his condition and he was informed of its seriousness and probable termination. He received the statement that there were indications of a speedy end without a change of expression, but did not say anything about his feelings. He has known for some time that the disease was sure to kill, and has been ready at any time to go. Dr. Douglass said: "The general has no appetite, but he eats when food is brought to him. The feature of the day is great weakness. He is growing weaker and weaker. I do not know whether he fears a recurrence of the spasms in the throat or not. He has not said anything about it. That was one of the changes incident to the progress of the disease." Minister Romero, said: "As soon as the disease reaches an artery it will create hemorrhage, and as he is so weak, he cannot expectorate the blood out, it will choke him to death. He cannot endure another attack like the last one. The family fear the worst, and keep near his bedside. There is a great swelling on the side of his face."

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, March 31.—Gen. Grant has lived through another twenty-four hours of patient endurance and continued suffering without being apparently any the worse for it. On the contrary, Dr. Douglass, who is in charge to-night says that the general's condition shows a decided improvement over yesterday, and that he is now better off than he has been at any time since last Saturday. Ever since he awoke this morning he has gained strength steadily, and the absence of pain and irritation in his throat has revived his spirits considerably. The physicians in the case are comparatively happy in the prospects of a postponement of the fatal moment, and the opinion gains ground that the general has taken a renewed lease of life. It was not until 1 o'clock this morning that the general fell asleep. Dr. Shrady, who had relieved Dr. Douglass, had fixed him comfortably on his couch, and the patient slept quietly for nearly an hour. Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman called about 4 o'clock, and was shown to the general's room. The patient was feeling so well that the physician allowed the window overlooking the park to be opened, in order that he might breathe the pure air. For the first time since Sunday also the general left his room, and with the aid of a cane walked out into the hall way and through the second floor. He chatted with Mr. Newman for fully half an hour, and seemed fully to have pulled out of the despondency which has come over him of late. The general does not talk much to those around him. Most of the time he sits in his big, square, leather-backed arm-chair, with his head thrown back and his eyes closed. He generally makes for the chair as soon as the first trouble comes in his throat from lying down. Without saying a word to any one he gets up from his couch, clears his throat, and leaning heavily on his cane, walks to the chair slowly. The only sound that is heard in the sick room is the rasping sound in his throat, caused by his breathing, which is always heavy and labored. Generally his eyes are closed, but this afternoon the window curtains were drawn aside and he gazed out vacantly into the park. At other times he will ask for Mrs. Sartoris, and ask her to read to him, or to get the doctor to come in and tell him the condition of things. Gen. Grant is said to be losing the stoicism and grim determination that has carried him through thus far.

Bloodshed in the Northwest.

Manitoba and Canada have been thrown into great excitement by news of a conflict between forces of Louis Riel and Manitoban forces. The substance of the affair is embraced in the following telegram from Lieut. Col. Irvine to Sir John MacDonald, dated at Fort Carlton, via Winnipeg, March 27: The party under my command has just arrived. When near Fort Carlton I found that Crozier, with a party of 100 went to Duck Lake to secure a large quantity of supplies there stored. They were met by some 100 rebels, who had an advantageous position at Beardy's reserve, and endeavored to surround the police and civilians. The rebels fired first when it became general. Crozier, owing to the disadvantage which he was taken, retreated orderly, arriving at the fort the same time as my party. Ten civilians of Prince Albert and two policeman were killed and four civilians and seven constables wounded. The number of rebels killed is not known. The police and civilians acted with the greatest bravery under heavy fire. The killed were:

Constables—T. J. Gibson, G. P. Arnold.

Civilians—Capt. John Moriton, W. Napier, James Bakely, D. McKenzie, D. McPhail, Charles Newitt, Joseph Anderson, Alex Fisher.

Wounded—Capt. Moore, leg broken; A. McNalb, W. R. Markley, Alex Stewart, of volunteers. The Northwestern mounted police, wounded are Inspector J. Howe, Corporal Gilchrist, Constables S. Garrett, S. F. Gordon, A. M. Smith, J. J. Moore, A. Miller.

Detachments of A and B batteries of Kingston and Quebec, the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals, Toronto, and infantry school, under command of Col. Otter, have received marching orders, and will proceed via the Canadian Pacific railroad to the Northwest without delay.

WHAT THE HALF-BREEDS WANT.

Toronto Mail: The half-breeds in the St. Laurent district complains that the dominion has treated them badly, and we think it has. Under the Manitoba act of 1870 each half-breed born in that province before July 1 of that year was granted 240 acres of land free, in satisfaction of what may be termed the half-breed title. But beyond the confines of Manitoba lay a few half-breed settlements, for the inhabitants of which no provision was then made; nor, indeed, was any demanded at the time. St. Laurent, one of these, was established as long ago as 1862, and is a fairly prosperous place. The first demand for consideration was preferred by the colonists ten years ago, when they asked to be placed on the same footing as regards free homesteads as the Metis of Manitoba. Later on, when the dominion surveyors appeared in the country, a fresh grievance sprung up. The half-breeds, as was the French custom, had settled along the rivers, each farm having a narrow water frontage, and extending far back in the form of a long parallelogram. The surveyors were, of course, compelled to destroy this arrangement of the holdings, and the people earnestly protested against it. They also renewed their claim for grants of 240 acres per capita, and from that day to this the agitation has been maintained, Riel's arrival from Montana last spring giving it the semblance of a general and united movement.

Fort Carlton Burned.

A dispatch from Winnipeg announces that Fort Carlton was burned to the ground on the 27th. The dispatch did not state whether Col. Irvine burned the fort when leaving it, or whether the fire was the work of the rebels, but it is thought Col. Irvine was responsible for its destruction. It is understood he was forced to fall back upon Prince Albert in consequence of supplies giving out at Carlton. Prince Albert is a more defensible point, and the citizens will be relieved by the presence of 250 police in their midst. This is accommodation for the police in Prince Albert. Fort Carlton was situated on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan in a hollow, and was built with a view of protection from the weather rather than for defense from Indians, as it was a wooden structure.

A Battleford dispatch received says. "A scout just arrived gives particulars of the engagement at Duck Lake, between police and volunteers with the rebels. The half-breeds greatly outnumbered the soldiers, there being only seventy-five of the latter, who were on their way to Duck Lake, and were met by a flag of truce, and while a party was going on the rebels opened fire from positions on both sides of the trail. An exciting battle followed, in which at least forty rebels were killed, besides which as many more were wounded, and four taken prisoners. The cannon did good service in intimidating the enemy, and if it had not been for that circumstance the loss of life would have been much greater among the police and volunteers.

Bradstreet's Journal in its commercial summary says: "The milder weather has exerted a favorable influence upon general trade. Special telegrams sustain this view, but do not record a material improvement thus far.

THE CANADIAN UPRISING.

That the Indians as Well as the Half-Breeds Are Now on the War Path Is an Undeniable Fact.

Causes of the Pending Trouble.

In order to understand fully the circumstances which have led up to the insurrection in the Saskatchewan country it is necessary to go back to the uprising in Manitoba in 1869, known as the Red river rebellion, and the causes which led to that outbreak. The Red river rebellion was incident to the transfer by the Hudson's Bay company of its territory to the dominion government. For nearly two hundred years this great fur-trading company had not only enjoyed the exclusive right to the entire trade and traffic of the immense possessions granted by King Charles II. to Prince Rupert and his seventeen associates, but had made laws for and governed the territory, having complete lordship thereof, with full legislative, judicial and executive powers. The last renewal of the charter expired in 1859, and after that it was never renewed again, the company having no special advantages beyond its tried and splendid organization. In 1867 the act of parliament creating the Dominion of Canada contemplated the acquisition by the government of the Hudson Bay company's territory, and Dec. 1, 1869, was subsequently fixed as the date of the transfer. As the expiry of the charter had only deprived the company of its special licenses and privileges, and not of its original territory, it was necessary for the government to purchase the territory. The price agreed upon was £300,000, which looks like a very small sum in view of the immensity of the possessions involved. These proceedings awakened alarm in the hearts of the French half-breed settlers whose rude houses lined the banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. These people were mainly the descendants of the early traders, trappers and employes of the Hudson's Bay company. They were in the main an untutored people, except for such instruction as they received from their priests. Each head of family had his little strip of land which he cultivated, and the dwellings of the people were principally log huts. The titles under which they held their lands had been obtained from the Hudson's Bay company, where they had titles, but in many cases it would probably have been difficult to establish any legal or valid claim to the land. However, for years they had remained in undisturbed possession of the property on which they had built their cabins, and felt perfectly secure in the possession thereof. Their state had been the Hudson's Bay company. The rule of the company had been in the main mild and beneficent; and, although there had been occasional complaints against the company for arbitrariness in connection with trading—for it fixed its own prices, and hunters and traders were compelled to accept them or nothing—the people were generally well content with their lot. The proposed transfer of the company's possession gave promise of an entirely new and untried condition of things.

THE CAUSE OF ALARM.

The settlers felt insecure in their possessions and in regard to their civil rights. The course of the British government in placing them under the dominion of the Canadian government seemed to them arbitrary. Their voice had not been heard in the matter. They knew not what to expect. There was much murmuring, and as the time approached, when the transfer was to be consummated, the settlers of the Assiniboine and Red River districts began to organize, with Louis Riel at their head. They drew up a bill of rights in which they put forth, among other demands, the following:

First, the right to elect their own legislature; second, this legislature to have power to pass all laws of a local nature by a two-thirds vote over the veto of the executive; third, a free homestead and pre-emption law, similar to that of the United States; fourth, a portion of the public land to be donated to the support of schools and construction of roads and bridges; fifth, treaties with the Indian tribes calculated to secure peace in the future.

William McDougall, who had been appointed as governor of the newly organized territory, arrived there in October. He found the roads in possession of the insurgents, and was driven from the country with his suite, and for some time lived in a camp near Pembina, on this side of the line. This was the first act of war on the part of the rebels. They immediately obtained possession of all the posts and forts, and were the masters of the country. A provisional government was organized at Fort Garry, with John Brousse as president, Louis Riel commander-in-chief of the armies, and the young priest and patriot O'Donoghue was virtually secretary of state and secretary of war. The governor surrounded himself with twenty-four counselors, twelve selected from among the French half-breeds and twelve from among the English and Scotch element. The capture of Fort Garry had been easily accomplished and without bloodshed. In the meantime Gov. McDougall had attempted to interest the Indians in his cause, and made some futile attempts to gain possession of his province. A counter-revolution was also attempted by the Loyalists, and one James Scott was shot by order of Riel. The council of the provisional government was not always harmonious, the Scotch and English elements coming into occasional conflict with the French, and at times there seemed to be danger that the government would peter out altogether. It retained possession, however, all through the winter, spring and summer of 1870, until Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrival with British troops.

RIEL ABDICATES.

Instead of holding their ground, Riel and his compatriots fled from Fort Garry and crossed the United States' line, leaving their guns and ammunition behind them. Sir Garnet, on the 24th of August, took peaceable possession of the Fort and issued his famous orders. Riel was afterward banished for five years. Such was the Red river rebellion of 1869-70. It was practically a war without bloodshed, and contemporary history relates many acts of clemency and kindness on the part of the rebel leader, who did not seem disposed at any time to pursue a sanguinary policy. He has been severely criticised by friends of the movement for his course in vacating the country when he had practically everything in his own hands. General sentiment, however, is inclined to approve of his course as a very prudent one. In 1871 there was an attempt to renew the rebellion, but it speedily collapsed. In this campaign there were interested a company of about seventy-five Fenians under Gen. O'Neil. These camped in the woods near Pembina, and captured the British post opposite that place. An officer who was with this expedition claimed that the enterprise failed through the treachery of Riel.

The actual transfer of the Hudson Bay possessions had been delayed by the rebellion, and did not actually take place until July 15, 1870. Mr. Archibald, the lieutenant governor of the new Canadian province, arrived Sept. 3. After this commissions were appointed on behalf of the British government and the inhabitants of Manitoba to arrange the difficulties existing and to arrive at an equitable adjustment of affairs in the province. In this conference Bishop Tache participated, representing the people of the province. At the time he was attending the oecumenical council sitting in Rome, and came home to attend to his duties in this connection in response to a telegram from the British government. He always had great influence with the people. From the fact that he declines to act as a mediator in the present crisis, it is surmised that he did not consider himself well treated in

representative form of government. The population of all Manitoba at that time was about 14,000, the proportion of whites to half-breeds being about one to seven or eight. An agrarian feature of the Manitoba act is what has led to the present difficulty. As intimated above, the titles of half-breeds to their lands were not very distinct, and many of the people were doubtless squatters. By the Manitoba act there were 1,400,000 acres of land set apart for half-breed infants; subsequent grants were made of land and scrip to the half-breed heads of families. Afterwards came an order dividing up the 1,400,000 of land, so as to grant to each half-breed child born prior to July 1, 1870, a parcel of 240 acres free.

APPORTIONING THE LAND.

There were many difficulties met with in apportioning out land. The tracts possessed by the French half-breeds along the crooked rivers of Canada were in most cases long parallelograms, with a narrow river frontage and extending back inland. These the dominion surveyors were obliged to cut up and divide up in a manner that seemed utterly reckless to the poor half-breeds, and there were many protests and threats. Then there had been delays and more or less dissatisfaction from the beginning. On the other hand the law of apportionment was appreciated to such an extent that half-breed infants came to be at a premium, and it is even said that children were transferred from one family to another in order to obtain land. Next, lands were placed in chancery until the children should have come of age, with the special stipulation that they should be considered to have attained their majority at eighteen. In many cases, however, the money realized by the sale of lands was not placed in the care of the court, but orders were even given that the money should be given to the care of parish priests or the heads of families. Lands were also taken out of chancery and sold out rapidly, and land sharks were about making all they could by taking advantage of the peculiar feature of the infant provision. The half-breeds themselves were an easy going people, and the lands and scrip granted to heads of families were in many cases squandered. Doubtless there were numerous abuses of this kind, but the law was generally acceptable to the half-breeds of Manitoba, and they took full advantage of it. Now, beyond the confines of Manitoba, in the Northwest Territory, lay a few half-breed sections, for the inhabitants of which no provision was made in the Manitoba act. As a matter of fact, the inhabitants of these places did not demand an apportionment of land at the time. The St. Laurent district, the seat of the present uprising, was among these sections.

THE AGITATION AT ST. LAURENT.

About ten years ago, however, the settlers of this district began to wake up to the fact that they should receive some consideration, and asked to be placed on the same footing with regard to homesteads and lands as the half-breeds of Manitoba. Later dominion surveyors were sent into the country to lay out the lands. Here the same difficulty was met as in the Red and Assiniboine river districts. The half-breeds, according to their French custom, had laid out their farms in parallelograms along the banks of the Saskatchewan and its branches, and the surveyors were of course compelled to destroy this arrangement. The people earnestly protested. They also renewed their claims for grants of 240 acres per capita, and from that time to this the agitation has been kept up. Various complications have arisen in the meantime, and complaints have been made of delays and arbitrary acts on the part of the government. Riel was again called upon for counsel and advice. He was visited in Montana, where he has been living, by a deputation of the half-breeds, and in response to their appeal went into the St. Laurent country. The half-breeds, in the meantime, had laid their grievances before the dominion parliament at Ottawa. Last September they held a meeting at St. Laurent, at which they adopted a bill of rights, of which the following is the substance:

First, the subdivision into provinces of the Northwest territories; second, the half-breeds to receive the same grants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds; third, patents to be issued at once to the colonists in possession; fourth, the sale of half a million acres of dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breed settlements of schools, hospitals and such-like institutions, and to the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed grain and implements; fifth, the reservation of 100 townships of swamp land for distribution among the children of half-breeds during the next 120 years; sixth, a grant of at least $1,000 for the maintenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement; and seventh, better provision for the support of the Indians.

The last item, it is said, was inserted by Riel in order to please Poundmaker, an Indian chief who has made common cause with the half-breeds. The bill of rights apparently asks for a good deal more than the rebels have any idea of obtaining, but it is said that Monsignor Grandin, the Roman Catholic bishop of that region, and most of the English-speaking settlers are in favor of it. Since Riel's presence in the Saskatchewan country he has been actively at the head of the movement for rights, and under his leadership the forces have organized and the present rebellion has been engineered. The events of the conflict are still fresh in the memory of all.

THE PRESENT REBELLION.

