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VOLUME V. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1886. NUMBER 15.

Condensed General News.

At the request of the Episcopal bishops of Ireland, Lord Plunket, archbishop of Dublin and primate of Ireland, has convened the synod for the 23d inst., to obtain an expression of opinion of the church on the political situation in Ireland.

Charles Russell, attorney general, went to Buckingham palace to be knighted. After waiting an hour he received word from the queen that she was fatigued by the duties of the drawing room which she had been holding, and must postpone the ceremony. Russell withdrew from the palace in indignation, and says he will refuse knighthood. It is believed that the queen was irritated by his pronounced home rule views.

There were 227 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending 5th, against 208 the preceding week, and 222, 221, 208 and 172 in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively. About 75 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000.

The Cuyahoga Paper company at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, has made an assignment.

J. A. Beauvais of Montreal, dealer in clothing, has assigned. liabilities, $43,000.

Thomas Christie and Horatio King, clerks in the First National bank of Bradford, Pa., have been arrested on a charge of embezzling $60,000 from that institution, most of which was lost in oil speculation. King had charge of the industrial accounts, and Christie the correspondence and remittances.

A fire in the gas house of the Augusta, Ga., factory resulted in slight loss. A falling wall buried nine men, instantly killing Councilman M. E. Hill, the owner of the factory. Master Machinist W. C. Allan died an hour afterward, and John Edwards will die.

The light house on Sand Point, Escanaba, Mich., was burned. Mrs. Mary G. Terry, the light keeper, perished in the flames.

John M. Whaling, formerly of St. Paul and Milwaukee, charged with obtaining $5,000 worth of bonds from Mrs. Stannard of Washington on false pretenses, waived examination and the case goes to the grand jury. Whaling says he has a written contract with Mrs. Stannard which he has thus far fulfilled.

J. B. Belohrodsky, the brewer, who was arrested at San Antonio, Tex., on a requisition issued by the governor of Illinois, charging him with embezzlement at Chicago in 1881, has been released on a proclamation of Gov. Ireland, who revoked his extradition on the ground that it had been unproperly used as a means of collecting an alleged debt.

Clarence Gray, alias Isham Collins, who murdered H. H. Scott, while attempting to rob the latter's store at Paradise, on Christmas, 1884, was hanged at Winnemucca, Nev.

A professed exhorter named Mungall recently began a series of meetings in the Indian Territory. He was quartered at the house of an Indian citizen and slept in a room with several other members of the family. During the night Mungall made an assault upon a young orphan girl in the room, but before he could execute his purpose he was discovered and taken prisoner. The next day a party of neighbors took him out for a trial and returned without him, saying he had "escaped."

William Secor, who was president of the Bank of Agusta, Ga., which failed in January, 1885, and who was extradited in December last, forfeited his $10,000 bonds.

The trial of James T. Holland at New York, for killing Tom Davis, the confidence man, ended a few days ago. The case went to the jury at 7:30, and it was after 9 o'clock when the judge returned to the court room and received the jury's verdict of "not guilty." Holland grasped the hand of each juryman with warmth, and, after receiving an ovation from the people present, walked out a free man. He will return to Texas in a few days. The jury agreed to a verdict of acquittal within ten minutes after retiring.

Henry Labouchere Radical, moved in the house of commons that the house resolve that the hereditory chamber of legislation is inconsistent with the principles of representative government. The motion was rejected—202 to 166. Labouchere and the Parnellites voted with the minority. Many Liberals abstained from voting. The majority consisted mainly of Conservatives and prominent members of the government. The Parnellites received the announcement of the result with loud cheers. O'Connor exclaimed. "The writing on the wall."

A laboring man in the gallery of the Paris bourse threw a bottle containing an explosive liquid down among the brokers on the floor, and with his revolver fired three times in the same direction, shouting "Vive l'anarchie!" The bottle did not explode. One of the bullets slightly wounded a man. The disturber was arrested. The name of the prisoner is Petrovich. He said he long intended to blow up the bourse. He failed to mix the explosives properly, so he decided to use a revolver. He is believed to be insane.

Poundmaker and other braves were liberated from the penitentiary at Stony Mountain N. W. Ter. They will go west to their homes in charge of Rev. Father Lacombe.

Marshall McClure has disposed of the Jamestown Daily Alert to Frank Tucker of Jamestown and W. R. Kellogg.

Mrs. Gen. Hancock has removed to the house of Lieut. Eugene Griffin, on Governor's Island, who, besides having been her husband's aide, is connected with her by marriage. No preparations have been made as yet for her to leave the island.

The funeral of Mrs. Rich, who was killed at St. Paul by her husband, took place at Cobleskill, N. Y., on Saturday the 6th inst.

Gen. Sherman, in a letter to a St. Louis lady who asked a contribution for a charitable purpose, says he leaves St. Louis chiefly because he is taxed to death and can't stand it.

B. Swankin, a wife-beater in Manchester, Ind., is stripped and cruelly beaten by a mob, and driven from the place.

The Western Union pays $140,000 back taxes due the state of New York.

The light house on Sand Point, Escanaba, is burned, together with Mrs. Mary G. Terry, the keeper.

Queen Victoria has been persuaded to modify her determination to remain in retirement. She has promised to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the new college of physicians, and driving of the first pile of the new Cowes bridge and the opening of the colonial exhibition. Her majesty, however, decisively declined to hold court at Buckingham palace. even for a short period in the spring.

Frank Flood an American claiming to be the heir and decendant of the celebrated Henry Flood, has brought suit at Kilkenney to dispossess William Flood of the property known as the Kilkenney estates. Henry has also instituted suit to recover from William $500,000, the profit realized during the twenty-seven years the estates have been in his possession.

Eau Claire lumbermen predict a very late log drive on account of heavy snow and ice.

The Northern Pacific reduces the minimum freight rate, and issues a special eastbound live stock tariff.

Hank Keefe is released from jail in Minneapolis, no proof accruing that he murdered McLean near Eau Claire.

Justice Meech of Chicago files his declaration in his libel suit against Rev. Dr. Kittridge, Presbyterian clergyman.

Secretary Lamar recommends legal action to recover $852,390 due the government from the Union and Central Pacific.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's the past week reveal further improvement in some lines at cities where gains have been noted within a few weeks. This is more conspicuous at Chicago, Kansas City, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The features are of the same character as those previously noted.

The Addison Tinsley tobacco manufactory at Louisiana, Mo., was burned. It employed 150 hands. Loss, $60,000; insurance $45,000.

On Rock creek, Umatilla county, Oregon, Henry Moore was shot and killed by John Warner. Both men were ranchers and sheep owners.

The postmaster general has appointed Maj. E. C. McClure of South Carolina as appointment clerk of the postoffice department vice James Crownley, resigned.

W. H. Appleton of New Hampshire, principal examiner in the patent office in the division of textiles, has resigned.

A good deal is being said in diplomatic circles about the purposes of Perry Belmont, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, in pushing his bill limiting the exaction of fees or the levy of taxes for the consular verification of invoices. The consul general's fees at Paris during last year aggregated $51,176, while he is allowed a salary of $5,000 a year and clerks and other expenses. The consul general at London collected over $50,000 in fees last year and he is allowed $6,000 and clerks, etc.

The appointment by the president of a colored man from Albany to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia in place of Fred Douglass has caused the Democrats of that district to howl with indignation.

The house committee on the judiciary resolved to report the Lowell bankruptcy bill to the house on the 18th inst. with amendments.

There will be some delay before Mr. Edmunds takes up Marshal Campbell's case in the senate judiciary committee. The fact is that everything is going slowly nowadays in the matter of confirmations, and Minnesota, as the president once said, is a long way off. The status of the Campbell case is that the charges have been filed and nothing more. Mr. Edmunds has notified the plaintiffs to send on their proofs as soon as possible. What will be proved is wholly a matter of conjecture.

During the trial of John S. Dyde, junior partner of the firm of Eckersdorff & Co., for forgery, in Montreal, Col. Dyde, the father of the accused, fell dead in the witness box.

John B. Gough's will has been filed. The widow is made executrix, with power to revoke any bequests which are to relatives and missionary societies.

Col. E. H. McPherson, a graduate of West Point and a well-known Indian fighter, committed suicide at Evansville, Ind.

Salem, the second oldest city in Massachusetts, will celebrate the 250th anniversary of her incorporation on July 5.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed: Dakota—Arthur, Cass county, S. W. Hall; Lodi, Clay county, S. J. Douthet. Minnesota—Victoria, Carver county, W. R. Hoag. Postmasters Commissioned—Dakota: Aden, A. J. Williams; Caledonia, E. N. Falk. Minnesota: Lambertville, William Opdyke; Belcher, T. W. Brown; Fairhaven, J. H. Biller; Fertile, O. Kankel; Freeport, J. Poschen; Lexington, William Berrisford; New Munich, J. Butweiler. Wisconsin: East Delavan, G. W. Fryer. Postoffices Established—Dakota: Moline, Faulk county, Sarah Hillman; Morris, Eddy county, T. P. Morris.

The river and harbor committee voted appropriations for the Red River of the North, Grand Marais and Duluth.

The senate calls for the records of the administration of Morton, surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, who damned civil service reform.

C. R. McKenney, of the Lake City Sentinel, on his late visit to Washington bore a petition signed by the mayor, councilmen and a majority of the business men of Lake City, addressed to the Minnesota delegation in congress, setting forth the urgent necessity of a harbor of refuge in Lake Pepin at this point, and the insufficiency of the appropriation already made for that purpose, and requesting them to labor for an increase of such appropriation.

Last year Chicago insurance agents received about $3,000,000 in premiums, and paid out $2,564,000 in losses.

Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow is a self-announced candidate to succeed Senator Mitchell.

Parson Downs has sued the Boston Post for $20,000 for alleged criminal libel.

Thomas Christie and H. King, clerks in the First National Bank at Bradford, Pa., are arrested for embezzling $60,000 of the institution's cash.

The committee on public buildings take no action on the proposition to limit the cost of the Minneapolis building to $650,000.

The following postmasters were appointed in Minnesota: Burns—C. E. Casper, vice Hare, resigned; Pottsdam—F. Peterick, vice Engleby, resigned; Thiel—Manton H. Hampe, vice Hall, resigned.

W. Helena Randall of St. Peter asks that a patent be issued to her for a half section of land subject to entry, at Redwood Falls, without the payment of fees.

H. S. Allen, one of the oldest settlers in the Northwest, died at his home in Chippewa Falls of inflammation of the bladder, after a brief illness, at the age of eighty years.

The bodies of M. Colman and Wilson Patten, two well known citizens of Seattle, Wash., were recovered from Lake Washington. They were assassinated on the night of Feb. 7 by some unknown persons. Colman was foreman of the grand jury that indicted a number of men for participation in the recent Seattle riot, and also those who shot and killed several Chinamen at the Newcastle coal mines.

The passenger rate from San Francisco to Chicago is cut to $20.

The organization of the Northwestern Base Ball league is completed at Eau Claire.

Schumacher's oatmeal mills in Akron, Ohio, are damaged about $1,000,000 by fire; insurance light.

Gov. Knott of Kentucky orders state troops to Pulaski county to extinguish an armed uprising of miners against convict labor in the mines.

E. H. Graham Dewey, principal witness in the Maxwell-Preller murder case in St. Louis, turns up in Dubuque with a shady record.

The evangelist, Sam Jones, receives severe criticism from Chicago clericals and club men for his reckless utterances.

The American hotel in Boston loses a wing by fire. Loss, $65,000; insured.

Judge McConnell, at Wahpeton, Dak., sentences the remaining parties to the Dill murder to the penitentiary.

Arthur Mackaye gets a divorce from Maud Miller, Joaquin's daughter.

J. H. W. Cadby, an extensive dealer in musical instruments at Kingston, Catskill and Schenectady, N. Y., with headquarters at Hudson, N. Y., was arrested at Hamilton, Canada, charged with a $6,000 forgery. The charge is made by the Farmers' National Bank of Hudson. He will be returned on extradition papers.

Sam Johnson, negro, aged sixty-five, outraged the nineteen-year-old daugter of Henry Herbert, white, at Eatontown, N. J.

Fred Kenzle, for twenty-five years a hostler in Pennsylvania, has fallen heir to $100,000 left by a relative in Germany.

A sensation was created in Burlington Neb., by the announcement that Mrs. Alice Bell had shot herself with suicidal intent. The lady had recently been married to Andrew Bell, the son of a prominent business man of that city. Two weeks ago her husband left her and his parents refused to assist her, and she returned to her parents. The desertion of her husband and other troubles so affected her mind that she shot herself in the head with a revolver, but fortunately the ball glanced off, and the wound, the physicians think, will not prove fatal.

A fire at Springfield, Mo., burned the auction house of Hirst & Henry and the dry goods store of B. T. King. Loss by Hirst & Henry, $16,000; insured for $12,000; B. T. King, $33,000; insurance, $23,000.

Mormon women, in large numbers, recently held a meeting in Salt Lake City. Many speeches were made, and a protest adopted. The speeches to uphold the rights of women to go into polygamy said thousands of women in the East now in prostitution would be glad to be made wives such as the speakers were. It was maintained that the government had no right to say women shall not marry. It might as well take the opposite course, and compel virgins from the cloisters to marry. Such social preferences should be respected. The government had no right to interfere. The protest declared that womanhood had been outraged in Utah courts in questions about maternity, fathers of children, etc.

Documents which have been seized at the house of a man named Prohl, at Kiel, disclose that he was engaged in a conspiracy having for its object the sale to France of plans of the mines in the harbor of Kiel and of the fortress on the Baltic. Prohl had accomplices in France.

James H. Montgomery, who had his throat cut and who was robbed in Cincinnati, died at Louisville of apoplexy, superinduced by his wounds. Montgomery was a man of means, and during the war killed a man with a sword cane for kicking his dog.

A German colony has purchased 21,000 acres of land in Kansas, which will be devoted exclusively to grape culture.

A remarkable temperance revival is in progress in Clay county, Indiana. In one town of 500 inhabitants 300 have signed the pledge, including many saloonkeepers.

Four Ursuline nuns left Cleveland recently for work in Montana.

V. A. Witcher, a well known orator and politician in West Virginia, was lynched for wife murder.

The bodies of Colman and Patten, prominent Seattle citizens, assassinated by anti-Chinese agitators, are recovered from Lake Washington, W. T.

The committee on military affairs refuse to recommend that a branch of the national home for disabled volunteers be located in Minnesota.

Zach Montgomery of the interior department, charges Senator Ingalls with grossly misstating his sentiments in the senator's recent speech.

Washington Special.—The committee on claims recommended that H. K. Belding be paid $1,566 for carrying mails from 1858 to 1862 on the route from Brownsville to Carimona. The committee have also been asked to act promptly on the claims of Thomas George of Lake Benton for $1,080 for loss of his crops in the Sioux outbreak of 1862. Isaac Slocum of Blue Earth county asks for $3,460 for losses incurred during the Sioux outbreak in 1857 and for property unlawfully taken from him by the United States marshal. The committee on pensions recommends that a pension be granted to Mrs. Bridget Smith, mother of Patrick J. Smith, Tenth Minnesota, and John L. Hunter, First Minnesota mounted rangers. The following have made applications for pensions by special act of congress: George Chambers, First Minnesota; Betsey Bartholomew, widow of Lament Bartholomew, Second Light artillery, Minnesota volunteers; Jacob Nix, who wants an increase of pension. Mr. Strait has with the military committee a bill providing that in recognition of the valuable services of John Jones, late captain of the First Minnesota battery, especially in the defense of Fort Ridgely when attacked by the Sioux Indians in 1862, the president be authorized to place him on the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of a captain.

Congressman Wakefield of Minnesota has submitted to the committee on postoffices a plan to simplify and economize the collection and management of the postal revenues. He proposes that: The postmaster general be directed to select from the first and second-class postoffices such a number as he may deem adequate for the purpose, to be designated as "depositories and depots," for the depositing of postal funds and supplying postage stamps to other postoffices. He will then arrange the postoffices into districts convenient to said depositories, and they shall thereafter deposit all postal funds with and obtain all supplies from said depots. Postoffice supplies are to be furnished by the department to these depositories only. All postmasters shall thereafter be paid a fixed yearly compensation, and the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class shall range from $12 to $1,000.

The senate committee on public lands will report favorably upon the bill to allow homestead settlers within railroad limits who acquired only eighty acres to take an additional eighty acres adjoining the original claim if any adjoining land remains vacant.

At Wapheton, Dak., Judge McConnell sentenced O. C. Schoeneman to three years each, and Julius Ebel, the hired man, for four years. Mrs. Dill the principal offender in this case, is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary.

E. B. F. Graham, aged thirty-five, a book-keeper employed by Kirkendale & Brown at Butte and Helena, Mont., for the past two or three years, committed suicide. Graham stated to a friend that while in Helena he was engaged to the young lady who recently became the wife, of Thomas Cruse, the Helena mining millionaire, and that she cast him off on account of Cruse's wealth. It is supposed that disappointment was the cause of suicide.

Prince Pascal de Bourbon, brother of the ex-king of Naples, has just figured in a police court, being charged with fraud in giving a mortgage for $150,000 upon his villa, which he had already mortgaged to its full value—$30,000.

Prince Krapotkine, the learned and famous anarchist recently released from a French prison has decided to make his home in Hampstead, England, and expects to spend there in peace and quietude the closing years of his adventurous and troubled life. He intends, however, before resuming his studies to make a tour of England and America delivering lectures.

A strong effort is being made at Ottawa to repeal that portion of the Canadian Pacific railway charter which refers to the construction of branch lines south to the central boundary line.

In Vienna Capt. Gerstel of the Austrian army, was tried by a court martial for a slight offense and convicted. A light sentence was imposed upon him. He heard the sentence with composure, and bowed respectfully to the court, then drawing a revolver and placing it to his head fired two shots, and fell dead.

Ex-Collectors Arthur and Robertson, of the port of New York are to be sued for technical shortages.

An earthquake shakes up Cosenza, Italy, with fatal results.

The German government unearths a conspiracy to sell the plans of German fortifications to France.

Mr. Gladstone is steadily effacing the factional Liberal opposition to his Irish remedial programme, in which a land purchase bill stands first.

