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LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Commissioner Sparks Explains His Ruling Regarding Homestead Claims—But Thinks Congress Intended to Limit the Amount of Free Land to Settlers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Commissioner Sparks has recently made a ruling which is probably destined to have important influence upon the course of transactions in the public lands. He has decided in substance that commutation of a homestead is in effect and in law a turning of an entry into a pre-emption, and as such is illegal when the claimant has previously had the benefit of the pre-emption law. Since the passage of the homestead law it has become the almost universal practice for settlers to secure claims under both that and the pre-emption, in addition to which they have usually taken the benefit of the timber-culture laws, thus aggregating, under these laws, a minimum estate of 480 acres to each settler. It has been customary to take up the pre-emption and tree claim at once, and after the lapse of the shortest necessary interval to mortgage the former for enough to pay the government price of it, when, having secured the title, the settler was at liberty to move away and take the benefit of the homestead law. The ruling of the commissioner is calculated to put an end to this practice. It leaves settlers still the right to secure either a pre-emption or a homestead in addition to his tree claim, and as far as the ruling itself goes, it leaves him the right to secure a pre-emption in the usual way, and then secure a homestead by living upon the land five years, but the latter right Gen. Sparks does not concede. It has been stated that he has made a ruling to the effect that no person is entitled to the benefits of both pre-emption and homestead laws. This is incorrect; no such ruling has been made. There is reason to believe, however, that when this question comes before him in a way to demand formal ruling on the subject he will hold that in passing the homestead law congress intended only to give a choice to

SETTLERS OF LIMITED MEANS

by affording them a method of obtaining 160 acres of land without other outlay than the payment of customary fees in place of purchasing under the pre-emption laws. Such a ruling, he says, would be in concurrence with the views which have inspired the movement in congress to repeal the pre-emption law outright; and should the timber culture act be repealed it would have the effect of restricting the area obtainable by a single claimant to one quarter section. Gen. Sparks holds that two laws, the homestead and the pre-emption, standing together and interpreted as they have heretofore been, offer a temptation to fraud and place a premium upon it. The hope of securing a second claim, as held out by the one law, is an inducement to make settlement and improvements upon the first claim of temporary and inexpensive character, simply designed to make false showing of good faith, and to "swear by," as immediately after final proof or commutation, as the case may be, they are to be abandoned and another residence established upon claim number two, and Gen. Sparks holds that if congress designed to give the same settler the benefit of both laws it would not have imposed upon him requirements to establish a temporary home in one place only to be abandoned for another within a few months. Should the ruling indicated as probable never be made, that already made in prohibiting commutation of homestead claims by persons who have previously been pre-emptors will still, he believes, have an important result in preventing, to a considerable extent, speculation in claims. The obligation to live five years upon a claim is a test of good faith to which only actual farmers who desire land for their own cultivation will care to submit.

Washington Gossip.

Senator Miller of California is so ill that he will not be able to attend the opening of congress.

Indian Commissioner Atkins' youngest daughter was married to a son of ex-Gov. Porter of Tennessee.

Miss Nannie Hill, a daughter of the late confederate general, D. H. Hill, is teaching school in Washington.

Serious charges are made against Gen. Crook, and the president has ordered Lieut. Gen. Sheridan to Arizona to investigate his campaign.

The president has accepted the resignation of D. B. Searle, United States attorney for the district of Minnesota, to take effect on the qualification of his successor, who, it is believed, will be appointed in a few days.

Attorney General Garland, to whom Secretary Bayard some weeks ago referred the question of the legality of the expenses of the court of Alabama claims, having signified his concurrence in the opinions of the solicitor of the state department, Francis Wharton, the publication of Mr. Wharton's opinion is authorized by the state department.

Since the Keily episode our diplomatic relations with Austria have been practically cut off. The Austrian minister, who has not been in this country for some time, has been retired upon the grounds that having been in the diplomatic service for forty-two years, he is disqualified for further service. This leaves the mission vacant, and the Austrian government has signified that it will remain so until the United States sees fit to appoint a minister to succeed Keily, whom it rejected.

Many of the new Democratic postmasters in the small towns where the salaries are regulated by the number of letters mailed are complaining to the postmaster general that they are boycotted by the friends of their Republican predecessors, so that their compensation will be greatly cut down. Dozens of letters containing these complaints are received at the department every day. At Ellery, Ill., the mail is collected by a private agency and delivered on the mail train to deprive the new appointee of his patronage and revenue. And so in many other places.

Gen. Porter, first assistant secretary of state, speaking about the severe Democratic criticism because of the appointment of Dr. Lee, a Republican, as secretary of the legation at Constantinople, said: The appointment to such a position is always made at the suggestion of the minister of the post, and no questions are asked. In this instance Minister Cox sent a letter to the department requesting the appointment of Dr. Lee, giving his name and address. His request was complied with without hesitation and without making any inquires as to his political or social standing. A minister is conceded to have the right to name his secretary just as a general has to select the members of his staff. If Mr. Cox desires a republican secretary, there was no reason for denying him that privilege.

Personal Mention.

Marie Prescott takes champagne before she goes on the stage.

Robert L. Ream, the father of Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the artist, died recently.

George W. Cable is an earnest worker in the Sunday school at Northampton, Mass.

The business of the late H. B. Claflin of New York amounted in some years to $80,000,000.

Commander Brown, U. S. N., is engaged to the daughter of ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia.

Bishop McLaren, of the diocese of Chicago, was once a reporter on the Cleveland Plaindealer, and did the day police.

It is believed in Boston that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler will enter the political field again next season as an independent candidate for congress from the Lowell and Lawrence district, standing on a strong protection platform.

Lieut. A. A. Augur, Twenty-fourth infantry, was married at Newton, Ohio, to Miss Edith E. Hutchinson, sister of Lieut. G. Hutchinson, Ninth cavalry. Lieut. Augur is a son of Gen. C. C. Augur.

The most brilliant social event of the season at Owatonna was the reception tendered by Hon. M. H. Dunnell and wife to their friends in and out of the city to celebrate with them the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Lieut. Greely lectured at Edinburgh before the Scottish Geographical society. Two thousand persons were present, including many of distinction. The earl of Rosebery presided. The lecturer gave the history of the expedition to the Arctic regions. He complained that the Encyclopedia Britannica credited the British with the results of his expedition.

Record of Casualties.

The Philippine islands were swept by a cyclone. Eight thousand buildings were destroyed and twenty-two persons killed.

C. A. Thorpe of Perryville, Md., and J. White of Frenchtown, Md., took rooms at a hotel in Baltimore, and upon retiring blew out the gas. The room was entered by hotel people and both men found dead from asphyxiation.

Crimes and Criminals.

Dick Lee, colored, shot and instantly killed his wife in Washington.

The widow of Judge Sanborn, at Madison, attempted to poison herself.

Irvine Grubb was taken from jail at Pineville, Tex., recently and hung to a tree.

The cashier of an Oxford, Kan., bank took all the funds he could find, locked the safe and absconded.

Mary Gilchrist of Baltimore blew out her brains because she saw her affianced in company with another lady.

A Texas jury inflicted, very properly the death penalty on T. E. Cooper of Stephenville for committing incest.

In a saloon brawl at Tarentum, Pa., Edward Turner was shot and fatally wounded by Nicholas Welsh a saloon keeper.

Joseph Groblewski was sentenced in Brooklyn to be hanged Feb. 19, for the murder of his second wife. He was also suspected of having murdered his first wife.

At Parsons, Kan., during a dance, Clinton Morrison fractured the skull of Thomas Win, who will die. Morrison says he was trying to keep Win from fighting an unknown party.

Miss Minnie Tumey, teacher in a public school at Somerville, Mass., punished a boy by filling his mouth with pepper and making him chew it. The boy died in three days and Minnie left town.

Sandy Walker, at Santos, Cherokee nation, fired at what he supposed was the sleeping form of his enemy, Sam Fulsom. It proved to be Lewis Lucas' wife, who was killed and her child badly wounded by the shots. Sandy escaped.

John Lyons and Charles O'Brien quarreled over cards at Rawlins, Wyo. A shooting scrape followed, when O'Brien fired at his opponent, and the ball hit and killed John Lavin, a saloon proprietor. Lyons and O'Brien were captured.

John Lauer, who killed his wife at Omaha, formerly lived in Cleveland. His wife was a niece of Hon. P. R. Ber, a prominent business man. His aunt, Mrs. Eva Lauer, lives in Cleveland and says the shooting must have been accidental.

Benjamin H. Longnecker, director of the poor of Lancaster county, Pa., disappeared last March, after embezzling $8,000 of trust funds. The body found recently in Los Angeles county, Cal., has just been identified as that of Longnecker.

The district attorney of Ipswich, Dak., took the precaution to keep himself advised of grand jury proceedings, and was able to go out of town ahead of an indictment. His name is Jourbert, and he was an esteemed citizen.

At La Crosse the following were sentenced to state prison: Charles Bender, horse thief, three years; William Lee, burglar, two years; James Kelly, manslaughter, three years; Henry Carter, adultery, one year; Frederick Chesley, burglar, one year.

The interest in the mysterious assassination of Col. Watson B. Smith, clerk of the United States district court at Omaha, which occurred on the night of Nov. 5, 1881, has been revived by the publication of an alleged confession of a Nebraska penitentiary convict that he was one of the principals in the murder.

Washington Rice of Troy, Ohio, was awakened by some one trying to get into his window. To his query what was wanted, the reply came: "I want your money, Rice fired. The man fell, but rose and ran a short distance, when he fell again. He had been shot in the side. He gave his name as Joseph Porter, and said he came from Illinois.

F. J. Davis, an old and well-known farmer of Rock Island county, Ill., committed suicide by means of poison at his home in Carlin Cliff, a few miles above Rock Island. A short time ago Davis was arrested, and bound over in $1,500 bonds for forging the name of Deputy Sheriff Sharp Selvis. Public indignation against Davis was aroused, and in a fit of remorse he committed suicide.

Foreign News.

Sir John Macdonald has gone to England to discuss the reciprocity question.

A dispatch from Pekin says that all difficulties between France and China have been removed and that negotiations between the two nations have been resumed.

The Gaulois says President Grevy has decided in the event of his re-election to send a message to the chambers advising granting amnesty to political offenders without exception.

It is rumored that the duke of Cambridge intends to soon retire on account of age from the post of commander-in-chief of the British forces, and that he will be succeeded by the duke of Connaught.

A dispatch from Calcutta says that 5,000 people have been drowned and 150 villages submerged in Orissa by a cyclone, and that 1,241 square miles in the Moosheda-bad and Huddea districts have been devastated.

The Irish National League issued recently a remarkable manifesto signed by T. P. O'Conner, Justin McCarthy and Messrs. Sexton, Healy, Redmond, O'Kelly and Biggar, members of parliament, and decided to reject the overtures of the Liberals and to openly ally the Home Rule party to the Tory organization. Accordingly the manifesto, the most remarkable and straightforward ever issued by the Parnellites, was uttered. Its idea, according to Irish calculation, will be to prevent Mr. Gladstone from returning to power by making it impossible for the Liberals to gain the requisite members of the next house of commons. The Dublin conference arranged to thoroughly circulate the Parnell manifesto during the next fortnight, even to the extent of distributing it at the church doors throughout Ireland. It was also arranged to have the country thoroughly stumped, and to furnish a liberal supply of speakers wherever meetings could be organized for them.

Miscellaneous News.

Nebraska Irishmen subscribed $2,500 for Parnell's cause.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad have secured an independent entrance into New York.

The capital stock of the Bank of Luverne has been increased from $35,000 to $50,000.

The founder of Sage Female college, Cornell university, has made a further endowment of $60,000.

The Minnesota railroad commissioners fixed a schedule of rates based on distances which the managers will adopt.

Dakota Democrats are soliciting subscriptions for a daily newspaper to oppose division on the forty-sixth parallel.

Mrs. Damon Y. Kilgore, a female lawyer, was refused the right to practice in the common pleas court in Philadelphia.

It is stated that Hunter's Hot Springs of Montana has been sold to the Northern Pacific, which will take possession May 1. The consideration is said to have been $20,000.

In the county court at Milwaukee, Mrs. Emily Miltner, the well known singer and teacher of vocal music, secured a divorce from her husband, Charles J. T. Miltner, who is now in Europe.

Gen. S. S. Burdett, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and the national council have decided upon San Francisco as the place for holding the national encampment next year, and the date will be some where between July 25 and August.

Fish culture is apparently not a success ful industry in Iowa. The fish commissioner of that state reports that of the 7,007,500 salmon, trout and other varieties distributed thus far, not one specimen can be found.

An Ohio engineer has made an examination of the route between the lakes Big Stone and Traverse, and reports that by using the river bed a canal sixty feet long, with one stone lock, could be built for less than $190,000.

At Janesville, Wis., the jury in the case of Thomas Hemmingway vs. The Milwaukee & St. Paul rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $10,000. The suit was brought to recover damages for the loss of a hand by a minor son of the plaintiff, who was run over by the company's cars. Hemmingway sued for $25,000.

T. E. Brown of Des Moines, Iowa, the largest creditor of the city of Memphis has compromised the claim of $350,000 to the satisfaction of President D. P. Hadden and his colleagues of the funding board This virtually winds up all the outstanding indebtedness of the old city of Memphis originally amounted to $6,500,000 and which has been compromised within the last two years.

Internal Revenue Commissioner's Report.

The annual report of the internal revenue commissioner has been given out. It covers the year ended June 30, last, and embraces, also, additional information for July, August and September of the current fiscal year. Of the total receipts in the United States of $112,421,121 during the year ending June 30, 1885, the following collections were made in Northwestern districts:

Second, Iowa, S. M. Green	$1,988,511
Third, Iowa, J. E. Simpson	182,526
Fourth, Iowa, J. W. Burdotte	80,721
Minnesota, William Bickel	492,704
District of Mont., T. P. Fuller	90,585
First, Wisconsin, I. L. Bean	286,563
First, Wisconsin, E. C. Wall	179,395
Second, Wis., Henry Harnden	181,412
Third, Wis., H. M. Kutchin	241,745
Sixth, Wis., Leonard Jattridge	173,901

During the year 954 illicit stills have been seized, the greater number being in Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. One was seized in the Third Wisconsin district, being the only one in the Northwest, and $202 worth of miscellaneous property in Wisconsin. A recommendation is made in regard to salaries that will affect a number of collectors. It is proposed to readjust as follows: $25 or less, $2,000; up to $37,000, $2,125; to $50,000, $2,250; $50,000 to $75,000, $2,375 and in like proportion up to $1,000,000, collections at a maximum salary of $4,500. In the statistics of tobacco it is shown that 294 factories in Iowa used 987,505 pounds of tobacco, making 43,384,600 cigars; 158 in Minnesota used 631,732 pounds, making 27,865,795 cigars; 6 in Montana made 311,850 cigars from 7,518 pounds of tobacco; 275 in Wisconsin used 2,005,789 pounds, making 85,965,395 cigars. Following are the statistics of proof spirits rectified in the Northwestern states in the year:

Iowa, Second district	$53,181
Iowa, Third district	56,434
Minnesota	190,394
Montana	3,743
Wisconsin, First district	1,178,629
Wisconsin, Second district	40,333
Wisconsin, Third district	10,037

The largest exportation of spirits during the fiscal year was 2,113,661 gallons of Kentucky whisky to Bremen. This amount was about nine-tenths of the entire exportation from United States ports, and was made to escape tax. There were on hand June 30 in warehouses under bond; in Iowa 465,009 gallons, in Montana 966 gallons, in Wisconsin 157,288 gallons. There are spirits remaining in the Northwestern distillery warehouses Oct. 1, 1885: Iowa, 48,798; Nebraska, $1,913; Wisconsin, 94,113.