The rebellion war started in the early part of last week. At first the dominion government professed to consider the insurrection as of no importance, but the cutting of the telegraph lines and the threatening uprising of the Indians all through the Saskatchewan territory as well as the imminent danger in which the Canadian Pacific railroad is placed has thoroughly aroused them, and troops are being rapidly hurried to the front by special trains as fast as they can be prepared to take the field. The exact strength of Riel's forces is not known. It is said to be composed of 500 to 1,500 men, armed with Remington and Winchester rifles, and Gen. Middleton who is to command the government troops declines to advance to the front with less than 1,500 men. The first troops left Winnipeg for the scene of the rebellion on Thursday of last week. They comprised six companies of the Nineteenth battalion, in all 270 men; to these are to be added the regular mounted police already on the ground, and several military companies organized by the settlers residing in the section where the rebellion is in progress. The troops, however, are at Qu'Appelle, waiting for reinforcements. The first regular battle between the rebels and the police took place last Thursday afternoon. Ten civilians of Prince Albert and two policemen were killed and four civilians and seven constables wounded. The rebel loss was fifteen killed. A second fight at Duck Lake, on Friday, resulted in the killing and wounding of thirteen policemen and volunteers and the death of forty rebels. Fort Carleton was also destroyed on the 27th by Col. Irvine, of the police force, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. Volunteers are being called for by the government, and are responding in large numbers. As fast as equipped they are being pushed to the front, and 500 men at least will be ready to leave Winnipeg for the scene of war in a few days.

THE INDIANS AT BATTLEFORD.

Winnipeg Special: The following was received this morning:

Battleford, March 31.—All residents in town and settlers in the neighborhood have moved their families into the barracks. Several hundred Indians came down from Poundmaker's reserve yesterday, raiding farmers' houses on their way, and are now in possession of the Methodist school, helping themselves to what they want. They profess peace, but their actions belie their words. Three police and ten Prince Albert volunteers and as many mounted, and forty-one rebels are known to be killed. The Indians who are on the south side of Battle river want the Indian agent to go there and see them, but he will only consent to a conference with the chiefs on middle grounds. The Crees and Stoneys of the

o'clock this afternoon, and immediately went into camp. Col. Herchner, of the mounted police, has left Regina for Edmonton, via Swift Current, taking with him seventy police. Warden Bedson intends to arm all his teamsters, and has sent for 240 Peabody rifles and ammunition. A company of eighteen scouts, organized and commanded by Capt. Julius French, did good service in the march to the fort.

A company of thirty scouts, under command of Frank Oslor and George W. R. White, is being organized here to patrol the country along the international boundary to prevent supplies and arms being sent in from the states; also to report any movement on the part of the American Indians toward joining with the Canadian redskins. All the land guides employed by the company are to be mounted. Gen. Middleton approves of the scheme.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.

There are 35,000 Indians—Crees, Blackfeet, a few Sioux renegades, fewer Beavers and Assiniboines—in the three districts named above, and of these 5,000 are armed fighting men. How many of the 5,000 will join in an outbreak, if there is an outbreak, is a question the government is anxious to have answered. Probably half; but as they are scattered all over a most difficult country which they know thoroughly and the troops don't, it may prove a repetition of the costly and vexatious Chief Joseph and Sitting Bull pursuits, with the woful difference that the Indians, retreating or advancing, can strike undefended settlements where they can hold a holiday of rapine, murder and destruction. This, of course, is the gloomy side of the picture. It is one the government is regarding as possible, but hoping improbable. If the Indians do not pursue the outbreaks made, the destruction of the Riel insurgents is a question of comparatively short time. They will fight, because those captured are most likely to fell the halter draw. This city, as it has been for nearly a fortnight, is in the throes of an excitement which hotelkeepers say reminds them of the boom times, only more so.

BATTLEFORD CAPTURED.

At a meeting of citizens at Winnipeg Monday night the following authentic telegram from Battleford was read:

Battleford has been captured by Indians, who have possession of every house in the place. The settlers escaped to the barracks, where they are now awaiting an attack of the Indians, who are gathered on the south side of the river. All are well armed. A fight will certainly take place before morning.

The meeting of the citizens referred to was held to advise means for home protection. Attorney General Hamilton has received a number of threatening letters from alleged Fenians. The provincial legislature has adjourned for a week. In view of Fenian reports, the meeting to-night sent a dispatch to Ottawa for arms and ammunition, for 500 men who will be secured in Winnipeg. The police force will be enlarged, and will be additionally armed. This Fenian report must be taken with salt. Consul Taylor is keeping Washington advised. Middleton has asked for 2,000 more troops. Indian scouts are engaged. Forty-seven rebels are said to have been killed in the fight at Duck Lake, and many were wounded and taken prisoners.

THE INDIANS RISING.

A rebel emissary, who has been traveling around amongst the Indian reserves on the Saskatchewan, inciting a rising, has been arrested, and is now in custody at Fort Pitt. News has been received of a concentration of Crees at Poundmaker's reserve, and it is feared that Indians are now about starting on the war path. A delegation is on its way to Battleford to make demands.

The police have decided to abandon Battleford, Duck Lake and Carlton as posts, and concentrate their forces at Prince Albert. Riel's forces have been greatly augmented. He has 1,500 half-breeds, and is being joined by Chief Beardy. Indians are rising in many places, and it is believed it will be general.

CARLTON ABANDONED.

WINNIPEG, Special, March 29.—An official dispatch was received from Col. Irvine at Prince Albert via Battleford, announcing that he had destroyed stores and telegraph at Fort Carlton and fallen back upon Prince Albert, forty miles northeast. Another dispatch announced that Fort Carlton was burned to the ground on the 27th. The dispatch did not state whether Col. Irvine burned the fort when leaving it, or whether the fire was the work of the rebels, but it is thought Col. Irvine was responsible for its destruction. It is understood he was forced to fall back upon Prince Albert in consequence of supplies giving out at Carlton. Prince Albert is a more defensible point, and the citizens will be relieved by the presence of 250 police in their midst. This is accommodation for the police in Prince Albert. Fort Carlton was situated on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan in a hollow, and was built with a view of protection from the weather rather than for defense from Indians; as it was a wooden structure.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

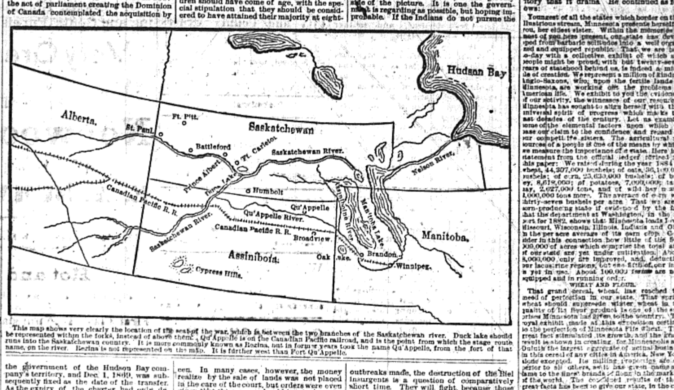
A Battleford dispatch received to-day says: "A scout just arrived gives particulars of the engagement at Duck lake, Thursday, between police and volunteers with the rebels. The half-breeds greatly outnumbered the soldiers, there being only seventy-five of the latter, who were on their way to Duck Lake, and were met by a flag of truce, and while a parley was going on the rebels opened fire from positions on both sides of the trail. An exciting battle followed, in which at least forty rebels were killed, besides which as many more were wounded, and four taken prisoners. The cannon did good service in intimidating the enemy, and if it had not been for that circumstance the loss of life would have been much greater among the police and volunteers.

The president has made the following nominations: Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States: Richard B. Hubbard of Texas, to Japan; William R. Roberts of New York, to Chili; Charles W. B. Buck of Kentucky, to Peru; Charles T. Russell of Connecticut, consul to Liverpool, England; William W. Lang of Texas, consul to Hamburg, Germany; Henry G. Pearson, postmaster at New York city; Norman J. Colman of Missouri, commissioner of agriculture; John T. McGraw of West Virginia, collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia; Henry P. Kernschar of Louisiana, naval officer at New Orleans; Andrew J. Boyd, North Carolina, collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of North Carolina.

The French chamber of deputies unanimously voted a first installment, amounting to $10,000,000, of the Tonquin credit of $40,000,000 asked for by Ferry before the resignation of his cabinet. The deputies voted to reserve action on the remaining $30,000,000 until the formation of a new ministry. The government has received a dispatch from De L'Isle, commander of the French forces in Tonquin. He entreats the war office to send him reinforcements immediately. Eight thousand men have been ordered to immediately reinforce the French army in Tonquin. Owing to the lack of transports, considerable delay will occur before the necessary reinforcements are forwarded. It is possible that the minister and cabinet, when the new cabinet has been formed, may charter a number of steamers belonging to private parties.

A letter was received at the postoffice department from a lady in Kansas who states that she would like to be postmaster at a town there, and gives as one reason for appointment that she is a prohibitionist and the president's election was largely due to the temperance vote. She also says she is thirty years of age, does not wear short hair or a bloomer costume, and is not a leader in the woman's right movement, although she is of the opinion that they ought to have equal rights with men.

The Washington Historical society, with which President Garfield was associated in



This map shows very clearly the location of the seat of the war, which is between the two branches of the Saskatchewan river. Duck lake should be represented within the forks, instead of above them. Qu'Appelle is on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and is the point from which the stage route runs into the Saskatchewan country. It is more commonly known as Regina, but in former years took the name Qu'Appelle, from the fort of that name, on the river. Regina is not represented on the map. It is further west than Fort Qu'Appelle.

THE MIGHT OF MINNESOTA.

Gen. Baker's Admirable Minnesota Day Address at the New Orleans World's Fair.

A Graphic Presentation of Our Achievements in the Past and the Possibilities of the Future.

The following full synopsis of the address delivered by Gen. Baker at New Orleans recently will be of interest to the readers of this paper. The speaker began by picturing in graphic language the commanding importance of the "Father of Waters" and its influence as a connecting link between the North and the South.

The Mississippi is our common inheritance. Its fountains are ours; its gates to the ocean are yours! It seems designed not alone for the drainage of empires, but for the uniting of the peoples on its shores into a single community of interests and destiny. Unlike as are the productions of its varied zones, this very diversity is a bond of union, for it substitutes inter-dependence for rivalry.

The speaker then spoke of its influence on social conditions, and sketched in graphic manner the enormous resources of the territory that it drains. He continued as follows:

Youngest of all the states which border on this illustrious stream, Minnesota presents herself to you, her eldest sister. Within the memories of most of you here present, our state has developed from barbaric solitudes into a well organized and equipped republic. That we are here to-day with a collective exhibit of which any people might be proud, with but twenty-seven years of statehood behind us, is indeed a miracle of creation. We represent a million of kindred Anglo-Saxons, who, upon the fertile lands of Minnesota, are working out the problems of American life. We exhibit to you the evidences of our activity, the witnesses of our resources. Minnesota has sought to align herself with that universal spirit of progress which marks the last decades of the century. Let us examine some of the elemental factors upon which we base our claim to the confidence and regard of our competitive sisters. The agricultural resources of a people is one of the means by which we measure the importance of a state. Here is a statement from the official ledger revised for this paper: We raised during the year 1884 of wheat, 44,307,000 bushels; of oats, 36,100,000 bushels; of corn, 25,630,000 bushels; of barley, 8,618,000; of potatoes, 7,000,000; tame hay, 2,027,000 tons, and of wild hay nearly 1,000,000 tons more. The average of corn was thirty-seven bushels per acre. That we are a corn-producing state is evidenced by the fact that the department at Washington, in the report for 1882, shows that Minnesota leads Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in the per acre average of its corn crop. Consider in this connection how little of the 54,000,000 of acres which comprise the total area of our state are yet under cultivation. About 8,000,000 only are improved, and, deducting our lacustrine regions, but one-fifth of our land is yet in use. About 100,000 farms are now equipped and in running order.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

That grand cereal, wheat, has reached the need of perfection in our state. That spring wheat should supersede winter wheat in the quality of its flour product is one of the surprises Minnesota has given to the country. The royal exhibit made at this exposition certifies to the perfection of Minnesota Fife wheat. This great fact stimulated its growth, and the grand result is shown in creating, for Minneapolis and Duluth the largest aggregate of actual business in this cereal of any cities in America, New York alone excepted. Its milling properties are superior to all others, as it has given name and fame to the finest brands of flour in the markets of the world. The combined results of these great facts has been to give our state, in the city of Minneapolis, the greatest milling center of the world. Twenty-seven establishments, with an aggregate capacity of 30,000 barrels of flour per day, is a superb and solid fact in commercial life. Minneapolis in eight days can grind enough flour to supply all the people of New Orleans for a year! The total milling capacity of our state is about 60,000 barrels per day, and the total production in 1884 was about 8,800,000 barrels. In addition to this there was 250,000 tons of millstuff, worth $2,250,000.

Minnesota flour is generally carried to New York at the same rate per pound as wheat, and at much less rate by ocean carriers to Europe. The flour package at every handling costs less, so that the great premium product of our state is laid down in Europe cheaper than wheat can possibly be. The result is that our surplus wheat and that of the Northwest is going to Europe as flour, we getting the milling profit and the offal to feed our increasing numbers of cattle and hogs. Thus more and more Minnesota is milling for Europe and changing a great commercial problem. These pre-eminent conditions will not change, for three reasons: First, from superior milling; secondly, the superior qualities of our wheat, and thirdly, there will always be a difference in favor of flour transportation as against wheat of at least 8 cents per bushel. The last milling year Minneapolis alone sent 1,500,000 barrels of flour to Europe, and the rest of the state nearly 1,000,000 more.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

Gen. Baker then spoke of the increase of diversified farming in the state. The exhausting era of wheat has given way to the era of diversification. Above all, grass and the honest cow are to the fore.

We have herds of Shorthorns, Jerseys, Poll Angus, Herefords and Devons which cannot be surpassed in the United States. Our ability to compete with the best buttermakers of the world is demonstrated by the meritorious exhibit we have made at this exposition, where Minnesota captured twenty-one butter prizes, including the grand sweepstakes and gold medal. There are about 100 creameries in operation, many of which are large establishments. The butter product of 1883 was about 23,000,000 pounds, and of cheese 750,000 pounds, yielding a sum of fully $4,000,000. The butter prizes taken at this exposition mark an era in the history of our state. There was no element of chance in these awards. Butter is now as scientifically tested as sugar. There can be no mistakes. The competition was abundant and severe. The judges were experts from all parts of the country, and satisfactory to all exhibitors. The packages examined were stripped of every mark of identification and the severest tests were applied. What we won we won upon merit. The total amount of dairy premiums awarded to Minnesota was $1,589.50. In cheese we took four premiums, with only two factories represented.

LUMBER.

The timber interests formed one of the earliest and most solid resources of our state. It employs millions of capital and thousands of men. It has built up parts of the northern portion of Minnesota with energetic and prosperous towns and villages. It has inspired the building of railroads. We have not less than 245 sawmills in the state, and many of these are among the largest in the world. In 1883 we cut more than one billion of feet, and very nearly the same in 1884. This does not include the enormous output of shingles and lath. The total value of this yield is put at $17,000,000. The hard woods are very abundant, such as oak, maple, butternut, cedar and walnut, and their manufacture into the finest and highest decorative order of furniture and house-finishing has made our mechanical skill celebrated over the whole country.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Nor is Minnesota wanting in true mineral wealth. She possesses on the north shore of Lake Superior a region of eruptive igneous rocks, with tabular masses of trap, slate, granite, gneiss, conglomerates, and indeed the whole metamorphic family, wild in their grandeur. Here is one of the greatest iron deposits of the world. Hard, specular hematite, or the true Bessemer iron ore, is found in limitless quantities, breaking the trappean crust through ninety miles of territory, and to which already a line of railway has been constructed from the great lake, giving rise to new towns and new and substantial industries. Beyond this, there has recently been discovered veins of argentiferous quartz, richer than that of Silver Islet, which, twenty years ago, gave a Monte Christo celebrity to a little rocky island off the shore of the great lake. Since last September as much as two entire townships of this metamorphic rock in that region has been entered by experts as gold-bearing, and men and machinery are now at work opening mines, whose fabled wealth is as much a revelation to ourselves as to the world at large. Copper mining has recently begun in the same region with great promise. The slates of commerce are found in prolific quantities. Mica, porphyry, plumbago and pyrates are abundant. Indeed, the whole north shore, once supposed to be the only worthless region of our state, now promises to be the richest; and this mineral region has special value by reason of its proximity to Lake Superior, affording inexpensive transportation.