The name of the man who fired off his pistol in the Paris bourse is not Petrovich, but Gallot. Formerly he was a chemist's assistant, and a frequent speaker at public meetings. In 1879 Gallot was convicted of coining and circulating counterfeit money. The police examined Gallot's apartments and found materials for the manufacture of explosives, and a number of bombs. The authorities are convinced that Gallot belongs to an organization of conspirators and are endeavoring to find his accomplices.

An earthquake has occurred at the city of Cosenza, Southern Italy. A number of houses were thrown down, one person killed and several wounded.

In a new text book which has been ordered by France to be used in all the French schools, there is a paragraph which teaches that if every French youth does his duty the republic will some day be strong enough to regain Alsace-Lorraine.

Frank Humphreys of Mill Grove, Ga., is arrested, charged with murdering Miss Rains and Miss Humphreys, his sister-in-law, and outraging Miss Humphreys.

Alexander Stewart, the Vermont farmer who claims to be an heir of the dead millionaire of the same name, has filed a complaint in equity in the United States court against Judge Hilton to recover $200,000. Stewart had been adjudged a lunatic in his native state, and action is brought by his guardian, Benjamin F. Whelden.

Everet S. Smith, a well known compositor and secretary of the Nashville Typographical union, committed suicide recently, and was found dead with a bullet through his heart. He left a letter ascribing his woes to whisky.

A local union in the American Flint Glass works at Pittsburg, strikes against the employment of the Knights of Labor organization in the same factory with its members.

Ottawa is full of pride over the most brilliant ball since Dufferin's time. It consumed 3,000 bottles of champagne.

Scott L. Fisher, a retired merchant at Sidney, N. Y., abandoned his family and eloped with a fourteen-year-old girl.

About $600,000 has been pledged for the proposed Catholic University of America. Only $200,000 more is asked for at present.

Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, sister of Gen. Grant, is lecturing in Massachusetts under the auspices of the Women's Christain Temperance union.

A fascinating but impecunious clergyman of Detroit creates a sensation by marrying the rich Widow Mabley.

Laura A. Day, the widow and executrix of Leonard Day of Minneapolis, filed in the probate court her petition to prove the will. She alleges that the real and personal property of the deceased will not exceed $500,000. By the will, which has been deposited in the court, the children by his first wife, Lorenzo D. Day, Joshua W. Day, Augustus M. Day, William H. M. Day, Emily Brown, Lois Anna Lois Anna Phillbrick, are each bequeathed $3,000. The remainder of the estate is divided between the widow and Leonard Day, Jr., the infant son of the deceased.

From Judge Nethaway of Stillwater it is learned that Dr. Gale is stopping at the Sherman house in Chicago under the name of Henry Stiles. When he left St. Paul he did not go to Minneapolis as was supposed by some, but went direct to Chicago, where he remained. Judge Nethaway formerly resided at Cobeskill, N. Y., and was well acquainted with Dr. Gale. On the day Gale left St. Paul he met Nethaway in the city and gave him a card upon which he had written the assumed name and the name of the hotel in Chicago where he intended to stop indefinitely.

The judiciary committee of the house agreed to an adverse report upon the senate bill providing for an increase of the salaries of the judges of the United States district courts to $5,000 per annum.

F. W. Nickerson & Co., of Boston, large importers, West India traders and commission merchants, who have been in business between forty and fifty years, announce their failure, assigning to Joseph Brussell, a confidential employe. Their liabilities are $600,000 direct and $300,000 indirect, and their nominal assets are good.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

M. C. Russell, late proprietor of the Lake City Sentinel, and well known as a journalist and humorist, will leave soon for Los Angeles, Cal., at or near which point he expects to reside in future.

George Robinson of Faribault has purchased of J. D. Greene & Co., the Straight River Stone flouring mills.

A large number of trespassers upon S. & L. Bipp's lands in Todd and Morrison counties are to be prosecuted unless they settle at once. One man has got away with 20,000 feet of logs.

The Thompson boys were sentenced at Fairmount to one year's imprisonment for placing an iron rail across a railroad track.

Auditor Braden states there will be no land sale in Redwood county this spring.

From official sources it is learned that the Minneapolis & St. Louis road will run its new short line trains between St. Paul and Minneapolis on the quarter hours and not on the Millwaukee's time as reported. This will give to the two cities short line trains every fifteen minutes during the day.

The sheriff of Ramsey county served writs of quo warranto on the Southern Minnesota Railway company, the Southern Minnesota Railway Extension company, Hastings & Dakota Railway company, and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway company. For the latter road the writ was served on E. F. Drake, vice president and general manager. The other four roads having no officer or representatives residing in this state, the writs were served by leaving duplicate copies with the secretary of state, according to the statutes of 1884.

Leonard Day, the well known Minneapolis lumberman, died suddenly, the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

T. F. Egan, treasurer of Pine county, gives himself up to the St. Paul police and accuses himself of embezzlement.

C. A. Pillsbury & Co. sell 600,000,000 feet of pine timber in Northern Minnesota to Michigan and Chicago parties.

Frank Gardelind of Taylor's Falls jumps from a sick bed through a window, and is frozen to death.

Rev. Dr. Wechsler of St. Paul is to deliver a lecture at Winnipeg, the proceeds to go toward building a synagogue.

At a Bohemian dance at Lake Mary, Douglas county, John and Joseph Bosick were stabbed by Frank Koglisch.

Georgie Carter, of Austin, four years old, son of Hon. C. G. Carter, died of inflammation of the kidneys.

The following patents have been granted to citizens of Minnesota: C. L. Travis, Minneapolis, insulator; W. F. Edlebrock, St. Cloud, saw; C. A. McCollum, Dassel, cockle separator; C. Esplin, Minneapolis, nose guard for saw mill blocks; G. N. Bressler, Long Prairie, snow. plow; M. Barr, Aitkin, grab hook for chains.

George Cady, a brakeman on the Dakota Central road at Marshall, got caught between two cars and received injuries from which it is supposed he cannot recover.

Mr. Bell, near Edgerton, has been very successful in some experiments with blue grass, and thinks Minnesota will soon equal Kentucky as a blue grass country.

All the property recently owned by the Little Falls Live Stock company has been deeded in trust to S. B. McConnell, of the St. Paul trust company.

A special land agent has been through the towns of Belle Prairie and Fort Ripley and recommends the cancellation of sixty-five homestead entries.

Farmers in the vicinity of Waseca hold a meeting and agree to boycott William Everett and his flour mill and elevators. They claim that he has forced down the price of wheat while keeping up that of flour.

A. C. Lawrence, vice J. W. Hurd, removed, was appointed postmaster at Carlisle, Otter Tail county.

N. M. Singleton & Co., druggists at North Branch, have failed. St. Paul creditors will fight to attachments placed on the stock.

Ole O'Brenner, of Minnesota, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. Assets, $550; liabilities, $2,100.

The Mankato board of trade calls for a river convention to be held in that city April 13.

A syndicate of Iowa railroad have rented grounds at East Chain Lake, Martin county, for the purpose of establishing a summer resort.

J. W. Pearson, a prominent citizen at Marshall, was probably fatally injured by being crushed between a wagon and a building.

Louis Zange, near Warren, was caught in a storm, and so badly frozen that amputation of one foot was necessary.

The next meeting of the teachers' institute for McLeod county will be held at Hutchinson the latter part of April.

Sauk Center has been offered a chance to secure the location of a clock manufactory employing 100 men.

Mrs. S. F. Phelps has instituted a suit for $5,000 damages against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company for the death of her husband, Seth Phelps, well known in Mankato and vicinity. He was crossing the company's track near Waseca with team, in March, 1884, and was run into and instantly killed.

J. D. Robinson, senior member of the firm of Robinson & Patterson of Beaver Creek and a resident of Luverne, was instantly killed at Beaver Creek while unloading a car of cedars.

Henry B. Chase, of the firm of Chase & Miller, Minneapolis, one of the most extensive lumbering companies in Minnesota, was instantly killed by a falling tree near his timber camp at Aitkin.

A fire broke out in S. Wickman's brewry at Marine, and rapidly spread through the structure and to the residence of Mr. Wickman close by. The loss is estimated at $4,000, with no insurance. The brewery was old and small, and was valued at $2,000, and stood under the hill. The residence was a two-story frame and stood on the hill just south of the brewery and valued at $2,000.

Iowa fishers, arrested at La Crescent at the instance of the Minnesota commission, were discharged on the ground that the water in the sloughs was that of the Mississippi river. It cost Houston county $150 to find this out.

George Gruber's hotel at Rich Prairie burned. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

The trustees of the Bishop Seabury mission at Faribault, held a brief meeting at the Merchants, St. Paul, at which they decided, without any apparent opposition, to erect a new building to be used by the students at Shattuck college, Faribault. The cost of the new structure was placed at $56,000. It will be known as Shumway hall, the funds being secured for its construction from the Shumway donation.

State Auditor Braden says: "There will be comparatively few sales of state lands during the coming spring. The sales of school lands in any one year are limited by law to 100,000 acres. There were in all 135,000 acres and sold last fall, of which 80,000 were school lands. The fiscal year commences in August, and consequently no extended sale can be held until next fall. Sales will probably be held in Lac qui Parle county, none having ever been held there and perhaps in two or three other counties where there were no sales last fall. The demand for the lands never seemed so good as at present, and were it not for the limitation large sales could be made. The reducing of the interest to 5 per cent has been an important factor in creating the demand."

The footings of the reports of the valuation of personal property in the different counties of the state, as revised by the state board of equalization, have been completed by State Auditor Braden. The valuation for 1885 is $97,348,296, against $93,686,027 for 1884, an increase of $3,662,269.

The wife of Judge Palmer of St. Paul died at Augusta, Ga., recently. Mrs. Palmer has been in delicate health for a number of years, and her life has been despaired of for months.

State Auditor Braden reports revised footings of personal property valuation for 1885 at $97,348,296.

Elliot Jones, who traveled for a Minneapolis house, had been ill for several days and went to the home of his father in Champlin, a small town near Anoka, manifesting symptoms of insanity. A neighbor called, when Jones ran down into the cellar refusing to come up. Assistance was summoned, and a struggle ensued between Jones and his father, J. C. Jones, and five other men. The young man was finally overpowered. His father overcome, no doubt, by his exertions and sorrow at the sad condition of his son, fell dead from heart disease.

Seabury mission trustees decide to build Shumway hall at Faribault, to cost $56,000.

The wife of Judge Palmer died at Augusta, Ga.

WHAT CHINAMEN EAT.

All the Kingdoms of Nature Ransacked to Provide Them with Food.

The Art of Cookery in the Orient—Some Queer Dishes that are Concocted.

The Use of Tea.

The proportion of animal food consumed is probably smaller among the Chinese than other nations in the same latitude, says a writer in the *Glasgow Herald*. Rice in the south, maize, millet and wheat in the north, furnish the cereal food. The first emphatically is the staff of life, and is considered indispensable all over the land. It is thoroughly cooked without forming a pasty mass, as is too often the case with us. The diet is sufficiently varied, wholesome and well cooked. Much vegetable oil is used in its preparation, which makes it unpalatable, as a rule, to Europeans until accustomed to it. There are numerous alliaceous plants introduced to flavor them, which Europeans find objectionable by reason of their strong odor. Italian millet or canary-seed furnishes a large amount of nutritious cereal food in the north. The flour is yellow and sweet, and might with advantage be imported into this country, and in our diet, alternated with oatmeal. Its cultivation is easy, and its prolific crop (ten thousand-fold) makes up for the smallness of the seeds. The Chinese have a long list of culinary vegetables, and much of their agriculture consists in rearing them. More than twenty different sorts of peas and beans are cultivated, and occupy the largest part of the kitchen garden. Soy, used as a universal condiment instead of butter and jam, is made from beans. Bean-curd takes the place of cheese, gypsum being employed to precipitate casein of the beans. The consumption of cabbage, cress, and cruciferous plants is enormous. A great variety of modes are adopted for cooking, preserving, and improving them. The names of plants of which their leaves and stems are employed are legion, and furnish green leaves for Chinese tables. Garlic, onions, leeks, and others of this class are eaten by all classes, detected upon all persons, and smelt in all rooms where they are eating or cooking. The variety of cucurbitaceous plants extends to nearly twenty that are cultivated among garden vegetables. Several aquatic plants increase the list, among which the lotus deserves special notice, and which covers and beautifies the lakes and marshes. Every part of this plant—roots, stem, seed, etc—is turned to account; arrowroot is made from it. Water chestnuts are extensively consumed. The sweet potato is the most common tuber. The Irish potato is not eaten except on the borders of Mongolia. It is considered a food only fit for famine periods. The catalogue of fruits is indeed formidable. Grapes are plentiful in the north, and are preserved all the year around. Among common nuts are the chestnut, walnut and ground nut. The first and last are largely eaten. The former, roasted or used as meal in soup, forms a valuable and nourishing food. The jujube is largely grown, and eaten in dumplings, etc. Preserved fruits are common. Ginger, lotus roots, bamboo shoots, and even the common potato and other vegetables are thus prepared for export as well as for domestic use. The Chinese consume enormous quantities of pickles, cabbages, onions, turnips, etc. Barring vinegar and cayenne, which are largely used, spices are not in great demand. Oils and fats are in universal use for cooking. Lard, castor, sesamum, and groundnut oil are all employed in domestic and culinary purposes. The Chinese have no butter, milk, or cheese. They have no cattle except for agricultural purposes, which has made them comparatively dear, and therefore meat from this source has fallen into disuse except among the Mongols and Manchus. The European is dissatisfied with a meal with neither bread, butter, nor milk, and he is disgusted with the oily and alliaceous stews set before him. The Chinese would be equally shocked at the cheese we sometimes eat, which can almost walk. Women's milk is sold on the streets in some cities for the sustenance of infants and old people, it being believed peculiarly nourishing to aged persons. Sugar is not so largely used as by us, and it is both dirty and dear. It is somewhat largely used in cakes. There is a great craving for saccharine matter for its supposed steadying action on the heart. The tobacco is very mild and smoked frequently through water-pipes. There is no chewing and no cigars. Snuff is largely used, by the official classes especially, and was introduced by the French Jesuits. The sign of a snuff shop is the *fleur-de-lis* of France. The common beverage is tea. Our sitting down to a tea meal seems strange to them, and they cannot understand our spoiling the beverage by making it so strong, black, and adding sugar and milk. Cold water is seldom drank. Cold liquors of any kind are not considered wholesome. The people boil all their water, and this makes them careless and independent as to its source. Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa are unknown, as are also beer, cider, porter, wine, brandy, etc. They have a coarse fiery spirit called samsboo, distilled from sorghum, and a mild wine fermented from rice, which is drank hot. The badness, want of fragrance, and paucity of kinds of spirituous liquors have had something to do in keeping them sober. They eat a larger variety of meats than the people of other countries, and at the same time very little land is appropriated to rearing animals for food. Beef is only eaten when it can be had by the very lowest classes. No respectable person eats so useful and sacred an animal. Buddhistic prejudice against killing has had a powerful effect in restraining the flesh eating propensities of the people. Mutton, except in the extreme north, bordering on the lofty grass plateau of Mongolia, is dear and poor. There is a large Mohammedan population in the north. The flesh of the buffalo and goat are still less used. Pork is the principal meat consumed, and surpasses all others, and no meat can be raised so economically. The very poorest family will possess a pig, and these animals are kept in the boats and rafts of the extensive floating population to consume and fall upon what others leave. More than half of the meat eaten by the Chinese is fresh pork. Fowls and fish are to be met with everywhere. The blood of animals is used as a food or prepared for medicine (that of decapitated criminals, for example, in stricture of the gullet) and as a paste and an ingredient in priming, and in some kinds of cement, plasters, and varnish. There is no repugnance to the eating of the blood of all animals, chickens, geese, and ducks are everywhere reared in large numbers cheaply and supply by far the largest part of the meat of the people. The eggs of fowls and ducks are hatched artificially. Pigeons are raised to a great extent, and their eggs form an ingredient in soups. The Chinese are perfectly omniverous with respect to aquatic production. Here nothing comes amiss. All waters are vexed with their fisheries. Every possible way of catching and rearing fish is practiced. Fish are usually sold alive in tubs in the street so as to guarantee their freshness. All sorts of crabs, prawns, and shrimps are very largely eaten, either fresh or simply dried in the sun. Both salt and fresh water shell-fish are abundant. There is much insect food consumed, such as locusts, grasshoppers, grubs, and silkworms. We cannot mention all the different things the people eat, the products of earth, air, and sea. The gelatinous birds' nests are well known. Shark's fins and fish maws are boiled into gelatinous soups that are both nourishing and palatable, and different parts of animals are sought after as delicacies. Many of these odd dishes are supposed to have particularly strengthening qualities, and are therefore much sought after by the wealthy official classes. The art of cookery has reached a very high state of perfection. It is withal very economical, and consists of stews and fried dishes more than baked and roasted. Salt, being a government monopoly, is proportionally dear, and hence onions have become largely used in seasoning. The kitchen utensils are few, simple, and cheap. The meals are never cooked in large joints or steaks, but both meat and vegetables are previously hashed into mouthfuls and then stewed or fried in oil or fat. This cutting the food into small pieces secures its thorough cooking with less fuel (fuel there is scarcer and therefore valuable) than it would otherwise require, and is necessary where chop-sticks, not knives and forks, are used. Two or three vegetables are boiled together, meat soups are seldom seen, and the great variety of desserts known to us are almost unknown in China. To sum up, let us generalize by saying that the every-day ordinary food of the Chinese is plain, simple, light, non-stimulating, and cheap. The people are most frugal and economical, making use of substances which would meet with culinary contempt in our country. A poor man in Glasgow would starve on the food which keeps a poor Chinaman and his family. All the kingdoms of nature have been ransacked to provide food for this remarkable people. Everything that lives and grows from the animal and vegetable world is laid under contribution. Divine Providence has filled the air, earth and water with food for man. "And God said, behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat." They have found fish, when combined with bread and fatty substances, to constitute an exceedingly wholesome food. Their diet is very largely farinaceous and vegetarian, mixed now and then with a small amount of animal food. I do not stop to inquire into the reasons of this abstinence from butcher meat; price, difficulty in preserving in hot weather, increased difficulty of indigestion—tendency to heating, being among some of the reasons. Pork is the most highly-prized of animal food. Calves and the young of all animals are as a rule never killed except for their skins. Immature flesh is deprecated as a general rule. So much is rice and flour (vermicelli and maccaroni) considered the basis of a meal (why the word *meal* in one Saxon tongue?) that meat is looked upon and spoken of as a vegetable or adjunct. The Chinese partake usually of two meals daily. Tea is never indulged in as a meal—it is a constant restorative beverage during the day taken very weak and hardly any time to infuse. Hot water is largely drank, and the good effects of this custom are worthy of a trial by us. The mouth is rinsed with hot water or tea after each meal. Every person, man and woman, can cook. Dairy produce is unknown, and its want is unfelt. Bread is steamed, not baked. The place of dairy produce is ably and cheaply taken by the legumes and bean-curd which is largely eaten by all the people. Vegetable casein is said to be more easily and quickly digested than the same article when of animal origin. Cheese is twice richer in flesh-forming material than butchers' meat, and with bread may be constantly employed as a complete diet. The homely "bread and cheese" used to indicate the whole nourishment of our ancestors, and aptly describes the dietetic value placed upon these articles by them, and the needs of the human system which these two great substances so fitly and adequatey supply. Out of their vegetable products (beans, for example) the Chinese obtain a dietary very much cheaper, and not a whit inferior in the amount of flesh formers it contains, as we who consume high-priced meat, and do as much bodily work.