How Elections in England are Conducted.

Elections are not in England, as with us, accomplished in one day. When a general election for members of the house of commons takes place, the voting is continued for about two weeks, daily, in different parts of the United Kingdom. The election officers of each county and borough appoint polling days in their respective districts. In the present election the writs are made returnable on Dec. 4. Dissolution of the last parliament took place, and nominations and elections commenced on Monday. In the case of a county the returning officer must give notice of the day of election within two days after he receives the writ, and in a borough on the day he receives the writ, or the next day. In counties the election day must not be later than the ninth day after the receipt of the writ, and in a burgh not later than the fourth day after the writ is received. The various sheriffs publish in the daily newspapers the dates when nominations must be made, and the dates of polling in the several districts. Voting will go on all over the kingdom, first in the boroughs and then in the counties, until Dec. 4 or 5. Thus the sheriff of Sutherland and Ross notifies that in Sutherlandshire the nominations will be made Tuesday, Nov. 24, the voting will take place Saturday, Nov. 28, and that the votes will be counted and declared Wednesday, Dec. 2. Other dates are assigned by other sheriffs in their respective districts. A candidate for the house of commons need not be a resident of the district in which he is a candidate. Any Englishman can contest any district, provided he is properly qualified, no matter where he lives. Under the new franchise law the new house will have 670 members against the 652 of the old house. Formerly, most of the members came from the boroughs; but now the majority will come from the counties, sixty rotten boroughs have been wiped out by the new arrangements alone, and 104 altogether. The new lines have been drawn so as to secure a fairer distribution of population than under the cranky old system. The new law, however, is yet far from being wide in its scope, and its provisions yet hamper and restrict. It embodies the most rigid safeguards against corruption and bribery which have taxed the ingenuity of candidates to evade.

Affair of "Honah" in Georgia.

Atlanta Special:—Col. Albert Howell was mortally wounded by Henry C. Pope in a dispute at the union depot. Col. Howell is a brother of Evan P. Howell, editor-in-chief of the Daily Constitution, and is the general manager of the union passenger depot. While in his office Col. Howell was approached by Pope, who asked:

"What time does the next train come in on the State road?"

"I don't know," said Col. Howell.

"You ought to know," said Pope. "That is what you are paid for."

"I am not paid for any such thing, and have nothing to do with the affairs of that road," replied Howell.

"You are a d—d liar," said Pope.

Quick as a flash Col. Howell grabbed an inkstand and hurled it at Pope, knocking him down. Pope immediately got up and asked Col. Howell, "When and where can I see you, and settle this matter?" "You can see me right here, and now," answered Col. Howell, whereupon Pope drew his pistol and fired at Howell, hitting him in the upper right breast. At this juncture a special policeman arrested Pope, and Howell was taken to the office of Dr. Dan Howell, his brother. The patient suffers but little pain, but is in a critical condition, as there is great danger of secondary hemorrhage, which would undoubtedly prove fatal.

New Chief Justice of Dakota.

The president has appointed Bartlett Tripp, of Yankton, to be chief justice of the Territory of Dakota.

Bartlett Tripp is an able lawyer, some forty years of age, and a resident of Yankton. During his residence in that city he has taken an active part in the affairs of the territory, and while not generally recognized as a Democratic leader, yet he has exerted considerable influence in directing the policy of the party. He has been in favor of division of the territory, and was president of the constitutional convention that met at Sioux Falls in 1883. At that time his counsels were considered the wisest, and he did much in shaping the document framed. During the convention at that place last September he was prominent as one of the strongest advocates of the movement to secure statehood for the northern half of the territory. As a lawyer he stands second to none in the territory, and his appointment will give universal satisfaction. He ran for congress against Pettigrew in 1880.

Secretary of Dakota.

Washington Special. Capt. McCormick of Grand Forks was appointed secretary of Dakota, to succeed Senator Teller's kinsman, H. H. Teller of Ohio, who has held the office since February, 1883. This appointment resulted from the canvas made by McCormick for the marshalship. The plum he has secured is hardly as big or juicy as Capt. Maratta's but there is a great deal of respectability going with the office. The secretaryship is worth $1,800 a year, while the marshalship is worth $8,000 or $9,000, and commands more patronage than any other office in the territory. Teller's term had two years yet to run.

Capt. McCormick is about fifty-five years of age, and has been a resident of the territory for a number of years. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has served in several public capacities, with credit to himself and benefit to the people. He has resided in the vicinity of Fargo, and was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland.

A New U. S. Attorney.

The president appointed John N. Baxter of Faribault to be attorney of the U. S., for the district of Minnesota. Mr. Baxter went to Faribault fifteen years ago, making his debut in public life there as a bricklayer. He was steady and industrious, and no one was surprised when about three years later he began the study of law with Batchelder & Buckle. From that time on his progress was rapid. He served several times as county attorney, and was considered the best prosecuting attorney in the state. He prosecuted the Younger brothers when they were convicted. He has been mayor of Faribault several times and occupied several positions on the school boards. He was a state delegate to the Chicago convention of 1884. He is about forty years old, has a family, and has always been a Democrat. Gordon E. Cole thinks that Faribault to a man will applaud his selection.

Battle in a Dakota Jury Room.

Sioux Falls Special: In the district court, rather a remarkable proceeding was introduced on the 24th inst. The case of Ole and Gunder Thompson against J. A. Pettigrew has been on trial three days and was given to the jury about 6 o'clock last night. This morning the jury came into court with a sealed verdict, but before the verdict was presented, the fact came to the knowledge of the judge that one of the jurymen had taken to the jury room a bottle of liquor and had used the same too freely for his own good. The judge set the verdict aside and administered a most scathing rebuke to the jury. The case is one which has been once before tried, and was taken to the supreme court, where the judgment was reversed and the case remanded back to the district court for a new trial. The question involved is a matter of damages occasioned by the construction of the St. Olof mill dam, and the setting aside of this verdict will necessitate another expensive trial.

Decision on Barbed Wire.

Judge Brewer of the United States district court at Des Moines has rendered an important decision in the case of Washburn & Moen vs. The Grinnell Barbed Wire Company. A decision was made last spring sustaining the validity of the Glidden patent and the right of plaintiff to control it. It was decided at that time that the master in chancery should determine the amount of damages to be paid. He fixed the sum at $41,850. The defendants excepted and argued the case at the last term of the federal court in this city. Judge Brewer in his decision now reduces the amount from $41,850 to about $24,000, stating that while that amount for damages was probably too low, he would fix the royalty which the company should pay hereafter at a figure which should be large enough to compensate.

A Cruel Stepmother.

At Delaware, Ohio, Mrs. William Dunlap, who had formerly moved in good society, being a member of a leading church, was sent to jail for sixty days to subsist upon bread and water and fined $100 for cruelty to her stepchildren. The story of her cruelty as brought out at the trial is most shocking. A few days since she covered the body of one of the children, a little girl, with soft soap, pumped cold water on the little one, and scrubbed her with a broom. The other child, a boy, had been suspended in a deep well by a rope. Other cruelties were clearly proven by the Humane society in the prosecution. The woman was followed to the jail by a crowd of 300 people, who jeered and hooted and talked of tar and feathers.

The first man who ever turned a furrow in Montana is said to be Thomas W. Harris of Bitter Root valley, who came to the territory with Maj. Owen in 1852.

An employment agent at La Crosse is in trouble for taking improper liberties with a female customer.

Elizur Wright, a well known abolitionist and ex-laborer with Garrison and Phillips, is dead.

M. Martin, editor of a provincial newspaper in Denmark, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment on a charge of inciting people to take up arms and drive the obnoxious Estrupp from power.

Mr. Parnell has withdrawn from the contest for parliament in the Irish district of Liverpool.

A party of Russian officers, while drunk, assaulted the commissioner of police, and are to be court-martialed.

The Montreal Witness offers a reward of $1,000 for a case of smallpox originating in the handling of any Montreal newspapers.

Lieut. H. T. Allen, who recently returned from an exploring expedition to Alaska, has been ordered to Washington from Dan Conner barracks by the secretary of war.

The president recently received and disposed of 187 visitors in seven minutes.

Leading Democrats are trying to have Secretary Bayard bounced from the state department.

On account of Bismarck's wholesale expulsions from Prussia, the druggists in Galicia now order their supplies from Paris instead of from Berlin.

The porte, by the advice of Russia and England, has counseled Servia to stop the war.

King Theebaw has called out more troops, but they don't interfere with the British advance.

Parnell, fearing defeat, declines to run for parliament from the Liverpool district.

The new Sunday law in Vienna forbids printers to do any work on Sunday evening.

The president has made the following appointment: William A. Beach; collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-first district of New York; George W. Miller, marshal Western district of Pennsylvania; Elijah Gales, marshal Western district of Missouri; Benjamin F. Ledbotter, surveyor general of Louisiana.

Ex-Confederates are now disqualified from holding offices in the departments only by reason of the fact that some would hear out most veterans of the war on both sides, were it not that a special exception is made in favor of Union soldiers.

Jessie Porter, a pretty girl of Salem, Mass., was punched in the cheek by a young man with a vaccination point. The virus took, and the girl's head is horribly swollen. She has been laid up three weeks.

The Minnesota revenue district paid in $492,704 last year.

E. B. Fredericks, a young man of Winslow, Ill., is under arrest charged with forging notes to the extent of $800, and swindling residents of Lena, Winslow, and a bank at Monroe, Wis.

Frank M. Wright, a traveling salesman for John Rosser & Co., wholesale stationers of Lafayette, Ind., collected a large part of the firm's money and left for parts unknown.

On Jan. 29 the Kansas people will celebrate at Topeka the quarter centennial anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Last month William Jackson, late assistant postmaster at Americus, Ga., defaulted and robbed the postoffice of $1,500 and fled. He was followed by Inspector Booth through Texas to California and arrested at Los Angeles.

Dr. A. J. Rodman of Delavan, Wis., arrived at Freeport, Ill., recently, to look up a man named Charles Bedel, a resident of Darien, Wis. Rodman held a mortgage on a valuable horse and buggy that Bedel owned, and which he traded in Freeport to a meat market man. The affair was straightened out by Rodman taking the property and paying all expenses.

The Northern Pacific has prepared a tariff of special rates governing the shipment of oats, in car loads of 20,000 pounds, from points on its main line and branches to Duluth, Superior, St. Paul, Minnesota Transfer and Minneapolis. The new tariff goes into effect Dec. 1, and reduces these rates from 15 to 50 per cent.

The body of John P. Hopp, an Akron, Ohio, cigar manufacturer, was found on the railroad track near there, having been run over. It is believed that he was robbed, murdered and left on the track.

A Sioux Falls jury confessed to having liquor in their room, and the judge set aside their verdict, necessitating another expensive trial.

Miss Helen Wolfe of David City, Neb., is the first woman appointed notary public in Nebraska.

Ohio Democrats are busy concocting schemes to defeat Sherman's election to the senate.

Capt. McCormack of Grand Forks was appointed secretary of Dakota.

Considerable damage was done at the watering places along the Atlantic by exceedingly high tides.

The Irish Parliament Fund association at New York issues an address, urging contributions for Parnell's cause.

Mrs. Dunlap, a society lady of Delaware, Ohio, was committed to jail for cruelty to her stepchildren.

Gen. Grant's book, so the publishers say, will net the estate over $500,000.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul has so arranged its freight time card as to do away with the delay heretofore complained of.

King Milan has decided to abdicate, and Austria will occupy Servia to prevent accession of Prince Karageorgevitch.

S. R. Holt, who opened the ballot box at Indianapolis with a hatchet, has been arrested and held in $1,000 bail.

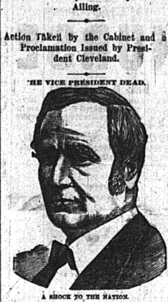
THE VICE PRESIDENT DEAD

Vice President Hendricks Dies Very Suddenly at His Home in Indianapolis.

Paralysis of the Brain Carries Him Off, After Only a Few Days' Ailing.

Action Taken by the Cabinet and a Proclamation Issued by President Cleveland.

"HE VICE PRESIDENT DEAD.



A SHOCK TO THE NATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, died very suddenly at his residence in this city at 4:45 o'clock this evening, under circumstances that were particularly distressing to his family and friends, inasmuch as they had not anticipated a fatal termination of his brief illness, and nobody was with him when the end came. He returned from Chicago last Saturday, and since then had been complaining somewhat of pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception given at the residence of Hon. John J. Cooper, state treasurer, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken off the heavy clothing which he usually wore, and put on a dress suit of lighter material, and before he got home he complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influences. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a physician, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself, and ate quite a hearty breakfast, saying he felt much better and intended to attend to considerable delayed business during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour, and he apparently

REGAINED HIS PHYSICAL VIGOR

and cheerfulness. An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of his stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson, a life-long and confidential friend of the vice president. As the pains in the stomach continued to increase, he was given an emetic and afterward an injection, and relief came in the natural way. He arose from his bed in which he had lain only a few minutes and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned and administered the usual remedies, beside bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all the afternoon, occasionally rising from his bed, to which he was compelled to return by the recurrence of the pains. To all callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed, but would be glad to see them to-morrow. About 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went down into the parlor to see a caller, who had come to consult with her regarding the affairs of a reformatory institution, of which she was one of the managers, and the only attendants were the colored man, Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Morgan, Mr. Hendricks' nephew, and a page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out and Mr. Morgan staid. Mr. Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed and complained of great pain, but suddenly it seemed to cease, and he said to his nephew, "I am free at last. Send for Eliza," meaning his wife; and these were

HIS LAST WORDS,

for the young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once. Just before 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her husband was dead. The end of a long and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay on the bed outside of the covering, only partly disrobed, with his eyes half open as if in a gentle sleep. On his face there were no traces of pain, but a pallor had come over it that indicated only too plainly that he had passed away. It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down stairs. A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thompson, adjoining, and he came immediately, but by the time he had reached the bedside, the limbs of the distinguished dead man were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks' pathetic appeal, "Oh, doctor, can't you do something?" he was obliged to answer: "It is too late." Mrs. Hendricks became almost distracted with grief, and it was an hour or more before she became sufficiently composed to give any information about her husband's last moments. The family servants, two of whom had lived with them for years, ran about the house crying and moaning, and there was the utmost confusion for a time. When the news was bulletined down town it was generally discredited, and in a very few minutes a hundred or more of Mr. Hendricks' close political and personal friends had hurried to the house. Very soon

A GREAT CROWD COLLECTED

around the entrance on the street, and it was found necessary to refuse admission to all comers except the immediate relatives. Mr. Hendricks died in his private chamber, a large, comfortable room in which he did the most of his work. Near his bedside was a case containing legal and political works, and on his desk were his papers, memoranda and a large number of letters which had been allowed to accumulate without answering for the last two or three days. His dressing gown and slippers were at his bedside, and near by was a small stand on which were various medicines and a goblet of water. Portraits, landscapes and bric-a-brac adorned the walls of the room, and were in striking contrast with the sad scene within. Dr. Thompson says that in his opinion, Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain, and there will be no occasion for a post-mortem examination to establish what the disease was. For several years he had not been a robust man, and was subject to frequent "bad spells," as he called them, during which he would be prostrated sometimes for days at a time. About two years ago he was confined to his room for several weeks by a gangrenous affection of the foot, which at the time it was feared would result in blood poisoning, and it was then thought that the end of life was near; but he apparently recovered entirely from this and was in his usual health. While in Washington during the last session of congress, he was overworked and almost worn out by the press of political matters, and upon his return home he signified his intention of laying aside all public business last summer and devoting the time to recreation.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Nov. 25.—A bulletin announcing that Vice President Hendricks had fallen dead was received at the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph office at 6:30 last night. As Mr. Keiser, the chief operator, took it from the wire he ran to the telephone and called up the White House.