The speaker also called particular attention to the wonderful stone formations and varied clays of the state, illustrating his remarks by the beautiful exhibits of Mankato and Kasota. He also spoke of the growing importance of the cement and other allied industries. As to Minnesota manufactures he said:

In the manufacture of flour, blankets and butter we lead the world; in the making of all kinds of machinery, woolen goods, wooden wares, boots and shoes, furniture, house-trimmings, paper, cement, terra cotta, canning establishments, potteries, brick, foundry products, linseed oil, malt liquors; in these, and a score of other kindred industries we have achieved as great a measure of success as the foremost of our neighbors. Our manufacturing power increased the past three years over 100 per cent., and with abundant raw material and the cheapest of motive powers, our manufacturing future is secure. Upon no equal area of territory has nature been so lavish in providing water power. St. Anthony falls equals 135,000 horse-power. Sauk Rapids, Pokegama, Little Falls, the range of the St. Croix and the Dells of St. Louis will each average [illegible] this combined power would turn the wheels of the industries of the United States.

The adaptation for fruit raising was also pointed out.

All doubts as to [illegible] apple-producing state are removed. In 1884 we produced over 100,000 bushels. We have contributed several original apples, such as the Wealthy, to enrich the world's list of this royal fruit. The solidity and flavor of our apples and berries confirm their excellence, and give bright promise of future varied and profuse development. Cultivated grapes flourish well, and 300,000 pounds were reported as the product of 1884. Out of these good wine is produced. Minnesota was awarded at this exposition eleven premiums and three silver medals for best grapes east of the Rocky mountains. In all the varied family of berries and plums, ours cannot be excelled in the quality of their flavor and relish.

The sorghum exhibit Minnesota has made is more than a suggestion of great possibilities [illegible] has thus demonstrated that the sugar line may be removed eighteen degrees of latitude northward.

EDUCATIONAL.

The crowning glory of our state is her superb system of public and higher schools. At the beginning, the munificence of the national government equipped the state with a dowery of lands princely in extent. The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township are devoted to this purpose. It gives as a grand total of 3,000,000 acres, an area equal in extent to the state of Connecticut. The permanent school fund already amounts to $8,500,000, and in the future will fully realize $20,000,000. Beside the income from this fund, we raise annually about $2,800,000. The state has 223,209 enrolled pupils. There are 4,671 school houses, 4,802 common schools, with 6,086 teachers. These teachers were mostly educated in our normal schools, of which the state has three, with a present attendance of 1,375 pupils. As part of the common school system, we have 250 graded schools, of which sixty have high school departments, in as many cities and towns, in which students are fitted for the university. The kindergarten system is in operation in all our leading cities. The eighteen public school buildings of St. Paul and the twenty-three of Minneapolis, costing from $25,000 to $75,000, unique in their architecture, complete in their equipments, thorough in the systems and methods there in use, and with their 22,175 attending pupils, are probably without a rival in any cities of equal proportions on the globe. There are six colleges in the state under denominational control, one medical college and three theological seminaries. The state university justly ranks as one of the great universities of the country. Take it all in all, we proudly say that we do not believe that there is any other community better equipped with a system of seminaries of learning more complete, symmetrical and thorough than the state of Minnesota.

Northwestern Minnesota Business Men.

A meeting of business men for the purpose of forming an organization for the protection of the mutual interests of merchants and business men of Northwestern Minnesota was held at Fergus Falls. There were 24 delegates present from 9 counties. Following are the articles of association:

First—The name of this organization shall be the Northwestern Business Men's Association.

Second—The object of the said association shall be to protect the business interest of Northern Minnesota in matters pertaining to the general public welfare.

Third—The officers of the said association shall be president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of three.

Fourth—Any town in Northwestern Minnesota shall be entitled to all the benefits of this association upon the payment of $1 annually for each member of its local organization. Any place now possessing a chamber of commerce or board of trade is free to avail itself of the benefits of this organization to the fee not exceeding $25 for any single association. When there is no local organization in a town, any business man or firm may become a member of this association upon the payment of $1 annually.

Fifth—The regular meeting of this organization shall be held semi-annually on the second Wednesday of March and September of each year. Special meetings can be held at the call of the executive committee, giving less than ten days notice.

Sixth—These articles can be amended by a majority vote at any regular semi-annual meeting.

The following officers were appointed: President, H. G. Page, Otter Tail; vice president, I. H. Barrett, Grant; S. W. Hankin, Becker; secretary, J. H. Grass, Otter Tail; treasurer, W. M. Ross, Polk; executive committee, A. C. Earsley, Grant; W. L. Winston, Otter Tail; J. F. Stevenson, Stearns; committee on by-laws, C. D. Wright, Otter Tail; W. B. Mitchell, Stearns; H. G. Page, S. Melon, W. D. Parkinson, Otter Tail.

Jacob Santer, who was convicted of manslaughter at Chaska, was about to receive sentence when a flaw was found in the indictment and he was set free.

Fire destroyed two store buildings at Byron belonging to Messrs. Moe and Cutting. Loss $10,000. Moe's building was not insured.

Thomas Larson, arrested in Minneapolis on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was bound over to the district court at Red Wing, in default of $500 bail.

W. H. Eyne of Northfield, has received $1,000 back pension and will receive $4 per week hereafter.

Ransom Davis of Union Grove, has received $1,200 back pension with $8 per month hereafter.

Two store buildings with contents, belonging to Messrs. Moes and Cutting at Byron, were burned. Loss from $10,000 to $12,000. Moes' building was not insured.

Special Examiner Charles F. Nichols, formerly of the Grand Rapids district, has been transferred to St. Paul, and will have charge hereafter of the pension examinations in that district.

Joseph Mechack, a blacksmith of Wheatland, Rice county, was shot in a thigh by the accidental discharge of a gun, and bled to death.

A Dutch emigration agency has bought 34,008 acres in Chippewa, Renville and Kandiyohi counties, on which it will place a large foreign colony.

The State Dental Association recommended to Gov. Hubbard as dental examiners under the new law, Doctors Bailey, Giddings and Martindale, of Minneapolis; Doctors G. L. Brown, James Welch and Bigelow, of St. Paul; and Dr. Clements of Faribault; Dr. Miller of St. Peter; Dr. Metcalf of Duluth, and Dr. Merry of Stillwater.

Ransom Davis, late a resident of Union Grove, received notice of the allowance of a back pension of over $1,200, with $8 per month hereafter.

George Knudson, general merchant of Springfield, assigned. Liabilities unknown.

The Catholic clergy of Brainerd have forbidden their parishioners to attend roller rinks.

Thomas Larson, arrested at Minneapolis on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, had his examination at Red Wing recently and was bound over to the next term of the district court in default of $500 bail.

W. F. Clark of Plainview, has received the appointment of the cadetship to West Point, with Fred Hamlin of Winona, as alternative.

The M. E. Sunday school of Pelican Rapids passed resolutions of thanks to the M. E. Sunday school at Goshen, Ind., for a library of 200 books.

The Granite Falls Norwegian Literary society have procured a fine selection of Scandinavian and English books.

A $2,300 Lutheran church will be erected in Janesville this summer.

One Walker, driver of the stage between Monticello and Buffalo, attempted to ravish a lady passenger. He has fled.

Rev. R. R. Riddell, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church and left St. Paul for good. Dr. Riddell gave as his reasons for resigning, ill health and a desire to relieve the church from the burden which the allegations hanging over him have imposed upon it.

The death of Mrs. Minerva Gridley in Hartford, Conn., brings a valuable bequest to Carleton college, Northfield. Her husband, Eben Gridley, died some years ago and left his entire property to be divided between Carleton and Mount Holyoke female seminary, South Hadley, Mass., upon the death of his wife, the latter to have the use of the estate during her life. The estate is estimated at about $50,000 but will probably exceed that valuation.

M. W. Prins, Jr., of Prins & Zwanenburg, Amsterdam, Holland; Theodore F. Koch, Groningen, Holland; and N. C. Fredriksen, Chicago, have been in St. Paul perfecting plans for colonizing large bodies of land in Chippewa, Renville and Kandiyohi counties with foreign immigrants.

One American Girl Abroad.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Speaking of your American girl abroad," said a party from Canada, "I don't care where you find her—and I've traveled a bit myself—your American girl is usually up with the procession. I met her once at a ball in Hamilton, Ont. There were a lot of our English army fellows there, and they have a pretty good notion of their personal importance. The girl in question had just come from Chicago, and was quite the craze in Hamilton society. One of the fellows suggested to Captain ——, of the Guards, that he'd like to introduce him. 'Awh, an American girl, eh?' said the Captain, twirling his mustache. 'Wants to know me, eh? Well, I don't mind, my boy. Trot her up, if you like.' A friend repeated this to the lady, and when the Captain was introduced, she surveyed him calmly and said: 'Ah, it's an officer, isn't it? I don't like it—trot it back.'"

A telegram was received at department headquarters in St. Paul from the commanding officer at Fort Totten to the effect that Capt. Thomas Sharp, of the Seventeenth infantry, who was wounded by a pistol shot [illegible]

Brainerd Dispatch.

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

W. 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.

Bismarck voted against issuing bonds for water works on Monday.

It has been officially announced that Grover Cleveland is not on the marry.

The French will raise $40,000,000 with which to thrash John Chinaman.

Ed Scofield killed a bear on his claim near Duluth with an ax on Monday.

Duluth wants two daily weather bulletins from all stations on the lake.

F. A. Du Four, a prominent attorney of Crookston, has been adjudged insane and sent to St. Peter.

The Bradner Smith Paper Co., of Chicago, and who have a large wholesale house in Minneapolis, were losers in a fire at the former city on Tuesday to the extent of $200,000.

It Comes at Last!

Judge Carey received official notice last evening to hand over his papers to Gil Hartley on his arrival here with his commission. This leaves Messrs. Little and Marble decidedly out in their respective efforts to take the place. Mr. Hartley will undoubtedly take charge of the office on Monday.—Duluth Herald.

PECULIARLY VALUABLE.

From March number of The Northwest.

"The *Weekly Pioneer Press* contains a carefully prepared summary of all the news of the week, and its literary, agricultural, domestic and general departments is arranged with the benefit of its many thousand patrons throughout the country. Especial attention is devoted to news and events more immediately connected with the development of Minnesota and the Northwest, a feature that makes it peculiarly valuable for circulation outside of the Northwest. The subscription price of the Weekly is only one dollar a year, postpaid. A trifling sum for so large and excellent a paper."

The Bond Question.

To the Voters of Brainerd and Crow Wing County:

How any citizen owning property in Crow Wing county, be he merchant, farmer, laborer, or any one who has one here to stay, whether property holder or not, can vote against issuing bonds to aid the dam project, we cannot fully realize.

Suppose we have now $1,000,000 valuation for taxable purposes, and that we must raise a revenue of $25,000 for all purposes, to carry on the county government. Each year, this necessitating a levy of 25 mills on the dollar. The building of the dam will raise the valuation within three years more than $1,000,000, while the county expenses would be increased only $5,000, to pay interest on the $50,000 bonds to be issued; then the actual levy would be a little less than 12 mills on the dollar only, thus largely decreasing taxes. Can not every property holder understand that the greater the valuation the less the rate of taxes?

What would have Fergus Falls been without her water-power?—The plants there for manufacturing off flour alone are worth over $3,000,000, to say nothing of the enhanced value of real estate.

If Brainerd had expended an hundred thousand dollars ten years ago for a water-power, the population of the city would now be 50,000 instead of 9,000, and the property valuation $30,000,000 instead of less than $5,000,000.

Whoever opposes these bonds is no friend to Brainerd's progress.—It has been the conviction of all men that Brainerd must encourage manufacturing and build up interests independent of the shops, or we would never be a healthy growing city, and prosperous. Why should we hesitate now, when private citizens are willing to add $75,000, or $100,000, if necessary, to the $50,000 bonds to erect this dam? Shall we be public spirited and aid this enterprise and directly ourselves, or shall we lay supinely on our back until poverty shall have bound us hand and foot?—Shall we remain passive until other more enterprising towns, such as St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Little Falls, Aitkin and other places shall have utilized the Father of Waters to that extent that no more manufacturing industries are needed in this section, and public spirited men stand helplessly blanched with the shame at our supineness? Why will croakers croak, while energetic men are trying to advance the interests of the city, but willing to accept the benefits they did not aid to confer on themselves? Because there are men in every community who see a night-mare in every public improvement, and if they do any good to themselves or their neighbors have to be dragged into it. If a citizen has a house or lot, or is in trade, or toils for his bread in any way, is he not worth more, better off, less concerned about opportunity to support his family, in a town where there are valuable improvements going on, and the business men are active, enterprising and public spirited, than in one, for instance, like this city now and as it has been for two years? If $150,000 is paid out here this summer and 300 men are employed for five months, will it not be better than no expenditure and no employment of labor?

There is no money in this project for the dam company. If they raise $75,000, among themselves, the interest will be about $7,000 per annum. The water rental is not likely to pay this interest for several years, hence the company must go into their pocket and keep up the interest. There is no money in it for the stockholders, directors, or officers of the company, only as the dam enhances the value of real estate. It will increase the value of every lot in town 25 per cent.

Suppose A has a house worth $1,000, 25 per cent is $250. With the dam he is worth $1,250—that same $250 would pay his taxes for 150 years, if the taxes were increased one mill on the dollar, which is not likely—and yet men are discovered on our streets opposing these bonds, whose passiveness with regard to our prosperity has been so great for years that the moss is as thick upon their backs as it is upon a century old sand turtle, and who will not progress themselves nor allow others if they could prevent it. Such men are barnacles, opposing every enterprise fastened to the hull that floats them, living off its sustenance till it rots and destroys them. Who will be the moss-back and barnacle on this question? If any there be, let him be known by the word and sign, that his fellows can appreciate him accordingly.

And now, if these bonds are voted, the county commissioners disburse the money. There is no chance for a steal. When the dam is built the proceeds of the bonds will be paid over, or as the work progresses. The company will contract with the commissioners to build the dam, and the proceeds of these bonds will be just as safely disbursed for this improvement as any other portion of the county money.

The dam will be built within the city limits where the best river bottom can be found after careful survey, and as soon as the ice goes out. What about the bridge? If the Brainerd & Northwestern railroad company desire to utilize the dam for a bridge let them pay the dam company for it, and help pay the interest on money advanced; in no other way can they use it. But the railroad company do not propose to use the Northern Pacific bridge and will not require one of their own. We want the dam first, and then if a bridge is needed let some other person or persons build it. In any event a solid wall of granite ten feet wide and twenty feet high is an excellent sub-structure on which to construct a feet or any other kind of a bridge.

We must have the dam at all hazards, bridge or no bridge, and when we have the dam the perpetual progress and prosperity of Brainerd is certainly assured. Every farmer has a store market for his crops, farm land will be greatly enhanced in value, because of the market, and the general weal is secured.

As one of the directors of the dam, and a subscriber to its stock, I will pay half of my subscription, ($1,000,) to any other man who will pay the other half and assign the stock to him. He will thus have $1,000 full paid up stock,—this because I am willing to pay that bonus for the dam, as a private citizen, and because I know the stock will pay no dividend for years.

If the man who is not likely to pay a dollar for the dam opposes bonding the county, why does he do so? Because he is a chronic growler, grambler and grunter. Because the spirit of enterprise is not in him, and because he invites the eternal anathemas of his fellows who are straining every nerve to infuse a life into the waning interests of our beautiful city. Now is the grand opportunity, and with face to the foe let us charge the cranky zereba of the Mahdi faction and carry Brainerd to a certain plan of prosperity.

Look well to your votes, and all for the bonds. C. B. SLEEPER.

Poison at The Front Door.

No article entering so generally into the food of the family has been found more villanously adulterated than baking powders. For the purpose of underselling those powders of absolute purity and wholsomeness which alone are safe for use in food, hundreds of dealers are putting up baking powders with cheap and adulterated cream of tarter, which contains lime, earth, etc., adding strength by the free use of alum.

These adulterated powders are "shoved" upon the public with the greatest persistency. They are first given away—left in samples at private residences, with circulars containing bogus analyses and certificates, and false representations as to their value, etc. The fact of itself is sufficient to condemn them. A first-class article will sell on its merits. No manufacturer whose goods are of value can afford to give them away, and none but the cheapest and the most inferior unmarketable goods require to be distributed free in order to get the public to use them, and this method is adopted only by parties who have failed to dispose of their wares through the ordinary and legitimate channels of trade.