Climate and race largely determine our food. We can adapt ourselves to our environment. We can derive all the system needs from either animals or vegetables, or both combined. Excess of the nitrogenous induces diseases of an inflammatory and gouty nature, which is the prevailing type of the well-fed European. The food of the Oriental comprises both the nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous in the most remarkable degree. Vegetable foods supply enough nourishment at a sum infinitely cheaper than animal foods. If we increase the demand for vegetables the supply increases and prices fall; if, on the other hand, we increase the demand for animal products the supply diminishes, and the price is enhanced. The necessaries of life are cheap and wholesome; the luxuries are dear, and tend to the development of disease. The Chinese are temperate in all things, and in nothing more than their drinks. Licenses are not required to check or regulate the consumption. Local option applied to drink would seem to them utterly unnecessary. They would not, however, object to have their opium so regulated. In a quarter of a century I have not seen five drunk persons, and yet the people are not by any means abstainers. The sense of propriety largely corrects any tendency to indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

The Barber Disguised Him.

Quite a good story leaked out the other evening at the expense of a granger who had come to Cincinnati to see the sights. When he left home his hair and beard were of fiery red. Landing at the Central Passenger Station he became fearful of thieves, and deposited his wealth with Chris. Killmeyer, who keeps a restaurant on the opposite corner. Several jokes were passed at the expence of his personal appearance, and he concluded that he would get shaved.

Accordingly he went next door to the tonsorial establishment operated by Peter Matt. This knight of the razor has an eye to business, and after having trimmed his customer up very neatly, succeeded in convincing him that his personal appearance would be greatly improved by changing the color of his hair and beard to a jet black. This was soon accomplished and the granger was informed that the barber's bill amounted to $5 75. Not having that amount of money about him, he returned to Killmeyer's and remarked to that gentleman in a gruff voice: "Give me $20."

Killmeyer looked at him with astonishment and replied: "My friend, you must have been drinking. I don't know you; why should I give you $20?"

"Why don't you know me; didn't I deposit all I had with you not an hour ago, and did you not give me this?" producing a due bill from Killmeyer for the amount.

Chris. took in the situation and so did the house. The hayseed received his money with the remark by Killmeyer:

"I'll wager his wife will set the dogs on him if he attempts to get into the house on his return home."—*Times-Star.*

RANDOM CLIPPINGS.

Some parents do very wrong to keep their boys in knickerbockers and long stockings until they are nearly as tall as grown people. Take a slim youth, for instance, with a small leg, and abnormally large feet, on which are heavy shoes covered by Arctic overshoes. Fancy his feelings when some other boy yells out! "I say, gumboats, where are you going with those straws.—*Peck's Sun.*

Infidels and atheists who ridicule the Bible practice its precepts in whatever moral enterprises they engage in or advocate.—They enjoy the golden fruit of civilization thrashed down to them without thankfulness to the Giver or acknowledging any sense the source of their obligation.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Druggists advertise the "Elixir de Milan," and say that Mme. Patti uses it to make her voice brilliant and clear. As she has been offered an engagement in Brazil at $6,000 per night, she will probably try Elixir de Brazil.—*Peck's Sun.*

A Cleveland speculator sent his son to Wisconsin to buy hops, telling him to keep his eyes open for any other speculation. After a few days a despatch came, saying: "A widow has got a corner on the hop market of this state. Shall I marry her?" "Certainly," was the reply sent over the wires. Twelve hours later the son announced: "Got the hops, the widow and seven step children, and shall go to Chicago to-morrow to see about a divorce.—*Wall Street News.*

The "flying start" is a subject upon which bicycle riders are all interested, and there seems to be considerable difference of opinion about it. There have been too many flying starts toward Canada of late years to suit the general public.—*Peck's Sun.*

Deacon Pillar says that Parson Prooftext preaches as fine a sermon as ever he heard. So logical, he says, and so broad. Fogg admits that Prooftext's discourses are perfect in reasoning, and recognizes their breadth; indeed he goes further, and says that they are well proportioned; that is to say, that they are as long as they are broad.—*Boston Transcript.*

Dr. Burchard, who, alliteratively if not literally, turned several hundred Blaine votes Clevelandward with his three R's, has been elected president of Rutgers Female College. He was careful not to make any speeches during this campaign. Let us hope he has got into his rut at last.—*Peck's Sun.*

An editor is a man whose biziness it is to investigate a nuspaper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deaths and weddings, sorts manuscript, keeps a waste basket, 'blows up the devil,' steals matter, fights out other people's battles; sells his paper for a dollar and fifty cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay when he can get it, raises a large family, works nineteen hours out of twenty-four, noze no Sunday, gets damned by everybody, lives poor, dies middle aged, and often broken hearted, leaves no munny, is rewarded for a life of toil by a short but free obituary puff in the opposition nuspaper.—*Josh Billings.*

Barney Card has been arrested at Warsaw, Indiana, on a charge of forging notes to the amount of $20,000. He thought for a time that he was the highest card in the deal, but the "joker" was out, and now he is not even a nine spot.—*Peck's Sun.*

A sad accident is said to have occurred at Wallingford, Conn., recently. A colored woman had occasion to leave home for half an hour or so, and put her baby in an oven to keep the little piccanniny warm, the fire being nearly out. The husband came in while she was absent, and not knowing where the baby was, built a hot fire. Wife saw the smoke, hurried back—too late—dark despair! It is the greatest wonder in the world that some enterprising daily has not headlined the tragedy, in large type, "Roast Coon!" etc.—*Peck's Sun.*

A dealer in sporting goods got stuck on an extra large lot of high rubber boots, and thought he saw a way out of the difficulty, so he advertised "Rubber Baptismal Pants" in all the leading Baptist publications. By this means he worked off most his stock to advantage, but now many of the purchasers are offering their baptismal pants at half price, as some of the old-time hard-shells sat down on the innovation, claiming that the original idea, as they understood it, was to "go down into the water" and get wet, and their notion that there is nothing scriptural about the new fangled "pants" would seem to hold water.—*Peck's Sun.*

Cured of Eating Rabbit Pie.

"Talk of eating mule beef at Vicksburg and dog venison at Rock Island prison——"

"Dog venison! Who ever heard of such a thing?"

"There are hundreds of men now living who can tell you that while in the Federal prison at Rock Island every dog that could be caught in the barracks was as quickly snatched up and killed and eaten by the half-starved prisoners as if it had been thrown in an alligator pond, and very palatable venison it made, and when properly dressed could hardly be told from the sure-enough article.

"But this is not what I wanted to tell. As I started to say, you may talk about your mule beef and dog venison, but about the toughest morsel I ever tackled was a cat, a veritable and venerable Thomas cat. It happened this way: We were in winter quarters around Dalton, when I received a friendly invitation to dine with Captain Stark Oliver and his mess, the invitation being supplemented by the announcement that he would have rabbit pie for dinner. Of course such a menu could not be despised, and I was promptly on hand when the pie was brought in and opened with due appropriate ceremony. We noticed a somewhat pungent odor as the hot fumes of the smoking dish filled the tent, but with appreciative appetites we fell to. The odor was but a suggestive prelude to the taste, but we thought it was seasoning and chewed on.

"But it was no use to chew; a bark-mill could not have masticated the little ends of the sinews into which the morsels would wad themselves. The harder we chawed the tougher they got and the bigger they swelled. The taste was nothing. It was the leathery toughness that we revolted at, and Captain Oliver called out to his cook:

"'Joe, what is the matter with this rabbit that makes it so tough?'

"'Doan' know, sah. It's jes de foughest varmint I ebber sawed. I doan' believe it's no rabbit, nohow. Its foots doan' look like a rabbit foots.'

"'Fetch its foot here, and let us see.'

"The foot was brought, and, would you believe it? it was the foot, with well worn claws, of a cat—an ancient John Thomas, well advanced in his ninth life, so pronounced by Lieutenant Cuthbert, who was an expert in natural history.

"One of the boys had killed the venerable feline, and, skinning it, had sold it to Captain Oliver for a rabbit. Since then I always respectfully decline an invitation to rabbit pie."—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE USEFUL ARTS.

Review of Mr. Atkinson's Proposition to Manufacture Beef on the Factory Plan.

An Industry that Might Be Introduced in the West to Most Excellent Advantage.

Manufacturing Beef.

In the last issue of *The Times* Magazine Mr. Edward Atkinson discussed the subject of producing beef, from the standpoint of the manufacturer. He asks the question: "Can not the production of beef be organized on the factory system, by division of labor, the application of adequate capital, and by scientific methods?" He states that the manufacturer of any kind of goods in general use can, by the aid of reports made by those long engaged in the business, calculate to a nicety what his profits will be. He states, what is undoubtedly true, that more money is annually spent in this country for beef than for any one article. As beef is so important an article, he thinks the time has come when the exact cost of its production by the best methods should be accurately ascertained. He affirms that there should be no guess work about the cost of producing a pound of beef. He thinks there is too much ignorance about the cost of producing one of the most important articles of food. He puts the case in this way:

If any capitalist or other person desires to undertake the production of textile fabrics of any kind, such as cotton or woolen cloth, or of metals or things made of metal, he can ascertain to the fraction of a cent what the cost per yard or pound will be in every department, how much capital will be required, which are relatively the best material to be used, how to combine them, and how to get the best results with the least waste of time, labor, or capital. In recent days he may be able to make a similar computation of the cost of producing wheat, Indian corn, or cotton; but his results on grain and cotton must be taken with reservation, and he must try experiments for himself before he can be sure of the accuracy of the information which he has obtained. But when we come to the production of beef, pork, or mutton, where are the accurate data? Suppose a man has $100,000 to be invested in the production of beef, what can he learn about the conditions of cost? He can make a speculative investment in the western ranch system; but let us assume that he lives in the east, where farms that have once been profitable are going to waste, where capital is lying idle, and where laborers are waiting for employment; who can tell him or how can he find out whether or not it will be profitable to bring these three elements of production together in order to supply the increasing demand for beef?

He believes that what he calls the "factory system" can be applied to the production of beef, and thinks that in the near future it can be accurately determined what the cost of a given amount of beef will be. His proposition is to keep the cattle is low, cheap buildings, and to feed them principally on ensilage and corn. These crops can be raised by the aid of machinery so that their cost will not be very great. The fodder will be stored in silos built above ground and located very near the building in which the cattle are kept. By arranging the buildings in this manner the labor of handling the ensilage will be greatly reduced. The manure made by the cattle will be taken from the barns to the field where the corn and fodder crops are raised and their fertility held up. Steam or horse power is to be employed to raise water for the cattle to drink, to grind the corn, and to chip the fodder plants that are to be converted into ensilage. A factory for the manufacture of beef is to be managed in about the same manner as a factory for the manufacture of cotton cloth or iron-rails. The operator will, after a limited experience, know how long it will take to produce a certain amount of beef and what it will cost. He can estimate his profits with as much precision as the manufacturer of sheeting can.

Mr. Atkinson's plan, like many other schemes, "looks well on paper." It will be found, however, very difficult to carry it into operation in all parts of the country. A plan that will work well in one place will not succeed in another. A cotton factory in Georgia will produce the same results as one in Maine, providing both have the same kind of machinery operated by the same kind of power. Machinery protected by a substantial building and moved by the force exerted by a stream of water will run at a certain speed for an indefinite length of time. There will be nothing to interfere with its movements. The spinning jenny and power loom are not subject to contagious diseases. The cut-worm does not produce havoc among steel spindles. Grasshopper and chinch-bugs do not devour cog-wheels and iron shaftings. A severe storm of rain or snow does not interfere with the operations of a cotton-mill or an iron foundry. The factory hand can work and produce cloth while crops of corn and fodder plants are being destroyed by drought, floods, winds, insects, or beast; there is little uncertainty about the operations of a cotton-mill or an iron rail factory. There is much uncertainty about the production of crops and the gain of animals even in a beef-producing establishment fitted up and operated on the "factory plan."

It is likely that Col. Gillet, of Illinois, can calculate very closely in advance what it will cost him to produce a certain amount of choice beef by the method of breeding and feeding animals which he has long followed. He finds it very profitable on a farm well adapted to the production of corn and blue grass and located where the winters are not very severe. Others in different parts of the country have tried his plan and failed. They cannot keep their animals in growing condition without affording them protection. There is much uncertainty about the production of crops that are to be fed to cattle. In most parts of the country the yield of grass on the same land varies greatly during different years. A late spring or a frost early in the fall may reduce the yield of corn fully one-half. A tornado or the appearance of destructive insects may ruin a crop of corn or fodder plants just before the time of harvesting. A farmer never knows when his crops are out of danger. They are subject to injuries that no skill or power of man can prevent. With little labor he may have crops to spare, with great labor he may be obliged to buy food for the animals he has on his place.

Corn, grass and other forage crops can not be converted into beef with the same degree of certainty that raw cotton can be made into cloth or pig-iron converted into rails. Cattle are subject to disease and death. Their health and growth are dependent on many circumstances, most of which are not under the control of man. A steer may eat a ton of food without a pound being added to its weight. Extreme heat and severe cold exercise a very unfavorable effect on animals kept for the production of meat. A ton of coal consumed under suitable conditions can be relied upon to generate a certain amount of steam of a given pressure, but we have little assurance that a ton of corn will produce any definite amount of beef. It may be largely converted into flesh and fat, or it may be used to repair waste in the system or to produce heat. As this is the case, it appears evident that the "factory plan" can not be applied to the production of beef as it can to the manufacture of cotton cloth, steel rails, paper collars, and wooden clothes-pins.

Potato Starch.

The amount of potato starch annually used in this country is very large, and the quantity required is constantly increasing. It is used as an article of food by persons who can not obtain potatoes, by brewers and confectioners. It is employed for sizing new cotton cloth, and to some extent for giving stiffness and a smooth surface to garments that have recently been washed. It is also used in connection with other articles, for making a coating for the cloth covering for hams, shoulders, bacon, and dried beef. A very large proportion of the potato starch used in the United States is imported from Germany and other countries on the continent of Europe. A recent investigation showed that about half a million pounds of potato starch of foreign manufacture passed through the Chicago custom-house under another name without the payment of duties. There appears to be no reason why all the potato starch used in this country cannot be produced here. Germany possesses no special advantages for producing potatoes or for the manufacture of starch. The extraction of starch from potatoes, and the drying and subsequent preparation of it are very simple processes. During the war with England in 1812 many families in this country manufactured the starch they used. The manufacture of starch from potatoes, conducted in farm-houses led to the construction of factories in New England at the close of the war. The introduction of railroads and the appearance of the Colorado potato beetle caused potatoes to become high in most portions of the New England states, and resulted in closing up most of the old potato-starch factories. The impoverishment of the soil in the sections longest settled resulted in reducing the yield of the tubers from which the starch was made.

At present the manufacture of potato starch in this country is limited almost entirely to Aroostook county, in the extreme northern portion of Maine. The yield of potatoes there is very large, as the soil is rich and the climate favorable to their production. Owing to the distance from large towns and the lack of cheap transportation, it is more profitable to make starch from the potatoes than to send them to market. The town of Presque Isle, Aroostook county, is the great center of the potato-starch industry. The largest potato-starch factory in the world is located there. It works up about 320,000 bushels of potatoes annually. There are some twenty-five other factories in the vicinity. The cost of a building there for a factory of a capacity of working up 1,500 bushels of potatoes per day is from $4,500 to $6,000. The cost of the machinery is from $1,500 to $2,000. Lumber, however, is very cheap, rough boards suitable for a starch factory selling for $8 per thousand. Farmers generally receive 20 cents per bushel for potatoes delivered at the factory. The bushel is sixty-three pounds. From this quantity of potatoes nine or ten pounds of dry starch are made. No value is attached to the pulp from which the starch has been taken.

Apparently the manufacture of starch from potatoes could be profitably introduced into Minnesota or Dakota. The soil and climate are very favorable for the production of potatoes, while the cost of sending them to market is great. The raising of potatoes could be very advantageous carried on in connection with the production of wheat. After the season for cutting grass and harvesting wheat there is abundant time for digging potatoes. It is much easier to raise potatoes on a large scale on a prairie where there are no stumps or stones than in a region where they are common. A good supply of nearly pure and quite cool water is necessary for the running of a potato starch factory. It is much cheaper to operate it by steam than by water. Minnesota and Dakota appear to have all the natural requirements for the production of potato starch. With the present low price of wheat, this neglected industry is worthy of examination.—*Chicago Times.*

Wise Women of the World.

The people who are going to reform the world by taking all the fun out of it, as you can the juice of a lemon, says a writer in the *Weekly Star*, are wailing about the dreadful strain endured by a woman of society who attends to her social duties. This may shock them, but it is the truth. A wise woman of the world is as well taken care of as a thoroughbred racer, and so she does not break down. With exactly the same precision as if she were Maud S. is she rubbed until her satiny skin glows, takes her beef tea when she comes in at night (in place of a warm mash), and is wise enough, while she enjoys a good dinner, not to allow herself to eat too much of too often. She is not the woman who devours great quantities of sweets and ices at luncheons or teas. Instead you will find that she is the wit, and, more than that, often the wisdom of the affair. She is not the woman who laces much—that will make her nose red, and her digestion bad—nor is she the one who never walks.