"What's that?"

"Mr. Hendricks is dead."

"No!"

"Yes. We have just received a telegram from Indianapolis announcing that he fell dead a few moments ago."

"Oh, my!" ejaculated the operator at the White House.

Dropping the receiving tube, he ran in to tell the president. Mr. Cleveland was at dinner when the operator broke in upon him with the news. Leaving the table he went up stairs two steps at a time and went to the telephone room and asked how the report came, and whether there was any confirmation of it. Being told that the message was from the manager of the Baltimore & Ohio office in Indianapolis, and that its accuracy was indisputable, he asked that any further details might be given him promptly, and returned to his sister, who remained in the dining room, in a state of excitement. Swallowing a few morsels, the president went up stairs, wrote a message of condolence to Mrs. Hendricks and dispatched messengers to the residence of cabinet officers, asking them to come to the White House at once.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDOLENCE.

The president sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hendricks:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—To Mrs. T. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis: The sudden and lamentable death of your husband excites my profound sympathy for you in the hour of your great bereavement, and I sincerely mourn the decease of one so lately associated with me in the execution of the people's highest trust, while the nation mourns the loss of an honored citizen and faithful public servant.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Senator Edmunds was apprised of the death of the vice president by a reporter, and was greatly affected. He said that he had known Mr. Hendricks a great many years, and they were intimate friends in old times in the senate, and said:

I have always had a personal regard for him. I regret exceedingly his death, I shall call a meeting to-morrow of all the senators in the city to make such arrangements to have the senate represented at the funeral as are proper.

Secretary Bayard said:

The news of Mr. Hendricks' death is painful to us all; but the condition in which the American people are placed by his death, through the failure of congress to pass proper laws regarding the presidential succession, the fact that there is now but one man between the American people and no president, is more painful to contemplate.

Secretary Lamar said:

My acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks was not intimate. He has been for many years a great favorite in the South, and I think was regarded all over the country as a very safe, conservative statesman, a man of great dignity and force of character. He had the faculty of attaching friends to him very warmly. Although his death is very sudden and a great shock to us, I have often heard his friends express apprehension as to the condition of his health ever since his attack some years ago.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

When the cabinet adjourned the president issued the following:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1885.—To the people of the United States: Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, died to-day at 5 o'clock p. m. at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow-citizens. In respect to the memory of this official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his state and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all of the public buildings of the United States; that the executive mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral, and be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that the usual and appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all the legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days. (Signed)

GROVER CLEVELAND, President.

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

A NEEDED LAW MAY BE PASSED.

The death of Mr. Hendricks leaving, as it does, but one life between the presidency and a vacancy in the office, to which no one under the law can succeed, will undoubtedly impel congress to pass the bill which has been pending so long to provide for a regular successor. Several times has such a bill been reported from committees of both houses, and once a measure for the purpose was passed by both; but they were unlike in the most essential features, and the senators and representatives were not able to adjust their differences. This event will renew the discussion, and it is to be hoped that some plan of succession will be decided upon. At the cabinet meeting to-night, the subject was introduced by Mr. Bayard, who gave the history of congressional action upon it, and quite a long discussion ensued. The president had no intention of referring to the matter in his message, but the painful reminder of the uncertainty of human life, coming as it does with direct force to him personally, will cause an addition to that document in which he will urge congress to act at once.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Senator John Sherman was seen at the Fifth Avenue hotel, and said:

The death of the vice president would not affect the organization of the senate in any way as the case was extremely simple. Out of courtesy a president pro tempore was always elected in the presence of the vice president; when, when a party operates to place him in power, could not exercise much influence. He did not appoint the senate committees, which were named in caucus by the dominant party. At present the senate was without a presiding officer. It must be remembered that the senate, unlike the house, was a permanent body and there was no customs about electing permanent officers. I have not the slightest idea who will be elected. The matter is altogether of friendly consultation. I was a personal friend of Mr. Hendricks and knew him very well. He was a man of marked character, and a regular attendant of the Episcopal church. The death of Mr. Hendricks will probably have any effect on Indiana politics, and the loss of no one man nowadays makes much difference to the country. But he was certainly one of the most prominent of men in the Democratic party, and I remember him well when he first went to Congress in 1863 and took a leading part in the reconstruction policy. I think that Hendricks, Thurman, Morton and McDonald were all Ohio men living in Indiana. The contingency has never arisen in the United States in which a president of the senate has been elected to the vice presidency. I always remember that the vice president has died, and that was King, who was elected with Pierce. I don't want to discuss the probabilities, and we on our side certainly want to see Cleveland serve his term out.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Justice Miller of the United States supreme court, in speaking of the presidential succession to-night, said:

"If Mr. Edmunds had been elected president pro tempore of the senate at the recent extra session it is probable that he would now be constitutional successor to the presidence in case of the death of Mr. Cleveland during his term of office, though the tenure of office of the president pro tempore can be terminated at will by vote of the senate."

"Do you think that the sudden death of the vice president will give rise to a constitutional amendment defining more clearly the status of the president pro tempore of the senate?"

"No, it is not needed. The president pro tempore holds office until the return of the vice president or until the senate elects his successor, nor is his tenure of office limited to the session. He is elected to the senate in his capacity as a senator, and his office is expired, limited only by limitation as does the senator."

EX-JUSTICE STRONG,

of the supreme court, said:

If Mr. Cleveland should also die before the meeting of congress, the country would be without a head, and a most difficult problem would be offered for solution. A constitutional amendment is not necessary, but a congressional enactment is certainly a needed one, and under the circumstances will probably be adopted at the incoming congress, vesting the presidential succession, in case of the death of the president, vice president and speaker of the house, in the secretary of state until an election could be held. In this contingency the secretary of state would be the most logical successor. The member in question would be true of the vice president, president pro tempore, or speaker of the house, in case of the death of the president. The succession would be the line of the vice president, president pro tempore, or speaker of the house, in case of the disability of either of these.

MR. HENDRICKS' CAREER.

EARLY DAYS.

Thomas A. Hendricks was born on a farm near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819. His father, Maj. John Hendricks, with his family, left Ohio the spring after Thomas was born, and settled at Madison, Ind. Maj. Hendricks remained at Madison until 1822, when he removed to Shelby county, then very sparsely settled, and opened up a farm. It was located near the center of the county, and Shelbyville, the county seat, was afterward partly laid out upon it. It was here that Hendricks grew to manhood. After the completion of his education at Hanover college, one of the pioneer educational institutions of the West, he studied law, and in due time was admitted to the bar. He first entered upon public life was long and varied. In 1848 he was elected to the state legislature from his county. In 1850 he was chosen a delegate to the convention which made the present constitution of the state, and was an active participator in the proceedings of that body. In 1851 he was elected to congress, and in 1852 was re-elected to the same office. In 1855 he was appointed commissioner of the general land office, and held the position until he resigned it in 1859. In 1863 he was elected a senator of the United States, and served a full term of six years. In 1872 he was elected governor of Indiana, and served as such until January, 1877, when he was succeeded by Gov. Williams. In 1860 he ran for governor against Henry S. Lane, and was defeated by 9,757 votes in Indiana over Judge Otto. Douglas was 23,523. In 1868 Conrad Baker defeated him by 1,161 votes. The same year, Gen. Grant's majority over Gov. Seymour in Indiana was 9,579. In 1872 his majority over Gen. Thomas M. Browne was 1,148. The same year Gen. Grant's majority over Mr. Greeley was 22,924. Gov. Hendricks was the only man elected on his ticket that year, excepting Prof. Hopkins, who was chosen to a non-political office. In 1876 he was a conspicuous candidate for the presidency, and had the wishes of the Democracy of the West been consulted it is possible he would have been nominated. The East, however, in the instance proved too strong for the West, and Mr. Tilden became the choice of the convention. To placate his disappointed friends, Mr. Hendricks was given the second place on the ticket, and materially increased its strength in all the Western states. In 1877, Mr. Hendricks' term of office as governor expired, he went into private life, and resumed the practice of law in his own state.

HIS SUCCESS AS A LAWYER.

He studied the law at Chambersburg, Pa., in the office of his uncle, Judge Thomson, an eminent jurist of that state. He thoroughly mastered its elementary principles and the minutiae of its practice. With this foundation, and with a natural legal mind, he was never at a loss, and was always strong in any cause without special book preparation. Before court or jury he was equally at home. In a trial he was never off guard, nor disconcerted by any unlooked-for turn in the fortune of a case. He encountered any such crisis with as much promptness, fertility and address as if it had been anticipated and prepared for. Mr. Hendricks was remarkable for the readiness with which he gathered up and got well in hand the questions, both of law and fact, in any case in which he was engaged. In this readiness no advocate in the country excelled him, and very few equaled him. He had no specialty as an advocate, being alike efficient in the civil and the criminal court, and in all kinds and forms of actions. Although out of office after his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, Mr. Hendricks was not out of politics. His voice was heard in every important campaign in his state, and he retained the liveliest interest in all political questions of the day. His adherents rallied around him again in 1880, and his name was once more prominent for the presidential nomination. A bitter fight sprang up among the Western leaders, and a strong opposition was formed against him. Senator McDonald at that time disputed his prestige with the Democracy of his state, and had also obtained considerable popularity in other part of the West. He became conspicuous as a possible presidential nominee, and with the aid of the Hendricks faction it is possible that he might have been the choice of the Cincinnati convention. It has always been claimed that Hendricks was the only obstacle to his nomination. It is certain that Hendricks fought his pretensions with bitter zeal, being determined, if beaten at all, not to be beaten by a political rival from his own state. As the convention was thus prevented from uniting on a Western candidate, it nominated the choice of the East—Gen. Hancock. Mr. Hendricks, though deeply disappointed, took an active part in the campaign, and was heard from the stump in many parts of the West. Mr. Hendricks was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention of July, 1880, and made the speech putting in nomination the name of Mr. McDonald. Mr. Hendricks himself received one vote for the nomination on the first ballot. His name aroused much enthusiasm, and on the second ballot he received forty-five and one-half votes.

NOMINATION AT CHICAGO.

At the Chicago convention in 1884, Mr. Hendricks was given the second place on the Democratic ticket and had the satisfaction of being elected. During the past year he never was in better spirits. He has traveled about the country much, has made many speeches and attended many banquets. He has hearitly enjoyed the dignity of his position, and has generally talked freely in the interviews, and occasionally offended members of his own party by his freedom. Mr. Hendricks has been a prominent man for many years, and, like all public men, has been criticised and found fault with, but no one ever called in question his private or official integrity. In this respect he was absolutely unassailable.

MR. EDMUNDS TO BE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Nov. 25.—It is customary for the vice president to absent himself from the session of the senate before an adjournment in order that that body may elect a president pro tempore, who, under the constitution, is in the line of succession to the presidency of the United States. The Democrats had a majority in the senate when Mr. Arthur was vice president, and he did not follow this custom, so that when Garfield died he was without a legal successor. Mr. Hendricks followed the example of Mr. Arthur at the special session of the senate last spring, and did not permit the Republicans to elect a president pro tem., so that Mr. Cleveland now stands alone. But there is only two weeks before the meeting of the senate, when the Republicans will elect a vice president. It is pretty certain that Mr. Edmunds will be the Republican candidate, because it is known that since David Davis occupied the chair of the senate, and it was generally understood that the Republicans would elect him as president pro tem. as soon as Mr. Hendricks gave them a chance. There has been no talk of opposition to him, but now that the position assumes great importance, there may be some life between it and the presidency of the United States, there may be some rivalry. Mr. Edmunds does not care particularly for the honor and did not seek it before; and, according to his usual custom, will probably maintain

AN ATTITUDE OF INDIFFERENCE

now, Senator Sherman would like to be president of the senate and will be elected, if Edmunds is not. There is some talk about the hotel to-night about Logan, and the Democrats think the Republicans ought to select him as acting vice president, as a matter of consistency and to carry out the expressed will of their party. Logan's friends talk in the same way, and it is probable that he will make a fight for the place; but his popularity in the senate is not such as to justify him in expecting success. The prevailing opinion in the hotel lobbies, and among senators who are the city, is that Edmunds will be chosen. Senator Conger said to-night that he believed it would be Edmunds, but that the latter had expressed a preference to remaining on the floor and engaging in the debates, and especially to perform his duties as chairman of the judiciary committee; that he had of course the duties of presiding officer, and did not covet the honor; but in Mr. Conger's opinion the senate could unite upon him better than upon any other man. He thought it would be Sherman, if it wasn't Edmunds.

A party of fishermen from Hancock, Mich., have returned from the north shore of Lake Superior, after visiting the scene of the wreck of the steamer Algoma. While there they picked up four floating bodies on the shore of Rock harbor. The bodies were forwarded to Winnipeg for identification, if possible, and burial. The party said there was over three hundred tons of freight from the steamer strewn over the shore. Portions of the pilot house, cabin, wheel and a number of life preservers were picked up. It is the opinion of the party that a number of bodies have not yet been recovered from the shore, where nearly the whole wreckage has been lodged. The steamer can be plainly seen on the sandy bottom of Rock harbor.

Col. H. M. Lazelle, who is detailed to witness the British army maneuvers in India, under special invitation from the British government, arrived at the Ebbett house from Fort Vancouver to report to the adjutant general as to what report he will be required to make of his observations. There is a strong belief in England that a strong demonstration will be made in Afghanistan in the coming spring, and if this be the case, it is considered probable that Col. Lazelle and Capt. Mills will be ordered to accompany the troops and report upon operations. Capt. Green accompanied Gen. Skobeloff during the Russo-Turkish war.

In a speech at Chelsea Sir Charles Dilke threatened a certain lady of influence with a year's imprisonment at hard labor for intimidating voters. The lady to whom he alluded, whose name he did not mention, is Lady Cadogan, wife of Earl Cadogan, under secretary for the colonies and president of the Conservative association. Sir Charles Dilke's committee assert that an organization of ladies, which has been making a house-to-house canvass, has used the Dilke divorce case, adding infamous untruths, to influence voters.

A family of sixteen persons in Pennsylvania were stricken with diphtheria; seven are dead and the others not expected to live.

Saw a man who made $10,000 this fall in wheat. Saw another man about ten feet behind him who told me how he made it. His wife inherited $10,000 in cash. She wanted to double or lose it. Husband was perfectly willing. She gave it to him to invest in wheat and he lost it. Instead of investing a dollar he placed the whole in bank, and has the certificate of deposit in his wallet to-day. Speculative wives are now firm and in good demand.—Detroit Free Press.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Iowa Commissioner's Report.