Free samples of articles of food left at the house should be regarded with suspicion. There is no guarantee of their wholesomeness, while there is real danger that they contain a fatally poisonous compound. Many cases of poisoning from the use of such samples are recorded.

The only safe way is to consign all such samples immediately to the ash barrel, and to turn a deaf ear to the statements made by their venders. It is not worth while to trifle with life and health to the extent of testing every doubtful baking powder that comes along. Better rely upon an old and reliable brand like the royal, which has by a quarter of a century's constant use proved its perfect wholesomeness and efficiency or some other brand that is not so worthless and cheap that its proprietors can afford to give it away by the cart load. It is in its favor that the Royal Baking Powder is never given away, sold by means of lotteries, nor accompanied by chromos, spoons, crockery, or other gifts, except the gifts of absolute purity, wholesomeness, full weight and superlative excellence. Its own merits have been its chief advertisement, and they have secured for it the constant patronage of the American people to an extent beyond the combined sale of all other baking powders. The Royal Baking Powder is certified by all the government chemists as absolutely pure and perfect.

Blasting Rinks, and Mollycoddles.

The following article appeared in last Sunday's Minneapolis *Tribune*, and is the best of its kind we have ever seen in print. A careful perusal by parties who are loud in there denunciation of the roller rink and also, by these who are in favor of it, may do both parties good:

"The unfortunate feud between the skating rinks and the churches grows more deadly. Father McGolrick's denunciations of the rinks as immoral in their tendencies, and his pastoral instruction forbidding the young people to frequent them, has been followed by an editoral in the official organ of the diocese, the *Northwestern Chronicle*, sustaining the position of the Minneapolis pastor and proclaiming the unequivocal hostility of the church against the public rinks. Presumably, Bishop Ireland has inspired or sanctioned the article in question. Meanwhile, the skating mania shows no sign of abatement. A thousand young people are reported as participating in a single fancy dress and masquerade frolic at a prominent Minneapolis rink. Each floor vies with all the rest in the frequency, novelty, absurdity, and informality and general abandon of its special "features," "attractions," and "entertainment." The more solemn the warning of the church, the wilder grows the merriment of the rink. The feud deepens, and neither party is wholly right or wholly wrong.

When the clerical antagonists of the rink go as far as to say that skating is an unhealthy and unnatural form of physical exercise, that skating in time with good music is subtly destructive of the soul, that it is *per se* a sinful abomination for women and women to skate together, and that rinks are deadly traps of Satan into which none can safely enter, they are mistaken. They simply offend and antogonize self-respecting young people They see all their vaunted qualities as moral guides and teachers by their unwisdom. Skating is fine exercise. Skating to music is exhilarating and delightful. The ladies commit no mere impropriety in skating with their friends of the opposite sex than in talking with them at a church reception. The rink is not only a permissible, but a benefical institution in its proper place. Young folks ought to have amusements, and it will not be easy to find any form of pleasure-taking which has so much its favor and so little against it, as skating. Furthermore, it is foolish to ignore facts. Almost all young people do skate more or less, believe it to be proper and right, and are sustained by the conscience and good sense of the community.

But, while the attack on skating itself may easily be replied, it will not be so easy to deny that the rinks furnish occasion for much that is wrong and deplorable. Farther McGolrick declares that he knows or more than one instance of irreparable harm which has come from bad association formed in Minneapolis rinks. Such cases are painfully frequent. They are reported from cities and villages all over the country. They show that skating-rink manners need much improvement. If the moral guides and teachers would go, themselves, freely and frequently to the rinks, as Rev. John L. Scudder recently suggested that they should do, and bore all if parents would go with their younger children, they would soon discover wherein the real danger lies and see how to obviate it. Thetheoy that all people on the floor of a rink at a given time constitute a careful observer will soon see how much harm proceeds from it. Rinks are not proper places to make aquaintances. Young woman attending a party at the home of a friend may safely assume that the fact of attendance sufficiently guarantees respectability, and permit herself to be introduced freely to everybody. But at a rink, no young lady who has self-respect, good taste, and a knowledge of the usages of good society will allow introductions unless accompanied by unmistakable credentials. A young lady who skates with rink habitues about whom she knows nothing and whom who she would not think of receiving at home, may be set down as vulgar. The foolish girls who skate with any stranger who asks it, without introduction or formality, have not sense enough to be trusted beyond the parental eye. All the moral ablquity with which the rink stands accused, grows out of the bad manners which prevail in those places. It is not possible to keep all the insinuating scoundrels and dispicable "mashers" out of the rinks, but more than it is possible to keep them off the street. But young woman need no more be required to skate in the one place than the other, if somebody will teach them their manners. A decent girl who ever allows one of those odious "what-is-its" in male attire who frequents the rinks to take her hand and skate with her, ought to despise herself. Somebody ought to make a hit to publish a book on skating-rink etiquette. The rinks are bound to stay, and to be patronized; and it is high time that their frequenters should learn the proprieties. The cardinal principal of the book should be that the manners of the sidewalk and the fair-ground and the hotel parlor, and not those of the social assemblage, furnish the proper analogy for the rink. Rink-goers should take their company with them, and not leave it on the floor. If this general rule, simple as it is, were obeyed, it would do a hundred times more for good morals than all the sermons that have been preached against the amusement of roller skating.

Several thousand young people are to be found in the Minneapolis rinks every night. The manners and morals of this amusement are therefore, well worthy the discussion of the pulpit and the press. The sooner it is taught that skating in itself is not objectionable, but excessive and intemperate skating, familiarity with strangers, participation in certain catch-penny "entertainments" at the rinks are vulgar and objectionable, the better it will be for the morals of the rising generation. After all it is the code of etiquette and good society and not the moral code which needs expounding and enforcing in this matter."

More Railroad News.

The Brainerd & Northwestern railroad company have seen fit to ask Duluth and St. Louis county to bond herself in the sum of $200,000 to aid them in building the road and of course Duluth is mad, as she generally is and we do not know but that the people of that city might as well be in a flurry over this matter as any other. The Brainerd road agrees to run a daily train to Duluth over the N. P. track and give them dollar for dollar in railroad stock for their bonds and which, in our estimation, is fully 50 per cent too much, as Duluth bonds are not worth their weight in gold. The Duluth people are mad because the Brainerd road got their proposition before the people and filed with the auditor ahead of the Duluth & Winnipeg officials. Brainerd people do not sleep when their have any interest at stake, and as they caught the Duluth people napping the howl arises.

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Mrs. Dr. Walton's Periodical Tea.
Mrs. Walton has prescribed this valuable medicine for Ladies and Children in the private practice of her late husband, and to specialize 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
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Saloon & Sample Room
SIXTH STREET,
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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.
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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
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PRICES LOW!
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Laurel Street bet. 5th and 6th Streets,
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S. WALKER Prop.
Fresh and Salt Meat of all kinds.
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Eight dozen eggs for	$1.00
California canned goods at 2o cents per can.	
3-pound cans tomatoes, 8 for	$1.00
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14 lbs. G sugar for	1.00
15 lbs. C sugar for	1.00
15 lbs. rice for	1.00
12 lbs. nice prunes for	1.00
7 lbs. package coffee for	1.00
8 lbs. green Rio coffee for	1.00
3 lbs. baking powder, big can, for	1.00
25 lbs. oat meal for	1.00

Best Print Butter, Cheap.
Fresh Eggs,
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at
Very Great Bargains.

THE
Norwood House,
Cor. Norwood and Seventh Street.
E. A. SUMMERS, Prop'r.
This House is new and is First-Class in every respect. For the accommodation of guests, transient or otherwise it has no superior in the city.
Hot and Cold Water,
At all times in each story of the Building. Fully equipped with modern conveniences.
First Class Accommodations for Day or Week Boarders. Terms Reasonable.

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, CULGATE SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES
Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

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

REMOVED,
TO
Odd Fellows Block.

HAGBERG & HONNETT,
GROCERS,
We have a large and complete stock of
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.
We Will Not Be UNDERSOLD
By any one in the city.
Our goods are of the best class and there are none better in the city. All deliveries made promptly and our aim is to accommodate our customers to the best of our ability.
HAGBERG & HONNETT,
Odd Fellows' Block.

OPENED - FRESH AND NEW!
A large and complete line of
SPRING GOODS,
In quality and price second to none in town.
Our Prices in the Future
As in the past, will be lowest under all circumstances.
When you can get a good suit of men's clothes for $8.00, and upwards and a boys' suit for $3.00, it is not necessary to wear old clothes. Remember
LEOPOLD, "The Boss."
The leading clothiers of the northwest.

CHANGE.
Having leased the Photograph Rooms. Corner 6th and Laurel Streets, I am now prepared to make all kinds of pictures from a locket to life size portraits, and finish in oil, water color, Crayon or India Ink.
Old or Faded Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Tin Types Equal to the Best.
As I have had over fifteen years' experience in the business, I can guarantee work that will be satisfactory in every case, and at prices as low as the quality of the work will admit.
Instaneous Process Used.
Large Work a Specialty.
CEO. D. THOMPSON,
Brainerd, Minn Photographer.

J. McCALLUM,
Merchant Tailor
Front Street bet. 7th and 8th,
Would Announce to his friends and customers that he is now locate in his new quarters and is ready to receive orders. His ELEGANT STOCK of goods is complete and he Guarantees Satisfaction in every Respect.
Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty.
Give me a call and be convinced that I can do better than any other Tailor in the City.

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

HARNESS SHOP
CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.
Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs
BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.
D. W. WHITFORD.
Fine Outfits Made a Specialty
Ed. White. I. U. White
WHITE & WHITE,
Contractors & Builders.
—DEALERS IN—
SASH, DOORS BLINDS, MOULDINGS, GLASS, PAPER, NAILS, and A Full Line of
BUILDERS' HARDWARE!
Call and Get Prices before Buying Elsewhere.
IT WILL REPAY YOU.

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

H. S. TOTTON,
DEALER IN
Fine Boots, Shoes and Slippers
SLEEPER BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, Or DULUTH,
And all Points in
Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory OREGON, British Columbia, Puget Sound And Alaska.
Express trains Daily, to which are attached
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER
AND
ELEGANT DINING CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN
ST. PAUL AND PORTLAND
On any class of Ticket.
Emigrant Sleepers Free!
The only all Rail Line to the
YELLOWSTONE PARK.
For Full information as to Time, Rates, &c. Address,
CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.

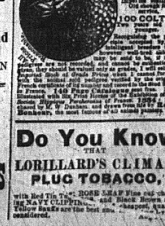
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Saint Cloud, Minn., March 4, 1885.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, April 18, 1885, viz: Joseph Peden, for the se ¼ of ne ¼ and ne ¼ of se ¼ sec. 6, range 29.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ole Anderson, of Crow Wing Co. A. Lessard, of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn. Thomas King, of Brainerd, Crow wing county, Minn.; J. L. Miller, of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn.
D. H. FERNELL, Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
St. Cloud, Minn., March 11, 1885.
Notice is hereby given that in case of homestead entry No. 10,246, dated March 10, 1885, for the ne ¼ of sec. 2, tp. 136, range 29, land subject to homestead entry at this office, the undersigned will, at the request of said entryman, apply to the commissioner of the general land office for permission to relinquish said entry, and that he will be present at his office on the 22d day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. to make final proof in support of his homestead entry, and that he will furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment before the register.
W. H. MITCHELL, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
St. Cloud, Minn., March 11, 1885.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Willis W. Perry against Harry F. Stanchfield for abandoning his homestead entry No. 11,026, dated June 22, 1882, upon the south ½ lot 3, and 4 section 27, township 45, range 28 in Crow Wing county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. to hear and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
D. H. FERNELL, Register.
W. H. MITCHELL, Receiver.

No. 18.
SAMPLE ROOM,
SIXTH STREET.
Fourth Door South of the Post-Office
EVERYTHING NEAT AND TASTY.
Select Stocks Constantly on Hand.
W. E. Martin, Prop

THE
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul RAILWAY IS THE SHORT LINE
—FROM—
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
Via La Crosse and Milwaukee to
CHICAGO
And all points in the Eastern States and Canada.
It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest Equipped Railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars and Palace Smoking Cars from St. Paul to Chicago. "Bank Route." Along the Shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi river, to and from Chicago. All its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Central Depot, St. Paul, without Change of Cars of any Class between St. Paul and Chicago. The finest Dining Cars in the world are now being run by this Company between St. Paul and Chicago.
For through tickets, time tables, and full information apply to any ticket agent in the Northwest.
S. S. MERRILL, A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.
J. T. CLARK, GEO. H. HEAFORD,
Gen'l Agt. Minneapolis. Minn. Pass. Agt. Minneapolis.
W. H. DIXON, Asst Northwestern Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, De Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at $3,000,000.
Which include the Premium Stallion
75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Selected from the STUD BOOKS OF FRANCE.
OVER IMPORTED AND REGISTERED
STOCK ON HAND.

Imported Stud Horse, 250
Imported Mares, 150
100 COLTS,
Of which 50 are Stallions.
Descriptive Catalogue Mailed Free.
Address M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

Do You Know
THAT
LORILLARD'S CLIMAX
PLUG TOBACCO,
with Red Tin Tag, BOSS SNAP Fine cut chewing, NAVY CLIPPING, and Black Horse and Three Bells are the best ever manufactured. Any one who has used them will say they are unsurpassed.

For City Assessor.

To the voters of the City of Brainerd:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city assessor at the ensuing special city election which takes place April 14th. If elected I shall fill the office to the best of my ability.

WM. PAINE

For City Assessor.

To the Citizens of Brainerd:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city assessor at the ensuing special election, and if elected I shall perform the duties of that office to the best of my ability, and endeavor to give satisfaction to the people.

T. M. REILEY.

For City Assessor.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city assessor, and desire my friends to throw their support to T. M. Riley for that office. By doing so they will confer a favor on

J. F. BANNAN.

For Street Commissioner.
FIRST WARD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of street commissioner of the first ward, and if elected I promise to faithfully perform the duties of the office.

C. CROSS.

FOURTH WARD.

At the earnest solicitations of many friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of street commissioner of the fourth ward at the coming election, and if elected I shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction to the people.

P. G. FOGLESTRON.

FOURTH WARD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city commissioner of the Fourth ward. Having had experience in this line of work, I feel confident that, if elected, I can fill the office to the satisfaction of the voters and the people of that ward.

J. J. STEARNS.

We will sell a farm of 137 acres fine prairie, cornering at Crow Wing Station, eight miles from Brainerd, cheap.

HARTLEY BROS.

$1.75 will buy a 1 dozen tripple plated knives or forks at

J. L. SMITH'S.

In ladies fine shoes, ask for the hand sewed Gondola kid, with yellow stitching.

Smokers' sundries in abundance at Smiths. Pipes, cigars, etc.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, William Murphy, mortgager, did duly execute and deliver to Sarah Jane Hill, mortgagee, a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date, the 5th day of March, 1885, conveying 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-five (45), (new) now city of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file in the office of the register of deeds and Crow Wing county, to secure the payment of the sum of $1000 and interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, therein described, which said indenture of mortgage was on the 5th day of March, 1885, at 9 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 books, pages 294 and 295. 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 $1099 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.

And whereas Sarah Jane Hill, the mortgagee above named, afterwards, to-wit — on the 13th day of April, died intestate, at Cornwall, Orange county, New York, and on the 13th day of June, 1885, letters of administration on the goods, chattels, credits and estate, which were of the said Sarah Jane Hill, were duly issued to Daniel T. Hill, jr.; who is now the administrator thereof, and who was appointed copy of his appointment as such administrator was duly filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Crow Wing.

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 thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, which sale will be made at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, 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

8TH 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.
SAWYER & WILSON,
Attorneys for Administrator, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters act strongly upon the Liver and Kidneys, keeps the bowels open and regular, and thus by their work strong, heal the blood, build up the nerves, and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity. Sold by F. S. Lamb & Co. Price $1.

FRAZIER MEDICINE CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST.

NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

A few cases blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated, of long standing, cured by Dr. Wilson's Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst cases of many years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this soothing, medicated, healing ointment. Instructions, testimonials and circulars sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1. Address, DR. WILSON'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT, Piqua, Ohio.

Send what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland says about Dr. Wilson'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 permanently relief as Dr. Wilson's Indian Ointment. For Sale by F. S. Lamb & Co. Price 50 cents and $1. FRAZIER MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, of Cleveland Ohio.

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. S. Lamb & Co., or mailed on receipt of price 50 cents.