While she may despise the being who goes in for being an athlete, still the woman of the world takes sufficient exercise to give a glow to her eyes and make her conscious of the luxury of her furs. Why, the most charming women of the day, those near whom men are eager to be placed at dinner, are women who have been in harness all their lives and seldom very young as far as actual years go. The crudity of youth is no longer theirs, but in its place they have something much better, that wonderful ability of making even the most awkward boy comfortable. This has come not only from their contact with the world, but also from the education which it imparts to those it deems worth teaching—the knowing how to feel agreeable and the making of one's comfort contagious. For comfort, like many a less desirable sensation, is very contagious.—*Chicago Ledger.*

He Could Start It.

"You have seen some of my literary work," said a young man to De Fidgett, yesterday, "and I want your opinion. Do you think I could start a paper?"

"Of course, you can."

"But do you think it would have much of a circulation?"

"You bet it would."

"How much money do you think it would require?"

"About fifty cents."

"Why, that wouldn't start a paper, would it?"

"You asked my opinion, and I gave it."

"But how could I start a paper for fifty cents?"

"By investing it in dynamite, and blowing the thing up."—*Goodall's Daily Sun.*

In one month a Sonoma county, California, hunter killed twenty-five wildcats, forty coons, eight foxes, four eagles, and six wild hogs.

Wisconsin Central Line.

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LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

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No. 3 arrives from the south at 1:45. Departs going west at 2 10 p. m.

No. 5 arrives from the south at 1:45 p. m. Departs going west at 2:10 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 2 arrives from the west at 6:55 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.

No. 4 arrives from the west at 2:10 a. m. Departs going south at 2:30 a. m., daily.

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

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

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

G. A. R.—Pap Thomas Post No. 30, meets every 1st and 3d Thursday evening of the month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting comrades invited. A. E. VEON, Post Com. H. C. STEVENS, Adjt.

K. P.—White Cross Lodge No. —, meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. W. HEMPSTEAD, C. C. W. BAIN, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.—Brainerd Lodge No. 47, meets in Odd Fellows' hall the 2d and 4th Thursdays of every month. Visiting brothers invited. HENRY MAHLE, M. W. P. R. WILKINS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Evergreen Lodge, No. 90. Regular meetings every Monday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hall on Sixth Street. A. E. LOSEY, N. G. E. O. PARKS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Wilder Lodge, No. 37, holds regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited. ALEX BENSON, N. G. R. H. PAINE, R. S.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at the reading room at 2:30 p. m. Gospel temperance meetings at the reading room every Sabbath afternoon at 4 p. m. MRS. A. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

R. A. M.—Brainerd Chapter No. 42, meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway. J. E. Wilson, High Priest. G. W. Phillips, Sec'y.

K. T.—Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway. C. L. SPAULDING, E. C. F. M. CABLE, Recorder.

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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.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Brainerd, Minn., March, 9, 1886. }

Pursuant to adjournment the Commissioners met. Full board present. Meeting called to order at 10 a. m.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The petition of a number of legal voters residing in the territory to be effected by the changing of boundary lines of school districts No. 6, 8 and 13, in Township 43, N. of Range 31 W. was referred to Commissioner Martin to make an investigation and to report at an adjourned meeting of the board.

The resolution adopted by the city council of the city of Brainerd, viz: "That the sidewalk tax for 1883, levied upon lots 1, 2 and 3, of block 97, in the first addition to the town of Brainerd, amounting to $15.50, be and the same is hereby abated, and the city clerk is hereby instructed to certify a copy of this resolution to the county auditor," was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The County Commissioners submitted the following report: That on the 27th day of February they inspected the bridge built across what is known as the outlet of Crow Wing Lake, and found same to have been built in accordance with specifications. That bridge was on said day accepted by them.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the personal tax of Samuel James, residing in the town of Mooresville, be abated $200, on the ground that he was assessed this amount for improvements on U. S. lands, and said lands being included in his real estate tax, viz: sw¼ sec. 28 township 43, Range 31. Amount tax abated $8.68.

Resolved, That the personal tax of Jerry Root, residing in the town of Mooresville, be abated $425, on the ground that he was assessed this amount for improvements on U. S. lands, said lands being included in his real estate tax, viz: Lands in Sec. 15, Township 43, Range 32. Amount tax abated $7.01.

Resolved, That the personal tax of J. B. Moore be abated $400, also penalty on same, on the ground that a certain mortgage for said amount was, through error, assessed in duplicate. Amount of abatement, including penalty $11.00.

Resolved, That the personal tax of Mary A. Seely be abated $2,000, on the ground that as certain mortgages for said amount was not given to secure the payment of any sum of money whatever, and that there was and is no consideration, as shown by her affidavit, on file. Amount of abatement $45.00.

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the state auditor an abatement of $4000 on the assessed valuation of improvements on lots 8 and 9, block 43, in the city of Brainerd and belonging to L. J. Cale, for the years 1884 and 1885, on the ground that we find said improvements assessed at a greater valuation in proportion to property in this vicinity. Amount of abatement, $100 each year.

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the state auditor an abatement of $455 on the assessed valuation of improvements on lots 19 and 20, block 95, in the first addition to the town (now city) of Brainerd, and belonging to Barney McGivern, for the year 1885, on the ground that we find said improvements assessed at a greater valuation in proportion to other property in this vicinity. Amount of abatement $11.38.

Board adjourned to 2 o'clock p.m. Meeting called to order at 2 p. m. Full board present.

The following bill were allowed:

A. P. Farrar, inspecting bridges at Grave lake and Crow Wing lake	$8 60
A. P. Farrar, mileage and per diem going to Motley in interest of a pauper, Tewksbury	7 20
W. W. Hartley, for stamped envelopes for Auditor and Treasurer.	46 00
C. Peterson, 75 cords wood for the county jail	116 25
Wm. Shentell, 5¾ cords wood for county jail	14 38
F. A. B. King & Co., coal furnished court house Jan'y 1886	16 68
J. M. Martin, inspecting bridge at Crow Wing Lake	3 20
Brainerd Tribune, postal cards and printing	5 25
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., assessment books, blanks, etc	61 85
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners proceedings, letter heads, etc., for Clerk of Court	18 00
F. A. B. King & Co., coal furnished court house March, 1886	16 12
J. S. Gardner, examining bridge at Crow Wing Lake	5 60
F. Mertz, serving warrants subpoenas, etc., February	9 75
F. Mertz, boarding prisoners, jailors fees, etc. February	52 00
F. Mertz, serving venire, etc. petit jurors	22 30
Losey & Dean, burial expense of Mrs. Duffry's child, pauper	17 00
A. E. Taylor & Co., groceries furnished J. E. Dort, pauper.	4 33
S. F. Alderman, services rendered making abstracts of tax lists of Crow Wing, Cass and Itasca counties	98 00
W. L. Jack, building bridge across outlet Crow Wing lake	115 00
J. S. Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	43 01
Nettie Hath, boarding pauper five weeks	20 00
A. S. McIntire, Plumbing in county jail buildings	7 00
Brainerd Dispatch, publishing delinquent tax lists Crow Wing, Cass and Itasca counties	406 37

(This bill allowed on condition that the number of descriptions are as represented on bill.)

Bills disallowed:

Peter Dechene, rent of house, Louis Wood, pauper	$40 00

The following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, That the sum of ninety-eight (98) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the bond principal fund of Cass county in payment for services rendered by S. F. Alderman, making abstracts of the tax duplicates of Crow Wing, Cass and Itasca counties as shown by verified bill.

RESOLVED, That the sum of forty-six (46) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated in payment for stamped envelopes furnished the county auditor and treasurer, by W. W. Hartley, P. M. as shown by verified bill.

RESOLVED, That the county attorney, clerk of court and auditor, are hereby instructed to go to Aitkin for the purpose of adjusting certain claims of Crow Wing county against Aitkin county, as per statement furnished by the county auditor.

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday April 6th, 1886.

J. E. WILSON,
County Auditor.

Alderman Taylor of the second ward was elected President of the council. Alderman Forsyth of the third ward has held the same position for several terms previous to the present.

A plan to prevent strikes and also to make labor efficient and contented has just gone into operation in Westerly, R. I., in the New England granite works. It is to divide the profits at the end of the year, one third being set aside for contingent losses, such as bad debts, and the other two-thirds to go to the stockholders and workmen, in proportion to their share in the business, labor being treated as capital at its market value.

The mayor's message will be found on our local page in the proceedings of the city council. It is a very significant documents and strongly recommends the raise of the existing liquor license which is already $200. Whether it is policy to put the license up to such a figure as to make a monopoly of the traffic in a city so situated as Brainerd is seems to be a conundrum to the majority of the citizens which the council will solve at its Monday evening session and as there are several high license men on the board it is expected a lively squable will be had.

Would Have Been Respectable.

The Brainerd city election was a very quiet affair and would have been quite respectable had it not been for a dirty hand-bill issued the day before election traducing Col. Sleeper, one of the candidates for mayor, which was issued from the Tribune office. It is unfortunate that any thing so disreputable as this should be dragged into a political canvas, and we hope the Tribune, by giving the author of this dispicable business, may clear its skirts from the stain which now rests upon it.—Aitkin Age.

We are afraid Mr. Age that the stain would be larger than ever if the real author was known.

Rules of Lent.

The official regulations for the observance of Lent by the Catholic diocese of St. Paul are thus promulgated by Bisphop Ireland.

1. All the days of Lent, except Sundays are fast-days precept.

2. The precept of fasting implies the abstaining from food except at one meal in the day, excluding also therefrom the use of flesh-meat.

3. By Apostolic dispensation, however the use of flesh-meat is alowed on all days except the Wednesday and Friday of each week the Saturday of Ember week and the last four days of Lent.

4. Both fish and flesh meat are not to be used at the same meal.

5. The use of lard in preparing food is allowed except on Ash-Wednesday and Good-Friday.

6. A collation not exceeding the fourth part of an ordinary meal may be taken in the evening; fish, butter, cheese and eggs may be used in the collation. Custom premits also a cup of coffee, tea or thin chocolate with a small morsel of bread, to be taken in the morning.

7. The precept of fasting is binding under pain of grievous sin. For special reasons the following classes of persons are exempt from the obligations of the fast on one meal; First, young persons (under the age of 21) and those advanced in years; second, infirm; third, those who are engaged in hard-labor or exhausting duties; fourth women who are in a state of pregancy or nursing children.

Those who excuse themselves or seek exemption from this obligation, should satisfy their consciences that their indisposition to fasting is owning to real inablity and not to a spirit of self indulgence. In all cases of doubt they should advise with their pastor, and all who are exempt should endeavor to supply, as far as they can, but the non-observance of the fast by other penitential recollection, and to acts of sorrow and compunction for sin, agreeably with the spirit of the church in this holy season.

8. The precept abstinence from flesh-meat is binding on all except young children and sick.

9. Persons restraining from fasting by reason of infirmity, hard labor, etc., may use meat at all meals on those days for which abstinence is not enjoined.

By special indult the use of flesh meat is again allowed on the Saturday thoughout the year, except when a fast-day falls on a Saturday.

Pastors will hold special exercises of devotion in their several churches at appointed times during Lent. Instructions of a practical character upon the christian duties, the nature of the sacraments and the prepration for their due reception, should be given on those occasions.

We recommend earnestly for all Friday evenings in Lent the devotion of the Way of the Cross.

JOHN IRELAND;
Bishop of St. Paul.
St. Paul March 1, 1886.

The Minneapolis pastors passed the following resolution last Monday:

That pastors emphasize in their pulpit the value of the Lord's day; that they withhold their endorsement of the Sunday paper by withholding notices of their Sabbath services; that they earnestly expect Christian people to omit the Sunday issue of their daily paper and withhold all advertisements from it; that in case of failure to abate the evil we recommend a concerted movement toward the establishment of a secular newspapar which shall not violate the Lord's day and that all Christian ministers of this city refuse to supply synopsis of their Lord's day sermons for Monday papers.

If Barnum could get the missing link that writes the *Tribune* poetry for one season his fortune would be made.

The Royal Railroad.

Fourth of the series of sermons on the Royal Rail Road, at the Baptist church, by the pastor Rev. E. J. Brownson; subject, "The Headlight." Text, Psalm, 119-105. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path."

I will hardly stop to define the use of the headlight. Its first use is to throw light upon the track. There may be obstructions on the track to avoid. It also acts as a signal to show danger to others. Man is in a state of moral darkness. Sin has blinded his eyes and he has shut himself up to rejection of God and enclosed himself in thick darkness. The Bible is the great headlight to illumine this maze of moral darkness. It throws light upon the future and enables man to avoid the dangers and obstacles in his path-way.

But, men will tell you they have no use for this headlight, but they need it as much as the engineer needs a headlight in the darkest night to see the dangers before him. Yes, more, for an engineer could dispense with the headlight, but no man can run on the Royal Rail Road without the Bible. Man will tell you the Bible is not true; its statements of science are incorrect, its history erroneous, its prophesies mere guesses. Man will continue to talk on the mistakes of Moses long after their statements have been proven untrue. Let us look at its antiquity, and yet its wonderful accuracy. It goes back 2500 years before the the sciences of to-day were formed, yet how marvelous is the accuracy of this book. There is not to be found in the whole Bible a scientific errer. No point upon which scientists are agreed has been found contrary to God's word.

The Bible was not written to teach science or history, but when it touches these points it has been found true. Its purpose was a moral purpose—to teach men of God, and how to gain heaven. Science said Moses made a mistake when he spoke of "firmament" in the second day's creation, but the Hebrew word means expanse. Men have used geology as against the bible, but geology only confirms the Bible. The order of creation as given by geologist is the same as that of Moses in Genesis. Who taught Moses geology.

Men have said the inscriptions upon the monuments would destroy the Bible record. But lo! these records of Babylon, Assyria and Egypt buried for two thousand years have been unearthed to support the Bible. More wonderful still has been the fulfillment of prophecy. A man may guess of what will be 100 years hence, but when he enters into numerous details he will probably fail. The Bible uttered numerous predictions and many have been fulfilled precisely as fore told. Witness the destruction of Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre and Jerusalem.

Then the unity of the Bible! how wonderful! Over sixty books, more than 30 writers, scattered over a period of 1500 years, and yet no book contradicts another book.

There can be but one conclusion as to this book. It was from God, and the holy spirit that guided Paul and John guided Moses.

This wonderful book is the supreme guide to-day. There is not a moral question before the world but has light thrown upon it from the Bible. It denounces vice and immoraality. It condemns the prevalent system of divorce by knowing only one cause for divorce. Its teachings are the stay and support of the church, the home and the state.

Remember that the Celebrated Eli Perkins Will Lecture at the Opera House March 25th.

Mr. Perkins refers with pride to the following high testimonials:

When Eli Perkins delivered his lecture in the Illinois House of Reprehensibles, there was a great rush—hundreds of people left the building, and they said if he had repeated it the next night they would have left the city.—Chicago Times.

The New York Tribune pays and punctuates the following high tribute to the distinguished orator:

George Peck an intemperate editor from Milwaukee fell over the gallery last night while Eli Perkins was humorously lecturing in a beastly state of intoxication.

Mr. Beecher, an author quite well known in Brooklyn, thus writes to the London Times in regard to Mr. Perkins' eloquence:

Words cannot describe the impressive sight. How sublime! to see Mr. Perkins standing perfectly erect, with one hand on his broad, massive, thick skull, talking to the educated classes—to see the great orator declaiming perfectly unmoved, while streams of people got up and went out! how grand a spectacle, as joke after joke fell from the eloquent lips of this Cicero of orators, to watch the enthusiastic crowds arising majestically as one man and waving their hnads as they clamorously demanded their—money back at the box office.

Says the genial editor of Congressional Globe:

We never, but once, experienced more real genuine pleasure than when this eloquent man (Mr. Perkins) closed his remarks. That occasion was when we won the affections of a beautiful young lady, and gained a mother-in-law—and then saw that mother-in-law sweetly and serenely pass away.

P. S.—Eli Perkins distributes a six-dollar Chromo to all who remain to the end of the lecture. Parties of six who sit the lecture out will be given a House and Lot.

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Musical Notes.

At the opera, Miss Diffident.—"Aunty, you don't understand Italian, and your applauding at the wrong time attracts attention to you from all over the house." Mrs. Vulgarien (sharply),—"My dear, you see this new wrap! It cost eight hundred dollars to import. What do you think I came here for!"—Philadelphia Press.

Hostess. "Are you a musician, Mr. Jones!" Jones, (who is dying to give an exhibition of his ability). "Well, yes I think I may lay claim of some knowledge of music." Hostess. "I am delighted to know it. My daughter is about to play, and I should be very glad if you would kindly turn the music for her."

Canon Farrar to Brown University Students. "Young men, you must first get the music of life into your lives." Student. "But how are we to do it. A fellow can't bolt a brass band." Canon Faraar. "Not at first, begin by swallowing a hand organ;"—Boston Globe.

It is said that more than two thousand two hundred years before Christian era, there were professors of music in China, and the divine art was cultivated there. Persons who have heard a chinese orchestra will be unable to realize that music was once known and cultivated in that far off land. A few thousand years ago the people of China would no doubt have regarded a boiler foundry as a Conservatory of Music.

American statesmen have never been noted for the knowledge of music. Thomas Jefferson stands the highest among them. In his early days he was a good "fiddler" for dancing parties, and might have made his mark as a violinist but he was drawn into politics; wroto the Declaration of Independence, hung up his fiddle and bow, neglected his practice, and lost his grip as a musician, furnishing another instance of wasted opportunities and neglected talents. President Lincoln knew the difference between "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" but nothing more about music. Charles Sumner, is said to have known but two tunes, one of which was "America" and the other wasn't; and President Cleveland thinks that "Auld Lang Syne" and "Listen to the Mocking Bird" double all the other music he has ever heard.

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DAILY. 1886! WEEKLY.
SUNDAY.
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It will fight Illiberalism;
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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

GET YOUR
PICTURES ENLARGED
By C. C. Margrave & Co.
Tintypes and photographs enlarged to any required size at
A VERY LOW PRICE.
Oilographs, size 6½ by 8½ inches in a 10 x 12 frame, enlarged either from tintype or photograph, $3.00
Our agent will canvas the city for work, and anything entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

HARNESS SHOP
CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.
Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs
BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.
D. W. WHITFORD.
Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

A FAMOUS TRIO.	STEINWAY, WEBER, BEHR BROS,	THEY LEAD THE WORLD.