Des Moines, Special, Nov. 20.—The forthcoming report of the Iowa railway commissioners will show that the state's mileage has increased 1,280 miles during the year, and the funded debt $16,949,859. In 1878 $343,849,402 represented 8,357 miles of road. Now $357,789,918 represents 21,790 miles. The earnings for the roads in Iowa were reported as follows:

Passengers, mail and express	$9,891,100
Freight and miscellaneous	26,142,837
Total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1885	$36,123,587
Total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1884	35,753,271
Increase over the previous year for Iowa an increase of 1.07 per cent	$388,316

The passengers are 27.6 per cent of the entire earnings. The increase of earnings over the previous year, for all lines was $1,121,081; the decrease, $4,730,840, or a net decrease of $3,609,159, or 3.58 per cent. We think there is an error in the Sioux City & Pacific report, which shows earnings of $841,002 less than last year for the present year, which included the earnings of the Nebraska extensions, the present report evidently does not; this is one of the difficulties the commissioners meet with in their efforts to get accurate statistics.

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EARNINGS.

The operating expenses for Iowa for the year ending June 30, 1884, were	$35,735,271
The operating expenses for the year ending June 30, 1884, were	23,250,919
Leaving the net earnings	$12,484,355

The earnings for the 7,249.29 miles reported were $1,722.22 per mile of road.

The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1885 were	$36,123,587
The operating expenses were	23,093,581
The net earnings	$13,030,006

The net earnings for the 7,478 miles reported were $1,742 per mile of the road; the operating expenses for the year were a decrease over the former year of $17,334; the earnings, an increase of $388,315, or the net earnings over the former year for Iowa were $545,650.

The following roads reported a decrease in earnings.

Iowa Central	$201,501
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City	17,569
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs	44,710
Milwaukee & St. Paul	130,197
Rock Island	390,574
Omaha	54,017
Dubuque & Dakota	7,560
Illinois Central	334,451
Sioux City & Pacific	81,502
Iowa Northern	2,617
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern	12,941

The other roads show a small increase of the earnings in the state over last year. The report speaks at length of special rates being allowed large shippers, and condemns the practice as a discrimination. It also protests against the abolition of car loads, but favors making a difference between rates for long and short hauls.

New Wisconsin Roads.

From all appearances Wisconsin is to have a bigger boom in railroad building during the coming year than it has experienced for many years. The new roads and extensions to be constructed during 1886, so far as learned, are as follows:

Milwaukee & Northwestern—Extension north through Michigan to connect with the Ontonagon & Brule River, 110 miles, and also from Forest Junction to Sturgeon Bay, sixty miles.

Dalrymple Road—North from Bayfield to the Indian reservation, 6 miles, then southwest to Stillwater 130 miles.

Merrill & Abbotsford—From Abbotsford northeast to Merrill, 40 miles.

Milwaukee, Peoria & Western—From Milwaukee southwest to Delevan, 40 miles.

Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic extension 100 miles.

Marshfield Road, known as Hile's Route—From Neillsville to Marshfield, 20 miles.

Minneapolis & St. Louis—From St. Croix Falls to Superior City, 100 miles.

Wisconsin Central—Extension from Waukesha to Milwaukee, 20 miles.

Menomonee Falls & Western—Fourteen miles.

This makes a total of about 650 miles, which will probably be increased by the extensions of the Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul lines to nearly 1,000 miles.

The Dakota Vote Canvassed.

Yankton, Dak., Special Telegram, Nov. 21.—The state board of canvassers met in this city and opened the returns from the various counties of the proposed state of Dakota, tabulated them and declared the result. The returning board consisted of the following:

Members of the state executive committee: Hugh J. Campbell of Yankton, chairman; H. M. Reed of Sully county, secretary; E. C. Beebe of Sioux Falls, John Cain of Huron, S. G. Updyke of Codington county, J. R. Hansen of Yankton county.

Those gentlemen were assisted by Joseph H. Teller, secretary of Dakota; A. J. Edgerton, chief justice; D. Frank Etter, M. D., superintendent of the Dakota insane asylum. The vote on the constitution and its separate clauses was as follows:

For the constitution	25,132
Against the constitution	6,522
Majority for constitution	1,861
For prohibition	15,552
Against prohibition	15,218
Majority for prohibition	334
Against minority representation	16,640
For minority representation	11,256
Majority against minority representation	5,384
For capital—	
Huron	12,146
Pierre	10,305
Chamberlain	3,167
Sioux Falls	3,337
Alexandria	1,374
Scattering	602
Huron's plurality	1,835

Mrs. O. W. Williams of Norwalk, Ohio, who is a niece of Mrs. Senator Angus Cameron of Wisconsin, states that the dispatch to the effect that Mrs. Cameron has gone violently insane is incorrect. The lady has not become insane at all, but was for a time delirious, the result of an accident at the Brooklyn ferry. She is improving rapidly.

Mr. Day has returned from Washington, and is confident, Ziebach will be appointed governor of Dakota.

Iowa has a weather prophet. He predicts that winter will not open until the 15th of December, after which time and until the latter part of February a season of unusual severity may be expected. Pleasant fall weather is predicted for November and the earlier part of next month.

The natural gas well on the Roskopf farm, eleven miles southeast of Webster City, which has constantly emitted a pure carbon gas since 1884, has suddenly ceased to flow. It is thought it is simply stopped up by fine sand.

Vincent Kolatski was brought before C. Hemmy, at Beaver Dam, Wis., on complaint of Mary Hartel of Westford, who claims that on the 10th inst. Kolatski shot at her twice with a double-barrel shot-gun, a distance of 200 feet. No wounds were inflicted. He claims that she is a witch, is bewitching the hogs and stock, and by attributing the hog cholera prevailing near Randolph to her bewitchedness, as it were.

Bridges, the young man who robbed the firm of Cumberledge & Smith of Athol, Dak., charges one Washburn, son of a former business man of Athol, with complicity in the crime. Both were bound over to appear at the January term of the district court, although Washburn stoutly denies Bridges' allegations.

The mayors of Iowa cities are thinking of petitioning the legislature for a modification of the present liquor law so as to permit the collection of the revenue formerly obtained from the liquor traffic.

D. M. Kelly, roadmaster at Rush City was badly beaten by his crew, and is said the town is a locked freight car to prevent the infuriated mob from killing him.

Oliver T. Evans, says the Owatonna Minn., Journal, one of the English boys sent to this country, and married the daughter of one of the prosperous farmers of this county about two years ago. Last August Evans had an accident done to call his old home. Probably his visit will be a long one, for now it transpires that before leaving he ruined his sister-in-law, a young girl.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

St. Paul has a snow-shoe club, and will soon have toboganning and all other arctic sports.

Congressman H. B. Strait, of the Third District, gives it as his opinion that efforts would be made at the coming session of congress to revise the tariff, and he believes that such revision could be accomplished without detriment to either employers or employes. He said that he would vote for Morrison's horizontal reduction last session, because it was the best that could be done. He was not in favor of a horizontal reduction, but favored a revision and incidental reduction. He doubted whether a silver bill would come up for action, but favored a suspension of the coinage.

Ralph N. Marble, the recently appointed register of the land office at Duluth, is a native of Manton Marble, former editor and proprietor of the New York World, and was recently the confidential agent of the administration, appointed to visit England, Germany, France and other European nations, and obtain all possible information on the subject of gold and silver as standards of value. Young Marble has resided in Duluth for the past few years, and has been engaged in the lumber business.

The case of Sarah M. Sherman, administratrix of the estate of Nathan E. Sherman, against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway—order from Freeborn county—was decided in favor of the plaintiff in the supreme court by Judge Gilfillan. The suit was brought by the plaintiff to secure a certain amount of damage from the railroad because of the death of her husband by the cars of the road. In his decision Judge Gilfillan says: "The evidence goes to show that the railroad company was negligent in not having protected the frog or the space between the main rail and guard rail where the deceased was killed. Such places unprotected are places of very great danger, especially to employes coupling or uncoupling cars, and it is the duty of the railroad company to guard its employes against the danger, if there be a reasonable, practical means for doing so, and to use all proper diligence and care."

The Minneapolis & St. Louis thinks it is poor policy to antagonize the state commission.

W. P. Christensen, the register of the land office at Redwood Falls, lives at Olivia, where he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is and has been the state senator from Renville county for two sessions.

The flouring mill project at St. Charles has been abandoned.

Rev. F. L. Patterson of St. Charles has accepted a call from the Mankato Baptist church.

John Johnson of the town of Featherstone has been missing for a week, and the sheriff has levied on his property. There are numerous creditors, it is alleged.

An accident from overturning a kerosene lamp happened in Sumner township, and Mr. Jollings, an Englishman, was so severely burned that he died about twenty-four hours afterward.

Aaron Moses of Battle Lake was taken before United States Commissioner Ira B. Mills at Moorhead, charged with selling liquor to Indians at Perham in 1884. A partial examination only was had, and the case was continued to the 25th inst.

Officers broke up a den of horse thieves located in the forests north of Detroit and arrested a man named Meyers, who was taken to Waupaca, Wis., for trial.

Rev. G. B. Pratt, for three years rector of St. Luke's church Hastings, has accepted a call to Oak Park, Chicago, whither he takes his departure at an early date, much to the regret of his numerous friends.

Halvor Boxrud, father of the Boxrud brothers of Red Wing, and one of the oldest settlers in Goodhue county, having settled in the town of Goodhue in 1846, died of apoplexy.

Dr. J. H. Sandberg, one of the first botanists of the state, has forwarded to the university of Sweden, at Lund 1,000 specimens of Minnesota flowers and grasses.

Rev. J. P. Sward of Vasa has finally accepted the call to St. Paul, reading his resignation to his congregation.

The widow of the late John Wall of Faribault has received notice of allowance of pension for herself and children, back pension to the amount of $396 will be paid and $22 per month will be given hereafter. Mr. Wall was a member of Company H, Tenth Minnesota infantry.

Joseph Wagner of Cambria, Blue Earth Co., has been adjudged insane by Judge Mead, and was taken to the insane hospital at St. Peter. Mr. Wagner is an old citizen, having lived in Cambria over twenty years, and is only subject to fits of insanity at times.

The lawful season for hunting deer is from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15 of each year. A fine of from $10 to $75 and forfeiture of guns and sporting implements is the penalty for violating the law.

About $35,000 of the $50,000 necessary to endow the Baptist academy in Owatonna has been pledged. The ladies' hall to be erected by Mr. Pillsbury, will cost $20,000.

Crookston Times: Coroner Sheppard has received a letter from Dr. A. Nelson of Aldal that on Nov. 5 a man named August Hellesand, residing in the town of Kittson, hung himself to a tree on his claim, and on the night of the 10th his wife found opportunity to conceal a razor about her person, and, slipping outdoors, cut her throat and then jumped into the well. She was taken out alive, but died in the afternoon of the same day.

The Ada city council has called a convention to meet at that place on Dec. 1 to take into consideration the opening of the White Earth Indian reservation. All cities and villages in the vicinity of the reservation are invited to send seven delegates, to be appointed by the city or village boards.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Hong Wong Wah vs. Hong Wong Wah, was dismissed by Judge Brill at St. Paul. It will be remembered that the lady in question is none other than Mary Schroeder, a German girl who came to St. Paul some time ago and married Hong Wong Wah. Then she began action for divorce against him. The girl is now leading a life of shame.

Gustave Forsberg, well known in Minnesota, is the hero of a sensational elopement at Washington.

Adjt. Gen. McCarthy has made his annual return of the militia forces in the state to the war department at Washington. The footings are as follows: Officers—Governor's staff, 13; cavalry, 3; artillery, 3; infantry, 81; reserve militia, 18. Total, 118. Enlisted Men—Cavalry, 57; artillery, 45; infantry, 1,090; reserve militia, 205, making the total enlistment 1,307, and an aggregate of 1,425. This is an increase of forty-six over last year. Accompanying this return is a statement showing the ordnance stores of the state.

Mrs. Alexander McLaren, for forty years a resident of Brownsville, is dead.

Controller Roche of St. Paul has purchased an $8,000 farm near Farmington.

Charles Crego, for attempting to shoot Fred Strickner at Lake Benton, was held to the grand jury.

George Brown, who has been in the Preston jail the past six months, charged with stealing a horse, has been adjudged insane and committed to the asylum at Rochester.

Rev. Cyrus Thomas is engaged in raising part of the endowment of the Baptist school at Owatonna, in the shape of a memorial fund to be known as the "Crosby Memorial Fund."

At Worthington, Joseph Griffith, found guilty of an attempted rape on a child of eleven years, was sentenced to three years in Stillwater. John Cronin and John Murphy, who pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny in a dwelling house, were each sentenced to one year at the same place.

A. W. Millard of St. Paul was elected a director of the Western Association of Architects.

Architect Buffington of Minneapolis has sued Col. West for $40,000 and put a lien on the hotel.

Negotiations are in progress for a union meeting of all snow-shoe clubs in St. Paul during the carnival.

In the district court at Rochester Judge C. M. Start pronounced and they were taken to Stillwater penitentiary: Frank Springer, assault with a dangerous weapon, one year; Fred Knox, larceny, two years; John Murphy, Thomas Murphy, larceny, two years; Michael Klassy, larceny, three years and six months; James Handley, larceny, two years; Thomas Casey, larceny, two years and six months; Frank Carlisle, larceny, two years and six months; Patrick Callahan, larceny, two years and six months. All the prisoners except Knox were among those arrested, and, taken as a whole, were the toughest gang of vagabonds ever incarcerated in this county.

Brainerd Dispatch.

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

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

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, and Itasca counties

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

Yesterday was turkey day.

W. B Smith of the Second National bank, St. Paul, absconded with $4,500.

Business is shown by the figures of the post-office department to be getting better every month.

Traveling men complain because the Northern Pacific does not allow them to ride on its freight trains.

Miss Carry B. Kilgre, the first lady applicant for admission to the Philadelphia bar, was denied that privilege Thursday.

Huge Gilman, of Manchester, England was fined £30 for forcibly kissing a young lady in a railway carriage. The article is cheaper in this country.

The 16-page boom edition of the Sauk Centre Tribune which was issued on its sixth birthday was one of the most exhaustive we have yet seen. Brother Brower deserves great credit.

The Northern Pacific road has issued a special tariff on oats, making a reduction varying from 15 to 50 per cent from points on its line in Minnesota to Duluth, Superior, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer.

An old soldier traveled all the way from Arizona to Washington in quest of a government position and was promptly assigned to the almshouse. Democrats must not take this as precedent for there is no almshouse big enough to hold them all.

Senator Vest the strutting little gobbler of Missouri, marched into the President's private office with a party of ladies the other day and was politely but promptly shown the door. For the first time in his life the little senator blushed.

The Aitkin *Age* gives the *Tribune* a little needful advice in its last issue, while the *Tribune* gives editor Brower a horrible roasting, while the *Journal* devotes a few inches of space to traveling insurance agent. It seemed to be in the wind.

The last and most rediculous rumor concerning Louis Riel is to the effect that he is still living and that the man executed was a devoted follower who greatly resembles the Canadian rebel. The story is probably unfounded and no thinking people will give it credence.

About 3000 workmen were thrown out of employment recently by the stoppage of work in the cigar factories of Stratton & Storm New York. The shop was recently organized in due form as a union shop, but the boycott put on its cigars nearly a year and half ago, and had not been taken off.

A petition has been signed by over fifty Scandinavians of Fergus Falls protesting against the appointment of L. L. Anne as receiver of the land office at that place. The protest is not against Mr. Anne's qualifications, but aginst his being appointed as a representative Scandinavian. Democrats generally are satisfied with the appointment.

Cost of the West Hotel.