FRAZIER MEDICINE CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 1:45 p. m. Departing west at 12:05 p. m. daily.

No. 3 arrives from the south at 1:45. Departs going west at 1:50 p. m.

No. 5 arrives from the south at 1:45 p. m. Departs going west at 1:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

No. 7 arrives from the west at 9:35 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.

No. 4 arrives from the west at 2:30 p. m. Departs going south at 2:30 a. m., daily.

No. 6 arrives from the west at 10:45 p. m. Departs going south at 7:10. Daily except Sunday.

No. 1 arrives from Duluth at 9:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

No. 2 depart for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central Lines.

The new route to Eastern and Central Wisconsin. Parlor Cars run daily from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Stevens' Point and Palace Sleepers from Stevens' Point to Milwaukee.

DEPARTING.

For New Richmond, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Stevens' Point, Wausau, Neenah, Menasha, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, from Minneapolis, 7:30a. 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, 10:20 p. m.; at Minneapolis, 8:35 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

CITY OFFICES:

No. 10, Nicollet House; | No. 23 E. Third street, Merchants' Hotel block, Minneapolis.

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

F. H. ARNOY,
Northwestern Passenger Agent.

Local News

The flouring mill will be started up about the 10th.

For cut flowers and bouquets go to J. C. Foote's drug store.

Have you seen those all wool boy suits for $3.50 at Leopold's?

On the 16th Januschek will hold forth at the opera house.

Easter concert at the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

The county commissioners will be in regular session next Tuesday.

The surveyors on the St. P. B. & N. W. are making good headway.

The financial statement of the county will appear in the next issue of our paper.

H. Harrison has returned from St. Paul and accepted a "sit" in the Dispatch office.

The First National Bank is closed to-day, it being Good Friday, a legal holiday.

Day & Meagher have some fine novelties in men's hats.

During the coming week admission and skates will be free to the ladies at the rink every night.

S. C. Leland has returned to Brainerd, and gone into business at his old stand on Fifth street.

April came in like a lion. It is hoped she will behave herself and go out in a lamblike manner.

Two tramps and a drunken blacksmith were up before the municipal judge on Thursday morning.

The grocery store of Hagberg & Hunnett, on Sixth street, is one of the finest arranged in the city.

The fourth hop of Dreskell's orchestra will be given at the Villard Friday evening, April 10th.

Sisters and mothers, have you seen those suits at Leopold's for boys from 4 to 14 years old? Only $5.00, former price $8.00.

A severe snow storm raged here all day Sunday, but Monday and Tuesday's sun melted the snow all off.

D. J. Knox and E. F. Barrett, of Aitkin, were in Brainerd on Thursday evening and attended the ten hour race.

S. C. Fessenden has sold his Fifth street grocery store to J. D. Barstow and rented the Pine City hotel on Sixth street.

The soiled doves to the number of twenty paid their fines on Wednesday, replenishing the city treasury to the amount of $125.

A few more of those elegant floral tin type panels are still for sale at Casey & Peck's on Seventh street. Call early and secure a bargain.

The locomotive firemen are making preparations for their annual ball, to be given in the roller rink the latter part of the month.

Another large invoice of choice house plants just received at J. C. Foote's. Call and select them while the assortment is complete.

"Robert Emmett" will be produced at the opera house by local talent on Thursday evening, April 9th, for the benefit of the Catholic church.

Miss Blanche Ingersoll has been engaged to teach the school in the town of Garfield during the coming three months, commencing next Monday.

Miss Rosa Guillott and Miss Gertie Benson, of this city are giving exhibitions on roller skates in the rinks in the southern part of the state.

The police arrested four boozy lumbermen on Tuesday evening.—They were assessed $5 and costs each the next morning, which they paid and departed.

There are three hundred people who have not paid their personal property tax and the treasurer has turned them over to the sheriff for collection.

Losey & Dean have on the road, and which will be here shortly, an elegant line of antique bronze mouldings of the latest patterns. First come, first served.

There are three men in this city who are making a business in the field of daily journalism in Brainerd and one or two from outside towns.—The first man in takes the plum.

Day & Meagher will move their stock of goods about the middle of next week to the former stand of Hartley & Gross, on front street.

The old building on Fifth street which was partially burned some weeks ago is being torn down.—There are others that should be served in a similar manner.

J. R. Howes has sold his furniture stock to J. N. Nevers. The business will be conducted at the old stand and M. K. Swartz will have charge of the institution.

The article in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* on Brainerd and her resources is produced in the Dispatch this week. It is well worth reading and also of sending to your eastern friends who are desirous of coming west to invest.

Brainerd claims the championship of the State on roller skating. On Thursday Otto Olson made 114 miles and 10 laps in ten hours. Who can beat it.

A. E. Summers has rented the Norwood House of Mrs. E. French, and took possession on Monday. Mr. Summers will undoubtedly meet with success in the hotel business.

The water works and the fire department have this week again paid for themselves. If they keep on in their good work they will have quite an account to their credit before long.

The Odd Fellows of Brainerd will celebrate the 66th anniversary of Odd Fellowship by a social gathering at their elegant rooms on Sixth street. It occurs on the 27th of the present month.

Just received from the manufacturers in Philadelphia a very choice lot of oil cloths, at Day & Meaghers.

An infant son of Frank Lucas died on Monday afternoon. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. N. B. Kelley, and the remains were taken to Motley on Tuesday afternoon for interment.

Dr. Bigger and wife left on Thursday morning for Kansas City. The doctor will go from there to the Hot Springs in connection with A. D. Edgar, general freight agent of the N. P. They will be absent about a month.

West Brainerd, or the Fifth ward will not be entitled to vote on the bond question on Tuesday next, as the attaching of that part of Cass county is not consummated until Tow Wing county votes on it, which will be next fall.

Commencing next Sunday the N. P. will put on another passenger train, leaving here about 1 p. m. for St. Paul and arriving about 9 a. m. from the same place. This is the train that was taken off late in the fall.

A report of a birth at Staples' Mills of a child to Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Bach on the 28th, says that the infant has five thumbs, three on the right and two on the left hand, otherwise the hands are perfect.

R. H. Paine has leased a lot on Maine street next to the plumbing office and has commenced the erection of a building to be occupied by him as a feed store. Ed Mahan has charge of the work.

Ald. Topping, who is to remove from St. Paul to Brainerd to engage in business, was pleasantly remembered yesterday by the employes of the foundry and a number of his friends. They presented him with an office desk, chairs, lounge, bookcase and sideboard.—*Pioneer Press.*

Mother, why sit and sew till your eyes grow dim when you can buy a handsome suit for $4.50 at Leopold's!

The sermon at the Congregational church on Sunday morning will be on "The Second Significance of the Resurrection." In the evening there is to be an Easter concert by the Sabbath school.—The public are invited to all the services of the church.

A large variety of house plants have been received at J. C. Foote's drug store direct from cities below. These plants are all choice varieties and many of them in bloom. Parties desiring to purchase should call early before the assortment is broken.

Hon. G. G. Hartley has been formally installed as register of the Duluth land office, which position on Wednesday. N. B. Thayer, a gentleman who has had some 18 years expreience in different land offices and who has recently been employed in the Fargo land office has accepted a position as clerk under him.

On Wednesday morning the police captured four tramps for vagrancy and drunkenness. They appeared before his honor and stated that they came from St. Cloud and were in expectation of going to work on the Brainerd & Northwestern railroad, but it didn't go down and they were sentenced to twenty days each at work in the chain gang. They acted as though they had as soon get their board at the city's expense as any other way.

A new and elegant stock of boys suits has just been received at Day & Meagher. They are wonderfully cheap.

There is talk of organizing in this city a protection association or vigilance committee whose business it shall be to look after cases of a fire where goods have to be removed, no one only responsible men touch the articles. It is estimated that nearly all the fires in this city are started by some scoundrel for plunder and an organization of this kind would have a tendency to do away with it to a large extent. Ten cent Laurel street fire thieves stole all of Mr. Moberg's cigars and much other stuff. It is high time something was done.

An act was passed by the last legislature which allows one per cent. of the premiums collected from each town or city by the state from insurance companies to be payed to the fire department of each town or city that have been duly organized for a year. The money comes from the two per cent tax paid the state by insurance companies on their premium receipts and is paid on the warrant of the state auditor from the state treasury. Our fire company are entitled to benefits under this law and it will be to their interest to look into the matter to comply with the requirements of the law.

On Monday night a "free for all" fight occurred on the side walk in front of Johnny Bean's saloon, the principals in which were Jas. McNaughton, China. Baker, Ivor Olson, Ole Lewis and a man by the name of Henderson. The two former pounded up the Swedes in a frightful shape and were arrested and brought up before the municipal court Tuesday. McNaughton and Baker were fined $10 each and costs, and Baker paid his fine, while McNaughton in default of ready cash was consigned to the cooler for twenty days, but while being taken to the jail he jumped into an alley and managed to escape from the officer. They have both left town.

What Next.

The Traill County Times is the name of a new paper to be started at Caledonia, by Fred Publer.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Men's good all wool suits for only $3 at Day & Meagher's.

Easter Services

Easter service in St. Paul's church will be as follows: Services, sermon, communion and lenten offering at 10:30 a.m. Easter services for the Knight Templar's Ascalon Commandery, with prelude, address and sermon at 3 p. m.—The children's festival of the Sunday school will be at 7 p. m.

On Easter Monday the usual parish meeting and election of Wardens and Vestrymen will take place together with the financial arrangements for the ensuing year.

The Quarterly Plan.

A petition has been circulated, and signed by a large number of the leading business men of this city, this week asking the city council to allow the saloon keepers to pay their license quarterly in advance, that is $50 every three months. This petition will be presented to that honorable body on Monday evening next, at which time some action will be taken on it. It is generally understood that the saloon men will acquiesce to the $200 license without further debate if the council will allow them this privilege, and as the city will get the benefit of the $200 just the same, although not all coming in a lump, we have no doubt the city fathers will look upon it favorably, especially after glancing over the array of names of representative men of the city which are subscribed to it.

A Midnight Blaze.

On Monday night at 11 o'clock a fire broke out in an unoccupied building on Laurel street between Sixth and Seventh. The fire department was soon out and had the fire under control before it had gained much headway although that building and the one next to it occupied by C. Moburg as a saloon were badly burned and damaged by water. Moburg's stock was removed to the street and was damaged considerable, as was also that of A. O. Narrow and N. Westenberg, but Moburg was the heaviest loser as the most of his cigars and considerable liquor was stolen. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary as there was no one occupying the building where the fire originated. The buildings damaged belonged to B. Peterson and J. L. Starcher and we understand were partially insured. But for the timely arrival of the fire department of the whole row of buildings on Laurel as well as on Sixth street must necessarily have been destroyed. The boys deserve great credit for their work on this occasion.

A new line of Brussels and ingrain carpets at Day & Meagher's.

Will the Bonds be Voted!

In our last issue we printed a letter from Mr. Kindred in regard to the building of the proposed dam at this place and which had a tendency to allay the feelings of doubt in the minds of many as to the feasibility of voting the bonds asked for, and at the present time there is no doubt but that the election will carry without any serious opposition, although there are a few persons who are doing what they can to defeat the bonding of the county. There must be some object that these men who are opposing the scheme have which has not been explained. The building of the dam across the river at this point will be the biggest boon to Brainerd that could be imagined.—For direct and lasting benefit it will be a thousand times to the railroads. There are a few people who are raising the cry that these bonds will increase our taxes.—There is not a property holder in the whole county who will not be benefited at least ten times the amount of the increase in taxes. On the other hand it will be a saving to the taxable property in Crow Wing county and in Brainerd so that we will be the gainers in the respect. Over a half million of dollars will be added to our resources for manufacturing and other business purposes. The lands and lumber will advance in price, real estate will increase in value, farmers will locate in the now sparcely settled portions of the county and the direct benefits of the consummating of this project will be visible on every hand, and every dollar of new capital that is invested here will be taxable, which will, in our estimation, reduce taxes instead of increasing them. Go in and vote for it we say and posted what the immediate benefit would be! active work is commenced this spring. For instance, ask any business man to-day if he is paying $100 or over a month for rent, ask the laboring man who has been idle during the long winter months, ask the hotel keepers what effect it would have on them, ask the real estate men if it would not brace up their business and if they would not get better prices, and ask the farmers if they would not find a more ready market for their products at advanced prices. This matter is of the most vital importance to the future prospects of our city and county, and it is to be hoped that at least two thirds of the bonds on Tuesday next will be carried unanimously and without opposition.

You can buy for $4.00 a beautiful boy diagonal suits at Leopold's.

On Tuesday evening the employes of the N. P. foundry presented their retiring foreman. T. A. Burnes with an elegant gold watch, chain and locket. The recipient was completely surprised.

The saloon of Currie & Dodge has been closed up by an attachment issued by A. Frederickson. Mr. Currie is absent from the city and the amount of indebtedness in the matter is expected to be settled up.

The programme of the literary society at the Methodist church, prepared by Misses French and Green was a grand success. The officers elected were:

President—Miss Hattie French
Vice Pres.—Mr. Wayne Beach
Secretary—Mrs. I. H. Davenport
Treasurer—Mr. Douglas.
Executive committee—Mr. P. McGallum, Mr. Douglass and Mr. Gallup.

A good time is expected next Wednesday evening.

The Ten Hour Race.

As a purveyor of amusement the skating rink seems to have established itself on a substantial basis. It not only draws that greater part of the public that delights to skate, but attracts the many who enjoy seeing others skate, and when there is added another attraction in the shape of the many classes of exhibitions to which the rink may be accommodated, it appeals successfully to the larger share of those people who find it necessary to go somewhere in order to enjoy themselves of an evening. This was illustrated yesterday afternoon and evening at the Brainerd rink at the occasion of the ten hour race between W. Stager, Arthur Farrar, Otto Olson, Jo. Veon, Fred Abear and Lon McDonald. The race was well-built, prosperous city of to-day was but the outpost of an advancing army of pioneers, who were soon to make their way to fame and fortune.—Like all the rest of communities having struggled with adverse fate, but inspired with courage and an unfaltering hope they persisted in their endeavors, knowing full well that success in the stern battles of life could only be secured by indomitable perseverance.

Their faith in the ultimate position of Brainerd as a city of the first commercial and agricultural centre has in the lapse of years been more than realized, and to-day the hardy, courageous men who with shrewd discernment selected this city as their base of operations are inspired in the confident hope that this city of 10,000 souls will in the next decade have trebled its population, quadrupled its financial resources, and become the seat of a mighty manufacturing and commercial section.

This is no mere fancy picture, but will be realized in its fullest sense. The faith that dominates the citizens of the city of the Pine has been within the past few months still further

STRENGTHENED BY THE OCCURRENCES

that have taken shape in that period.—These are respectively the land grant of 250,000 acres to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Northwestern Railroad that will be built this summer, the western division extending 200 miles from here to Red Lake Falls and Grand Forks, D. T., tapping a fine agricultural section and opening into competition with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad for the western trade of the lake, and the Red River Valley.

The proposed construction of a dam on the Mississippi River, which flows here in a south-easterly direction through the city, and which it is intended to be equivalent to 50,000 horse-power, is another incentive that conspires to give this point a conspicuous importance as a future industrial center. This dam will have a fall of twenty feet, will extend 330 feet across the river, and run into the bank to protect it from washing out. It will flood from 4,000 to 5,000 acres of land now comparatively worthless, most of it close to the city, the water being from six to ten feet in depth in the low places, and enabling saw-mills to put their pilings in the overflowed lands.

It is estimated that 300,000,000 feet of logs pass Brainerd annually for the mills below. A great portion of this number have been sawed here before had there been proper facilities. It is expected that Brainerd will

ITS PROPORTION OF THE BUSINESS.

All the pineries of Minnesota are tributary to this point, and the product of the lumbermen all pass Brainerd.

The completion of the dam will be the harbinger of a new era for this section, giving Brainerd the second largest waterpower in the state. Saw mills will spring up, as it were, over night, the boomage facilities being under the new order of things unsurpassed in the State. Flour mills will have an undoubted advantage over those in other distant sections, as the wheat regions are nearer and Lake Superior only 115 miles from this point, thus reducing materially the cost of the manufactured article in a saving of freights.

It is a well settled fact that shipments of wheat and flour via Duluth to the East and to the sea board ports can be reduced to a minimum figure, and consequently the profits of the farm and the mills will accrue the largest returns at the smallest expense.