FINE PIANOS
In connection with this unparalleled exhibit of well-known first class PIANOS, we also show a fine line of GABLER PIANOS, the best medium priced pianos in the market, and a full stock of LOW PRICED PIANOS unapproached elsewhere.
We meet all needs, fully WARRANT every instrument, and offer the most LIBERAL TERMS ever known.
Our total sale of Pianos and Organs are greater than the whole number sold by all other St. Paul and Minneapolis Music Houses.
Nearly 8000 Purchasers attest the fact that we are absolutely the Leading Music House of the North-West.
THE ADVANTAGE WE OFFER.
FIRST.—A Responsible House that deals with the Public in absolutely Good Faith.
SECOND.—Standard and Leading Instruments only, fully warranted by the wealthiest and most reliable manufacturers.
THIRD.—The most liberal terms offered by any manufacturer.
FOURTH.—Lowest possible prices, consistent with first class goods and conscientious workmanship.
We extend a cordial invitation to contemplating purchasers to call at our warerooms at
148 & 150 East Third St., St. Paul, 408 & 410 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
MASON & HAMLIN and SHONINGER ORGANS.
J. W. DYER & BRO.

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

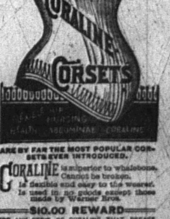
If You Have Not Bought Your
Wood and Coal for Winter
—CALL ON—
H. M. BARRON,
At J. L. Smith's Jewelry Store.
And Leave Your Order.
A fine lot of MILL WOOD on hand, as good for fuel as any Jack Pine that can be purchased. Call and get prices

It Matters Not
WHERE YOU GO
THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE
THE PALACE, PARLOR AND SLEEPING CAR ROUTE
—IS THE—
UNITED STATES FAST MAIL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE.
Constructed and equipped in the most perfect manner, covering safety, comfort, convenience and speed. It traverses the most important portion of Wisconsin, reaching with its important connections nearly every town and city in the state. Located on its main line are the cities of
MISWAUKEE, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, NEENAH, MENASHA, STEVENS POINT, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, NEW RICHMOND, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS and ASHLAND
Its trains start from Union Depots at CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and St. Paul and its equipment consists of
New and Magnificent Palace Sleeping and Parlor Cars,
AND
ELEGANT DAY COACHES.
Superior facilities make it the best route to and from the East, West, North or South.
BE SURE YOU START RIGHT,
by asking for tickets via this line. For maps, Circulars, folders or other information not obtainable at your local ticket office, apply to
JAMES BARKER, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
F. N. FINNEY, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.
F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Pass'g'r Ag't, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY
AND THE FAMOUS
ALBERT LEA ROUTE
TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY,
from St. Paul and Minneapolis
To Chicago,
Without Change, connecting with the fast trains of all lines for the
East and Southeast.
The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and
DES MOINES, IOWA
Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T.
SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
BETWEEN
MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS
and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points South and Southwest.
MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railways.
Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and northwest.
REMEMBER! The trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of Comfortable Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Sleeping Cars, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS.
150 LBS. OF BAGGAGE CHECKED Free. Fare always as Low as the Lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest Ticket Agent or write to
S. F. BOYD,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis Minn

STEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS
FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.
Prepared only by Dr. J. STEDMAN, London, Eng., and Atlanta, Ga., U. S.
Well-known and universally used all over the world. Tested for upwards of 60 years. An Agency has been established at Atlanta, and powders will be forwarded mail free on receipt of amount stated below. Single packet, 25cts.; five times the quantity for $1.00. Address Dr. J. STEDMAN, Atlanta, Ga.

WARNER BRO'S

CELEBRATED
CORALINE
CORSETS
ARE BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR CORSETS EVER INTRODUCED.
CORALINE is superior to whalebone. Cannot be broken. Is flexible and easy to the wearer. Is used in no goods except those made by Warner Bros.
$10.00 REWARD
FOR ANY STRIP OF CORALINE THAT BREAKS WITH SIX MONTHS ORDINARY WEAR IN A CORSET. AVOID CHEAP IMITATIONS BONED WITH VARIOUS KINDS OF CORD. ALL GENUINE CORALINE CORSETS HAVE CORALINE PRINTED ON INSIDE OF STEEL COVER.
For Sale by all Leading Merchants.
WARNER BROS. 141 & 143 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO.

COHEN BROS. COHEN BROS.

SPRING OPENING!

Having Just Returned from the East, we are Prepared to Show the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Spring Dry Goods AND Notions,

Ever Offered for Sale in Brainerd, and at such

VERY LOW PRICES

That we feel Able to Suit all our Customers and MAKE IT A DECIDED OBJECT for them to trade with us.

Everything new, clean, fresh and crisp.

RESPECTFULLY,

COHEN BROS.

McFADDEN & JOHNSON,

Wholesale AND Retail

DEALERS IN

DRUGS!

No 36, Front Street, Brainerd.

NEW AND FRESH!

ARE THE

Groceries

That You can get at

KOOP BROS STORE.

Everything at Bottom Prices.

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

When Looking for

A Splendid Present

FOR YOUR WIFE OR DAUGHTER

Don't Forget to Call at

FOOTE'S DRUG Store,

AND EXAMINE THOSE ELEGANT

WHITE SEWING Machines.

Hagberg & Honnett

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

have a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

We Will Not Be UNDERSOLD

By any one in the city.

HAGBERG & HONNETT,

Odd Fellows' Block.

Brainerd Market Report.

Corrected Every Friday Afternoon.

Wheat, No. 1 Nothern	72 to 75
" No. 2 "	67
Oats, per bushel	35
Corn, shelled	50
Rye	50
Flour, per barrel	$4.25
Patent Flour	5.00
Buck Wheat Flour	2.00
Feed, per ton	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts	14.00
Bran	12.00
Rye Flour	3.00
Bolted Corn Meal per bl wt	3.00
Dressed Hogs	5½
Dressed Beef	5½ to 6½
Mess Pork, per barrel	12.50
Fresh Butter	22
Eggs	25
Poultry	12½
Potatoes	60
Fish	5
Whole Hams, sugar cured	13½
Lard	11

Local News

A. W. Frater has finally located at Webster, Kansas.

Dr. Camp was a St. Paul visitor on Wednesday.

Fine cream candies at 30 cents per pound at Smith's.

Candy, from 15 cents to 40 cents per pound, at Parker's.

Smith sells oranges and lemons the cheapest.

The license men carried the day at the Ft. Ripley election on Tuesday.

The term of district court was a very lean one to jurors and officers of the law.

A new grocery house is to be opened on Front street by a Sauk Center merchant.

J. H. Koop was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday as Postmaster of Brainerd.

Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, etc., as cheap as the cheapest, at Parker's. See Punch sign opposite door.

A two year old boy of B. A. Duffin died of dyphtheria on Sunday, and was buried on Monday.

Lime Juice and Acid Phosphate Tablets—good for the system generally—40 cents per pound, at Parker's.

W. J. Footner, general superintendent of the Northern Pacific express company was in Brainerd Wednesday.

All county orders that have been registered at the treasurer's office will be paid on presentation of the same.

A. P. Riggs, successor to O. H. Hubbard, in real estate and collections, room No. 12, next door to Journal office.

C. E. Smith at his store, corner of Front and Fifth streets, has received a large invoice of fresh candies and nuts.

Rev. Thos. McCleary, presiding elder of Fergus Falls district, will preach next Sunday at the M. E. church.

Abe Dettlebach will leave for his new home at Waverly some time next week. His host of friends in this city are sorry to see him leave.

There is great rejoicing at the home of Fred Conrath in East Brainerd, over the arrival of an eleven pound boy, which event occurred on Monday morning.

F. Jarboe, the leading jeweler of Sauk Center, has decided to come to Brainerd and has rented the building to be made vacant by the removal of Delelbach Bros.

Mrs. A. E. Losey was called to Wheeling on account of the sickness of her father. She arrived at her fathers bedside on Friday evening and he died on Saturday morning.

Reuben Gray was arrested on Tuesday by Gus. Bonilieau, and taken to St. Paul on charge of selling whisky to Indians, at his place at Gull Lake, fourteen miles northwest of Brainerd.

A. G. Gallup, of Carleton, was in Brainerd several days this week. He reports twenty inches of snow in the woods at that place and no signs of its leaving for some weeks.

A. S. Loyd of Brainerd was a caller at the News office Monday. He was formerly a resident of Forest Mills, and is visiting friends in this vicinity for a few days.—Zumbrota News.

Geo. D. La Bar, a former Zumbrotha boy now bookkeeper in a bank at Brainerd, was in town last week in attendance at the funeral of his uncle, Hon. S. C. Holland.—[Zumbrota News.

W. W. Havens, of East Brained, has departed for more congenial climes. If Mr. Havens shows his good sense by staying away there will be a vacancy in the school board from the Third ward.

You bet we have a good cigar. It is Tansill's Guarantee—equal to any 50 or 25 dollar cigar on the market—long Havana filler—5 cents, straight, at Parker's. See Punch sign opposite the door.

A very largely attended meeting took place at the opera house Friday evening, under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. G. W. Stevenson, of St. Paul, state organizer, delivered the address of the evening.

The meeting of the Irish Land League, which was to have been held this (Friday) evening, has been adjourned until Monday night, on account of the public meeting of the Knights of Labor at the opera house.

W. Gurgen was bound over in the sum of $300 to the grand jury on account of some misunderstanding resulting from a horse trade with Levi Davenport. The examination attracted considerable attention from the horsemen of the city.

Justice D. O. Ross, of Ft. Ripley, brought a boarder to the county jail on Thursday, in the person of John Santone. It seems that on election day this man stabbed Dennis Cox, as the result of a drunken brawl as the men were going home from the polling place.

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Frank Buzzy, of Oaklawn, was arrested on Friday and brought before the municipal court on the charge of stealing plank and iron from the railroad company, the value of which was fixed at $20. As we go to press no disposition has been made of the case.

There are three young ladies in this city who do not like to have "sleigh ride" mentioned in their presence. The reason for this is a recent escapade, during which the mothers of the t. y. l. captured them at the ravine bridge is still fresh in their memory. Ask Mell. Walker.

Fred Farrar, for some months employed by Dettlebach Bros., in their clothing store, will go with them to Waverly, where he will occupy a lucrative position in their new establishment. Fred's many friends will be sorry to see him leave the city.

The term of court opened here on Monday and closed on Tuesday noon. There was not a criminal case on the calendar, and the civil cases were devoid of much interest. C. F. Kindred received a judgment against Hubert Root, of the Farmers' Bank of Valley City, N. D., for $2,280. This is a part of a large amount of Valley City bank stock sold Root in 1884, on which payment was defaulted.

William E. Fuller was instantly killed about 7:15 Wednesday evening in the Northern Pacific yards at St. Paul. He was employed as a brakeman on passenger train No. 3 and was making up the train preparatory to going out at 8 o'clock. He stepped between the cars to couple the chains and the cars coming together quicker than he had calculated, caught his head between the platform timbers, terribly crushing the skull, which resulted in instant death.

Coming up on the train from Little Falls on Tuesday to meet Mr. W. B. Chrysler, a former Brainerd boy, but who is now located at Billings, M. T., as foreman in the car department of the N. P. company, Mr. Chrysler was also returning from Sauk Rapids, where he was married on Saturday night to Miss Ella Thompson. The bride and groom stopped off at Brainerd until the 9:45 train, when they left for their western home.

On Monday Dr. Paquin was notified to come to Fort Ripley and make an examination on a 12-year old girl who was said to have been the victim of a nameless crime committed by her father. The doctor found the report went down the story to be a hoax, although the girl had told the neighbors that such a thing had happened, but she had, it seems, been put up to it by a woman in the neighborhood. The report when first circulated created quite a stir.

On Monday P. Mertz received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother and he decided to go to Ohio, where his parents live, on the afternoon train. Just before noon he received a second dispatch bearing the sad news of her death. Mr. Mertz, accompanied by his little boy, took the first train south, expecting to reach his once happy home, now made desolate by the death of a fond mother, on Wednesday in time to attend the last and rites.

The annual meeting of the Brainerd Water Power and Boom Company was held here on Tuesday. An addition was made to the board of directors of N. McFadden. The officers elected were C. F. Kindred, President; F. B. Thompson, Secretary; J. N. Nevers, Treasurer. The meeting adopted a petition to Judge O. P. Stearns, asking for the appointment of appraisers to condemn and appraise the lands to be affected by the overflow of the dam.

Laird, Schober & Mitchell's fine shoes, their complete line for Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants can be found at Day & Meagher's.

A Wedding.

CULLEN—CLARK.—At DeGraff, Minn., on March 7th, 1886, Mr. James Cullen, of East Brainerd, and Miss Mary Clark of DeGraff.

A ball and banquet was gotten up at the Michigan house on Tuesday evening, as it was expected they would return on that day, but they did not get home until Thursday. Mr. Cullen is a popular and respected citizen of East Brainerd and has many friends throughout the city who, with the DISPATCH, will wish him and his bride all the prosperity and pleasure possible.

Boots and shoes at one-half the ordinary price at Day & Meagher's.

The largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the northwest at Day & Meagher's.

A Fine Dinner.

The B. D. L. O. was held at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Smith, March 9th. The next meeting to be entertained by Mrs. A. V. Snyder on March 24th. The following is a synopsis of the bill of fare served:

Menu.

Cream of Rice Soup.	Boiled Herring.
Mashed Hotel Butter.	
Roast Leg of Mutton,	Currant Jelly,
Mashed Potatoes,	Turnips,
Salad of Beets,	Bread, Butter,
Lemon Pie.	
Royal Diplomatic Pudding,	
Tea,	Coffee.

Call for Laird, Schober & Mitchell's fine shoes at Day & Meagher's.

Hough & Ford's Rochester, N. Y., fine shoes for ladies at Day & Meagher's.

The Green Tea.

The Green Tea given by the ladies' Guild of the Episcopal church on Monday evening last, in the store room next to the citizens, was a very enjoyable occasion. The room was tastefully trimmed with green Japanese paper, while the lady attendants were aprons and sashes made of a light green material. Supper Havana filler—5 cents, straight, at Parker's. See Punch sign opposite the door.

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The New Council.

The council met on Tuesday evening, the Aldermen all being present. On motion of Ald. Taylor and Forsyth an informal ballot was taken for President, which resulted in 8?9 votes for Forsyth, three for Taylor and one for Howard. A formal ballot was then taken and the result was three votes for Forsyth, one Percy and five for Taylor, the latter gentleman being declared elected. Judge Douglass submitted an estimate of stationery which would be required for the municipal court for the ensuing year, which was referred to the purchasing committee. The Mayor and Aldermen then took the oath of office, and the following letter from Mayor Small was read:

To the Council:

Gentlemen of the Council, On assuming the office of mayor I desire to make a few suggestions and recommendations that occur to me at present. I desire to give them I find on the police force an opportunity to show that they can "fill toe bill." I assure them that a strict attention to, and prompt performance of their duties will be required and that only. I recognize the fact that much depends upon the party holding the office of chief of police, and I believe that the compensation allowed that officer is too small. I think it should be not less than $75 per month. I believe the liquor license at the present figure is too low. I find that it is less than sixty-four cents per day, not including Sundays, on which days, of course, the saloons will not be in operation. I think the amount should be increased. To what extent I leave with the council to determine.

Brainerd, March 9, 1886.

H. J. SMALL, Mayor.

The bills from the judges and clerks of election of the different wards were then read and on motion of Ald. Percy seconded by Keene they were each allowed four days at $2.50 per day, amounting to $6.00. A few other small bills were allowed, and after fixing the bond of the City Treasurer at $10,000, the council adjourned to meet Monday evening, March 15th.

New Sheetings at Cohen Bros.

THE COMING CONCERT.

The Brainerd Glee Club, and the best Musical Talent to be had Engaged for the occasion.

C. H. Congdon will give a grand concert at the Opera House, Saturday evening, March 20th, which will no doubt be the best vocal concert ever given in Brainerd.

He will be assisted by Mrs. T. H. Halton, of Fargo, a lady well known in that section as a superior soprano. None should fail to hear her sing. Miss Hetta Ralston, a cute little artist of ten years, will appear in several songs that will capivtate the audience, Mr. Louis Demules, the well known traveling man, has consented to render several of his finest selections on the piano. All who have heard Mr. Demules play pronounce him one of the finest pianists in the State. The best musical talent of Brainerd will complete the programme. The Brainerd Glee Club will be one of the main features. They have been drilling for this occasion and will sing some of the finest quartettes they have every sang. None should miss hearing that beautiful quartette, "Twilight Bells," and Dr. Camp's solo and chorus by the club, entitled "White Wings," and Mr. Alderman's solo, "Where are the wicked folks Buried."

This elegant programme will close with one of the most soul inspiring choruses ever sung to a Brainerd audience, entitled "O, Italia Beloved," with the following brilliant sopanos: Mrs. F. W. Farnham, Mrs. Dr. Courtney, Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. James Goodman, Miss Hessie Mulrone, and Mrs. T. H. Ralston. This chorus alone is worth the price of admission. All lovers of fine music will have an opportunity to hear a rich treat.

New Hosiery at Cohen Bros.

School Board Organization.

The school board met on Tuesday evening, March 9th, for reorganization and election of officers with the following result:

President—John Willis.
Clerk—A. Mahlum.
Treasurer—W. W. Hartley.
Finance Committee—N. W. Wheatley, J. Hurley and W. W. Havens.
Purchasing and Repairing Committee—D. H. Lagerquist, E. Engelen and F. G. Sundberg.
Text Book Committee—W. W. Hartley, John Willis, Prof. Wilson, N. W. Wheatley and F. G. Sundberg.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For fiscal year ending March 6th, 1886—General Fund:

On hand at beginning of year	$5,785.96
Received during year	6,567.40
Accrued interest	220.74
Total	$12,594.10
Pay rolls paid	$4,678.00
Orders and bills paid	4,592.13
Bulid'g Fund	1,000.36
Balance on hand	2,863.61
Total	$12,594.10

BUILDING FUND.

On hand at beginning of year	$3,147.52
Received during year	2,145.59
Overdraft (from general fund)	460.36
Total	$5,753.47
Orders, interest, coupons, etc., paid	$5,753.47

Respectfully submitted,
W. W. HARTLEY, Treasurer.

New Curtain Lace at Cohen Bros.