In various boom literature issued at Minneapolis the cost of the West hotel has been stated a about $1,700,000, Architect Buffington, the builder of the hotel, has just commenced a suit against Col. John T. West, the owner, for balance of compensation which he alleges to be due him for services. His claim is for five per cent, on the cost, which he figures at $900,000. Thus at last we have an official statement of the cost of the West hotel

A Relic of Earley Times.

The Superior Inter Ocean is printed on the same old-fashioned Washington lever press on which were struck off the first copies of the St. Paul Pioneer, some time way back in the "fifties." As an interesting relic the Minnesota Historical Society has several times made efforts to gain possession of it. Last year when C. E. Foote was running the paper they offered him 500 cash subscriptions in exchange for the press and recently they have been in correspondence with the present proprietor, who has proposed to sell the press outright for $500.—Duluth Tribune.

King Alfonza Dead.

MADRID, Nov. 25.---King Alfonso died this morning of consumption accelerated by dysentery. The widow of the king is completely prostrated by his death. Throughout Monday night the king had spasmodic fits, the results of fever and debility. Six doctors of Madrid and two of El Pardo were in constant attendance upon him. They decided on Tuesday morning that the king was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout Tuesday, and the king died at 8:45 o'clock Wednesday morning. The pope's benediction arrived before he expired. All the officers of state and the cabinet ministers, except the minister of war and minister of the interior, were present when he expired. The cabinet met immediately and the queen was appointed regent. In accordance with the law, the members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations, but will remain in office at the regent's pleasure. The body of King Alfonzo will be interred in the palace of the Escurial. Orders have been issued that the troops be confined to the barracks. Great anxiety prevails here. A rigid censorship is exercised over press telegrams. Queen Victoria was the first person in England to receive an official notification of King Alfonso's death. Besides sending a message of condolence to Madrid, she dispatched a special messenger to the Spanish embassy at London within half an hour of the receipt of the news.

The Dude.

And now the dude,
The giddy dude,
Looks at the glass,
The looking glass;
And on the face reflected there
Tries to find a single hair.

He wants a beard,
A bushy beard;
He wants it bad,
Extremely bad;
For winter's coming on apace,
And frosts will bite his pretty face.

He strikes a scheme,
A desperate scheme;
He smiles a smile,
Triumphant smile;
Says he, "Why didn't I twig before!
I'll buy one at an auction store."

Discovery of Burgoyne's Treasure Chest at the Bottom of a Creek.

There are any number of men hereabouts who posses charts and maps of locations said to contain millions of buried treasures. Down the river there are caves and bays wherein Capt. Kidd's vessels are believed to have anchored and the exact conformation is given in charts held by person who are only waiting for the necessary capital before finding fabulous wealth. The opportunities of fortune-hunters on the Lower Hudson are not greater than those from the Canadian line south of the scene of Burgoyne's surrender. It is known that when the King's troops started south, intent on the defeat of Gen. Gates, and then by capturing Albany, shutting off Gen. Washington from the flower of the countinental troops, their officers were well supplied with money, and tradition has it that in 1775 when the English soldiers were passing through Comstock, Washington county some of the leaders became alarmed over the prospect of a surprise by the enemy so they filled a large brass cannon with gold plugged it up and shot it into the creek, forty rods south of Comstock and from that time to the present there has been many different parties at Comstock in search of this treasure. One is a man named Chapid from Mew Jersey, with a partner from Brandon Vt. Chapid spent a month at Comstock a year ago last winter, making observations, and last week he reached the village again with a professional diver from Boston and other men. To-day it is announced that they have found the cannon, but the water at the point is thirteen feet deep, with a strong current, and there is about three feet of sand, old logs and other debris over and about the treasure. These accumulations will be removed and the cannon, which is bottom side up, will be hoisted ashore. There is great excitement in the vicinity.

A Model Wife.

Jones was well aware that his wife was in the habit of rifling his pockets when he was asleep, but, like a wise man, he kept silence on the subject. One night, however, he awoke and caught her in the act.

"Ha!" he exclaimed, "what are you doing, my dear?"

The lady started, her cheeks flushed, the pantaloons dropped from her grasp, and she was about to make a full confession when a bright idea entered her head. Recovering her composure she said:

"I was looking to see whether your pantaloons needed any buttons."

"They do, they do, my dear," he exclaimed, springing from bed, "needed 'em for weeks, months, and I wondered why you didn't sew 'em on; but I waited, for I was sure you would get to it some time. And how kind of you to get out of bed at this time of night to attend to 'em. Say what you will, there's nothing in the world like a good wife. Let me turn up the gas a little, so's you'll have all the light you want in sewing 'em on. Got your needle and thread and the buttons? No. Well, tell me where they are and I'll get them for you."

Mrs. Jones proceeded to sew on the buttons, while her husband sat on the side of the bed and encouraged her with words of praise for her wifely care and thought for his comfort, occasionally remarking that go where he would he would always say there was nothing in the world like a good wife.

Then he went to the wardrobe and brought out several pair of trousers, a coat, two or three old vests, and a number of shirts, from all of which buttons were missing, and cheerily observed:

"While we're at it we'll make a night of it."

Two hours later, when Mrs. Jones, with a weary sigh, removed the thimble from her finger, Mr. Jones patted her on the cheek and said:

"I say it again, my dear, say it again, that wherever I go I will make it known, proclaim it from the housetops, shout it in the highways and byways, that a wife who gets up in the middle of the night to sew buttons on her husband's clothes is a priceless treasure, a crown to that husband, and an ornament to her sex."

Then Mr. Jones, chuckling to himself, lay calmly down and slept the sleep of the just.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fried Potatoes a la Macaire.

Baron Brisse says that this excellent dish was originated as follows: Louis Philippe and his family were breakfasting at the Tuileries one morning, and the Prince of Joinville was so absorbed giving an account of one of his voyages that he refused a splendid dish of fried potatoes which was handed to him. His narrative finished, he turned around and asked for potatoes, but such justice had been done to the dish that none were left. A footman ran to the kitchen for more, but there were none ready.

There was no time for hesitation; the audacious chef threw the trimmings of the potatoes served at the royal table into a frying-pan with a large lump of butter, tossed the misshapen pieces until of a golden color, pleasing to the eye, and further adorned by a dash of finely chopped parsley. The Prince found the potatoes so good that he inquired the name of the dish. No one knows what answer he received, as, being very deaf, he repeated: "Ah fried potatoes a la macaire; I find them excellent and hope they will often be served." The King and Princess laughed so heartily that the tears rolled down their cheeks, but the deed had been done and potato trimmings cooked in a frying-pan had received their baptism.—*From the Cook.*

Plain white, faultlessly directed and sealed, envelopes are the only kind that are now in vogue. Neatness and apparent costliness are the desired qualities.

The Rev. Dr. Simmons was examining one of his Chinese candidates for baptism the other day, and was anxious to discover whether or not the catechumen fully understood the Christian doctrine of love and forgiveness. "If you were attacked on the street," he asked, "by one of the bad men who persecute you and call you names, and if he were to throw a brick at you and it should cut your head and make the blood run down your face, would you love that man?" The Chinaman answered, as quick as a flash: "I would love the man; but I'd hate the brick." The doctor thought that was eminently satisfactory.—*New York Tribune.*

Julia Dent Grant.

The following beautiful tribute to the wife of General Grant is from the Washington *Republican*:

It was the happy fortune of him whom the Nation mourns to love and be loved by Julia Dent—the model daughter who became the ideal wife and mother. Who can estimate the indebtedness of the Republic to this lady? Who can say—who will venture to say—that a less fortunate marriage might not have prevented the development and fruition of all the great possibilities of Grant's nature.

The story of the wedded life of this couple is a benefaction to humanity, teaching lessons of the purest domesticity, commending mutual love and confidence as the only sure foundation of a happy home and the best equipment for a worthy career.

There were dark days in the early years of this couple; they trod a narrow, rugged path, but they made it wide enough to go side by side, hand in hand, heart by heart, for they clung close to each other. There were times when, had the wife been despondent, fretful, complaining; when, had she been anything but the tender, true, loving, bright, hopeful woman that she was, her husband might have fallen by the wayside, his high destiny unsuspected, his name almost unknown. "Amid the storms and the sorrows of life the affections of man may veer, but unchanged and unchanging is the true heart of woman—she loves and loves forever." The storms were not so dark nor the sorrows so thick as to cause any change or shadow of veering in the affection of U. S. Grant for his young wife, and her deathless love was the light of a fixed star.

There were years of poverty in the antebellum life of the Grants, and the wife was called by stern necessity to forego many of the luxuries which lend a charm to home and mitigate the cares and troubles of existence. But poverty did not chill the heart, dim the eye, sadden the voice or weaken the confidence of the wife. And the husband, cheered and solaced by hopeful sympathy, kept his troubles from the world and quietly pursued the path of duty, although it is scarcely possible that he could have been entirely ignorant of his own great capacities.

From the time when Grant entered the volunteer army, called out to serve the republic, until the collapse of the rebellion at Appomattox, there was scarcely an hour when his reputation was secure. The world can never know how much he was made to suffer by cruel misrepresentations. But when malice and detraction were doing their worst he had one safe refuge—the love, the trust, the unwavering faith of his wife. And when the war was ended, and the world was paying tribute to the genius of Grant, there was one person who felt no surprise at his achievements, for he had accomplished just what she had expected. Her faith had anticipated it all, and may we not say that her faith, her love, her consolatory and cheering influence had made it all a possibility?

Of Mrs. Grant as mistress of the White House, it must be said by him who writes justly that no lady ever filled the place more admirably. She had no ambition to take part in the affairs of State. She did not care to be influential in the disposal of patronage. Her only desire was to be a good wife to the President, as she had been to the Captain, to the leather dealer, to the Colonel, and the General. All that public duties required of her she did, not ostentatiously, nor yet with bashful timidity, but with the grace that comes with good sense and right purposes. Her happiest hours were those devoted to her children, and no children in this or any other land had a better mother. Wherever the Grants have been or however situated, whether in poverty in Missouri or in splendor in Washington; whether in the highest stations at home or the most honored guests of Kings and Emperors of Europe and Asia; whether in the lap of luxury or buffeting the waves of financial disaster, Mrs. Grant has been true to the promise of her youth—has been the best gift of God to man—a model wife and mother.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Some girls, 'tis said, when asked to wed, will murmur, "To papa go"; "I can't say nay" 's the softer way adopted in Chicago.

Weddings resulting from chance acquaintances made during summer vacations may well be published under the head of "casualties."

The word "sheol" for "hell," substituted by the Old Testament revisers, is readily recognized by the small boy. He, however, spells it "s-c-h-o-o-l."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Brooklyn man's will provides that his coffin shall have six handles. Brooklyn men expecting to go to heaven desire that the carrier angels shall have every facility for raising their burden.—*Courier-Journal.*

It is the Rev. Mr. Beecher who is preaching on "Evolution." From the gymnastic performances in the pulpit attributed to Mr. Talmage we should think the latter could handle the subject more fluently with his legs.—*Norristown Herald.*

Little Annie was found one Sunday morning busily crocheting. "Annie, dear, it is Sunday," said her mamma. "Did you forget?" "Oh, no, mamma," she replied. "I knew it was Sunday, but I am playing that I am a little Jew."—*Chicago Interior.*

The seventeen-year locusts haven't bitten anybody or anything in this State yet, but, confound 'em, they must stop kicking down walls and fences, or the farmers will call for a rebellion. There is a limit even to a grasshopper's fun.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Phrenologist—Your bump of imagination is abnormally large, sir. You should write poetry.

Citizen—I do write poetry. Only yesterday I took a poem to an editor, and that bump you are feeling is where he hit me. Don't bear on so hard.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"What and When to Eat," is the title of an article in an exchange. This is a subject on which we are posted. The "when" never gave us any trouble in all our eating, but we have been compelled to do a thundering sight of skirmishing around after the "what."—*Newman Independent.*

An apropos story of the new Lord Rothschild: Some ladies were once discussing in his presence the difference between the real and the ideal, and he was appealed to for his opinion. "The real," said the financier, "is a Spanish coin; the ideal is the Spanish bond."—*London Truth.*

It was Longfellow who said: "In this world, a man must be either an anvil or a hammer." There is a class of men, however, who are neither; they were made to fit between the representatives of the anvil and the hammer, and they get all the blows. These are the poets.—*Boston Courier.*

Bobby (to young Featherly, who is making an evening call)—"Will you speak a little French for me before you go, Mr. Featherly?"

Featherly (smiling) — "Certainly, Bobby, if you wish it."

"Bobby—"I do. Ma says your French is very amusing."—*New York Sun.*

Gov. Van Zandt says when the Baptists came to Rhode Island they praised God and fell on their knees; then they fell on the aborigi—*nese.*

When somebody asked the Governor about the early settlement of Rhode Island he said:

"Yes, the Dutch settled Rhode Island, and the Yankees settled the Dutch."

Clara Brinkerhoff, writing on singing, says: "Every one, whether aware of it or not, has an octave, or eight notes, in her or his voice to sing with." It is a mighty good thing that some of them are not aware of it. They might attempt to sing; and those who heard them would think that, instead of an octave, it was a cross-cut saw they had in their voice.—*Norristown Herald.*

Young married couples off on their wedding tours have in times past devised a good many able schemes to conceal from fellow-travelers how recent their happiness was; but none that we ever heard of equaled in inventive genius the young pair from Somerville who borrowed a 3-year-old boy from a neighbor to take along with them to avoid suspicion.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Pray what do ladies find to think about besides dress and parties?" said a fine-looking army officer who has been doing guard duty in Washington for the past seventeen years. The remark was addressed to the assembly, but it was taken up by Miss Cleveland. "They can think of the heroic deeds of our modern army officers," she said, smiling pleasantly. The officer subsided.—*Washington Letter.*

They were discussing the probable position of the arms of the Venus de Milo at a house on State street, the other evening, when the 7-year-old girl, who had been thoughtfully gazing at the statuette which had given rise to the discussion, eagerly presented her theory. "I don't think," she said, pointing to the falling drapery of the historic figure, "that she was giving an apple or pulling a bow. I think she was taking a bath."—*Springfield Republican.*

A Concord friend of Mr. Bronson Alcott is reported to have asked him recently: "What did you mean when you said that 'if I who am ising I, think things, I am really thinging the thing that things things'?" "Did I say that?" asked Alcott. "The newspapers reported you as saying it." "Well," said Alcott, "if they reported it I suppose I said it, and I know it meant something at the time, but I'm sure I don't know now what I did mean."—*New York Tribune.*

There is a deplorable deadlock in the capital of Burmah. The King refuses to receive the French Consul in his boots, and the Consul refuses to present himself unbooted on principle. The people are wonderfully self-contained under the terrible strain, and it is hoped that a revolution may be averted. We suggest to the King and Consul that they might compromise on a neat pair of low-cut shoes. They are very comfortable this time of the year. But the Consul must be careful not to wear white socks with them. There are some things that a proud and haughty people won't stand.—*New York Tribune.*

A traveling company recently gave "Hamlet" in an Arizona town, and the following notice of the event appeared in the local paper: "A company of duffers gave a show last night at Barney Hill's. They played a dizzy snap called 'Hamlet.' We never heard of the drama before and we never want to see it again. It is the suidest thing in the way of a show we ever fell up against. There ain't no horses, singing, fighting or dancing in the whole blamed shebang. There was a lively dog fight in the middle of the play that was a great success. The actors were not killed, but the duck that played Hamlet was tarred and feathered. He will recover."