This water-power will be especially adapted for flouring-mill purposes, as the regularity of the water-power so necessary for milling requirements will be obtained here. In Minneapolis the Minneapolis has exhausted her water-power for manufacturing purposes, and Brainerd will consequently have the same advantages that will give those who locate at this point preeminence in the matter of a minimum cost of production.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

that great link in the transcontinental of transcontinental service, intersects this city with its iron bands, and is especially friendly to any and all enterprises looking to its future and to nothing yet produced in the state of Minnesota. It might be well to add that Dr. J. W. Bain was on hand to offer any medical assistance that might be required of him.

Brainerd's Adam.

The following story, the hero of which is none other than Adam Brown of this city, we clip from the columns of the St. Paul *Globe*, but do not vouch for the truth of it.

The following is the yarn:

"Locomotive engineers are very superstitious," remarked an engineer the other day. "Quite a number are more superstitious of this tendency I know of," he continued, "was that of old Adam Brown, who was an engineer on the Northern Pacific for many years. Adam, who was a German, was quite an eccentric person anyway, and had a habit of approaching the climaxes of his jokes of which, he was an industrious spinner, by the judiciary announcement that the was just as long around the coors about forty miles an hour, under such circumstances a cow's tail would be discovered waving in the breeze, or some other emergency would present itself calling forth a display of the ingenious Adam's presence of mind and dexterity.

Well, on the night in question Adam was pulling a mixed train—that is one composed of both passenger and freight—on the Fargo & Southern Branch for the Northern Pacific, whose train ran over a joint stretch of road from Duluth to Fargo. Junction, and went out for our immediate contact until after passing Moorhead.

"Adam's train left Duluth on time, but arrived at the junction very late. We could obtain no satisfactory answers to our inquiries regarding the time lost.—The conductor reported everything all right as far as he was concerned. The train continued to lose time, however, and reached Brainerd, the end of the division where I was stationed, five hours late. I noticed that Adam had left the locomotive when he came in, and what do you suppose he told me? Why, that Adam had discovered the day previous that a huge tie had been strapped across the track by train wreckers. The whole surroundings were vividly impressed upon his mind and he had awakened just as the engine topped the tie. He felt that he believe in the premonition that he would not be allowed to run along at an ordinary rate of speed, but crept along all night."

Bond Meeting.

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Charles Mays, the Laurel street barber, was arrested on complaint of J. Smith, a barber who carries on business near Mays' place, on the charge of being unsanitary. On Friday Mays was brought before the probate judge, J. B. Douglas, and examined by Drs. Camp and Courtney and pronounced perfectly sound in the upper story and was discharged.

BRAINERD.

The City of the Pines Exhibits Marvelous Growth as a Business Center.

Her Water-power Now the Second Greatest in the State.

Manufacturing Industries—New Railroad Enterprises—Splendid Summer Resort.

Special Cor. of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

BRAINERD, Minn., March 29.—The history of Brainerd's growth and development reads like some marvelous story which delights our fanciful imagination and which partakes in a measure of the wonderful. Seven years ago the well-built, prosperous city of to-day was but the outpost of an advancing army of pioneers, who were soon to make their way to fame and fortune.—Like all the rest of communities having struggled with adverse fate, but inspired with courage and an unfaltering hope they persisted in their endeavors, knowing full well that success in the stern battles of life could only be secured by indomitable perseverance.

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New Advertisements

CHEAPEST

GROCERY HOUSE,

IN BRAINERD,

S. & J. W. KOOP, Proprietors

If you want goods cheap for cash give them a call and they will give you entire satisfaction.

McNaughton & DeGregg,

Have purchased the

BLACKSMITH SHOP

Formerly owned by E. W. Lynch

On Kingwood Street between Fourth and Fifth.

Horse Shoeing & Veterinary Work

A Specialty.

Special attention given to repairing and job work and satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

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.

ELI GETS THERE

And Don't You Forget it.

J. T. Sanborn,

Also gets there on

Groceries,

Try the popular 8th Street Grocery

Where you will find that a dollar will go much farther than you had any idea of. That all who run may read, we append a few of the prices at this popular establishment:

Best Oil 20 cents per gallon	13½ lbs Granulated Sugar $1.00.
14 lbs A. Sugar, $1.00.	15 " G Sugar, $1.00.
16 bars Kirk's Soap, $1.00.	6 " Arbuckle's Coffee, $1.00.
6 lbs Deeworth Coffee, $1.00.	Choice Butter, 22 cents per lb.

Pure Cider Vinegar, 25 cts. per gal. Best Bargains in Tea, Coffee and Spices ever sold in Brainerd.

Please call this out and paste it in your hat, for you dont want to forget that

J. T. SANBORN.

Can and does sell Groceries, etc., lower than any house in the city. Come early and often, and you will always be promptly waited upon. Remember the place,

CORNER OF SIXTH AND LAUREL STREETS.

B. H. FREEMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ST. CLOUD, MINN. March 18, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at St. Cloud, Minn., on May 6, 1885, viz: Charles Bauer, of Crow Wing county, Minn., for the e½ of ne¼ and lots 3, 4, e and h, sec. 19, Township 46, Range 29. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. Bauer, of Crow Wing county, Minn.; Henry Bauer, of Crow Wing county, Minn.; Wm. Boerwood, of Minn.; H. Erath, P. O. address St. Paul, Boerwood, Minn.

B. H. FREEMAN, Register.

HIS FEEBLE MUSTACHE.

I have watched and waited with patience
For the growth of each baby hair.
I have scanned with a longing eagerness
The strength of the latest pair,
And after painful years of waiting
For its size to be manly and strong,
Have made up my mind it's useless to try,
There is visibly something wrong.

I have let it grow for six months—yes, more;
And e'en then it can hardly be seen.
I have watered it, vaselined it, trimmed it with care,
Yet still it remains naked and lean;
And at last worn out with impatience,
Half sick with the care of that lip,
I have stricken it off and am waiting
For some one to give me the tip.

I have followed afar with a jealous gaze
The man with more than his share.
I have looked in anger at kids with their growth
As though I didn't care,
But though to you I may seem contented,
As if I'd nothing to trouble or fear,
Don't be deceived by my satisfied look,
At times I'm kicking like a steer.

I have read the brilliant advertisements,
Some offering a large reward,
While other claim they have the stuff
To bring hair out on a board.
I have tried them all with an eager hope,
But each hope has proved forlorn;
And here at twenty-six my face is as bare
As it was when I was born.

—*Hy Tyde.*

A SNOW-FLAKE.

A wandering snow-flake fell on a high-born lady's hand,
And a moment lay near a diamond ray, that flashed from a golden band;
Before the tinted white of her tapering fingers seemed
Unearthly fair, with the jewels rare, and the circling gold that gleamed.
But all their beauty fled, when that snow-waif downward flew,
And lay so bright that her finger white seemed turned to a yellow hue.
Ah, thus the proud of earth, though in grand attire arrayed,
Lose all their pride when they stand beside the beauty which God hath made.

A SILVER FORK.

Who can imagine a more delightful bustle of preparation than that for an approaching wedding? Not the kind where everything is given into the hands of the caterer and the florist, to be arranged as these worthies consider most proper, but another sort, where loving hands accomplish everything needed for the gala occasion. Where mysterious concoctions of cake are made, weeks beforehand, and set away to absorb a weekly drink of good old brandy; where the whitest of bride's cake, and the clearest jellies, and all sorts of toothsome delicacies come into existence in the mysterious precincts of the home kitchen; where dear friends are looked for, and included among the delights of the happy time, where the house is newly swept and garnished, and running over with flowers.

All this charming confusion was taking place in the home of the Lelands. Adelaide, the eldest daughter, was to be married the following evening to Harold Fitzgerald, who might have passed for one of the old Saxon Kings, with his fair hair and eyes of blue. Adelaide sometimes called him "My King," and Milly, Adelaide's younger sister, dubbed him "Harold, the Saxon." And so it had come about that the younger members of the family spoke of their new brother as "King."

Millicent was in high feather, for she was to be one of the bridesmaids.

The cousins, Marion and Amy, had arrived, and the three girls had been kept busy all day in unpacking numbers of parcels and boxes addressed to the bride. At last everything was arranged to their satisfaction, for this was a home wedding, where all the friends were to enjoy seeing the evidence of esteem and favor shown the young people.

"How many strange and rare things! It seems that Adelaide's friends, knowing her love for the beautiful, have sought especially for the curious and elegant," said Amy.

"Tell us about this queer, heavy fork in the velvet case; you said it had a history, didn't you Milly?" questioned Marion.

"Yes, indeed! King values that as one of his choicest treasures," answered Millicent.

"Let us sit down and rest; there is time now to listen to the story," said Amy.

"Well," began Millicent, "I don't know where to begin, at the other end or this end, or, in fact, I don't know the beginning or ending at all—just a piece, a hundred years or so, in the middle!"

"Why, how mysterious you are!" said the listeners, with one voice.

"No, not mysterious; but I sometimes wonder if there really is a beginning or end to anything!"

"Worse and worse!" cried Marion. "Go on with the story. Don't stray off into such an alarmingly large field."

"I suppose," said Milly, thoughtfully, "that I'd better tell you first about King's mother, for she it is, who makes him the gift. You have seen her, haven't you, girls? You know, then, what a lovely, high-bred old lady she is. The day she brought the case here, she told me its history, and said she had always kept it for her eldest son, and hoped he would pass it down to posterity in like manner. Mrs. Fitzgerald said that her early years were spent in a small country town, and that as she grew older she became ambitious for more of an education than she could get at home. At last it was decided, after many consultations as to ways and means, that she should go to an Eastern boarding school. The school catalogue called for the usual provision of table articles, fork, spoon, ring, and so on. An old uncle of Mrs. Fitzgerald chanced to call one evening, when these wants were discussed. The next morning Uncle John, as she called him, came in, and brought with him this fork. It had been packed away with other silver of the same kind in an old chest for years. Uncle John said, 'Now Mary, I want you to keep this fork, for it is very ancient and has passed through many strange experiences and troublous times. Years ago, when a young man, I was in business in the South, spending a good deal of time in New Orleans. I had no family, so took lodging in a good house, owned by one of the old Creole families, who were obliged to let furnished rooms to add to their income.'"

"I wonder if they were the kind Dr. Sevier lived among?" interrupted Amy.

"They must have been the 'poor and proud' kind, direct descendants of the early Spanish settlers; but where was I in my story?"

"Uncle John, lodging in a Creole family," suggested Amy.

"Oh, yes! He was not the only lodger, however. His neighbors on the same floor were new-comers from Santa Domingo, the eastern part of the island of Hayti. He described them as young married people, with several little children. The elders of the family wore a great look of sadness and dejection. Uncle John could not talk with them at all, for they spoke only in the Spanish language; but he became greatly interested in them, especially in the pretty black-eyed children. He kept his pockets filled with sugar-plums for their especial delectation. By and by he discovered that every two or three days something of the household belongings disappeared. Then he knew that the family were in sore straits, and he asked the landlady for information. She said that they were refugees from Santo Domingo; their father had owned an extensive coffee plantation, but had lost his life in one of the many negro insurrections in that distracted and unhappy island. These young people escaped to the United States bringing with them such portable property as they could gather up. The landlady said that they were anxious to dispose of some of their silver, and that if he were willing to buy it of them at its real value, it would be a favor. By these means Uncle John came into possession of these old Spanish spoons and forks. Afterward the landlady told him that the young Spaniard said he hoped the American would keep the silver in his family. He said that it was of great antiquity and had been in his own family for many years. One of his ancestors belonged to the Spanish nobility and lived at Seville, in Spain. The times were hard, with constant wars and insurrections on every hand. The nobility were much richer in aristocracy than ducats, and many of them were tempted by the tales of the wonderful gold mine, in the Spanish possessions in Hayti, which yielded a half million dollars annually to the Spanish crown, to try their fortunes in the New World."

"Do you know their names?" asked Marion.

"No, I do not; and that makes it hard for me to tell the story. I will call the New Orleans Spaniard, Don Carlos, and that will help me a little. Don Carlos' great grandfather, a Spanish nobleman, was among the earliest settlers of Santa Domingo."

"Give the g. g. a name! Call him Don Juan!" said Marion.

"All right! Don Juan it is."

"How romantic the story is getting," said Marion with interest. "Just imagine far away Spain, and the Spanish 'veiled ladies' that we read about, and the 'grave majestic men' serenading their lady loves in the balconies above."

"And the bull fights! Probably old Don Juan used to hip! hip! hurrah! in Spanish when a bull gored some poor Christian to death," said Amy.

"At any rate, this is true," continued Milly. "Don Carlos told Uncle John, that it was a part of history in their family that their table ware was made of silver taken from the famous mine on Guadal Canal, the one that Pliny, the historian, tells about. Hannibal opened it, and it yielded him 300 pounds of silver ore daily. What do you think of that for a mining enterprise? It would make our California and Colorado millionaires green with envy, wouldn't it?"

"I don't wonder that King thinks much of that fork," said Amy.

"Now, see here; I'll count on my fingers. The thumb can be Hannibal's silver mine; the first finger, Don Juan, the nobleman, taking his wife and spoons and going to Santa Domingo, to better his fortunes—here's a big jump in the story."

"Oh, no, that's all right," said Milly. "We don't need the whole family history. The next link in the chain is the grandson, the coffee planter."

"Call him 'Ferdinand.' That's a Spanish name, isn't it?" suggested Marion.

"The second finger, then, is Ferdinand, who, together with his wife, Isabella, lost his life in a negro insurrection in Santa Domingo. The third is Don Carlos and family, fleeing to New Orleans and carrying the precious silver; the fourth is Mrs. Fitzgerald's Uncle John, buying spoons, packing in chest, and finally giving fork to niece going to boarding-school; the fifth is Mary, the niece; calmly eating Nineteenth Century dinners with an historic fork; then Mary, now Mrs. Fitzgerald, disposes of it as a wedding present to her son Harold. There you have it; centuries of history in a nutshell."

"Now then," said Milly, "I think the story is worth quite as much as the fork, and I'm going to ask Mrs. Fitzgerald to write it out; otherwise, all the fine points of possession will not be appreciated."

"That's a good idea," replied Amy, "we have spent a long time in history and imagination, when we ought to have been up and doing. Oh, King! I'm glad you've come!" was the next exclamation, as the young man with Adelaide entered the room.

"What a transition from a dark-eyed Spanish grandee to a fair-faced Saxon King!" said Amy.

"What do you mean?" asked King, surprised.

"We have been reveling in antiquity and discussing history, conjured into existence by your Spanish fork," explained Marion.

"Yes—was I not right when I said the history had no end? For here is 'King' waiting for his fate, looking out into the future with 'love-lit' eyes," said Milly.

"Oh, Milly, you are entirely too sentimental! exclaimed Adelaide.

"No, my dear, she has the right of it. If I did not look into the future with 'love-lit eyes' this world would be dark, indeed. Love is all, is everything," said King, so solemnly that the girls were awed in spite of their gayety, and Adelaide drew closer to the manly form, who was soon to be more to her than all the world beside.

"How sober we are!" said Amy. "The fork! The fork! It has given us history, and now it shall prophesy. Listen! 'Long life, health, happiness, with love ever increasing, until death do you part!" said Amy in a mock heroic manner.

"You could not have wished us more, or better, dear Amy, in spite of your fun," said King.

"Milly, you can make this prophecy a part of history."—*A. L. O'Brien.*

Have You an Asparagus Bed?

The seedsmen of New York city now offer Colossal and Defiance, and dealers in Boston and Philadelphia have their local varities. Probably there is no important difference between these large kinds. A pound of seed is variously estimated to furnish from three thousand to ten thousand plants. There are about twenty thousand seeds in a pound, and if carefully sowed by hand, the larger number may be raised. Those who grow the largest asparagus for market, set the plants six by four feet apart, but the planting is ordinarily much closer. Rows four feet apart, and the plants two and a half feet in the rows, will give good results. The land being marked out at the proper distances, a shovelful of good manure is worked in where the marks cross, and the plants set out, carefully spreading the roots. Four inches, is deep enough to place the crown, though the Long Island growers, with a very light soil, cover the plants seven or eight inches deep. For the first two years the plants should not be cropped, and the third season only a moderate cutting should be made. It seems a long while to wait for returns, but when they do come they will continue regularly for twenty years or more. Planted in this manner, there should be an annual manuring to maintain productiveness.—*Dr. Thurber in American Agriculturist.*

Texas Sunday School Children.