A Bigger Name.

"I just met Dr. Bigger of Brainerd" remarked a certain railroad official to me yesterday. "His name, the comparitive of big, reminds me of Harder, the great railroad magnate of Toledo, O., who never lost an opportunity of making a bet on his name. For instance he would come up to a stranger and say 'I'll bet I've got a harder name than you have.' He tried that on Amasa J. Stone, the Cleveland millionaire and railroad man, when they were both young men. Stone said 'I'll take you, my name is Stone. What is yours?' 'Mine is Harder,' replied he of that name. They had a treat, Stone losing the bet."—St. Paul Globe.

Very New.

New cloak and dress clasps at

COHEN BROS.

One hundred cases men's boots and working shoes lately opened on our second floor,

COHEN BROS.

Oak Lawn Election.

The election in the town of Oak Lawn was held on Tuesday and passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner, although there was some dissatisfaction in regard to a decision of the election board about letting six or seven men vote, and who were not legal voters on the grounds that they were not residents, although they had been in the town some four months. The election resulted as follows:

Board of Supervisors—W. E. Phillips, Chairman; D. H. Shute and S. W. Gray.
Town Clerk—W. H. Bradford.
Treasurer—Alex. Cameron.
Assessor—W. H. Bradford.
Overseer of Highways District No. 1—P. H. Appleton.
Overseer Highways District No. 2—T. F. Dullum.

Day & Meagher have one of the largest stocks of boots and shoes in the State, displayed on two floors and sold at wholesale prices.

In a Tight Box.

Bert Webb, the young man arrested on complaint of Minnie Johnson for seduction, now languishes in the county jail in default of $500 bail, in which sum he was bound over to the grand jury at the examination Saturday last. The young man is certainly in a very peculiar situation. He was married only a few days before the girl arrived in another woman.—The facts as brought out certainly indicate very strongly that Webb seduced Miss Johnson, under promise of marriage. Later on the girl gave birth to a still born child, and the young man refused to fill his promise of marriage. Letters were produced and read in court from Webb to the girl which were evidence of the fact that familiarities had existed. Several of the most respectable ladies of East Brainerd were present during the stand and testified to the previous good character of the girl. The indications are that the young man will be unable to procure bail, and as such he will be in jail until next September.

Odd Fellowship.

The editor in company with G. F. Leopold went to Little Fall on Monday to attend the installation of a lodge of Odd Fellows at that place. We found Deputy Grand Master Shears and several members of Long Prairie lodge there and a very interesting time was enjoyed. On the evening train ten representatives of Sauk Rapids lodge came up and were very instrumental in getting the new lodge into working order. Little Falls Lodge, No. 111, started out with seven charter members, the officers to fill the balance of the term being elected as follows:

T. L. Jelly, Noble Grand.
R. Herrey, Vice-Grand.
Wm. Ryan, Secretary.
J. C. Flynn, Treasurer.

After the installation seven new members were initiated, making the membership to start out with fourteen. An elegant oyster supper was served at the Little Falls House at 1:30 a. m.

In this connection it is not inconsistant to state that among other similar organizations Oddfellowship claims the highest rank. Its links are Friendship, Love and Truth and they are not of perishable workmanship. This Covenant, proclaimed sixty-sixty years ago, now lead 2,500,000 votaries, a constantly increasing number. The work of this order is first, charity in the noblest interpretation. It is not a mercenary organization, but a voluntary fellowship, among which are a galaxy of intelligent and able men, and whose 8,000 lodges open weekly and inculcate the loftiest moral and charitable principles and do a philanthropic work on the broadest unsectarian basis.

Wines, Liquors, Porter, Ale, Etc, Kentucky Liquor Co., Sixth street, next door to postoffice.

Crow Wing Cullings.

A few more warm days will spoil the sleighing.

C. H. Wiley is still hauling ties. He has several hundred to bank yet.

The contract to build the school house in the Mill district has been let to Lon Everett and now the board cannot find a suitable place to erect the building on the forty acre lot on which the house was to be located.

W. H. Everest has just returned from below with about twenty head of young cattles

Prof. J. H. McKenzie lectured on phrenology in the Crow Wing school house last Saturday night. Mr. McKenzie made the occasion both interesting and instructive, and showed a thorough knowledge of his subject.

A cemetery association was organized on Saturday evening, Feb. 27, at the residence of M. D. Everest, with M. D. Everest as President, E. M. Phelps, Secretary, and Daniel Holmes, H. Wilcox and Lester Coon directors. The cemetery is named Oak Land.

The two weeks old infant of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mays died last Friday evening and was buried on Sunday morning in Oak Land cemetry.

Mrs. Cuniff, of Fargo, has been for some time visiting with her sister, Mrs. F. O. Sibley. Mr. Cuniff came down last Saturday and spent Sunday in our burg.

Our town meeting was held last Tuesday and was a very quite affair. The following named officers were elected:

M. D. Everest, chairman of Supervisors.
P. S. Sullings and S. W. Pinkham, Supervisors.
Daniel Holmes, Town Clerk.
Lon Everett, Treasurer.
C. H. Wiley, Assessor.
A. F. Ludwig, Constable.
G. T. Gibson, Overseer Road dist'r No. 1
Phillip Gilbert, " " " 2
A. E. Lund, " " " 3
A. F. Ludwig, " " " 4

JINKS.

Crow Wing, March 10.

New White Goods at Cohen Bros.

The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association.

A meeting of persons interested in this association was held in the Northern Pacific Railroad Library room, on the evening of Thursday, 11th inst., for the purpose of incorporating, electing officers, etc.

Mr. J. E. Phelan, who was called to the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, spoke highly in favor of building associations, assuring those present, who numbered over fifty, that the association about to be incorporated would be conducted on co-operative principles for the mutual benefit of its members, that the number of shares to be issued to any one person would be limited to prevent monopoly, and that no member would have more than one vote.

The list containing thirty-three names of parties who had subscribed for 1,210 shares of stock was then submitted to the meeting, when twelve more names were added, making a total of fifty-five members and 1,610 shares.

Messrs. Wheatley and Brown also spoke very favorably of incorporating a local building and loan association as a means of encouraging young men to invest in something they could rely upon, and of helping married men to buy or build and become the owners of their homes.

Mr. A. G. Michle, who was elected Secretary pro tem, moved that at this meeting there be a nomination of fifteen members to form a board of directors, who may adopt and sign articles of incorporation, formulate by-laws, to be submitted to a future general meeting, and to elect officers. The motion being carried unanimously, the following list of names was submitted by the Chairman and approved by the meeting:

N. W. Wheatley, Jas. McNaughton, Agus Brown, Thos. Halliday, Wm. Percy, J. B. Moore, A. G. Michle, H. E. Scoble, P. McCallum, D. E. Voss, T. Crawford, H. Pasticoat, J. Seymour, F. G. Fernold, H. J. Small.

The meeting then adjourned.

Notice of next meeting to be held will be duly announced in this paper. Parties wishing to take stock in the Brainerd Co-operative Building and Loan Association will please send their application to A. G. Michle, Secretary, N. P. R. R. Co. shops.

Don't Miss It.

The chance to select those elegant and stylish dress goods at Cohen Bros.

We buy all of our goods at headquarters, and in large quantities, and purpose to sell them at wholesale prices.

DAY & MEAGHER.

Imported and Domestic Cigars, wholesale and retail, Ky Liquor Co.

New Corsets at Cohen Bros.

In Elegant Stock.

A most elegant line of sample plushes, raw silks, tapestries, parlor furniture, frames, rockers, easy chairs, and lounge frames for upholstering purposes. Upholstering of parlor furniture, lounges, etc., done in first-class style at reasonable prices. It will pay you to get your furniture repaired and upholstered, as I have a large stock to select from and guarantee first bought. My spring stock of bed room suits, dressing room cases, bureaus, sheffioneers, sideboards, and a full line of household furniture, will be ready for inspection in a few days. I have a full line of Spicer's Celebrated Kitchen Cabinets, the most useful article for any kind, the price being but $30.

An inspection invited. Store at the corner of Sixth and Laurel streets.

CHAS. M. PATEK.

Boots and shoes cheaper than ever at Day & Meagher's.

Hathaway, Soule & Harrington's fine hand sewed shoes for men at Day & Meagher's

SINCE the new mayor issued orders for all saloons to be closed from 12 o'clock Saturday night until Monday morning, those who take a drink for medicinal purposes or otherwise should go to the KENTUCKY LIQUOR CO., next door to postoffice, and get a bottle of PURE sour mash whiskey, wine &c., &c.

New Curtain Holland and fixtures at Cohen Bros.

Ladies fine slippers cheap at Day & Meagher's.

ROYAL

ROYAL GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., } March 9th, 1886.

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 Clerk of District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, March 20th, 1886, viz: Henry W. Grey, Brainerd, Minn., for the S2½ of Section 26, Township 45, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ed. Hurley, John Cullen, Joseph Schwindeman, W. H. Bradford. A. Robbins.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.} February 1st, 1886.

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 Clerk of District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, March 20th, 1886, viz: William E. Martin, of Crow Wing, Minn., for the lot 3 and E½ SW¼ Section 31, Township 44, Range 28, and lot 3 Section 1, Township 43, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Sheldon, Charles Hart, Martin Koppie, John McKnight, all of Crow Wing, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

KOCH & SON'S Celebrated Fashion Catalogue

Is the best publication of the kind issued. Contains 1,000 Illustrations, with Descriptions and Prices of Ladies' and Children's Dress, Cloaks, Corsets, Skirts, Underwear, Millinery, Fancy Work, Embroidery, Stamping Patterns, Perforated Patterns, Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, all profusely illustrated. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Postage stamps taken. Send for Catalogue. Address KOCH & SON, 45 & 47 West 14th St., Cor. 6th Ave. & 14th St., N. Y. City.

Wants a House.

A subscriber desires to exchange a desirable piece of land containing about 100 acres, for a snug residence property in Brainerd. The land is situated in Central Wisconsin and within three miles and a half of the county seat, a city of 8,000 people, and within 100 rods of the post-office of a thriving village of 400 people. The Wisconsin river bounds the land on the west and the Wisconsin Central railroad on the east, the depot being at the farm house. Parties having desirable property that they wish to exchange can address communications to "H," this office.

Ladies' Fine Shoes. Misses Fine Shoes.

DAY & MEAGHER,

Wish to call the attention of the public to their immense stock of

Boots and Shoes,

On Two Floors,

which is UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE, either in the high standard of the goods carried or the

ENDLESS VARIETY DISPLAYED

We are agents for the celebrated makes of

Laird, Schober & Mitchell, Philadelphia, and Hough & Ford, of Rochester N. Y.

Carrying their complete line in Ladies' Misses, Children and Infants.

In men's wear we are agents for the well known brand of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, Boston, Hand sewed and Goodyear welt.

In low priced solid leather goods for ladies, gent's and Children's, we have hundreds of dozens in every conceivable style.

100 CASES,

Men's, Boots and working shoes lately opened on our second floor.

We buy all goods direct from the largest manufacturers and can therefore sell them at wholesale prices.

DAY & MEAGHER,

Wholesale. Retail.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL.

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets.

A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

No. 15, Sixth Street South.

K. S. PAINE & CO., Prop.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Sole agency in this city for PLATT & CO'S Celebrated

OYSTERS.

They are the best oysters for the price Sold in Brainerd.

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 St

Spring OpeninG

Call and examine our Spring

STIFF HATS,

The Latest Styles and Colors,

Are on hand and we DEFY COMPETITION in Prices.

OUR SPRING PIECE GOODS have arrived and we are ready to make PANTS to order for $6. and imported suits for $24 and upwards. If you can get a custom suit for nearly the same price as a ready-made suit, why not go

To Leopold Bros.

and select your piece goods, and have it made, as we will guarantee a perfect fit. The Reliable

LEOPOLD BROS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

SENATE.—Mr. Sewell, from the committee on the library, reported favorably a joint resolution accepting from William H. Vanderbilt and Julia Dent Grant objects of value and art presented by foreign governments to the late Gen. U. S. Grant. On the suggestion of Mr. Ingalls, it was changed to the form of a bill and passed.

Mr. Sewell, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the house bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter, with a report giving the views of a majority of the committee. Mr. Sewell added that Mr. Logan would later submit the report of the minority.

The debate on the education bill was resumed.

HOUSE.—The pension bill was again considered, and the political debate continued. The bill finally passed. The speaker announced the special committee on the Pan-Electric telephone investigation as follows: Boyle, Oates, Eden, Hall, Hale, Rannock, Millard, Hanback, and Moffat. Adjourned.

SENATE.—The education bill was amended and passed by the slim vote of 36 to 11—the whole Senate being composed of 76 members—29 dodged. The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—36. Berry, Gibson, Payne, Blackburn, Hoar, Pugh, Blair, Jackson, Ransom, Bowen, Jones (Ark.), Riddleberger, Call, Kenna, Sawyer, Colquitt, Logan, Spooner, Conger, Mahone, Teller, Cullom, Manderson, Vance, Dolph, Miller (N. Y.), Van Wyck, Eustis, Mitchell (Or.), Voorhees, Evarts, Morrill, Walthall, George, Palmer, Wilson (Iowa).

Nays.—11. Cockrell, Hale, Maxey, Coke, Harris, Plumb, Frye, Ingalls, Wilson (Md.) Gray, Jones (Nev.).

The bill provides: For eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the states, territories, District of Columbia and Alaska: The first year, $7,000,000; the second, $10,000,000; the third, $15,000,000; the fourth, $13,000,000; the fifth, $11,000,000; the sixth, $9,000,000; the seventh, $7,000,000, and the eight, $5,000,000, making $77,000,000 besides which there is a special appropriation of $2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in sparsely settled districts—making the total fund $79,000,000. The money is given to the several states and territories in the proportion which the whole number of persons in each, who, being of the age of ten years and over, can not write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States according to the census of 1880.

HOUSE—The day was mostly devoted to the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill, the debate being almost entirely political. The bill finally passed.

SENATE—After some routine business, Mr. Brown spoke in favor of his bill to provide a new basis for the circulation of national banks.

HOUSE—Thomas R. Hudd was sworn in as member from the Fifth district of Wisconsin. Bills were introduced for the regulation of inter-state commerce, to regulate the transportation of live stock and to repeal the civil service act.

Both houses adjourned early on the announcement of the death of Senator Miller of California.

SENATE—The debate on the report of the judiciary committee condemning the attorney general for refusing to send to the senate the papers in the case of United States Attorney Duskin of Alabama, was opened on the 9th by Senator Edmunds. The galleries were crowded with visitors who remained in their seats during the three hours Mr. Edmunds occupied the floor. Senators of both parties were generally in their places and gave marked attention to Mr. Edmunds. A large number of representatives came from the house shortly the discussion began and were assigned chairs to the rear of the senators' seats, the spaces on both sides of the chamber being well filled. Mr. Edmunds' speech throughout was free from that bitterness and sarcasm which sometimes marks Mr. Edmunds' political speeches. The only allusion to which the friends of the president could except were those in which Mr. Edmunds referred to the recent message of the president on this question as a supplement to the report of the minority of the judiciary committee. The speech is regarded as an able exposition of the Republican side of the controversy. The bill authorizing the Central Missouri Railroad company to bridge the Mississippi at Alton, Ill., passed.

Senator Sabin introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 for Jearum Atkins as a recognition of the national benefit derived from his invention of the automatic rake for harvesting grain, which has become the common property of the public, for which he received no adequate remuneration.

In executive session the following nominations were confirmed: S. S. Brooks, assistant treasurer, San Francisco; Charles P. Phelps, Vermont, second secretary of legation at London; Henry White, Maryland, secretary of legation at London; J. R. Rasin, naval officer at Baltimore; Jacob T. Childs, Missouri, minister and consul general at Siam; J. D. Kennedy, South Carolina, consul general at Shanghai.

HOUSE.—On behalf of the committee on labor Mr. James (N. Y.) called up the bill to prohibit any officer, servant or agent of the government to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violation of the laws of the United States government. The bill was passed—yeas 249, nays 8. The bill requiring the Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents thereto, passed. The house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Townshend in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill.

SENATE.—Senator Pugh of Alabama, replied at length to the speech of Mr. Edmunds. Senator Miller introduced a bill requiring all manufacturers of and dealers in oleomargarine, butterine, lardine, etc., to display signs in a conspicuous place at their place of business indicating that they manufacture or sell such articles, imposing a special tax of $500 on manufacturers, $250 on wholesale dealers and $100 on retail dealers in such products, and requiring them to take out annual licenses to carry on such business under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and requiring all persons engaged in such business to keep books and enter therein accurate and detailed accounts of all imitation butter manufactured or sold by them. Such books to be subject at all times to the inspection of the treasury officials.

There was quite a breeze in the senate in which Senators Riddleberger and Logan were the prominent figures. Both got very much excited. Riddleberger referred to the publication of Eads' letter in the Record, and spoke of Logan as "Eads' representative on this floor." Logan immediately sprang to his feet, and turning to Riddleberger with flushed face and flashing eyes replied that the statement that he was the representative of any man or corporation on the floor of the senate was untrue. Riddleberger hastily explained that he meant that Logan was Eads' representative in the sense that any senator was the representative of any measure he introduced.

HOUSE.—The Seney bill to repeal the civil service law was reported adversely. The bill requiring the Northern Pacific company to pay the cost of surveying its lands was reported. The Indian appropriation bill was debated.

All Aboard.

The other day a conductor on the Saugus branch train, came across a passenger who had neither ticket nor cash. After some talk the conductor told him that he must get off as soon as the train got to Malden. "All right," he said. When the train reached here the conductor saw that his order was obeyed and then after helping the ladies on in his usual courteous manner he balled out "All aboard!" and the train moved on. On making his next round for the collection of paste-boards, he found to his surprise that the man he had put off was on again. "Didn't I tell you to get off this train?" said the conductor with considerable indignation.

"I believe you did," placidly responded the other.

"Well, what did you get on again for then?"

"Why, because you told me to, of course," was the reply in an injured tone of voice.

"Told you to! What do you mean by that?"

"Why, I got off the train as you told me to, and then you called out 'All aboard!' and so I got aboard. Seems to me you are a pretty hard man to please, cap."