A little miss of 3 years, who lives under the shadows of Hope Church, was playing with the neighbors' children when the latter were called in for prayers. She accompanied them, and, when seated in the sitting-room, she observed that she was the only one without a book. So she jumped down and helped herself from the bookcase in the room, returned to her chair and opened her book like the others, and endeavored to read unrequested. After reading she shut her book and waited till they had all kneeled, then she assumed a like position, putting her hand to her face, but keeping a lookout between her fingers all the while to observe what was taking place. When the others rose from their knees, she ran over to one of the little girls, and, calling her by name, said: "I like this game first-rate. What is the name of it?"—*Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.*

One of the scientific papers, in explaining why a gun bursts when fired with the muzzle under water, tells a singular story of a gentleman's attempt to fire a Colt's navy revolver after the first cartridge had lodged near the end of the barrel for want of a sufficient charge to drive it out. The gentleman kept on shooting, not knowing whether the bullet had escaped or not, and the barrel finally ripped open. It was sawed in two longitudinally, and inside were found fourteen bullets wedged one into the other, and so tightly compressed by the successive explosions that some of them looked like flattened dies.

The geology of natural gas wells is exciting much attention. The weight of evidence seems to show that it is useless to prospect for natural gas except along anticlinal ridges, the theory being that the gas, owing to its volatility, seeks the highest cavity in the rock, escaping from the hollows of bended strata. An instance of this is shown in the Great Kanawa valley, above Charleston, W. Va., where the whole region has been honeycombed with borings for salt, and the only gas wells struck lie in a belt a few rods wide along the crest of the Brownstown anticlinal axis. The gas belt of Western Ohio follows the line of the "Cincinnati arch," and so on.

A Pittsburger named Michael Fahey owns a pig, but no cat. The pig is a pet in the family, having been left an orphan at a very tender age, and brought up by hand. This has naturally brought the Faheys and the pig upon terms of great intimacy, and the latter has the run of the household. The building is, or rather was, badly infested by rats. Mr. Fahey was struck with a great scheme two months ago. He commenced killing rats and feeding them to the pig. Piggy soon preferred rat meat to any other, and wouldn't touch the scraps which fell from his master's table. Then he commenced catching them for himself. He would stand for an hour watching a rat-hole, and when the festive rodent would come out the pig would make a dive for him; a grunt and a crunch of the teeth and it was all day with his ratship. So successful has the pig been that rats are getting as scarce in the Fahey mansion as strawberries at a church festival.

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DAILY. **1886!** WEEKLY.

SUNDAY.

THE REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER OF THE GOLDEN NORTHWEST

It distinctly represents DEMOCRATIC IDEAS, LIVE ISSUES and ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT, and in the interest of the latter, it is firmly in favor of the

REDUCTION OF THE WAR TAXES

As levied on the labor of the country by the present iniquitous tariff.

It will fight Monopolies;
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It will fight Illiberalism;
It will fight Malefaction in whatever party found.

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As a Newspaper, the GLOBE shall not be excelled in either the East or the West. It is a member of the Western Press Association and has the exclusive franchise for this territory of the United Press Association. Besides, it participates in all the news advantages of the New York Press Association and the leading News Associations of Europe and other countries. It has its own leased telegraph wire to Chicago and the Eastern cities, and maintains a corps of correspondents representing every important city and town in the Northwest, and to this list of active news-gatherers it is constantly adding.

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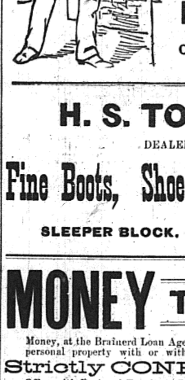

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J. W. DYER & BRO.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Crow Wing. }

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Patrick J. Bowlin and Joseph McGeehan, Plaintiffs,
against
Gilman Knight and Julia Knight, Defendants.

Summons for Relief.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which is on file in the office of the clerk of the said court, at his office at Brainerd, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 26, 1885.

G. S. FERNALD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Brainerd, Minn.

48-7t.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Crow Wing. }

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

S. G. Dickinson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Julius D. Cheney and Abbie J. Cheney, Defendants:

Summons Demand Sum Certain.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is on file in the office of the clerk of said court at Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you, and each of you for the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, and interests thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from August 16th, 1883, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

LEON E. LUM,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.

Dated Oct. 16th, A. D., 1885.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Oscar Anderson and Mary Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to Thomas Salo, mortgagee, dated the eighteenth day of January, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January, 1884, at 2:10 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 196, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of three hundred and five dollars and seventy-five cents ($305.75) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be forclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Friday the 18th day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, taxes, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, is the tract or parcel of land situated in the County of Crow Wing, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follow, to-wit: Lot numbered one (1) in block numbered (2) in Sleeper's addition to the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file and of record in the Registry of Deeds for said Crow Wing county.

THOMAS SALO,
Mortgagee.

A. W. FRATER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Brainerd Oct. 30, 1885.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by H. M. Newell and Ella B. Newell, his wife, mortgagors, to Joseph Atkinson, mortgagee, dated the 3d day of September, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, Minnesota, on the said 3d day of September, 1883, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in book C of mortgages on page 145, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of one hundred and eighty-two and 50-100 dollars, ($182.50), and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing, and state of Minnesota, on Monday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses of sale and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in Crow Wing county and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit; Lot numbered four (4) of block numbered sixteen (16) in Sleeper's addition to the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

Dated, November 6th, 1885.

W. A. FLEMING, Att'y for Mortgagee.
JOSEPH ATKINSON, Mortgagee.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the first day of April, A. D. 1884, by Frank W. Earle and Eva Viola Earle, his wife, mortgagors, to Oliver C. Wyman, Zachary T. Mullin and Wilson J. Van Dyke, firm of Wyman, Mullin & Van Dyke, mortgagees, and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the twenty-first (21st) day of April, A. D., 1884, at 2:10 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 232, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, situated in said Crow Wing County, State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lots number five (5), and six (6) in block one hundred and eighty-nine (189) in First Addition to the City of Brainerd, according to plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said Crow Wing County;

And whereas, the said Wilson J. Van Dyke, one of said mortgagees, did on the fourteenth (14th) day of September, A. D. 1885, duly sell, assign, transfer and set over by written assignment, all his right, title to and interest in said mortgage to the said Oliver C. Wyman and Zachary T. Mullin, above named mortgagees, which said assignment bears date on the Fourteenth (14th) day of September, A. D. 1885, and is duly recorded in said Registry of Deeds, of said Crow Wing County, on the twenty-second (22d) day of September, A. D. 1885, in Book "D" of mortgages, on page 172, on which said mortgage there is due at date hereof, the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars ($688) and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said sum of $688 or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public auction, in front of the Court House in the City of Brainerd, County of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on the fourteenth (14th) day of December, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to satisfy the sum herein claimed due, and twenty dollars ($20) attorneys' fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, together with the costs and charges of foreclosure.

Dated October 29th, 1885.

OLIVER C. WYMAN,
ZACHARY T. MULLIN,
Mortgagees, and Assignees of Wilson J. Van Dyke as to his interest in said mortgage.

SMITH & READ,
Attorneys for Mortgagees,
Minneapolis, Minn.

48-7t.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Nellie E. Paine and Reuben H. Paine, her husband, mortgagors, to Adam Brown and Daniel D. Smith, mortgagees, dated the third day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing in the state of Minnesota, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., in book C of mortgages, on page 307, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of ten hundred and twenty-one and 46-100 dollars, ($1021.46,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Monday the 28th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots one (1,) two (2,) and three (3) in block one hundred and fifty-seven (157) in the First Addition to the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

ADAM BROWN,
DANIEL D. SMITH,
Mortgagees.

G. S. FERNALD,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

Dated November 13th, 1885. nov13-7w

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
October 19th, 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 A. W. Frater, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Monday, November 30th, 1885, viz: Joseph A. Capistrant, of Crow Wing Co., Minn., for the NE¼ section 9, township 43, range 32.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jos. Derosier, J. B. Pilon, P. Felix and Edward Jewett, all of Fort Ripley, Minn.

46-6 D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
October 19th, 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 A. W. Frater, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on November 30, 1885, viz: Joseph Derosia, of Crow Wing county, Minn., for the NE¼ of SE¼ NE¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 15, town 43, range 32.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. B. Pilon and P. Felix of Fort Ripley Minn., and C. G. Moore and Hugh Riddle of Brainerd, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has occurred in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Guilford G. Hartley and Carrie E. Hartley, his wife, and Benjamin F. Hartley and Susie A. Hartley, his wife, mortgagors, to Hugh Harrison, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1884, and was duly acknowledged by the said Guilford G. Hartley and Carrie E. Hartley, his wife, and by said Benjamin F. Hartley and Susie A. Hartley, his wife, mortgagors, on the said twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1884, and was recorded on said twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1884, in the office of the Register of Deeds, within and for the county of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, in book "C" of mortgages, on page "417." This mortgage was subsequently, and on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1884, duly assigned and transferred by said Hugh Harrison, mortgagee, to H. G. Harrison, the present owner and holder thereof, by an assignment dated on said fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1884, which said assignment was, on the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1884, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, within and for the county of Crow Wing aforesaid, in book "B" of mortgages, on page "418." No action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

There is claimed to be due thereon and there is actually due on said mortgage, according to the terms thereof, at the date of this notice the sum of twenty-four thousand and twenty-six dollars and seventeen cents, ($24,026.17.)

The premises set forth in and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, and are described as follows, to-wit: Lots number seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) and eleven (11) in block number Forty-five (45), in the town of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing county, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said Crow Wing county; The West half of the North-east quarter (W½ of NE¼) and the West half of the South-east quarter (W½ of SE¼) and the South-east quarter of the Southeast quarter (SE¼ of SE¼) of section eleven (11) and the South half of the Southwest quarter (S½ of SW¼) of section twenty-three (23) and the North-west quarter of the North-west quarter (NW¼ of the NW¼) of section twenty-six (26) and all of section twenty-seven (27) and the North half of the North-west quarter (N½ of the NW¼) of section thirty-four (34), all in township forty-five (45) of range thirty (30), together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

The said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law, in case of default of payment of the principal or interest, in said mortgage specified, or any part thereof, when due.

Said mortgage also contains a stipulation on the part of the said mortgagors to pay the sum of one hundred dollars ($100.00) as and for attorney fees for the foreclosure thereof.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said mortgage, and said power of sale has become operative:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said above described mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Saturday the fifth day of December, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, together with one hundred dollars ($100.00) stipulated by the said mortgagors to be paid as attorney fees and including also such costs as are allowed by law.

Dated the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1885.

H. G. HARRISON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

ALBERT C. COBB,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Crow Wing. }

District Court, 11th Judicial District.

John H. Cappers, Plaintiff,
vs.
Della E. Cappers, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is on file in the office of the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Brainerd, in said county, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Brainerd, Minn.

Dated August 18th, A. D., 1885. 46-7t.

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The New Route to Central and Eastern Wisconsin.

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F. R. Adams, Northwestern Passenger Agent.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 9:45. Departs going west at 10:00 p. m. daily.

No. 4 arrives from the south at 7:45. Departs going west at 8:10 p. m.

No. 3 arrives from the south at 3:00 p. m. Departs going west at 3:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 2 arrives from the west at 6:05 a. m. Departs going south at 7:00 a. m. daily.

No. 6 arrives from the west at 12:45 p. m. Departs going south at 1:10 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth at 8:10 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

No. 8 departs for Duluth at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Local News

Oil cloths at Day & Meagher's.

Oil cloths cheap at Day & Meagher's.

Ear and nose muffs at Day & Meaghers.

Buy your cigars and tobacco at Smiths

Go to Parker's for your confectionery.

Ask your dealer for Golden Wing cigar.

Chas. Glass has sold his flour and feed business to Jas. Barron.

The choicest goodies in the confectionery line always kept at Parker's.

Cabinets $1.00 per dozen at Robinson & Hopper's.

Key West cigars at wholesale and retail at the Brainerd Liquor Co.

Entire new stock of gents' neckwear and jewelry at Day & Meagher's.

PURE old Kentucky whiskies and wines imported and domestic, by bottle or measure at the Kentucky Liquor Co., next door south of post-office. Orders mail from city and country solicited delivered.

Smoke the Golden Wing cigar. It is the best in the market and can be gotten at E. E. M. Smith's.

"Leaves of Shamrock." New collection of Irish melodies. Price 50 cents. W. J. Dyer & Bro., Minneapolis & St. Paul.

Sherwood's Cough Syrup will stop that cough or we will refund your money.
McFADDEN & JOHNSON.

The latest craze for parlor bric-a-brac is cattle horns, highly polished and trimmed with plush and ribbon. For sale at Losey & Deans.

REDUCED, the price of Jas. Hennessy Cognac brandy, one star, $1.25, two star, $1.65, three star $2.00 per bottle at the Kentucky Liquor Co., next door south of post-office.

New Gospel Choir, by McGranahan; just out. Price 35 cents. W. J. Dyer & Bro., Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Trunks and Valises cheap at Westfall's.

Day & Meagher now have one of the largest carpet rooms in the state, but none too large for their immense trade in this line. Call and inspect their large stock before buying.

Smith keeps the finest line of pipes and smokers sundries of any dealer in the city.

Gents' fine lined Kid Gloves and Mittens a bargain, at Day & Meagher's.

Fur Coats and Robes, large stock, at Day & Meagher's.

All brands of chewing tobaccos constantly on hand at Smith's.

Mrs. H. Theviot is sole agent for the celebrated Broadhead Dress Goods. All the latest styles of these elegant goods just received.

All the latest novelties in millinery just received at Mrs. H. Theviot.

For bargains in dry goods and millinery, go to Mrs. H. Theviot No. 16, Front Street.

Watch A. E. Veen's jewelry store for bargains in holiday goods. He expects to keep the largest and most elegant stock of goods ever brought to Brainerd.

Parties desiring first class insurance in the best companies will please call at my office in room 1, Sleeper Block where I will be found every day from 9 a. m. till 6. p. m. Respectfully,
J. L. SMITH, Agent.

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors for table and medicinal use, at the Kentucky Liquor Co., next door to post-office.

Genuine London Dyed Seal Caps at Day & Meagher's.

Gents' silk and cashmere mufflers in great variety and at low prices at Day & Meagher's.

Blankets and Comforts, large stock at Day & Meagher's.

Overcoats! Overcoats! Overcoats! Moving, Melting, Disappearing. The price does it. That men's $2 wool coat is partially responsible for it. If you wish to be in at the finish, hasten to Day & Meagher's.

Blatz's export Vienna beer by glass or bottle at the Kentucky Liquor Co.

The finest Line of Silk Handkerchiefs in the city at Day & Meagher's.

Warm Shoes and Slippers cheap at Day & Meagher's.

FOR SALE.

My house with lot and a half on Fifth street south. House has two rooms on one floor, city water and good cellar, is warm and very convenient. Price low, terms easy. (tf) J. B. DOUGLAS.

Fine Jewelry.

I have reopened my jewelry business in room 2, upstairs in Sleeper Block, and shall add an elegant line of holiday goods, making a specialty of fine jewelry. I guarantee prices to be the lowest.
J. L. SMITH,
Jeweler.

Golden Wing Cigars.

The latest and best brand, at E. E. M. Smith's. Try them.

Fresh invoice of the Badger State underwear just received at Westfall's, and a selling fast. Finest underwear for rheumatism ever worn.