Reverend Dwight Moody, while in Texas, visited a Sunday school at Fort Worth. Being anxious to discuss how much the children knew, he asked a girl of about fifteen:—

"What is requisite in order that you can obtain remission of sins?"

"I must first of all commit sin," was the reply.

Mr. Moody was satisfied and did not question the girls any more. He, however, tackled the boy's class.

He asked Tommy Dexter, a son of Judge Dexter:—

"Why did God create Eve?"

Tommy hesitated.

"Why did God give your father a wife?"

"To sew on bottons," was the prompt reply.

"What! How?"

"All I know is, that when pa puts on a clean shirt, and there is a button gone, he says: 'What the devil have I got a wife for if she don't sew buttons on my shirt.'"—*Texas Siftings*

Not Sufficient Preparation.

A man of middle age entered the office of an evening paper yesterday to seek employment.

"What can you do?" asked the city editor.

"Write leading articles."

"Next room, please," and the city man resumed work on a pile of copy.

"What can you do?" asked the editor-in-chief.

"Write leading articles."

"Did you ever work on a newspaper before?"

"No," said the applicant contemptuously, "but sure I'm readin' 'em since I was the height of your knee!"

"I'm wearing boots since I was four and can't make a pair!" said the editor.

Applicant disappears.—*New York Tribune.*

GREAT MEN'S SONS.

The Worthless Character of the Male Offspring of Statesmen—Some of the Noted Families in American History That Have Died Out.

Last week, writes a Washington correspondent to *The Cleveland Leader*, Congressman Holman's son, by his drunken brutality, furnished food for the gossips of the capital. This week Senator Mahone's son is taking his place. Holman's son was drunk at one of the finest of Washington's invited receptions. He rudely seized the bare arm of a pure girl, and blowing his brandied voice into her face tried to force her to dance with him. It was the police who removed him. Mahone's son was refused drink at his hotel because it was evident that he was already drunk. He tears up the hotel register, and makes rags of the parlor curtains. At the close of his spree he tries to shoot one of the colored servants and sends a bullet through the hair of another. On the top of this comes the statement that young Mahone has been so drunk for a period running over three months that the servant whom he shot has had to put him to bed every night.

Both Holman and Mahone, knowing the inefficiency of their sons, have given them appointments and have been keeping them here doing nothing but evil at the expense of the government. Economy, like charity, should begin at home, and Mahone, who is worth his millions, and Holman, who is worth his scores of thousands, should support their offspring on their congressional salaries. Most of the senators are worth millions. I don't suppose there are half a dozen men among them who are not worth at least $100,000; yet numbers of them have their children on the pay-rolls of the government. Mahone's son was employed about the senate, and he got, I think, $2,200 a year. The son of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is employed in the senate clerk's office, and gets $2,200, and another one of Harris' sons is, I am told, on the senator's committee as clerk at $6 a day. Senator McMillan's son draws $2,200 a year from his position as clerk of his father's committee, and Senator Lapham's son draws $6 a day from a similar position on the committee on woman suffrage. Senator George has a son who is employed about the stationery division of the senate at an annual salary of $1,000. Old Eli Saulsbury's boy gets $6 a day for clerking on a committee, and a brother of Senator Jones is a clerk in the sergeant-at-arms' office. It is the same in the house. Many congressmen have their children and their relatives employed in various salaried positions, and I could name a number of clerks who get their positions solely on account of their fathers' or uncles' influence.

The effect of such appointment is bad. The boys know that their places are secure through their fathers; and if they have the ability to do the work in most cases they shirk it and rely upon others.

Great men's sons rarely inherit the abilities of their fathers. You can count on the fingers of one hand the great men of to-day whose fathers have been noted in the history of our country, and the greatest men our country has had have left no issue to which their country can point with pride. Washington, Jackson, Madison, Polk, and Buchanan all died childless; and I believe that no lineal descendant of Franklin Pierce remains. Prince John Van Buren was the bright son of a bright father, but he is dead, and the family has passed out of notice. None of the Jeffersons, since the president, has done anything, and if there be any noted Monroes the world has not heard of them. Some of Andrew Johnson's children are living, but none of them inherited their father's ability, and Gen. Grant's sons at middle age are still existing nonentities. Take our great statesmen outside of the presidents. Henry Clay had a bright son, but he was killed in the Mexican war, and one of the Clay family was lately mixed up in a drunken brawl in Kentucky. John Randolph and Patrick Henry both died bachelors, and if there be any Websters, Clays, or Calhouns the world is ignorant of their merits. You may see a son of Reverdy Johnson loafing about the hotels here any night, as worthless to his country as his father was valuable. President Tyler was the great son of a great father, but John Tyler's children are not men of national note, and one of them is now holding a treasury appointment. Some of Jefferson's great-granddaughters are holding positions in the departments here, and one of his great-grandsons lately applied for a place and failed to get it. Silas Wright, of New York, was married, but he never had any children. Aaron Burr and William King, two of our vice presidents, died without issue. Alexander Stephens died a bachelor, and so also did Washington Irving, our greatest and purest writer.

The great families of America which have transmitted their talents are easily numbered. The Bayards have had three successive senators of note in the direct line, and Tom Bayard's uncle, Richard Bayard, was in the senate from Delaware before his father. Tom Bayard and his father were in the senate at the same time, and Tom Bayard's grandmother was a daughter of Senator Richard Bassett, one of the members of the constitutional convention, a signer to the constitution, and one of the senators at the beginning of our government.

The Frelinghuysens' prominence dates back to Frederick Frelinghuysen, of the continental congress, who, at 30 years of age, was a senator, from 1793 to 1796. Next comes Theodore Frelinghuysen, senator, college president, and second on the ticket with Henry Clay, and now we have Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, secretary of state, who is the nephew and adopted son of old Theodore.

The Sherman family date their ancestry back to old Roger Sherman, who signed the Declaration of Independence. George Pendleton had a grandfather who acted as secretary of Gen. Washington and as second in the Burr-Hamilton duel, and Senator Pendleton's father, Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, was a member of congress from Ohio. Allen G. Thurman is a nephew of "Fog-Horn" Allen, and Simon Cameron gave his long-held position over to his son Don. Secretary of War Lincoln is a great man outside of his greater father's name, and Senator Lamar has an ancestry which has been noted in the south and west for many years. John Wise, of the present congress, is a son of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, a very noted man years ago, and the great John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has a son in California who is the picture of his father, and who made a very fair speech at the democratic convention at Chicago. Wade Hampton has an ancestor after whom he was named who was a congressman along back in the days of Burr and Jefferson, and who, when he died in 1834, was said to be the richest planter in the United States.

Senator M. C. Butler comes of an old family, though I suppose the father of them all dealt out wine to some burgher in the days of long ago. He is the nephew of the Senator Butler whom Sumner attacked in a speech on the floor of the senate when Butler was not present, and for which Preston Brooks, who was a relative of Butler's, so brutally assaulted Sumner with a cane. This man's name was Andrew Pickens Butler. He was the son of William Butler, who went into the Revolutionary war a lieutenant and came out a major general, and who was also a member of congress for ten years in the days of Jefferson and Madison. Pierce M. Butler was also a son of this William Butler, and he was named after his ancestor, Pierce Butler, who comes from the family of the dukes of Ormand, in Ireland. Old Pierce Butler was one of our first senators, as well as a Revolutionary officer. Pierce M. Butler, our present senator's uncle, was governor of South Carolina, and was killed while acting as colonel in the Mexican war. I suppose the connection between these Butlers of South Carolina and Ben Butler, of Massachusetts, could be traced; but it is not close. Ben Butler's father was an officer in the Revolution, and his father served under Jackson at New Orleans. He was named, I suppose, after the Benjamin F. Butler who was Van Buren's law partner, and acted for a time as Jackson's attorney general, though I do not know what relation exists between them.

Senator Ben Harrison is a grandson of President Harrison, and he was 7 years old when his grandfather died. His great-grandfather was the noted Benjamin Hurrison, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and Carter Harrison, of Chicago, comes, I am told, from the same stock. Robert Hansom Harrison acted for a time as Washington's private secretary, and Richard Harrison, born in 1750, was for many years auditor of the United States.

Eugene Hale comes from Maine, but the Hales of New England are legion. Artemus Hale was a school teacher near Boston in the days of Jefferson, and Charles Hale, of Boston, was assistant secretary of state in 1872; James T. Hale was in congress for six years, including the period of the late war, and John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, spent eighteen years in the United States senate, and in 1852 was the free-soil candidate for vice-president.

But where you can mention one great man in our history who has had a grandfather, I can show you ten who have not. The sons of great men are in general more apt to go the bad than to the good, and the blood of the decent, hard-working plebeian often produces better men than that of the pampered patrician.

I might add in conclusion that neither Holman nor Mahone is a man of an old family or of a noted one. Mahone's father kept a tavern in Virginia, and Gen. Mahone started life poor. There was a Holman in Indiana years ago named Jesse, and he was a district judge. He may have been Holman's father, but, if so, the fact would not give him any credit outside of the state.

Soil-Water as a Cause of Cholera.

That too much as well as too little water in the soil is unfavorable to cholera is vouched for by a large mass of facts. As I watched the cholera in Bavaria during 1854 I was surprised to find that the marshy districts, where, as a rule, the poorest dwelt, were exempt from epidemics. The great Donau bog, which lies between Neuburg and Ingolstadt, was surrounded by the epidemic, but the disease did not enter the villages on the fen. On the Freisinger moors an epidemic occurred at Halbergmoos. On going thither the affected houses were found to stand on a tongue of land composed of quartz, which tongue reached inward on the moor. Reinhard had proved the same thing for Saxony. The northern part of Saxony, which lies on the Spree, is a highly malarious district. For the eleventh time that cholera visited Saxony it shunned this region of fever. I will not say that cholera can not be epidemic on a fen, but I do believe that when such an occurrence takes place we ought to ask ourselves what relation it may have with the state of moisture of the soil. The theory on the soil and subsoil waters requires that a knowledge should be obtained of what takes place in and over the soil on the outbreak and on the cessation of cholera. It requires, as Port has said, a continuous record of facts. That cholera should very seldom be met with in the neighborhood of and on the mountains is in harmony with the disposition of cholera in respect of time; so that, as the frequency of cholera in these regions diminishes, the rainfall increases; the weather and cholera are equally capricious. Towns among mountains which are refuges for fugitives from cholera are but seldom situated on a soil which in and of itself would exclude cholera. Salzburg and Innsbruck have, for example, never yet been visited by cholera. Further, in 1866 these towns escaped, although a considerable influx took place from the seat of war where cholera raged. Salzburg, but still more Innsbruck, stands on the alluvial soil of the Salzbach and the Inn, as Munich stands on the Isar; but the first-named towns have about 50 per cent. more rainfall than Munich. I can only imagine that the necessary degree of dryness for the development of cholera would be attained but very rarely in Salzburg and Innsbruck, just as occurred partially at Lyons in 1864, and in June, 1859, at Bombay, where cholera prevailed during the monsoons, which, as a rule, drive cholera away.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

An Orchard Fertilizer.

The best fertilizer I have used for fruit trees is made of chip-dirt from the wood-pile, and old ashes. I mix in the proportion of one bushel of ashes to three of chip-dirt, stirring well with the shovel. About two bushels of this mixture is to be spread around each young tree, giving large, well-grown trees more. The manure is applied at any season. Do not pile around the trees any litter or rubbish that would harbor mice. In summer keep the weeds from around the trees. Experience has taught me that this fertilizer serves a very important purpose, not only in supplying the trees with suitable food, but in mellowing the soil, and helping on such crops as I may choose to plant in my orchard. It is an excellent fertilizer for any crop, annual or perennial, and the ashes (from hard wood) supply the trees with the element they most need, and the soil lacks, namely, potash.

It is a pleasure to see how a young orchard will thrive after an application of this fertilizer. Sometimes I burn logs to get ashes for this purpose, and if I have no chip-dirt, I go to a dead oak or hickory and scrape together the fallen bits of bark, and the rich earth around the tree. It is a very good substitute for the chip-dirt. It is obvious that this material is rich in the elements of food of trees. I believe in keeping fruit trees well fed, and that a large space around each tree should be given exclusively to the tree from which to draw its supplies. I never plant close to my trees, preferring to have them branch low, and to trim down rather than up.—*W. B. Jones in American Agriculturist.*

Roller Skating Flirtation.

Lying on the left side, "My heart is at your feet."

Lying on the right side, "I have money in the bank."

Standing on your nose, "I have no objection to a mother-in-law."

Jumping on your skates, "I'm afraid I can't trust you."

Laying on your back, "Assist me."

One leg in the air means, "Mashed."

One skate in your mouth, "Crushed again."

Hitting on the back of your head with your heel, "I'm gone."

Suddenly placing your legs horizontally on the floor like the letter V indicates, "I'm paralyzed."

Punching your neighbor in the stomach with your left foot, "I'm onto your little game."

A backward flip of the heels and sudden cohesion of the knees to the floor indicates, "May I skate the next music with you?"—*Norristown Herald.*

Vocal Quality.

A lady was singing at a concert, and her voice was, to say the least, very thin in places.

"Ah," said her husband, who, after the manner of husbands who have musical wives, thought her vocal powers were great, "what a fine voice she has!"

"Very fine," replied a strange man at his side.

"What *timbre*?" continued the husband.

"Considerable timber," responded the stranger again, "but too many cracks in it for weather-boarding, and not quite enough for a paling fence."

The husband remained silent during the concluding portion of the entertainment.—*Merchant Traveler.*

FACT AND FANCY.

W. H. Morton, of Athens, Ga., has a hen that lays two eggs at a time.

"Vending the public prints," is the magazine literary style for "selling newspapers."

The losses of cattle in Indian Territory this winter are placed as high as 68 per cent.

The Harvard annex for women is a success. It began with twenty-seven students, and now has over fifty.

A lady of Anthens, Ga., says she has to give her cook a drink of whisky every morning before she will get a good breakfast.

Eighty-two turtles were frozen to death a few days since, on the train between Jacksonville and Savannah, Ga.

The Idaho legislature has passed a bill to erect a capitol building at Boise City, and an insane asylum at Blackfoot.

The Indianapolis street-car companies have established four places in that city where drivers and conductors are furnished hot coffee free of charge.

The population of Portland, Oregon, according to the new city directory, is 33,000. This does not include 2,000 Chinese, nor East Portland and Albina, which would swell the total to 42,000.

There is a child's rocking-chair in Quitman county, Georgia, that has rocked the children of four generations. It is sixty-eight years old, and is still good for many years to come.

The residences of foreign diplomats at Washington, which are technically territories, are not taxed, neither do the ministers nor attachés residing in them pay poll-taxes or any taxes upon personal property.

A negro child was born near Shelby, N. C., a day or two ago, with eyes in the forehead, two inches and a half above the proper place. It's face looked very much like that of an owl, and the eyes themselves were like frog's eyes.

A Sunday-school teacher asked a little girl of her class if she had been baptized. "Yes," said the little girl, "two times." "Two times! Why, how could that be?" exclaimed the teacher. "It didn't take the first time," said the little girl.

Extensive and valuable phosphate deposits are said to exist in a singular natural cavity in Alachua county, Florida, known as the Devil's Mill Hopper. About 57 per cent. of the rock is pure phosphate, which is 12 per cent. more than is yielded by the deposits in South Carolina.

Returns of the Bessemer steel production in the United States last year show a total quantity of ingots converted of 1,538,300 net tons, a falling off of 7 per cent. from 1883. The rail production for the past year was: Bessemer steel, 4,116,041 tons; iron, 21,890, and open hearth steel, 3,000.

Instead of sending his eldest boy to Florida, as the physicians recommended, H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven, has built a conservatory over his kitchen addition, and the boy spends six or seven hours in the sunshine every day, and is growing strong again.

Nantucket is ice-bound. A writer from there, on Feb. 6, said: "No boat has left or come to this little town since Saturday, January 31, thus debarring us from all intercourse with the mainland. 'Sconset and every other part of the island is frozen up so that no one can come to our assistance."

Hawaiian newspapers are appealing for popular subscriptions in aid of leper children, the number of whom is said to be largely on the increase. The government, it is explained, is so nearly bankrupt that it has no money to appropriate toward the home for leper children which it is proposed to build.

Maine ranks second in her sea and first in her river fisheries among the states in the union. In her sea fisheries 11,071 persons are employed, and the value of the product last year was $3,614,178. In river fishing 1,590 persons find employment, and they caught in 1883, fish to the value of $175,046.