It is needless to say that he rode the rest of the way on foot.—*Malden City Press.*

Some parents do very wrong to keep their boys in knickerbockers and long stockings until they are nearly as tall as grown people. Take a slim youth, for instance, with a small leg, and abnormally large feet, on which are heavy shoes covered by Arctic overshoes. Fancy his feelings when some other boy yells out! "I say, gumboats, where are you going with those straws.—*Peck's Sun.*

LOST AT THE FLAX MILL.

A STORY.

In the beautiful district of Fannet, on the coast of Donegal, near Lough Swilly—the Lake of Shadows—lived two poor families, celebrated far and wide as the best neighbors ever known or heard of. If Martin wanted a hand with his harvest, Donnelly was ready to give it and ask no wages, and the kindness was returned when the potato digging came on. Their wives also lived in the greatest harmony, and they were such close neighbors that they met continually, for one roof covered the two houses.

This long cabin, or rather range of cabins, stood on the banks of Mulroy, an inlet of the Atlantic, so land locked as to look like a lake. Behind towered gigantic heather crowned mountains; in front lay the high road leading from the sea to Milford, the nearest market town, a winding road, hard and white from limestone, now dipping down into a valley, now mounting up a sharp hill, and always keeping close to the blue waters of Mulroy, divided from it by a shelving bank festooned with woodbine. Mulroy was studded with many islands—islands sacred to the "wee folks;" islands in possession of the sea birds; islands where sleepy broad browned seals basked on warm evenings. Beyond Mulroy rose more mountains, the cultivated hills nearer to their summits, the more distant so pale and indistinct that they were like smoke-colored phantoms against the sky. Errigal, a cone-shaped mountain, the last point of Irish earth seen by the emigrants as they sailed to America, and Muckish, the pig's back, were most prominent in the range.

The Martins and Donnellys did not know they were looking at one of the loveliest landscapes in the world. They thought Mulroy a wild, desolate place.

Sometimes the deep silence of the place was broken by the keening of mourners or chant of priests, and then the children in the cabins would run out to the road, and look up and down.

A long procession wound from the sea-coast, on its way to yonder burial grounds beneath the chapel at the edge of the lake—a holy spot, marked by a forest of black wooden crosses. The priest walked first; then came the coffin, followed by a motley company—men in long gray stockings, knee breeches, and brogues, mounted on shaggy ponies, and women seated behind them dressed in home-spun and scarlet headgear. The keening woke the mountain echoes, the fairy glen throwing back the sound to the flax mill that stood, gaunt and grim, by the roadside; then the crying and chanting died away and flocks of curlew and plover circling overhead sang a shrill requiem. Two of the children were wont to follow the procession—Teague Martin and Mary Donnelly. They were inseparable, toddling hand in hand to school, hand in hand to chapel, playing together, herding the cows together on the knowes. They would follow the procession as far as the flax mill, a mile from their own doors, and would stay there to play. The gossips of the country remarked the tender friendship of the children, and foretold that it would end in matrimony.

The first separation of these little friends took place when they were thirteen years old, and Teague was hired by a farmer. Mary moped and fretted when he was gone, wandered sadly to the flax mill, their old play place, and then wandering back again with her head hanging down. But she found some consolation in knitting his socks, washing his clothes, and carrying the little bundle to him on a Saturday at the farmhouse.

Things did not turn out as the neighbors expected. The friends did not become lovers; they remained devoted friends, but they married strangers. Years went by. The old Martins and Donnellys were "gathered to their fathers," and Mary and her huband, and Teague and his wife, lived on in the old cabins, "inunder the roof wi' other," and the good neighborhood was the same as ever. Time passed; they grew middle aged, then old; the days when they had played at the flax mill were very far away.

One day Mary was taken very ill—so ill that the priest was sent for. She received the last rites of the church, and then she asked for Teague. He was at a distance—gone to Milford with cattle to sell—would not return home till late. Mary watched the door as long as her sight lasted.

"Is there no word of Teague?" was her constant question. His name was the last upon her lips.

A woeful man was Teague when he found his old friend gone. He walked beside her husband after the coffin, and saw her laid low in the churchyard mold, and then he came back to the cabins, the truest mourner she had. But work had to be done, though his heart was heavy, and the next evening he took his flax to the mill.

As he jogged along the limestone road in his cart he was suddenly aware of a figure seated beside him on the bundles of flax. How had she got there? He thrilled with terror, and it was all he could do to look round and see who was his companion. An old woman? Yes; and her red shawl, the gray hair, the features, the blue eyes, which had never lost their brightness, all reminded him of Mary. He looked closer. It was Mary certainly, and he must conquer his fear and speak to her for the sake of their lifelong friendship. Must Mary be a restless wanderer because her old comrade failed her? No—a thousand times no! So, with a tremendous effort, he conquered his dread.

"Mary, darlin', is it you?" he faltered.

"It is Teague, dear, it is."

"An' what is it, Mary; that's a keepin' you frae your rest? Sure you had the priest, an' he gave you the viaticum?"

The voice he knew so well answered in accents that pierced his heart.

"There's nae rest for me. I flew up to the gate of heaven, but I wouldna be let in, an' I'm flying about the world in the cold an' the rain, or lyin' aback o' thon thorn brush. Think on me, Teague, in the night time when you ones is comfortable by the fireside, an' pity me an' help me for the sake of we'er old friendship."

"Help you!" cried the poor man; "sure I'd gie my heart's blood to help you; but how is it to be done? And why wad you no' be let into heaven, a good livin' woman like you?"

"I'll tell you, Teague," replied the specter; "that's what I am here to tell you. It's true that I went about my duty regular, an' knelt wi' the congregation in the Chapel Sunday after Sunday, an' I was respectit for a good living woman, but in all my lifetime I never prayed. My lips would be movin', but my thoughts would be away. When I was a younggirl I'd be thinkin' of my sweetheart or my dress or the dance at the fair; when I was a married woman I'd be frettin' about the childer, thinkin' one o' them would fall into the fire or another would be drowned in the well when I was out, an' when I was old there was frets an' anxieties still; but, anyway, in all them years I never prayed, so I canna be let in."

"Mary, Mary, poor soul! What is it I can do for ye?"

"Listen, Teague. Go to his reverence, Father Dan, an' pay him to offer up twa masses for my sinful soul; but the money—"

"The money, Mary? It's here," touching his pocket, "aye, if it was twiste as much—it's here. But how will I know that the masses is accepted, an' that ye'll be let into heaven."

The figure began to faint away, and the voice was fainter.

"If I am forgiven, the night after the second mass is said for me I'll come to you in the form of a white bird, an' I'll stand in the window, at the foot of your bed, an' sing you a beautiful hymn before I fly away to heaven."

The voice died away softly, and just as they reached the flax mill the figure disappeared. Weary though Teague was that night, he went straight to the priest after supper and told him the strange tale. Father Dan took the money and promised to say the masses, encouraging Teague to hope that all would be well with Mary.

"Come back an' tell me if she appears to you again," said he.

Some days later he had a second visit from Teague.

"Well, my good man," he began, "did you get any word from that poor soul?"

"I did, your reverence—I did."

"An' how is it wi' her now?"

"Thanks be to your reverence an' the Lord, she's got to her rest now! It was in the night time, an' I was lyin' on my bed wi' the blessed rosary in my hands prayin' constant, when I heard the flutterin' o' wings at the window, an' then a beautiful hymn, like one o' them hymns that is sung in the chapel Easter Day, was sung, an' so I knowed Mary was going to heaven."

"Did she speak, Teague?"

"Feen a word. The hymn sounded fainter an' fainter, till it was like a wee gentle sough o' wind off the Lough, an' I was content in my mind to think that Mary was at her rest."

The flax mill on the Mulroy road was the scene of another ghostly appearance. The reader must transport himself in imagination across the ferry opposite the mill to the farms lying beneath the hills, from whence there was a good view of Teague and Mary's house, and the wild range of mountains behind it.

Rose Dillon was the prettiest girl in the whole country, and she had many admirers among the rich farmers—any one of whom would have pleased her parents better than the suiter she chose. James Majilton was a handsome young man, but he was not rich, he had only the flax mill and a poor small farm and three cows. How vexatious it was that Rose should set her affections upon him, when she could have been mistress of a slated house and 14 cows.

Father Dan was entreated to use his influence, and he did say a word or two, representing the worldly advantages of Mike and Sam, Teddy and John. But it was all to no purpose. Rose blushed and persisted in clinging to James.

"Put your commands on her, your Reverence; she willna go against the church," said her father.

"No, no; that is not to be done," replied the priest. James is a good boy, he pays his dues regular, an' is diligent at his duty, an' obedient to his church. He deserves a good wife. Let Rose have him."

After that opposition ceased, of course, and a day was fixed for the wedding. Plenty of corned beef and cabbage, bacon and eggs, tea, and whisky were provided; two fiddlers were engaged; the neighbors were invited to the feast; and all was going merry as a marriage bell, when James was suddenly taken ill. The priest was sent for, and then a messenger went across the ferry to summon Rose. Alas! there was no time to say farewell. James was unconscious when Rose reached his bedside. To describe her wild grief would be impossible. Hanging over the corpse, she let her tears rain upon his placid face, unheeding the grave reproofs of the women.

"Why do you be cryin' in that way, Rose Dillon?" Sure you know that your lamentin' will keep him frae his rest."

They alluded to the belief of the poor Roman Catholics that the inordinate grief of survivors troubles the departed soul, and weighs it down so that it is unable to soar toward heaven.

"Wad ye keep the poor fellow flyin' about the world?" asked her grandmother who had been brought across the ferry to attend the wake. "Sure, sure ye wouldna be that cruel to the poor boy that loved ye true? pay back thon sheet, girl an' drap nae mair tears over him. I ha' knowed it done."

And then followed a long list of examples, the experience of close upon 90 years.

The "wake house," as the mill was called, while James lay there holding his last party, was quite full, and men and women listened to Grannie Dillon respectfully, shaking their heads gravely and uttering many an "Och, hoch! and Alaise-a-nie!" the while. There was good cheer at this last entertainment of James's—his cousins had seen to that. Tea and bread and butter and whisky were provided in abundance, and there were plates of cut tobacco, bundles of clean pipes, and supplies of snuff for all comers. The visitors went one by one over to the bed, and turning down the sheet, took a last look at the corpse, using the formula in vogue on these occasions: "Dear, but he's very like himsel'!" and then anecdotes were related respecting the departed, and the company gradually became cheerful—all but Rose.

James was laid to rest in the chapel graveyard at the edge of Mulroy, and the plover and curlew circled over his head, and the work of the world went on as before.

The flax mill was worked by his cousins, and Teague Martin and the other farmers repaired to it with their loads. Grannie Dillon spun her yarn; her daughter-in-law milked and churned; the farmer plowed his land—all settled down to their daily toil except Rose. She continued to cry incessantly, regardless of remonstrance or rebuke.

It happened that her father followed her down to the ferry one evening and found her gazing at the flax mill so fixidly that she did not hear his footsteps.

"What is it you see there, girl?" he asked.

"Oh, father do you no see?"

"Naething ava, Rose."

"It's James that's standin' yonder on the shore lookin' over at me, an' whiles he lifts his hand an' waves to me. He's there every evenin', an' I still come here to meet him. It's the only tryst we can hold now."

"There's naething there but the ould walls o' the mill an' the whin bushes an' the boat drawn up on the shore. Come awa to your work, girl, and help your poor mother that's slavin' in the byre her lane."

Rose went back to her work that time; but she was always found gazing at something others could not see. It soon became known in the country that James was a troubled soul, kept from rest by his sweetheart's tears; and Father Dan himself was called upon to interfere. What he said—what weighty arguments he used, what commands he laid upon Rose—were not known; but she listened and obeyed, and her tears were dried.

But she faded away from that time; and, although James visited the mill no more, it was believed he was beckoning to her. A year had not passed before the crones, meeting one another, said:

"Do you know what I'm just done hearing? Rose Dillon's got to her rest!"

It was true. The chapel bell was knelling for her; she was gone to meet James upon the further shore.—All the Year Round.

The Pulse in Battle.

In a private note accompanying the second part of his article on the campaign of Shiloh, in the North American Review, Gen. Beauregard records this interesting fact: "Just before mounting our horses on the morning of the second day's fight, it occurred to me to ascertain the pulsations of the human system in the excitement of going into battle. I requested my medical director, Dr. Brodie, to examine the pulses of myself and staff. He found that they varied from ninety to 130."

Religious Hallucination.

From the London Lancet.

What is known as religious hallucination is really either the special development of a general morbid state—in other words, ordinary insanity putting on a particular type probably determined by the environment—or it is a variety of hysterical excitement. There is in the weak and unstable minds of women a natural tendency to ecstatic engrossment with the subject of religion. This is fully accounted for by the fact that religious beliefs are the only remaining forms of mental excitation about the unknown and mysterious. The belief in fairies and witches and ghosts of all kinds has already died out in the minds of educated folk. No note need be taken of the lingering trace of these old phantasies which we find in the spiritism of the few who still cleave to the love of mystery. When the feminine mind, or the masculine mind of feminine grade, is perturbed, it naturally busies itself with the affairs of some other world. There is nothing in the least degree remarkable from a physiological point of view in this notorious fact. Nor is there anything strange in this particular form of excitement, and of others like it, being found to spread from one individual to another—in short, becoming epidemic. Just as stringed instruments are attuned to each other when long played in concert, and sensitive flames respond to vibrations propelled through the atmosphere, brains of like or "sympathetic" physical structure and organic habit are mutually responsive. The special features of any local or social development of the perturbation called "religious hallucination," are doubtless determined by the type of the class affected, and this as we know, is determined by the conditions of heredity, life, growth and education. There is nothing wonderful in these phenomena. They are simply facts in the light of physiological science, and can be fully and clearly understood in this light only. The remedy for such visitations is further enlightenment. The time is probably not far distant when disturbances and phantasies of this sort will be wholly and everywhere things of the past.

The Wrong Man.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Excuse me," he said, as he halted a gentleman in the corridor of the City Hall, "but will you lend me your eye-glasses a moment?"

He put them on his nose to read a letter, and returned them with:

"Thanks! Have you the correct time? Ah! Ten-thirty!"

He set his watch and confidentially inquired:

"Haven't any tobacco about you, eh?"

He was handed a box, and after helping himself to a liberal share, he remarked:

"I want to mail a letter in the box here, but I find I have no postage stamps. If you—?"

He was handed a stamp. When he had licked it on and mailed his letter he said:

"I'm going up Michigan avenue to Twelfth street. Do you happen to have a couple of street car tickets?"

"sir! This is too much!" exclaimed the other. "I can stand about so much, but after that—!"

"There! There! Beg your pardon! How did I know you drew the line on street car tickets? No offense—none in the least. I'll take your name and make a memorandum of where your generosity ceases, and this thing shan't happen again. I mistook you for a gentleman who draws the line on paying for the coupe when I ask myself up to his house to supper."

A Brilliant Beauty Gone.

The death of Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, coming upon that of Miss Bayard, removes another brilliant figure from Washington society. Mrs. Wadsworth was the only woman to whom Mr. Arthur ever paid any marked attention while he was president. She was very beautiful, and the first two winters of the Arthur administration she shone at the white house, being always invited to stand with the ladies of the cabinet. The president's open admiration and attention to her created a general sentiment that no more dignified and graceful lady of the White house could be found than Mrs. Wadsworth. Two years ago she went to Paris to visit Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and while there an incurable malady developed itself. She was very ill at the Morton's, and returned to Washington to die. She appeared a few times after her return in society, but she was soon too far on the road to death for that. For the last month this beautiful and brilliant young woman has been dying by inches, and one evening, when the drawing-rooms of which she had been the greatest adornment were at their gayest, and the streets around her house were noisy with carriages dashing back and forth to balls and receptions, she was called away. She left a large fortune to her two young sons.

Parnell and His Ancestors.

From the New York Herald.

Mr. Parnell, who made and unmade Lord Salisbury and unmade and then made Mr. Gladstone, is resting in camp like his great ancestor, Warwick the "King maker." The latter was Earl of Salisbury and once Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Parnell's descent is undoubted and direct. I have verified a table recently published on the subject. The King maker of the Fifteenth century left a daughter who married the Duke of Clarence. Their daughter the ill-fated Countess of Salisbury, married Sir Richard Pole, whose son, Lord Montacute, was beheaded like his mother. He had a daughter, who married the Earl of Huntingdon, the great-great-grandfather of the Earl of Petersborough, who was impeached for treason under William and Mary, and was the great-great-great-grandfather of Sir John Parnell, the grandfather of the late "Warwick's" father, who married the daughter of "Ironsides," the King fighter. This retrospection is interesting, indeed, at this crisis, when the descendant of one of the houses of Salisbury unmakes the Salisbury of another house at as critical a point in British history as when Mr. Parnell's ancestress, the Countess of Salisbury, was beheaded.

Casting His Horoscope.

From Texas Siftings.

Colonel Sumpter McBride, of Austin, Tex., while in New York on a visit, read the advertisement of a clairvoyant in a morning paper. He went to the female fortune-teller to have his horoscope cast. She cast horoscopes with a dirty pack of cards, which she spread out on the table.

"You will marry an unusually wealthy lady and be very happy. Everything in your past, present and future is an open book to me."

"I suppose you know everything about my future," said the Colonel.

"Not only about your future, but about your past and present."

"It's wonderful, incomprehensible. Good morning, madame."

"Hold on there. A dollar, if you please, said the female wizard, holding out her hand.

"Well, that is strange. You know everything about my past, present and future, and you didn't know I left all my money with the clerk of the hotel before I started out to have my fortune told. It's wonderful, incomprehensible," remarked the Colonel, as he passed out.

A TUNNEL UNDER THE SEA.

The Plan to Connect Prince Edward Island with the Main Land.