Job lot of Chinchilla winter caps at Westfall's going at 25 cents. Go and see them before they are all gone.

Seal caps cheap at Westfall's.

Chas. Pegg has been in the city for several days.

Al. Crockett has gone to Elk River for a few days visit with his parents.

Full line of woolen hosiery and mitts at Westfall's.

Dan Morris Sullivan at the opera house next Wednesday evening.

Dr. Howes went to the twin cities this morning.

Allen Ackenly the west side sales.nist has left for parts unknown.

Milo Porter, of Little Falls, was in the city on Thursday.

Geo. S. Canfield and wife spent Thanksgiving at Minneapolis.

Wednesday evening there was no less than eleven raffles in progress in the city.

E. R. M. Smith has been confined to the house some days with rheumatism.

Quite a large party visited Gilbert Lake on Thanksgiving day and enjoyed the fine skating.

Nicest line of gent's silk handkerchiefs and mufflers at Westfall's we ever saw. Drop in and see them.

A new girl baby put in an appearance at the home of J. A. Davis, in Minneapolis on Tuesday.

The concert at the East Brainerd M. E. church on Wednesday evening was a financial success.

W. A. Fleming has bought three lots on fourth street in block 192 of D. E. Stipp for $425.

J. L. Nichols reports a fine girl baby at his house since Tuesday. The cigars are being passed around.

Photographer Hopper was down from Aitkin on Tuesday. He reports business as excellent in that town.

Overcoats at cost, from $5 to $16, at Westfall's. Now is your time to purchase.

To-day is pay day among the teachers of the city. There is about $900 paid out to them every month.

The pay wagon made the boys happy Monday. Upwards of $50,000 was paid out here to employes.

S. P. Fleming has purchased the residence on corner of Eighth and Ivy streets of Mary Cragg. Consideration $2,000.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have postponed their annual ball to the 22d of February.

Rev. J. B. Tope will preach in the M. E. church on Sunday; Love feast at 9.30. All are invited.

John Gowan killed a deer on the ice near Grand Rapids, near Aitkin, with an axe, on Thursday morning.

Elmer Hanton a real estate dealer of Superior Wis., and a former resident of Brainerd is doing the city this week.

The shops of the N. P. railroad in this city were shut down Thanksgiving day in order to give the boys a chance to eat turkey.

William Cragg returned to his home in Dakotah Iowa, to day. While here he purchased 80 acres of land of Mrs. Jaichner for about $400.

All persons needing shoes should not fail to look at Westfall's $2 and $3 shoes. They are the best shoes for the money we ever saw.

A full and complete account of the death of Vice-President Hendricks, with portrait, will be found on the first page of this issue.

There seems to be some opposition to the requirements of the school board in regard to the matter of vaccination. Nothing serious is expected as a result.

Please call at Room 2 Sleeper Block and receive a supply of hotters and an elegant calander for 1886.
J. L. SMITH.

Our neighbors have got the game law mixed up also and they tell their readers to kill deer after Dec. 15 to Jan. 1st. The lawful time is from Dec. 1st to 15.

Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll and Miss Blanche Ingersoll started for Plover, Wis., on Wednesday morning where they will visit with relatives until after the holidays.

There will be an apple eating match at the rink on Tuesday evening between eight boys. It is said that the fun will be inexhaustible.

Dr. Camp, Fred Stanley, W. A. Fleming, W. S. McClenahan, S. F. Alderman Fred Parker go to St. Paul Saturday morning to remain over Sunday, the guests of C. N. Parker, Esq.

Wm. Reuss, well known in this city as a restaurant caterer, started for New York Wednesday morning where he will be joined by his sister from Crookston, and together they will visit their old home at Berlin, Germany.

The entertainment given at the opera house on Monday evening by Mrs. Vidal for the benefit of the Episcopal Sunday school was well patronized and was a success in every manner.

Wm. Paine Jr., for some time in the Wells Fargo express office in this city has been appointed express agent at Valley City, D. T., and left for his new field of labor the first of the week.

On Tuesday the old carpenter shop at East Brainerd caught fire in the roof and when discovered was blazing quite briskly. By persistent work the fire was put out before much damage was done.

Fred Knowles, for a long time yard and warehouse man for Station Agent Tull has gone upon the road as a brakeman. He expects to soon be put on with Conductor Harkins, between Brainerd and Duluth.—Aitkin Age.

A social and musical entertainment will be given by the Ladies' Aid Society next Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, at Mrs. Wm. Seeley's, corner of Ivy and Third streets. Waffles and syrup, cake and coffee will be served. All are cordially invited.

Under the head of "Patents issued to Minnesota parties" on the 24th of this month we notice the following: Edward E. Webster, Brainerd, paper file. We understand that this patent will be a source of considerable revenue to the patentee.

The Northern Pacific has put on its through service a combination emigrant car, so that all emigrant travelers shall not be compelled to sit in cars in which smoking is permitted. These cars have been undergoing a thorough course of repairs at the Brainerd shops and are in elegant condition.

Some of Johnny Bannan's friends are urging him to send in an application for the position of Vice-President, since the news of Mr. Hendrick's death reached here. There is no doubt but that John would tackle the position if tendered him.

Accidental Shooting.

On Wednesday afternoon a DISPATCH scribe learned that one of the Tift boys had been shot and killed by one of his brothers, and a visit to the house between 3d and 4th streets confirmed the rumor. Around the stove sat the family, bewailing the sad catastrophe, while in an adjoining room lay the cold and rigid remains of what only a few hours before had been a bright and promising boy of 12 years, and whose death will be added to the already long list of "Didn't know it was loaded" items. It seems that the accident happened in this manner: William, a boy some eighteen years of age, was handling a Winchester rifle which he supposed was empty. Right in front of him and leaning against a low bedstead stood his 12 year old brother, Geo. Tift. The older brother was working the lever which pumps the cartridges into the gun from the magazine, and as this one cartridge which was still in came to its place the gun was accidentally discharged, and the ball struck George in the breast, passed through his body and came out in two pieces, having been split on a bone, these two pieces going through the back of the bedstead and the side of the house. The boy dropped to the floor with the exclamation "Oh, Willie, what did you do it for," and in about eight minutes was dead. There was nothing about the matter that would indicate that it was anything but accidental and the coroner after viewing the remains concluded that an inquest was not necessary. The family is in hard circumstances as a glance at their surroundings indicate, and a subscription paper was circulated on Wednesday evening in order to procure a burial for the deceased and which we understand was subscribed to quite liberally. It is indeed sufferers Thanksgiving day for the afflicted family, and should be a warning to others of the caution necessary in handling fire arms.

Got their Shekels.

Agent Sheehan commenced his annuity payments at Leech Lake on the 11th inst, where nearly 1,600 Chippewa Indians were given their cash payments, their annuity goods not having arrived. Here Col. Sheehan took the precaution to leave the rolls complete for the goods payments, in charge of Dr. Allen, superintendent at Leech lake, who will distribute the same immediately upon their receipt. No dissatisfaction was manifested by the Indians, as they felt satisfied the delay of the goods was in no fault of the agent. There being a large number of what is known as the Mississippi, including the White Oak Point, Gull Lake, Rabbit Lake, Snake River and Mille Lacs bands, whose annuities expired last year, many of whom had not received pay for five years, owing to their advanced age, sickness and other causes could not travel to place of payment, have, by Col. Sheehan's persistent efforts in going from point to point and hunting out these needy wards of the government to whom this money was long since due, been paid in full. These deferred payments which have just been cleared up by the Indian agent would have been paid when due but for the roving, homeless habits and nature of the Indians. Agent Sheehan goes next to the White Earth, Otter Tail and Red Snake bands to continue payments, and the relief afforded by these early payments will be a great benefit to the Indians, and the danger of suffering during winter avoided.

Should be Sufficient.

Complaint has been made by the jobbers of St. Paul that their traveling men are greatly inconvenienced by not being permitted to ride on freight trains on the Northern Pacific road, claiming there is not a sufficient number of trains run to permit their men to visit more than one place a day. Officials say it is not so, as the following number of trains are run: Between St. Paul and Brainerd, three passenger and one freight each way; between Brainerd and Detroit, three passenger and two freight trains westbound and three passenger and one freight eastbound; from Detroit to Fargo, three passenger and one freight train each way; on the Little Falls and Dakota branch one passenger and one freight train each way; between Fargo and Jamestown, westbound two passengers and two freights and three passenger and one freight eastbound. Between Jamestown and Mandan, one freight and one passenger train daily. This number, the Norther Pacific believes, should be satisfactory.

Didn't Work for Knot.

On Monday we received the following letter from D. J. Knox, of Aitkin, which explains itself. We were misinformed about the matter as to whom Upham was at work for and gladly make the correction. The following is the letter:

AITKIN, Minn., Nov. 23, 1885.

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 20th inst., appears an item headed "What Has He Done," and therein you connect my name with an affair of which I know absolutely nothing except from hearsay.

I have no store, and Mr. D. C. Upham was not employed by me, as book-keeper or in any other capacity. Mr. Upham was manager of W. Potter & Co.'s Villard hotel, and those gentlemen will probably give you the facts should you desire them.

I would, therefore, request you to correct your statement as far as I am concerned, and oblige

Yours, very truly,
J. D. KNOX.

They Will Return.

Dan Morris Sullivan appeared to a good audience at the opera house on Wednesday evening. This combination is well known in this section and they are always greeted with a house full of people anxious to hear their Irish melodies, which are always the best to be had. The troups have decided to give another performance here on their return trip next Wednesday night, Dec. 31, and it is needless to say that their audience will be large and appreciative if anything can be judged by their reception last night. There will be an entire change of programme. Admission will be 50 cents, reserved seats 75 cents, balcony 25 cents and children 15 cents. Let all who enjoy an evening of fun attend.

Numerous Shooting Stars.

As he sat on the step one Sunday evening he claimed he had a right to a kiss for every shooting star. She at first demurred as became a modest maiden, but finally yielded. She was even so accommodating as to call his attention to flying meteors that were about to escape his observation, and then got to calling him on lightning bugs, and at last got him down to steady work on the light of a lantern that a man was swinging about in the depot in the distance where the trains were switching.—Ex.

Can't Blow the Bass Drum.

There is just one instrument in the band which our genial photographer Hopper can't blow and that one is the snare drum. He gets along all right with the rest, no matter which one comes first.—Aitkin Age.

Thanksgiving Day.

The 26th dawned bright and fair.
It was Thanksgiving day.
And on the platter, round and fat,
The turkey gobbler lay.

The free lunch counter was the bar,
Of turkeys there were three:
A tramp slid up and ate them all,—
A turkey gobbler he.

The banks, postoffice and county offices were closed nearly all day.

All the business houses were closed in the evening, and a majority of them in the afternoon.

The churches were quite largely attended in the moraing, devotional exercises being held in nearly all of them.

The turkey shoot at Gilbert Lake and trotting park drew quite a large crowd. The day was fine, the sport was exciting and the turkeys were fat.

The dance at the roller rink Thanksgiving evening was quite largely attended. The way the regular Thursday evening dance, but the dancers were more plenty on account of the day.

About 200 ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the fine skating at Gilbert Lake. It is said that the ice was never in better condition than it is at present and if the snow keeps off the place will become a popular resort for lovers of the sport.

The church people and others who took the matter of giving the poor of the city a Thanksgiving into their hands did a very good deed. The headquarters for supplies was at the Baptist church, and there was no end to the provisions, clothing, shoes, etc., which the good people brought in. These were distributed by teams to the deserving poor and many a heart was made glad thereby. It is estimated that over a hundred dollars worth of supplies were donated.

Thanksgiving day originated with the Pilgrim fathers, who landed in what is now Massachusetts, Dec. 30, 1620. For the first two years they endured extraordinary privations, some of them nearly starving. The harvest of 1623, however, was a bountiful one, and the governor of the colony set apart a day to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and of feasting. The custom was kept up year by year, and soon came to be regularly observed throughout the New England colonies, although its growth was slower in other portions of the country. The first national thanksgiving proclamation was issued by President Washington and other similar proclamations were issued by other presidents, but it was not made a national holiday until 1862. Now nearly every state and territory in the union make official recognition of the day. Among the New Englanders, especially, it is pre-eminently a day for family reunions. The date is usually the fourth Thursday in November.

Lumbering Interest.

The last of the outfit of Wilson & Gillespie, of Minneapolis, for their upwoods lumbering operations, have gone forward from Brainerd, and their camps are equipped and ready. They will cut this season a little north of Sandy lake, about thirty-five miles from Aitkin, whence nearly all their outfit has been taken by teams, so late is the river open. They will put in 8,000,000 feet this season; against only 1,500,000 last year.

W. C. T. U.

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the Baptist church next Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. All interested are invited, as business of importance will be transacted.

MRS. A. E. PENNELL,
sec'y.

Had His Fun.

A Duluth school boy found a small dynamite cartridge and thought it would be fun to explode it in school. While the teacher was hearing a class he lighted the fuse. Later the doctor amputated three of his fingers and hopes to be able to save the rest of his hands.

For Rent.

The Norwood House is for rent and parties desiring a good location, a new house with every convenience, etc., can do well to enquire on the premises of Mrs. E. French, Norwood street, at the corner of Seventh.

Licensed to wed.

Marriage licenses were issued by the clerk of the court this week to George Bertram and Miss Annie J. Wright, and Phillip Betzold and Annie Goodderz.

Louis Demulos who represents Beaupre Kelley & Co was in the city Thanksgiving Day and was asked by a DISPATCH scribe what the business men of St. Paul think of the future of Brainerd. "Well sir, they have great faith in your city." said he. "The truth is that there have been less failure here than in any town on the line of the Northern Pacific road. Your merchants pay their bills promptly when due, and are making some money, I think. Not so with other towns. Yes, sir, Brainerd is bound to go ahead."

Dr. Stanley's Dental rooms present quite a neat appearance. He seems pleased with Brainerd and reports lots of business.

Accidents That Are Costly.

"You occasionally hear people find fault because managers of railroads do not prevent accidents," said a railroad man in Jersey City the other day. "There may be bears among railroad men who rejoice in wrecking railroads that they do not own, but to the practical railroader a train wreck is a big loss directly, besides the loss in prestige which follows."

"Is the billing stock so costly?"

"Yes, a freight train, for instance, that rolls down an embankment, where half of it is burned, will give you a good idea of the loss. The average engine is worth $7,000. A common freight car is worth $275, or perhaps $300. The ordinary gondolas are worth from $225 to $250. An engine is easily ruined beyond repair, but a wreck can knock $3,000 out of it just as easy as ruining it of a logs. A burned car is a ruined car, of course, and repairs on those that are crushed may cost anywhere from $50 to $200 each.

If a passenger car, such as is used on ordinary roads, is burned, $3,000 goes up in smoke. These figures are for the cars in use, and not now out of the shops. From this you can see that wrecks may happen which cost a company $10,000, and yet nothing is likely to be said about them in the papers unless some one gets hurt, and not then if the railroad men can keep it quiet."—N. Y. Sun.

Some of the coast negroes of Africa still worship the shark and regard its stomach as the road to paradise. They offer it poultry and goats two or three times a year, and at least once a year try to propitiate it by offering a ten-year-old child. The little victim is bound to a post in the sands at low water, and, as the tide rises, mingles its shrieks and screams with those of its mother until the ravenous fishes drag it out of sight.