A physician connected with one of the hospitals in New York where children receive special attention says that many of the cases of spinal trouble brought to his notice are the direct result of the careless handling of baby carriages. The matter of how nurses and others handle these little vehicles is one to which parents may well pay attention.

Since 1786 there have qeen sold to private parties 402 of the islands along the coast of Maine. They range in size from 1,000 to 16,000 acres. There are 8 islands comprising from 1,000 to 5,000 acres, and 42 comprising from 100 to 900 acres. A large number of these islands are settled, having fine farms upon them; others are wooded, and still others are barren.

An important discovery of gold, says *The Alta California*, has been made within the last few days near San Fernando, Los Angeles county, Cal. The location is within four or five hundred yards of Maclay Station, which is three miles south of San Fernando. The range of low hills where the mine is located resembles the famous Silver King mine in Arizona. The ledge has been traced about a mile. The vein is from four inches to a foot wide, and assays $250 to $300 per ton.

The officers of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., experimented with some torpedoes on the ice a few days ago. The water and ice arose in a vertical column some two hundred feet. The holes blown in the ice clear about thirty-five or forty feet across, and it was shattered for some distance beyond that. These torpedoes were said to be charged with about thirty-four pounds of gun-cotton each, which is estimated to possess a force equal to two hundred pounds of gunpowder.

Mahlon Holland, who abandoned his property near Bangor, Me., several years ago, and settled down in the northwest as a trapper and hunter, died three years ago, and recently his relatives, who had been in charge of his farm, decided to bring his remains east for interment. Those who went after his remains found that Holland had been buried in a box made of old boards, and that he could not be taken eastward until he was put in a more substantial coffin. In making the transfer his missing will was found, giving Holland's property to his relatives, as he had promised, and also a memorandum stating where he had buried $2,100 in gold near the lake. The papers had been buried with Holland by mistake.

A Virginia City, Nev., paper says: "The energetic hissing nightly accorded to the heavy villain in the melodrama now running at the Baldwin reminds old residents of the first theatrical performance ever given in Virginia City. Most of the miners had not seen a play for a score of years, and when the Johnston troup opened in "Othello" the house presented a packed mass of red shirts. Edwin Booth was the Iago, and so faithfully did he portray the traitorous friend that the audience lost control of itself, and in the second act began shooting at the fell conspirator. One shot struck Othello's sword-hilt, and all hands had to lie down on the stage and roll into the wings. The indignant miners were finally quieted and the play proceeded, but the final denouement was so taken to heart by the spectators that Booth remained in the theater all night for fear of the vigilantes, who talked seriously of lynching the 'cold-blooded cuss' off hand."

Some people read a book like others travel. They don't care a bazoo about the beauties along the way. All they want is to get over the ground as lively as possible, and fetch up at the end of the road with the utmost obtainable celerity.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Ladies traveling on the ocean are obliged to register their ages.

WE, TOO, HAVE TESTED IT.

To Te Public:

In view of the harmful results which so frequently attend the use of so-called patent or proprietary cough syrups containing morphia, opium and other equally dangerous drugs, the undersigned, physicians of Maryland, take pleasure in endorsing the official opinions expressed by the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore; Dr. Samuel K. Cox, analytical chemist, of Washington, and other authorities to the effect that the RED STAR COUGH CURE is not only a perfectly harmless, but at the same time an original and most effective remedy, and that it commends itself alike for being entirely vegetable—free from opiates, poisons and narcotics—and for its prompt efficacy, as demonstrated by practical tests.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 11, 1885.

C. FAWCETT, M. D.,
For thirty-three years Resident Physician Union Protestant Infirmary.

J. J. GROSS, M. D.,
St. Vincent's Hospital.

J. D. FISKE, M. D.,
Port Physician.

S. R. MORSE, M. D.,
Marine Hospital.

CHAS. W. FILLER, M. D.,
Physician to Fire Department.

JAMES GORE, M. D.,
Baltimore County, Maryland.

JOHN J. CALDWELL, M. D.,
Author of "Electro-Therapeutics," &c., and Member of Medical Societies of New York, Brooklyn and Baltimore.

For centuries it has been contended that a cough medicine to be effective must contain morphia, opium, or some other equally dangerous drug, and to-day nearly every cough mixture in the market has for its base some one of these deadly poisons. A purely vegetable and at the same time efficacious cough cure has been considered an impossibility. The harmful and at times fatal results attending the use of morphia and opium cough mixtures are of common occurrence everywhere, and in every part of the Union deaths have, according to the testimony of physicians and coroners, resulted from the use of these dangerous preparations. It is for this reason that medical authorities and leading public men speak so enthusiastically of the importance and value of the discovery of Red Star Cough Cure. Governor McLane and Attorney General Roberts of Maryland; Mayor Latrobe and Postmaster Adreon, of Baltimore, and other well-known officials of Federal, State and municipal governments have publicly certified to the harmlessness and marked efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure. Every one will find it a safe, sure cure. It is entirely free from opiates, narcotics, emetics and poisons. It leaves no bad effects. It does not derange the system. It is pure, pleasant, prompt. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States at fifty cents a bottle. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Maryland.

Report of Gen. Grant's Condition.

The following appeared in the New York Medical Record on March 28.

During the past week Gen. Grant has been in a comparatively comfortable condition. The insomnia with which he has been affected has been controlled so he obtains, by aid of anodynes, a normal amount of sleep. He has not lost flesh, and his powers of assimilation are not impaired. At the weekly consultation, attended by Drs. J. H Douglas, H. B. Sands and George F. Shady, it was decided that the local disease was still in abeyance and that the area of ulceration had not perceptibly increased. Virtually the same stationary tendency was noted by Dr. Fordyce Barker, who had visited the distinguished patient at intervals during that period. The swelling under the right angle of the lower jaw is somewhat greater, but the gland in that situation is not more indurated, nor has it become more firmly fixed. The ulcerated surfaces in the throat and on the tongue are covered with a yellowish exudation, to which alternate applications of lime water and a weak solution of permanganate of potash have been effectively made by Dr. Douglass. The topical remedies employed have had their desired effect in reducing the local irritation and imperceptibly checking the progress of inflleration. There is no pain in swallowing. No fear is entertained at present of any sudden failure of the vital powers, nor of any encroachment of the ulcerative process upon any of the neighboring blood vessels. The general is able, with no other assistance than that of his cane, to walk about his rooms, ascending and descending the stairs, and was strong enough to enjoy an airing in his carriage during the fine afternoon of Wednesday.

Wonders Never Cease.

Prof. C. Donaldson, New Orleans, La., proprietor of Museums, who suffered eighteen years with rheumatic pains, states he has spent ten thousand dollars to get cured. After trying doctors, famous baths, electric appliances and legions of liniments without relief, he tried St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him. It is a wonderful remedy, he says, and he has sold his crutches.

New Minister to Turkey.

The president has nominated and the Senate confirmed S. S. Cox of New York as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey. Mr. Cox was born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824. He was educated at the Ohio University and Brown University, Providence, studied and practiced law and owned and edited the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman in 1853-54. The following year he was appointed secretary of legation to Peru. He represented the Columbus (Ohio) district in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth congresses, and having removed to New York city in 1865, has been a Democratic member of every congress since and including the Forty-first. He is also a member-elect of the Forty-ninth. In the Forty-fourth congress he served for a time as speaker pro tem. He is the author of several works, and was for many years a constant contributor to the periodical press.

A cable dispatch states that the Danish unpleasantness has reached such a degree of acrimony that there is danger of a physical revolution. The folkething, or popular branch of the legislature, is backed by the masses in its contest with the Conservative ministry and nobility and King Christian, who holds to his premier, Estrup, with determined obstinacy, although the folkething will pass no appropriations for the extraordinary sums demanded for coast defense, the navy and the army. It is a contest between privileged classes and the people, and doubtless Estrup and his Conservatives will have to yield. The prospect is that the Liberals will have their own way, and if they are not afflicted with too much radicalism, the change will be good for Denmark.

Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian premier, said in the Dominion parliament, in regard to Riel. "We are quite unaware of the proximate cause of the half-breed movement under Riel. Riel came into the country, invited by them, some time ago. It is the belief of the government that he came for the purpose of extorting money from the public purse. In fact, the government heard, during last summer, intimations that if we gave him money ($5,000 was mentioned) he would depart in peace. Of course the government could not entertain such a proposition for a moment, and he has been there exciting the half-breeds and attempting to arouse the Indians, telling them the country all belongs to them and that the white man had no right to it whatever.

Reverend Doctors H. R. Naylor (Methodist), W. A. Bartlett (Presbyterian) and W. A. Leonard (Episcopal), all ministers of Washington, called upon President Cleveland, and presented a memorial earnestly urging him to enforce the Edmunds anti-polygamy act.

The burning of the Ruffner building at Charleston, W. Va., was caused by the plugging of a steam boiler's safety valve. Loss, $175,000.

Rupture, Breach or Hernia.

New guaranteed cure for worst cases without use of knife. There is no longer any need of wearing awkward, cumbersome trusses. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

At Chicago, Mackin and Gallagher were admitted to $50,000 bail.

Is it Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Baltimore, May 6-7.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

A Hudson Bay company vessel, with $250,000 worth of furs, is imprisoned by ice in James bay, and in danger of loss.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

Carter H. Harrison was recently unanimously renominated for mayor by the Democratic city convention.

FROM THE WORST stages of Heart Disease I consider myself cured by the use of DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR.—T. M. Towns, Tilton, N. H. Thirty years have proved the Heart Regulator a sure remedy. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass.

At Tompkinsville, L. I., a block of eight stores was burned, with nearly all its contents. Loss, $50,000.

IT IS DANGEROUS to tamper with irritating liquids and exciting snuffs. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which is safe and pleasant and is easily applied with the finger. It cures the worst cases of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and Hay fever, giving relief from the first application. All druggists have it. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I HAVE been bothered with catarrh for about twenty years. I could not tell how many different remedies I have tried, and none seemed to reach my case like Ely's Cream Balm. I had lost my smell entirely for the last fifteen years, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim I had to get some one to thread my needle. Now I have my hearing as well as I ever had, and I can see to thread as fine a needle as ever I did, and my smell is partly restored, and it seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh.—Mrs. E. E. Grimes, 67 Valley St., Rendrill, Perry Co., Ohio.

Milton W. Smith was convicted at Omaha of killing his wife.

Butter Buyers

everywhere are refusing to take white, lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt-edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the year, by using the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and merchants.

At Yonkers, N. Y., fire damaged W. L. Washburne Manufacturing company's buildings $25,000; insurance, $8,000.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

It is thought that Col. Wherry, Thirteenth infantry, will succeed Col. Hughes as inspector general of the army.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of DR. C. 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. C. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS PURIFY the Blood. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its ENTIRE NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

Scratches.

J. M. Shaffer, Madison, Wis., says: "I cured a horse of the worst case of scratches that I ever saw, with Veterinary Carbolisalve. Of all the salves or ointments that I ever saw, this is the 'boss.'" 25 and 50 cents at Druggists.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TUTT'S PILLS

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.

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

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

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

Allen's Lung Balsam

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
THAT WILL CURE
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP!

MOTHERS,

Have you delicate, weakly children, who are always taking cold and subject to Croup? Remember, there never was a case of Croup which did not originate in a cold! Lung Balsam is your remedy.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHOOPING COUGH CURED.

O. A. HARRIS, of Benevolence, Ga., writes, Dec. 13, 1884: "My little boy, but little more than a year old, had a severe attack of WHOOPING COUGH, which my family physician said could not be cured, as it was winter. Having heard of the merits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, I immediately proceeded to town and purchased a bottle. To my surprise, this one bottle cured him sound and well. Others, hearing of the result, tried it, with equally good results. Later, my two little girls had Whooping Cough, and one bottle cured both of them. We think Whooping Cough is not much to be dreaded, if ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM can be had and given."

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed; but try this remedy and you will not be deceived.

It will cure when all others fail.

Directions accompany each bottle.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal. It Contains no Opium in Any Form.

CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is Sold by MEDICINE DEALERS generally.

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

NATIONAL HOTEL. $2 a day house for New house, new furniture. Only $2 a day house in Northwest with Elevator. J. B. Ames Prop. 203 Wash. Av., S., Minneapolis, Minn. $2

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HOPS & MALT
TRADE MARK
BITTERS
DOES WONDERFUL CURES
—OF—
LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

They cleanse the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases; Biliousness, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

They prevent the growth to serious illness of a dangerous class of diseases that begin in mere trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such. They cause free action of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING THE BLOOD, restoring the normal powers to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in short time perfectly cured, by the use of Hops and Malt Bitters. All druggists keep them.

Recommended by physicians, ministers, and nurses, and in fact by everybody who has given them a good trial. They never fail to bring relief. HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER,	St. Paul.	Wholesale Agents.
MERRELL & RYAN,	St. Paul.	
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO.,	Minneapolis.	

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The finest tonic for nervous people is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation, and the active performance of their functions by the liver and bowels. As the system acquires tone through the influence of this benign medicine, the nerves grow stronger and more tranquil, headaches cease, and that nameless anxiety which is a peculiarity of the dyspeptic, gives way to cheerfulness. To establish health on a sure foundation, use the peerless invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PINKEYE.

A Remarkable Cure of a Horse.

In the fall of 1883 I had a valuable horse taken with the pinkeye, resulting in blood poison. After nine months of doctoring with all the remedies to be found in horse books, I despaired of a cure. His right hind leg was as large as a man's body, and had on it over forty running sores. He was a most pitiable looking object. At last I thought of Swift's Specific, and commenced to use it. I used fifteen bottles. In August last all symptoms of the disease disappeared. There have been no signs of a return, and the horse has done a mule's work on my farm ever since.
JAS. L. FLEMING, Augusta, Ga.
January 9, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

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BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!

Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. *Not affected by wind*, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
238 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

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DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, *Why?*

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

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

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1885.

KIDNEY-WORT

Thousands Hastened to Their Graves.

By relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing language of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves; the readers having almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, that these testimonials mention, while the so-called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. Although we have

Thousands Upon Thousands!!!

of testimonials of the most wonderful cures, voluntarily sent us, we do not publish them, as they do not make the cures. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, that make the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give reference to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg said to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, jokingly said: "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughed at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

The fee of doctors at $3.00 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from Kidney and Liver trouble!"

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

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

GRAPE VINES, Strawberries, &c., by mail. Send for price list. Latham's Nursery, Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Learn Telegraph or Shorthand and earn big wages. Situations guaranteed. Valentine Bros. Janesville, Wis.

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Holds 15 garments; made of polished hardwood; metal castings finished in old gold bronze; brass trimmings; weight 5½ lbs.; expressed anywhere. Price $2. Circular free. THE BROADWAY M'F'G CO., 202 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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Sole Manufacturers for the Northwest of

THE PATENT CHALLENGE AUTOMATIC SCHOOL SEATS,

No. 3.

Which fold on patent solid taper BABBIT JOURNALS. The seat joint is bored to a standard size, making a PERFECT JOINT, is NOISELESS AND EVERLASTING. Capacity of our works 125 seats a day. Our work will stand, being made from thoroughly kiln dried lumber. Address Minneapolis School Furniture Co., Minneapolis, Minn. P. O. Box, 518.

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Bushels of the famous

Saskatchewan Fife Wheat

For Sale for Season of 1885.

The most remarkable Wheat ever brought to the Northwest. Has yielded the past season right along from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the Common Fife, sown beside it. Our illustrated 16-page Catalogue, containing its history, together with numerous testimonials from those who have tried it, sent free on application. Address W. J. ABERNETHY & CO., Originators and Proprietors, 42 Third street South, Union Building, Minneapolis.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

ALL RIGHT Self-feed STRAW & HAY CUTTER

The best in the world. The knife is Steel, and tempered, and is fastened to lever with three bolts, and can be easily taken off to sharpen. The length of cut is regulated by the lever, to which the knife is bolted. The higher the lever is raised, the longer it will cut. All are warranted. Send for circular which will be mailed FREE. NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, O.

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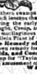

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BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. All tested. Don't buy worthless. Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

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THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT.
Covers the entire saddle, and will keep you dry in any storm. Sold everywhere. Illustrated catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Seeds (our growth), produce by all odds, the finest Flowers, best Vegetables and largest farm crops—increasing yields fully ¼ to ½! Try them. New Vegetables, Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc. Roses and Plants by 100,000. It will pay to get our new catalogue, free. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

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IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

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

A Clear Skin is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.