A Montreal correspondent of *The New York Evening Post* writes: Premier Sullivan and Senator Howlan, of Prince Edwards island, have been busily engaged here for the last week consulting engineers in reference to the tubular tunnel scheme to connect the island with the main land, as announced last Friday. The plans which have been accepted by the local government of the island have been submitted to a committee of engineers here, including Prof. Bull, of New York; William McAlpine, C. E., past-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Walter Shanly, C. E. M. P., and other Canadian members of the profession. On Monday the plans as accepted by these gentlemen were laid before the Dominion government, and will form the subject of debate at the approaching session of parliament. Four lines have this season been surveyed across the Straights of Northumberland, which has resulted in finding a plane or a plateau on which the tunnel-tube can be successfully laid. The proposal is to build on each side piers inside the "bordice" into which the tube is laid some 2,800 feet, making the full length of the pipe or tunnel 6¾ miles, or about 5½ miles nautical, between the piers. The bottom shows a very good road-bed, varying in depth from 36 feet on the plane side to about 80 feet in the center, and thence ashore on the New Brunswick side to 10½ feet. The tunnel is to be 18 feet in diameter; to be made of heavy sections of chilled white cast-iron, 4 inches thick or more, according to depth. Mr. Hayden H. Hall, of New York, is the panetee of the process of casting the tubes, as well as the white chilled metal used. At the present market price the tubes would cost about $14 a ton ready for use, bringing the cost of the iron for the tunnel up to about $84 per linear foot, or a total estimated cost of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The metal is said to be non-corrosive in sea-water, as shown by its exposure for twelve years in Sydney harbor, Australia. The sections are bolted together by inside flanges, making a water-tight rust joint and smooth exterior. A connection with the surface can be maintained by a vertical shaft if desired, but as a railroad can be laid through the tunnel as fast as it is built, all the material used can enter that way and plenty of air and communication be maintained with the shore. Where the depth of water will allow of the obstruction to the channel, the tunnel will be laid on the natural bottom; otherwise a channel will be dredged.

The advantages claimed for this method over those heretofore used are that it brings the grade much higher than any tunnel through the solid, especially in treacherous material. All excavation is done from the surface by dredging, and no compressed air is used. The difference, as explained by Prof. Bull, between this tunnel and the Mersey and the Thames tunnels is that in the latter cases the tunnels were dug through the ground, while in the present scheme an iron tunnel will be constructed resting beneath the Straits of Northumberland. Premier Sullivan says this is the only scheme which will secure an uninterrupted communication between the island and the Dominion. Immense sums of money have been thrown away on the Northern Light and other steamers which it was expected could force their way during winter through the fields of Arctic ice. They have proved a failure, and the 125,000 islanders are practically shut off from communication with the outer world during the icy months of winter. When the island entered the confederation one of the articles of agreement was that communication should be kept up with the main land all the year round.

Premiers Sullivan, of Prince Edward island, will leave for England to lay the grievances of the islanders before the imperial authorities. Unless the submarine tunnel is built they threaten to secede from the confederation.

A Natural Salmon-Trap.

The salmon, the cousin of the trout, is famous for his method of going up stream; it darts at falls ten or twelve feet high, leaps into the air and rushes up the falling water in a marvelous manner. So determined are the salmon to attain the high and safe waters, that in some localities nets are placed beneath the falls, into which the fish tumble in their repeated attempts to clear the hill of water. Other than human hunters, moreover, profit by these scrambles up-hill. Travelers report that on the banks of the Upper St. John River, in Canada, there was once a rock in which a large circular well, or pot-hole, had been worn by the action of the water. At the salmon season, this rock proved a favorite resort for bears, and for a good reason. Having an especial taste for salmon, the bears would watch at the pot-hole, and as the salmon, dashing up the fall, were thrown by its force into the rocky basin, the bears would quickly scrape them out of the pot-hole, and the poor salmon would be eaten before they had time to wonder at this unlooked-for reception. The Dominion Government finally authorized a party of hunters to destroy the pot-hole, and thus break up the bears' fishing ground.—*St. Nicholas.*

Didn't Wish to Be Genial.

"What yer bin givin' me in that papers?" said an excited individual who chanced to meet the "retzel" on the street the other day. What yer callin' me?"

"I said nothing detrimental, I can assure you," replied the pretzel.

"Yes, yer did."

"Well, I spoke in the highest terms of you," and if you wish me to retract I will do so," replied the editor.

"Distract nothin'," said the individual; "it's out now, and 'twon't do any good. I ain't goin' to be a laughin' stock for anybody."

"But, my friend, there was nothing said in the paper that reflected discreditably upon you," observed Pretzel.

"Yes, there was."

"Well, what was it?"

"Yer said I was a genial gentleman, an' I want you to know I ain't that kind of a man. I don't want to be laughed at. Yer can stop my paper."—*National Weekly.*

All the Rage Now.

"Laura, I am ashamed of you," said her mother.

"Why, ma?"

"What do you mean by striking your beau on the cheek when he took his departure? Didn't you know that such actions are very rude and unbecoming?"

"Why, ma, that's all the rage now, and is considered the proper thing."

"What! To beat a young gentleman in that shameful manner?"

"Yes, to hammer brass."—*Newman Independent.*

A Sense of Decency.

Miss Mamie—Here comes that Mr. Parks. His family are awfully common. Shall we bow? Mamma—No, my dear; certainly not. Little Effie (new to the business)—I am going to bow, mamma, or else spread this umbrella.—*Life.*

Each of Which is the Bigger.

"Some one has invented a theater hat that shuts up, to be worn by ladies." That's all right. Now let the same party invent something that will hold a young man in his seat between the acts and two nuisances will be abated.—*Norristown Herald.*

In Portland, Ore., the fire department engines will be provided with "shoes," so that they can be run as sleighs to fires, and make better time.

Important Railroad Land Decisions.

Two very important decisions were rendered by Judge Brewer in the United States court at St. Paul. They will effect the title of thousands of acres of land throughout the state. The cases hinge upon the lands granted to the Manitoba road upon which settlers have located. In the case of the Manitoba road against C. W. Greenhalgh and others and against Charles Wenzel. The two men settled upon land on the St. Vincent division, the former within ten miles and the latter within six miles of the road. Greenhalgh proved up his claim in 1872 and Wenzel in 1874. The definite location of the line was settled in 1871. In 1872, the secretary of the interior withdrew from sale or other disposal the odd-numbered sections within twenty miles on either side of the road. In 1874, the proposed line had not been completed, and a law was passed which extended the time allowed the company for completion until 1878, on the condition that the company would recognize the rights of all actual settlers on the lands. The court decided against the railroad company, holding that the land in controversy belonged to the settlers. The case of The Manitoba Road vs. Ramsom Phelps, which was decided in favor of the defendant, is somewhat similar to the one above. Phelps settled upon land now in Dakota, which, under the land grant of 1857, belonged to the complainant. When Minnesota became a state the legislature fixed the terminus of the road, for which the grant was made, at the western boundary of the state. The railroad company claimed the ownership of the land under the original grant, but Judge Brewer decided against it.

Crime in Minnesota.

For the first time in the history of Minnesota a complete report has been secured from all the counties of the state of the cases prosecuted. The report covers a period of thirteen and one-half months, from Nov. 15, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1886. It is made up from reports furnished the attorney general by each of the county attorneys. It shows that 25 men have been accused of murder in the first degree, of which number 9 were convicted; 7 acquitted; 2 nolle prosequi, and 7 cases still pending. Two have been hanged and five sentenced to prison for life. Other cases were reported as follows: Murder in the second degree, 1; manslaughter in the first degree, 2; manslaughter in the second degree, 9; in the fourth degree, 1; assault with intent to kill, 15; with intent to do bodily harm, 127; mayhem, 4; assault with intent to maim, 2; robbery, 16; criminal libel, 6; arson, 11; burglary, 32; false pretenses, 30; grand larceny, 332; embezzlement, 30; forgery, 41; bastardy, 24; rape, 21; perjury, 7; fornication 9; bigamy, 2; adultery, 5; incest, 4; seduction, 9; violation of liquor laws, 194; illegal voting, 1; contempt of court, 5; violation of gambling laws, 20; cruelty to animals, 75; and other crimes to a total of 2,842. There were in municipal and justice courts 1,196 convictions, of which 620 were for assault and battery and 233 for petit larceny.

The Wisconsin Schools.

The state superintendent of public instruction has collected the following public school statistics relating to Wisconsin for the year ended June 30, 1885:

Number of persons between 4 and 20 years of age: Male, 277,110; female, 267,974. Total, 545,084. Persons under 4 years of age enrolled during year, 451; over 20 years, 120; between 7 and 15 years of age, 289,035. Total enrollment, 321,718. Average daily attendance, 174,844. Average duration of school in days, 170. Teachers employed in public schools: Male, 2,422; female, 8,444. Total, 10,866. Number of teachers necessary to supply the demand, 7,606. Average salary of teachers per month in cities: Male, $106; female, $39; outside of cities, male, $42; female, $28. Total annual income for school purposes, $4,145,158. Total expenditure for sites, buildings and furniture, $446,052; libraries, $91,470; superintendents' salaries, $49,285; teachers' salaries, $2,065,241; miscellaneous, $648,407. Total, $3,300,455. Expenditures per capita of school population, $5.14. Expenditure per capita of pupils enrolled, $8.70. Amount of available school fund, $2,953,528. Estimated value of all public school property, $6,132,635.

Knights of Labor Rebuked.

At Springfield, Ohio, five hundred employes of the Champion Reaper works who belong to the Knights of Labor and other trades unions were discharged, and 300 more refused to go to work. There is no indication of violence. Mr. Whitely, president of the company, says:

We were compelled to take this course in the cause of human liberty. So far as we have observed the operations of this organization in other cities, it has been one of terror, intimidation and violence, and it seems to be a question whether a factory shall have all or none of its employes members of an organization. We prefer to have all our men independent of all organizations, and believe such a course will be for the good of the community.

They are advertising for men to take the places of the discharged workmen.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 81⅛@81½c.; No. 3 spring, 68@69c. Corn, 36¼c. Oats, 28@28¼c. Rye, No. 2, 58c. Barley, No. 2, 63@64c. Flax seed, No. 1, $1.11½. Mess pork, cash, $10.25. Lard, $6.05@6.08¼. Butter, creamery, 20@32c; dairy, 11@24c. Eggs, 19½@20c. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 86½c.; No. 1 Northern, 87½c. Corn, 30@31½c. Bran, $8.50@9. Shorts, $8.50@9. Oats, No. 2 white, 28@29c. Rye, 49@51c. Barley, 45@75c. Corn Meal, $14. Mixed Feed, $14.25@14.50. Hay, $7@7.50. Seeds, Timothy, $1.50@1.60; No. 1 flax seed, $1.05; clover, $5@5.40. Oat Meal, $2.35@3.

DULUTH.—No. 1 Northern, 84⅛@84¾c.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, 81⅛c. Corn, No. 2, 36¼c. Oats, No. 2, 28¾c. Rye, No. 1, 58c. Barley, No. 2, 53c. Mess pork, $10.25. Lard, $6.05. Butter, dairy, 15@17c. Cheese, 8¾@10½c. Eggs, 19@20.

Chief Engineer John R. Cantin, of the Philadelphia Fire Department says he was cured of a terrible cold by Red Star Cough Cure, and that he has given it to his men with satisfactory results.

Joseph Pilon was killed near Cloquet by being crushed beneath a load of logs.

Mr. Wesley Sisson, a well known lawyer of Chicago, was so helpless with sciatica and inflammatory rheumatism that he could not feed himself. Nothing relieved his sufferings until he used St. Jacob's Oil. It conquered all pain and he rose a cured man.

Military Gossip.

The announcement of the appointment of Gen. Terry to fill the vacant major generalship caused by Gen. Hancock's death proved a great surprise and disappointment to Gen. Howard, commanding the department of the Platte. He had felt very confident that he would be named as Gen. Hancock's successor. When interviewed, he said:

The only reason I can see for Gen. Terry receiving preference over myself is his claim of seniority. I suppose the president has considered that claim and concluded that he was entitled to the place. I have nothing further to say about the matter.

Gen. Howard now of course expects to be appointed to Gen. Pope's place when that officer is relieved this month.

A Washington special says that in making this appointment the president ignored Howard because of the Freedman's bank scandal, which involved in a degree the character and intelligence of Gen. Howard. His friends are bitter in their expressions of comment on the action of the president. It is regarded as settling Howard's chances in connection with the other major generalship, to become vacant by the retirement of Gen. Pope on the 16th inst. Next below Terry is Crook, who is also in marked disfavor, and it is probable that Gen. Miles will receive the next.

The value of thought cannot be told. Just so with the best of everything. Take Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure for all throat and lung troubles, if you appreciate a speedy and thorough cure. Pleasant to take. 50 cents and $1.

A test vote was taken by the house committee on public lands on the proposition to repeal the pre-emption law. The result was decidedly in favor of reporting a repealing measure.

Nearly $150,000 was realized at the Lorillard sale, the Dwyer Bros. purchasing $70,000 worth of runners.

A 10-year-old son of J. Bellquist, of St. Croix, was fatally injured while coasting.

Mrs. Ellen Daly, Stockton, Minn., says she was greatly troubled with stomach disorders which seemed to be gradually wearing her away. One bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters cured her. It is the best remedy made for all diseases of the stomach, bowels or kidneys.

During the present winter no less than 100 children have burned to death in Georgia.

We cannot renew youth, but we can prevent gray hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Pills are a never failing remedy for headaches, caused by a disordered stomach.

IN LINCOLN'S PITHY STYLE.

If brevity is the soul of wit the terse and condensed style of expression common in the West may be said to carry off the palm for wit. A better use to which it may be put, however, is in clothing great truths in a homely but telling fashion which commands attention and carries conviction. Lincoln was a master of this form of expression, and the pithy and apt stories which are attributed to him are apparently without number. The facts which are stated in the following extracts from letters from residents of Wisconsin lose nothing because they are put concisely.

"Athlophoros helped me greatly," says Samuel M. Bear, of Cascade, "and probably were it not for other complications would have effected a cure. I used five bottles and am satisfied that the medicine is a good one."

A. H. Luchenback, the druggist in Watterick's block, Oconto, says:

"Mr. George McCartney told me to-day that he had spent over five hundred dollars in medicines for the benefit of his rheumatism, but that he had never found anything which did him any good until he tried a bottle of Athlophoros, which made a permanent cure. It gives the best of satisfaction and does all that is claimed for it."

From Beaver Dam the Rev. J. C. Rinder writes:

"I derived much benefit from Athlophoros, but sometimes feel that I am not entirely free from rheumatism."

"Athlophoros," Wallichs & Dilla, druggists, at 424 Main street, Fond du Lac, say: "Seems to relieve recent attacks of rheumatism promptly and in old chronic cases affords great relief. A lady of this city, who has been troubled with neuralgia most of the time for several years purchased a bottle of Athlophoros at our store and has since informed us that she was entirely relieved before she had used more than a third of a bottle of it."

T. H. Spence, 303 Main street, LaCrosse, a prominent chemist, and a member of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of Wisconsin says: "I have recommended Athlophoros to my rheumatic customers with good results and some special cases have found permanent relief. In neuralgia it works like a charm and I consider it the best specific on our shelves."

"We have had a large sale of Athlophoros," Palmer & Stevens, of Janesville, state, "and better reports from it than from any other medicine we ever sold for rheumatism and neuralgia. One party tried it for neuralgia and not only received almost instant relief from that, but was also cured of a rheumatic pain of long standing in the knee. Another party, E. L. Dimmock, Esq., has been permanently cured of rheumatism by the use of a few bottles. We could cite many more cases where the parties give the most flattering reports of the benefit derived from its use."

From the same city E. B. Heimstreet writes:

"Athlophoros is giving the best of satisfaction and its merits are now recognized by many in this section. I have the names of a number of people in this county who have been helped by it."

"Nearly every person who has purchased Athlophoros at our drug store pronounces it as being beneficial to him," says M. H. Pratt, of Montello.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it of your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall Street, New York.

The accounts of the signal service bureau are being investigated by a congressional committee.

Beware of worthless imitations of Dr. Jones's Red Clover Tonic. The genuine cures headache, piles, dyspepsia, ague, malaria, and is a perfect tonic and blood purifier. Price 50 cents.

Congressman Straight has introduced a bill making the present army pension laws apply to postal route clerks, but only in case of death or crippling.

"I Would That I Were Dead!"

cries many a wretched housewife to-day, as, weary and disheartened, she forces herself to perform her daily task. "It don't seem as though I could get through the day. This dreadful back-ache, these frightful dragging-down sensations will kill me! Is there no relief?" Yes, madam, there is. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is an unfailing remedy for the complaints to which your sex is liable. It will restore you to health again. Try it. All druggists.

Lake Pepin is once more considered unsafe for teams to cross.

Danger Ahead!

There is danger ahead for you if you neglect the warnings which nature is giving you of the approach of the fell-destroyer—consumption. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, loss of appetite—these symptoms have a terrible meaning. You can be cured if you do not wait until it is too late. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the greatest blood-purifier known, will restore your lost health. As a nutritive, it is far superior to cod liver oil. All druggists.

The new St. Benedict's hospital is opened at St. Cloud.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The water in the Hudson river is lower than it has been for twenty years.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. May of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR MALARIA, FOR BILIOUSNESS, TAKE HOPS & MALT BITTERS. IT IS THE BLOOD PURIFIER & HEALTH RESTORER.

It never fails to do its work in cases of Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, loss of Appetite and Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, and all Female Complaints. Hops & Malt Bitters is a Vegetable Compound. It is a Medicine not a Barroom Drink. It differs as widely as does day and night from the thousand-and-one Mixtures of vile whisky flavored with aromatics. Hops & Malt Bitters is recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses as being the Best Family Medicine ever compounded. Any woman or child can take it.

"From my knowledge of its ingredients, under no circumstances can it injure any one using it. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance. Possessing real merits, the remedy is deserving success." C. E. DEPUY, Ph. G., Detroit, Mich.

The only Genuine are manufactured by the HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

WHOLESALE AGENTS. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul. Ryan Drug Company, St. Paul. Lyman Eliel Drug Co., Minneapolis.

Miss Maggie Hutchinson dropped dead in Newport, Ky., while taking the marriage vow at the altar.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

The president approved the acts removing the disabilities of Alexander P. Stewart of Mississippi, Edward G. W. Butler of Missouri and Thomas L. Rosser of Virginia.

J. W. Lanergan, a veteran actor well known in the West, died at Boston.

TRY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for coughs and croup. It contains no opium in any form. Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. Sold at druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle.

J. L. Bedient's store at Oshkosh, was burned $2,000 worth.

Henry Wheeler, a prominent citizen of Prosperity, S. C., was waylaid and murdered by George McNeary.

I was feeling very dull with a pain in my head and under my right shoulder when I sent for Athlophoros, which helped me very much. I would advise all who are troubled with rheumatism or neuralgia to try it. Mrs. Nancy M. Brown, Haff, Minn.

The Oakes House, of Cheney, Wash., burned down. Loss, 20,000; insurance, 12,000.

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