Admiral Alden's tomb in Portland, Me., is now covered by a monument of red granite, which bears a bronze medallion portrait and three other bronzes, setting forth his naval battles and services in the survey of the Pacific coast.

THE GOLD SEAL

Of the Original

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO!

Distinguishes the only line of

PURE GUM GOODS

On the Market.

A Full Assortment in

Ladies' Gents' and Children's

RUBBERS AND Arctics,

As well as

Lumbermen's Overs,

Can be found at their agency with

DAY & MEACHER,

FRONT STREET.

Call for the

COASTING SOLE.

A Salesman's Remark.

One of the requisites of a good salesman is knowing just what to say, and when to say it, to customers who are undecided and hardly know what they want, and to whom a word spoken at the right time is sufficient very often to effect a sale. Sometimes, however, salesmen with the desire of satisfying a hesitating customer, say things which have the opposite effect from that intended, as the following anecdote will show:

A gentleman who was several years younger than his wife, and who was besides small and rather boyish in appearance, entered a dry goods store in one of our towns with his wife and requested to be shown some carpets. The proprietor himself, to whom as it happened they were unknown, waited on them. He showed them very politely his extensive stock of carpets, and exhibited with great pains their beauty and excellence of quality. The gentleman and his wife seemed somewhat undecided as to what suited them among the various patterns displayed, and the proprietor, with the laudable desire of assisting them to decide, remarked, blandly to the gentleman, pointing to one of the carpets, "I think, sir, this is the carpet your mother likes."

The gentleman looked a little surprised, but quietly said, "she is not my mother, sir, but my wife."

The lady said nothing, but it is needless to add that she did not find any carpet to suit her, and they left the proprietor, who felt that he had lost a sale by his unfortunate remark, a sadder and wiser man. If there is anything that a woman will not forgive it is to be thought older than she is.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Roadside Fruit Trees.

A writer in the New York *Tribune*, in treating of the utility of planting fruit trees by fences says: "One advantage attending this planting is the economy of drawing handsome returns from soil otherwise unproductive, as roadways or lanes. The roots of the trees search this through, and find abundant available food, for no growth robs the soil, not even grass, while it is continually receiving manurial droppings. Another very important gain results from the safety of the trees from wounds. The fence shelters the stem from sun-scald and from cattle-rubbing, and the roots are safe from that ruin of orchards, the plowshare, which not only tears the roots while in the height of Summer activity, but, what is worse, though least seen or suspected, shears off the feeding rootlets at the same fatal season—these intermediate points being found near the surface where the most wholesome food is most abundant. Fence-row trees live longer than trees exposed to injury in open orchards. Trees of every habit should be chosen, and preferably Winter sorts of color green or unattractive before ripening in the cellar. Such fruits, while the most valuable, do not attract depredators, and field crops are out of the way before the time arrives for gathering the apples. Such rows of well-shaped trees embellish a farm, help to shelter its surface and add to the beauty of the landscape.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of St. Louis.
In Probate Court—Hon. John Dunphy, Judge.
In the matter of the estate of Peter Dean, deceased:

An order of the above entitled court having been made and filed on the 21st day of March, 1884, licensing Henry A. Smith administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of Peter Dean, deceased, of St. Louis County, Minn., to sell at public or private sale, the real estate of said deceased, hereinafter mentioned, and the said estate having been duly appointed administrator of said estate of Peter Dean, deceased, and having been extended by a supplemental order by said court made and filed in said matter on the 16th day of September, 1885.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 21st day of December, 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the front door of the county house, in the city of Duluth, in said county of St. Louis, I shall sell at public vendue the following real estate in said county of St. Louis, viz: Lots 1 and 2 in block 69, Town of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn.

HENRY A. SMITH,
Administrator.
With the Will annexed of estate of Peter Dean.

THOSE who want to see an elegant stock of men's, boys' ladies' and children's BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds, should, without fail, visit A. V. Snyder's boot and shoe store on Sixth street, second door south of the post-office. He has by far the finest and largest stock in the city, at the very lowest cash price. Ladies' shoes from $1 to $10 a pair.

We Still Have

A large stock of

Winter Apples!

ON HAND.

Perfectly Sound,

And Good Keepers.

Bring in your orders early while you have a full stock to select from.

A. E. TAYLOR & CO.

NEW AND FRESH!

A CAR LOAD OF

CANNED GOODS

And also a Car Load of

APPLES!

Received this week.

We are receiving new, fresh goods every day and can give the good people of Brainerd bargains. We carry no stale articles, but the best. Goods that money can buy can always be found at our store on Front St.

S. & J. W. KOOP, Proprietors

E. W. LYNCH. J. D. BARSTOW.

LYNCH & BARSTOW,

DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Sixth Street, Next to Paine's Market.

Fresh Eggs and Butter, Country Produce bought and sold. The largest and most select line of

CANNED GOODS IN THE CITY.

Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco.

FREE DELIVERY.

Give us a call and we will guarantee you satisfaction!

The Brainerd Furniture Co.

W. J. DAVENPORT, Manager.

All Kinds of 2nd-Hand Furniture Bought and Sold. Outfits Sold on Long Time

Money to loan on furniture without removal.

Office with Brainerd Loan Agency at the corner of Fifth and Front Sts

BABY'S NAME.

Then father took the Bible down
And in his clear old fashioned hand
Upon its Record broke ye
He wrote the name as it should stand,

But protest came from all the rest
At this unusual a little bairt
The dearest, sweetest and the best,
That antiquated name to wear.

And aunts and second cousins cry
"A name so vore and ordinary
Could not be found if one should try
Let us that name appellation 'Mary'."

And over and over again they land
Her yellow curls, her baby grace
"Oh, call her Mabel, or Maude,
Or Christine," for her aged lace.

"But time will change this golden locks
"To match the grey in dusky spindrier,
Far better name her 'Beatrice,'
Or 'Imogen,' serene and mature."

"Oh, name the child for Aunt Louisa,
For she, good soul, is well-to-do,
The eccentric name to please her father
And we can call the darling 'Lou.'"

Most prudent counsel, all too late!
'Twixt Mabel's and Matthew's pages
Appeals, unspeakable as fate,
The name beloved of all the ages.

The Ancient gem, its purity
Unspoiled shall grace our latest beauty;
Sometime on dearer lips to be
The sweet synonym of love and duty.

And gracious womanhood adorn,
However fortune's gift may vary,
Till one day like Easter morn,
She hears the Master call her "Mary."

—Columbus Dispatch.

A HIDDEN HERO.

J. S. Winter, in Harper's Bazar.

Lord Archie Falconer was keeping his hunters—to the time of a modest employment of barrackes, and he was his way to see them, when he chanced to meet with Marcus Orford.

His way lay through a poor and forlorn-looking district, laid out in small streets and narrow courts of ugly flat ureloks houses, built in rows to the cultivation of nothing but a certain air of crushed and melancholy meek mattress, and stained a dusty mildew between the barracks and the town of Warnecliffe. It was peopled chiefly by such of the Benedicks among the rank and file of the Black Horse as were not on the strength of the regiment.

Marcus Orford was laughing as Lord Archie approached him, and he felt his own face expanding into a broad smile instantly.

"What are you laughing at?" he demanded.

"I found yesterday," the other answered, "that Armitt was down with a severe attack of congestion of the lungs—a very serious case, his wife told me the doctor had pronounced it. I sent a basket of things down to him this morning—ice and grapes and jelly and so on, you know—for, poor devil, it must be hard times to be ill in such a hole as that"—jerking his stick over his shoulder to indicate a row of squalid little, dirty, "behind" houses—"and Moore brought back word that he was very bad—as bad as he could be. So I thought I'd come round and, however, he is to-day. 'Tis a tidy little place, but nicely kept and comfortless, and I found half a dozen youngsters all squatting about the doorstep and evidently expecting every minute to hear that the end had come. 'Hollo, my man,' said I to the biggest boy, a lad of 7 or 8, 'are you one of Armitt's boys?' 'Yes, sir, we're all his,' he piped out. 'Oh, are you?' I said, thinking to have really well look at my grey as he generally does. 'And how is your father this afternoon?' 'Very bad, sir—moribund—as I was saying to he,' the youngster piped out in reply. 'An' the doctor says he'll die afore morning, there'll be some 'opes; but it he don't live, till morning, he won't have no 'opes at all.'"

Lord Archie laughed outright, and Marcus Orford continued: "But I don't believe Armitt will live one morning, poor chap; and if not, what his wife will do with all those youngsters is rather a hard question."

"Yes; decent fellow, Armitt; I had him in my honeys for a time. Pity he married without waiting for leave; he's such a drug on a man, unless the wife happens to have some business of her own; and, Armitt, poor beggar, is so overridden with children, and his wife's line of business not of much use to her."

"What was it?"

"Oh, she was a circus-rider, and a ripping smart girl, too. I remember seeing her the year I joined. She had a pretty little face, and a pretty little figure too, and a lot of light crinkling fair hair tumbling about it, and over her head in shining flecks of light; I never saw such jolly hair."

"She's a jolly little woman now," Marcus Oxford remarked. "Well!"

"We were all, more or less gone on her," Lord Archie continued, "and little favorite, we used to call her. Her circus name was Mademoiselle Favorita—Jim, you know, Jim Jones, of course, none of the fellows could make any impression upon him, for whatever, not, the very smallest, and one afternoon, about 6 o'clock, I met her going down to the circus with Armitt—and then I knew why. And, sure enough, very shortly after that she and Armitt got married. He'd got in for leave, and waited till he got it, which he would have done, they might, have got on very well, but he married her straight out of hand, and there they have stuck ever since. Armitt ought to have got on, for he's a gentleman—a Variety man, too; but he's been unlucky, sinking all round."

"You don't mean it," Orford cried, in huge surprise, "that he's a gentleman—and a 'Variety man'?"

"Oh, but I do, though—an Oxford man. I remember his face distinctly as a man of Brasenose when I used to Paul's, but for the very life I couldn't then, and have never been able since, to put a name to it. And, yet I almost fancy—and I think of it every time I get a fair look at him—that I've seen the face with a tuft above it."

"A tuft! you don't mean it!" Orford cried.

"Yes, I do. I get back to a certain point, and then I seem to come to a dead-wall, which blocks me completely."

"Oh, you must be mistaken, or be mixing him up with somebody else," Orford declared. "It couldn't be, you know; somebody would be sure to recognize him."

"Well, it may be," Lord Archie admitted—"I may be, but still I've had the same impression ever since I have been in the regiment. Still, I can't say, I may be mixing him up with somebody else."

"Why don't you ask him outright?"

"I did hint at it once. One of the horses was sick, and we had a good deal of trouble with him; and one afternoon I was watching Armitt put a bandage on, when the conviction that I had known him before came upon me strongly as ever. 'This is not the first time you and I have had to do with a horse together, Armitt,' I said to my groom. He looked up at me quickly, a flash of a look as if I might be a detective who had been tracking him for years, and had hunted him down at last. 'For God's sake, don't my lord,' he said, all in a hurry; 'it's no use pretending that I was once a—' 'An undergrade at Brasenose,' I put in when, seeing the fellow was quite scringing shiver that I felt sure I'd put my hand on an open wound, and wished I had let him alone. 'I would to forget all that, my lord; look that life and everything connected with it long since,' he said, desperately. 'I wouldn't have joined the Black Horse if I'd ever guessed you would have been gazetted to it.' 'Oh, it's all right. I'll not remind you of it again, Armitt,' I told him; for, of course I didn't want to make his burden any heavier for him to carry. I knew his face, but could not remember his name, and should not try to find out. 'Only I said I recognized you perfectly well that you didn't call me 'my lord' in the old days.' 'Don't talk about the old days,' he burst out. 'I forgetted all that made them worth having, and I can bear it but don't remind me of them, if you know what pity is—don't.' So of course I told him I would not, and I have never tried to find him out; but I've thought about it, and tried to fix the name I knew belonged to the face, but I never could; it has always eluded my memory just as a dream often does. Yes, there is a queer story at the back of Armitt's hard life, I know that. I'm a good deal of a man to have been a tuft at Brasenose, and then a private in a smart regiment, with a wife picked out of a circus. And he's fond of her, too; oh, yes, for she is such a bad sort, and looks wheedly pretty. Yes, it's a queer story, very. Well, I must be getting along—by-by!"

"By-by!" retorted Orford, turning on his way, wondering much about the story he had just heard. Meantime Lord Archie went further along the street, and turned in at an archway between two of the little fatureless houses, which brought him into the stable-yard. He just cast an eye over the stables, and then inquired of the groom which was Armitt's house.

"The man pointed it out, and Lord Archie crossed the narrow, flagged little street, and knocked softly on the panel of the door. It was opened by the pretty fair-haired wife who looked worn to death, and had a baby in her arms, and half-a-dozen children, a little more than infants, clung to her skirts, and the bigger ones stood in the background looking at the door.

"Good-day, Mrs. Armitt. How is your husband?" he asked.

"Very bad, sir, very ill," she answered with quivering lips and eyes brimming over, not, because she had been weeping, mind, but because the sympathetic tone went straight to her poor aching heart, and quite had swept by a strong hand; "he's very ill, indeed; and Dr. Granger scarcely gives me hope at all."

"Who's attending to him? Have you got a nurse or anybody to help you? Lord Ashton's doctor?"

"Yes, my lord; Mr. Orford sent one in as soon as ever he heard Armitt was ill—very good of him, I'm sure, I never get over it, my lord—never." And lowering her voice almost to a whisper, "He's a gentleman, sir, in his mind; I know it; I'm sure of it."

"What kind of a something?" Lord Archie asked.

"I can't tell that, my lord," she answered; "but something there is, for certain. Armitt is a very quiet, close sort of man, and though he's one of the best husbands living I never drew breath, and has never given me a cross word since we were married, and he's never raised his hand to one of the children—and they are trying at times, there's no denying—he's never told me a word about his past life, never a one. I don't know anything about him, my lord, not even where he was born or whether he has a relation in all the world. But he's good, true, my lord, and though he's no better now than a common soldier, he's a gentleman, Armitt is and something wrong and fancy he was even more than that."

Lord Archie's conscience pricked him a little that he was paying a honor to keep from this distressed little soul, with her pretty fair hair and blue eyes and tender face, that he knew the truth of much of Armitt's hard life, and, on a sudden thought came into his mind.

"Would he like to see me, do you think?" he asked.

"I feel sure he would, my lord," she answered.

"Well, you might ask him," he said, for he had no desire to disturb what probably were his ex-groom's last days by recalling, or bringing to his mind the incidents of the past—incidents which he most likely needed no stimulant, and which, if he recall, would now be crowding back upon him, as the report that he was dying had nearly done with the present.

So she went up the creaking little stairs, and he heard her softly knocking lord Archie standing in the midst of the group of awe-struck and bewildered youngsters, till she came down or two of them, the eldest boy amongst them, and found that Marcus Orford's little anecdote had been literally doctored in the matter of pronunciation and accent, and that he is no more with all others, spoke very well indeed, and if not quite up to his own standard, still very far above the average of a better class of children than those living in that part of Warnecliffe.

And then Mrs. Armitt appeared again, and said the sick man was very anxious to see his lordship if he would go up. So Lord Archie went up alone.

It was a poor little room in which he found himself when he reached the top of the creaking little stairs, but it was clean and orderly. The quilt upon the "bed was white, if coarse, and there was a pleasant faced middle-aged nurse in a white cap sitting beside the patient, who rose and made her obeisance when he came in, liberally doctored in the matter of pronunciation and accent, and that is no common